Comfort speaks on new aging research; packs Ellison Hall

Noted sex manual author states aging process can be retarded

By Teresa Frary

Alexander Comfort, noted author and gerontologist, fended off critics from new research concerning aging.

Addressing an audience to 300 who packed into a room to hear excerpts from his new books "The Joy of Sex" and "More Joy," he facetiously began his lecture by saying his next book would be titled "Your Erotic 80's". According to Comfort, these books cater to those who want a "gourmet-guide to love-making."

As with his writing, his lecture had an informal yet frank tone, discussing how, even though aging cannot be abolished, it can be lessened. According to Comfort, some of the new research into this challenge includes recent studies, ongoing conditioning of diet and exercise.

"BRAIN CLOCK" Comfort, a medical biologist from England, insisted that the American Institute on Aging in Maryland has the resources to adequately study the rate of aging and those environmental changes which effect this rate.

According to new research in this field, Comfort spoke of another "brain clock" which, he says, accounts for certain bio-chemical changes related to aging. Moreover, he said, the lack of color in hair and the general appearance of looking older is regulated by this portion of the brain.

Comfort explained how the anti-oxidation methods used as preservatives in food, BHA, BHT and DDT, when used in specific proportions, prolonged the life of rats. He claims animal fat rather than other cholesterol fats deterred life.

"Mood altering drugs, such as benzedrine and adrenalin that slow down man's clock also cause hyper tension and high blood pressure," he continued. Comfort stressed how much we know concerning the effects of aging but added that more research is needed to study how the rate of aging and its cause could be retarded.

MORE STUDY

Comfort said what is needed is to "measure the rate of aging in a short time and to study exactly what affects the rate of aging." He added, "Many of the disabilities of the aged are socio-political and not biological in origin." He emphasized this point by stating, "We drive our old people crazy by denying their social and sexual needs."

Questions from the audience included one which asked if meditation could reduce metabolic rate and high blood pressure. Comfort answered saying, "Meditation only reduces short time and to study exactly what affects the rate of aging."

Going year by year, in the 1971-72 hiring year, minorities accounted for 16.5 percent of all new hires. During the 1973-74 hiring year, minorities accounted for 28.7 percent of all placements.

In breaking down minority hiring for types of positions hired, in 1974, minorities occupied 6.9 percent of officials and managers positions, while minorities made up 61.1 percent of all operatives. In the recent progress of affirmative action programs the various recruitment programs that have been implemented to attract minorities.

For complete text of the Chancellor's statement, see page 7.

Chancellor's statement details apparent progress in affirmative action program

By Martin Chorich

The Chancellor has released a statement outlining the recent progress of affirmative action programs on the UCSB campus. In the statement, Chancellor Comfort first outlines a history of affirmative action and equal opportunity hiring policies over the past two years. He then goes on to detail the practical effects of these programs by including information on the numbers of women and minorities hired over the years. The last section deals with the various recruitment programs that have been implemented to attract minorities.

According to the statement, UCSB's first equal opportunity employment plan was laid down in 1962. In August of 1970, Fresident Hitch called upon each of the UC campuses to develop written affirmative action plans. In 1972, a committee on the status of women was formed.

In 1972, the chancellor's office circulated a draft of a plan. A more affirmative action hiring plan. A final draft of the plan was circulated a little more than a year later. Twenty days later, on July 1, 1973, the chancellor announced the formation of the position of affirmative action coordinator. Early in 1974, the university hired Raymond Huerta as coordinator.

HIRING STATISTICS

Since 1969, the University has increased its minority employment from 8.4 to 13.5 percent.
Prepared scout is modest hero

Webelos cub scout aids firemen in fighting blaze, merits badge

By Katy Sears

"I just helped the firemen," said Gary Hewitt, describing his actions on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 5.

The ten-year old cub scout was taking out the garbage for his mother when he heard glass breaking across the street. Being at the age of insatiable curiosity, Gary went to investigate. What he discovered was a fire at 400 Ellwood Beach Drive.

Activity was in progress, and Gary decided to make himself useful. He helped to remove glass from a window so someone could go inside the apartment safely and open the front door. He also "busted the glass to get the fire extinguisher" and once the firemen arrived he "helped keep back the little kids".

A new Webelos cub scout, Gary received his "Bob Cat" for doing a good deed, and will soon be given an award for bravery by his den. He likes bike riding and said that football is his favorite sport.

A fifth grader at Ellwood Elementary School, Gary said he likes "working with clay" best there. "I always make things for my mom. I don't like to make things for myself. I make them for my mom or my brother." Gary is the oldest of three boys: his brothers Gabriel and Mark are ages four and seven, respectively.

Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Jaines, Gary's parents, related that when Gary's parents, related that when

the need arises their son can "go from an immature kid to an adult level and take full responsibility". Gary is extremely enthusiastic about working on his activity badges: aquanaut, citizen, and athlete, and described his participation at the fire by saying, "I didn't think there was no big deal about it.

CUB HERO -- "I didn't think there was no big deal about it," says Gary Hewitt.

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Sift dry ingredients together and stir into eggs. Add milk and
pumpkin. Line pie pan with pastry and pour in filling. Bake in
very hot oven (450) 10 minutes; reduce temperature to slow
350 and bake 10 minutes longer; cool before cutting.

PUMPKIN NUT - Add 1/3 cup chopped nuts to custard
before baking.

PUMPKIN CREAM Mix 3/4 cup sugar, 2 tablespoons
water, and 3/4 teaspoon cinnamon. Add 1 egg yolk, 1
cup pumpkin and 2 cups milk. Cook until thickened, stirring
constantly. Pour into baked Pastry Shell, cover with meringue
and bake.

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COFFEEHOUSE

The coffeehouse, located by Financial Aids in the Cafe Interim, is open to students, staff and visitors from 11:30 a.m. to 5:30 a.m. Sunday through Thursday. "We have free coffee, tea, pastries and donuts," notes Community Service Liaison Officer Vicki Harrison. "People come in to study, play checkers, play ping-pong or any number of things."

"We are the students' vehicle to be used to get community service projects done," explains Hyzen. "If anyone has a community service oriented project that they're interested in and we agree with it, we can take it through the proper channels to get it passed."

NIGHT LIFEGUARD

The CSOs patrol the campus on bikes to take care of accidents, bike problems, hazardous situations. A CSO reported that there was night swimming at San Rafael, and "as a result of CSO's suggestion, the Alumni Association granted us money to hire a night lifeguard, a program which will be starting in January," says Katy Kerwin, CSO activities coordinator.

The Community Service Office is planning to sponsor a bike clinic on Market Day, according to Harrison. "Hopefully, local bike shops will come and demonstrate to students how to fix their own bikes (adjust brakes, gears, etc.), and then if possible, fix the bike as the student watches."

"CSO is also behind the A.S. Bike Shop," she continues. "The funds are available for this project but we need to find a location. The shop will have bike tools, a couple of mechanics, and will be pretty cheap."

The CSO began two years ago, after the student riots, when police officers wanted to secure a more positive relationship with students. The idea for CSO came from the President's Commission on Life and Administration of Justice. The concept was for local police agents to get people in their community to perform some police services.

(Cont. on p. 3, col. 1)
GSA president recall motion abandoned by recommendation

By John Starr

A motion to recall Graduate Students Association (GSA) President Warren Lew was withdrawn last Wednesday after the GSA Council heard a recommendation against it from an ad hoc investigating committee. The committee’s report, presented at a special meeting of the graduate student representatives, asserted that Lew had done nothing to justify the recall motion itself, but recommended that if the recall motion were to go forward, Lew should be removed from office.

The proposal could cost $70 in potential rebates per quarter, if implemented. Funds freed by the proposal would be shared among departmental organizations regularly represented in the Council, increasing their per capita allotments to more than the 50 cents per quarter for which they now qualify.

Last Wednesday’s special meeting was called to deal with the recall motion made Nov. 6 by Tom Hayes, GSA Administrative Vice-President. Hayes had charged Lew with neglecting his duties with respect to the local graduate organization, while displaying incompetence in his role as a statewide representative. Hayes’ charges did not, however, specifically figure in the report of the committee established to investigate them.

Instead, the report confined itself primarily to the validity of the recall motion itself, concluding that “within the limits of duties and obligations implied or stated in the GSA constitution, President Warren Lew has not, through action or inaction, committed any offense which constitutes grounds for his recall from office.” But the committee noted that a breakdown in communication between Lew and Hayes had occurred during preceding months. It censured Lew for failing to detect and remedy the problem earlier, a responsibility the committee felt he should have borne as GSA president.

John Forester, spokesman for the investigating committee, read the report briskly to an expectant Council. Hayes then took the floor to withdraw his motion “in the light of the committee’s findings” and “improvements in the situation” which he said he had observed since the issue had been raised.

Later, the Council ordered the newly-strengthened Executive Committee to prepare a full report for the meeting next Tuesday, specifying the steps taken to improve communication among the officers and to ensure equitable distribution of the workload in the GSA’s South Hall office.

Adopting the investigating committee’s recommendations, the Council also asked the GSA officers to submit an evaluation of the organization’s statewide representation. Lew is a member of the Student Body Presidents’ Council and, with Hayes, represents the local GSA at the statewide Graduate Senate, which Hayes chairs.

In addition to these reports and the rebate-reallocation issue, the Council will be asked on Tuesday to consider implications of the Buckley Amendment, which opens all student files to access by the students themselves.

CSO plans . . .

(Cont. from p. 2)

This is a step toward self-policing and people taking care of themselves,” comments Kerwin. “In our case, it was traffic and bike control, safety, and minor first aid. It also serves as a liaison to keep a direct channel between students and police open.”

Three police positions had to be terminated in order to get the budget for CSO’s. This was a "pretty progressive move for the police chief to take," she continues.

The CSO’s have no more police authorization than any other citizen, however, they are working as University agents. They cannot write tickets or issue citations, and they do not carry weapons. They are responsible for bike registration, recovering stolen bikes, and can impound bikes when working as direct agents of the police department.

The CSO’s patrol the dorms at night for security, and often are hired out to work at concerts, arts and lectures, or for traffic control.

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Letters

Ethnic slurs do reflect racism

Editor, Daily Nexus:

As an Asian-American woman student, I find Jim Tang’s commentary regarding ethnic slurs most disturbing.

Mr. Tang believes that ethnic slurs will “lose their bad connotations if we laugh at them.” Since the inception of American humor, Third World people have been the recipients of racial slurs. At different points in history, we have laughed at how others perceive us. However, this has not resulted in a loss of “bad connotation,” Indeed, racial slurs set a derogatory and demeaning image. The majority of people use this derogatory image as a blueprint in their relationships with Third World people. For example, Asian people are often portrayed in a positive image. That is, we are often perceived as being economically successful, obedient and passive. We are upheld by the system, without conscience into believing he is with racism. We are used as derogatory connotations. Because we are an Asian stereotype, it is often overlooked that Asian-Americans are confronted with racism. We are used as scapegoats to assure the racism’s continuance to believe he is not racist. Perhaps the minimal administrative support of Asian-American concerns is the result of this light. A positive portrayal, therefore, has many detrimental ramifications.

I am in my fourth year at UCSB and there has been one moment where I have been “hard pressed to find more than a handful of people at the University who think like that.” The very publication of the racist and sexist cartoon in the Nov. 21 Nexus seems to restate the fact that the Nexus staff “thinks like that.”

We Asian people do not “demand that only the positive, ‘sensitive’ aspects of that history be aimed.” We acknowledge that the “derogatory facets are there,” but these facets cannot be simply laughed at. They must be dealt with and taken seriously in order to eradicate the racist nature implied in ethnic slurs.

Naomi Honda, Asian American Alliance

$7.75 for I.V.

Editor, Daily Nexus:

At the beginning of the year I was told by the Financial Aid Office that they would contact me when my BEOG-check was ready. On Nov. 22, I went to Financial Aid to find out what had become of the grant. At the Financial Aid Office, I was informed by Doris Brandenburg that my BEOG award for the fall quarter was cancelled because I failed to pick it up at the appropriate time. However, I was told that I would have to come in on Dec. 6 to pick up the check for winter quarter, but would not be able to collect the one from last quarter.

When I told her that I had not been contacted, she reportedly informed me that the office was unable to contact everyone about their BEOG award. As she told me this, she held up a sheet with numerous red-marked names that represented other unfortunate.

Feeling helpless and extremely frustrated, I went some for lunch, found a card from the Financial Aid Office, and went there to meet with this message: Dear Doris,

Will you please come in to the Financial Aid Office regarding your BEOG check.

Doris Lee Brandenburg

It is interesting to note that the card is dated Nov. 21, getting to me only the day after it was typed. I am interested in learning how the Financial Aid Office could contact me in only one day to tell me that my check was cancelled, but could not tell me earlier that it was there.

I suggest that either the federal government is at fault here, or the Financial Aid Office is to blame for the BEOG recipients? The responsibility to see that the student receives his money should lie with the school, since it handles the process, instead of with the student who has to hassle with constantly checking for it and is always told that it is “not ready.”

My concern is not only with this particular situation, but with the entire inequity of the Financial Aid concept as it exists. There is another situation I face that is even more serious.

Last quarter $500 was taken out of my FSP scholarship to pay for my non-resident tuition. The reason being that I was not physically present in California on Sept. 29, 1973, and thereby failed to meet the minimum residency requirement of Sept. 29, 1973. This I can accept because the law must have no exceptions. However, I cannot accept the fact that a few weeks ago I was informed that I would have to pay the non-resident tuition again for winter quarter in 1975 even though I have not met the residency requirement. To further illustrate this face, I must tell you that out of my demonstrated need for over $500 for this quarter, I received only $7.75 from Financial Aid pay-out after the non-resident tuition had been taken out. I have to use (Cont. on p. 5, col. 1)

Bikes and people and rules

Editor, Daily Nexus:

Before my bicycle was stolen, I was an avid bicyclist enthusiast. To protect myself from the arrogant and egotistical motorist, I researched the California Vehicle Code, (CVC) finding laws explaining my duties and rights as a cyclist. Now, as a pedestrian, I have done the same to protect myself from the arrogant and egotistical cyclists of UCSB.

There is an enormous amount of two-wheel traffic on campus about ten minutes before every hour. The situation here is similar to the rush hour traffic of any big city. And, as with heavy automobile traffic, it takes more than common sense to have this many bicycles move smoothly and safely.

The California Vehicle Code is “the system of laws designed for safe and orderly vehicle operation and traffic flow. These laws do not only protect the motorist, but the cyclist and pedestrian as well. The California Highway Code, when cyclists, for example, act in a manner that doesn’t take into account the great number of other people and interests on the road. Have you ever had someone jam on their brakes in the middle (Cont. on p. 5, col. 1)
California Vehicle Code...

(Cont. from p. 4)

of the bike path to talk to someone when you were sitting at a break pace right behind them?

As most cyclists on this campus possess a California driver's license, they are already familiar with the basic rules of the road. It may come as a surprise to many, but these rules pertaining to automobiles are the same as those pertaining to bicycles.

Laws Applicable to Bicycle Use - Bicycle Driver's License

Every person riding a bicycle upon a roadway has all the rights and is subject to all the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle by this division.

You may think automobile rules don't apply on the campus bike trails. They do:

Bicycle Lanes

21207. This chapter does not prevent local authorities from establishing by ordinance or resolution bicycle lanes separate from any vehicular lanes upon highways... and from regulating the operation, and use of bicycles with respect to such bicycle lanes.

(Delimited material is a definition reference.)

And as for the bicycle registration argument:

Local Regulation

21206. This chapter does not prevent local authorities, by ordinance, from requiring the operation, use, licensing or equipment of bicycles, provided such regulation is not in conflict with the provisions of this code.

Now, in the same way the cyclists must comply with their duties and are entitled to their rights on the road, so the pedestrian must observe certain regulations and is entitled rights or privileges on the road. Some of these rules are:

Pedestrians on Roadway

21950. The rights of the pedestrian shall not be limited to a crossing on a sidewalk, but shall include the right to use the roadway to the same extent as is the driver of a vehicle in his travel, except as limited by the provisions of this code or local ordinance.

21951. Wherever any vehicle has stopped at a marked crosswalk or at any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the driver of any vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass the stopped vehicle.

21952. The driver of any motor vehicle prior to the driving over or upon any sidewalk shall yield the right of way to the pedestrian approaching thereon.

In other words, bicycles must yield the right of way to the pedestrians where it is so marked on the bike lanes. The pedestrians should not have to wait and dodge across. They should not have to dodge cyclists on the walkways, either. Failure to comply with this right of way law is a misdemeanor subject to citation, as is the failure to obey any rule of traffic. Arrears and even lawsuits are possible courses of action if injury results.

As with driving, a knowledge of the laws governing bicycling is imperative for safe and orderly operation of so many bicycles. Not only are there the laws governing operation, but there are also equipment specifications.

And, as in the case of automobiles, these specifications are for safe operation, the safety being that of the operator and those around him.


Paul Gavin

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A.S. CONCERTS

November 14, 1974

This is the message I have sent to Gerald Ford, that the world may be remade:

Gather together the leaders of the earth.

Save the lives which can be saved.

Ease the passing of those lives which cannot be saved.

Make the world as safe as possible for all children.

If this is what you want, then please tell him so. If you judge that this is what others want, then please encourage them to tell him so. We can build the earth to be more nearly what we want and need.

Richard L. Reed
New environmental group in S.B. ‘issue oriented’

By Roger Keeling

A new environmental organization — representing a new concept in environmentally-social activism — has been formed in Santa Barbara. Entitled the Santa Barbara County Environmental Alliance (CEA), the new organization is to be “issue-oriented, rather than candidate-oriented,” according to Dean Coleman, one of the organizers.

“We would probably endorse candidates of any party representing a strong environmentalist,” Coleman said. “But we’re not in the business to elect someone. Our main thrust is to run initiatives, referendum, lobbying for or against county ordinances, and running local elections. It will also, on occasion, work in major Santa Barbara cities if particularly anti-environmental actions are occurring.

Secondly, the group will be plugging into statewide initiatives. Coleman noted that they will probably support the Nuclear Safeguards Initiative, and would have worked for such initiatives as Prop. 9 and Prop. 17 in the last two elections.

Thirdly, the group will produce occasional social documents, carrying no legal merit, but are able to serve as mandates by local politicians to work in certain directions. Such documents would generally take the form of petitions, as was used by the Seacoast Environmental Alliance (SEA) in Southern California recently in opposition to offshore oil.

CEA, organizing for the past several months, will probably begin its formal membership drive early in January.

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Greyhound strike ends after contract settlement okayed

First widespread shutdown strands passengers in depot

The Greyhound Bus Lines' strike was threatened to intrude on UCSB students' plans for the Thanksgiving holiday, was called off Sunday at 11:40 a.m. after almost a full week of negotiations in Phoenix, Arizona.

The entire Greyhound system shut down Nov. 18 with the exception of the bus lines in California.

In Santa Barbara, “there were 30 to 35 people stranded when the strike was called,” explains Santa Barbara Terminal Manager John Mahar. “The bus drivers just pulled off the road and stopped.”

The passengers were transferred to use alternate transportation such as airlines, Amtrak, and rented cars to get to their destinations.

The Amalgamated Transit Union demanded a 60 cent per hour raise and a one and a half cent addition for drivers. These demands were shaved down to an 11 cent per hour increase and a 7.65 cents per mile for drivers.

This was, according to Mahar, Greyhound's "first system-wide strike, and it was too short." Though time was not used to the terms, the contract has not been ratified by the Union members. There is a chance that another strike may be called if they refuse what has been offered them.

Union members on the whole are not completely satisfied with the results of the negotiations. The workers feel that "they got the eternal shaft. They’re not happy because they didn’t get very much at all," he continues. "I know cause I’ve been hearing about it all day!"

Locker clearance announced by P.A.

The Physical Activities Department has announced that lockers used by students in Fall quarter P.A. classes must be cleared and equipment turned in by December 6, 1974 by 4:30 p.m.

A department representative stated that after this date fines will be imposed on students not complying with the regulations.

"The Great Dictator" is showing today at 9 a.m. in Campbell Hall and this evening at 7:30 p.m. in Ellison 1910. Cost is $1.

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A STATUS REPORT
ON AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

by Vernon I. Cheadle
Chancellor

The tenor of our times is such that the words “affirmative action” produce a great deal of discussion, sometimes extensive and heated, in public meetings, in private homes, in business and industry, in governmental circles, and on college and university campuses throughout the nation.

These discourses may become tense, but they are worthwhile if they heighten our human perceptions and social awareness. In the absence of such interchanges over time, matters of human inequity and injustice often remain invisible.

The University of California’s first policy on non-discrimination and equal employment opportunity was issued in May of 1962. Indeed, our own campus has had a committee on equal employment opportunity (composed of faculty and staff) since the early 1960’s. Emphasis in the Sixties was on non-discrimination and resulted in some hiring of minorities in all categories of University employment during that decade. But affirmative action, which includes conscious attempts to involve larger numbers of ethnic minorities and women as candidates for employment, has been stressed greatly since the late Sixties.

In August of 1970, President Hitch requested each campus to establish a written affirmative action program, and staff personnel policies were revised later that year to state the University’s commitment in this area.

Prior to that time, however, I had made a number of reports to the campus and our friends in surrounding communities which stressed increasing ethnic awareness in our hiring practices. For example, in the Chancellor’s Annual Report of 1969-70, I stated that we had hired 26 new members of the teaching staff who were of ethnic origin, while the personnel office reported employment of 106 employees from minority groups, representing 20.6 percent of the total number of new employees for that year. In the same report, the placement center mentioned that it had a part-time professional recruiter whose job it was to find full or part-time employment for students or graduates in the barrios and ghettos.

In February of 1969, I issued a statement to the campus in which I reported establishing a Commission to Investigate the Problems of Racism and a Special Committee (composed of students, faculty, staff and community citizens) on Socio-Political Grievances. In the same statement, I urged academic departments which had gained new faculty positions for the 1969-70 academic year to take affirmative action to fill these positions with persons from minority groups. These statements and actions expressed my own commitment and that of numerous other people at UCSB to the ideals of non-discrimination and affirmative action.

In a review of campus achievements during the decade of 1962-1972, I traced our concern about improving the ethnic balance of our work force to the mid-Sixties and observed “It is tragic that our decision to focus more strongly on acquisition of minority scholars happened to coincide with a period of loss of available positions.” As you may remember, we suffered a series of enrollment declines in the early 1970’s, resulting in the loss of some 66 faculty positions over a three-year period, and this was particularly distressing in view of our determination to attempt further to recruit and hire additional scholars who were minorities and women. We were, however, able to appoint new faculty members each year as a result of faculty retirement, resignations, and sabbatical leave replacements.

In May of 1972, I circulated a draft of the Santa Barbara campus affirmative action program for all staff personnel practices to deans, department heads and administrative officers, even prior to its approval by the President’s Office.

My accompanying memo stated that “The purpose of this program is to make the campus administrative staff at all levels reflect as closely as reasonably possible the ethnic and male/female mix of our community. Working together I am sure we can achieve genuine equality of opportunity for everyone; I am equally confident of a strengthened work force as a result.” I also stated the hope that UCSB would be a leader in equitable treatment of minorities and women.

A copy of the Santa Barbara campus Affirmative Action Personnel Program, which contains a program for the academic community, was circulated to the campus on July 1, 1973, along with a statement from me which endorsed our program and the University’s commitment to affirmative action.

Prior to that date, I had announced the establishment of a new position, Affirmative Action Coordinator, and had appointed Ms. Betty Baker as the acting affirmative action coordinator until an appropriate recruiting process could result in the selection of a permanent coordinator. On July 20, 1973, I
placed a temporary suspension on hiring for all new or vacant career staff positions, to provide the time necessary to develop procedures which would ensure implementation of thorough affirmative action policies prior to filling any career staff positions. I might add that Ms. Beker had been instrumental in the drafting of UCSB's affirmative action program and devoted much of her time to increasing her awareness of and familiarity with the federal guidelines and affirmative action programs elsewhere. During the short time in which she held the active affirmative action coordinator's position, she drew up goals and timetables for UCSB's program and established utilization analysis procedures, but because of uncertainty resulting from discussions with the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare, these goals and timetables were not approved by the President's Office.

With the advice of a screening committee (which included representation of Asian-American, Native American, Chicano and Black minorities, as well as women), I appointed Raymond Huerta as the campus Affirmative Action Coordinator early in 1974, and he came to the campus in March of this year. One of his accomplishments during the few months he has been here has been to improve our available data on the hiring of minorities and women. For example, his data indicate that the percentage of minority utilization in the total campus work force, including casual employees, has risen from 8.4 percent in 1969 to 13.8 percent (or in actual numbers, from 361 in 1969 to 966 this year) in April of 1974. During that same period, the percentage of women in the work force has increased from 37.2 percent in 1969 to 42.1 percent in April of this year.

When these figures are broken down into minority groups, the increase for the five-year period for Mexican/Spanish surname is from 3.4 percent (or 146 in actual numbers) in 1969 to 6.3 percent (or 315 in actual numbers) in 1974; for Blacks the increase is from 2.5 percent (or 106) in 1969 to 3.8 percent (or 192) in 1974; Native-American utilization as a percentage of the total work force has remained constant at 0.4 percent, but their numbers have increased from 19 in 1969 to 21 in 1974; the Asian-American increase is from 2.1 percent (or 90) in 1969 to 3.2 percent (or 168) this year.

I must caution that there is a margin for error in these figures, particularly those of several years ago, for they represent only those in the work force who were identified. In the early 1970's, however, the figures are more reliable, for they are the result of a detailed campus audit. One indication of the progress we have made in our attempts to achieve a better balance in our campus work force is found in a review of those people who were newly hired over the past several years. For example, among academic appointments (including such titles as associate, lecturers, and librarians in addition to traditional faculty positions, but not including student academic titles) we appointed a total of 130 new individuals for the 1972-73 academic year. Of these, 9.2 percent (or 12 in actual numbers) were minorities, while 23.1 percent (or 30 in actual numbers) were women. For the 1973-74 year, we appointed 231 new persons to similar academic positions of whom 8.2 percent (or 19) were minorities and 18.6 percent (or 43) were women. This year, although it is too early to have final figures, our new academic appointments number 163 of whom 14.7 percent (or 24) are minorities, and 18 percent (or 30) are women.

Ethnic minorities make up 9.8 percent (or 29 in actual numbers) of the non-tenured academic positions, not including those appointed this year, while women comprise 19 percent (or 48 in actual numbers) of that total. In the ranks of the tenured faculty and equivalent, 4.9 percent (or 24) are of minority origin, and 15 percent (or 66) are women.

In the last three years, staff personnel hiring also showed progress in affirmative action. In 1971-72, there were 419 new placements, of whom 72.1 percent (or 307) were from minority groups; for 1972-73, there were 507 new placements, with 26.7 percent (or 88) of those of minority origin. The total number of new placements for that three-year period was 1066, of whom 20.4 percent (or 217) were of ethnic minority origin. Women are not included in these figures because they predominate in the hiring of staff personnel. Casual employees (as differentiated from career employees) also are not included in these figures.

For the current fiscal year, that is from July 1 through September, number 132 of whom 48 or 36.3 percent are from ethnic minority groups.

The following table summarizes our new placements this year in terms of ethnicity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Placement Number</th>
<th>Minority Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Academic Positions</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Personnel</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 295
24%
24.4

A total of 295 staff employees, using figures representing that portion of the work force through April 30, 1974, indicates that there were 105 blacks, 72 Mexican/Spanish surname, 62 Chicano, 48 African-American, and 48 Asian. This is a total of 295 staff employees being placed.

In addition to reporting on the number of minorities and women employed at UCSB as a part of the total campus employment, we have some figures on where they are in the classification system, as defined by the Federal Occupation Code (FOC). The following is a comparison of our total campus work force for the three past years as they are classified in the FOC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOC GROUP</th>
<th>1972</th>
<th>1973</th>
<th>1974</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officials &amp; Managers</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty &amp; Professionals</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technicians</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office &amp; Clerical</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All 1974 figures are through April 30, 1974.*

These figures show that while our overall utilization of minorities in the total campus work force is steadily improving, we have not been very successful in placing minority employees throughout the work force. There have been increased numbers of ethnic minorities in Category B (professors and academics) and in Category D (office and clerical workers) where we find the largest number of minority employees. However, our hope is that we will be able to attract qualified minority candidates to these positions, that we can record even greater increases in Category B and that we can improve our employment and promotion in Category C (technicians) and other areas.

In the remaining part of this statement, I will outline what is being done in a variety of areas so that you may understand the breadth of our affirmative action efforts.

**ACADEMIC AFFAIRS**

A plan for affirmative action regarding academic personnel has been sent to departments and others interested. It was generated by extensive consultation with departmental chairmen and deans. In a memo on implementing affirmative action for regular academic appointments, Vice Chancellor Alec P. Alexander expressed our commitment to three general principles: 1) to expand as widely as possible our search for academic appointees so that we can reach the pool of qualified minority and women applicants; 2) to ensure non-discrimination in selection based on sex or ethnicity, and 3) to retain our criteria based on excellence in teaching and scholarship research or other academic or creative achievement.

Dr. Alexander also stated in the memo that "consciousness application of affirmative action policies, by widening the pool from which applicants are selected, enhances the opportunity to recruit outstanding candidates."

It should be obvious that our progress in academic appointments can be expected to be slower than that in staff personnel. One reason is that there are many more staff positions open each year, and another is that the qualified applicant pool for staff positions is much larger.

We are trying to enlarge the numbers of qualified prospective employees for academic and technical jobs through some undergraduate and graduate programs, but acquiring the skills and qualifications for these positions takes time.

In order to increase the numbers of minority students or other economically disadvantaged students who would become qualified to teach at the college and university levels, for example, we established Campus Fellowships more than five years ago. These fellowships provide financial assistance for first-year graduate minority students. It is hoped that this recruitment will yield more candidates who are qualified to teach at the college level. We have established Campus Fellowships more than five years ago. These fellowships provide financial assistance for first-year graduate minority students. It is hoped that this recruitment will yield more candidates who are qualified to teach at the college level. We have established Campus Fellowships more than five years ago. These fellowships provide financial assistance for first-year graduate minority students. It is hoped that this recruitment will yield more candidates who are qualified to teach at the college level.
for the fellowships than have been past recruitment efforts by the Campus Fellowship Committee. In recent years, particularly, we have been awarding these fellowships increasingly to UCSB graduates because they applied for them in greater numbers. However, we hope to extend the scope of the awards beyond the campus so that we may draw a broader, more diverse base of scholars.

The following is a summary of the Campus Fellowship awards by ethnic group to date:

**Campus Fellowship Awards by Ethnic Groups to Date**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Total No. of Awards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blacks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicano</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian-American</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>16 7 1 1 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>8 10 3 1 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>11 8 2 2 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>9 12 0 0 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>6 13 1 0 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>7 12 0 0 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of the awards have gone to students who were candidates for the masters degree, though a good number have been doctoral candidates. During the first year of the awards, most Campus Fellowships went to Ph.D. candidates; in the second year, there were 10 Ph.D. Fellows, 12 masters candidates, and 1 candidate; for the third year, there were 12 Ph.D. candidates, 12 masters students, and 5 credential candidates; last year there were 3 Ph.D. Fellows, 8 masters candidates, and 8 credential Fellows; this year there are 3 Ph.D. Fellows, 8 masters Fellows and 9 credential candidates.

Because study for advanced degrees is extended over several years, Campus Fellowships have not been established long enough to have yielded any dramatic results in terms of increasing the number of minority scholars with advanced degrees. However, three scholars who were awarded Campus Fellowships have completed the work for their Ph.D. degrees and 25 have been awarded masters degrees. Others in the program have progressed to advanced stages of their studies, and several have done so well that they alone fully justify continuation of the entire program. Only 24 of those who have received the 130 awards given so far have withdrawn.

Another related program is funded by the Ford Foundation for Chicano educators. Through the Graduate School of Education, five Chicano educators are Fellows in the confluent education program for one- or two-year periods and are Fellows in the program for one- or two-year periods and are expected to work with other teachers and educators in their area after completing their studies. All the Fellows are bilingual, are leaders in Chicano communities and have a strong commitment to working for the improvement of the education of Chicano students. Each Fellow receives up to $8,000 plus travel expenses during the course of his study.

**STAFF PERSONNEL**

The figures previously cited give a clear picture of the progress in affirmative action programs which have been made in the employment of minorities for career staff personnel positions.

It is also important to note that campus recruitment procedures have been greatly expanded in recent years. Campus jobs is known in communities where there is a high minority population. The listings of our job openings have long been mailed to 187 agencies every week and 66 others throughout California on a monthly basis in order for us to attract more minorities and women as applicants.

Last month, the Personnel Manager and Affirmative Action Coordinator initiated a new recruitment program, "Operation Outreach," in which personnel recruiters from the campus go out into the field to areas where they expect greatest contact with minorities and women with qualified or qualifiable skills for job openings at UCSB.

"Outreach" recruiters conduct interviews and screening on the spot in cooperation with such agencies as the Catholic Social Services Center and the State Employment Development Department, among others. Thus, they are doing more than merely monitoring hiring. They are making a positive effort to balance the makeup of the applicant flow for staff personnel positions.

There has been some misunderstanding about affirmative action proceedings as they relate to the University's commitment to the concept of promotion from within when job openings occur in the campus work force. The Personnel job listings bulletins were used by many as a ready avenue of moving upward in the classification system. This has been corrected. Outreach was formerly done with little or no outside recruitment for new openings.

We now conduct open recruitment for such openings, meaning that staff personnel may continue to apply for positions of advancement and, indeed, are encouraged to do so, but they must compete with other applicants from the surrounding communities who possess comparable skills. These procedures simply mean that there can be no exclusive recruitment to our applicant pool, we are attempting to extend opportunities for employment to larger numbers of qualified persons in nearby communities. But qualifications still are the determining factor in employment and internal promotion.

**To provide our employees with avenues for improving or broadening their skills, thereby enhancing their opportunities for advancement, the Personnel Office offers a rather impressive in-service training program and a Middle Management Development Program which provides training in supervisory techniques and instruction in management principles.**

It also should be noted that both affirmative action procedures are still relatively new to some department chairmen and supervisors. However, the Personnel Manager and Affirmative Action Coordinator worked together in a series of seminars for supervisors this fall in which new affirmative action processes were explained and discussed. We also hope to develop seminars in cultural awareness which could be of help to employees at all levels of employment.

Our affirmative action program for staff personnel — and for the entire campus — can only be successful if we all commit ourselves to our affirmative action goals. We already have a good many people who are so dedicated, and I am certain that we will have even more as affirmative action concepts and procedures are fully understood.

**PLACEMENT CENTER**

All students who are candidates for undergraduate or graduate degrees are urged to register with the Placement Center in order that they may be referred for jobs with business, industry, governmental agencies or for positions in education.

Unfortunately, a rather low percentage of minority students take advantage of these opportunities, but the center has taken a number of steps to correct this situation. It has conducted a number of workshops to improve its visibility with minority students in particular. "The Gig and I" was aimed at graduating minority students to help them organize their job hunting efforts; "Get That Job!" is designed to provide degree candidates with additional skills in resume writing, letter construction, interviewing techniques and seeking employment. An Affirmative Action Workshop involving those in the Educational Opportunity Program (EOP), Special Services and the Counseling Center attempted to persuade students of junior standing to make early career objectives and to provide some seniors not registered with Placement information on job hunting techniques.

One Placement adviser makes special efforts to advise and place minority students. This year, through her efforts and those of others in the Placement Center, about 80 percent of minority students who registered with Placement found employment in management trainee positions or in other jobs which offer upward mobility through further training opportunities.

A great many, or perhaps most, minority students are interested in graduate school or professional education, so the Placement Center worked to provide representatives from other institutions to visit UCSB to provide information on programs. During the 1973-74 academic year, 15 graduate or professional schools sent representatives to our campus. The majority were from law schools and business schools, although several graduate schools were represented.

Placement plans to continue its workshop series in the coming months and to begin outreach visits in EOP and Special Services. Plans also are underway for a health career fair next April.

**PURCHASING**

A minority vendor development effort has been ongoing in the Purchasing Department since 1972 at which time we had a list of nine minority vendors with whom we could enter into a business relationship. We have made an effort to develop and increase the number of minority vendors, and we have been successful in establishing a list of more than 100 vendors with whom we have a business relationship.

Unfortunately, we have encountered some problems in locating vendors of ethnic minority origin, we have a list of 36 such vendors located in the Tri-County area. On an annual basis we enter into business relationships with about 25 of these vendors fairly regularly.

These minority vendors are in a variety of business enterprises, including printing, produce and frozen foods, office machines, stationery, automotive equipment and landscaping. The size of their companies varies from one-man offices to those who employ about 25 people.

Our volume of business with minority vendors increased from close to $30,000 during the 1972-73 fiscal year to about $57,650 during the 1973-74 fiscal year. In view of the total purchasing operation, these sums are not very large, but they are steadily increasing.

Lengthy as this report is, it only summarizes some of the affirmative action activities at UCSB. Neither does it cover women's activities at UCSB which will be the subject of a separate statement. It does not cover EOP, which was summarized last month or enrollments of minorities aside from those in EOP. Moreover, a few general comments can be made in addition. We are aware of some of the difficulties with campuses, business and industry across the nation, chiefly in acquiring reliable availability data and acquiring an appropriate formula for utilization analysis. However, we do have an affirmative action plan and most of it is fully operational. Some aspects of the plan are awaiting implementation because we are awaiting approval of Berkeley's affirmative action plan. When this has been achieved, we will have a model, as well as a model that we will be able to build on.

In the meantime, however, we will continue to intensify our efforts to achieve fairness and equality. It is our earnest hope, too, that more members of minority groups will strive to qualify themselves fully for employment at all levels.
The following is an Appendix to “A Status Report on Affirmative Action” and is designed to acquaint interested persons with related legislation and with the basic elements of the Federal guidelines on affirmative action.

**Appendix**

One of the problems with the legislation and the various orders I have just described (although admittedly this statement covers only a small part of affirmative legislative acts related to nondiscriminatory action) is that there has been no legal exemption for the same kinds of benefits that are not allowed to the construction industry or to other business and industries. The problem of nondiscrimination in employment has been treated in a document prepared for the President’s Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity by Mr. W. Howard Offley, a retired civil rights lawyer who has been a leading advocate of nondiscrimination in employment. The document was submitted to the President on May 6, 1974, and was based on the committee’s findings that the problem of nondiscrimination in employment had been “actively considered” by the President’s Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity since 1961.

The following is an introduction to the document:

**SOME LEGISLATIVE PERSPECTIVES**

Federal executive orders and special legislation have attempted to eliminate discrimination in employment for a number of years. Fair employment practices have been enacted by the Federal government and by the state of California, which called for the mandatory incorporation of nondiscrimination clauses in contracts. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 provided a good bit of legislation related to it. President Johnson issued another executive order (11246) in 1965 and its later amendments addressed these problems in that two facets emerge as separate, though related, concepts: nondiscrimination and affirmative action. Nondiscrimination requires the elimination of all existing discriminatory conditions, whether purposeful or inadvertent, while affirmative action requires the employer to do more that equalize opportunities. The important determining factor is whether the employer has followed the affirmative action guidelines, for it is this concept which makes equal opportunity a reality in the long run.

Despite this pattern of executive branch and congressional concern about equality of opportunity, the potential of the affirmative action obligation remained more promise than performance from 1961 to 1970. The most substantial problems which was not completely overcome during that period was the difficulty in promulgating sufficiently definite standards to govern the latter. One of the most important problems was that of defining the concept of “affirmative action.”

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Basketball squad opens season

By Peter Gort
UCSB's basketball team opens its season this weekend, its first as an independent, in hopes of garnering enough wins to net the Gauchos a spot in the Big West for 1975-76.

Independent status makes every game a must-win for the Gauchos. UCSB must do well in the early going, as they no longer have league record to fall back on to win a tournament berth.

The opening contest against USF promises to be one of the season's best games and should answer some questions about the highly touted but untried edition of 1974-75 Gauchos basketball.

In the Don's, UCSB faces one of the West Coast's traditionally tough squads.

USF's veteran front line should provide a formidable test for the Gauchos in forwards John Fernsten, 6'9", and Tom Service, and Walker. Service will be particularly put to the test against the Don's 6'11" Fernsten.

Fernsten, 6', is entering his third campaign as USF's starting center. As one observer put it, played impressively against a guy named Walton and although his junior year was not spectacular, he was very consistent and did the intangible things that don't show up in the stats. In this, his final year at the hilltop campus, Fernsten is expected to be one of the coast's top pivots.

Both in size and in talent, UCSB's guards are superior to their Don counterparts. Tony Styles and Bob Guarnaccio, two of the nation's top freshman guards, will be led by the experienced Greg Bell and Andy Olivera.

With the tandem of Greg Bell and Andy Olivera.

"I roomate needed anytime this summer for share, $200. All utilities paid, pool, view. 6688B Del Playa, 685-2042."

"1 or 2 roommates needed for S.F. room share, $45 or best offer. Call 968-1439."

"Female roommate wanted to share room in 3 bdrm apt. in back of 5560 Del Playa. Call 967-6202 evenings."

"Beautiful room, shared, $105 month. 968-9901."

"Female roomie wanted for W & S Qtrs. Call 964-1020 or 687-2931."

"Female roomsites wanted for W & S Quarter, Share room, $60. Available now. Send pictures. 675 Vista Pkwy."

"2 F to roommates needed $59.75 per month, all utilities paid, very clean, 6657 Seville. Call 962-1877 after 5 p.m.

"3 F roommate wanted to share room in 5 bdrm apt. in back of 5560 Del Playa. Call 967-6202 evenings."

"Female roomsite wanted for S.B. Qtrs. Call 967-8761."

"1 or 2 roommates needed to share room in 3 bdrm apt. in Alt. Educ. School. Call 964-3409 at 4-7 p.m."

"Female - sublease own room in 3 bdrm apt. in back of 5560 Del Playa. Call 967-6202 evenings."

"Women only, share room. Avail immediately. $65 per month. Share nice living room, nice neighborhood. Call 968-7359."

"Leather worker needed - volunteer work or part time. Call Ron 961-2913."

"Female roommate wanted. Call 964-2306."

"Women only, share room. Avail immediately. $65 per month. Share nice living room, nice neighborhood. Call 968-7359."

"1 or 2 roommates needed for S.F. room share, $45 or best offer. Call 968-1439."

"Men only, share room. Avail immediately. $65 per month. Share nice living room, nice neighborhood. Call 968-7359."

"For Rent

"Fountainblue suite: Entire suite 1 bdrm, 2 apprs M.F. 698-0395.

"Sublet 1st bdrm apt 6639 Picacho No. 4. 968-7147."

"Wish to sublease simple room F Tropican Gardens - $150 r/m. W/ Greg Thrane, Nancy 605-6388."

"Tropican Suite: F, 3 1/2 fl., 2 bdrms, $125. 2429 E. Victoria No. 2. 682-6255."

"Apartment to sublease, 1454 month, all utilities paid. Close of school. Call 961-2261 after 6 p.m."

"Beach house, quiet, I.V., one block from beach, plenty of parking. Available December 1st to March 1st. 693-5201."

"Beautiful room, shared, $105 month. 968-9901."

"1 or 2 roommates needed for S.F. room share, $45 or best offer. Call 968-1439."

"F. Roommate needed playing winter Quarter. 6671 Sabado Taro A, 2 bdrms, $125 month. Share room, 968-9256."

"Female roomsite wanted for W & S Quarter. 6671 Sabado Taro A, 2 bdrms, $125 month. Share room, 968-9256.

"F. - sublease own room to 3 bdrm suite. All meal, pool, gym, pool, view. 685-1049."
Yosemite Valley location for winter environment class

Willing to give up four days of your Christmas vacation in order to take a class in basic environmental studies? How about mountaineering? Would you be willing to do it if the class were held in the backwoods of Yosemite National Park?

Interested students will have just such a chance next month when UCSB Extension, in cooperation with the Yosemite Institute, offers "Winter Mountaineering and Environmental Studies in Yosemite X110," worth three upper division units. Cost of the course is $160 ($125 for family members), which includes use of cross country skis, boots, poles, and snow shoes provided by the Yosemite Institute.

The course, which combines intensive basic environmental studies (including glaciology and biology) with winter mountaineering, takes in Yosemite, is being taught by the husband and wife teaching team, Orrin and Cynthia Sage.

According to Orrin Sage, Yosemite was chosen because "within 70 miles in the Valley one goes through the same life zones you go through driving from the southern United States to northern Canada. The problems of Yosemite are similar to regions outside the area, like air and water pollution, overcrowding and the need for wildlife ecology." 

Both instructors are visiting specialists who work year-round for Yosemite Institute. The "Sages" courses all involve the environment class to regions outside the area, like air and water pollution, overcrowding and the need for wildlife ecology. Both instructors are visiting specialists who work year-round for Yosemite Institute. The "Sages" courses all involve the environment class to regions outside the area, like air and water pollution, overcrowding and the need for wildlife ecology. Both instructors are visiting specialists who work year-round for Yosemite Institute. The "Sages" courses all involve the environment class.
Medea ends on theatrically cosmic note as unconvincing as Kung Fu

By Cynthia Rubin

"The combination," reads the printed program, "of classical Greek myth with the formal structure of the Japanese Noh results in a new form born of the two ... in a synthesis of theatrical possibilities."

Such possibilities may exist in the UCSB Drama Department's, "Medea: A Noh Cycle", but the actual synthesis never comes across. It is defeated by problems in the production and in the script itself.

This general failure overshadows rare instances when East and West can be said to blend satisfactorily. More often, East and West are disjointedly shuffled or alternated. Oriental and Occidental cultures fade into inanity, are robbed of their dignity and power, are at times made to look ridiculous, and are slighted by what appears to be a half-hearted, unpolished attempt at reconciliation.

The play opens with a traditional Greek chorus whose voices have that uneven syncopation and bizarrely wide-ranged inflection typical of voices in Japanese theater. At first these voices lull and captivate with entrancing, eerie musical quality. But this effect is not continuously sustained. Jason and the nurse also chant their words, but their voices are, oddly, tinged with something resembling an Irish brogue, so that they sound faintly absurd. Medea's harsh, clear vocal tones believably characterize her as the cruel sorceress. Yet, her forceful manner never exceeds a certain level of intensity and so grows monotonous.

Medea's headiness and warpaint suggest the American — not the Asian — Indian. This facade suits her role, and provides interesting East-West juxtaposition with the more Oriental apparel of Jason and the nurse.

The costumes are designed to create a primitive or earthy atmosphere, combining a rough cotton and macrame, beads and copper with the flow of a Japanese kimono ... Actors in both Greek tragedy and Japanese Noh are masked; however, this production uses mask-like makeup. One perceives this combination but senses little overall impact from it.

The characters' movements are meant to be "dance combining the Oriental with the primitive". Indeed, the flexed foot begins to help him in his quest for the Golden Fleece. But production flaws shift attention away from the themes. The play stops being a vessel for thematic elements of the Medea myth, in which a sorceress is induced by Greek gods to fall in love with Jason and betray her homeland.

The costumes are designed "to depict the ocean waves, then seem theatrically appropriate. The characters turn their backs to create" and "selves created by the self" end the play on a theatrically cosmic note as unconvincing as that of Kung Fu. This approach may work in the stylistic, thematic structure of Japanese drama, but seems ineffective in this production.

"Medea: A Noh Cycle" adheres to the Japanese Noh five-part sequence of God Play, Warrior Play, Woman Play, Frenzy or Miscellaneous Play, and Demon Play. This structure successfully illuminates thematic elements of the Medea myth, in which a sorceress is induced by Greek gods to fall in love with Jason and betray her homeland to help him in his quest for the Golden Fleece.

Mixture of East and West is meant to universalize the themes. But production flaws shift attention away from the themes. The play stops being a vessel for message or artistic effect.

The UCSB Dance Division Presents

Dance Collage

directed by Cristyne Lawson

December 5, 6 and 7 - 8 p.m.

UCSB Main Theatre

Tickets $1.00 students, $2.00 Faculty and Staff, $2.00 General. Arts & Lectures Ticket Office, 961-3335
When You Can’t Turn Out, Turn On!

Catch basketball color and action - all season long - with John Harmon, Chuck Moshontz and Stan Duke on KCSB-FM/91.5. All 26 Gauchos games come to you, live and direct, with the best wishes of these four great Gauchos radio sponsors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1974-75 UCSB Schedule</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>November</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Fri.</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 Sat.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>December</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Fri.</td>
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<td>7 Sat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Mon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 Wed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 Sat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>23 Fri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Sat.</td>
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<tr>
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All Home Games Played at Robert V. Goor Varsity Tipoff—8:05 P.M.

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If you blow the deadline though, she will charge you for the sitting.

If you haven't bought your copy of ISLANDS ’75 — order it now at the A.S. Cashier's Office, Storke Communications Bldg., Room 1033 or the Campus Bookstore. The price is $8.48 and just like the other sweet things in life, is going up soon! So before you split, order your copy of ISLANDS ’75 and be sure to stay together!
Guthrie Thomas sings
to warm Waldo’s crowd

By Tom Flagg
If you're looking for a place where you can listen to live music, where you can talk to whom he was named, and who without screaming over the band, then Waldo's is worth a visit.

Waldo's, in the Program Lounge of the UCs, is open nine Fridays per quarter. Though operating on a budget that will allow neither nightclub decor, nor payment of the entertainers, Waldo’s staff has succeeded in creating a coffeehouse atmosphere. With the lights dimmed, candles burning, and a performer on the stage, it's no effort to enjoy yourself.

The feature of Waldo’s that I noticed as soon as I walked in the door was that no one wanted to see my ID, stamp my hand, or the latte' r, and his enjoyment was never brazen. And finally, we should add the fond hope that Mr. Krayk might also be able to appear again in recital, and soon. His recital Friday night was much enjoyed; another certainly would be much welcomed.

Krayk plays violin with
smile so man whistles

By David Sills
Last Friday night, those attendant in Luther Lehmann Concert Hall received a special treat: a recital given by faculty violinist Stephen Krayk, whose campus appearances have lately been limited to concerts of the First Trio.

The program opened with a Bach partita. This was perhaps the most unsatisfactory work of the program, though many beautiful moments were still to be found. A few intersessional problems and perhaps the fault of the composer) seemingly excessive length, marred much of the effect.

Any misgivings after the Bach, however, were quickly dispelled in the series of short pieces that followed. The first was a Dialog and Fugue by Santa Barbara composer John Biggs, played in excellent spirit by the ensemble. Mr. Biggs, while clearly owing much to Debussy and Hindemith, has developed these influences into a very personal and individual style of great interest. This piece is very well-worked! and the composer John Biggs, played in excellent spirit by the ensemble. Mr. Biggs, while clearly owing much to Debussy and Hindemith, has developed these influences into a very personal and individual style of great interest. This piece is very well-worked! and the performer promptly all to the effect of the good.

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Pigskin Contest
Howard Susman, with twenty correct picks, is the winner of last week’s Nexus Pigskin Contest and will receive a five dollar gift certificate from Copeland’s Sports. Top expert of the week was Stan Duke, who also picked twenty winners. This week’s expert is assistant Dean of Students Barbara Deutsch.

Weekend Pigskin Forecasts
Deposit this entry by 5 p.m. TODAY at the DAILY NEXUS OFFICE or Robertson Gym Ticket Office.

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