



SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Literature Dept.

REFERENCE BOOK

Not to be taken from the Library



110

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SYNERGY

VOLUME I, NUMBER I

DECEMBER 1967

SYNERGY will be a monthly newsletter for Bay Area libraries reporting on the progress of the San Francisco Public Library - North Bay Cooperative Library System regional reference project. We plan that it will contain varied information of special interest to reference librarians in addition to news about the development of our project. Your comments or contributions are invited.

The SYNERGIST

REFERENCE PROJECT UNDERWAY

The cooperative reference project is the first regional service connecting all four levels of library service envisioned in the Master Plan for the Development of Public Library Service in the State of California.

For NBCLS libraries the development of a reference referral system is Phase III of an ongoing cooperative system approach to library services.

For SFPL it is also a part of a long range program to implement the development of Service Level III. The Research Library, which in addition to providing the highest possible level of library service within its immediate jurisdiction will make its extensive resources available to other users by direct access, inter-library loan and referred reference services.

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TFLETYPE NETWORK

On November 29, the San Francisco Public Library was hooked up via private line teletype with 10 NBCLS libraries in 6 North Bay Counties and the State Library. Reference questions are now being forwarded to San Francisco from NBCL's two Area Libraries: Santa Rosa-Sonoma County and Vallejo Public Library. This means that patrons using any NBCLS library have access, through a system of referrals, to the resources of the San Francisco Public Library.

STAFE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The second of a series of Reference Project Workshops was presented at the Santa Rosa-Sonoma County Public Library on November 29th. Programs for NBCLS sponsored reference workshops are under the direction of Mrs. Oloanne Palen, project director at NBCLS Headquarters. The subject of the workshop was the Acquisition, Care and Use of State, Regional and Local Documents in Community, County and Area Libraries. Workshop leader was Martin Zonligt, Documents Librarian, SR-SC. Program presentations were given by Mr. Zonligt, Mrs. Virginia Keating, Marin County Librarian, Mrs. Nan Vaaler Napa City-County Documents Librarian, Miss Mary Ryan and Mr. Dan Tatko, San Francisco Public Library, Science and Documents Department, Mr. Collin Clark, Vallejo Public Library Head of Adult Services.

A great deal of credit must be given for both the excellent presentations and the enthusiastic participation of those attending which made it a most successful and worthwhile

day. Mrs. Palen will prepare the workshop proceedings for publication in the near future.

Orientation visits for NBCLS and SFPL reference librarians which have been suspended during December because of vacations and holidays will be resumed in January. It is hoped that by March all NBCLS reference librarians will have spent at least one day at SFPL and that many of the SFPL librarians will have had a chance to visit NBCLS libraries.

| REFERENCE SERVICE WORKSHOPS | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|---|
| CALENDAR | | | |
| January | 5th | SFPL | Regional Documents and Basic Government Publications for Branch Libraries |
| January | 10th | NBCLS | Business Services |
| January | 24th | SFPL | Business Services (for Main and Branch Librarians) |
| February | 8th | SFPL | Specialized Business Ser- vices (for NBCLS and SFPL Staff) |

NEW SOURCES OF INFORMATION AT THE SAM FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT

Great Atlas of the World (Le Grand Atlas)

*f911.3 B614g

Blaeu, Johan

This atlas, originally published in Amsterdam in 1663 in twelve volumes, has been reprinted in facsimile by Barnes and Noble. The work is considered by modern scholars to be one of the most splendid and important

X30

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atlases ever published. The text, in French, is a geographical and historical description of the 609 finely engraved double-page maps. For a map of the world as it was visualized by 17th century scholars, one could turn to Blaeu's map in the first volume. The representation of the general shape of the continents is surprisingly accurate, and the delicately colored decorations surrounding the map; representations of the four elements, the seven wonders of the world, and the planets make modern cartography appear dull in comparison.

We have received the five available volumes in this set, covering Eastern Europe, Scandinavia, Greece, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands, and England. Other volumes will be received as they are published. This set is truly an important addition to the library's collection of fine books.

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

The New Encyclopedia of Philosophy

*103

Edwards, Paul, Editor-in-Chief 8 Vols. 1967, Macmillan \$219.50

This is the only full-scale reference tool for philosophy ever published in English. It combines a widely eclectic view of all philosophy with particular emphasis on the perspectives most familiar and important to contemporary American thought. There are 1450 articles prepared by over 500 philosophers from 24 nations, and many of the excellent bibliographies are annotated. Difficult concepts are expressed as simply as possible, technical terms are explained, and material has been clearly structured and organized for optimum comprehension.

ART AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT

The Mask

792 M379

Craig, Gordon, Editor
Issued intermittently between 1908-29.
15 Vols.

Reprint of a journal that covered "many ancient and modern aspects of the theatre's art". Outstanding illustrations and special typefaces make this an

attractive as well as a valuable reference source. A comprehensive index will complete this work.

Popular Song Collection. Fifteen bound volumes of early sheet music that include some of the hit songs of the 1880's, 1890's and the early 1900's.

Clavier

A magazine for pianists and organists published by the Instrumentalist Co. of Evanston, Ill. Nine times a year for the hundreds of thousands of Americans who play a keyboard instrument, Clavier with its "master lesson" consisting of score and explanatory text by a well known teacher, fills a gap left by the death of Etude in 1957.

Assemblage, Environments and Happenings

792 Kl42a

Kaprow, Allan New York, Abrams, 1966

This book is an attempt to define recent developments in the arts. Fantastic photos and a selection of scenarios of Happenings are included.

SCIENCE AND DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT

Encyclopedia of Auditing Techniques

*657.4 P918e

Palen, Jennie, Editor 2 Vols. 1966, Prentice-Hall

Describes the methods taken in a specific audit within a specific type of industry or activity. Specific audits shown range from building contractors, canneries, garage and car sales agencies to school district and voluntary health and welfare organizations audits. Each chapter covers a specific industry or service.

Dana's Lumber Dictionary and Handbook

*674 M121d

McBarron, Dana 1966, Dana McBarron, Rogue River, Oregon

A comprehensive presentation of terms, definitions, and brief essential information useful in the lumber business and related fields. Includes abbreviations

used in the field, a lumber calculator, organizations and associations. Definitions are lengthy and provide valuable technical details.

Encycloredia of Biochemistry

*574.192 W675e

Williams, Roger and Lansford, Edwin Jr., Editors 1967, Reinhold

Alphabetically arranged short articles on relatively broad topics in biochemistry. Designed to provide introductory material to non-biochemists or to chemists and biochemists in specialized areas outside their own customary fields of specialty. Includes biographical sketches and references for further reading.

Dictionary of Inventions and Discoveries *603 C245d

Carter, E. F. 1967, Philosophical Library

Sets out in alphabetical order the scientific and technical inventions, discoveries and developments which have been made since earliest time indicating to whom each is attributable and the year it was introduced. A British publication yet so unique it should be useful everywhere.

Computer Yearbook and Directory

*510.78 C739y

1966, American Data Processing Detroit, Michigan

Contains general survey articles of development in the field plus a wide variety of directory information such as books published in the data processing field with reviews, computer centers, schools of data processing, associations, descriptions of data processing equipment, glossary of data processing terms, etc.

SOMEBODY ASKED US.....

... How to restore a 1923 Rickenbacker car.



| Where, when and why the custom of gift wrapping began. |
|--|
| The proper tempo indications for piano works by Dvorak, Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Ravel, etc. |
| How to build a dulcimer. |
| The Arabic words for apricot, peach and flowering peach. |
| What companies have produced Ionesco's play Rhinoceros in San Francisco? Who were in the casts? Are any of those cast members still in the area and how can they be contacted? |
| For information about a horse named Nautical, a member of the U.S. Equestrian Team. |
| For diagrams and other information necessary to restore a 1928 Stearmon airplane. |
| For schedules of import and export duties on small electrical appliances between the U.S. and all South American Countries. |
| How to find the cost of living in the Tuamoto-Marquaza Islands. (The patron was investigating places to retire.) |
| WE FOUND THE ANSWERS!!! |
| 7 |

LIBRARY EXHIBITS

SANTA POSA - SONOMA COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

Photographs and articles about their new building.

Tapestries by Mark Adams (Forum Room)
Through December 16

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY (Main Library)

"50 Books of the Year - AIGA" (2nd Floor)

"Ruben Dario - Poet of the Americas" (3rd Floor)

(Eureka Valley Branch)

"Small Prints" from San Francisco Art Institute through January 6

(Ortega Branch)

"Mixed Media" from San Francisco Women Artists through January 13

(Sunset Branch)

"Drawings" from Artists Equity Association January 8 through February 3, 1968

Note: We will be most happy to list in this section as many notices of Bay Area library exhibits or programs as space allows. Material should be submitted to: Miss Peggy O'Donnell, SYNERGY, San Francisco Public Library, Civic Center, San Francisco, California 94102, by the 15th of each month.

UPDATE

SAN_FRANCISCO

...Judge Fitz-Gerald Ames, Sr., has been elected presiding judge of the San Francisco Municipal Court for 1968. (California Roster p. 114; S.F. City and County Sheet)

...Elmer G. Johnson of San Francisco, executive vice president of the Building Owners and Managers Association, was elected president of the Commonwealth Club of California for 1968.

S.F. city engineer Clifford J. Geertz has retired after 43 years of city service.

Mayor Elect Alioto named Revels Cayton to the post of Deputy for Social Programs, replacing John Latona. Alioto appointed John A. DeLuca as his executive secretary, and Hadley Roff as his confidential secretary. DeLuca succeeds Peter Trimble and Roff succeeds Vern Williams.

John G. Brucato, founder of the S. F. Farmers Market, was re-elected to a second term as president of the Cow Palace Board of Directors.

Stanley E. Jensen, a union business representative, was appointed to a four year term on the S.F. Redevelopment Agency succeeding Lawrence R. Palacios.

Charles H. Young will succeed Edwin J. Tippett as president of the S.F. Dental Society.

Assistant District Attorney Janet Aitken and attorney Walter F. Calcagno were appointed Municipal Court Judges. She has been a deputy district attorney in San Francisco since 1947. Calcagno has been in private practice since 1948.

BAY AREA

Berkeley Mayor Wallace J.S. Johnson was named the newest member of BART'S 12 man board of directors.

James E. Skipper has been named University Librarian of California's Berkeley library and will assume his duties as of July 1 upon the retirement of Donald Coney, who has been the librarian for the last 22 years.

Robert R. Cazadd, 45, the new Oakland Deputy Chief of Police takes over the vacancy created two months ago when Charles Gain was elevated to chief.

CALIFORNIA

John D. Goss was appointed Assistant City Manager of Alameda, effective December 4. Goss is now City Clerk and administrative assistant to the city manager of Fremont. Replaces Richard E. Watson, now Chief Administrative Officer for Millbrae. (California Roster p. 126)

Norman B. Hume and Edward F. Dibble appointed to the newly formed State Water Resources Control Board. Three members of the old Water Resources Control Board carried over to the new agency. (Maul, Alexander and McGill). (California Roster p. 62)

Nancy Banning Call of Beverly Hills appointed to the California Arts Commission. She will fill the unexpired term of the late Francis M. Sedgwick. (California Roster p. 25)

Governor Reagan's Assembly Representative Jack Lindsey has submitted his resignation. Effective date has not been set. California Roster p. 19.

Kenneth R. Rearwin of San Diego named to a four year term on the Coordinating Council for Higher Education. Replaces Robert Setrakian. (California Roster p. 28)

Dr. Gilbert Dunahoo, Santa Cruz Health Officer has announced his resignation. Will remain until March 1, or until a suitable replacement is found. (California Roster p. 116)

Fresno attorney Leland M. Edman was appointed to the California Adult Authority succeeding Harry M. Kamp of Kentfield.

Charles P. Smith is director of the state's newly formed Office of Management Services.

W. Hal Smith of San Francisco, vice-president of the Crocker-Citizens Bank has been appointed California volunteer chairman for the 1968 March of Dimes.

Senator Donald Grunsky of Watsonville has replaced Senator John F. McCarthy as leader of the California State Republicans in Sacramento.

UNITED STATES

Charles Frankel resigned from his post as Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs. (U.S. Org. Manual, p. 75; Cong. Dir., p. 442)

President Johnson appointed Lt. Gen. Leonard F. Chapman, Jr. as Marine Corps Commandant. Chapman, now the assistant commandant, will succeed General Wallace M. Greene, Jr. whose term expires Dec. 31st. (U.S. Org. Manual, pp. 128,131,162; Cong. Dir. pp.460,490,469)

Lt. Gen. Lewis Walt was named Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps. (U.S. Org. Manual, p. 162; Cong. Dir., p. 490)

The new American ambassador to Jordan is Harrison ${\tt M.}$ Symmes.

Edwin M. Martin is resigning as ambassador to Argentina to become chairman of a committee to coordinate aid to developing countries.

Assistant Attorney General John M. Doar is resigning. Stephen J. Pollak succeeds Doar.

William Jay Smith, professor of English at Hollins College in Virginia, was named Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress.

W. True Davis, former ambassador to Switzerland resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and the United States Executive Director to the Interamerican Development Bank.

President Johnson has appointed Charles E. Bohlen to replace Roy D. Kohler as Deputy Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs.

INTERNATIONAL

Vice President Albert Bernard Bomg, 32, was sworn in as president of Gabon to succeed ex-president Leon Mitt.

Southern Arabia became the Peoples Republic of South Yemen. The Republic will be ruled by the National Liberation Front headed by President Qahtan Mohammed Al Shaabi.

Chief S.O. Adebo of Nigeria became the monthly president of the United Nations Security Council succeeding Ambassador Mamdou Boubacar Kante of Mali, the November chairman.

Jorge Pacheco Areco was sworn in as President of Uruguay to succeed General Oscar D. Gestido, who died of a heart attack.

Britain's new ambassador to South Vietnam, Crawford Maclehose is succeeding Peter Wilkinson.

Nicolae Ceausescu assumed the presidency of Romania, in a dual role as state and party chief.



San Francisco Public Library Civic Center San Francisco, California, 94102

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Permit No. 9030

BOOKS & AUTHORS KNBR 680

SUNDAYS 7:05.P.M.

PRODUCED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY IN COOPERATION WITH KNBR Dec. 24 Elena Zelayeta - Elena's
Favorite Foods California Style

and

George Spunt - Memoirs & Menus

Dec. 31 Bernard Geis of Bernard Geis Associates

Jan. 7 Richard Dillon - Fool's Gold

Jan. 14 Stephen Birmingham - Our Crowd

SYNERGY

VOLUME I, NUMBER II

JANUARY 1968

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TELETYPE NETWORK

The installation of the Teletype at San Francisco
Public Library has facilitated the referrals of reference
requests. The number of requests doubled during December.

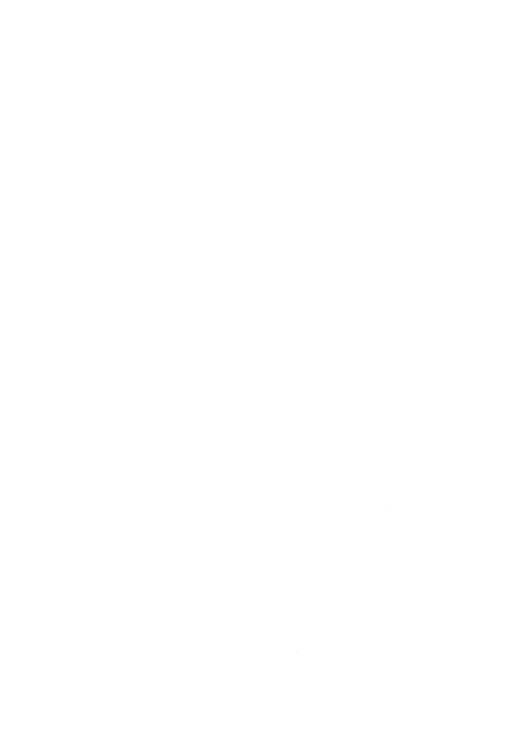
STAFF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

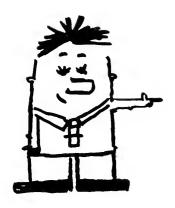
Reference Project Workshop No. 3 was presented by NBCLS at the Santa Rosa-Sonoma County Library on January 10, 1968.

Workshop leader was Mrs. Oloanne D. Palen, Project Director, NBCLS. Subject of the Workshop was Business, Science and Technology, Social Science Resources in NBCLS Libraries—As they Are, and as We Hope to Make Them.

Panelists were: Mrs. Winifred Swanson, Santa Rosa-Sonoma County--Adult Services Librarian; Mr. Collin Clark, Vallejo Public Library--Head of Adult Services; Mrs. Josephine Maillard, Napa City-County Library--Assistant Director.

Guest Speakers were: Mr. R. J. Wallace, Small Business
Administration





Mr. Larry Coleman, Education Specialist in Instructional Materials, Napa County Schools
Mr. Paul Seidenberg, District Chairman for Social Studies, Napa
Valley Unified School District,
Grades 7-12

Mr. Don Feiner, Social Work Supervisor, Napa State Hospital, Children's Center

Panelists discussed selected reference works to indicate the scope of NBCLS reference collections and time was given for discussion and examination of materials. Mr. Wallace reviewed publications of the Small Business Administration, and guest speakers, Mr. Coleman and Mr. Seidenberg, presented slides and talked on advanced instructional methods and procedures being used in Napa County schools pointing out the relationship to library use. Mr. Feiner demonstrated the "encounter method" of promoting group discussion and better personal communication.

A follow-up workshop covering specialized Business Services available at the San Francisco Public Library is scheduled for February 7th in San Francisco.

Bay Area Reference Center Staff repeated the Workshop on Regional Government Documents for SFPL librarians on Friday, January 5th. The Business Services Workshop will also be repeated for SFPL Staff.

NEW SOURCES OF INFORMATION

AT THE SAN ERANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT

Historia Argentina

*982 A313h

Abad de Santillan, Diego, Ed. Buenos Aires, Tipografica Editora Argentina, 1965 3 Vols.

A comprehensive history of Argentina in Spanish. Vol.1 covers period up to 1810, Vol.II covers 1810-1850 and Vol.III covers 1850-1914. There is no general index but each volume has a detailed table of contents listing Chapter and topic headings. A must for Latin American scholars.

1966 National Transportation Symposium, San Francisco
May 1-6, 1966
**385
N213n

New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1966

Proceedings of this conference cover all phases of current transportation problems, including government policy, planning and financing, technological developments, traffic control and operations. Discusses all types including aircraft, hovercraft, surface, underground and undersea transport. Many papers have specific reference to Bay Area transportation studies and projects. Includes bibliographies, illustrations and charts.

OCT Chart Manual

A bi-monthly publication by Trendline, a division of Standard & Poor's Corp. This provides the only graphic manual of the unlisted market. It includes 840 Over-the-counter stock charts.

Chartcraft. Long Term P & F Chart Book

*332.64 C3851o

New York, Chartcraft Inc., 1967

This is a supplement to the Chartcraft monthly point and figure chart book giving over 625 charts on N.Y. Stock Exchange listings through December 31, 1966. Some go back as far as 1957. For the point and figure technician.

*372.4 G622c

Goodman, Olsen, and others Detroit, Wavne State University, 1966

This convenient handbook presents and examines an inclusive set of principles which educators and librarians can choose from in selecting and analyzing instructional reading materials for children. Appendix includes a checklist of critical questions taken from the text.

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

Library Periodicals Directory

*16.0287

Winckler, Paul A. New York, Long Island University Graduate Library School, 1967

A selected list of periodicals currently published throughout the world relating to library work. Over 300 current journals arranged under broad subject headings with an index by title. Descriptive annotations.

A Concordance to the Collected Poems of Dylan Thomas *821 T3614zw

Williams, Robert Coleman, Ed. Lincoln, Nebraska, University of Nebraska Press, 1967

An extremely useful work for the literary scholar.

Six Poets of the San Francisco Renaissance: Portraits and Checklists

*16.811 K528s

Kherdian, David Fresno, Giligia Press, 1967

Biographical and bibliographical information on the following poets: Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Gary Snyder, Philip Whalen, David Meltzer, Michael McClure and Brother Antoninus. Bibliographies include broadsides, posters, recordings and other ephemera.

ART AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT

Dictionary Catalog of the Music Collection

*16.78 N42d

New York, Public Library Vol. 1-20, Supplement I

This valuable bibliographic source of the holdings of NYPL Music collection is brought up to August 31, 1965, with the publication of the first supplements.

Motion Pictures from the Library of Congress
Paper Print Collection 1894-1912.

*16.7925 N645m

Niver, Kemp R. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1967

An excellent catalog of early films with complete citations and annotations. An invaluable source for early cinema research, it lists the "most authoritative versions of these films which still survives." The entries are arranged by general subject with title index.

The Fncyclopedia of Photography

*770.3 En19

Morgan, Willard D., General editor New York, New York Greystone Press 20 Vol.

A comprehensive coverage of all aspects of Photography, beautifully illustrated with photographs, many in color useful for biographies of photographers. General Index.

SCIENCE AND DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT

Dun's Reference Book of Corporate Managements

*926.5

New York, Dun & Bradstreet, 1967

Contains data with respect to directors and selected officers of the approximately 1,000 companies reported in "Moody's Handbook of Common Stocks". Data on these

directors and officers were compiled from Dun & Bradstreet records and show, for individuals who are both directors and officers, the date of birth, education, and business positions presently and previously held, and for directors who are not officers, their present principal business connection.

Digital Computer User's Handbook

*510.78 K678d

Klerer, Melvin, and Korn, Granino A., Eds. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1967

A comprehensive compendium of computer procedures: currently applicable methods of programming, numerical analysis, and leading computer applications.

The Trademark Register of the United States, 1967 *608.73 T675

Washington, D. C., The Trademark Register, 1967

Published annually since 1964. Contains currently registered and renewed trademarks in the U.S. Patent Office. The marks are listed according to their present classification; each entry is alphabetically listed by class with date of registration and registration number following the class designation.

Handbook of Electronic Instruments and Measurement Techniques *621.381

Thomas, Harry E., and Clarke, Carole A. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1967

Latest methods and techniques used in commercial and military electronic hardware; includes a detailed rundown on transducers and readout devices.

The Imperial Collection of Audubon Animals; the Quadrupeds of North America *599
Au29i

Audubon, John James. Edited and with new text by Victor H. Calahan. Maplewood, New Jersey, Hammond, Inc., 1967 A new one-volume edition of Audubon's famous work: The Viviparous quadrupeds of North America. Contains the faithful color reproductions, together with careful editing of the original text.

GENERAL REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Author-Title Catalog of the Library of the University of California at Berkeley

G. K. Hall, 1963

An index to approximately 2,800,000 bound volumes in the collections of the University Library—the Main Library with its 19 subject branches, the Bancroft Library, the Law Library, and 20 research and departmental collections.

Bibliographie de Belgique, Vols. 1-20 and 41-46 (1875-94 and 1915-20

*15.493 B471

Kraus Reprint

This bibliography aims to cover books, pamphlets, etc. issued in Belgium, books by Belgian authors published abroad and books by foreigners relating to Belgium. Library is also receiving current subscription.

Brinkman's catalogus van boeken en tijdscriften. 1600-1891, 1916-1955.

*15.439 B772c

Reprint

The complete national bibliography of all books and periodicals published in the Netherlands and Flanders, arranged by authors' names. Current subscription has been received since 1966.

Dictionary Catalog of the Library of the University of California 1919-1962. Los Angeles.

G. K. Hall

The card catalog in the main UCLA Library building lists the book holdings of all the units of the general University Library on the campus in Westwood and of the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library in Los Angeles.

Knizhnaia Letopis' (Book Annals) 1907-1954

*15.47 K749

Kraus Reprint \$5,850.00

The Russian National Bibliography. A weekly classified list of all books and pamphlets issued in the U.S.S.R. in all of its 119 languages.

Paris. Bibliotheque Nationale. Catalogue General des Livres Imprimes de la Bibliotheque Nationals. Auteurs. Vols. 1-188.

P218c

Kraus Reprint \$2,970.00

The Bibliotheque Nationale has received copies of all books published in France since the establishment, by law, of the depot legal in the reign of Henri II. It has the largest collection of French books in existence, and its printed Catalogue is the most important general bibliography of French publications. An alphabetical author catalog, including only entries under names of personal authors, with the necessary cross references. Library also has 1960-64, *f18 P218ca.

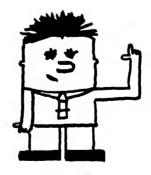
SOMEBODY ASKED US.....



- ...What is the Esalen Institute, when was it organized and why?
- ... How to construct a two wheel, one seat Pony Cart including plans and pictures from which to work?
- ...Do you have a street map of pre-World War II Warsaw?

- ...What is the sale value of "The Book of the Queen's Doll's House," by A. C. Benson? (SFPL does not apraise books but we do search book auction records and can quote prices for books listed.)
- ...For biographical information on Shiro Kasamatsu, 1898-
- ...What is the best method of welding a wrought iron fence?
- ...Do you have illustrations of Early Saxon axe-hewn furniture?
- ...Where can large scale maps of foreign countries, expecially Norway, be purchased?
- ...Why were only half of Big Bill Haywood's ashes buried in the Kremlin? Also where is the other half?
- ... How much money is Ex-Governor Brown entitled to on his pension?

.....WE FOUND THE ANSWERS:::



LIBRARY EXHIBITS

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY (Main Library)

"Automobiles, Past and Present" (First floor)

"The Guitar" (First floor)

"Paper Mills, Then and Now" (Second floor)

"New Books" (Second floor)

"Mayors of San Francisco" (Third floor)

"The Negro in California" (Exhibit prepared for Negro History Week) February

(Noe Valley Branch)

"Mixed Media" S.F. Women Artists
January 22 - February 17

(Potrero Branch)

Patricia Rasmussen Memorial Exhibition of Painting and Collages
February 1 - March 2

(Excelsior Branch)

"An Exhibit of Drawings" (Members of Artist Equiry)
February 12 - March 9

(Western Addition Branch)

"Small Prints" S. F. Art Institute February 19 - March 16

Note: We will be most happy to list in this section as many notices of Bay Area library exhibits or programs as space allows. Material should be submitted to: Miss Peggy O'Donnell, SYNERGY, San Francisco Public Library, Civic Center, San Francisco, California 94102, by the 15th of each month.

UPDATE

SAN FRANCISCO

Raymond J. Collins Jr., Helen M. Finis and Charles R. Greenstone Sr. were named as members of the Juvenile Justice Commission. (Directory of City and County Officers.)

Cyril Magnin was installed as the Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce's 1968 president. (Organizations & index)

Robert E. Mayer has been elected president of the San Francisco Marine Exchange.

Alioto names 2 new members of his staff: Michael McCone will be his appointments Secretary. Ann Racich will be his personal Stenographic secretary. (Directory of City and County Officers)

John A. Ertola was elected as President of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors for the coming two years. (Directory of City and County Officers and California Roster p. 144 and Index)

Robert C. Levy was named city engineer of San Francisco. He succeeds Clifford Geertz. Alfred Goldberg will succeed Levy as superintendent of Building Inspection. (Directory of City and County Officers)

Wilson Meyer was re-elected President of the War Memorial Board of Trustees. Gregory Harrison and Frederic Campagnoli were re-elected first and second vice presidents respectively. (Directory of City and County Officers)

John H. Tolan, Jr. was named by Mayor Alioto as his Deputy for Development. The post was held by T. Jack Kent. (Directory of City and County Officers and California Roster p. 113.) (Also insert John A.DeLuca as his Executive Secretary and Hadley Roff as his confidential secretary on p. 113 of California Roster)

S. F. School Board elects Edward Kemmitt president of the San Francisco Board of Education. Vice President is Dr. Laurel Glass. (California Roster p. 113 and Directory of City and County Officers)

BAY AREA

Attorney John S. Cooper was named as judge of the Oakland-Piedmont Judicial District. (California Roster)

John Dyckman has been appointed chairman of the Department of City and Regional Planning at the University of California at Berkeley.

Norman Murdoch was named Berkeley's Director of Planning, effective January 15. (California Roster p. 132)

James V. Fitzgerald was elected to head the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors. He succeeds Mrs. Jean Fassler. (California Roster p. 115)

CALIFORNIA

Dr. Robert Day, Dr. Nemat Borhani and Dr. Bruce Jessup, members of the State Department of Public Health have resigned. (California Roster)

State Youth Authority Director Heman G. Stark retired. His successor is Allen F. Breed. (California Roster)

The Rev. Dr. Paul Shelford, executive director of the Northern California Council of Churches retired.

Ralph Bell, public relations director for the State Public Utilities Commission retired. (Calif. Roster)

Dr. Thomas J. Noguchi was appointed chief medical examiner-coroner of Los Angeles County.

Carlos C. Ogden succeeds General Kenneth W. Leitch as Head of California's selective service system. (U.S. Org. Manuaal p. 511)

Vernon J. Christina was chosen as chairman of the State Highway Commission. He succeeds Abraham Kofman. The 1967 Legislature passed a law removing the State Transportation Agency Administrator as chairman. Although Kofman was elected only last month, he does not expect to be reappointed after his term expires the end of this month. (California Roster p. 34)

Lawrence C. Hadley was appointed as the new superintendent of Yosemite National Park. He succeeds John M. Davis.

CALIFORNIA (cont'd)

Noel J. Coleman, Assistant secretary and chief of the Administrative Division of the State Public Utilities Commission died. (Calif. Roster p. 51)

Dr. Lester Breslow, the State Public Health Director, has resigned. Dr. Hamlet C. Pulley has been appointed as acting Director. (Calif. Roster p. 50)

Dr. Alex C. Sherriffs has been appointed Reagan's special assistant for Education. He succeeds Dr. Manuel Cervine. (Calif. Roster p. 19)

Curtis O. Lynum was appointed by Reagan to the State Adult Authority. He succeeds Fred R. Dickson. (Calif. Roster p. 24)

Sherman Chickering of San Francisco was appointed to the State Fish and Game Commission. He succeeds Tom Richards whose term expires in mid January. (Calif. Roster p. 30)

Los Angeles Attorney George C. Bond was appointed and Stella C. Sandoval of Anaheim reappointed to the State Fair Employment Practices Commission. Bond succeeds John Anson Ford. (Calif. Roster p. 37)

Air Resources Board replaces the Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Board. Louis J. Fuller appointed Board Chairman. Other appointments: Dr. Willard F. Libby; Gerald A. Shearin; Davis S. Adams of Woodland; Walter R. Schmid of Garden Grove; Stella F. Younglove of Riverside; Dr. Joseph F. Boyle of L.A.; Marshall H. Boden of Fremont; Dorothy M. Chapel of Palos Verdes; the State Directors of Public Health, Motor Vehicles; Agriculture and Conservation, and the California Highway Patrol Commissioner are statutory members of the board. (Calif. Roster p. 44 and index)

Gov. Reagan appointed Allison M. Rouse and Conrad B. Reisch to San Mateo County Superior Court Judgeships. (Calif. Roster p. 115)

Charles Hitch becomes President of University of California January 1968. (California Roster p. 56)

J. Bryan Sullivan, Jr. is the new Commissioner of the State Economic Development Agency. (Calif. Roster p. 30)

Graeme C. Bannerman was appointed Vice President for business and finance at the University of California. He replaces Frederick E. Balderston, who will become Vice President of planning and analysis. (Bannerman formerly Assistant Sec. of Navy). (Calif. Roster p. 56 and U.S. Org. Manual p. 161; Cong. Dir. p. 483)

Judge Lewis E. Lercara is the Presiding Judge of Alameda County Superior Court during 1968. He succeeds Judge Leonard Dieden. Judge Redmond C. Staats Jr. will remain as presiding criminal Judge. (Calif. Roster p. 94)

Paul N. McCloskey Jr. won San Mateo County's special congressional election. He succeeds the late J. Arthur Younger in the 11th Congressional District. McCloskey is a Republican. (Calif. Roster p. 12; U.S. Org. Manual p. 15)

UNITED STATES

Arthur M. Okun has been named Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors to replace Gardner Ackley.

Ben Heineman has been appointed Head of an 18 Member Presidential Income Maintenance Program.

William H. Bolin has been elected president of the Pan American Society for the coming year.

Former California Governor Edmund G. "Pat" Brown has been named to a national commission studying America's "outmoded welfare system."

President Johnson also appointed Margaret S. Gordon professor of economics at the University of California at Berkeley.

Roy Innis was named associate national director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

Edward Stansbury, State Department public affairs adviser for Africa, died. (Gov't Organization Manual)

Secretary of State Dean Rusk yesterday announced the appointment of Graham Martin, as his special assistant for Refugee and Migration Affairs. (Gov't Organization Manual)

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Henry A. Hoyt, U.S. Ambassador to Uruguay, died. (Gov't Organization Manual)

Lewis Dean Brown is the new United States Ambassador to Senegal and Gambia. (Gov't Organization Manual)

Major Gen. James H. Skeldon was named Sixty Army Chief of Staff succeeding Major Gen. Norman B. Edwards.

The Federal Government's Manpower Administration set up a Regional Office in S.F. The new Office will be headed by Kenneth Robertson, who also will retain his duties as Regional Representative here of Labor Secretary Wirtz. (U.S. Org. Manual p. 324)

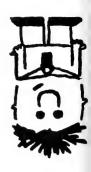
INTERNATIONAL

Foreign Minister Willy Spuehler was elected President of Switzerland. (World Almanac)

Sir Edward Warner was named British Ambassador to Tunisia.

The provisional government of Dahomey appointed Army Major Maurice Kouandete as chief of State and government and Minister of Defense Information and Foreign Affairs. (World Almanac)

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SANEBCA

BOOKS & AUTHORS KNBR 680

PRODUCED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY IN COOPERATION WITH KNBR

SUNDAYS 7:05 P.M.

Feb. 4 Kai-Yu Hsu - Chou En-Lai

Feb. 11 Colin Fletcher - The Man Who Walked Through Time

Feb. 18 Colleen Moore - The Silent Star

As SYNERGY goes to press we don't have a complete schedule for BOOK & AUTHORS yet...but listen anyway. Guests in coming weeks will include Bernard Dryer (THE TORCH BEARERS); Don Carpenter (BLADE OF LIGHT); Peter Beagle (THE LAST UNICORN); and many others.

SYNERGY

VOLUME I, NUMBER III

FEBRUARY 1968

100 L = 100

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION BEGINS

Facsimile transmission of library material between Napa, Vallejo and San Francisco Public Libraries began on Feb. 16, 1968. This first experiment is being carried on with portable Xerox Magnafax Telecopiers. These units are capable of both sending and receiving and can be plugged into an ordinary wall plug. The documents are transmitted over regular telephone lines at the rate of between 5 and 6 minutes per page. Requests for information are referred from Napa to the NBC area library in Vallejo. If the materials are not available in Vallejo, the request is sent on via teletype to the Bay Area Reference Center in the San Francisco Public Library where project staff search for the needed material. Once located, clerks copy pertinent pages on a Xerox 914 copier and transmit the documents via facsimile direct to the library which initiated the request. A Telecopier has also been installed at the San Francisco Public Library's business Branch.

BUSINESS SERVICES WORKSHOP

Two workshops on Business Services were presented by the Bay Area Reference Center and S.F.P.L. staff on January 24th and February 7th. A total of 148 librarians attended the sessions which covered the subjects of Stocks and Bonds, Trade Directories,

Insurance and Real Estate. Mr. Stanly Samish, from the U.S. Department of Commerce Field Office also presented a most interesting talk on Publications of the Department of Commerce in the field of Business. Mrs. Karen Scannell and Miss Betsy Enos of the History and Social Sciences Department spoke on Stocks and Bonds and Financial Services. Mr. John Fetros, Science and Documents Department, presented Trade Directories, and Miss Beverly Callahan and Miss Margaret Walsh of the Business Branch spoke on Current Trends and Materials in the Insurance and Real Estate Business. The workshops were under the direction of Gil McNamee, Assistant Project Director. Special guests attending the workshop were Miss Virginia Hughes, State Library Consultant, and Miss Helen Luce, Director of Library Service, Office of Education, San Francisco. Workshop proceedings will be published and distributed to participants.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES

The Bay Area Reference Center is under the direction of Mr. Dick Coenenberg, formerly Administrative Assistant at S.F.P.L. Communications regarding the project may be directed to him at the following address:

Mr. Richard Coenenberg, Director (Tel: 415-558-2941)
Bay Area Peference Center
San Francisco Public Library
Civic Center
San Francisco, California 94102

Mrs. Oloanne D. Palen is the Project Director for the NBCLS and may be reached at the following address:

Mrs. Oloanne Palen, Assistant Administrator North Bay Cooperative Library System 725 Third Street Santa Rosa, California 95404 (Tel: 707-546-3672)

NEW SOURCES OF INFORMATION

AT THE SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT

Labor Relations Yearbook, 1966

*331.1

Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, cl967.

1966 labor-management activity is summarized in a useful chronology and table of major contract settlements and in articles on collective bargaining, labor relations conferences, the activities of labor organizations, and the role of federal government in labor relations. Includes tables of economic data.

San Francisco Government

*352.079

Judnich, Martin W. Ken Books, 1967.

A summary of the San Francisco City and County Charter, the laws and ordinances and the work of various departments.

Oriental Armour

*399 R562o

Robinson, H. Russell New York, Walker & Co., 1967.

A liberally illustrated guide to the development of military equipment in the principal countries of the Orient. Includes bibliography, glossary, and index.

Dictionary of American Portraits

*f920.073 C496d

Cirker, Haywood New York, Dover, 1967.

4,045 pictures of prominent Americans from earliest times to the beginning of the $20 \, \text{th}$ Century. A brief caption identifies each portrait and includes birth and death dates.

*974.71 St67i

Stokes, Isaac Newton Phelps New York, Arno, 1967.

Originally published in 1914, this impressive six volume history of New York City was compiled from original sources and richly illustrated with photo-intaglio reproductions of maps, plans, views, and documents.

GENERAL REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Nachdruckverzeichnis von Einzelwerken, Serien und Zeitschriften aus allen Wissensgebieten (Reprints) *15 Os7n

Ostwald, Renate Wiesbaden, Verlag Gunter Nobis, 1965

Intended as a record of "books in print" for the reprint trade. Lists reprint editions of books, periodicals and other serial publications from more than a hundred European and American publishers. A second volume is announced for fall 1967.

Handbuch der Bibliographischen Nachschlagewerke

*16.01 T64h:3

Totok, Wilhelm, Rolf Weitzel and K. H. Weimann Frankfurt, Klostermann, 1966

The authoritative German manual of bibliographical reference works. Includes almost entirely European and American works, although there are some titles listed for Russia and the Far East. Latin America, Africa and Australia are not included. Most entries are annotated.

La France litteraire, ou Dictionnaire Bibliographique des *16.84 savants, Historiens et Gens de Lettres de la France... Q34f

Ouerard, Joseph Marie Paris, Didot 1827-64 (Reprint 1964) 12 vols.

An author list, giving brief biographical notes and titles of books with place and date of publication, publisher, size, number of volumes and original price. Some bibliographical and historical notes. Covers eighteenth century and early nineteenth century to 1826.

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

Edith Wharton: a bibliography.

*12 W555b

Brenni, Vito J.
Morgantown, West Virginia University Library, 1967

Contains over 700 references to works by and about Edith Wharton with a complete author-title index.

Dictionary of Jamaican English

*427 C273d

Cassidy, F. G. and Le Page, R. B., eds. London, Cambridge University Press, 1967

The lingua franca of Jamaica is an idiosyncratic Creole speech filled with Portuguese, Dutch Amerindian derivatives and Hispanisms. This dictionary is the first complete modern treatment of this unique language. Includes approximately 10,000 entries and a bibliography.

A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary

*422 K672c

Klein, Ernest New York, American Elsevier, 1967

Includes a large number of entries. Technical and scientific words are included as well as some proper nouns. Based on original and up-to-date research.

ART AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT

Enamelled Ware of the Ming Dynasty

*738.51 K95e

National Palace Museum, Kowloon, Cafa Co., 1966.

The newest publication of a many-volumed series on porcelain of the National Palace Museum (Formosa). Beautiful color photographs of each item with a complete description in English and Chinese.

Das Schrifthild der Neuen Musik; Bestanaufnahme Neuer *781.2 Notations symbole; Anleitung zu Deren Deutung, Realisa- K146s tion und Kritik. (The Notation of the New Music; Introduction to Interpretation, Practice and Criticism) 1966

Karkoschka, Erhard Celle, Hermann Moeck Verlag, 1966

Discusses and reproduces recent examples of "graphic" notation, some of which have been displayed in art galleries as well as played in concert.

Film Society Review

Santa Barbara, California, American Federation of Film Societies. Published monthly, September through May.

A cinema periodical useful for reviews of new books, information on film festivals and other news of the film world.

SCIENCE AND DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT

Technical Information Sources: A Gurae to Patents Standards and Technical Reports Literature

*16.6 H814t

Houghton, Bernard Hamdon, Connecticut, Archon Books, 1967

A brief description (101 pages) of patent literature and technical standards throughout the world. Written by a professor at the Liverpool School of Librarianship, the emphasis is on British and American systems though international in scope. Clearly written, it is an excellent introduction.

The Amateur Astronomer's Glossary

*520.3 M785a

Moore, Patrick New York, Norton, 1967

A small volume intended to be a brief "ABC," useful for quick reference. The author is the Director of the Armagh Planetarium in Northern Ireland.

New Drugs *615.1 N42

Chicago, American Medical Association Council on Drugs, 1967.

This third (1967) annual edition has been revised to include new information. Evaluates drugs introduced in the past ten years. Each monograph gives the adopted proprietary name; chemical and biological identity; actions and uses; adverse reactions; pre-causations; contraindications; drug interactions; dosage and routes of administration; preparations and their available sizes and strengths; known sources of supply; commercial name; year of commercial introduction in the United States; year of evaluation; and year of the most recent review or revision of the monograph. Also includes the names and addresses of pharmaceutical firms.

North American Radio-TV Station Guide

*621.3846 J728n

Jones, Vance Indianapolis, Indiana, Bobbs-Merrill and Sams, Howard W & Co., 1967, 4th ed.

All television, F-M, and A-M stations in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the West Indies, indexed by geographic location and call letters. Statistics include frequency power and network affiliation for each station; antenna height and power of F-M stations; F-M stations broadcasting stereo; and A-M and F-M stations specializing in country and western music.

The Encyclopedia of Judging and Exhibiting Floriculture *635.9 and Flora-Artistry H177e

Hamel, Esther St. Ignatius, Montana, Ponderosa, 1966.

This textbook is meant both for the judge and the exhibitor. Quite a thorough work and probably the only one of its kind. Includes quality definitions, scales of points, accessories, abstracts, parade floats, mobiles and much more.

The Codebreakers

*652.8 K122c

Kahn, David New York, MacMillan, 1967.

This is a serious history of cryptology. It is primarily devoted to the methods of making and breaking codes and ciphers, but it is also a commentary on its historical affects on man.

*663.2 J632

Wine

Johnson, Hugh New York, Simon and Shuster, 1966.

This is an excellent survey of wine throughout the world, by the former Secretary General of the Worldwide Wine and Food Society and editor of Wine and Food. Not only does it evaluate present-day wines, but it discusses the making of wine and the history of wine. The illustrations are good, the format excellent, the text itself never dull. One reviewer has said that it is one of the rare books by a European author to do justice to California wines.

The Collector's Dictionary of Clocks

*681.1 L776co

Lloyd, H. Alan Brunswick, New Jersey, Barnes, S., 1964.

This is not an all-inclusive dictionary; it is, nevertheless, thorough and reliable. It covers nearly 4,000 years and thirteen different countries. Heavily and well-illustrated.





SOMEBODY ASKED US.....

- ... The date of construction of the Embarcadero Freeway.
- ...Information on the chemistry of embalming as it is done at the present time.
- ... For the chemical analysis of the skunk's odor.
- ...What is the market value of mercury and silver?
- ...For more information regarding government supported housing for senior citizens in San Francisco and the La Salle Hotel in San Francisco.
- ... How and why State Tidelands Commission was established, including a run down on the decisions made by the Commission. Why did they sell the tidelands?
- ... How to make a Strobe light?
- ...Pictures and explanation of techniques of commercial equipment used for bottling of spices and herbs.
- ...What is the name and address of the manufacturer of Piet Hein's Superellipse tables?
- ... Information on how to prepare a program budget.

.....WE FOUND THE ANSWERS:::



LIBRARY EXHIBITS

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY (Main Library)

"Vivien Leigh" (Art Department First Floor)

"Rhinoceros and other Beasts" (Science Department First floor)

"Bertolt Brecht" (Literature Department Second floor)

"The Negro in California" (Second floor)

"Poetry Contemporary International" (Third floor)

IN THE BAY AREA (Albany City Library)

"Paintings and Drawings" - Jan Lumas and Jim Campbell

"Sculpture" - Michael S. Thomas



UPDATE

CHANGES IN DIRECTORY OF CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS SAN FRANCISCO

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Out: Supervisors J. Beeman, J. Casey, K. O'Shea

In: James Mailliard, Ronald Pelosi, Robert H. Mendelsohn

Standing Committees:

1. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Supervisors Mailliard, McCarthy, Mendelsohn

2. FINANCE

Supervisors von Beroldingen, Francois, Tamaras

3. FIRE, SAFETY, AND POLICE

Supervisors Francois, Boas, McCarthy

4. GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

Supervisors Boas, Francois, Pelosi

5. HEALTH

Supervisors Mendelsohn, Morrison, von Beroldingen

6. LEGISLATIVE AND PERSONNEL

Supervisors Tamaras, Boas, Morrison

7. PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Supervisors Pelosi, Mailliard, von Beroldingen

8. RULES

Supervisors Ertola, Blake, Tamaras

9. SOCIAL SERVICES

Supervisors Morrison, Mendelsohn, Pelosi

10. STATE AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS Supervisors McCarthy, Blake, Mendelsohn

11. STREETS AND TRANSPORTATION

Supervisors Blake, Mailliard, Morrison

MUNICIPAL COURT, JUDGES OF

Add: Robert W. Merrill

ART COMMISSION

Address changed to 165 Grove Street

Ernest Born, vice B. L. Rockwell

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Mortimer Fleishhacker, vice S. Stockwell Walter Newman, vice O. Willard

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY COUNCIL

Phone changed to 771-7100

FIRE COMMISSION

Frank N. Alioto, vice Dr. Grosso

PERMIT APPEALS

J. Edwin Mattox, Executive Secretary - deceased
Robert E. Gonzales, vice J. Williams

POLICE COMMISSION

Elmo E. Ferrari, vice W. Clecak
Washington E. Garner, M.D. vice S. Ladar

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Joseph J. Diviny, vice T. P. White

William E. McDonnell, vice T. F. Stack

RECREATION AND PARK COMMISSION

Walter H. Shorenstein, President 1968

Add: F. Everett Cahill

RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Add: Van Vanette

PUBLIC WORKS

Building Inspection: Alfred M. Goldberg, Superintendent, vice Robert C. Levy

CALIFORNIA PALACE OF THE LEGION OF HONOR

L. A. Benoist, address changed to 1100 Sacramento St.

R. Stanley Dollar, address changed to 311 California St. Add: William Olds, 2040 Gough St.

SUPERIOR, JUDGES OF

Charles S. Peery, Presiding 1968

GRAND JURY

Change address to 307 Hall of Justice, 850 Bryant St.

Don Fazackerley, Foreman

Other members of the Grand Jury are: Raymond T. Allender, Philip S. Dalton, Michael A. Durkin, Thomas W. Finigan, John M. Fitzmaurice, George M. Foster, Harold Goodman, John R. Hermann, Sr., Morris Less, Harry Liss, Raymond L. Luckel, Mrs. Eva E. Purcell, George H. Russell, Jerome Salomon, Irwin J. Sprott, Dr. Joseph H. Stephens, and Lew Tilin.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Robert S. Lauter, Chairman, vice Edgar D. Osgood

OTHER SAN FRANCISCO

Dr. Lloyd D. Luckmann, acting president of City College of San Francisco, will retire. (California Roster)

John Dearman elected President of the Family Service Agency of San Francisco (Bay Area Directory of Health and Welfare Service. Published by Bay Area Council for Social Planning, 1967)

New Conductor - San Francisco Symphony 1970-71 season, Seiji Ozawa.

BAY AREA

Mack Lovett Jr. appointed assistant to President Ellis E. McCune, California State College, Hayward, California.

James P. Doberty, was elected president of Bay Area Rapid Transit directors. (Decision Makers in the San Francisco Bay Area)

Membership Changes BART

Administration Committee

H. R. Lange, Oakland, Chairman Stanley Grydyk, Richmond, Vice Chairman Other members Adrien J. Falk S. F., Richard Bancroft S.F.

Engineering Committee

George M. Silleman, Newark, Chairman William Reedy, S. F., Vice Chairman Other members H. L. Cummings, Martinez, Garland Graves, S.F.

Visual Design Committee

Adrien Falk, S. F., Chairman
Wallace J. S. Johnson, Berkeley, Vice Chairman
Other members Joseph Silva, Brentwood, Richard Bancroft, S.F.

CALIFORNIA

Mr. Clifford Crummey, new Executive Director for Northern California Council of Churches. (Directory of SF Area Clubs and Organizations, published by Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce)

Mrs. Virla Krotz was appointed to the State Board of Education. Also appointed the Rev. Donn D. Moomaw, George A. Brown and Dr. John R. Ford. (California Roster)

John A. Sutro Sr., appointed to the Commission on Uniform State Laws, was also appointed to the California Commission on Interstate Cooperation succeeding Alvin J. Rockwell. (California Roster)

Kenneth Gonsalves, Healdsburg, elected 1968 President of Northern California Pharmaceutical Association. Succeeds Alvin J. Pezner, S. F. 1st Vice President Wallace Pond, Fremont. 2nd Vice President James Boynton, Stockton. (Directory of SF Area Clubs Organizations, published by Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.)

California Trucking Association new Directors T. R. Dwyer, H. P. Moore, John A. Pifer, and C. G. Zwingle.

Daryl F. Gates Deputy Police Chief Los Angeles.

Mrs. Judith J. Rooney, Martinez, Board President of 23rd Agricultural District replaces Rowland Barrett of Walnut Creek.

Lyman C. Anderson, Administrative assistant to President of State Public Utilities Commission now acting special representative succeeding Ralph Bell. (California Roster)

Gilbert D. Ashcom, Berkeley, appointed to State newly created new Car Dealers Policy Appeals Board. (California Roster)

Jerome B. Gilbert, as Chairman of San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control.

Ercole Caroselli: Vice Chairman of San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (California Roster)

Edward A. Teresi, San Jose, and William C. Weber, San Mateo, appointed to S. F. Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board: Teresi replaced Eugene Howell, Belmont, Weber replaced Wm. M. McCall, Alameda.

CALIFORNIA (cont'd)

Dr. Russell G. Whitesel appointed Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs for California State Colleges.

Edward H. Gielow, Alameda, named assistant Secretary and Chief of Administrative Division of California Public Utilities Commission. (California Roster)

Superior Court, Judge Thomas W. Caldecott, Alameda County, appointed as Chief Legislative Secretary to Governor Reagan. (California Roster)

Gardiner Johnson, Piedmont, is new President California Historical Society. (Directory of SF Area Clubs and Organizations, published by Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce)

UNITED STATES

Gene K. Fleming appointed Director of administrative services of U.S. Atomic Energy Commission office in Berkeley, California. Succeeds Roy A. Nelson. (Congressional Directory and Gov't Organization Manual)

Major General Charles M. Eisenhart Vice Commander of 15th Air Force deceased. (Gov't Organization Manual)

Rear Admiral Leo B. McCuddin new Commander 12th Naval District and Naval Base, San Francisco, succeeds Rear Admiral William H. Groverman who will continue as Commander-Western Sea Frontier. (Gov't Organization Manual)

Clark Clifford new Secretary of Defense, February 1968. (Congressional Directory and Gov't Organization Manual)

Eugene Locke has resigned as Deputy Ambassador to South Vietnam.

John W. Gardner Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare resigned.

(Gov't Organization Manual)

INTERNATIONAL

South African President elect Theophilis Donges, died. (Information Please Almanac and Statesman's Yearbook and World Almanac)

INTERNATIONAL (cont'd)

New Cambodian Premier Prince Narodom Sihanouk installed Penn Nouth as Cambodian premier to succeed Premier Son Sann. (Information Please Almanac, Statesman's Yearbook and World Almanac)

Sergei O. Pritytski elected President of Byelo Russia. (Information Please Almanac, Statesman's Yearbook and World Almanac)



IMPORTANT NEW REFERENCE TOOL

A comprehensive directory listing the names, addresses, telephone numbers, officers and fields of interest of 344 book publishers and 329 periodical publishers in the nine Bay Area counties. Cross referenced by fields of interest and by periodical title.

Libraries will find this volume most helpful in guiding authors...in locating branch offices of national publishers...and book selection and order departments should be aware of some of the important publications of little known Bay Area publishers.

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SANERGY

BOOKS & AUTHORS KNBR 680

SUNDAYS 7:05 P.M.

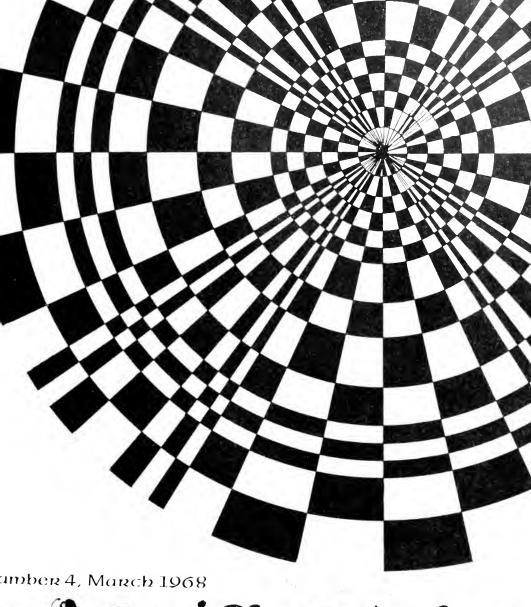
PRODUCED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY IN COOPERATION WITH KNBR Feb. 25 Don Carpenter - Blade of Light

Mar. 3 David Frost - The English

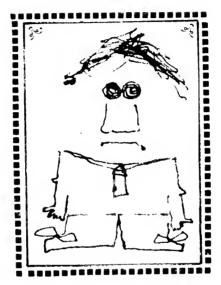
Mar. 10 Program pre-empted for basketbal: game.

Mar. 17 Bernard V. Dryer - The Torch Bearers

As usual, SYNERGY goes to press before we have all our radio programs scheduled for the coming month. BOOKS & AUTHORS will be broadcast, there will be interesting guests, we just don't know who, or when, yet!



STATE BY



Ever have one of those days when you just couldn't cope? Try going down to the San Francisco Public Library. It's much easier to cope down there. Unless of course, you're a librarian.

The low-keyed design on the cover of this month's Synergy was used to test the facsimile equipment in a transmission from BARC Headquarters to the Vallejo Public Library. A speedy description of the Xerox Magnafax process will indicate how the op-art tripped out to Vallejo in just five minutes.

The transmitting instrument scanned the page and a beam of light was reflected which varied in intensity with the light and dark portions of the image. A photocell absorbed the light impulses and converted them into AC electrical impulses which were further converted to voltage signals. The varying strength of these signals corresponded to the light and dark areas of the design. The voltage signals were converted into an FM signal, which was in turn converted to an audible signal when applied to the acoustic telephone coupler.

The sound of our op-art design was thus transmitted over conventional telephone lines to the receiving unit. There it was reconverted to an electric signal and then to a varying DC voltage. This voltage activated the stylus and caused it to press on the carbon set in the receiving unit. Whenever the scanner picked up a dark area, the stylus in the receiver printed a corresponding dark area.

The entire process is delightfully simple?!?

NEW SOURCES OF INFORMATION

AT THE SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT

The New Africans; A Guide to the Contemporary History of Emergent Africa and its Leaders

*967 N42

Taylor, Sidney, Ed. New York, Putnam, 1967

Written by 50 correspondents of Reuters News Agency. Basically a biographical directory of over 600 African leaders. Also includes a brief description of each country. Over 400 photographs. Thirty-four full-page maps, showing major towns, rivers, and railways.

San Francisco Report

*317.946 Schl5s

Schallert, Eugene J. San Francisco, University of San Francisco, 1965. 2 Vols. in 3

Volume I in 2 parts: A compendium of information on population, housing, races, land use, and zoning in San Francisco, arrived at from publications of the Bureau of Census. Volume II: a statistical study of Catholic parishes in San Francisco, 1960-1965.

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

An English-Tagalog Pictionary

*499.2 P538e

Philippines (Republic). Institute of National Language Manila, 1960

Begun in 1947, this dictionary, still in draft form, went through several revisions, both as to word and phrase entries and as to their meanings. Strictly an English to Tagalog bilingual dictionary. Includes information on the Tagalog alphabet, pronunciation, and the conjugation of verbs. An appendix also includes a list of abbreviations, forms of address, monetary units, and weights and measures.

The Quotable Fulton J. Sheen

*248 Sh35q

Gushurst, Frederick, Ed. New York, Grosset & Dunlap, 1967

More than 1,000 of Bishop Sheen's quotations, gathered together for the first time in one book; alphabetized for easy reference; and cross-indexed. Also includes a biography.

Reference Material for Young People

*28.7 L789r

Lock, Muriel Hamden, Connecticut, Archon Books, 1967

Originally published in Great Britain, it is the purpose of this book to collate and describe a comprehensive selection of reference and general non-fiction materials for young people, including titles from the USA and Commonwealth countries. More than 1,000 titles are discussed under chapter headings of broad subject interest.

Vocabula Amatoria

*427 F22s

Farmer, John S., comp. University Books, 1967

A French-English glossary of words, phrases, and allusions occurring in the works of Rabelais, Voltaire, Moliere, Rousseau, Beranger, Zola, and others, with English equivalents and synonyms. Originally issued in 1896. Fills a lexicographical gap.

ART AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT

Catalog of the Chess Collection (including checkers)*F16.794
C599c

John G. White Dept. 2 Vols.

Book catalog of one of the greatest chess collections in the world, covering 110,000 volumes in 7,000 languages. Every aspect of the games is included.

Summer Theatre Directory. American Educational *792.073
Theatre Associaton Su64

Listing by state of many summer theatre programs; gives a wealth of information about productions, staff, dates and addresses. Particularly useful to the studentseeking summer apprenticeships.

Washington International News Letter

A letter service and digest concerning 20th century patronage, support programs and developments. Published from Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C. Monthly.

Recent acquisition of the first five volumes of this very useful periodical brings the department holdings up to date. The newsletter publishes information on foundations, grants and government aid to the arts. Also included are reviews of important new books in the field.

SCIENCE AND DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT

Agricultural Chemicals, Books 1-4

*632.9

Thomson, W. T. Davis, California, Thomson Publications, 1967

A descriptive list of the most widely used insecticides and acaricides marketed in the United States.

Bk. I Insecticides Bk. II Herbicides

Bk. III Fumigants Bk. IV Fungicides

The Larousse Encyclopedia of Animal Life

*591 L328

New York, McGraw-Hill, 1967

An up-to-date, profusely illustrated, one volume guide to the animals of the world. Based in part on the well-known La Vie Des Animaux, by the late Prof. Leon Bertin.

Organic Chemical Process Encyclopedia

*661.8 SI880:2

Sittig, Marshall
Park Ridge, New Jersey, Noyes Development
Corp., 1967

587 flowcharts covering the manufacture of every important organic chemical, as of 1966. Lays emphasis upon patents of special interest to the petroleum and petro-chemical industries. Alphabetically arranged including many key facts about each chemical.

Permuterm Subject Index

*16 Sci 27

Science Citation Index, 1966 Annual

Philadelphia, Institute for Scientific Information, 1967 Vols. 9-14 \$700.00 BARC purchase.

The Permuterm Subject Index is a computer generated index similar in format and use to the familiar alphabetical key word indexes. Every significant word in the title is treated as a primary term (key word); under each primary term is a co-term derived also from the title (a sub-key word). The more co-terms that are related, the more specific the subject arrived at.

GENERAL REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Das schweizer Buch; Bibliographisches Bulletin der *15.494 schweizerischen Landesbibliothek. Sch 97

Bern-Bumpliz Benteli, 1901-1957 Vols. 1-57

Since 1943 published in two parts: Serie A covering book-trade publications, and including books about Switzerland published elsewhere: Serie B covering nonbook-trade publications. Arrangement in 25 classes in each case. Library has ordered the current subscription from 1967 on.



SOMEBODY ASKED US.....

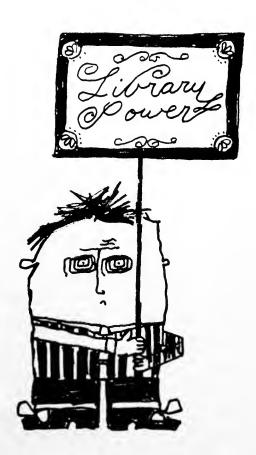
- ...For the History of the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag of the U.S.A.
- ...For a description of Buddhist flag and photographs or reproduction.
- ... For figures on U.S. imports from the Soviet Union in 1967.
- ...What is Jeanne Dixon's prophecy for 1968? What paper carries her column?
- ...What is the official name and who are the members of the commission which President Johnson appointed in January of this year to study welfare problems of the U.S.?
- ...For information on a Colt, model 1429, double-barreled 12 gauge shotgun. When was it made and where?
- ...For information on Joshua Heady of San Francisco who was proprietor of the Joshua Heady Iron Works. He produced a spirits or gasoline locomotive around 1912-15.
- ... The history of barbershop harmony and a book on other forms of music for use by a girls' barbershop group.
- ... The words to the "Big Rock Candy Mountain."
- ...Which California State Colleges are on the quarter system now, and which will switch to the quarter system by 1975.
- ... For a picture of the family crest for a man with the last name of Haworth, of English origin.

........WE FOUND THE ANSWERS:::



Updating UPDATE

Beginning this month the UPDATE section of SYNERGY is being published weekly for SFPL and NBCLS library outlets. Libraries having facsimile equipment will receive their copies via facsimile transmission, others will receive their copies by mail. Unfortunately it is only possible to provide this weekly service to libraries participating in the Bay Area Reference Project. Whether or not UPDATE will be continued as a feature of Synergy depends upon how many libraries find it useful. Please let us know if you wish us to continued this service.



UPDATE

SAN FRANCISCO

Karl Ziegler was elected President of the Telegraph Hill Neighborhood Association. (S. F. Bay Area Organizations, vol. 3, page 39)

John Firth Anderson, Tucson, Arizona Public Library, replaces William R. Holman, as City Librarian, San Francisco Public Library, 7/1/68. (American Library Directory, page 25 and 105)

Joseph I. Kelly resigned from the S. F. Public Utilities Commission. Appointed to the Social Services Commission. (Change S. F. City and County Directory)

Stephen Chase, appointed to S. F. Public Utilities Commission. (Change S. F. City and County Directory)

Eight appointees by Mayor Alioto to Charter Pension Committee are James B. Frankel, Chairman, Donald King, Vice Chairman, Joseph Belardi, Harry Bridges, Bruce Cowan, Alger Jacobs, Merrill Jew, and Howard Nemerovski. (Add to S. F. City and County Directory)

Mr. Joseph Boyce Smith became the new President, S. F. Council of Churches. (Directory of S. F. Area Clubs and Organizations, page 40)

CALIFORNIA

Harry E. Sokolov, new Chairman, State Park and Recreation Commission. (California Roster, page 45)

Dr. Kenneth E. Duffy, appointed to State Automobile Accident Study. (California Roster, page 43)

Joseph J. Diviny, resigned from California Toll Bridge Authority. (California Roster, page 55)

Dr. D. Clifford Crumney, new Executive Director, Northern California Council of Churches. Replaces Paul Shelford. (S. F. Bay Area Organization, vol. 3, page 40)

H. Herbert Jackson, Sacramento, replaces Caspar W. Weinberger, S. F., on Commission on California State Government and Economy. (California Roster, page 33)

CALIFORNIA (cont'd)

Anthony Vavrus appointed State Conciliator in San Francisco Office of State Conciliation Service, Department of Industrial Relations. (California Roster, page 38)

Vernon L. Sturgeon, Legislative Secretary, Senate, will be appointed Deputy Director of Public Works Department. (California Roster, page 19 and 51)

UNITED STATES

Joseph M. Bowman, Jr., formerly Assistant to Secretary of Treasury (Congressional Relations), will be named to serve as the Assistant Secretary of Treasury, succeeding True Davis. (U.S. Gov't. Org. manual, page 97 and 98. Index change pages 746-749. Congressional Directory, 1967, page 450, Index 961-965.)

Alexander Trowbridge, Secretary of Commerce, resigned. Replaced by C. R. Smith 3/1/68.

Change: World Almanac 1968 ed. page 213.

" " 1967 ed. page 432.

Information Please page 596.

Congressional Directory 1967

Individual Index page 1059.

" " page 552.

Add Smith to index page 1050

Congressional Staff Directory, page 394.

U.S. Gov't. Manual, page 299.

Index page 762. Add C.R. Smith, page 760.

Brigadier Gen. Tom E. Marchbanks, Jr. promoted to Major General, Chief of Air Force Reserves. Replaces Major General Richard S. Abbey. Changes: U.S. Gov't. Org. Manual page 190. Ind. index page 745. Add Ind. index page 756. Congressional Staff Directory, Index and page 392. Congressional Directory, 1967, Index page 951. Add to Index page 1021. page 503.

INTEPNATIONAL

Galo Plaza Lasso, former President of Ecuador, elected Secretary General of the Organization of American States. (Statesman's Yearbook, page 47)



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SANERGA

BOOKS & AUTHORS KNBR 680

SUNDAYS 7:05 P.M. PRODUCED BY THE SAN

FRANCISCO PUBLIC
LIBRARY IN COOPERATION
WITH KNBR

Mar. 24 Frank Gervasi - The Case for & Israel Earl Shorris - The Boots of the Virgin

Again SYNERGY goes to press before we have a definite schedule set for BOOKS & AUTHORS! Guests in the next few weeks will include...Eldridge Cleaver - SOUL ON ICE...Alexis Lichine - THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WINE...Norris and Ross McWhirter - GUINNESS BOOK OF WORLD RECORDS...James Ramsey Ullman - STRAIGHT UP...Arthur Hailey - AIRPORT



NUMBER 5 · APRIL - MAY 1968



DIRECTORY OF SAN FRANCISO BAY AREA PUBLISHERS By LINDA F. CRISMOND

IMPORTANT NEW REFERENCE TOOL

A comprehensive directory listing the names, addresses, telephone numbers, officers and fields of interest of 344 book publishers and 329 periodical publishers in the nine Bay Area counties. Cross referenced by fields of interest and by periodical title.

Libraries will find this volume most helpful in guiding authors...in locating branch offices of national publishers...and book selection and order departments should be aware of some of the important publications of little known Bay Area publishers.

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To obtain your copy send a \$5.00 donation to:

The Staff Association San Francisco Public Library Civic Center San Francisco, California 94102 "LIKE ANYBODY I WOULD LIKE TO LIVE A LONG LIFE.

LONGEVITY HAS ITS PLACE.

BUT I'M NOT CONCERNED ABOUT THAT NOW.

I JUST WANT TO DO GOD'S WILL...

I'VE LOOKED OVER AND I'VE SEEN THE PROMISED LAND.

I MAY NOT GET THERE WITH YOU,

BUT I WANT YOU TO KNOW TONIGHT

THAT WE AS A PEOPLE WILL GET TO THE PROMISED LAND."

From Martin Luther King's last speech, given in Memphis, Tennessee, April 3, 1968.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Born January 15, 1929 Assassinated April 4, 1968



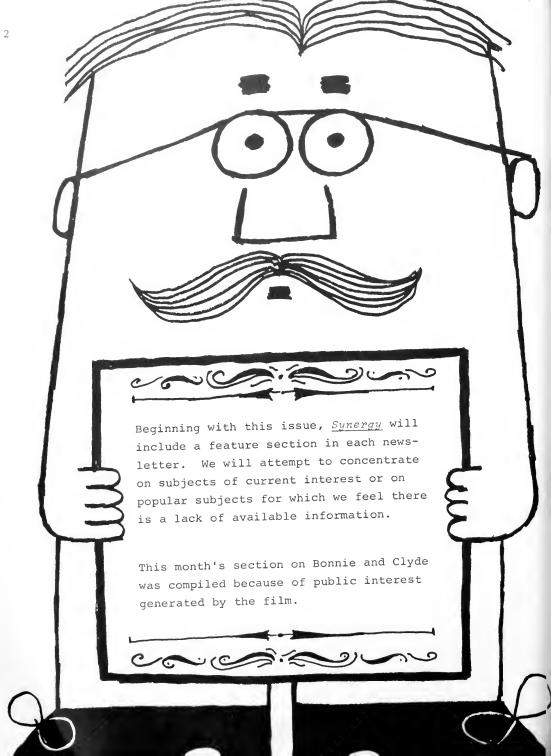
ART WORKSHOP

The second in a series of workshops sponsored by BARC highlighted "Art Books and the Reference Librarian." A total of 123 staff members from San Francisco and the North Bay attended the sessions held on April 9th and 10th at the San Francisco Public Library. The program was ably planned and directed by Mr. Gil McNamee, Assistant Director of BARC.

What are the basic works in an architecture reference collection? Are anthropomorphic and gestalt sculpture related? What books are most useful in tracing an art movement or identifying an antique? The SFPL Art Department staff deserves hearty commendation for answering these and many other questions in their oral presentations and exhibits. Miss Mary Ashe, Mrs. Louise Smith, and Miss Peggy O'Donnell each spoke on a different aspect of the library's fine arts collection.

The program also included a panel whose distinguished members discussed how they use or do not use the book collections in art libraries. Panelists were Mrs. Wanda Hansen of the Hansen Gallery; Mr. John M. Bransten, San Francisco Library Commission; Mr. Alfred Frankenstein, San Francisco Chronicle; Mr. Fred Martin, Director of the San Francisco Art Institute; and Mr. Gerald Nordland, Director of the San Francisco Museum of Art.

For a final perspective on the art librarian's role, the workshop concluded with a guided tour of the current exhibit at the San Francisco Museum of Art; "Masters of Modern Italian Art."



NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

New York Times, Thursday, May 24, 1934, pp. 1 and 3.

The lead article reports the death of Bonnie and Clyde: "Clyde Barrow, notorious Texas 'bad man' and murderer, and his cigar-smoking, quick-shooting accomplice, Bonnie Parker, were ambushed and shot to death today in an encounter with Texas Rangers and Sheriff's deputies."

The accompanying articles include a history of the pair's criminal record and other details concerning their lives. The public reacted to their death in an intensely emotional manner. Here is how they are described in one of the articles: "Clyde Barrow was a snake-eyed murderer who killed without giving his victim a chance to draw. He was slight, altogether unheroic in physical appearance. Bonnie Parker was a fit companion for him. She was a hard-faced, sharp-mouthed woman..."

BOOKS

Fortune, Jan I., ed. The True Story of Bonnie and Clyde; as told by Bonnie's mother and Clyde's sister, Mrs. Emma Parker and Mrs. Nell Barrow Cowan. New York, New American Books (Signet paperback), 1968.

The book is made up of alternating accounts between Bonnie's mother and Clyde's sister. Excerpts from Bonnie's diary and letters written by Bonnie and Clyde to each other included. This supposedly first-hand account contradicts newspaper reports and information from other sources. Bonnie's poetry is also included. Here is the last stanza of her "Ballad of Bonnie and Clyde."

"Some day they'll go down together;
They'll bury them side by side;
To few it'll be grief-To the law a relief-But it's death for Bonnie and Clyde."

Rogers, John William. The Lusty Texans of Dallas, N.Y. Dutton, 1951.

There are only scattered references to the couple in this book. One piece of information mentioned is the inscription on Bonnie's gravestone:

THE LIFE SHE LIVED WILL MAKE THIS WORLD BETTER OFF

Toland, John. The Dillinger Days, N.Y., Random House, 1963.

The story of Bonnie and Clyde is told in episodes throughout the book. The author's style is readable but gives the sense of historical accuracy. See also the entry under magazine articles.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

General_

Toland, John, "Sad Ballad of the Real Bonnie and Clyde," The New York Times Magazine, February 18, 1968, pp. 27-29±.

The author of The Dillinger Days describes the real Bonnie and Clyde and compares the facts of their life of crime together to the movie version of their lives. He also discusses the similarities between Dillinger and the fictional Clyde of the movie. Several episodes in the movie, according to him, were apparently taken from the career of the criminal, John Dillinger.

Movie Reviews

Kael, Pauline, "Onward and Upward with the Arts--'Bonnie and Clyde,'" New Yorker, October 21, 1967, pp. 147-171.

By contrasting "Bonnie and Clyde" with the movie "You Only Live Once," the author shows how historical material is used to create art forms which express the ideas and concerns of the particular period. She defends the right for artists to be historically inaccurate in producing contemporary works of art. She also discusses the use of violence in the film and feels that movies must be free to use violence.

Christian Century, October 18, 1967, p. 1,326.

"Bonnie and Clyde is a study in infantilism."

<u>Cinema 68, February 1968, pp. 11-15.</u>

Commonweal, November 10, 1967, pp. 170-171.

Film Quarterly, Winter 1967, pp. 45-48.

Films and Filming, October 1967, pp. 20-21.

Nation, October 30, 1967, pp. 444-445.

New Republic, November 4, 1967, pp. 27-29.

- Paris Match, January 27, 1968, pp. 48-49+.

 Illustrated article about the real Bonnie and Clyde.
- Senior Scholastic, December 7, 1967, p. 25.
- Sight and Sound, Autumn 1967, pp. 203-204.
- Time, December 8, 1967, pp. 67-68+.
 - This article gives a lengthy analysis of the movie and discusses how the film came to be made.

MOVIES

- 1937 "You Only Live Once" with Henry Fonda and Sylvia Sydney.
 Directed by Fritz Lang.
- 1958 "The Bonnie Parker Story" with Dorothy Provine
- 1967 "Bonnie and Clyde" with Warren Beatty and Faye Dunaway.
 Directed by Arthur Penn (Robert Benton and David Newman,
 scenarists, began thinking about the movie four years ago
 after reading The Dillinger Days.)

RECORDS

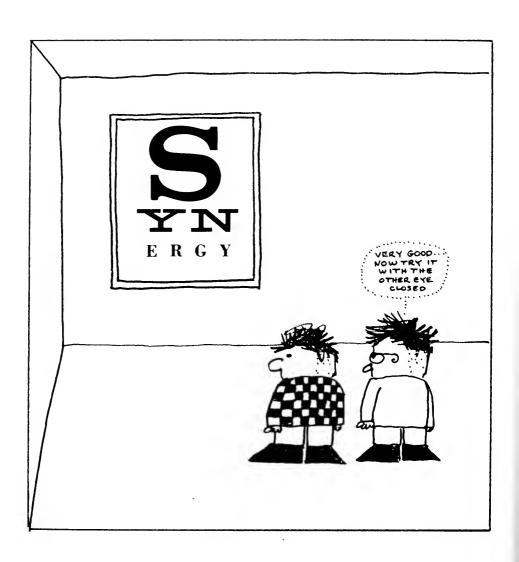
- Soundtrack: "Bonnie and Clyde; Music inspired by the Rip Roaring Electrifying Sound of Bonnie and Clyde." Warner Bros. 1742.
 - Consists of music written for the film by Charles Strousse and a dozen excerpts from the film's dialogue.
- "Bonnie and Clyde; the Truth" by Bonnie's sister, B. J. Parker.

 RCA 396 LSP 3967.
- On 45 "Ballad of Bonnie and Clyde" by Mitch Murray and Peter Callender. Recorded by Georgia Fame. (Also available in sheet music from Sherman-Clay)
- "Foggy Mountain Breakdown" CBS Records. The chase music from
 "Bonnie and Clyde" written by Earl Scruggs. Recorded by the Bluegrass band of Flatt and Scruggs.
- "A Day in the Life of Bonnie and Clyde." Liberty Records. Uses the point of view of an "eyewitness" to a bank hold-up with whom Bonnie flirts.
- "The Legend of Bonnie and Clyde" Capitol Records. Written and sung by Merle Haggard.

POSTERS

Bonnie and Clyde of the movie. Personality Posters #325.

The original Bonnie and Clyde. Steve Sachs Posters (just recently released)



NEW SOURCES OF INFORMATION

AT THE SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

*616.89

Freedman, Alfred. Comprehensive textbook of psychiatry. Williams & Wilkins, 1967.

Here it is in 1,666 pages (8½ x 11): everything you'll ever want to know about that most fascinating and elusive of subjects - the human mind. Curious about Plato's concept of madness, or about the function of DNA, or about the composition of the neuron, or about message exchange (i.e., the medium-is-the-message-concept), or about Adler's individual psychology, or what "praecos feeling" means, or the etiology of phobic reaction, or the effects of cardiovascular disorders on emotional responses - it's all here and lots more. Surely the most ambitious and self-estimated text since Podolsky's Encyclopedia of Aberrations.

*632.9

F87p:3 Frear, Donald, ed. <u>Pesticide index</u>. College Science Pub., 1965.

This lists some 3,000 names which have been applied to the various pesticidal chemicals. You won't find Blox-Rot in these pages, but for that information see the <u>Somebody Asked Us</u> feature of this issue.

*620 Ap58a

Abramson, H. Norman, ed. Applied mechanics surveys.
Spartan Bks., 1966.

Did you know that recently, Rosenfeld and Miklowitz, with the aid of a double integral transform (Fourier and Laplace) applied to the linear theory of elasticity, have given a general solution in terms of displacement modes of harmonic wave propagation for the semi-infinite rod of arbitrary cross section subjected to sudden end loading? This is the kind of information you'll find in the pages of this text which contains a selection of currently updated survey papers in the general field of applied mechanics and which originally appeared in Applied Mechanics Review over the last 15 years.

*913.38 D49p

Devambez, Pierre and Others., The Fraeger encyclopedia of Ancient ireek civilisation. Praeger, 1967.

This work was originally published in France in 1966 and its Authors are French Scholars. It has over 750 separate entries and each is a Classic example of Gallic brevity and clarity. Here are a few examples: Academy, Athletes, Cimon, Eris, Friendship, Jewelry, Mask, Meals, Priacy, Property, Sacrilege, Sibyl, Strabo, Underworld, Xenophon., There are over 400 black and white illustrations.

*f912.73 P268u

Passonneau, Joseph R. Urban Atlas: 20 American cities; a communication study notating selected urban data at a scale of 1:48,000. M. I. T., 1967.

This is an impressive piece of research, in spite of its technical density. Next to this, the U. S. Census Tracts are child's play. Major categories: population density, income intensity, land use. San Francisco is one of the twenty.

*235 D282d

Davidson, Gustav. <u>The Dictionary of Angels</u>. Free Press, 1967.

There are more than 3,000 entries "identifying and describing a host of angels and fallen angels" in this illustrated dictionary. The introduction reviews the history, language, habits, characteristics and names of angels. An illustrated appendix includes such lists as "The Fallen Angels," and "The Angels of the Hours of the Day and Night." There is also a 25 page bibliography on angel lore.

*133.4 D78a

Drake, Samuel G. Annals of witchcraft in New England, and elsewhere in the U.S., from their first settlement, Benjamin Blom, Reprint 1967.

Originally published in 1869, this book presents a complete transcript of evidence offered at trials for witchcraft in New England from 1636-1728. The material is arranged chronologically and is derived from "Materials widely scattered." The author compiled the book mainly from original papers "admitted nothing into these Pages not well authenticated by Documents, and generally of the Time of the Occurrences."

Norsk Bokhandlertidende. Oslo, Grøndahl, 1880-. Current Norwegian national bibliography. SFPL's subscription begins with the 1968 issues. This publication appears weekly.

759.9 ZF913e

Friedlander, Max J. Early Netherlandish Painting. Leiden, A. W. Sijthoff. 1967.

Translation of this "classic" scholarly set to be complete in 14 volumes. Volume one, originally published in 1924, is all about the Van Eycks and Petrus Christus.



SO I KEPT
A LIBRARY
BOOK OUT
FOR 5 YEARS...
SO IT WAS THE
GUTENBERG
BIBLE...
GOOD GRIEF, ITS
ONLY A BOOK!

LIBRARY EXHIBITS

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Main Library)

The India of Tribe and Village.

The National Book Awards-1968.

How Does Your Garden Grow?

Literary Prizes for Outstanding Novels.

Pictorial Humor from SCOWAH.

IN THE BRANCHES:

Anza, "26 Letters" - history of alphabet and printing.

Chinatown, Jerome Wolff paintings: Boland and Mardikian Collections: large scale operating model of atomic power plant. Courtesv PG&E.

Eureka Valley, "THE BINDING of a Book."

Excelsior, "The Art of Printing."

Marina, "Robinson Jeffers and Big Sur."

Mission, "Latin American Poets."

Noe Valley, "Fables."

North Beach, "Italian Writers."

Ortega, "The Development of Printing."

Parkside, "Poetry." "Magazınes."

Potrero, Potrero Hill Annual Artist Show.

Presidio, "Haiku."

Richmond, "Russian Opera and Russian Poets."

Western Addition, Paintings and sculpture by AUM.

BERKELEY PUBLIC LIBRARY

"World of Gems"

Minerals, fossils, ivory, jewelry, carvings, hand-crafted gold and silver. (Berkeley Gem and Mineral Society)

March 25 - April 23

SUTRO LIBRARY

Golden Gate Avenue at Temescal

San Francisco

"Salute to the American Oriental Society and the new Japanese Cultural Center". Original Japanese prints by Hokusai, Horishige, etc. from Mr. Sutro's own collection, and examples of new Japanese art books.

March and April





SOMEBODY ASKED US

How to make mosaics with eggshells? (Design Jan. 1965)

Who trained Seabiscuit, where he lived out his retirement when did he die? Trained under 'Sunny Jim' Fitzsimmons, retired 1940 to stud at the Ridgewood Ranch of his owner, C.S. Howard, in the Willitts Ukiah area, died of a heart attack about midnight May 17-18, 1947. (NY Times 5/19/47, Woods' Book of horse racing, Moody's Come on Seabiscuit)

Who was Alberto Ui? Was he in European politics in the 30's? Chief character in Bertolt Brecht's The resistible Rise of Arturo Ui. Purely a fictional Chicago gangster, although Brecht sought to make a parallel between Ui and Hitler. (Esslin's Brecht: The man and his work

High, low and close bids for Purex Corp. June 14, 1946? (Wall St. Journal 6/15/46)

What are the Bells of Sarna? The Bells of Sarna is a brand name. S.S. Sarna Imports, Inc., New York City. They come in various sizes and shapes, some are attached to ropes. Each bell has a different meaning and function. Most Indian bells are used in meditation chants. (India Imports, Haight St., S.F., and recommended Shripada Bandoypadhyaya's Music of India)

Who makes the pesticide Blox-Rot? (Calif. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemicals Div.)

Democrat and Republican presidential election statistics for 1852 and 1856 for every county in California? (Burnham's Presidential ballots, 1836-1892)

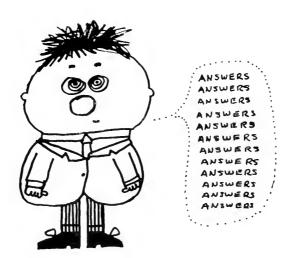
Current information on "Vanity" publishers, specifically Vantage Press? (S.F. Better Business Bureau, Daly's Book Authors Beware, American Library Annual, 1958, Bowker Annual, 1963)

Evaluation of the publication <u>Consumers Digest</u>? (S.F. Better Business Bureau)

Information on the Tarahumare Indians in Spanish? (Cosio Villegas: Historia Moderna de Mexico. v.3)

Statistics on the college student market. How much they spend and on what? (Market Compilation & Research Bureau, N. Hollywood, Cal. The social and economic characteristics of the college market, 1967-68, Merchandising Wk 3/6/67, L.A. Chamber of Commerce The dynamics of the youth explosion)

Address of the Ohio Occupational Therapy Association? American Occupational Therapy Association does not permit its state chapters to be listed in phone directories or for that matter anywhere. (VA Hospital Library for address of Northern Calif. Occupational Therapy Assoc., Eloise Eddy, Pres., of Northern Calif. Occupational Therapy Assoc., San Jose)



UPDATE FROM BARC

MARCH DIRECTORY CHANGES

BAY AREA

A. D. McNamara, elected president of the Foodsters. Succeeds James B. Triplett.

Chamber of Commerce, Bay Area Organizations, vol. 1, page 51

37 member committee named by Mayor Alioto to study crime in San Francisco. Committee headed by three co-chairman: Moses Lasky, attorney and legal scholar, Joseph D. Lohman, Dean U. C. School Criminology and William Orrick, attorney.

Directory of S. F. City and County Offices

Charles E. Brown, Police Chief, Richmond, California retired recently.

California Roster, page 180.

Rudolph A. Peterson elected President S. F. Clearing House Association.

S. F. Area Clubs and Organizations - vol 3, page 7

John Summerskill, Pres. S. F. State College to resign 9/1/68

American Universities and Colleges, page 235

State Tax Appraisers appointed for San Francisco:

Mrs. Verna A. Beery Willi Samuel Duca John Mrs. Elizabeth Richards Richa Philip L. Rezos

William G. Grohne John F. Sampson Richard J. Wall

BAY AREA

Vacancies created by resignations of:

A. Brooks Berlin, Mrs. Madlyn S. Day, Louis Garcia, Joseph C. Haughey, Joseph Tarantino.

California Roster, page 39

Chris Roggerson, Jr., appointed co-ordinator of conciliators for Northwestern regional office of Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in San Francisco.

U.S. Org. Manual, add to page 429 Index 759
Congressional Directory, add to page 598
 Index 971

Very Rev. Thomas D. Terry, S.J., succeeds the Very Rev. Patrick A. Donohoe, S.J., as President Santa Clara University.

Directory American Universities and Colleges, page 257.

Dr. H. Edward Redford, President Merritt College, Oakland, California, resigning 6/30/68.

1967 California School Directory, page 388

Jesse McElroy succeeds Edwin Bozonier, Deputy Director of Operations at Camp Parks Job Center in Alameda.

Superior Court Judge Charles S. Perry, appointed two new Deputy Domestic Relations Commissioners for S. F. Robert J. Barr and Theodore L. Jury.

Ed Lawson named manager of the new City Planning Department of the Greater S. F. Chamber of Commerce.

San Francisco Planning Commission designates four S.F. Landmarks.

- 1. Holy Cross Parish Hall
- 2. St. Patricks Church
- 3. St. Francis of Assisi Church
- 4. Bank of California

Certificate of merit to old California Packing Cannery ${\tt Bldg.}$

BAY AREA

New Officers of S.F. Bar Association Foundation: President, Theodore R. Meyer, Vice President, Paul S.Jordan, Secretary, Brent M. Abel, Treasurer, John A. Sutro.

Andres Myhr, resigned as investment administrator, S. F. City and County Retirement Board. James Duffy, head accountant will serve as interim investment chief.

Mrs. Ernest Wiener, new principal of Sarah Dix Hamlin School, effective 7/1/68.

Eric Hoffer, appointed to S. F. Art Commission, replaces Daniel H. Lewis.

Ruth Asawa, appointed to S. F. Art Commission, replaces Sally Hellyer

S. F. Directory of City and County Officers

Dr. Bruce Jessup, appointed as population and family planning coordinator in S. F. Regional Office, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Congressional Directory, Jan. 1968, page 555
 Index 931
U. S. Gov't Org. Man., page 358 Index 753

Claude E. Dawson, district manager of Social Security Administration's District office in San Francisco, retired.

AMIGOS ANONYMOUS Group of student volunteers in Bay Area. Does volunteer civic and social work for countries such as Mexico. Contacts: S.F. State, Stanford, San Jose State, U.C. Berkeley, S.F. City College.

S. F. Examiner Library 2/28/68

Vacaville voted to resign from ABAG. Santa Clara county will withdraw from ABAC on June 30,1968.

Decision Makers in S.F. Bay Area, page 11.

Dr. Thomas E. Albers, superintendent of S.F. General Hospital retiring effective April 30, 1968.

Directory of S. F. City and County Officers

BAY AREA

Richard C. Dinkelspiel, new President, San Francisco Bar Association.

Directory of S.F. Area Clubs and Organizations, vol. 3, page 30

William E. Goetze, elected president of Electric and Gas Industries Association.

Directory of S.F. Area Clubs and Organizations, vol. 3 page 15

CALIFORNIA

Jacqueline Drew, Palo Alto named Executive Director of newly formed Youth Division of the United Nations Association, U.S.A. for Northern California.

Carl C. McElvy, architect, State of California, retiring May 1, 1968.

California Roster, page 32

Stanton D. Elliott, Eureka, appointed to California State Industrial Welfare Commission.

California Roster, page 37

Eric Grant, executive officer, State Air Resources Control Board, resigned.

California Roster, page 44

Rev. Charles S. Casassa, S.N. elected president California Coordinating Council for Higher Education, replaces Dr. Arthur G. Coons.

California Roster, page 28

Named to Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee of State of California Air Resources Board (formerly Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Board)

Ernest S. Starkman John G. Hayes Seymour Calvert A. H. Barchelder Dr. Rodney Beard James Edinger Alfred C. Ingersoll

California Roster, add to page 44

CALIFORNIA

Ernest B. Smith, Oakland, appointed by Governor Reagan as his assistant legal affairs secretary.

California Roster, add to pages 23 and 248

Municipal Court Judge, Lawrence S. Mana, has been appointed to the Board of Governors of the North American Judges Association. Replaces Orange County Judge Claude Owens.

Joseph A. Barbee, appointed to Commission on Housing and Community Development, State of California. Replaces, Everett Griffin of S. F.

California Roster, page 35

Helen Nelson, new president of the Association of California Consumers.

The new U.C. Regents appointed 3/2/68: H. R. Haldeman, Los Angeles, replaces Lawrence J. Kennedy of Redding. Dr. Wesley Glenn Campbell, Los Altos Hills, replaces Elinor O. Mohn, Burlingame.

California Roster, page 56

Superior Judge Thomas W. Caldecott will quit 3/1/68 as Governor Reagan's chief legislative secretary

California Roster, page 23, Index 248

Dr. Malcolm C. Todd, Long Beach, new president California Medical Association. Dr. Albert G. Miller of San Mateo new president elect.

Chamber of Commerce Bay Area Clubs and Organizations 1966, vol. 3, page 31.

UNITED STATES

General William C. Westmoreland, Commander American forces in Vietnam to become Army Chief of Staff, July 2, 1968 will succeed General Harold K. Johnson.

World Almanac, 1968 page 723
U.S. Gov't Org. Man., page 131, 145 Index 753, 763
Congressional Staff Directory, page 393
Congressional Directory, 1/68 - pages 441, 450
458. Index pages 932 and 995

Merle M. McCurdy, appointed Consumer Counsel in Federal Government.

Congressional Directory 1/68, page 524, Index 950 U. S. Gov't Org. Man., page 270, Index 755

UNITED STATES

Dr. David L. McKenna named President of Seattle Pacific College to succeed Dr. C. Door De Maray, who will retire 6/30/68.

American Universities and Colleges, 9th ed. page 1187

Charles W. Mathews, former program manager for Project Gemini and currently director of Apollo applications program, named new general manager of its manned space flight programs. (NASA)

Congressional Directory 1/68, pages 620, 621 U.S. Gov't Org. Man., page 485, Index 756

Edward V. Hanrahan, U.S. Attorney for Northern Illinois resigned 3/20/68.

U. S. Gov't Org. Man., page 214, Index 752

Two members of U.S. Attorney Cecil Poole's staff received promotions: David R. Urdan, named chief assistant U.S. attorney to replace Charles Elmer Collett; Jerrold M. Lader, to become chief of criminal division.

Wesley A. Pomeroy appointed special assistant to U.S. Attorney-General Ramsey Clark.

William J. Duddleson has been appointed assistant to the president, Conservation Foundation.

Ency. of Assoc., 5th ed. Vol. 1, page 265

Wilbur J. Cohen, former under Secretary H.E.W., now serves as acting Secretary.

Information Please, page 596 World Almanac 1968, page 211 U.S. Gov't Org. Manual, page 352 Congressional Directory 1/68, page 553 Congressional Staff Directory, page 398

UNITED STATES

Professor George B. Kistiakowsky, resigned 3/1/68, Science Adviser to Federal Government.

U.S. Gov't Org. Manual, page 531 and 588
 Index 754
Congressional Directory 1/68, pages 586 and 618
 Index 936

Presiden't Commission on Civil Disorders:
Chairman, Otto Kerner, Gov. of Illinois
Vice Chairman, John Lindsay, Mayor, N.Y.
Members: civil rights leader, Roy Wilkins
Mass. Senator, Edward Brooke
Labor Leader, I.W. Abel
Industrialist, Charles R. Thornton
Oklahoma Senator, Fred R. Harris
Kentucky Commissioner of Commerce, Katherine
G. Peden
Atlanta Police Chief, Herbert Jenkins
Rep. from Calif., James C. Corman
Rep. from Ohio, Wm. M. McCulloch

Congressional Directory 1/68, pages xxv and 628 Index Congressional Staff Directory 1967, pages ix and 415 Index U.S. Gov't Org. Manual, page 71 Index 809

Dr. Eugene T. Ferraro, Deputy Under-Secretary of Air Force for Manpower, resigned 3/1/68.

U.S. Gov't. Org. Manual, page 189 Index 750 Congressional Directory 1968, page 479 Index 910 Congressional Staff Directory, page 391 Index

Dr. Herbert A. Simon and Dr. Harland G. Wood named Science Advisers to President Johnson.

U.S. Gov't. Org. Manual, add to page 70 Index 760 and 763 Congressional Directory, page 435 Index 1049 and 1067 Congressional Staff Directory, page 389 Index

UNITED STATES

Frank Pace, Jr., chairman, 15 man board Public Broadcasting Corp.

U.S. Gov't Org. Manual, add to pages 55, 758 and 811
Congressional Directory 1968, pages xxv and 420 Index 961.
Congressional Staff Directory, page 390 Index

INTERNATIONAL

Two Vice Presidents of U.A.R. dismissed, Ali Sabry and Zakaria Mohieddine.

Statesman's Year Book 1965-66, page 1569

John Freeman, Great Britain, named to be ambassador to the U.S. Replaces Sir Patrick Dean, early next year.

Statesman's Year Book, page 624 Information Please 1967, page 185 World Almanac 1968, page 107

Samuel D. Berger, to succeed Eugene Locke, deputy Ambassador to South Vietnam.

Statesman's Year Book, page 1605

Czechoslovakia's President Antonin Novotny forced out of office.

Statesman's Yearbook 1965-66 page 921 World Almanac 1968 page 552

Edward Clark, appointed Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank.

Congressional Directory 1/68 - page 752 Index 895 World Almanac 1968, page 107

General Suharto elected unanimously to 5-year term as President of Indonesia.

World Almanac 1967 page 676 Statesman's Yearbook 1965-66 page 1114

INTERNATIONAL

France's Economic and Financial Counselor in S.F., Jean Trocme leaving to become Economic and Financial Counselor of the French Government in Ottawa.

Official Representatives of other Nations in S. F. area (1967)

Britain's Foreign Secretary and Deputy Prime Minister, George Alfred Brown, resigned, replaced by Michael Stewart.

Statesman's Year Book 1965-66, page 59

Archbishop Makarios, Cyprus, re-elected to 5 year term.

Statesman's Year Book, page 503 World Almanac 1968, page 552

President Leopold Senghor, Senegal, re-elected.

Statesman's Year Book, page 1019 World Almanac 1968, page 553

South Vietnam Prime Minister Nguyen Van Loc, President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Statesman's Year Book, page 1602 World Almanac 1968, page 553

Mauno Koivisto, appointed Prime Minister of Finland 3/22/68.

Statesman's Yearbook 1965-66, page 967 World Almanac, 1968 page 552

Sergeant Shriver named Ambassador to France.

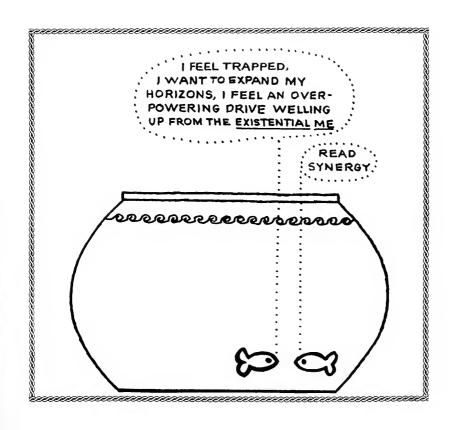
Congressional Directory 1/68, pages 419 and 753 Index 978 World Almanac 1968 page 107 Information Please 1967 page 184 Statesman's Yearbook 1965-66 page 997

INTERNATIONAL

Dr. Juan Bautista de Lavalle, Peru's Ambassador to Organization of American States, retired.

Robert S. McNamara, new president World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), 3/1/68, replaces George D. Wood.

Congressional Directory 1/68, pages 716 and 732 Index 947
U.S. Gov't. Org. Manual, pages 599 and 602 Index 755
Statesman's Year Book, page 21
World Almanac 1968, page 550





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SAMERCA

Cookbook

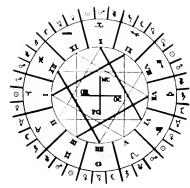
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| April 28 | Joan Beck - How to Raise a Brighter Child |
| May 5 | Anne Edwards - The Survivors |
| May 12 | Barnaby Conrad - How to Fight |
| May 19 | Madame Dariaux - The Men in Your Life |
| May 26 | Elizabeth Borgese - The Lan- guage Barrier |
| June 2 | Trader Vic - Pacific Island |

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• SYNERGY •

Published monthly by the Bay Area Reference Center (BARC) as part of the joint reference project of the San Francisco Public Library and the North Bay Cooperative Library System.

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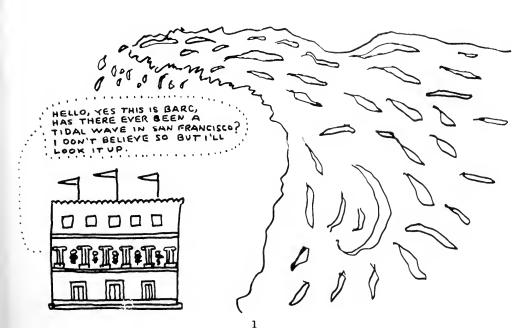
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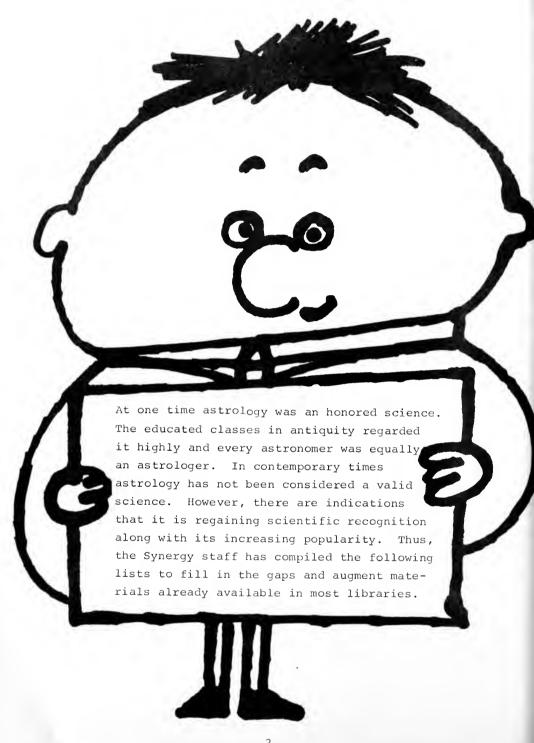
Phone: 558-2941

A projection of BARC's immediate future brings into view an expanded facsimile demonstration and plans for a third workshop.

This month four more libraries will have Xerox-Magnavox telecopiers installed; joining the network which presently includes the Main San Francisco Public Library, the San Francisco Business Library, the Vallejo Public Library, and the Napa City-County Library. A study of the facsimile equipment is currently underway, and in general the machines have proven to be of satisfactory dependability. In order to more accurately measure the feasibility of facsimile transmission for reference service, the demonstration is being expanded to include the Marin County Free Library, Solano County Free Library, Santa Rosa-Sonoma County Free Public Library, and the Excelsior Branch of the San Francisco Public Library.

Another BARC project in the area of staff development is a workshop on Researching California History. The two-day program is planned for June 18th and 19th at the San Francisco Public Library. Points of emphasis will be how to gather and organize a local history collection which includes books, vertical file material, photographs, index files, newspapers, etc. The workshop will also highlight guest speakers on the history of ethnic groups in California, and a tour of one of the historical libraries in San Francisco.

















THAT WHICH IS ABOVE IS LIKE THAT WHICH IS BELOW, AND THAT WHICH IS BELOW IS LIKE THAT WHICH IS ABOVE, FOR THE OPERATIONS OF THE WONDERS OF THE ONE THING.

The Emerald Tablet of Hermes

WE ARE NO LONGER JUSTIFIED IN DESCRIBING ASTROLOGY AS A MANTIC METHOD. ASTROLOGY IS IN THE PROCESS OF BECOMING A SCIENCE.

WHATEVER IS BORN OR DONE THIS MOMENT OF TIME, HAS THE QUALITIES OF THIS MOMENT OF TIME.

ASTROLOGY IS ASSURED OF RECOGNITION FROM PSYCHOLOGY WITHOUT FURTHER RESTRICTIONS, BECAUSE ASTROLOGY REPRESENTS THE SUMMATION OF ALL THE PSYCHOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE OF ANTIQUITY.

Carl Jung

DO YOU BELIEVE THEN THAT THE SCIENCES WOULD HAVE ARISEN AND GROWN UP IF THE SORCERERS, ALCHEMISTS, ASTROLOGERS AND WITCHES HAD NOT BEEN THEIR FORERUNNERS; THOSE WHO, WITH THEIR PROMISINGS AND FORESHADOWINGS, HAD FIRST TO CREATE A THIRST, A HUNGER, AND A TASTE FOR HIDDEN AND FORBIDDEN POWERS?

Friedrich Nietzsche

NATURE HAS GIVEN ASTROLOGY AS AN ADJUNCT AND ALLY TO ASTRONOMY.

Johann Kepler

ASTROLOGERS FROM THE EAST ARRIVED IN JERUSALEM, ASKING, 'WHERE IS THE CHILD WHO IS BORN TO BE KING OF THE JEWS? WE HAVE OBSERVED THE RISING OF HIS STAR...'

St. Matthew's Gospel

THAT WHICH IS ABOVE IS LIKE THAT WHICH IS BELOW, AND THAT WHICH IS BELOW IS LIKE THAT WHICH IS ABOVE, FOR THE OPERATIONS OF THE WONDERS OF THE ONE THING.

The Emerald Tablet of Hermes

RECOMMENDED ASTROLOGY BOOKS

- Benjamine E. How to Use a Modern Ephemeris. Fowler. (6 shillings)
- Bradley, Donald. The Parallax Problem in Astrology. Llewellyn, 1947. (1.00 pap.)
- Bradley, Donald. Picking Winners. Llewellyn, 1954. (1.00 pap.)
- Bradley, Donald. *Profession and Birthdate*. Llewellyn, 1950. (1.00 pap.)
- Bradley, Donald. Stock Market Prediction. Llewellyn, 1949. (1.00 pap.)
- Bradley, Donald. Solar and Lunar Returns. Llewellyn, 1950 (2.00 pap.)
- Carter, Charles. Encyclopedia of Psychological Astrology. Theosophical Pub. House, 1964. (3.50)
- Carter, Charles. The Principles of Astrology. Theosophical Pub. House, 1963. (4.00)
- Carter, Charles. Symbolic Directions in Modern Astrology. Macoy, 1947. (1.25 pap.)
- Dalton, Joseph G. The Spherical Basis of Astrology. Macoy, 1960, (4.00)
- Davidson, Ronald. Astrology. Arc, 1964. (2.50; 1.00 pap.)
- De Luce, Robert. Complete Method of Prediction. De Luce.
- De Luce, Robert. Constellational Astrology According to the Hindu System. De Luce, 1963. (15.00)
- De Luce, Robert. Horary Astrology. De Luce, 1958. (3.00 pap.)
- Doane, Doris Chase. Astrology: 30 Years Research. Church of Light, Los Angeles, 1956.
- Fagan, Cyril. Zodiacs Old and New. Llewellyn, 1950. (1.00 pap.)
- George, Llewellyn. The A to Z Horoscope Maker and Delineator. Llewellyn, 1964. (12.00)
- George, Llewellyn. Lectures on Astrology. Llewellyn. (1.00 pap.)
- George, Llewellyn. Practical Astrology for Everybody. Llewellyn, 1931. (1.00 pap.)

- Goodavage, Joseph. Astrology, the Space Age Science. Prentice-Hall, 1960. (4.00)
- Hall, Manly. Astrological Keywords. De Vorss. (3.75)
- Hone, Margaret. Applied Astrology. Fowler, London, 1954. (5.00)
- Hone, Margaret. The Modern Textbook of Astrology. Fowler, London, (5.50)
- Howard, Lewis. Astrology and the United States. Llewellyn, 1951.
 (1.00 pap.)
- Jamison, Daisy. Astrology as Taught by the Lotus Group. Dorrance, 1967. (3.95)
- Iones, Marc. Astrology, How and Why It Works. Llewellyn, 1955.
 (5.00)
- Iones, Marc. Essentials of Astrological Analysis. Llewellyn, 1960.
 (6.00)
- iones, Marc. Sabian Symbols in Astrology. Llewellyn, 1953. (5.00)
- Tones, Marc. Scope of Astrological Prediction. Llewellyn. (10.00)
- teane, J. Practical Astrology: How to Make it Work for You. Prentice-Hall, 1967. (6.95)
- ling, Chancey. A Useful Outline of the Signs of the Zodiac. Llewellyn, 1960. (2.25)
- ovar, Milo. Astrology; Science or Fiction? San Francisco State
 Experimental College. (2.00 mimeograph copy)
- ewi, Grant. Heaven Knows What. Llewellyn, 1962. (10.00)
- owell, L. Table of Aspects. Llewellyn, 1962. (5.00)
- yndoe, Edward. Astrology for Everyone. Dutton, 1960. (3.75)
- cCaffery, Ellen. Graphic Astrology; the Astrological Home Study Course.
 Macoy, 1962. (5.00)
- ayo, Jeff. The Astrologer's Astronomical Handbook. Fowler, London, (12.65)
- ayo, Jeff. How to Cast a Natal Chart. Fowler, London.
- ayo, Jeff. How to Read the Ephemeris. Fowler, London. (3.00)

Mayo, Jeff. Teach Yourself Astrology. English Universities Pr., Londor, 1964. (3.00)

Omarr, Sidney. My World of Astrology. Fleet (Also Ninth House Pr.), 1965. (5.95)

Raman, V. How to Judge a Horoscope. 2 Parts. Raman Pub., India.

Raman, V. Hindu Predictive Astrology. Raman Pub., India.

Raman, V. A Manual of Hindu Astrology. Raman Pub., India

Robson, Vivian. Astrology and Human Sex Life. Wehman, 1963. (3.75)

Rudhyar, Dane. Astrological Study of Psychological Complexes and Emotional Problems. Llewellyn, (3.00)

Rudhyar, Dane. The Pulse of Life. Llewellyn, 1963. (3.00)

Rudhyar, Dane. Astrology of Personality. Llewellyn, 1963. (8.00)

Sepharial. Astrology: World Horoscope. Wehman. (2.95)

Sepharial. Sepharial's Manual of Astrology. Wehman. (4.95)

Tucker, William. Astrology and the Abnormal Mind. Llewellyn, 1960. (7.00)

Tucker, William. Destiny, Cybernetics and Astrology. Llewellyn, (7.00)

Van Nostrand, Frederic. Precepts in Mundane Astrology. Macoy, 1962. (3.00)

Williams, David. Astro-economics. Llewellyn, 1959. (3.00)



ESSENTIAL REFERENCE BOOKS IN ASTROLOGY

- Aries' Ten-Year Ephemeris. Aries Pr., Chicago. (4.00)
- Aries' Two Hundred-Year Ephemeris. Aries Pr., Chicago. (15.00)
- Benjamine, E. The Influence of the Planet Pluto (with Pluto Ephemeris 1840-1960). Fowler, London. (6 shillings)
- Dalton's Tables of Houses. Dalton. (4.20; 3.65 pap.)*
- Dalton's Tables of Houses. Dalton. (single one-year issues: 1.00 pap.)
- Die Deutsche Ephemerides 1850-1889. Natl. Astrological Lib. (7.90);
 1890-1930 (7.90); 1931-1950 (6.65); 1951-1960 (6.65); 1961-1970
 (6.65)*
- ?bertin's Pocket Ephemeris. Natl. Astrological Lib. (any year since 1960: 0.80 pap.)*
- ?bertin's Heliocentric Ephemeris Natl. Astrological Lib. (any year since 1960: 0.80 pap.)*
- Sbertin's Pluto Ephemeris. Natl. Astrological Lib. (0.55 pap.)*
- Fbertin's Planetary Distance Ephemeris 1881-1900. Natl. Astrological
 Lib. (1.35 pap.); 1901-1920; 1921-1940; 1941-1952; 1953-1956;
 1957-1960; 1961-1963; 1964-1966; (single issues: 1.35 pap.; set 8.20)*
- bertin's Two Hundred-Year Ephemeris: Planets for Every 3rd Day, 1850-1950 & Exterior Planets Monthly 1800-1849 & 1951-2000 A.D. Natl. Astrological Lib. (8.70)*
- 'phemerides 1776, 1777, 1781, 1787, 1789, 1792. Natl. Astrological Lib. (1.40 each, pap.)*
- 'owler's Ephemeris, 1955-1959. Fowler, London. (10 shillings)
- 'owler's Ephemeris, 1960-1964. Fowler, London. (12 shillings 6 pence)
- 'owler's Ephemeris, 1965-1969. Fowler, London. (15 shillings)
- 'olgge Ephemeris, 1961-1965; 1966-1970. Natl. Astrological Lib. (3.95 each)*
- ardsil's Eclipses, 1865-2000. Natl. Astrological Lib. (1.35 pap.)*
- acCraig's Ephemeris of the Moon, 1800-2000. Natl. Astrological Lib. (3.65)*
- acCraig's Two Hundred-Year Ephemeris, 1800-2000. Natl. Astrological
 Lib. (15.20)*
- aphael's Ephemeris. Foulsham, England. (any one year from 1860 to
 date: 7 shillings 6 pence, pap.); (any one year from 1900: 1.85 pap.)*

- Raphael's Ephemeris, Mars through Neptune, 1900-2000. Foulsham, England. (1.40 pap.)*
- Raphael's Geocentric Longitudes and Declinations of Neptune, Uranus, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars for the 1st of each Month, 1800-1901; 1900-2001. Foulsham, England. (8 shillings 6 pence each)
- Rosicrucian's Ephemeris. Rosicrucian Fellowship, Oceanside, Calif. (single one-year issue: 1.05 pap.)*
- Rosicrucian's Tables of Houses. Rosicrucian Fellowship, Oceanside, Calif. (3.50)
- Tables of Diurnal Planetary Motion. Natl. Astrological Lib. (3.95)*
- Tables of Midheaven and Ascendants. Natl. Astrological Lib. (3.95)*
- Longitudes and Latitudes in U.S.; Every City of 2500 or More. Natl. Astrological Lib. (3.95)*
- Longitudes and Latitudes throughout the World (except U.S.). Natl. Astrological Lib. (3.95)*
- Horoscope Blanks(\mathcal{E}_{2} " x 11" or 5" x 8"). Natl. Astrological Lib. (2.20 pap.)*
- *Available from National Astrological Library, 631 East Capitol St., Washington, D.C. 20003. (All books must be prepaid; 20¢ insurance on orders under \$15.00 and 30¢ up to \$50.00).

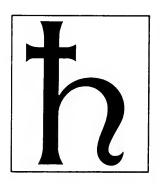
ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN PUBLISHERS CITED

The English Universities Press Ltd., St. Paul's House, Warwick Lane, London, E. C. 4, England.

Foulsham & Co. Ltd., Yeovil Rd., Slough, Bucks, England.

Fowler & Co. Ltd., 15 New Bridge St., London, E. C. 4, England.

Raman Publications, "Sri Rajeswari", Bangalore 3, India.



RECOMMENDED PERIODICALS

- American Astrology. Clancy Publications, Inc. 2505 N. Avernon Way. Tucson, Arizona. Monthly.
- AFA (American Federation of Astrologers) Bulletin. AFA. 6 Library Court, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003. Monthly.
- Astrological Review. Astrologer's Guild of America (AGA) c/o David Williams, 48-26 217th Street, Bayside, New York. 11364.
- Astrology. The Astrological Lodge, Theosophical Society in England, 50 Gloucester Place. London W. 1, England. Quarterly.
- Fate's Astrology Forecast. Clark Publishing Company. Highland House. Highland Park, Illinois. Quarterly.
- Horoscope Guide. Ted Low. Old Greenwich, Conn. Distributed by Cable News. Monthly.
- Predictions. Link House. Dingwaw Avenue, Croydon, Surrey, England.
 Monthly.
- World Bulletin of Astro-Science. Astrologer's International (AI) 5555 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood 28, California. Bi-monthly.

TOOLS NEEDED FOR CALCULATION

- (a) A blank birth-chart form (sheet of paper until you buy these), scribbling-pad and pen;
- (b) Ephemeris for year of birth;
- (c) Tables of Houses;
- (d) Pluto Ephemeris;
- (e) Gazeteer (for finding latitude and longitude of birthplace);
- (f) List of Zone and Standard Times;
- (g) Table for Converting Degrees and Minutes of Longitude Equivalent in Time.

ASTROLOGY CLASSES IN THE BAY AREA

Gavin Arthur, 1073 Buchanan St., S.F.

Private classes in astrology by appointment. Free open house on Friday evenings, 8:00 P.M. Lectures on astrology.

Lewin's Books, 2644 Ashby Ave., Berkeley

Astrology Workshop Wednesday, 8:00 P.M. Donation.

For beginning and advanced students. Conducted by semi-professionals. The emphasis is on group discussion.

Lotus Group, 821 Market St. (Pacific Bldg.) Rm. 912, S.F. Classes taught by Daisy Jamison.

Astrology Friday, 8:00 P.M. Donation.

The semesters begin on April 1 and October 1. For beginners as well as more advanced students.

Metaphysical Center and Book Shop, 545 Sutter St., S.F. Classes taught by Milo Kovar.

Astrology - Beginning students Tuesday, 6:00 P.M. \$2.00 Astrology - Advanced students Thursday, 6:00 P.M. \$2.00

Metaphysical Town Hall Book Shop, 435 Powell St., S.F.

"Erecting Complete Horoscope" Friday, 7:00-8:00 P.M. \$1.00 "Advanced Astrology" Friday, 8:00-10:00 P.M. \$1.00

Both classes for \$1.50

San Francisco Lodge (Branch of San Francisco Theosophical Society) 414 Mason St., Native Sons Bldg., 2nd Floor.

Astrology Lectures Saturday, 2:00-3:00 P.M. Donation.

Lectures by different speakers each week. There are books on astrology in the meeting room.

San Francisco State Experimental College, Hut D. Classes taught by Milo Kovar.

Astro-Psychology Tuesday, 7:00-10:00 P.M. Science Bldg. 210 Registration at SFSC not required in order to attend classes

Six Day School, 4600 Cavedale Rd., Glen Ellen, Calif. 95442 (707)996-8660.

Sidereal Astrology
Tarot - Astrology - Kabbalah I, II and III

There is no fee, but anyone interested in attending the classes must be registered. Spring semester in session until May 24. The second course listed "is based on the premise that the Tarot, Astrology and the Kabbalah constitute the three point foundation of the Western esoteric tradition and also upon the premise that not one of the systems can be thoroughly understood and utilized without a knowledge of the other two. The several systems of corresponding relationships and interaction among the three are explored."

YWCA, 620 Sutter St., S.F. Classes taught by Mr. Alexander Hoyer.

Astrology I Monday Membership plus \$15.00 per session of 8 weeks. Astrology II Wednesday

Membership is \$5.00. There will not be classes during the summer. The new semester begins on September 3rd.

TAROT

Metaphysical Town Hall Book Shop, 435 Powell St., S.F. Jason Lotterhand, instructor

Thursday, 8:00 P.M. Donation.

ASTROLOGY ASSOCIATIONS

American Federation of Astrologers (AFA) 6 Library Court, S.E. Washington, D. C. 20003

Federation of 32 local associations and of individuals in 20 countries interested in advancement of astrology through research and education. Publishes the AFA Bulletin, monthly.

Astrologers' Guild of America (AGA) c/o David Williams 48-26 217th Street Bayside, New York 11364

Students and persons interested in astrology. Seeks to promote astrological research and study and protect interests of qualified astrologers. Affiliated with American Federation of Astrologers. Publishe: Astrological Review, quarterly.

Astrologers International (AI) 5555 Hollywood Boulevard Hollywood 28, California

"Professional and advanced students of astro-science engaged in research on planetary vibrations as they affect all earth life (human, animal, vegetable, etc.)." Publishes World Bulletin of Astro-Science, bimonth,

Faculty of Astrological Studies c/o The English Universities Press Ltd. St. Paul's House, Warwick Lane London, E.C. 4

"The Faculty is unique in the field of astrology, and its teaching has without question helped to raise the standard of astrological practice as well as making available to anyone interested in serious study of the subject a sound Correspondence Course of instruction, that can be quickly and thoroughly understood." For prospectus write to Jeff Mayo D. F. Astrol. S. at the above address.

TEACHERS AND PRACTITIONERS OF ASTROLOGY

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ASTROLOGERS

IN CALIFORNIA

- Lucille L. Adams (Mrs.), 2919 Keats St., San Diego, Calif. 92106
 Subjects taught: Natal and horary astrology. Practitioner.
- John Lawson Ahern, 717 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94103 Practitioner.
- Fritzi Armstrong (Mrs.), 435 Powell St., San Francisco, Calif. 94102 Subjects taught: All branches. Practitioner.
- Norma Beall (Mrs.), 1385 Lincoln Ave. Apt. 4, San Jose, Calif. 95125 Subjects taught: Natal astrology.
- Well Botterill (Mrs.), Rt. 3, Box 443, Escondido, Calif. 92025 Subjects taught: Natal, horary, mundane. Personal instruction. Practitioner.
- rances M. Conyers (Mrs.), 8 Lanai St., Santa Ana, Calif. 92704 Subjects taught: Natal astrology.
- race Clements DeLuce (Mrs. Robert), Box 32005, El Sereno Station Los Angeles, Calif. 90032. Practitioner.
- Poris Chase Doane (Mrs.), 2337 Coral St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90604 Subjects taught: All branches. Courses by class, private or mail.
- Daisy M. Duvall (Miss), 1290 Wynn Road, Pasadena, Calif. 91107
 Subjects taught: Natal, horary, rectifications calculation, progressions and primary arcs. Personal and class instruction.
- lyse Forrey (Miss), 16114 Marlinton Dirve, Whittier, Calif. Subjects taught: All branches, research. Practitioner.
- atricia Franklin (Mrs.), 480 Larch Lane, Santa Cruz, Calif. 95062
 Subjects taught: Natal, horary astrology. Personal instruction.
 Practitioner.
- orma Hammond (Mrs.), 4767 Reinhardt Drive, Oakland, Calif. 94619
 Subjects taught: All branches. Personal, class instruction.
 Practitioner.
- enry Robert Hazell, 106 Sanchez St. Apt 11, San Francisco, Calif.
 94114. Subjects taught: All branches. Personal instruction.
 Practitioner.

- Ivy M. Jacobson (Mrs.), 6374 N. Encinita Ave., Temple City, Calif.
 91780. Subjects taught: Natal, horary, Johndro Locality. Personal,
 class and mail instruction. Practitioner.
- Mildred Johnson (Mrs.), 1947 S. Bedford St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90034 Subjects taught: Natal, mathematics in all phases. Class and personal instruction. Practitioner.
- Pauline Jordan (Mrs.), 5132 Lincoln Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90042 Practitioner. Natal and progressed horoscopes.
- Frances Cleveland Karle (Mrs.), 760 Cambridge Ave., Menlo Park, Calif. 94025. Practitioner. Natal and progressed horoscopes.
- Lota Kempster (Mrs.), 807-A East Pedregosa St., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93103. Subjects taught: Natal, horary and mundane. Personal and class instruction. Practitioner.
- Mayne Kenny (Mrs.), 511 No. Kenmore Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90004 Subjects taught: Natal, secondary progressions, Johndro Locality. Personal instruction. Practitioner.
- Margaret Latvala (Mrs.), 4437 Alpha St., Los Angeles. Calif. 90032 Subjects taught: Natal astrology. Personal instruction.
- Mable Lytton (Mrs.), 2511 Kent St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90026 Subjects taught: Natal astrology. Personal instruction.
- Michael M. McCary, 1478 Excelsior Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94602 Subjects taught: Natal astrology. Personal instruction. Practitione.
- Franka Moore (Miss), 8254 Oakdale, Canoga Park, Calif. 91306 Subjects taught: Natal, horary astrology. Practitioner.
- Burton W. Morse, 2141 Seville St., Balboa, Calif. 93304 Subjects taught: Natal, horary. Personal instruction. Practitioner.
- Louis C. Navarre (Mrs.), 1127 Harding St., Long Beach, Calif. 90805
- Dale Richardson, 4664 Lilycrest Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90029 Practitioner.
- Dane Rudhyar, P.O. Box 636, San Jacinto, Calif. 92383 Subjects taught: Natal and mundane astrology. Practitioner.
- Martin R. Shaw, 603 No. New Hampshire, Los Angeles, Calif. 90004 Subjects taught: Natal and mundane astrology.
- Phyllis E. Stanick (Mrs.), 748 Orange St., Long Beach, Calif. 90813 Subjects taught: Natal and horary astrology.
- W. O. Sucher, 5410 Agnes Ave., North Hollywood, Calif. 91607 Subjects taught: Heliocentric. Combination of Heliocentric and Geocentric.

Flora Urquhart (Mrs.), 1425 Harrison St., Oakland, Calif. 94612
Subjects taught: Natal astrology. Personal and class instruction.
Practitioner.

OTHER ASTROLOGERS IN THE BAY AREA

Gavin Arthur, 1073 Buchanan, San Francisco, Calif. 94115

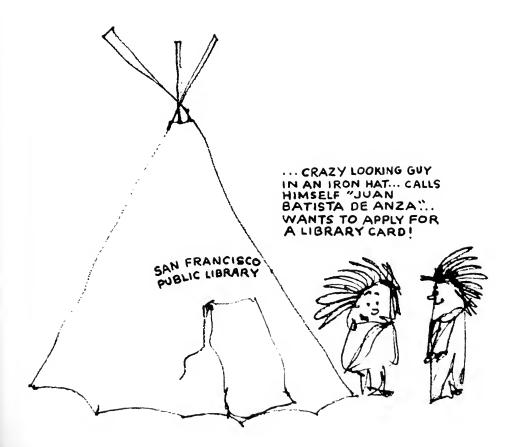
Howard Hammett, 115 Haight St., San Francisco, Calif. 94102

Daisy Jamison, 2845 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94109

Milo Kovar, 1200 Fulton, San Francisco, Calif. 94117

D. Milton Nelson, 403 Jewell St., San Rafael, Calif. 94901

H. G. White, 545 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif. 94102



METAPHYSICAL OR OCCULT BOOKSTORES IN CALIFORNIA

BAKERSFIELD

Babcock's Book Store, 1629 19th Street 93301 (325-3175)

BERKELEY

Lewin's Books, 2644 Ashby Avenue 94705 (843-9152)

BEVERLY HILLS

Saturn Books, 9015 Wilshire Blvd. 90211 (278-2217)

BURBANK

Henry N. Trueb, 526 S. Sparks Street 91506 (842-2041) Mail order

CAMPBELL

Charlie Cole, 1166 El Solyo Ave. 95008 (377-0922) Graphology

ENCENITAS

Chimes, Box 818 92024 Mail order

ENCINO

Alpha Books, 18046 Ventura Blvd. Mailing address-Box 415 Tarzana (344-6365)

FRESNO

Lilian A. Webb, Book Seller, 1141 N. Fulton 93728 (268-3788)

HERMOSA BEACH

The Book Seller, 246 Pacific Coast Highway 90254 (376-2979)

HOLLYWOOD

Larson's, 5530 Hollywood Blvd. 90028 (469-2047)

KENTFIELD

Bookshop-Marin, 944 Sir Francis Drake Blvd. 94904 (453-2790)

LAFAYETTE

Lafayette Book Store, 3631 Mt. Diablo Blvd. 94549 (284-1233)

LONG BEACH

Mercury Book Shop, 1428 E. Wardlow Road 90807 (427-3817)

LOS ANGELES

Astara Foundation, 261 Mariposa Ave. 90004 (387-7187) Astrological and Occult Book Shop, 3974 W. 6th Street 90005 (225-4818)

Scrivener & Co. Publishers, 6007 Barton Avenue Box 38543 90038 (463-8821)

MENLO PARK

East West Book Shop, 559 Santa Cruz Avenue 94025 (325-5709)

MENTONE

Allen's Book Shelf, Box 928 92359 Mail order

MILL VALLEY

Capricorn Books, 355 Town & Country Village 94941 (383-2240)

SAN CARLOS

Canterbury Book Store, 675 Laurel 94070 (593-7466) Carlos Book Stall, 1115 San Carlos Avenue 94070 (593-3392)

SAN FRANCISCO

Albatross Book Co., 166 Eddy Street 94102 (885-6501) Cultural Integration Fellowship San Francisco Ashram, 2650 Fulton Street (752-7247)

Fields Book Store, 1419 Polk Street 94109 (673-2027) Institute of Religious Science, 133 Geary Suite 332 94108 Metaphysical Center and Book Shop, 545 Sutter Street 94102 (781-0732)

Metaphysical Town Hall Book Shop, 435 Powell Street 94102 (362-8571)

Solunar of San Francisco, 1805 Polk Street 94109 (885-5929)

SAN PEDRO

Golden Key Book Nook, 809 S. Grand Ave. 90731 (837-1064)

SAN RAFAEL

Marin Religious Book and Supply, 1563 4th Street 94901 (456-6393)

STOCKTON

Talisman Book Shop, 6521 Pacific Ave. 95207 (477-4412)

We wish to give special thanks for the help the following have given us:

Solunar of San Francisco

Metaphysical Center and Book Shop

Metaphysical Town Hall Book Shop

NEW SOURCES OF INFORMATION

AT THE SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Sasnett, Martena, and Inez Sepmeyer. Educational Systems of Africa: Interpretations for Use in the Evaluation of Academic Credentials. Univ. of Calif. Pr., 1966. (*370.96 Sa78e)

In the last few years more than six thousand African students have come to the United States for study, more and more grants have been made available to African institutions by the U.S. Dept. of State, American professors are increasingly helping to set up new institutions of education in Africa, and along with this come more and more inquiries about the academic training of Africans. The present work, supported by a Ford Foundation grant, is the first step in a six-part revision and expansion of Educational Systems of the World, prepared in 1952. Though the work may lack depth and color, it is the most comprehensive source so far published. This is a valuable statistical work, including all levels and kinds of education, from preprimary to technical. All African countries are included except Egypt which will be treated in a future volume on the Middle East.

Teeters, Negley K. "...Hang by the Neck...": The Legal Use of Scaffol and Noose, Gibbet, Stake, and Firing Squad from Colonial Times to the Present. C. C. Thomas, 1967. (343.2 T229h)

It cannot be denied: legal violence is woven into the very fabric of the making of America. This work confirms this assumption. From prison records, pamphlets, ballads, broadsides, newspapers and a wealth of miscellaneous ephemera comes a portrait of the legal process in America, a dark portrait whose lines we have denied or rationalized. Two quotes from Nietzsche: "A strange thing, this punishment of ours! It does not purify the criminal; it is not a form of expiation; but, on the contrary, it is even more defiling than the crime itself." "Watch closely the accuser and inquirer, for he reveals his true character; and it is not rare for this to be a worse character than that of the victim whose crime he is investigating. The accuser believes, in all good innocence, that the opponent of a crime and criminal must be by nature of good character, or at least must appear as such, and this is why he lets himself go, that is to say, he drops his mask."

Rose, Al, and Edmond Souchon. New Orleans Jazz. Louisiana St. Univ. Pr. 1967? (*781.51 R 72n)

Although this work contains hundreds of brief biographies and lists many jazz and brass bands, the chief contribution to jazz lore is the over five hundred photographs included, at least four hundred never before in print.

Theatre Information Bulletin. Proscenium Publications, Suite 610, 150 East 35th Street, New York 10006.

A weekly listing of musical and dramatic plays opening in New York and across the country.

Parrinder, E. G. A Book of World Religions. Dufour Editions, Chester Springs, Pa., 1967. (*290 P248b)

One way to view religion is as man's most sublime art. No wonder then that some of the worst crimes have been committed in its defense, its promulgation, its will to power. Revelation, salvation, death and resurrection are the constant, despite the differences in the color and shading of the emotional and mental life of the various religions. In this book their story falls into four parts: worship, the founders, sacred books and teachings, growth and present state. The text is simple and aims to be detached (written by a University of London professor of comparative relitions). Plenty of photos and holy quotes.

Doyle, Arthur. The Annotated Sherlock Holmes. Edited by William S. Baring-Gould. Clarkson N. Potter, New York, 1967. 2 volumes. (*823D772ba2)

Fiction has never had nor probably ever will have so brilliant and paradoxical a detective as Mr. Sherlock Holmes of Baker Street. For Sherlock Holmes (no doubt for Doyle too), Flaubert's maxim, "L'homme n'est rien, l'oeuvre tout" rang true. The present work, consisting of every work Doyle ever wrote about the adventures of the detective and the doctor, is annotated to the point of exasperation; in this century perhaps only Joyce and Proust could boast such careful commentary. Finally, I think a few quotes from Sherlock Holmes reveal the essence of this work.

"To a great mind, nothing is little."

"It is of course a trifle, but there is nothing so important as trifles."

"It has long been a maxim of mine that the little things are infinitely the most important."

"You know my method. It is founded on the observance of trifles."

"I dare call nothing trivial when I reflect that some of my most classic cases have had the least promising commencement."

"Holmes has, as Watson remarked, an extraordinary gift for minutiae."

"Of course, we assume that the instruments which act as sense organs record not only the original state of the work, but also the result of all the previous processes. Thus the machine may carry out feedback operations, either those of the simple type now so thoroughly understood, or those involving more complicated processes of discrimination, regulated by the central control as a logical or mathematical system. In other words, the all-over system will correspond to the complete animal with sense organs, effectors, and proprioceptors, and not, as in the ultra-rapid computing machine, to an isolated brain, dependent for its experiences and for its effectiveness on our intervention."

Norman Wiener, THE HUMAN USE OF HUMAN BEINGS.

Auerback Standard EDP Reports. Ten volumes, updated monthly.

This is the most thorough and updated reference work in the EDP field; detailed reports on more than one hundred computer systems. Each report evaluates and describes performance of the all-over system, central and peripheral equipment, and software. Comparison charts of performance and cost are included. Existing reports are periodically revised.

Auerbach Data Communications. Two volumes, updated quarterly.

Here will be found appraisals of digital data communication systems. Emphasis is placed on System Design (that is, how efficiently does the thing work, granted every system has its thing); Common Carrier Facilities (that is, it describes the narrow-band, voice-band, and broad band communications services, both leased and toll, including cost); Comparison Charts; Communications Terminal Equipment Reports; and Communications Processing Equipment Reports.

Auerbach Data Handling Reports. Two volumes, updated quarterly.

This looseleaf reference service provides information on computer support equipment. For example, adding machines, cash registers, typewriters, and accounting machines that can produce machine-readable records of transactions as automatic by-products of their normal functions.

These three services have been purchased by BARC funds.

Auerbach Standard EDF Reports. \$1,200 initial year.

Auerbach Data Communications. 325 "

Auerbach Data Handling Reports. 325 "

Published by Auerbach Info, Inc., 121 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.

Andrews, George, ed. The Book of Grass: An Inth I py of Diring hemp.

Peter Owen, London, 1967. (*615.32 An26b)

Did George Washington smoke pot? Well, we're not quite sure. But he did plant and harvest it, and regretted once (as his diary shows) having separated the male from the female plants too late, thus indicating he was cultivating the plant for medicinal purposes as well as for its fibers. Marihuana may or may not have been smoked by the Father of our Country. It has, however, been used since prehistoric times. For the Hindus, Scythians, Iranians, and American Indians it came to be a religious sacrament. Homer and Solomon sing of it. The Thousand and One Nights is saturated with its odor. This collection includes excerpts from the writings of Rabelais, Baudelaire, Rimbaud, Lewis Carroll, Hermann Hesse, Aldous and Julian Huxley, Carl Jung, Nietzsche, Trocchi, Paul Bowles, and many others.

"Alice looked all around her at the flowers and the blades of grass, but she could not see anything that looked like the right thing to eat or drink under the circumstances. There was a large mushroom growing near her, about the same height as herself; and when she had looked under it, and on both sides of it, and behind it, it occurred to her that she might as well look and see what was on the top of it. She stretched herself up on tiptoe, and peeped over the edge of the mushroom, and her eyes met those of a large blue caterpiller, that sitting on the top with its arms folded, quietly smoking a long hookah, and taking not the smallest notice of her or of anything else."

ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND

Smith Kline and French Laboratories. Drug Abuse; A Manual for Law Enjorce ment Officers. Smith Kline and French, 1966. (*615.7 Sm61d:2)

This 55-page capsule prescription to the legal (or medical) and the illegal use of some important current drugs is intended for the police officer, but it may be also valuable to the drug user, the drug abuser, concerned parents, and members of the community who might wish to inform the authorities of illicit use, or who themselves might feel urged to make a citizen's arrest. The following groups are discussed: narcotics, depressants, tranquilizers, stimulants, and hallucinogenics. In addition, sections are devoted to the emotional and psychological condition of the drug abuser, the illegal traffic of drugs, current drug laws, investigative techniques, and the affect of drugs on driving. The appendices include information on drug identification, services provided for law enforcement officers by Smith Kline and French, a glossary of terms (the drug abusers' patois as well as technical terms), and how to complete an addict report form.

Eilliografia Mexicana. Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Biblioteca Nacional. 1967+ Bimonthly.

Arranged under broad subject headings with author-title index in each issue.

Icore to Latin America. Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association. 1968+ Quarterly.

Lists recent books and pamphlets about Latin America, Spain and Portugal. The entries are annotated and full bibliographic information is given.

Kirjath Sepher; Bibliographical Quarterly of the Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem. Jerusalem, the Magnes Pr., Hebrew Univ. 1967+ Quarterly.

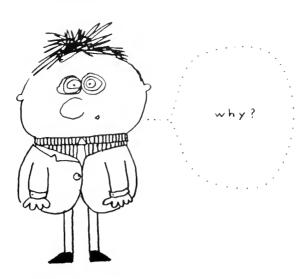
The text is in Hebrew. Each issue includes a bibliography section divided into Israel publications; Hebraica and Judaica; periodicals. Titles in languages other than Hebrew are included.

New Zealand National Bibliography. National Library of New Zealand. 1968+ Monthly with annual cumulations.

This publication began in 1967, replacing the Current National Bibliography and Copyright Publications. It is divided into three sections: Books, pamphlets and art prints; Maps; and New periodicals that have ceased publications. Arrangement is alphabetical and prices are given for New Zealand publications when available.

McDarrah, Fred W. Museums in New York. N. Y., Dutton, 1967. (*69 M142)

"A descriptive reference guide to seventy-nine fine arts museums, local history museums, specialized museums, natural history and science museums, libraries, botanical and zoological parks, commercial collections, and historic houses and mansions open to the public within the five boroughs of New York City." This book is profusely illustrated and gives complete and interesting information for each entry including how to get to the various places by subway, bus or auto.



SOMEBODY ASKED US

hat are the cost of living figures for the Bay Area, July 1967-to date? Consumer Price Index-Pacific Cities and U.S. Average.) This publication s available free to libraries and may be ordered by addressing Dept. f Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, Room 10468, an Francisco, California 94102.

s it ethical for an author to submit a poem to more than one publisher imultaneously? If it were published in more than one magazine would here be copyright infringment?---"It is customary to submit a manucript to only one publisher at a time..." (Writer's Handbook, The riter Inc., 1966, p.592) --- "When an author sells a story, article, r poem to a magazine or newspaper, his contribution if it has never efore been published, is usually copyrighted as part of the periodical. ..If the author wishes his contribution to be copyrighted in his own ame in the first place, he must arrange with his publisher to have a eparate copyright line placed under its title or at the first page on hich it appears..." (Nicholson, Margaret. Manual of Copyright Practice, xford University Press, 1956, p.119)

ow to build a horse trailer? (U.S.D.A. Miscellaneous Publication 977 lan #5943-a pamphlet describing a 2 horse trailer with a 4 wheel tandem xle)

nformation about World Field Research; a company which pays corresponents to use and evaluate products. --- On Sept. 28, 1967 World Field esearch signed an agreement with the State of New York to stop several raudulent practices. They often ask their correspondents to purchase ne products sent to them. (S.F. Better Business Bureau)

nere is the statue of Saint Francis by Benjamin Bufano now located? --t the corner of Taylor and Beach Streets, San Francisco, near the
nternational Longshoreman's Warehouse Union. (S.F. Art Commission and
le I.L.W.U.)

How bad must one's eyesight be to be physically disqualified from the armed forces? (U.S. Army Regulations 40-501 Section VIII)

What is the history of the 'prose poem' "Desiderata" which begins "Go placidly amid the noise and haste and remember what peace there may be in silence." A parchment purchased in Haight-Ashbury gives Old Saint Paul's Church, Baltimore as the source. --- The poem was originally written by the American poet and playwright, Max Ehrmann, 1872-1945. (Graphic Arts Press, Sausalito, printers of the poem)

What scales are used to tune an African thumb piano? How is it played? ("The African thumb piano," Piano Quarterly, Fall, 1965, p.28-29. Kirby, Percival. The Musical Instruments of the Native Races of South Africa, Johannesburg, Witwatersrand University Press, 1953)

How are mine hoists constructed? Detailed instructions are needed plus information on guidance control and safety equipment. (U.S. Bureau of Mines Information Circular 8031 - Recommended Procedures for Mine Hoist and Shaft Installation, Inspection and Maintenance, 1961)

Information on the Dobleer Gypsy Locomotive designed by a lumber producer in Eureka in the 1870's and 80's. (Patent Gazette, April 18, 1882, Patent #256,553)



LIBRARY EXHIBITS

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Main Library)

"The Art Nouveau Book" (Second floor)

"Pablo Neruda" (Third floor)

"Bay Area Poetry" - Robert Hawley-Oyez Press (Rare Books Dept.)

"Your Health is Your Wealth" (Science Dept.)

"Sources of Art Nouveau" (Art Dept.)

"Religion Today: Aggiornamento, Reconstruction, Social Action, Dhyana" (Literature Dept.)

(The Literature Department reserves the right to change the plans for its exhibits without notice. This area is frequently used for exhibits relating to contemporary events in the field of literature which should be noted or honored.)

IN THE BRANCHES:

Bernal, "Mixed Media" S.F. Women Artists

North Beach, "Artist Equity Drawings"

Parkside, "Mixed Media" S.F. Women Artists

Richmond, "Group Exhibit of Local Artists"

ALBANY PUBLIC LIBRARY

The third in a series of monthly poetry readings will be held on Friday, June 8, at 8:00. The poets reading from their own works will be Ken Irby and Ron Moore. The library, located at 1216 Solano Ave., Albany, will sponsor poetry reading on the first Friday of each month.

Also at the Albany Library, an exhibit of photographs by Jonathan Eubanks.

MILL VALLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY

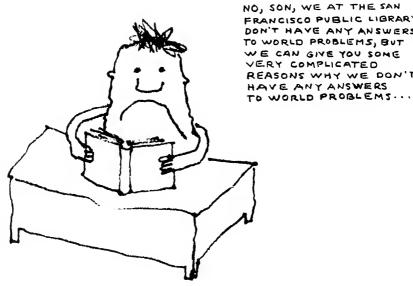
Art Show in the library gallery from June 1st to 21st.

Tamalpais High School Photography Exhibit in the gallery from June 22nd to July.

SONOMA COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

A small exhibit of ancient Israel Artifacts.

Note: We will be happy to list in this section as many notices of Bay Area library exhibits or programs as space allows. Material should be submitted to: Miss Linda Ramey, SYNERGY, San Francisco Public Library, Civic Center, San Francisco, Calif. 94102. Notices should be received at least one month prior to the date of the exhibit.



NO, SON, WE AT THE SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY DON'T HAVE ANY ANSWERS TO WORLD PROBLEMS, BUT WE CAN GIVE YOU SOME VERY COMPLICATED REASONS WHY WE DON'T HAVE ANY ANSWERS

UPDATE FROM BARC

APRIL-MAY DIRECTORY CHANGES

BAY AREA

Thomas Carr Howe, retires June 30, as Director of the California Palace of the Legion of Honor. He has been appointed to the Smithsonian Art Commission.

San Francisco Directory of City and County Officers.

Mrs. William P. Wreden new president of Arboretum Society of Golden Gate Park.

Two members Marin Junior College District Board resigned, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Deedy of Ross, board president, and Theodore C. Wellman of Kentfield.

Don Haslett of Haslett Co. has been elected President of the American Warehousemen's Association.

John Riordan elected president San Francisco Council for Civic Unity. Replaces Melvin S. Wax.

Directory of San Francisco Area Organizations volume 3, p. 23.

President of College of Marin, Superintendent of Marin Jr. College District, Dr. William K. Ramstad has resigned.

California School Directory 1966-67, p. 378.

Eugene L. Friend appointed to San Francisco Parking Authority. Replaces Harry J. Aleo.

San Francisco Directory of City and County Officers.

Philip L. Rezos, S. F. Director of Property will resign at the end of April.

San Francisco Directory of City and County Officers.

BAY AREA

George A. Connolly elected President of the San Francisco Tuberculosi and Health Association. Other new officers are Alexander von Hafften vice president; Mrs. Raymond Guy Jubitz Jr., secretary; and Dr. Edward D. Goldman, treasurer.

Directory of S. F. Bay Area Clubs and Organizations vol. 3, p.32.

Mrs. Marjorie G. Stern appointed to S. F. Library Commission. Succee Bernice M. Garner.

San Francisco Directory of City and County Officers.

Julio Bortolazzo, President and Superintendent, College of San Mateo to resign 7/1/68.

Directory California Schools 1966-67, p. 396 and p. 418.

Philip S. Sanfilippo, named Chairman of the University of Santa Clara Board of Regents. He succeeds Edward J. Daly. Two Vice Chairmen also named: Albert J. Ruffo, San Jose and M. O. Smith, Beverly Hills

U. S. F. appointments. Rev. Timothy L. Mc Donnell, S.J. appointed Assistant to the President and Director of Special Projects. Rev. Norton J. Herold, S.J. Vice President for Development. Rev. James M. Corbett, S.J. Vice President for Business and Finance.

Mayor Alioto, San Francisco, named 16 member special committee to arrange for transfer of Port of San Francisco from State to City. R.G. Follis, Chairman.

Mrs. Agnes Albert, appointed to San Francisco Art Commission.

San Francisco Directory of City and County Officers.

CALIFORNIA

Alfonso L. Romero, San Jose and Carl J. Johnson, Los Angeles appointe to California Veterans' Board. Romero, replaces Irving Klein, Santa Rosa. Johnson succeeds Sidney L. Gelber of Hollywood.

California Roster, p. 60.

William B. Boyd, Vice Chancellor for student affairs, U. C. Berkeley, resigned.

California Roster p. 56.

CALIFORNIA

Robert A. Hornby of S. F. and L. A. appointed to California State Coordinating Council for Higher Education succeeds Dudley Swim.

California Roster, p. 28.

Dudley Swim, Monterey, named to State College Board of Trustees.

California Roster, p. 55.

Albert P. Heiner, new President of the League to save Lake Tahoe.

John W. Oswald, President of University of Kentucky, has been appointed Executive Vice President, University of California, 9/1/68, replacing Harry R. Wellman.

California Roster, p. 56. American Universities and Colleges, p. 485.

Floyd Sparks, Hayward, replaces Joseph Diviny of the California Toll Bridge Authority.

California Roster, p. 55.

James L. Deputy, Watsonville, replaces Lenore S. Goerke State Board of Health. Alexander A. Roger, Los Angeles, replaces Arthur E. Varden California Roster, p. 50.

UNITED STATES

General Creighton W. Abrams, Deputy Commander in South Vietnam to succeed General William Westmoreland as Commander of American Forces. 7/1/68.

Congressional Staff Directory 1967, p. 393.

Admiral John S. McCain Jr. Commander American Naval forces in Europe named to succeed Admiral U. A. Grant Sharp as Commander in Chief, Pacific. 7/1/68.

Lieutenant General Andrew J. Goodpaster, Commandant of National War College, named Deputy Commander in Vietnam.

U. S. Gov't Org. Man. p. 208. Congressional Directory, p. 451.

UNITED STATES

G. Mennen Williams appointed as Ambassador to the Philippines. Succeeds William McCormic Blair Jr.

Statesman's Yearbook, 1967-68, p. 1356.
Information Please Almanac, 1968, p. 785.
World Almanac 1968, p. 108.
Congressional Directory 1/68, index 885, p. 756.
" " add to index 756.

Willard F. Mueller appointed Executive Director of the new cabinet committee on price stability. Mueller is Chief Economist of Federal Trade Commission.

John P. Corey appointed Director of Peace Corps in Turkey. Replaces Donovan McClure.

Lieutenant General George V. Underwood Jr. will be named to Air Defense Command in Colorado Springs.

Congressional Directory 1/68, p. 485.

" add to index 990.

" remove Agan, index 876.

William B. Boyd, will become President of Central Michigan University Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

American Universities and Colleges, p. 589.

Most Rev. Raymond J. Gallagher, Bishop of Lafayette, Ind. elected as new president-general of the National Catholic Education Association.

George C. McGhee former Ambassador to Germany, appointed as Ambassado at Large.

Congressional Directory 1/68, index p. 945.
" " p. 422.
U. S. Gov't Org. Man. add to index p. 755.
" " p. 72.

Peter Libassi, civil rights director of the Department of H. E. W. resigned. Replaced by Mrs. Ruby Martin.

Congressional Directory 1/68, index 941.
p. 553.
1967, Congressional Staff Directory, index delete and add.

U. S. Gov't Org. Man. index, delete, p. 755, add 756.

UNITED STATES

Lawrence F. O'Brien, resigned as Postmaster General. Marvin Watson, Presidential appointments secretary, appointed Postmaster General.

Information Please, 1968, p. 551, 787.
World Almanac, p. 211.
Congressional Directory 1/68, index p. 959, p. 493-4, p. 616,
 994, and p. 417.
Congressional Staff Directory 1967, index p. 386, 406, and p. 387.
U. S. Gov't Org. Man. index 757. p. 230, 517, p. 578, and p. 763.

Frank J. Barry, solicitor, Department of the Interior resigned 4/7/68.

U. S. Gov't Org. Man. index, p. 745 and 239. 1967 Congressional Staff Directory, p. 401. Congressional Directory, 1/68, index p. 881.

Angier Biddle Duke, former Ambassador to Spain, sworn in as Government Chief of Protocol, replaces James W. Symington.

Congressional Directory 1/68 index, pp. 985, 906, 422, and 757. Congressional Staff Directory, p. 407 and index. U. S. Gov't Org. Man. index, pp. 761 and 72. World Almanac 1968, p. 108 and 1967, p. 108. Information Please 1968, p. 785. Statesman's Year Book 1967-68, p. 1441.

Henry Cabot Lodge, formerly Ambassador at large appointed Ambassador to West German Republic.

U. S. Gov't Org. Man., p. 72. Statesman's Year Book 1967-68, p. 1064. World Almanac 1968, p. 107 and 1967, p. 107. Information Please 1968, p. 784.

Dr. Frederick Seitz elected to succeed Dr. Detlev W. Bronk as President of Rockefeller University.

Dr. Samuel P. Asper, named President-elect of the American College of Physicians.

Lloyd C. Fleming, has retired as Pacific Coast Director of Maritime Administration, $U.\ S.\ Department$ of Commerce.

INTERNATIONAL

Mauritius, approved by U. N. Security Council for membership in General Assembly, expected to be seated in the General Assembly as the 124th member.

World Almanac 1968, p. 545. Information Please 1968, p. 765.

Len Williams, general secretary of Britain's Labor party, has been named governor general of Mauritius, the Indian Ocean island that became independent March 12, 1968.

World Almanac 1968, p. 433-540. Information Please 1968, p. 125.

Marian Spychalski, new President of Poland, replaces Edward Ochab.

World Almanac 1968, p. 553. Statesman's Yearbook 1967-68, p. 1358.

Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik, will take over as President of the U. N. Security Council for the month long term 4/1/68.

Barbara Castle, Great Britain, formerly Transport Minister has been named Secretary of State Employment and Productivity.

Statesman's Yearbook 1967-68, p. 62.

Pierre Trudeau, new Canadian Prime Minister, replaces Lester B. Pearson who retires this month.

Statesman's Yearbook 1967-68, p. 203. World Almanac 1968, p. 552. Information Please 1968, p. 133.

Oldrich Cernik, new Premier of Czechoslovakia, succeeds Josef Lenart.

World Almanac 1968, p. 552. Statesman's Yearbook 1967-68, p. 936.



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BOOKS & AUTHORS KNBR 680 SUNDAYS 7:05 P.M.

PRODUCED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY IN COOPERATION WITH KNBR June 2 Trader Vic - Trader Vic's Pacific Island Cookbook

As SYNERGY goes to press we have absolutely no idea who else will appear on BOOKS & AUTHORS during June. But, we're sure Nancy and David will come up with someone. They haven't missed in two-and-a-half years. Listen in and find out what happens.

• SYNERGY •

Published monthly by the Bay Area Reference Center (BARC) as part of the joint reference project of the San Francisco Public Library and the North Bay Cooperative Library System.

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May and June have been unusually synergic months.

On June 5 a workshop was held in Santa Rosa between BARC and NBCLS librarians to discuss working level procedures. We synergized on the state of reference questions in general, communication procedures, publicity, work exchange and orientation programs, and workshops. Many procedures were decided on; a few matters, however, were saved for the administrative level to synergize on.

Two local TV stations recently synergized with us -- one fully, another partially. KGO-TV filmed us in San Francisco and Mill Valley, Pia Lindstrom playing Mistress of Ceremonies. KRON-TV also filmed us synergizing, but the film has not yet been seen on TV.

Incidentally we started using the word synergy last December for our newsletter. Since then the word has picked up. Sperry-Rand, for one, has been advertising itself as synergistic, particularly on TV. Even 'smaller' companies like Transamerica now call themselves synergistic (Time, June 14). And in the May issue of the ALA Bulletin the editorial column is on the word and its synonyms.

There are a limited number of copies of the Proceedings of the BARC Workshop on Business Services (64 p.) available.

The subjects covered in the presentation include Business Information Services in the Dept. of Commerce, Selected Business and Financial Services, Trade Catalogs and Directories, and Business Services in Real Estate and Insurance.

For a free copy write to: Gilbert McNamee, Workshop Director
Bay Area Reference Center
San Francisco Public Library
Civic Center
San Francisco, Ca. 94102

NEW TERMS IN ART

About two years ago the Museum of Modern Art surprised everyone with an exhibit of the works of J.M.W. Turner, considered by many the greatest English painter. The implication was soon drawn that he was displacing Pissarro, Cezanne, and others who have at some point been given the title 'Father of Modern Art.' Since 1945 the stature of Paul Klee has grown and many contemporary artists see in him a 'spiritual father.' The cover of this month's Synergy is a drawing of Klee's done in the year of his death - 1940 - entitled Injured. This month's special feature is New Art Terms.

Editor

ABSTRACT ILLUSIONISM

A kind of space that depends neither on the flat patterning of light and dark characteristics of decorative art nor on the superimposed veils of color of atmospheric space; accomplished through a variety of illusionistic devices including the use of two-point perspective, orthographic drawing and warm-cool color contrast.

Illustration: Artforum. Oct. 1967. p. 33+

ASSEMBLAGE

The combination of a variety of materials into a new and meaningful object. These items may be discarded objects (junk) or materials that are bound together by associations.

Illustration: New Tendencies in Art. pp. 273-74.

CHROMATIC ABSTRACTION

The work of painters who center their art on the activity of color. A type of abstraction in which the color acts in its purest form, without the distraction of formal or compositive organizations, without textural or material ingredients, without optical elements that act on a different principle from that of the perception of color. Sharply outlined forms are used to avoid phenomena of imprecision and dispersion that detract from the action of the mass. This means pure form is used as a support for the color.

Illustration: New Tendencies in Art. pp. 231-32.

CHROMATIC STRUCTURALISM

An aspect of Chromatic Abstraction. These painters do not use the action of mass to present color, but fragment it into microforms to obtain the maximum vibrating capacity that results and the color synthesis it creates in the mechanism of perception. They may go toward pointillism, in the manner of the neoimpressionists, or toward small homogeneous spots, or a web of colored bands. It is nonrelational painting; there exists no relation between the field and a form or forms. The painting is a continuation of similar elements.

Illustration: Studio. Nov. 1967. p. 206+

CORREALITY

The 'coexistence,' merging, or equal importance of object and environment, or of the separate parts of a sculpture within its environment.

Illustration: Artforum. Dec. 1965. p. 12+

DÉCOLLAGE

Tearing off posters and exhibiting them as art. Some artists select posters already torn by the public, sometimes exhibiting the walls or fences with their torn posters. Some disfigure the posters themselves. Sometimes the décollage is worked and to achieve the desired result a collage is often made of the décollage; the torn pieces are remounted. Or superimposition of various posters may be used and torn off piece by piece until the satisfactory image is reached. Illustration: New Art Around the World. Plate 63.

DEDUCTIVE ART

Art whose form is based on, or deducted from, a pre-arranged form, as the shaped canvases used by Frank Stella, whose non-rectangular shapes dictate the forms of the paintings on them. Illustration: New Tendencies in Art. p. 149.

ENVIRONMENTS

A form of assemblage produced on a different scale. Assemblages are walked around while Environments must be walked into. The approach is similar - the new creation grows out of the objects gathered together.

Illustration: Studio. Feb. 1967. p. 78+

GESTALT SCULPTURE

Single-image sculpture; bold, aggressive, volumetric sculptures which demand to be seen all at once, in a single image. Illustration: American Sculpture of the 60s. pp. 37-38.

HARD-EDGE

Here the forms are few, the surface is immaculate: all the parts composing it must be equivalent. There is no established relation between the figures and the field. The forms are staggered over the entire expanse of the picture; the colors are limited to two or three tones. The result of this economy is that there is no suggestion of spatial effect or of figures outlined in a field; no illusion of volume behind the impasto (as there is no front): no illusion of atmosphere. What one sees is exactly what there is, although at times that which is seen contains an optical ambiguity. The positive and the negative act on one another, united on the same plane. Illustration: New Tendencies in Art. pp. 148-49.

INFORMALISM

All those tendencies that not only eliminate form as the central element of the painting but also consider in the creative process only the factor of total spontaneity. Does not imply a total lack of form, because certain structures do exist that neither are spontaneous nor irrational. The informal is 'irregular form' that does not present the regularity of the geometric or of the organic. Favors pure chance, ambiguity, and imprecision. Reached its peak between 1952 and 1956 when it yielded to Pop Art.

Synonyms: Instinctive Abstraction, Lyrical Abstraction. Abstract Expressionism.

Illustration: Art in America. Jan. 1966, p. 60+

JUNK ART

Art formed from discarded objects or objects 'found' in nature. The patterns these objects form inspire artists to form new and original compositions. Illustration: Sculpture from Junk.

KINETIC ART

Art in which movement is an integral part of the composition; whether through optical effects, mechanization, or magnetism.

Illustration: Constructivism: Origins and Evolution. p. 200.

MINIMAL ART

Large-scale, monotonal sculpture and painting. A reductive art stressing the literal qualities of the art; in painting, two-dimensional and of a specific shape. Involves a rational and conceptional method of composition (as opposed to a material or intuitive method). The materials involved are completely subservient to the intent of the composition. The composition or anti-composition itself is often mathematically derived, modular, or based on permutations of geometric elements. Illustration: Arts Magazine. March 1967. p. 26+

MOIRÉ

A pattern which may, among other means, be created by thin parallels close together that produces a visual phenomenon somewhat like vertigo or gives the impression of changing, flickering design. This occurs through the inability of the eye to differentiate close-up microzones. All the various techniques derived from the principle of moiré have been used by several artists of the optical tendency. Illustration: College. p. 315.

NEW ABSTRACTION

Known also as Post-Painterly Abstraction. Emphasizes the expressive power and the optical sensation of pure color: characterized by even, non-textured paint application; by flat, non-illusionistic space; by the suppression of value contrasts in favor of the interaction of adjacent colors. Reacted against Abstract Expressionism in favor of a more impersonal, detached, and clearly articulated art. Minimal Art is a form of New Abstraction.

Illustration: New Tendencies in Art. pp. 143-47.

NEW FIGURATION

Nothing new, really. Merely another episode in the periodical offensive that followers of figuration conduct against abstraction. Here subjectivity acts on the world of things, reconstructing it, deforming it. By using modern plastic means (based on the view of modernism that visual art should be stripped of all extravisual meaning, whether literary or symbolic, and a painting should reject all that is not pictorial), it displays the spirit of our epoch. Illustration: Francis Bacon.

NEW TENDENCY

This involves the obligation to give precedence to the visual presence of the work, in contrast to other currents which resort to extravisual, anecdotal justifications. Many of the artists dispense with color, using only black and white, or use the most neutral colors possible to avoid subjective response to the color and to eliminate all emotionalism and expressiveness. Almost all practice the strictest economy of media to obtain the maximum clarity, which is a fundamental objective. This term embraces different currents that go beyond painting or sculpture. Includes Programmed Art and is related to various types of Kinetic Art. Illustration: New Tendencies in Art. pp. 183-91.

OP ART

Art formed from geometric shapes placed in complex and precise relationships, based on all forms of optical phenomena.

Illustration: Collage. pp. 314-15.

POP ART

An Anglo-American trend in art which had wide appeal in the early 60s and which produced non-committal reproductions of mass-produced objects prevalent in city environments. The content is literal rather than metaphoric, the technique anonymous instead of personal, its purpose communication rather than communion.

Illustration: New Art Around the World.
Plates 37-39.

POPTICAL ART

A synthesis of $Pop\ Art$ and the artist's view of everyday reality with Hard-Edge techniques and formal tightness.

Illustration: Studio. Dec. 1964. p. 265.

PRIMARY STRUCTURES

Reflects the concept of the reduction of artistic means; limited to mathematically calculated forms; concerned with spatial problems as in architecture; monumental in feeling. Almost all the sculptures are characterized by the exclusion of tactile surfaces as well as of spatial complexity. Displays unequivocality and clarity.

Illustration: Life. July 28, 1967. pp. 38-43.

PROGRAMMED ART

Although included under the more general label of New Tendency, it tends especially to create mobile works of the open kind, inviting the participation of the spectator. Related to the kinetic arts. Illustration: Studio. Feb. 1967. pp. 82 & 84.

PSYCHEDELIC ART

Mind-expanding, multi-media, and environmental art. A result of attempts to recreate in a concentrated way and with a fresh viewpoint the kind of total environment experience that is inescapable in our daily lives. One element the efforts have in common is the determination to 'explode' the mind by bombarding it with any and every technique available, hopefully expanding the consciousness to new levels of perception.

Illustration: Arts Magazine. April 1967. p. 39.
Print. Jan. 1967. p. 11+

REJECTIVE ART

Large-scale, monotonal sculpture and painting. Embraces Primary Structures, Minimal Art, Systematic Painting, and Reductive Art.

Illustration: American Sculpture of the 60s.
p. 123.

SERIAL SCULPTURE

Also known as Modular Sculpture or Sequential Sculpture. Either a single work having repetitive identical forms (internal repetition), or a series of distinct but related works which have one form in common (successive whole image). Such image series are not the same as a theme and variations (with a clear major statement accompanied by subsequent elaboration), but on the contrary are a succession of moves, all of equal value. Illustration: Art in America. July-Aug. 1966. p. 25.

p. 25. Studio. Feb. 1967. p. 100.

SHAPED CANVAS SCHOOL

Painters whose canvases depart from the traditional rectangle shape.
Illustration: Studio. Sept. 1967. p. 86+

SOFT SCULPTURE

Sculpture which is made of material that yields easily to physical pressure. Illustration: Art '65. p. 105

SYSTEMATIC PAINTING

These paintings consist of a single field of color, or groups of such paintings; or paintings based on modules. The predictive or conceptual power of the artist is strongly operative, from ideas and early sketches, to the ordering of exactly scaled and shaped extensions. Trial and error, instead of being incorporated into the painting, occur off the canvas. From the word 'system' - an orderly working totality; a set of units combined to form an integral, organic, or organized whole.

Illustration: Art News. Feb. 1967. p. 34+

UNITARY OBJECTS

Sculptures which are simple rectangular or irregular polyhedrons, creating strong gestalt sensations. The inert, contained volumes are impassive and aloof. Unitary objects appear as if they were reduced by the logic of purist esthetics, by the subtraction of any reference to image, painting, relief, and architecture, (these deemed extrinsic to sculpture). Illustration: Art in America. July-Aug. 1966 pp. 24-25.

BOOKS CITED ABOVE

Art '65; Lesser and Unknown Painters; Young American Sculptors - East and West. N.Y. World's Fair, American Express Pavillion.

Alley, Ronald. Francis Bacon. Viking, 1964.

Hunter, Sam. New Art Around the World. Abrams, 1966.

Janis, Harriet. Collage. Chilton, 1967.

Pellegrini, Aldo. New Tendencies in Art. Crown, 1966.

Rasmusen, Henry. Sculpture from Junk. Reinhold, 1967.

Rickey, George. Constructivism: Origins and Evolution. Braziller, 1967.

Tuchman, Maurice. American Sculpture of the 60s. Los Angeles Contemporary Art Council, 1967.

Our age has passed through many confusions and vicissitudes, or so it seems to us, for we may be so close that our judgment is faulty. But one general tendency seems to be gradually winning ground among artists, even among the youngest of them: pure cultivation of these pictorial elements and their pure application. The myth about the childishness of my drawing must have started with those linear structures in which I attempted to combine the idea of an object - a man, say - with pure representation of the linear elements. If I wanted to render a man "just as he is," I would need such a bewildering complex of lines that pure presentation of the elements would be impossible; instead, they would be blurred to the point of being unrecognizable. Moreover, I don't at all want to represent a man as he is, but only as he might be.

Paul Klee



NONE OF THE CORN CURES WORKED. THEN

I STARTED GOING TO THE LIBRARY. I STILL HAV THE CORNS, BUT THE INTELLECTUAL STIMULATION I GET AT THE LIBRARY TAKES MY MIND OFF THEM... SOMEHOW, THAT'S ALMOST AS GOOD AS A CORN CUR

NEW SOURCES OF INFORMATION

AT THE SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Muller, Robert H. _From Radical Left to Extreme Right.
Campus Publishers, Ann Arbor Michigan, 1967. (*16.05 M916f)

This is a valuable bibliography of more than 150 current periodicals whose editorial functions polemically express extreme radical, conservative and race oriented opinions ranging from the humorless fascism on the fringe of the far left to the pure libertarianism at the periphery of the right (more moderate and widely known journals such as the Nation and National Review are excluded). bibliography provides routine information about each entry and, in addition, devotes a page or so to a description of the content and flavor of each journal. This resume is followed by an appraisal of the accuracy and fairness of the description made by the editor of the journal in question. All of this information will be useful to librarians who wish to obtain some of these periodicals but who are unfamiliar with their content; a year's subscription to all of these periodicals would be just under \$600.00. The bibliography itself makes intriguing reading and is perhaps the best reference available to current American political tempers and aberrations. Most readers will probably be surprised to learn that The Stormtrooper (organ of the American Nazi Party) has a larger circulation than either the Realist or the New Republic, and the segregationist newspaper The Councilor is read by more people than the San Francisco Examiner.

Macquarrie, John. Dictionary of Christian Ethics. Westminster, 1967. (*241 M24d)

A reasonably comprehensive reference to the terminology and personalities of Christian theology and ethical science. The dictionary has a restrained and protestant flavor about it and there are surprising exclusions such as Jacob Boehme and Swedenbourg. However, Eudaemonism is discussed and several pages are devoted to Zoroastrian Ethics. Many entries contain useful biblical allusions and there are many bibliographies.

The Gourman Report. Continuing Education Institute, Inc., 1967. (*378.73 G743g)

This is the only comparative rating of American Colleges now available. Each of the more than eleven hundred schools examined in the report is given a numerical rating which is based on a letter grade given to each academic department and administrative function. The letter grades are given numerical values by using their SAT equivalents. The numerical scores are then averaged and the academic departments, the administration and the school as a whole are given a grade on the relative scale between two and eight hundred. Each school is given a page whose format is a uniform listing of academic departments and administrative functions. The grades given are determined on the basis of uniform criteria which are applied to every college; these include such things as the student faculty ratio, number of courses offered and the size of the library. This system cannot evaluate factors such as the presence of Plato on the faculty or the atmosphere and traditions of a particular institution, but, at the same time, it cannot be influenced by the reputation or financial exclusiveness of a school. For the most part, the ratings tend to favor larger schools and state institutions and many small prestige schools do not show very well: some sample scores are Harvard, 782; Berkeley, 743; San Francisco State, 510; Sarah Lawrence, 350; Humboldt State, 393, and Dominican College, 347. While these ratings cannot be regarded as definitive, they do offer a consistent scale of reference within themselves.

Kogos, Fred. Dictionary of Yiddish Slang and Idioms. Citadel, 1967. (492.47 K823d)

Yiddish is the only lingua franca which is understood as well in most delicatessens as it is in the Catskills or in Eastern Europe; it is the language of Chaim Grade, one of America's most famous writers and a knowledge of it will unveil much of Lenny Bruce which has hitherto seemed obscure. Although there are more than fifteen million Yiddish speakers, five million of them in the United States, this is the only romanized Yiddish-English dictionary available.

The Audubon Nature Encyclopedia. Curtis, 1965. 12 v. (*574.03 Au29)

Nobody doubts that one of the great quick-reference works is the World Book Encyclopedia. Now the National Audubon Society has sponsored as useful a work. Devoted entirely to the plant and animal world, each article is written in a personal and simple way by persons who want above all to communicate their own love and feeling for the subjects they treat. For the most part the illustrations are good, some are superb. Many of the paintings are reproductions from the elephant edition of John James Audubon. At the end of each article there is a Recommended Reading list. In the last volume there is a bibliography of the main sources used for the encyclopedia and an index.

The Modern Encyclopedia of Baby and Child Care. Golden Pr., 1966. 10 v. in 5. (*649.1 M72)

Though hardly on a par with Dr. Spock's books, this is certainly a very sensible work. When it treats subjects that are still taboo among a segment of our society, it advises quite sensibly to contact a child guidance clinic or a child psychiatrist, after you have first consulted your doctor, minister, or the school advisor.

Like any encyclopedia this is first and last a quick-reference source for information. The field is very broad: Alcohol Baths, Bicycles, Circumcision, Cradle Cap, Diarrhea, Dirty Words, Freckles, Ice Cream, Imaginary Friends, Money, Nose-Picking, Plastic Surgery, Working Mothers.

Bibliographia Anastatica. Amsterdam, 1964- Bi-monthly.

A bibliography of photomechanical reprints of monographs and serials. SFPL's subscription begins with 1968 issues.

Recent French Books. Association Nationale du Livre Français a l'Etranger, Paris, 1953- Quarterly.

A review of publications in the French language extracted from the *Bulletin Critique du Livre Français*. In booklet form covering the following subject: Literature, Social Sciences, Medicine and Surgery, Pure and Applied Science, History and Geography, Archaelogy, Fine Arts, Games, and Sports.

Roberts, Laurance P. The Connoisseur's Guide to Japanese Museums. Tuttle, Rutland, Va., 1967. (*69 R542c)

Arranged alphabetically by name of museum. Gives complete information concerning such things as hours, admission charges, and location. Descriptions of the collections are thorough with comments regarding the quality of the collections. A glossary of art terms, artists, and art periods concludes this fine work.

Tidscrift for Dokumentation. Tekniska Litteratursallkapet, Stockholm, 1945- Bi-monthly.

SFPL's subscription begins with 1968 issues. Articles on documentation and information storage and retrieval.



SOMEBODY ASKED US....

A technical books translator needs to know the latest English translations of the following German words in the field of high frequency transistors:

Leitwert - conductivity
Steilheit - transconductance (Hyman, Charles.
Dictionary of Physics and Allied Sciences.)

The patron is building a shaker trestle dining table and needs to know the authentic type of bracing used underneath. (Shea, John G. Colonial Furniture Making for Everybody.)

How many square feet can an average janitor sweep per hour? - The average janitor sweeps 1 sq. foot in 1116 times measurement units. Each TMU equals .00001 hours. (Materials Handling Standard Time Data U.S. Department of Defense Supply and Logistics. March 1967.)

Is there a U.S. Naval base in Argentina? -- NO (Argentine Consulate; U.S. Navy - Twelfth Naval District Headquarters; Air Force Index to Military Periodicals; Department of State, Background Notes; Department of Navy, Hearings on Budgets for Military Construction.)

A producer of Placer gold in nuggets and dust form, who previously sold his gold to the U. S. Mint, wants to know where he can sell it during June 1968. - The government no longer buys gold from individuals. The gold producer must find his own purchaser and sell his gold on the open market. Prospective buyers can be found in telephone directories under "Gold, silver, and platinum buyers." (U.S. Assay Office.)

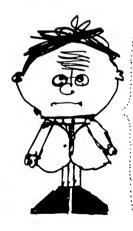
A patron needs illustrations and descriptions of Tiffany lampshades. (Speenburgh, Gertrude. The Art of the Tiffanys. Koch, Robert. Louis C. Tiffany.)

What visual symbols signify union in Christian marriage? The patron needs ideas for design of a ring. - Two clasped hands beneath the extended hand of God signify the blessing of marriage by the church. Further symbols are described in the source. (Rest, Frederich. Our Christian Symbols.)

The patron wants to know how to get rid of blue jays in his yard, preferably in a humane and legal fashion. (Mallis, Arnold. Handbook of Pest Control.)

What is the correct text of the prayer sometimes called the alcoholics prayer? - "The serenity prayer" - "God grant us the serenity to accept the things we cannot change; the courage to change the things we can; and the wisdom to know the difference." (Doe, John, Father. Sobriety without End.)

Biographical information is needed on Bertha Lum, a Chinese San Francisco artist who worked in the mediums of etching, watercolor, and woodblock. (Fielding, Mantle. Dictionary of American Painters, Sculptors, and Engravers; Art News, April 11, 1931 p. 10-13; American Magazine of Art, August 1917, p. 408; International Studio, December 1912, p. 171-174.)



TO SUMMARIZE THE REPORT OF THE PLANNING
SUB-COMMITTEE...WE MUST KEEP OUR OPTIONS
FUNCTIONALLY FLEXIBLE IN A LOGISTICAL
CONTEXT, REMEMBERING OF COURSE THE
TRANSITIONAL AND INCREMENTAL NATURE OF
TIME - PHASE PROJECTION AND THE CONTINGENCY
OF MONITORED CAPABILITY WITH A VIEW TOWARD
MOBILIZING AN ORGANIZATIONAL RECIPROCITY
ALONG FUNCTIONAL POLICY LINES. IN SHORT,
BARC IS DOING THE BEST IT CAN.

LIBRARY EXHIBITS

JULY

BERKELEY PUBLIC LIBRARY (Main Library)

An exhibit of bright beads from five continents from the collection of Mrs. Dorothy Gerrity will be displayed until July 20.

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY (Main Library)

"Contemporary Drama" - (Literature Dept.)

"Health is Your Wealth" - (Science Dept.)

"The Netherlands" - (Second Floor)

"The New Musical Notation" (Art/Music Dept.)

"Street Railways of San Francisco" - (Phelan Hall and Special Collections Dept.)

IN THE BRANCHES:

Anza, "Mixed Media" - S. F. Women Artists, July 15 - Aug. 10

Bernal, "Mixed Media" - S. F. Women Artists, June 10 - July 6

<u>Parkside</u>, "Drawings" - Artists' Equity, July 1 - July 27

Richmond, "Group Exhibit", June 17 - July 13

Western Addition, "Group Exhibit", July 11 - Aug. 17

Note: We will be happy to list in this section as many notices of Bay Area library exhibits or programs as space allows. Material should be submitted to: Miss Linda Ramey, SYNERGY, San Francisco Public Library, Civic Center, San Francisco, Calif. 94102. Notices should be received at least one month prior to the date of the exhibit.

UPDATE

MAY-JUNE DIRECTORY CHANGES

BAY AREA

Robert R. Smith, new president San Francisco State College.

American Universities and Colleges 9th ed. p. 235.

Dr. Robert L. Ewigleben, new President of San Mateo Junior College.

California School Directory 1967-68, p. 716. index, p. 503 (270)

California School Directory delete, p. 26.

Harold Treadwell, vice principal of Skyline High School in Oakland, will replace Robert N. Rowe as Principal of Garfield Junior High School in Berkeley, California.

California School Directory, 1967-68. delete, Treadwell, p. 295, to 4070-070. delete, Robert N. Rowe index, p. 68, change, Treadwell, index, p. 68, to 1060-010.

Nathaniel H. Brooks, new Principal, 7/1/68. Polytechnic High School, San Francisco.

California School Directory, 1967-68, p. 329.

" , delete from page 349, (4840-030)

Directory of S.F. Unified School District, p. 9.
" " " , add to index p. 53

Ralph N. Larson, elected Chairman of the Golden Gate chapter, American Red Cross, succeeds Selah Chamberlain Jr.

Bay Area Directory of Health and Welfare Service, p.39 D. Directory of S.F. Organizations vol 3, p. 36.

Samuel H. Husbands Jr., appointed to four-year term as a member of San Francisco Port Authority. Replaces Claude Jinkerson.

California Roster, p. 53.

Mission Neighborhood Health Center opened. Funded by Office of Economic Opportunity. Located at 16th and Shotwell Streets, 8:00 am to 10:00 pm. Medical and Dental services. Phone: 552-3870, Shel Hulac, project director.

add to: Directory of Services - Mission Area p. 9. Bay Area Directory of Health and Welfare Services add to 172.

CALIFORNIA

State Chief Justice Roger J. Traynor names a special juvenile court committee to advise the State Judicial Council. Chairman of Committee is Superior Judge Homer B. Thomson, Santa Clara County.

Members: Superior Judges, Leonard M. Ginsburg, Tulare County.

Ross A. Carkeet, Tuolomne County. Alfred J. McCourtney, Los Angeles.

add to California Roster, p. 18.

Mrs. Rosalie Benson, elected Mayor of Martinez, California replaces Gilbert F. Travers.

California Roster, p. 164.

Governor Reagan announced creation of an Advisory Commission on Tax Reform. Headed by Controller Houston L. Flournoy.

add to California Roster, p. 19.
" " index p. 249.

Wesley R. Brazier elected Chairman California Apprenticeship Council.

California Roster, p. 36.

NATIONAL

Robert Wagner, appointed Ambassador to Spain. Replaces Frank E. McKinney.

Almanac of Current World Leaders Jan. 1, 1968 p. 116. Congressional Directory 1/68, p. 757.

" delete Directory p. 946.
" add to Directory index p. 992.

World Almanac, 1968, p. 108.

Information Please, 1968, p. 785. Statesman's Yearbook 1967-68, p. 1441.

John A. Gronouski, resigned as Ambassador to Poland.

Congressional Directory 1/68, p. 756. index 919. Information Please 1968, p. 785. World Almanac 1968, p. 108. Statesman's Yearbook 1967-68, p. 338 Almanac of Current World Leaders 1968, p. 116.

Dr. James Bell Goddard, resigning 7/31/68, US Chief of Food and Drug Administration.

U. S. Gov't Org. Man. p. 355.
 " " " index, p. 751.
Congressional Directory 1/68, p. 556.
 " Staff Directory 1967, p. 398. index.

Governor Otto Kerner, Illinois, resigned. Succeeded by Lt. Governor Samuel H. Shapiro.

Information Please Almanac 1968, p. 395. World Almanac, 1968, p. 109. State Elective officials & the Legislators 1967, p. 5. Book of the States 1966-67, p. 529.

Dr. Alice M. Rivlin nominated by President Johnson for promotion to Assistant Secretary H. E. W. for planning and evaluation; Formerly Deputy Assistant Secretary (Program Analysis).

World Almanac 1968, p. 99.
U. S. Gov't Organization Manual, p. 353, add.
" " , p. 352, delete.

NATIONAL

Lurleen B. Wallace, Governor, Alabama, deceased. Lt. Governor Albert Brewer, sworn in as Governor.

World Almanac, 1968, p. 109. Information Please, 1968, p. 389. Book of the States 1966-67, p. 516.

Edwin M. Zimmerman appointed Assistant Attorney General to head Justice Department's anti-trust division succeeds Donald Frank Turner.

World Almanac 1968, p. 98.
U. S. Gov't Org. Man. index p. 762, delete.
U. S. Gov't Org. Man. p. 212.
Congressional Directory 1968, index p. 990 delete.
"", p. 488.
Congressional Staff Directory 1967, delete Turner, from index.

Congressional Staff Directory 1967, p. 403.

James D. Richardson, appointed Assistant Regional Administrator for U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. He will be in charge of Western States and Guam.

U. S. Gov't Org. Man. p. 63.
" " index p. 753, delete. Laurence P.
Horan.

Major General Samuel W. Koster to be new Superintendent of U. S. Military Academy, West Point, replaces Major General D. V. Bennett.

U. S. Gov't Org. Man. p. 160.

" " " index p. 746 delete

" " add to index

World Almanac 1968, p. 728.

Congressional Directory 1/68, p. 460.

" index, p. 883, delete.

" ", p. 937, add.

NATIONAL

General Bruce K. Holloway, Vice Chief of staff for the Air Force has been named Commander in Chief of Strategic Air Command.

Congressional Directory 1968, p. 482. delete.
" " , index p. delete.
U. S. Gov't Org. Man. p. 190, delete.
" " index, p. 752, delete.

Lt. General Andrew J. Goodposter, promoted to full General as the new Deputy Commander in Vietnam.

World Almanac 1968, p. 723. Information Please Almanac 1968, p. 695. add.

Rear Admiral Draper L. Kauffman, Superintendent U. S. Naval Academy will become next Commander of all U. S. Naval Forces in Philippines this summer.

Congressional Directory, 1/68, p. 473.
" " index 934.
World Almanac, 1968, p. 142.

INTERNATIONAL

Jordanian Premier Bahjat Al Talhouni, assumed powers of Ministries of defense and interior. His former position as foreign Minister now held by Abdel Moneim Al Rifai.

Statesman's Year Book 1967-68, p. 1209. Almanac of Current World Leaders, p. 49.

Siaka Stevens, new prime minister of Sierra Leone.

World Almanac, p. 553. Statesman's Year Book 1967-68, p. 492 add to Almanac of Current World Leaders 1968, p. 74.

INTERNATIONAL

Tran Van Huong, new premier South Vietnam. Replaces Nguyen Van Loc.

Almanac of Current World Leaders 1968, p. 95. Statesman's Yearbook 1967-68, p. 1615.

Dr. Alba Roballo, named Culture Minister of Uruguay.
Almanac of current World Leaders 1968, p. 93.





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SUNDAYS 7:05 P.M.

The editors of SYNERGY are better planners than are Nancy and David who are responsible for the radio program BOOKS & AUTHORS. We have the July issue ready for the press and they still haven't been able to schedule guests for July. They do promise new books and new authors for every program though: no Summer re-runs, no Summer replacements, business as usual! Tune in and find out what they come up with.



FRBB SUMMER FILM FESTIVAL THE WEAPONS OF GORDON PARKS THE GAME-STARRING NEGRO & PUERTO RICAN TEENAGERS MALCOLM X: STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM O DEM WATERMELLONS ADDED ATTRACTIONS. FILMS BY YOUNG SAN FRANCISCO FILM MAKERS & CARTOONS & ART FILMS CHECK WITH THE LIBRARY FOR THE COMPLETE SCHEOULE EXCELSIOR • 4400 MISSION \$58-4798 • AUG S. 12, 19, 26 TUESDAY MISSION · 24th & BARTLETT 558 4183 · AUG 6, 13, 20, 27 WEDNESDAY WESTERN ADDITION - 1550 SCOTT ST 558 \$684 - AUG 7, 14, 21 28 THURSDAY BAYVIEW - 5009 THIRD ST \$58 5085 - AUG. 8 15, 22, 29 PARKSIDE - 22nd & TARAVAL \$58 3696 - AUG 9, 16, 23, 30 ALL PROGRAMS START AT 7 30 PM

• SYNERGY •

NUMBER 8, AUGUST 1968

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The Scene is Contemporary Poetry. Emphasis on the Bay Area. Yes! On August 14 we're holding a Poetry Workshop for project librarians. In the morning we'll have a panel discussion on the problems connected with selecting and acquiring current poetry. We haven't yet lined up all the participants but those definitely taking part are Nancy Nee from the Literature Dept. of SFPL; Julia Newman from the 10th Muse Bookshop; and Bay Area publisher, Robert Hawley. Later in the day two local poets, George Stanley and Preston Webster, will read their poetry and comment on The Scene. To fill us in on current trends in poetry we have invited Professor Mark Linenthal from the nationally known San Francisco Poetry Center. Tentatively: Films of Robinson Jeffers and Theodore Roethke. Definitely: an exhibit of manuscripts and memoranda of S.F. poets in Phelan Hall at the Main Library; a second exhibit, in the Rare Books Room, will feature the printing of Graham MacKintosh, who has been responsible for printing many Bay Area poets.

On the following day another workshop will be held. The morning will be given up to a discussion on serving the reading needs of the Spanish-speaking community. Among those participating is Barbara Wynn of the Latin-American Library in Oakland. In the afternoon the workshop will consider Latin-American literature. Carlos Lozano of St. Mary's College and Homero Castillo of the University of California at Davis will speak.

As we go to press the two workshops are in their formative stage, we are still working at getting more Bay Area notables to take part.

On July 9 TWX (Teletypewriter Exchange Service) units were installed in BARC's Communication Center and in two SFPL branch libraries: the Excelsior Branch at 4400 Mission St. and at the Business Branch at 138 Kearny Street. This enables BARC to contact any of the 225 libraries in the U.S. (and others outside the U.S.) in pursuit of information.



Presented by The San Francisco Public Library and The Neighborhood Arts Program coordinated by The San Francisco Art Commission financed by The Zellerbach Family Fund

THE NEW AMERICAN POETRY IN SAN FRANCISCO

Modern times are characterized by increasing specialization and exclusiveness in almost every area, and generally speaking, modern literature begins where common understanding ends. The poet and novelist have come to expect the same measure and effort of understanding which the physicist has always been given. This has meant that serious modern literature no longer has a popular audience and accounts for the small and hard to find editions of the best work, and the huge, widely read editions of the second rate. But the modern writer is no less important for his confinement to a circle of a few hundred readers. He continues to fill his roll as the "antenae of civilization," as Pound calls it.

If nothing else, the recent, month long Rollin Renaissance has made it clear that a good bit has happened in the Bay Area during the last thirty years. From its beginnings, San Francisco has been a home to artists and bohemians, but only recently has the city become celebrated as an international focus of creative activity. For years the West Coast was considered a kind of intellectual backwater, and with few exceptions this was true. West Coast writers tended to be regional in their interests, stylistically unimaginative and emotionally orthodox. Poets like George Stearling and Ethel Brodt Wilson were pretty much the fare of an area whose club for artists and intellectuals had been taken over by wealthy businessmen—the Bohemian Club. But all of this has changed: during the last fifteen to twenty

David Fechheimer's article The New American Poetry in San Francisco is this month's special feature. It is hoped that it will indicate the importance of the San Francisco Bay Area's past and present contribution to American poetry. Mr. Fechheimer is presently helping to set up the Poetry Workshop discussed in the News column.

years San Francisco has played the part which Paris played in the lives of artists during the Nineteen Twenties. The history of San Francisco during the last two decades has been the story of people no longer going to New York and Paris--but instead coming here. Since 1945, nearly every major American poet has lived in the city at one time or another, and doubtlessly the places and stories of North Beach, Big Sur and Potrero Hill will be endlessly recounted by the survivors and relics of these times with an intense relish and nostalgia for the good old days--the days which are right now.

It is never easy to mark a beginning and the origins of most things are arbitrary. About 1936, what was to become the San Francisco Renaissance began with the experiments of Lawrence Hart and a group of his students who called themselves the Activist poets. The Activist group, which included Rosalie More, Robert Barlow and Jean McGahey, met more or less reqularly for over twenty years to discuss and work out matters of poetic technique. The particular approach which evolved from the group considered the poem to be a series of emotional responses created entirely by connotative language: Activist took the phrase as the basic unit of poetic expression and attempted to avoid all lapses into prose or discursive language. Their work was strongly influenced by the early Eliot, the Surrealists and by the attitude of Auden. The academic orientation of the Activists and the somewhat reserved temper of their work does not usually cause them to be associated with the San Francisco movement -- the Activists, who fought a bitter literary war with the Beats in the pages of the Chronicle, probably do not approve the association--but they mark a beginning of the San Francisco Renaissance in that they were among the first significant groups of West Coast

poets to be concerned with extending the means of poetic expression along original grounds. Although the later poetry of the area did not follow their lead, they were of the first to take a new direction.

The poets who surfaced in San Francisco during the mid fifties had been gathering in the city for some time. Since the early forties, when Kenneth Rexroth, Kenneth Patchen and Henry Miller formed an advance guard of refugees from a Europe closed down by war and the stagnant intellectual climate of the East Coast, there was a continuing migration of poets to the city. San Francisco was the kind of exile -- far from publishers row and influential intellectual circles -- which was emblematic of the writers who came here and whose presence attracted others. This growing number of disaffiliated writers fostered a current of underground creativity -- it rejected the moral and aesthetic standards of a society silting into Eisenhower years. They had no access to national publications and no influential patronage. When it exploded into public consciousness this activity marked the beginning of a vital era of American literature and had a lasting impact on the style of American life.

The Forties were bohemian years in the city: during this period there were no real movements, little group activity and almost no public exposure. The most important local literary events of the decade were the publication of the little magazines "Circle", "Ark", and the "Berkeley Miscellaney" in which Robert Stock, Jack Spicer, Philip Lamantia, Robert Duncan and other, later to be famous, local poets made their first appearances. Elsewhere around the country, the patterns of attitudes and friendships which were to bring a generation of poets to prominence in the city were forming. Allen Ginsberg and Jack

Kerouac were at Columbia -- where the latter was a football hero: Lew Welch, Gary Snyder and Philip Whalen were at Reed College and in Pittsburgh, Jack Gilbert, Jean McLean and William Anderson were beginning to write. On the Coast, William Everson was active as a poet and printer--creating books which have been called the finest printing ever done in America. Lawrence Ferling (later Ferlinghetti) came to San Francisco in 1951 and gave his first public reading at the Poet's Follies, a literary vaudeville show organized by Weldon Kees and Michael Grieq which presented the first public performances of poetry and jazz. By 1953, when City Lights Book Store opened, the mix of people who had been circulating in the city began to coalese: groups of poets had formed around Spicer and Duncan: Adrian Wilson, Dave Haslewood and Ferlinghetti were beginning to publish local writers and a sense of the city as a literary center was emerging. After the famous reading at the Six Gallery, the Howl obscenity trial and the discovery of the Beat generation by Life Magazine pulled the wraps off the San Francisco movement, which, within a year, had become so notorious that Allen Ginsberg suits were popular at parties in Westchester.

The North Beach period is too well known to say much about here. As writers, the Beats absolutely rejected the idea of the impersonal poet and the self sufficient work of art, which through Eliot, the new critics and Brooks and Warren had dominated American poetry for thirty years. The Beats were arch romantics who looked to Whitman and Rimbaud as masters and who identified Life with Art so completely that the poet tended to become more of a work of art than his poetry. It was this emphasis on poets, not poetry, which lead ultimately to the hippie movement, as beat alienation atrophied into a group process.

Less publicized than the Beats, but poetically more interesting and profound, are the Black Mountain poets. These poets, who are grouped with the Beats in the Grove Press anthology,

New American Poetry, take their name from their association in one way or another with Black Mountain College which was located in a small North Carolina town until its closing in 1956,

at which time most of its personnel found their way to San Francisco. Charles Olsen was the rector of the college during its final years, and the faculty included William deKooning, Klein, John Cage, Robert Motherwell, Robert Duncan, John Weiners and Robert Creeley. The poets who taught and studied at Black Mountain understood the main stream of American poetry to be that which descends from Ezra Pound and William Carlos Williams through Louis Zukofsky and Charles Olsen. The Black Mountain Review, edited by Creeley, concentrated on developing this tradition. The poets who published in its pages worked with Olsen's sense of the "projective", the sense of syllable and breath, as a stylistic basis. They placed themselves in their work, not as the Beats had done, by self exposure and direct statement, but by using the poem to discover the poet, through his presence--both as metabolism and mind. Their poems, as described by Zukofsky, are constructs of hyphenated functions, "singing-seeing-thinking", which ordered the action and design of the poem: in Williams' phrase, "the poet thinks in the poem."

As a focus, Black Mountain brought together Creeley, Duncan, Denis Levertov and Paul Blackburn and it also drew on the Beats. Actually none of these handles, "beatnik", "Black Mountain" or "San Francisco" poets are very useful when it comes to making firm distinctions between poets or in lumping them together. What these handles do indicate is a community of interest between a large number of poets who came of age after the Second World War, for the most part, chose to live in the Bay Area and there, redefined the tradition and shaped the future of American poetry.



Poetry Readings

"The Affair" 418 Hayes St., S.F. (621-9406)

Poetry readings every day at noon except Sunday. So far no one has read, but anyone is welcome to read. The Affair is a brightly decorated shop and cafe. Quiet, pleasant atmosphere and free coffee. Beads, candles and records are sold in the store.

Blue Unicorn Coffee House 1927 Hayes St., S.F. (752-6710)
Readings every Wednesday at 9:00 P.M. for anyone who wants to read. Psychedelic decor. Sandwiches, coffee, desserts, etc.

Coffee Gallery 1353 Grant Avenue, S.F. (362-9369)

Readings every Wednesday at 9:00 P.M. Anyone who wants to read should contact Wayne Miller. Coffee shop in back with delicatessen. Bar and jukebox music. Interesting photographic display at the bar.

409 Clayton (Ecumenical House serving the Haight) S.F. (621-9553)

Poetry readings will begin in mid-August. Those interested should contact Lyle Grosjean. Coffee, films, etc.

Hearth Coffee House Oak & Baker Sts., S.F. (626-9613)

Poetry "Read In" every Thursday at 9:00 P.M. Dinners served at 6:00 for 90 cents.

<u>I and Thou</u> 1736 Haight St., S.F. (386-9860)

Readings have been temporarily discontinued, but will be resumed in the fall. Anyone interested should contact Bob Johnson who organizes the readings. Coffee house, sandwiches, desserts, folk music, etc.

Poetry Center Humanities Bldg., S.F. State College. (469-2227)
Readings are held once a month in the afternoon in the Gallery
Lounge at S.F. State. The same reading will be held in the
evening at S.F. Art Institute. The Pegasus Society, an adjunct
to the Center, provides poets to read for any organized group.
Anyone interested may write to the Poetry Center and be added
to the mailing list.

SIR Poetry Workshop (Society for Individual Rights)
83 - 6th St., S.F.

The workshops are irregular meetings where people may read their own works and discuss poetry. SIR is a revolving group which meets at different places, often at the above address. Anyone interested should phone 621-7972. Paul Maria is head of the group.

The Steppenwolf 2136 San Pablo Ave., Berkeley. (845-9382) Classical and contemporary poetry is read on Sunday evenings by Ray Ramsay. Beer and wine served.

Note: Anyone interested in attending poetry readings at the above places is advised to call in advance to verify time and reader.

RE BOOKSTORES

Strictly speaking there are only two bookstores in the Bay Area with outstanding collections of contemporary poetry:

City Lights Books Inc. 261 Columbus Ave. S.F. (362-8193)

Cody's Books Inc. 2454 Telegraph Ave. Berkeley (845-7852)

LIBRARY EXHIBITS

August

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY (Main Library)

"Food and Drink in San Francisco" - Science Dept.

"New Musical Notation" - Art Dept.

"The Poets of San Francisco, 1940-1968" - Phelan Hall

"The Printing of Graham Mackintosh" - Special Collections

"San Francisco Youth Meets Today's Challenge" - Second Floor

"Summer Sound" - Literature Dept.

IN THE BRANCHES

Anza, "Mixed Media" - S.F. Women Artists, July 15 - August 10

Eureka Valley, "Mixed Media" S.F. Women Artists, August 19 - Sept. 14

North Beach, "Small Prints" - S.F. Art Institute, August 12 - Sept. 7

Potrero, "Drawings" - Artists' Equity, August 5 - August 31

North Beach, "Small Prints" - S.F. Art Institute, August 12 - Sept. 7

Sunset, "Group Exhibit" - August 26 - Sept. 21

Western Addition, "Group Exhibit - July 22 - August 17

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SOMEBODY ASKED US...

What is the source of the quotation "Only the good die young?"

Act IV-Scene VII of The Two Bacchides by Titus Maccius Plautus c.255-184 B.C. (Maqill's Quotations in Context)

What is the national origin and meaning of the name Myers?

"There was an old French word 'Mire' meaning a physician, which would account for some of our Myers, but there is also no question that others with this designation simply live in the mire, not in any derogatory sense, just in a boggy place of which there must have been plenty." (Matthews, C.W. - English Surnames)

Was the movie Run Appaloosa Run adapted from a book?

It was not originally a book. The script was written by Janet Lansburgh, with production, direction, and photography by Larry Lansburgh. (The Greensheet - July 1966)

Patron needs the name and address of a high school run by the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. He teaches in a similar school for Indians in South Dakota and wants to visit the one he has heard is located near either San Francisco or Los Angeles.

Sherman Institute, 9010 Magnolia, Arlington, California (American Indian Historical Society, who also suggested that the patron write to Washington for a complete list.)

How does one obtain a "Golden Eagle Pass" to the National Parks and how much does it cost?

The price of the pass is \$1.00 and it may be purchased at the entrance to any of the national parks which charge entrance fees or by sending a check to the National Park Service, P.O. Box 36063, San Francisco. The pass is good from April 1, 1968 to March 31, 1969 and admits a car load to any national park. (National Park Service)

Patron needs information on Victorian American octagon houses, including illustrations. (Schmidt, C.F. The Octagon Fad. Life. Americas Arts and Skills. p. 96)

What is the planned length of shoreline for the Dos Rios Reservoir on the Upper Eel River.

The reservoir will have a surface area of 41,000 acres - approximately the same as Clear Lake - and a shoreline of over 200 miles. (California Department of Water Resources. Bulletin 171. August 1967)

A patron is giving a lecture and needs pictures of the South American rodent family which includes Dinomys, Agouti, Vizcacha, and TucoTuco.

(Walker, E.P. Mammals of World. Vol. II)

Patron needs an evaluation of the 1964 Thunderbird.

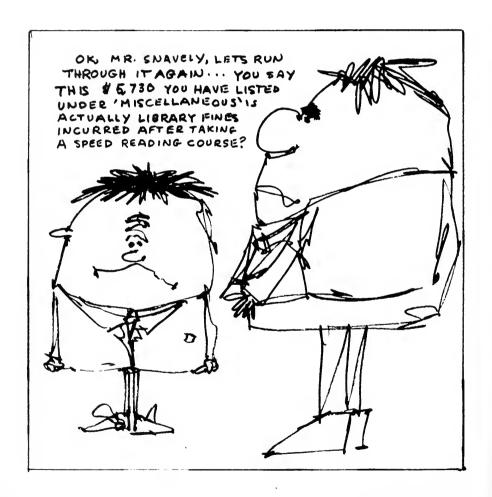
(Car and Driver, August 1964. pp.34-36)

Is there a Christian organization known as Fish? If so, where is its headquarters?

Fish is an ecumenical service agency whose first U.S. chapter was founded by an Episcopal minister in West Springfield, Massachusetts. To learn more about the organization the patron should contact Rev. Robert Libby, 815 Second Avenue, New York, New York 10017 (Northern California Council of Churches; Time, October 21, 1966 p. 70-71)

A teacher needs information on a "Digger" Society of amateur archaeologists with an office in San Francisco.

The Northwestern California Archaeological Society has a publication titled <u>Digger's Digest</u> and a main office at Sonoma State College. The person to contact is Mr. Omar Conger, 399 Camphor, Fremont, California. 656-8854. (Sutro Library)



In its search for a heightened expansion of consciousness BARC'S staff recently underwent a series of experiments, conducted by an Indian guru, one Shri Ratagupchattarabir, known only to the initiated. After several weeks of experimentation consisting of yoga exercises, meditation, and the



use of an esoteric drug called Berohormesarati, we had reached the third plateau governing the Laws of Manu. It was during this stage that we were forced to admit we had not answered every question sent to us. As a result we are beginning a new Synergy feature to enlist your help. Each month we will list questions that left us frustrated, and hope you will lend your reference skills. In order to begin a true "Notes & Queries" type column we'd also like to receive unanswered questions from libraries outside the BARC-NBC network. Please mail suggestions, questions and answers to Miss Peggy Barber, SYNERGY, San Francisco Public Library, Civic Center, San Francisco, Ca. 94102.

THE UNANSWERED THE QUESTION S

"Would like to know how come the half moon is used on outhouse doors - am serious."

"A patron who is giving a lecture needs a picture of the South American rodent platypittamys."

"KNOBS"

by Jay White

Have you found that cocktail parties are more boring than usual lately? Do you find yourself leaving early? Perhaps the reason for this vague feeling of unease can be traced to a recently discovered (invented) malady commonly called "KNOBS."

Before we explain the disease let's look at the symptoms. Normally at cocktail parties the people can be roughly divided into two groups; Male & Female. (There is usually a third but they are outside the scope of this article.)

As the physical distinctions between these groups becomes less and less apparent due to changes in style, we must rely more and more upon the one characteristic that is sure to distinguish them. That characteristic is conversation. The only thing that the conversation of these groups have in common is its predictability. Group one, martini one, will talk shop and girls. Martini two, politics, the war and girls. Martini three and after, just girls. Group two, martini one, fashions and men. Martini two, other girls, politics and men. Martini three and after, just men.

Now it has been the observation of our research staff that most people have their attack of the "KNOBS" during martini two. To narrow the range even farther, these attacks generally come during the political section of this particular segment. You see the "KNOBS" affects those people who KNOW NOTHING OF BLACKS, and of course it is difficult if not impossible to discuss politics in 1968 without talking about black people.

Now that we have defined your disease for you we would be derelict in our duty if we didn't suggest a means of curing it.

So just like speedy alka-seltzer we have a remedy. Unfortunately ours doesn't come in handy tablet form but it is still easy to digest.

The remedy is simple. Jump in your car any day of the week and drive over to Fillmore and Ellis streets. (That's in black town). There you'll find a book store named More's. Inside you'll meet one of the most beautiful women it will ever be your good fortune to see. Her name is Ella and she's the manager. Tell her you're suffering from the "KNOBS" and she will immediately prescribe a program to cure you. The medicine is painless. The results are guaranteed and cocktail parties will be fun again.

Oh yes, she's there from ten in the morning until eight.

If Jay White's article has started you wondering what the Black community is reading, do pay a visit to both More's and its rival, the Success Bookstore.

The More Bookstore 1435 Fillmore St. San Francisco (931-3332)

The Success Bookstore 146 Leavenworth St. San Francisco (771-9781)

NEW SOURCES OF INFORMATION

AT THE SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Meauzé, Pierre, African Art: Sculpture. World, 1968. (*f730.96 M464a)

Now that America is at last becoming aware of the outstanding impact Blacks have had on the evolution of American civilization, with time perhaps it will know the greatness of ancient black African civilizations.

Some of the masterpieces in Meauzé's book reveal an intensity of expression comparable to some Egyptian sculpture of the Golden Age. For those of us whose forebears came to America from the western Asian peninsula called Europe, the best comparison is with the plastic arts of the Middle Ages. African art expresses deeply rooted human instincts, something the "cultured" Westerner calls uncivilized. It is not about the individual alienated from or crippled by his society. M. Meauzé, curator of the Musée des Arts et Oceaniens in Paris, has written a text and assembled colored plates of the first order.

The Gazetteer of India: Indian Union. Vol. 1: Country and People. Ministry of Information, Government of India Press, Nasik, 1965. (*915.4 G258)

The fabric of Indian life has altered beyond recognition of that described by Hunter and the Imperial Gazetteer of India, which last appeared in 1907. The earlier India Gazetteers were compiled for the use of the British administration, and are accordingly biased. The new Gazetteer is intended to educate not only administrators but the people in whose hands the future of an Indian union ultimately rests. In many ways, the project draws a resemblance to the Federal Writers Project: each chapter or section has been contributed by a distinguished Indian specialist and the list, which is impressive, includes Shri P. Gupta, A. R. Wadia and Dr. S. P. Chatterjee; the entire project is under the directorship of Humayun Kabir. The Gazetteer of India: Indian Union is to be published in four volumes of which this is the first: Volume II will cover history and culture; Volume III, economic structure, and Volume IV will deal with public administration. Upon completion, the Gazetteer which takes into account the Decennial Census of 1961 and has extensive maps, charts and bibliographies, will be the most complete available source of information on contemporary India.

Encyclopedia of World Literature. Edited by W. B. Fleischmann. Ungar, 1967. 2 v. (*803 En19)

What in the name of Leonid Nikolaevich Andreyev is 20th century literature all about?

There is no simple way to answer the predicament that the literature of this century poses. But if you are curious and you see what eyes can see, this encyclopedia is something of a find. Almost every writer of significance is given individual consideration, including a list of his works and a bibliography consisting of works concerning the author and his work. You will also be surprised at the number of authors from lesser national literatures. In addition to the many author entries, there are articles on literary movements (e.g., Expressionism, Dadaism, Futurism), movements in ideas (e.g., Christianity, Existentialism), literary criticism, both major and minor genres (e.g., drama, the novel, Detective Fiction, Science Fiction), and related arts influencing literature (e.g., Cinema). An attempt was also made to have separate articles on every national literature; however, as the editor points out in his introduction, "it was not always possible to locate a specialist of sufficient expertise to compile and research a national literature." Albania, for one, is not considered individually. For the Germanophile--this is an enlarged and updated translation of Herder's Lexikon der Weltliteratur im 20. Jahrhundert.

Treworgy, Mildred L. Negroes in the United States.
Pennsylvania State Libraries School, 1967. (*16.325 T729n)

This checklist of black writing and Americana is very useful in that, unlike most bibliographies, nothing listed is out of print and the price and source of the least expensive edition of each citation is given. bibliography is broken into three main divisions; books for elementary school readers; for high school age students, and for parents, teachers and librarians. There are also a number of appendexes with a list of audio-visual materials, a directory of publishers and an index of authors. The list of materials is broad and the inclusion of writers as mutually unsympathetic as W. E. B. DuBois, Marian Anderson, Jackie Robinson and Malcolm gives it a certain balance. The bibliography seems to be geared to the needs of the smaller or branch library and to the general public rather than to scholarly interests.

Wolman, Benjamin B., ed. Psychoanalytic Techniques. Basic Bks., 1967. (*616.89 W8355p)

Very likely psychoanalysis and the body of Freud's thought cannot be understood without an awareness of the profound social crisis Europe faced at the end of the 19th century. Vienna illustrates it acutely; I think it was the Viennese satirist, Karl Kraus, who coined the apothegm that in Berlin conditions were serious but not hopeless, while in Vienna conditions were hopeless but not serious.

Wolman's work, a collection of twenty essays by American psychoanalysts, is a descriptive survey of the movement developed by Freud and modified or opposed by other psychoanalysts. It is a description of psychoanalytic techniques; it is not a philosophical inquiry. Unwittingly it demonstrates the impasse of the system today, particularly in America where Neo-Freudianism abounds. Every facet of classical psychoanalysis is touched on, but it also describes the different techniques developed since Freud's death, particularly the American schools: Rosen's direct analysis technique, interactional psychoanalysis, existential psychoanalysis, group psychotherapy, and hypnoanalysis.

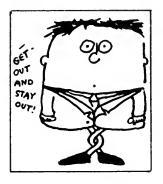
Michel, Henri. Scientific Instruments in Art and History. Viking, 1967. (*509 M582s)

Though books on painting are legion, in contrast there is little written on scientific instruments, least of all their artistic value. As Michel states in his introduction, "Any real art-lover can tell at a glance the difference between a Mathieu Fuessli and a Barthelemy van der Elst; but the names of Christoph Schissler the Elder (d. 1609), Wenzel Jamnitzer (1508-1586) and Jost Bürgi (b. 1552) are completely unknown except to specialists. Who are these unknown masters? They are simply the makers of the most beautiful mathematical and astronomical instruments."

Michel's text is divided into five categories, interspersed with more than one hundred excellent colored plates. These categories range from simple basic elements such as calculating instruments to highly sophisticated measurements of time and space.

Social Register Cleveland, Dayton & Cincinnati 1968
Social Register Association, New York, 1967. (*917.7 Sol3)

Have an empty spot on your tandem? Ever need a dummy? Telephone books and city directories are more encyclopediac references than Whos Who, which is valuable in



that it tells you what you could get as well as why and where it is, but only the Social Register -at \$10.00 a locale or \$75.00 a continent -- can tell you who you should have. If you have lately been nervous about the gaps in your seating charts or anxious as to the unfamiliar calling cards which have continued to pile up on the silver tray in your hallway or uncertain as to which stoops you should hurry with your own card, then you will be happy to hear that the right peoples quide to the Ohio Valley

arrived on SFPL shelves on July 2nd and is now available for patron theft. It is pleasing to note that the *Register* continues to provide dilatory domiciles and that married maidens have again been indexed.

Svensk Bokförtechning. Swedish National Bibliography, ed. by the Bibliographical Institute of the Royal Library, Stockholm. January 1953 - Monthly.

Library's subscription begins with 1968 issues. Printed in monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual cumulations.

Who is Who. Helen H. Force, ed. Professional Library Service, Santa Ana, 1967. (*14 W62)

An oblong, paperback, cross-referenced index to authors and their pseudonyms as they are listed in various bibliographical sources, such as Twentieth Century Authors, British Authors and American Authors.

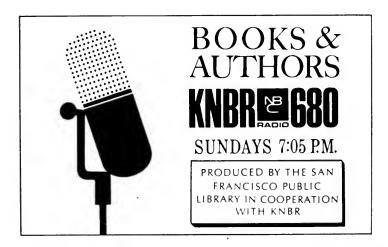
PURCHASED WITH BARC FUNDS

Clavell, Robert. The General Catalogue of Books Printed in England since the Dreadful Fire of London, 1666 to the end of Trinity Term, 1680. Gregg Pr., 1966 (*15.42 C576g:3)

Trübner, Nikolaus. Trübner's Bibliographical Guide to American Literature; a Classified List of Books Published in the United States of America during the last Forty Years. London, 1859. Republished by Gale Research, 1966. (*16.9173 T762t)

U. S. Congressional Hearings - 86th Congress.
Microfilm Edition. University Microfilm
Library Services. \$1,814.50

Back issues of the following periodicals to complete serial sets:
American Book Collector,
American Journal of Numismatics,
Art Quarterly, Aslib, Biblos,
Clearing House, Middle East Journal,
Revue de la Documentation,
Social Forces,
Transactions of the Oriental Ceramic Society



UPDATE

BAY AREA

Warren Schmid, Executive Director, Association of Bay Area Governments resigned.

Decision Makers in S. F. Bay Area 1967.

Ian McKibbin White succeeds Thomas Carr Howe as Director of the California Palace of the Legion of Honor, 7/1/68. Mr. Howe will be appointed Director emeritus effective with his retirement at end of year.

Directory of S. F. City and County Officers

Robert R. Figone, new Secretary S. F. Library Commission replaces Frank Clarvoe.

Directory of City and County Officers S. F.

Office of Aging in Mayor Alioto's staff approved by Board of Supervisors.

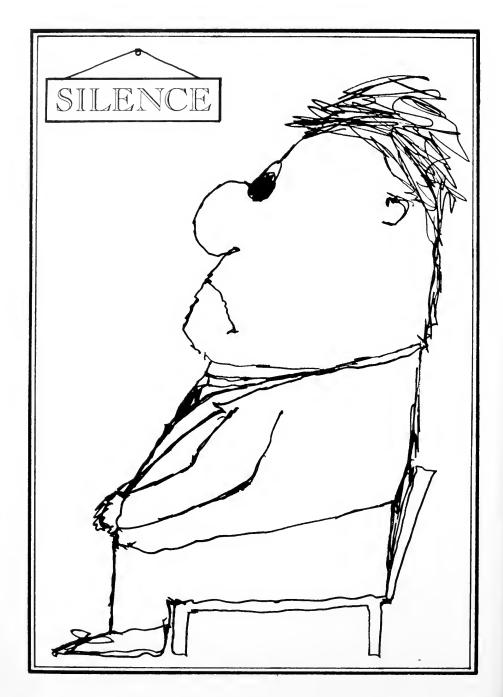
add to S. F. Directory of City & County Officers

Dr. Norvel Smith, new President of Merritt College in Oakland.

California School Directory, 1967-68 p. 408 (6325-040) add to index, p. 586.

Harold Treadwell, New President of the Berkeley Library Board of Trustees.

Thomas Shaw, newly-appointed member of The Berkeley Library Board of Trustees.



CALIFORNIA

Dr. Louis F. Saylor, named Director of Public Health, State of Calif.

California Roster, p. 50.

California State Public Utilities Commission elected William Symons Jr. as President. Succeeds Peter E. Mitchell.

California Roster, p. 50.

Theodore R. Meyer, Chairman Board of Regents U. C. resigned, effective July 3, 1968.

California Roster, p. 55.

Regent William U. Hudson, left the board, as his ex-officio regent term expired. He is succeeded by Roger C. Pettitt of L.A. (U.C. Alumni Ass'n)

California Roster, p. 55.

William J. McGill, appointed Chancellor U.C. San Diego.

California Roster, p. 58.

DeWitt A. Higgs, has been elected Chairman of the U.C. Board of Regents.

California Roster, p. 58.

Elinor R. Heller, Atherton, elected Vice Chairman U.C. Board of Regents, succeeds Philip L. Boyd of Riverside.

California Roster, p. 58.

CALIFORNIA (cont'd)

Three appointed Officials of Brisbane, California were fired by City Council - City Manager, Lanier Brady; City Engineer, Carl Kirker and City Attorney, John Sherman.

California Roster, p. 134.

John Sheridan named Mayor or Richmond, California. Succeeds Stanley T. Grydyke.

California Roster, p. 180.

UNITED STATES

President Johnson appointed a Commission to study violence, headed by Milton Eisenhower.

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U. S. Gov't Org. Man. 1967-68, index p. 809, add.
" " " " p. 705.
Congressional Directory, 1968, index p. XXV add.
" " p. 628.
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Cecil Poole, U. S. Attorney, S. F. was nominated for appointment to the Federal District Court, Oakland, California.

World Almanac, 1968, p. 100.

President Johnson nominated George W. Renchard, to be Ambassador to Burundi.

Statesman's Yearbook, 1967-68, p. 876.
Congressional Directory 1968, p. 752.

" " , index, p. 968.
World Almanac 1968, p. 107.
Info Please Almanac 1968, p. 784.

Lt. General George R. Mather named to head Army's new office of civil disturbance planning and operations.

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U. S. Gov't Org. Man. 67-68, p. 129.

" " add to index, p. 756.

Congressional Directory 1/68, add to p. 461.

" " add to index p. 950.
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Dr. Herbert L. Ley, Jr. new head of Food and Drug Administration. Formerly head of Bureau of Medicine.

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Congressional Directory 1/68, p. 556.
Congressional Staff Directory, 1967, p. 398.
" " add to index.
World Almanac 1968, p. 99.
```

Professor Warren L. Smith of University of Michigan appointed to President's Council of Economic Advisers, succeeding James A. Duesenberry.

Superintendent of San Mateo High Schools, Leon M. Lessinger has been appointed U. S. Associate Commissioner of Education for elementary and secondary schools. Succeeds Nolan Estes.

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U.S. Gov't Org. Man. p. 354.

" " " index, p. 750. delete.

" " " , p. 755. add.

Congressional Directory 1968, p. 558.

" " index, p. 908. delete.

" " index, p. 941, add.

California School Directory 1967-68, delete Lessinger,

p. 548 (4090-015) index.
```

UNITED STATES (con'td)

Chief Justice Earl Warren to retire at end of current Supreme Court term.

U.S. Gov't Org. Man. Index 763, delete.

" " pages 45,519.

Congressional Directory 1968, index p. 993.

" ", pages 646, 644.

Information Please 1968, pages 538, 781.

World Almanac 1968, p. 100.

Carter L. Burgess, nominated Ambassador to Argentina, succeeds Edwin M. Martin.

Congressional Staff Directory 1968, p. 752.

" " , add to index.

Information Please 1968, p. 784.

World Almanac 1968, p. 107.

Statesman's Yearbook 1967-68, p. 821.

Robert F. Kennedy, Senator, New York, deceased.

World Almanac 1968, p. 103.

Congressional Directory, pages 107-252-253-639.

" , indes 935.

U.S. Gov't Org. Man. p. 521.

" index, p. 754.

Congressional Staff Directory 1967, pages 49, 98, 116.

119f, 124f, 138. index-delete.

Information Please Almanac, 1968, p. 545.

INTERNATIONAL

Giovanni Leone, Premier designate of Italy.

Statesman's Year Book, 1967-68, p. 1186. World Almanac 1968, p. 552.

Yigal Allon, (Israel) appointed Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Absorption.

Statesman's Year Book, 1967-68, p. 1175.

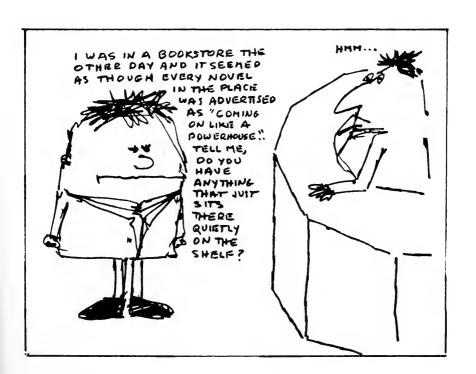
INTERNATIONAL (cont'd)

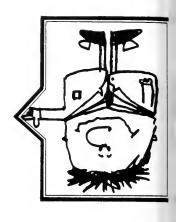
Power Minister Roy Gunter quit Prime Minister Harold Wilson's government, succeeded by Postmaster General Roy Mason. John Stonehouse, Technology Minister appointed Postmaster General.

Statesman's Year Book 1967-68, p. 62.

Gaston Eyskens, named new Premier of Belgium.

Statesman's Yearbook, 1967-68, p. 830. World Almanac 1968, p. 552.





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COMMENTATORS

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• SYNERGY •

NUMBER 9, SEPTEMBER 1968

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THE SAN FRANCISCO SWITCHBOARD

by DANIEL TATKO

Years ago, before direct dialing was instituted, if you picked up the receiver a voice answered, "Central." In the days when few homes had telephones, Central did more than just putting you in touch with the number you gave. If the person you needed to reach had no phone, Central connected you with a neighbor who had one, and normally the neighbor called the person to the phone or took a message. In small towns particularly, Central served as a kind of homespun town psychiatrist; the best source for events going on in town; invariably, the town confidant; and, judging from old movies, no rumor or gossip failed to reach Central. But technology, the great promoter of progress, eventually did away with Central.

It was this person to person approach that appealed to Al Rinker, founder of the San Francisco Switchboard. Having lived in the Haight-Ashbury for several years while working on a master's degree in psychology at San Francisco State College, Rinker felt the Haight-Ashbury needed a referral service like



Central. In the summer of 1967 Rinker and a few friends decided to experiment.

Initially, Switchboard was not more than a message service. However, as the Hippie movement grew, it began to serve as the place where young people, especially those new to the Haight-Ashbury, could find out where they might get a free meal and a place to sleep overnight. Through its close ties with community services like the Haight-Ashbury Medical Center, All Saints' Church, Huckleberry's for Runaways, the Hearth Coffee House, and the Living Room, Switchboard's referral service became increasingly involved with the problems of the community.

One of Switchboard's earliest services was to help parents get in touch with their runaway children. Should a parent call, Switchboard will take a message and the runaway's name is included in a list distributed to the various community houses in the Haight-Ashbury and in Berkeley: (a partial list is published monthly in the Berkeley Barb). These messages are held in strict confidence and it is impossible for the parent to find out from Switchboard whether or not the runaway has picked up the message. Needless to say, Switchboard does not play policeman or informant.

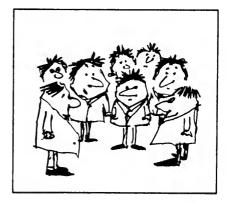


Though Switchboard is still deeply involved in the Haight-Ashbury, today it serves a much wider public. This came about quite naturally. As word got around the city as to what Switch-board was doing, people from all over the city, eager to help others in whatever way they might, left their services at the disposal of Switchboard. Thus, ex-alcoholics, willing to help others with the problem, left their names and phone numbers. The same was

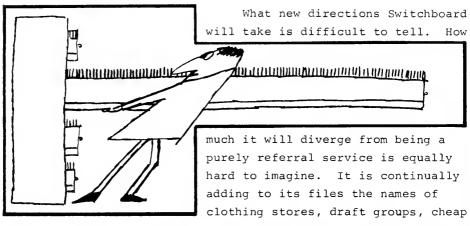
true of small businessmen who had job openings. In recent months, the number of doctors and lawyers willing to assist others, free of charge, has increased substantially. At present, an organization called Juvenile Defense and Assistance is being formed to extend free legal advice to young people. Though independent of Switchboard, (since Switchboard is primarily a referral service), it cannot be denied that it was inspired by the activities of the San Francisco Switchboard.

Although Rinker's service is greatly concerned with personal and social problems, it is more than that. Its bulletin boards are crowded with listings of entertainments and happenings in the Bay Area. In a way, it resembles the bulletin boards on college campuses. Then too, it has in its Human Resources file the names of persons willing to train others in their skills. Thus, if you want to learn carpentry, photography, printing, or how to play a particular instrument, Switchboard may be able to refer you to someone who will teach you the skill, at no cost. Yet, another service developed by Switchboard is the Conversation Center. This is made up of individuals who gather together informally at private homes to discuss common problems or interests. At present, there are some 30 Conversation Centers underway.

Much of what Switchboard has done and continues to do could not have been accomplished without volunteers. It has managed to operate without government grants or foundation aid. As a matter of fact, Rinker has declined financial offers from any organization with strings attached; instead he has relied on donations, small as they are, from individ-



uals and groups who believe that Switchboard should use the money as it sees fit. Furthermore, a great part of Switchboard's success must be attributed to its close ties with other volunteer organizations. The Job Co-op, begun at All Saints' Episcopal Church, operates very closely with Switchboard and many individuals seeking employment are referred to it. However, Switchboard itself has promoted the formation of other kinds of co-ops, patterned after the Job Co-op. The co-op, as fostered by Switchboard, is a group of people who have banded together for professional reasons; two very successful ones are the Musicians Co-op and the Baby Sitters Co-op.



hotels, health food stores, medical facilities, religious organizations, light shows, and what have you. Presently, it is working on publishing a monthly magazine entitled, It's Happening, NOW, which will focus on new organizations in the city as well as current events. It has also been the model for the creation of other switchboards, now operating in the San Francisco Mission district, Berkeley, Oakland, Marin, Montreal and Houston; one is in the offing in Sacramento.

That a service such as Switchboard should have started in San Francisco, may at first sight seem purely accidental. Yet,

just as California, given the variety of its population, appears to many as a microcosm of the United States, so a similar relationship may exist between San Francisco and urban America. For reasons difficult to ascertain, San Francisco continues to draw to itself individuals from every part of the country and the world. And just as it attracts the so-called cop-out, so it also attracts brilliant, innovative, and socially involved personalities. Switch-board is one illustration of the latter.

BAY AREA SWITCHBOARDS

San Francisco Switchboard

1830 Fell St.

San Francisco (387-3575)

Berkeley Switchboard
2516 Durant St.

Berkeley (549-0649)

Mission Switchboard

1045 Valencia St.

San Francisco (824-3563)

West Oakland Legal Switchboard
2713 San Pablo Ave.
Oakland (836-3013)

Marin Switchboard

240 Channing St.

Terra Linda, San Rafael District

SOMEBODY ASKED US...

What was the rainfall in Santa Rosa for July 1-10 1965?--None. (U.S. Climatological Data, California 1965)

Patron needs information including picture and technique of building a small cable suspension bridge.

(Pugsley, A. Theory of Suspension Bridges. Melan, J. Theory of Arches and Suspension Bridges. U.S. Dept. of Army, Cableways, Tramways, and Suspension Bridges.)

What type of work does a park ranger do in the Florida Everglades? (We received a list of duties from Superintendent, Everglades National Park, P.O. Box 279, Homestead, Florida 33030)

Where in the Suisun Valley did poet Edwin Markham live? In the hill circled Lagoon Valley a few miles north of Suisun. (Overland Monthly, Vol. 66, Oct. 1915)

Patron needs information on how to grow and care for a Samanea Saman, or Monkey Pod Tree (Graf, Alfred Byrd. Exotica 3)

Head of Drug Abuse Bureau wants evidence of medical and scientific debate preceding the Harrison Narcotics Act of 1914.

(New York Times, June 28, 1914; Public Health Reports, April 2, 1915; Dec. 10, 1915 and American Medical Association Journal, Vol. 60, 1913, p. 1933 and Vol. 64, 1915 p. 1022.)

Patron rewiring a car needs material on electrical system for 1947 Chevrolet (Motors Auto Wiring Diagrams; 1st ed.)

What is the New York address of World Wings International, an organization of former air stewardesses?

Norma Elaine Cheatham, International President, World Wings International. c/o Pan Am World Airways, Pan Am Building, New York, N.Y. 10017 (Joan Gonzales, editor of <u>International Stewardess</u> News, Hileah, Florida.)

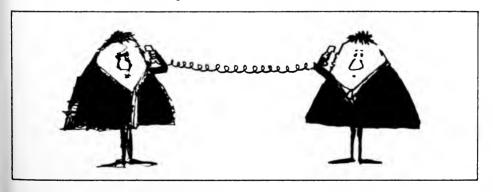
A placer miner wants to know how to measure mines verticallyup cliffs and down embankments.

Land is always measured as if on a horizontal plane. Slope is not taken into account. If tunnel, it is measured from point on surface nearest tunnel entry. (State of California Division of Mines and Geology).

Is there a Weight Watchers Club in the North Bay Area?

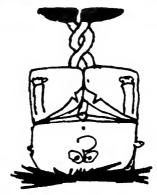
Weight Watchers meet at the Sonoma Community Center every Monday, 8 pm. (San Francisco office of Weight Watchers Club).

CORRECTION: In the August issue, page 13, the price of a "Golden Eagle Pass" should have read \$7.00.



THE UNANSWERED





A patron is trying to identify a poem about people in New York who find out they can no longer bear children. He believes the poem was written after 1945, and that the poem criticizes atomic testing as responsible for a severely declining birth rate.

Name and author, or text, of poem with the following lines:

"We dedicate this child to love and against hate... to patience and against petulance... citizen of the world and master of the universe..."

Patron believes it appeared in a San Francisco Masonic newspaper around 1916.

Another quote:

"A man who walks with God can never erase the sight of human need from his heart. He must act or forever shut his eyes and then be at ease. Vision carries with it a great obligation."

LIBRARY EXHIBITS September

MILL VALLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY

"The Environment and Man" August 22 - September 22 An education display prepared by members of Ecology Action.

In conjunction with the exhibit, the following films will be shown at 8 o'clock in the evening:

"The Water Famine" August 28

"The Louisiana Story" September 4
"Photographer" (about Edw.Weston)
"Wasted Woods" (Sierra Club film) September 11

On September 18 a panel discussion will be held.

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY (Main Library)

"The Jewish Newspapers in 19th Century Germany" 2nd Floor

"San Francisco Youth Meets Today's Challenge" Phelan Hall

"South Viet-Namese Contemporary Paintings" 3rd Floor

"Viet-Namese Books" Special Collections

"Modern German Poetry in Translation" Literature Dept.

"Food and Drink in San Francisco" Science Dept.

IN THE BRANCHES

Anza "Drawings" (Artists' Equity) Sept.9--Oct.5

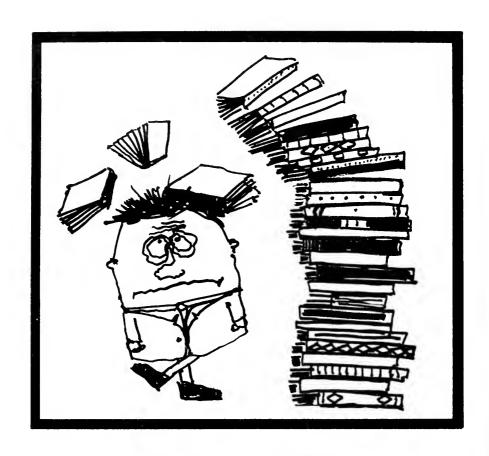
Eureka Valley "Mixed Media" (S.F. Women Artists) Aug.19--Sept. 14

Parkside "Small Prints" (S.F. Art Inst.) Sept. 16 -Oct. 11

Richmond "Mixed Media" (S.F. Women Artists) Aug. 19 -Sept. 14

Sunset "Group Exhibit" Aug. 26-- Sept. 21

NOTE: Please send notices of Bay Area exhibits or programs, at least one month prior to the date of the exhibit, to Miss Linda Ramey, SYNERGY, S.F. Public Library, Civic Center, San Francisco 94102.



NEW SOURCES OF INFORMATION

AT THE SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Wade, Lawrence. Bridges of the San Francisco Bay. Drawings by Robert McClay. Falcon, San Francisco, 1966. (624.5 W119b) \$1.95

This is a brief historical description of 6 San Francisco Bay bridges: the Dumbarton, the San Mateo-Hayward, the Richmond-San Rafael, the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, and the Golden Gate Bridge. In magazine format; 35 pages.

Van Neen, Frederick. Handbook of Stroboscopy. General Radio, West Concord, Mass., 1966. (535.8 V375h) \$1.00

The invention of the stroboscope is one of the great industrial landmarks of the century. Under the light of the stroboscope nothing moves too fast to be seen or photographed. As defined by Van Veen it is "an instrument that produces the optical illusion of slowed or stopped motion by permitting periodic observation at a rate at or near synchronism with the device being observed."

This handbook, published by a pioneer company in the design and manufacture of stroboscopes, brings together hundreds of techniques developed over the last 30 years. The appendix includes a bibliography, a catalog of stroboscopes put out

Welding Data Book. 1966/67 ed. Welding Design & Fabrication, 812 Huron Rd., Cleveland 44115. (*682 W4565) \$12.00

by General Radio, and a glossary.

This is one of the very best specialized trade catalogs. It is both a trade catalog and a handbook; there are more than 250 pages of information on techniques and processes for joining and fabricating all metals. The trade catalog section includes an alphabetical listing of equipment and supplies, with a list of manufacturers under each of the more than 500 products; close to 2000 trade names; a geographical listing of local sources for welded fabrications; complete data on manufacturers, including address of main plant, telephone number, names of key sales executives, and names and locations of American and Canadian sales outlets; more than 2000 independent welding supply distributors and manufacturers' sales offices are alphabetically arranged by state, city and company.

Science Experimenter. 1968 ed. Science & Mechanics, 505 Park Ave., N.Y. 10022. (*507 Sci26) 75 cents

The projects in this issue are simple, foolproof to construct, inexpensive, and likely not to be found elsewhere. There are more than 20 projects: how to make a simple device to tell time by the stars; how to photograph microscopic forms with ordinary photomicrography equipment; how to talk on a light beam; how to see the invisible (using Schlieren optics); how to use an electro-magnetic coil to suspend an object in the field or repel it; how to detect static electricity without resorting to expensive equipment; an article on making different kinds of moiré patterns.

U.S. Public Health Service. The Health Consequences of Smoking. Rev. 1967 Report. Superintendent of Documents, Govt. Print. Off., Wash. D.C. 20402. (FS2.309:967/rev.) 60 cents

"This 1967 Surgeon General's Report was prepared to provide the Secretary and the public with a review of the research findings which have taken place in smoking and health in the approximately 3½ years which have elapsed since the Surgeon General's Advisory Committee issued its monumental 1964 report. It represents a review of more than 2000 research studies published since the 1964 report. These additional studies confirm and strengthen the conclusion of the Surgeon General's Advisory Committee that: CIGARETTE SMOKING IS A HEALTH HAZARD OF SUFFICIENT IMPORTANCE IN THE UNITED STATES TO WARRANT APPROPRIATE REMEDIAL ACTION."

Wm. H. Stewart, Surgeon General

Eidelberg, Ludwig, ed. Encyclopedia of Psychoanalysis. Free Pr., 1968. (*131.34 Ei26e) \$27.50

Generally, psychoanalytic terms have lent themselves to jargon; but, happily, this work follows Freud's practice of direct and unornamented prose. Some of the 643 entries are rather short; some are rather long; some are neither rather short nor rather long. Following each entry, there are cross references; a reference to one or more classic studies consulted in defining the term; and, for those who hunger after more substantial knowledge, a list of additional readings. The all-inclusive bibliography, at the end of the volume, contains the books and papers referred to in the text, as well as the complete psychological writings of Freud.

Andreano, Farber & Reynolds. The Student Economist's Handbook. Schenkman, Cambridge, 1967. (*16.33 An25s) \$3.95

This very handy and easy to use guide to economic statistical source material has been put together with the experience of the beginning student in mind. The authors profess that their aim is to limit the references presented to those most usually found in college and city libraries—in this respect, the handbook serves as a basic check list for librarians. For the student, in addition to annotated bibliographies of major statistical sources, there are several chapters given to an orientation in government documents and an explanation of card catalogues, subject headings and classifications. A very good index fills the final pages. This is the kind of book which could relieve librarians of a great many of the problems imposed by students who are just beginning to learn their way around a library.

Scheuer, Steven H., ed. *TV Key Movie Guide*. 3d ed. Bantam, 1966. (*792.52 Sch29t:3) \$1.00

You've just finished watching Huntley-Brinkley. Suddenly, a queasy throb in your stomach. You switch the dial to ABC for a slightly more acid comment on the news, maybe. You scan the TV Guide to see what might make the evening fly by. Nothing! except the one o'clock movie: The International Squadron. The review leaves you indifferent. Damn it, no more Alka Seltzers. You're down at the corner drugstore. Like a magnet the paperback rack draws you. You buy a copy of the TV Key Movie Guide. Back in bed befor the set, you turn to page 163 - International Squadron (1941) Fair. "Ronald Reagan ends up in the RAF changing from an irresponsible bum to a great hero. Trouble is the script makes the change unbelievable." Ah, the throb is gone. Better get a goodnight sleep.

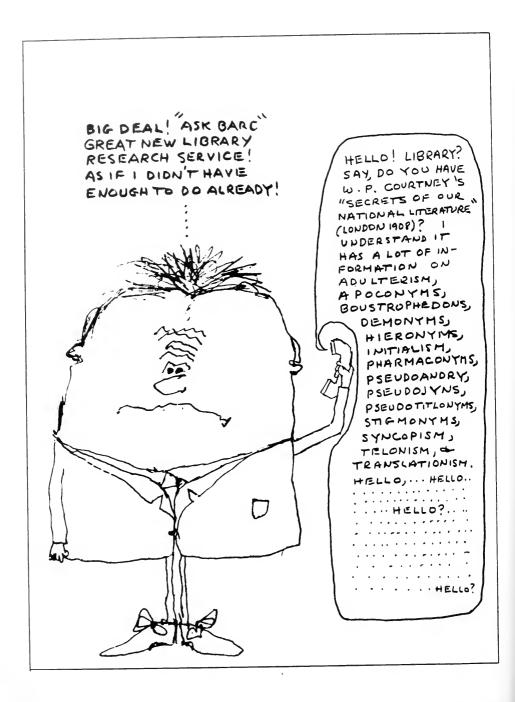
Bibliographic Addendum: The TV Key Movie Guide lists more than 6900 films available to television.

International Directory of Music Education Institutions. Unesco, Paris, 1968. (*780.72 Un3i)

This directory represents the findings of a world-wide survey conducted by the International Society for Music Education concerning music and music education. Each of 71 countries that responded to the survey provided a listing of music schools and institutions, international music and music education seminars and workshops, international competitions, international music festivals, music libraries, collections of musical instruments, national and international societies, and national and international music periodicals.

Renan, Sheldon. An Introduction to the American Underground Film. Dutton, 1967. (792.5 R29i) \$2.25

Considering the price and how few books there are on the subject, this will fill the void temporarily. Of the 650 films cited you will learn who made each and when, the length of the film (some run a second or two), whether in color or in black and white, whether silent or sound, and where you can buy or rent it. Biographical sketches are given for 27 film makers and 6 stars of the underground film. Useful also will be the discussion of the underground establishment (distribution, financing, publications) as well as the innovative techniques employed.



UPDATE

Prepared by General Reference Department

BAY AREA

Rev. J. Austell Hall, pastor of Bethel A.M.E. Church in San Francisco, elected President of Bay Area Urban League. League's headquarters have been moved to Fidelity Savings and Loan Association building at 2400 Sutter Street.

Directory of S.F. Area Organizations, vol. 3, p. 36. Bay Area Directory of Health & Welfare Services, p. 52.

Dale W. Luehring appointed General Manager Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District. Replaces James Adam.

Decision Makers in S.F. Bay Area 1967 Directory, p. 4.

Lawrence L. Allison has been elected Chairman of the Trustees' committee of the San Francisco Foundation.

Directory of S.F. Area Organizations, v. 3, p. 38.

Abel Gonzales, appointed to S. F. newly created job as Assistant Deputy for Social Programs.

Directory of S. F. City and County Officers.

Mrs. George Quesada, will head JACKIE with new title, as president.

Directory of S.F. Area Organizations v. 3, p. 37. S. F. Social & Health Agencies 1965-66, p. 46.

Norman Peterson, Chief of Administrative Services, S.F. Housing Authority resigned.

Brundage Art Group named by Mayor Alioto; Mrs. Paul Bissinger, Alexander Calhoun Jr., Ransome Cook, Ivon d'Argence, Christian de Guigne, Allen D. Christianse, Mrs. Gunther Detert, R. Gwin Follis, James M. Gerstley, Lester Goodman, Richard Gump,

BAY AREA (cont'd)

Naoji Harada, Mrs. Robert Homans, Jacquelin Hume, Mrs. Roger Kent, Dr. L. S. Kimbrough, Dr. T. Kong Lee, Albert C. Lim, Cyril Magnin, Joseph A. Moore, Jr., Rudolph Peterson, Mrs. Richard R. Pettit, Mrs. Earl R. Rouda, Dr. Haydn Williams and I. Yamasaki.

add to S. F. Directory City & County Officers.

Lawyer's Referral Service of the Bar Association of San Francisco will be transferred to Room 528, Mills Bldg., 220 Montgomery Street, S. F.

Joe P. Maldonado, named as deputy regional director of western region of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

CALIFORNIA

Roosevelt Grier appointed as a member of the California Delinguency Prevention Commission.

California Roster, p. 63.

Charles E. Young, appointed Chancellor, U.C.L.A.

California Roster, p. 57.

UNITED STATES

William H. Crook, new U.S. Ambassador to Australia.

Almanac of Current World Leaders, 4/68, p. 113. 1/68, p. 114. Statesman's Yearbook 1967-68, p. 269. Congressional Directory 1/68, p. 752. Information Please Almanac 1968, p. 784. p. 784. World Almanac 1968, p. 107.

Raul H. Castro, appointed to be ambassador to Bolivia, formerly ambassador to El Salvador. Replaces Douglas Henderson.

Almanac of Current World Leaders 1/68, p. 114.
" " " 4/68, p. 113.
Congressional Directory 1/68, p. 752-753.
" " index p. 894.
" p. 924 delete.
Statesman's Yearbook 1967-68, p. 847.
" " p. 975.
World Almanac 1968, p. 107.
Information Please Almanac 1968, p. 784.

Edson O. Sessions, official of Agency for International Development, appointed ambassador to Ecuador.

Almanac of Current World Leaders 1/68, add to p. 114.

" " " " 4/68, " " p. 113.

Congressional Directory 1/68, p. 753.

" index, p. 976.

Statesman's Yearbook, 1967-68, p. 969.

World Almanac 1968, p. 107.

Information Please, 1968, p. 784.

James H. $\operatorname{McCrocklin}$, named as undersecretary of Health Education and Welfare.

Congressional Directory 1/68, p. 553.

" " index, p. 945 add.

U.S. Gov't Org. Manual 1967-68, p. 352.

U.S. Gov't Org. Manual 1967-68, index p. 755 add.

Congressional Staff Directory 1967, p. 398.

" " add to index.

John Edward Ingersoll, named to head new Justice Department, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. Bureau established April 8, 1968 by merger of Treasury Department's Bureau of Narcotics and the Welfare Departments Bureau of Drug Abuse Control.

Congressional Staff Directory, add, p. 403.





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UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Congressional Staff Directory, delete, Bureau of Narcotics, p. 44.

Congressional Directory 1968, add to p. 489.

"""" index, 930.

""" delete p. 557.

Congressional Directory, delete p. 437.

U.S. Gov't Org. Manual 1967-68, add to p. 226.

"""" index, p. 753.

U.S. Gov't Org. Manual 1967-68, p. 355 delete.

"""" 98 delete.

President Johnson, named 18 member Committee to review Federal policies on population control and family planning. Chairman of Committee, Health and Welfare Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen, Cochairman John D. Rockefeller of N.Y.

Congressional Directory 1968, add to p. 628.

" " add to index, p. 896, 971.

U.S. Gov't Org. Man. 1967-68, p. 71 add.

" " " " index, p. 809 add.

U.S. Gov't Org. Man. 1967-68, p. 748- & 759.

NEW U.S. AMBASSADORS APPOINTED:

1. George Renchard, Burundi.

Almanac of Current World Leaders 1/1/68, p. 114.
" " 4/1/68
Statesman's Yearbook, 1967-68 p. 876.
Congressional Directory 1968, p. 752.
Info. Please Almanac 1968, p. 784 index p. 968.
World Almanac 1968, p. 107.

2. G. Edward Clark, Mali.

Almanac of Current World Leaders, 1/1/68, p. 115.

" " " 4/68, p. 114.

Statesman's Yearbook 1967-68, p. 1047.

Congressional Directory 1968, p. 755, index p. 895.

" " p. 425, delete.

World Almanac 1968, p. 108.

Info. Please 1968, p. 785.

3. Robert Sayre, Uruguay.

Almanac of Current World Leaders, 4/68, p. 115.
" " " " " 1/68, p. 116.
Congressional Directory 1/68, p. 757, index, p. 974.
" " delete p. 426.
Statesman's Yearbook 1967-68, p. 1601.
World Almanac 1968, p. 108.
Information Please Almanac 1968, p. 785.

1. Walter Stoessel, Poland.

Almanac of Current World Leaders 1/68, p. 116.
" " " " " p. 115.

Congressional Directory 1/68, p. 756, index p. 984.
" " delete p. 426.

Statesman's Yearbook 1967-68, p. 1365.

World Almanac 1968, p. 108.
Info. Please Almanac, 1968, p. 785.

5. Samuel Adams Jr., Niger.

Almanac World Leaders 1/68, p. 116.
" " 4/68, p. 115.
Congressional Directory 1/68, p. 756, add to index, p. 876.
Statesman's Yearbook 1967-68, p. 1042
World Almanac, 1968, p. 108.
Info. Please Almanac, 1968, p. 785.

6. Carter Burgess, Argentina.

Almanac of Current World Leaders 4/68, p. 113.
" " " " 1/68, p. 114.
Statesman's Yearbook 1967-68, p. 821.
Congressional Directory 1/68, p. 752.
Info. Please 1968, p. 784.
World Almanac 1968, p. 107.

7. Thomas McElhiney, Ghana.

Almanac of Current World Leaders 1/68, p. 115.
" " " 4/68, p. 113.

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Statesman's Yearbook 1967-68, p. 458.
Congressional Directory 1/68, p. 753, index, p. 945.
" " delete, p. 425.
Information Please Almanac 1968, p. 784.
World Almanac 1968, p. 107.

8. Harold Linder, Canada.

Almanac of Current World Leaders 4/68, p. 113.

" " " 1/68, p. 114.

Statesman's Yearbook, 1967-68, p. 207.

Congressional Directory 1/68, p. 752, add index p. 942.

" " delete index, ref. 431-599.

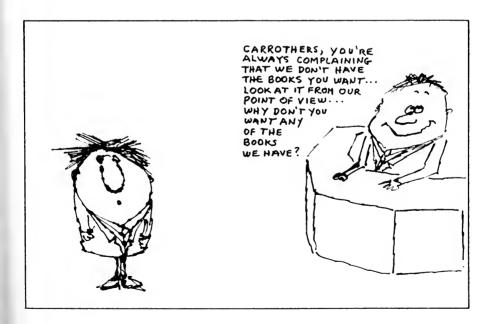
Info. Please Almanac 1968, p. 784.

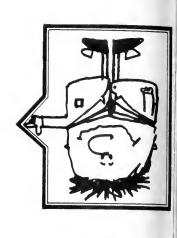
World Almanac, 1968, p. 107.

INTERNATIONAL

Janos Nagy, Hungary; appointed Ambassador to U.S.

Statesman's Year Book, 1967-68, p. 1125. World Almanac 1968, p. 107. Information Please 1967, p. 184.





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Anyone who has ever worked in the science department of a public library knows that one of the most popular topics is science projects and experiments. Mr. Fetros' select bibliography, will, we are sure, be welcomed by librarians concerned with this area of library service.

Mr. Morehead's satiric essay highlights a subject as popular and important as science projects: the occult and esoteric. The writings of Gurdieff and Ouspensky belong to the best contributions made to this literature in the 20th century. In a future issue we hope to publish an annotated bibliography on this subject.

The Astrology bibliography and directory which appeared

in the June issue has been reprinted. Please write us if you would like a copy.

• SYNERGY •

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PROJECTS AND EXPERIMENTS IN SCIENCE

Prepared by JOHN FETROS SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

Science is of tremendous importance in our everyday life and continues to increase in importance each day. An understanding of some science is therefore necessary not only for future scientists but for the ordinary citizen.

Performing a laboratory experiment or project is an effective way to arrive at a clear understanding of basic scientific principles. While the result of the experiment is not likely to reveal anything new to science, in undertaking the scientific process you will begin to form a new and different attitude not only toward the things of science but towards the solving of many everyday problems confronting you.

The books that follow cover a variety of fields, giving projects or experiments for school use or for recreational pastime.

American Institute of Biological Science. Research Problems in Biology. 1963 Doubleday (574.07 Am35r) 4 vols. \$1.25 each

Each volume contains 40 outlines for a a variety of experiments by secondary biology students in aspects of biology still largely unexplored.



Arco Publishing Company. Science Experimenter. 1964 Arco (507 Ar27s) \$2.95

Project reference and sourcebook for junior and senior high school experimenters. Emphasis on electronics and physics apparatus.

Barr, George. Research Adventure for Young Scientists. 1964 McGraw (507 B27r) \$3.00

Idea and demonstration book of easy to conduct and inexpensively equipped science activities in many fields. Covers such unusual activities as testing hummingbird's color preference, desalting water, and making stalactites

Barrett, Raymond E. <u>Build-it-yourself Science Laboratory.</u>
1963 Doubleday (507 B275b) \$4.50

Fully illustrated book describing how to build 200 pieces of useful science equipment out of inexpensive materials for experiments and observations in chemistry, physics, and biology as well as in astronomy, geology and meteorology.

Benrey, Ronald, Editor. <u>Ideas for Science Fair Projects.</u> 1963 Arco (507 B441s) \$2.50

Suggestions on project selection, planning, presentation, and researching for a project and examples of prize-winning projects at recent science fairs.

Bulman, Alan Davison. Experiments and Models for Young Physicists. 1966 Murray (530 B876e) \$3.00

Instructions for making 18 pieces of apparatus such as a Tesla coil, Wilson cloud chamber, and a double-acting high voltage generator. For the advanced student.

Davis, Helen. Science Exhibits. 1959 Science Service (507.4 D293s) \$2.00

How to select material, plan its presentation, display, label and light it, and describe the work done.

Evans, Walter Haskell, Experiments in Electronics. 1959 Prentice-Hall (537.5 Ev16e) \$7.95

100 carefully planned experiments on 50 different subjects mostly in the circuits area geared to easily obtainable laboratory materials.

Feravolo, Rocco. Easy Physics Projects: Air, Water, Heat. 1966 Prentice-Hall (530.7 F372e) \$3.50

General directions to the young scientist on completing 50 projects and in the process discovering for himself many of the physical properties of air, water and heat.

Gluck, Irwin D. <u>It's All Done with Mirrors</u>. Doubleday, 1968 (535.3 G52i) \$4.95

Though a good portion is devoted to the history and scientific applications of mirrors, the last chapter (some 40 pages) is a description of nearly 30 mirror experiments. Includes a list of suppliers.

Goran, Morris. Experimental Astronautics. 1967 Sams (629.4 G65e) \$3.25

An introduction to the fundamental principles of astronautics for the neophyte.

Goran, Morris H. Experimental Chemistry for Boys. 1961 Rider-Hayden (542 G65e) \$3.45

Not a compilation of facts and demonstrations but a discussion which, starting with simple concepts and experiments, leads the reader to the main principles of chemistry and an understanding of the nature of experimentation.

Hawk, Burton. Experimenting with Chemistry. 1957 Science Service (540.7 H312e) \$2.00

Guide and laboratory manual with more than 125 chemistry experiments.

Hennessy, David E. <u>Elementary Teachers Classroom Science</u>

<u>Demonstrations and Activities.</u> 1964 Prentice-Hall

(507 H392e) \$5.95

Useful for resourseful students in elementary school who want to tackle simple demonstrations and experiments on their own. Intended for the teacher who had little or no academic training in the sciences and must incorporate some science instruction in the daily program.

Hopwood, Robert R. <u>Science Model Making</u>. 1963 Macmillan (500 H799s) \$4.95

How to make thirty-two working models with readily available materials each concerning some aspect of science.

Laboratory Experiments with Radio Isotopes for High School
Science Demonstrations. Revised 1958 Government Printing
Office (Y3.At 7: 2R11/18/958) \$.35

The 20 laboratory experiments presented in the booklet were selected because they could be introduced into high school courses in biology, chemistry and physics.

Miller, David F. Methods and Materials for Teaching the Biological Sciences; a Test and Source Book for Teachers in Training and in Service. 1962 2nd ed. McGraw (574.07 M613m:2) \$7.95

Vividly presents learning through observation—teaching by demonstration. Covers new projects and suggestions in conservation, ecology, radio-biology and chromatography. Designed for teachers but can be used by advanced students.

Morgan, Alfred. Simple Chemical Experiments. 1941 Appleton Century Crafts (540.7 M82s) \$3.75

200 chemical experiments. Full information given on how to make a home laboratory and what equipment and materials are needed to perform the experiments.

National Science Teachers Association. <u>Ideas for Teaching Science in the Junior High School</u>. 1963 NEA (507 N213i) \$4.00

While specifically directed to the science teacher and other persons responsible for the development and administration of science programs, projects can be adapted for student use.

Noll, Edward M. <u>Audels Practical Science Projects</u>. 1966 Audel (621.3 N72a) \$4.95

Designed to demonstrate basic electronic principles through simple projects and to help develop practical construction and testing skills.

One Hundred Harmless Scientific and Chemical Experiments for Boys. 1959 Wehman (507 On2) \$2.95

One hundred carefully selected experiments covering a wide range of chemical and scientific knowledge. Experiments involving use of poisonous chemicals or gases likely to end with an explosion are strictly omitted.



Pacilio, James V. Projects and Experiments in Science. 1964 Denison (507 Pl19p) \$4.95

Classroom testing projects covering the latest developments and trends in science. Topics of current and timely interest—space exploration, rockets, the air car, jet propulsion, etc.—are simply and meaningfully explained.

Pollack, Harvey. Experimental Electronics for Young People. 1962 Rider (621.381 P76e) \$3.45

Projects range from simple rectification through receiving and transmitting radio signals and are presented so each experiment adds knowledge to the previous experiments discussed.

Stong, C. L. <u>Scientific American Book of Projects.</u> 1960 Simon and Schuster (507 St72s) \$5.95

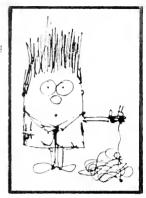
The most explicit how-to-do-it book currently in print which will acquaint students with the essentials of the scientific methods and assist them in beginning their own research studies. Examples in all disciplines.

Skibness, Edward J. How To Use Tin Can Metal in Science Projects. 1960 Denison (507 Sk3lh) \$3.50

Projects using sheet metal to help the young inventor or student to more easily solve his problems and to convert his ideas into realities.

Sootin, Harry. Experiments in Magnetism and Electricity. 1962 Watts (537.1 So64e) \$3.95

200 experiments, well illustrated, using the simplest of materials. Essential background knowledge is given in the pages preceding each series of experiments.



UNESCO. 700 Science Experiments for Everyone. Rev. and Enl. Ed. 1962 UNESCO (507 Un29s:2) \$4.00

Handbook for inexpensive but meaningful scientific experiments which covers the whole gamut of modern science.

Weaver, Allen and James F. Gleen. Experiments in Physical Science. 1958 W. C. Brown (507 W379e) \$3.50 paper

45 experiments which bring out the problems solved by the experiments and suggest the applications of the principles in the experiment in everyday life.

Wood, G. Congdon, Ed. <u>Biology Experiments for High School</u>
<u>Students</u>. 1964 American Cancer Society (574.07 W85b)
no price

A series of experiments designed to bring the student up to the frontiers of cellular research. Each experiment, authored by a specialist, is related to some aspects of the fundamental biological phenomenon of growth.

3,14159 IN THE SKY: TWO APPROACHES

by JOE MOREHEAD

Scratch a theoretical mathematician and you will find a mystic. Though they may seem antithetical, mathematics and mysticism display a curious affinity. This is because the exactitude of mathematics on closer exploration dissolves into the most tenuous metaphysics; while mysticism becomes, as one penetrates into it, as austere as numbers. Pythagoras, the earliest mathematician-mystic, stands at the beginning of an historical continuum which ends with Einstein and Wittgenstein. Indeed, Einstein confided to Ilya Ehrenburg his profound doubt that the proposition 2+2=4 was true in any metalogical sense. And Wittgenstein convinced Bertrand Russell that all mathematics, a classical branch of formal logic, were mere tautologies. If someone of sufficiently powerful intellect could look down upon the universe of mathematical discourse, he would find the whole effort a rather puerile endeavor. This the later Russell surmised. Wittgenstein's Tractatus, contrary to popular opinion, is remarkable not so much for its logical force but for its odd mute radiance. It is the longest and most closelyreasoned prayer in the Occidental mystical tradition. one cannot speak, thereof one must be silent" is its Amen.

When P. D. Ouspensky, the famous Russian mathematician and writer, came to Gurdjieff he was seeking the miraculous, searching for that elusive epistemological unity that the mathematician-mystic has always desired. Ouspensky wanted to know the future; he felt it humiliating that a man not know the day and hour of his death. But Gurdjieff told him this was not possible for man

The author, formerly with the Public Library, currently lectures at the California College of Arts and Crafts.

in his present state of being. The first aim of man is to become master of himself; without this immediate goal nothing else is possible and nothing is of any value. As man is now, he changes every minute, he has no center of unity, his "I's" are capricious and he is at the mercy of accident. Having no control over external events, he is in bondage to the statistical laws of nature.

However, if a person can develop in himself a permanent "I", he might be able to "see" the future, in the sense that he reduce the probability of accident by control over self. Gurdjieff, who was an astute businessman, frequently employed an analogy to the world of commerce. "Every good commercial businessman knows the future. If he does not know the future his business goes smash. In work on oneself one must be a good businessman, a good merchant. And knowing the future is worthwhile only when a man can be his own master."

I relate the foregoing to illustrate what is a common misconception about the mind and ideas of both Ouspensky and Gurdjieff. It is assumed by the detractors of Gurdjieff that he was a wild, "crazy mystic." Curiously, it was assumed by many of his followers who did not understand him that he possessed supernal powers, that he was Christ incarnate, or Mephisto in benevolent guise. Many outside his circle also believed that he received considerable sums of money from some occult center in India to finance his Institute at Fontainebleau. He was an agent of a black magic organization; he possessed the secret of the philosophers' stone and could manufacture as much money as he wanted by alchemical processes.

Balderdash! The truth is that he had to raise money by the old, time-honored techniques: lecture trips, performances of his dancing troupe, and some shrewd business deals. When he returned from his trip to America, he had raised in excess of \$100,000. He joked about the gullible Americans and how he "sheared sheep."

Be it noted, however, that he liked our denizens immensely, for their qualities of ingenuity and generosity. Though gullible, they were good-hearted and energetic. This tells us as much about Gurdjieff as it does about the cultural ethos of our tribe. Gurdjieff's first flamboyant gesture with his American money was to buy scores of bicycles for his resident students at the Prieuré. Most of them did not know how to ride, and for weeks the paths around the estate were a cacophony of screeching brakes and a hazard of bruised shins.

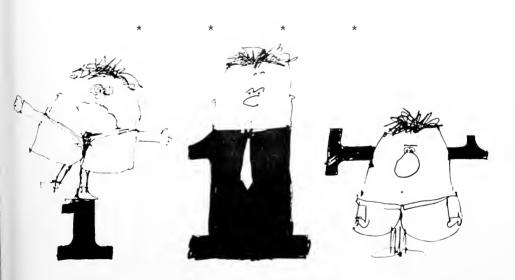
Most of Gurdjieff's pupils never learned the master's sense of playfulness, important to the development of being, or his exuberant outlook on life. For the most part they moved about in hushed awe of him, emotionally chained to his charismatic will. Although this was flattering to Gurdjieff, it did not serve the purpose of their own self-development. In short, Gurdjieff was surrounded by a gaggle of quasi-theosophical mystics of varying degrees of perceptivity. Ouspensky (who was not at Fontainebleau) became Gurdjieff's Boswell, or his St. Paul, if you wish. But he did not attain that harmony of development, that mastery over the mental, emotional, and physical self, that Gurdjieff had somehow realized in his Thibetan years of collecting and applying esoteric knowledge.

Ouspensky, beginning with a philosophical bent, over-developed the theoretical aspects of the System. And he retained the mysticism he held from his youth. The gravid and fascinating disquisitions on the Tarot, eternal recurrence, dimensions, the mystery of architectural form, are the voice of Ouspensky the mathematician—mystic. They are not the quintessential teachings of Gurdjieff, the metapsychologist and shrewd horse trader.

There is an interesting parallel with Socrates and Plato. Like Ouspensky, Plato went beyond his mentor and floated off into the rarefied atmosphere of the Contemplation of Forms. This is geometrical mysticism. On the other hand, Socrates' goal was

Gurdjieff's: Know Thyself. Gurdjieff believed, somewhat like Socrates, that if a man could but know his self, his permanent "I", then great possibilities for development would unfold. Knowledge at the level of higher mind constitutes the only ultimate kind of power. It leads to an epistemological understanding, of which the Baconian variety may be likened to the Platonic shadows inthe cave. All of our attempts to impose power over others and over things are delusion and end in disaster, the inexorable legacy of the latter definition of knowledge. And this, of course, is the disaster we see the Western technological world heading for. But an escape into mysticism as a solution is to confuse mysticism and esotericism, a distinction that Gurdjieff attempted to illuminate but Ouspensky, brilliant as he was, tended to obscure. Gurdjieff, in short, is closer to Socrates and Buddha than to Augustine and William Blake.

Genuine mysticism must be left to our mathematicians. Of Gurdjieff all that may safely be said is this: he was a damn good Oriental rug salesman. The rest is shrouded in Wittgensteinian silence.



CEMERODY ASKED US...

Is the book about witches which appears in the film Rosemary's Baby an actual title? Is there such a book?—The book titled All of Them Witches which appeared in Rosemary's Baby is a fictitious title made up for the film. The other book used in the movie (with a dust jacket so the title did not show) was the Book of Ceremonial Magic by A. E. Waite. It is published by University Books and is still in print at \$10.00 per copy. (The source for this information was Mr. Anton La Vey who was connected with publicity for the film and is an authority on the subject of witches.)

A patron would like brief biographical information on Alexander Dubcek — (New York Times, Jan 6, 1968 page 6 column 4)

What is the St. Germain Foundation? Have heard it is a religious group living in seclusion near Mount Shasta—The St. Germain Foundation is the same as the I Am movement. The society is in existence all over the U.S. and there is an I Am Temple in San Francisco at 1337 Sutter St. They are currently holding a conclave at Mount Shasta. The movement was founded by Mr. and Mrs. Guy Ballard and is a "wierd conglomeration of Hinduism, Mazdaism, Theosophy, Spiritism, and New Thought." (The Theosophical Library in Oakland related St. Germain Foundation to the I Am movement and gave us the San Francisco address of the I Am group. Sources used within the library were—Mayer, Frederick E., Religious Bodies

of America and King, Godfre Ray, The Magic Presence.)

A patron needs biographical data on Sarah Winchester the daughter-in-law of the inventor of the Winchester rifle and the "architect" of the Winchester House in San Jose. (San Francisco Chronicle, June 8, 1963; Holiday Magazine, February 1947; San Francisco Examiner-American Weekley, September 3, 1950; Williamson, Harold F., Winchester, The Gun That Won The West; Rambo, Ralph, Lady of Mystery, pioneer series No. 1, San Jose, Rosicrucion Press, 1967.)

Patron would like to know where he can buy a pair of Nene birds, the state bird of Hawaii. He would like to raise them and has heard this is being encouraged to preserve the species. Letters to Hawaiian Fish and Game Department brought no response—The director of the San Francisco Zoo reports that these birds are not available locally but can be obtained from the Slimbridge Wildfowl Trust, Gloucester, England.

What is the symbolic meaning of the three Jordan Almonds enclosed in a small white plastic bell which are traditionally wedding favors?—The almonds are related to an old Italian custom and to the general symbolism of nuts as representing life and fertility. In ancient Rome nuts were given to the bride and groom to insure their fruitfulness. In the tradition of throwing rice or confetti, it is interesting that the word "confetti" comes from the Italian; and is of the same root as "confectionary." It refers to "sweet meats" because at one time sugared almonds were thrown over the bride and groom. (Bransch, R., How Did It Begin; Hale, Christina, ed. Encyclopedia of Superstitions.)

THE UNANSWERED OUESTION...



A patron is looking for a story which she remembers reading in the San Francisco Examiner Sunday Magazine in 1920. Apparently she is mistaken for we have been unable to find it in the Examiner for that year. It is about nuns taking a group of children from one island to another. The ship was wrecked and the children who survived landed on a desert island. This is as far as the patron read in the continued story and she would like to have the title and author or the remaining episodes so that she can find out what happened.

THANKS TO

Ray Brian of the California Academy of Science for bringing to our attention that the platypittamys is an <u>extinct</u> rodent.

(Anderson, S. and J. Jones, eds. <u>Recent Mammals of the World</u>.)
We are still in search of a picture.

Mrs. Seely Sumpf of the Watsonville Public Library for answering the "outhouse" question in the August issue.

"The early privy had a crescent (lunar is feminine) and a sun (masculine) to designate men and women."

(Sloan, Eric. ABC Book of Early Americana.)

NEW SOURCES OF INFORMATION

AT THE SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Albert the Great. Book of Minerals. Translated by Dorothy Wyckoff. Oxford, 1967. (*549 AL14b) \$13.45

If at all, Albert the Great is generally known today as the teacher of Thomas Aquinas. That is not entirely Albert's fault. As philosopher and theologian his place on the 13th century ladder of intellectuality has rarely been as high up as Aquinas'. Still, who could possibly compete with so august a mind as St. Thomas? Surely not the archradical Roger Bacon. Certainly not the Platonically oriented Bonaventure.

Nevertheless, Albert's contributions to the natural sciences set the stage for the upheaval that occurred three centuries later. For Albert is not only the greatest naturalist of the Middle Ages but, without the slightest shade of doubt, the foremost between Pliny and the 16th century.

De Mineralibus is written in the typically scholastic mode favored by the academics of the period. The classical model is Aristotle.

Each of the 95 stones is described and analyzed according to the four physical causes established by Aristotle: material, efficient, formal and final. This academic scheme keeps the work within formal bounds, but the novelty and originality of the book lie in its abundant references to astrology and alchemy, and in its ready acceptance of superstitions and myths that evolved through the Dark Ages. Its intellectual daring, on the

other hand, comes from the Arabian and Jewish influences that provoked controversy on every level of 13th century academia.

Despite the fact that for nearly three centuries, following its publication, the *Book of Minerals* was considered the definitive and seminal work in mineralogy, today few geologists or mineralogists are familiar with it. It ought to be known if only because it comes from a period similar to our own: one foot in the past; the other, somewhere between the present and the future.

Or is that asking too much?

Yzermans, Vincent A., ed. American Participation in the Second Vatican Council. Sheed & Ward, 1967. (262.5 V455a) \$16.50

It is generally conceded that the American delegation to the Vatican Council played a major role in shaping the enlightened resolutions of the council—the Americans were the third largest delegation after Italy and France, and represented the wealthiest Catholic community in the world. The views of the American church that are represented in this volume (the actual texts of 118 addresses) are perhaps enlightened in contrast to the rest of the Church, but they are no more than the cautious expressions of timid men who have been shaped by the American tradition and fail to venture beyond its middle ground.

The remarkable thing about the American "interventions" and the questions before the council in general is that this extraordinary convocation should have considered them at all—ecumenism, religious freedom, and so forth, are issues settled by enlightened men everywhere two centuries ago. That the Church has waited till the 1960's to face these issues reveals, even more than

the recent encyclical, the remoteness of the Church from the laity it seeks to guide.

The "interventions" gathered in this book make curious reading; there is something compelling about their formality, their ponderous caution, their boredom.

Many of the "interventions" were put together by ghost writers, and considering this and the occasion to which they were addressed it is curious how little eloquence or decent prose is found here. Not all of the American "interventions" are included in the volume. The editor explains that many of the Church fathers had lost or misplaced their "interventions", and that some had no record of their remarks and could not remember what they had said.

* * * * *

"Remember us—if at all—not as lost violent souls, but only as the hollow men...In this last of meeting places we grope together and avoid speech gathered on the beach of this tumid river."

T. S. ELIOT - "The Hollow Men"

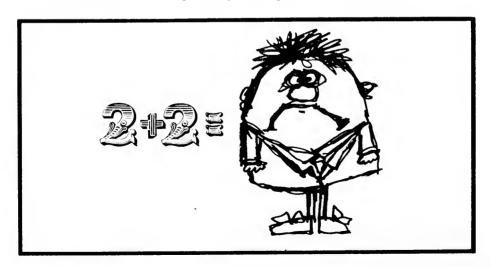
Israel, Fred L.ed. Major Peace Treaties of Modern History. Chelsea House, New York 1967. (*341.2 Is7m) \$110.

Treaties embody the political results of the battlefield. Governments have always been the high-rollers of history, and more than who won and who lost, a treaty tells what the stakes were—who was playing and for what—as well as how things turned out. These four volumes of treaties are entertaining and often highly readable. They begin with the fall of the Hapsburgs and conclude with the Tashkent Declaration. One hundred and three treaties are included.

There are twenty eight maps, and an introduction by Arnold Toynbee.

Smith, Eugene W. Passenger Ships of the World. George H. Dean Co., Boston, 1967. (387.2 Sm55p) \$9.75

Author Eugene Waldo Smith was fortunate in living comparatively near the Peabody Museum-Smith resides in Melrose, Mass., the Museum is in Salem-and the fruit of this proximity, nurtured for 33 years is a monumental reference to the biographies of about 4,000 passenger ships which have gone from here to there with their human cargoes since 1840. entries are easy to read and are written in English rather than the code common to this type of book. In addition to the usual information, interesting events in the life of each ship are noted; to what shipbreaker she was sold; where her bones lie; how many lives were taken when she went down. There are photographs of representative and famous ships, and there are charts and tables presenting a wide range of information about passenger ships and ocean travel.



Perhaps the term is antiquated because nowadays we so rarely have a <u>natural historian</u>, one who brings a talent at science to serve Calliope, uniting with the laboratory both human insight and style. A work of such a nan has come out, exaustive of information yet concise in form, and cast in prose that is a transparent-etched vessel for the interest, proportion, and significance of its contents.

The origins of the Maya and Aztec civilizations—and the fascinating prospects of re-interpreting Ancient History they might require—have been speculated on, appealing alike to the archaeologist and sociologist, the classicist, theologist, and traditionalist (a la Americana), as well as the historian himself. Yet no one until now seems to have researched the attractive question, or, we doubt, had the ability of thought to equal it.

The Tyrian Era—a most urbane and yet profound work—by George Jones, M.R.S.I., has completely documented and synthesized all possible detail, announcing startling conclusions while explaining them most judiciously. Unobtrusively, Prof. Jones acts with the most integrous logic on severe proofs: illuminating myths and false assumptions, and proposing with contradiction that the co-incidental ancient references and the similarities of architecture, art, and science between the two cultures, are indeed accurate.

We are only too glad to be able to notice the work so soon as this, before it has been accorded the particular fame and lasting recognition it will command. Prof. Jones is, in his own certain way, a second Darwin, fulfilling literature, science and history.

Jones, George. An History of Ancient America, anterior to the Time of Columbus, Founded on the Ruins of Antiquity, Proving the Identity of the Aborigines with the People of Israel and

Tyrus; and the Introduction of Christianity into the Western Hemisphere by the Apostle Saint Thomas: the Tyrian Era. Longman, London, 1843. (913.73 J716h)



Prepared by the GENERAL REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

BAY AREA

David Sanches named to San Francisco Board of Education; replaces Adolfo de Urioste.

... Add to Directory of City and County Officers.

Berkeley School Superintendent Dr. Neil V. Sullivan resigned to become Massachusetts Commissioner of Education.

... Delete California School Directory, 1966-67, p 167.

Dr. Kenneth Sanborn Pitzer, President of Rice University in Houston, Texas will become President of Stanford University, December 1, 1968.

... American Universities and Colleges, 9th ed.: Add to p. 240
UNITED STATES Delete p. 1110

Republican Charles E. Goodell was sworn in as the junior Senator from New York succeeding Robert F. Kennedy.

... Information Please Almanac: Add to p. 541; Delete p. 544.
World Almanac 1968: Add to p. 103; Delete p. 105.
Congressional Staff Directory: Add to pp. 49, 99; Delete pp. 154
192, 241, 247, 263 & 279.
Congressional Directory: Add to p. 107; Delete pp. 123, 264, 266

266 and 283.

- H. Rex Lee, appointed to seven year term on the Federal Communications Commission.
- ... U.S. Gov't. Org. Manual: Add to p. 442; Delete p. 75.
 Congressional Staff Directory: Add to p. 418; Delete p. 408.

Shirley M. Hufstedler's nomination to the 9th Circuit of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals was confirmed by the Senate.

... Add to U.S. Gov't Manual, p. 47.
" Congressional Directory, p. 600.

Dr. Grayson Kirk, President Columbia University retired 8/26/68. Andrew W. Cordier, Dean of School of International Affairs, as acting President.

... Add to American Universities and Colleges, 9th ed., p. 752.

John Gordon Mein, U. S. Ambassador to Guatemala deceased.

Statesman's Year Book 1967-68 p. 1103; Almanac of Current World Leaders 4/68, p. 114; World Almanac 1968, p. 107; Information Please 1968, p. 784; Congressional Directory 1/68, p. 754.

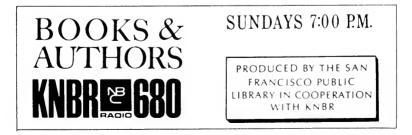
INTERNATIONAL

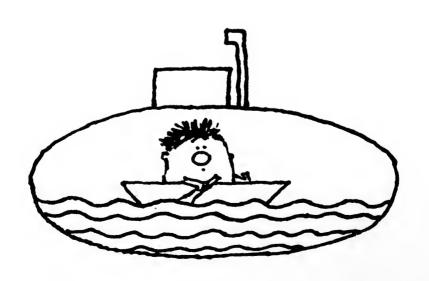
Czechoslovakia: Josef Pavel replaced at Interior Ministry by Jan Pelnar. Deputy Premier Ota Sik, resigned.

... Statesman's Year Book 1967-68, pp. 936-937.

Portugal: Interior Minister Alfredo Rodrigues dos Santos Jr., replaced by Manuel Consalves Rapazote.

... Statesman's Year Book 1967-68, p. 1367.





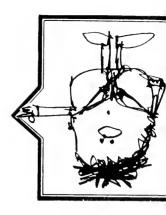
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November-December 1968, Nos. 11 & 12



The distinguished 18th century man of letters, Oracular Genius, once said: "Every tablet worth its salt thrives on expansion, contractions, and recapitulation." So be it.

In planning this issue it occurred to the editor that a good many readers might be pleased with a big, thick, heavy issue for a change; an expanded one, as it were. With this in mind the contributors were urged to give rein to their inclinations. As a consequence, this larger-than-usual SYNERGY. To satisfy, on the other hand, the argument for contraction, it was deemed fit to regard it as the November-December issue, numbers 11-12 (a joint Thanksgiving—Christmas issue).

The underground press is this issue's special feature. This medium is a major vehicle of communication for the hippie and new left communities. Its social and historical value, needless to mention, cannot be easily dismissed. At another time SYNERGY will concern itself with the new right.

The Editor



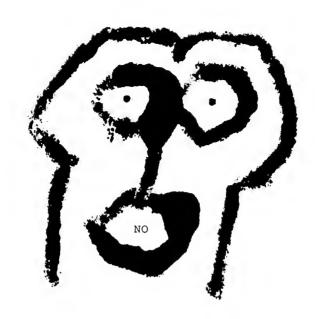
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WHY IS YOUTH SO REVOLTING NOWADAYS?

(SOME SYMPATHETIC, WANDERING REFLECTIONS ON THE NEW LEFT AND UNDERGROUND PRESS BY AN OVER-THIRTY LIBRARIAN)

By Michael J. Spencer

Man is a rebel. He is committed by his biology not to conform, and herein lies the paramount reason for the awful tension he experiences today in relation to Society. Unlike other creatures of earth, man cannot submit, cannot surrender his birthright of protest, for rebellion is one of his essential dimensions. He cannot deny it and remain man. In order to live he must rebel. ... Only with the death of the last man will the revolt that is the essence of his nature also die...

-Dr. Robert M. Lindner, Must You Conform?

A comparatively recent phenomenon, of the past six years or so, has been the emergence of the underground and new left press (I bracket the two together because it is sometimes difficult to tell exactly where one leaves off and the other begins, and because it is sometimes difficult to tell into which category a particular publication should most aptly be placed). When I was in library school a scant ten years ago and less (1958-1960 to be exact) this type of publication had not yet emerged. The closest things to it were the weekly Village Voice and the sporadic, butcher-paper magazine, The Realist. these are still being published, but the Village Voice, considered wild and far out by the students of my day, is now judged to be put out by a bunch of old fuddy-duddys. Underground papers frequently run ads that are billed as "refused by the Village Voice" and John Wilcock (author of some of the five dollar a day travel books and, in my salad days, of a column for the Village Voice) left the Voice to write for the East Village Other (in itself started at least partially because the editors considered the Voice to be too conservative). After some unsatisfactory experiences with the Other, he in turn started his own publication, Other Scenes, which is one of the most interesting underground papers around. A subscriber to Other Scenes not only never knows from what part of the globe the peripatetic editor is likely to mail the next issue, he also never knows what the format of the next issue is likely to take (in addition to the regular issues of the paper I once received a nudist magazine from California and another time an erotic Japanese comic book—unfortunately in Japanese though one picture is, of course, worth a thousand words).

Mr. Spencer is a librarian in the History Department of the San Francisco Public Library.

Paul Krassner, editor of The Realist, is now, along with Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman, one of the leaders of the Yippies. There is one other publication that I can think of from those ancient days of the Beat Generation that was at least similar to the underground press of today. That was an irregular mimeographed publication titled simply newspaper, published in Greenwich Village (where else?) by Jack Green. It believed neither in capitalization nor in punctuation. This actually made for easier reading than might appear since Green did leave spaces between his sentences. As a matter of fact, some sentences might have two spaces between them, some three, some five, some six, and so on, depending on how much separation Green considered appropriate. There are degrees of separation of thought which are more extensive than those dreamed of by our grammarians, which is not too surprising when one stops to realize that the maximum number of such separations that their feeble imaginations apparently can come up with is two (sentences and paragraphs). In point of fact I found Green's paper easier to read than the usual variety, after a very brief period of getting used to the format. Apart from typographical eccentricity, newspaper was distinguished by articles on such varied subjects as Reichian psychology, the hallucinogenic drug peyote (described by Green in a breathless article as "the best thing that ever happened to me") and modern art. Another time he printed a fascinating long essay attacking rationality as being the curse of the modern world and, among other things, the main cause of totalitarianism; this time the article appeared with correct (or at least customary) capitalization and punctuation, since Green was willing to use these when printing an article by someone foolish enough to believe in them. At least a passing reference should be made to that fascinating magazine neurotica; though this was really from an earlier era. These are the closest publications I can think of to the mushrooming phenomenon of the underground and new left press of today.

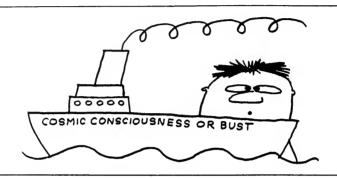
It is not too surprising that the underground and new left papers should be a new phenomenon, since they are really just reflections of a new type of younger generation. The college students of my days, of the McCarthy era, were far from rebellious. Dubbed "the silent generation" by the mass media, they tried to avoid controversy and trouble in college as much as possible, their fondest dream being of the day when they would graduate, find a job, and "sink into the soft arms of the corporate bureaucracy", to quote an economics professor I once had. The closest thing we had to the insurrection at Columbia was a sitdown strike IN FRONT OF (not in) the Administration Building at the University of Chicago, in which I participated, and which was considered so unusual that the Chicago papers all ran editorials on it (most of them seemed to think it was a healthy change from panty raids.) But the University of Chicago was considered to be terribly radical as well as being infested with "queer kids" (hippies?). A former chancellor of the University of Chicago, whose name is best forgotten, once made a speech in which he said that the University had attracted "every goddamn queer kid in the Midwest", whereupon the student newspaper started running stories about the adventures of Aristotle Schwartz, "the last queer kid on campus."

YEHYEHYPHYEH

What of this new phenomenon in journalism, then? First of all there are what are ordinarily thought of as underground papers. In the Bay Area these consist of the <code>San Francisco</code> <code>Express Times</code>, the <code>Berkeley Barb</code>, <code>The Oracle</code> and a few Haight-Ashbury papers of which the less said the better. <code>The Oracle</code> ceased publication for a while but recently resumed (how long it will continue remains to be seen). It was psychedelic journalism par excellence. Though its text was often virtually

unintelligible and usually concerned psychedelic drugs and/or Eastern religion, the art work was quite striking and often beautiful. Perhaps one reason for its temporary demise is the decline in the psychedelic craze generally. Though marijuana smoking continues to be widespread (and in my opinion is likely to increase if anything), consumption of and interest in LSD, STP, psilocybin and the other hallucinogens seems to be on the decline (marijuana cannot properly be considered to be an hallucinogenic drug). There are probably a variety of reasons for this, one being the transitory nature of all fads -especially among the young-since to them one of the major characteristics of a desirable fad is its newness, and once something has been around for a few years, it has lost this characteristic. There also are the sometimes undesirable features of LSD usage-possible chromosomal damage (though the scientific findings, so sensationally played-up by the mass media, were premature and incomplete), "bad trips" and the fact that some people have trips from which they never seem to come down (Dr. Jean Houston, co-author of The Varieties of Psychedelic Experience says this may be due either to a prepsychotic state prior to the ingestion of LSD or to a damaged liver. According to her, the liver, among other things, metabolizes LSD, and a damaged liver may result in LSD remaining in the body indefinitely). Another factor is that the LSD available on the black market is all home-made and often quite impure; in some cases what is sold as LSD is not even LSD, but a combination of belladonna and amphetamines, for instance, which sounds to me like a bad trip to end all bad trips. are currently used widely, in Haight-Ashbury and like communities are the amphetamines, for which it is hard to find many rational defenders. Allen Ginsberg, who is a vociferous defender of marijuana and who claims that he had his first heterosexual experience under LSD, has said that the amphetamines are worse than heroin. In addition to at times leading to physical dependency and paranoid reactions, they can result in a common

cold being fatal sometimes since a heavy user feels no desire for either food or sleep, thus leading to an extreme, if often unnoticed, physical debility. In any event, whatever the reasons, the decline over the past year of interest in psychedelic drugs in the underground press seems quite marked to a regular reader.



The Express Times and the Barb are more representative than The Oracle of the underground press of today. They are also both of a borderline nature, partaking of the characteristics of the new left as well as the underground papers. Both contain a heavy coverage of political developments from what can best be described as a new left viewpoint (the new left press per se will be further discussed below). the editors of the Express Times are Todd Gitlin, formerly a national officer of SDS, and Marvin Garson (who among other things is the husband of Barbara Garson, the author of MacBird, that neo-Shakespearian satire on contemporary American politics). It seems to me that the Express Times is better written, more intelligent, more informative and less hysterically paranoid than the Barb, though that is just a personal opinion. event, the contents of both papers are about 70% political, though one suspects that many of the purchasers of the Barb buy it mainly for its sexy ads. There are many other underground papers. Quite similar to the Barb and the Express Times, for

instance, is the Los Angeles Free Press. Most large cities and many small ones have at least one underground paper (New York City has both the East Village Other and Rat). There is even an underground paper published in East Lansing, Michigan!!!



NO NONONONONONONONONONONONONONO

There are, incidentally, two anthologies from the underground press: J. Hopkins, *The Hippie Papers* (New American Library) and Jesse Kornbluh, *Notes from the New Underground* (Viking, scheduled for November publication).

As for the new left press, probably the outstanding newspaper is The Guardian. A weekly tabloid, published in New York, it commenced publication in the late 1940's as the organ of Henry Wallace's Progressive Party under the title of the National Guardian. Within the past year it changed both its title and the bulk of its staff and is now as close to the official organ of the new left as one can get (though, due to the amorphous nature of the new left and to the fact that it includes such various individuals and groups, it would be impossible to speak of any really official organ). Another leading paper is The Movement, a monthly tabloid started by members and sympathizers of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). The third semi-official paper is New Left Notes, the official publication of SDS. One should also mention the various papers

of the Peace and Freedom Party, The Black Panther (official organ of the Black Panther Party, naturally), and the publications of the other organizations that make up that not-very well defined entity known as the new left (the publications of the Progressive Labor Party (Maoist) and the Socialist Workers Party and its youth section, the Young Socialist Alliance, both Trotskyist groups, for instance.)

In addition to the newspapers there are various magazines. The best known of these is Ramparts. SDS publishes two magazines, Radical America and Caw!, as well as its paper, New Left Notes. (The first of these is political and the latter is political-literary-cultural). There is too, the cultural magazine, Ikon. The first magazines of the new left were Studies on the Left (now defunct) and New University Thought, which ceased publication for a while though it recently started up again. (The bulk of the movement has moved further left than the politics of New University Thought, however). Another magazine that has been outflanked by the new left is The Activist, published at Oberlin College; Mitchell Cohen and Dennis Hale edited an anthology of new left writings that was published by Beacon Press in 1966 under the title of The New Student Left which drew most of its articles from The Activist. A measure of the steady and rapid leftward movement in just a few years is the outlefting, if I may coin a word, of these two periodicals. Other magazines often carry articles by new left authors though one could hardly characterize them as new left publications themselves; four examples that spring to mind are the Village Voice, Liberation, the New York Review of Books and Evergreen. Another periodical that has carried articles by authors sympathetic to the movement and that has had considerable influence over the new left is the independent socialist magazine started in 1949 by Leo Huberman and Paul M. Sweezy, Monthly Review; it runs Monthly Review Press, which was recently aptly described

as the university press of the American left. In addition to these there are again the magazines of such groups as the Progressive Labor Party, the Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance.

How should one define the new left and what are its politics? I wouldn't really attempt to answer this question for a number of reasons. First of all such an answer would vary considerably over time. When the new left began, in the late fifties and early sixties, it could best be described as left-liberal. of its adherents had considerable optimism that American society could be reformed, though they would have agreed that such an undertaking would require some radical changes in the social structure. With such things as the decline of the civil rights movement, the degeneration of the "war" on poverty from a battle to a skirmish (if even that), and the steady escalation of the war in Vietnam, their optimism declined. Each annual convention of SDS, for example, which is probably the single most representative group of the new left, has seen a leftward shift in its politics; at the last convention there was a bitter factional fight over the role within SDS of the Maoist organization, the Progressive Labor Party. Most of the national leadership of SDS attacked PL for being an outside group that was trying to infiltrate and dominate SDS for its own purposes. When they were accused of "red baiting", the SDS leadership indignantly said that they, not PL, were the real communists and defined their own politics as "revolutionary communist." Though one should make some allowances for statements made in the heat of a factional fight, there is considerable truth in this statement and it certainly represents a considerable leftward shift over the years in the politics of this organization. For another, the new left is a broad term that includes such a divergency of organizations and personalities with so many differences in political point of view that one couldn't possibly give any single definition

that would include all of them. And even if these two difficulties did not exist such a subject is too lengthy to go into here; it would be possible to write a whole book on the subject and I am sure a number are being written at this very moment in addition to what has already been published.



My best suggestion to those who are interested in pursuing this subject further would be to read the publications of the new left mentioned above, particularly The Guardian, The Movement, New Left Notes and Ramparts. There are also two anthologies, both unfortunately dated; in addition to the Cohen and Hale anthology cited above there is a similar anthology by Paul Jacobs and Saul Landau, The New Radicals, published by Random House in 1966. Furthermore, there are books by new leftists in various fields; among others one should mention Stokely Carmichael, Eldridge Cleaver, Paul Jacobs, John Gerassi, David Horowitz, Carl Oglesby, Staughton Lynd and Eugene D. Genovese. There are also non-new left authors who have influenced the movement such as C. Wright Mills, Isaac Deutscher, William Appleman Williams, Frantz Fanon, Malcolm X, Che Guevara, Herbert Marcuse and Regis Debray.

Besides the publications the movement has also given birth to at least three so-called "guerilla theater" groups, all of which participated in a recent festival of guerilla theater at San Francisco State College: our own San Francisco Mime Troupe, the Bread and Puppet Theater from New York, and El Teatro

Campesino (associated with the California grape strikers). Other associated cultural phenomena include some poetry, at least a couple of comic books, Zap Comics and Feds 'n Heads, one novel (the recently published book by Sol Yurick, The Baq), the content of much contemporary rock music, and recent styles of dress among the young. (This last is obvious to anybody who work behind the desk in San Francisco Public Library's General Reference Department; in the course of a few days there I spoke to a young woman who, dressed like a Cuban revolutionary and nursing a baby at her bare breast, wanted books by Che Guevara, and a young man who had little pictures of Mao, Che Guevara, Marx Lenin and similar revolutionary figures stuck all over his army field jacket). Revolutionary styles of dress were also much in evidence at the recent festival of querilla theater at San Francisco State College. Or one could just stroll down Telegraph Avenue in Berkeley to observe the same thing: (I am the cause of much hilarity on Telegraph when I walk down the street in my suit, white shirt and tie, with my short hair). This last phenomenon of dress and appearance is, I am sure, both a symbolic rejection of the values of the Establishment and a means that those of a like mind have of identifying each This phenomenon of style of dress includes many more young people than the hippies or the new left, of course.

One should certainly mention, at least in passing, that the new left is an international phenomenon and not at all confined to the United States, as any reader of the newspapers knows Almost every country in the Western world has had sit-ins or some other kind of outbreak in the last few years, the high-point probably being the near revolution in Paris last May and June, and the most recent being the violent conflicts in Mexico City, climaxed by a ten-hour gun battle in the streets between students and police. Nor is it confined to the Western world (Japan can probably be considered part of the Western world

even though it is in the East); for it was the militant students of Prague whose demonstrations led to the fall of Novotny and the rise to power of Dubcek, and the students of Belgrade sat in at the university this spring, hoisting the red flag and renaming the university the Red University of Karl Marx. The students in Warsaw also had a series of running battles in the street with the police not so long ago, and I feel sure that this phenomenon is likely to grow rather than diminish in Russia and Eastern Europe in the future.

There have been revolutionary periods in the past—the year 1848, for instance, saw revolutions or attempted revolutions in most of the countries of Europe-and the youth have always played a leading role in these attempts. But I do not know of any time when a world-wide revolutionary movement like that of today has been composed almost entirely of the youth (though the near-revolution in France this spring was almost successful because the students managed to link up their revolt with the working class, and the recent tragic revolution in Czechoslovakia was at least temporarily successful again because the original discontent spread beyond the ranks of the students). Well, as the song goes, What's it all about, Alfie? What does it all mean? What are the causes? Again, these questions, though quite interesting, are beyond the scope of this article and I'm not sure of the answers anyway.

The mass media have been full of alleged answers to these questions, but since they usually present the same point of view I would like to cite a couple of authorities on the subject who present a somewhat different one. The first is Herbert Marcuse, a 70 year philosophy professor who is sort of a patron saint to the new left (never trust anyone over 69?).

In this situation the opposition of American youth could have a political effect. This opposition is free from ideo-

logy or permeated with a deep distrust of all ideology (including socialist ideology); it is sexual, moral, intellectual and political rebellion all in one. In this sense it is total, directed against the system as a whole: it is disgust at the 'affluent society', it is the vital need to break the rules of a deceitful and bloody game - to stop co-operating any more. If these young people detest the prevailing system of needs and its ever increasing mass of goods, this is because they observe and know how much sacrifice, how much cruelty and stupidity contribute every day to the reproduction of the system. These young people no longer share the repressive need for the blessings and security of domination -in them perhaps a new consciousness is appearing, a new type of person with another instinct for reality, life and happiness; they have a feeling for a freedom that has nothing to do with. and wants nothing to do with, the freedom practiced in senile society. In short, here is the 'determinate negation' of the prevailing system. (Herbert Marcuse, "The Question of Revolution", New Left Review, September-October, 1967, pp. 6-7).

The other is from Ernest Mandel, a brilliant Belgian Marxist theorist and economist, author of a two-volume treatise on Marxian economics which has been adjudged by sources as diverse as Isaac Deutscher and the London Economist as being probably the outstanding recent work on the subject, which is scheduled for publication in English this month by Monthly Review Press. Mandel has had considerable influence on the new left in Western Europe, particularly the Belgian, French and West German movements (his wife is one of the founders of the German SDS). He is less well known in this country, though this is changing; he was the star attraction and was given a standing ovation at the recent Socialist Scholars Conference in New York and was also the main speaker at the international revolutionary student conference at Columbia held under the auspices of SDS. currently on a national tour of the United States (I heard him give three talks in Berkeley a few weeks ago). The following are

excerpts from a talk he gave to an enthusiastic audience of between five and six thousand French students in Paris on May 9, the eve of the "night of the barricades" (De Gaulle has since banned him from France.)

When we hear pseudo-Marxists talking disdainfully about students as 'bourgeois youth' and 'future bourgeois' we see a threefold error. First of all, they fail to understand the university explosion which has made these 'bourgeois youth' a small minority today in the student world (as the children of workers are also still a tiny minority today.) Next, they do not understand that as a result of profound changes in intellectual employment the majority of university graduates will no longer be bosses, or professionals, or even direct





agents of the bosses with strictly supervisory functions, but white-collar employees of the state or industry, and thus part of the great mass of salaried workers. Finally, they do not understand the specific character of the student milieu as a special social stratum, into which students from bourgeois background often assimilate, breaking their ties with their family environment without yet being integrated into the social environment of their profession-to-be. And underlying this three-fold error is their unwillingness to understand, or accept, a fundamental fact—that man's chief productive force will be his creative intellectual power. This intellectual power is only potentially productive today because capitalist society beats it down and stamps it out as pitilessly as it beats down the personality and creative impulse of the manual workers.

There is then at the base of the student revolt a high consciousness of a new dimension which neocapitalism has added to the classical alienation of labor produced by capitalist society, produced by all societies based on buying and selling. We can say that this intellectual labor power is doubly revolutionary and productive today. It is so because it is conscious of the enormous wealth it promises, which could lead us rapidly to a classless society, to abundance. It is so because it is conscious of all the contradictions, injustices, and barbarities of contemporary capitalism, and because the results of its becoming conscious are profoundly revolutionary. (Ernest Mandel, From Revolt Against the Bourgeois University to Revolt Against Capitalist Society, Internatcontinental Press, June 10, 1968, p. 535).

It is quite possible to disagree with many of the tactics of the new left and it is also quite possible to disagree with the precise way in which they formulate many of their objections (Dwight MacDonald, paraphrasing Voltaire, once remarked of Ernest Hemingway in a different context that "I agree completely with what you say but I will defend to my death your right not to put it that way.") I frequently do both of these things myself.

But it is impossible for me not to feel considerable sympathy with the present generation of young drop-outs and activists. We are living in the wealthiest country in the world in a period when, for the first time in human history, man is capable of fulfilling his age-old dream of building a world of plenty and abolishing inhuman, boring, routine labor which has been the lot of much of mankind up to now. Ever since the days of the ancient Greeks human beings have projected into the future this kind of society where man could devote himself to cultivating those aspects of himself that are most truly human. But what do we see? An administration in power that was elected on a specifically anti-war platform prosecuting the very war that it was voted into office on a pledge of preventing; a country that brutally suppressed a popular uprising in the Dominican Republic which would have installed the very kind of government that we are theoretically in favor of supporting in the Alliance for Progress -and a country that repeatedly follows this same policy of backing the most reactionary forces all over the world-all in the guise of "democracy" and "anti-communism"; a society that complacently allows its cities to decay and becomes increasingly polarized into a largely white, affluent or at least relatively well-off majority and a substantial minority of poor, and one that is apparently unable to think of any better response to the unrest and protest flowing from this than massive police repression; a society that poisons itself by polluting its countryside, water, and even the very air it breaths. But I could go on and on. And the Republican Party or the Democratic Party (or needless to say, the American Independent Party) offer no better alternatives. Indeed, a measure of the sickness of our society is the fact that in the present election the American voter is presented with the alternatives of Nixon, Humphrey, or Wallace. When I meet older people who tell me that they can't understand these terrible young people who become alienated from our society and either want to drop out or radically change it, I am forced to the conclusion that I just don't understand the older generation.

Underground and New Left Press

Prepared by Carol Brown and Dan Tatko

BERKELEY BARB. 2042 University Ave., Berkeley 94704. Weekly. .15 Bay Area; .20 elsewhere; \$5 annually.

The most widely known and probably the most commercially successful underground newspaper on the West Coast. Its contents include political articles; miscellaneous columns—some satirical; film reviews; a schedule of activities and events for the week; and, of course, the famous (or infamous) want-ad section, which is probably more responsible for the Barb's success than any other feature. The lay-out of the paper is somewhat slapdash, and the constant invective of the articles eventually exhausts or bores the reader.

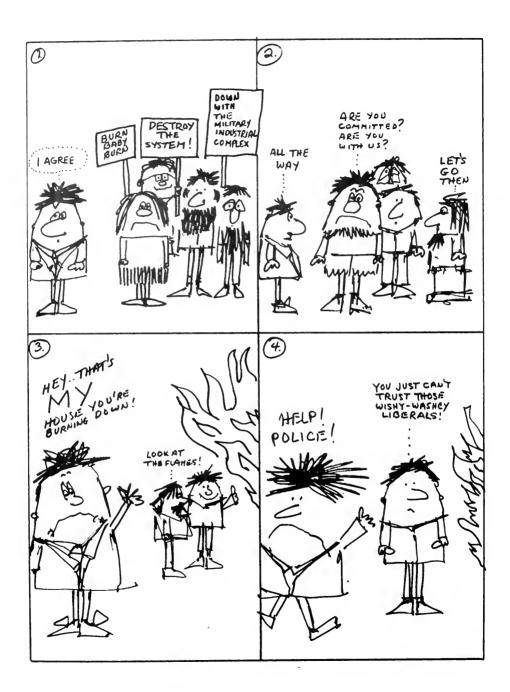
THE BIRD. Atlanta Cooperative News Project. P. O. Box 7946, Station C, Atlanta 30309. Bi-Weekly. .15 in Atlanta; .20 elsewhere; \$5 annually.

Emphasizes political and social problems in Georgia, particularly police harrassment of both black and hippie in Atlanta. Coverage of national and international affairs is of average quality. Includes book, movie and music reviews. The writing is fair; the lay-out, mediocre.

THE BLACK PANTHER. P. O. Box 8641, Emeryville Branch, Oakland 94608. Bi-Weekly. .25; \$5.50 annually.

Official paper of the Black Panther Party. Concerns itself with political ideology and issues, along with coverage of local Black Panther activities. Features a poetry page and many cartoons, all political.

THE BOND. Room 633, 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10010. Weekly (?). .10; \$3 for 6 months.



THE BOND Contd.

Underground newspaper for servicemen. Contains articles on "unionizing the Army" and reports various incidents at Army installations. A large part of this 4-page paper consists of the "Letters to the Editor" section.

CHALLENGE. 1 Union Square West, Room 617, New York 10003. .10; \$2 annually.

Published in English and Spanish by the Progressive Labor Party. The articles reflect the paper's orientation toward the militant worker, concentrating on strikes, trade unions, and the like, with some articles devoted to such subjects as the SDS, The Black Panthers, and police brutality.

CONNECTIONS. 22 N. Henry St., Madison 53703. .15 in Wisconsin; .20 elsewhere; \$4.50 annually.

The one issue examined was published shortly after the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Along with a eulogy of Dr. King the paper includes articles, interviews, and commentary on the radical movement in America, with particular emphasis on the failure of the civil rights movement and the subsequent development of the Black Power movement.

COUNTERPOINT. P. O. Box 396, Stevens Point, Wis. 54481. Monthly. .15; \$3 annually.

Features writing of a more scholarly nature than that in most underground publications. Many of the articles are reprints from other publications. Background and qualifications of each author are given. In addition, publishes original poems and brief

COUNTERPOINT Contd.

reviews of current films. The illustrations are first-rate and are spaced effectively.

<u>DALLAS NOTES</u>. P. O. Box 7140, Dallas 75209. Bi-Weekly. .20 in Dallas; .30 elsewhere; \$4 annually.

A rather conventional underground paper, reprinting many articles from other underground papers. Nothing exceptional in either its format or writing. Its coverage of Texas politics and social conditions is generally treated too briefly. Nevertheless it should interest those concerned with the Texas underground. (Ironically, the administration of Southern Methodist University has prohibited its sale on the campus.)

THE EAST VILLAGE OTHER. 105 Second Ave., New York 10003. Week-ly. .25; \$6 annually.

The paper is the East Coast counterpart of the <u>Berkeley Barb</u>. In many of its features it is identical to the <u>Barb</u>; e.g., the satirical comic strips. The want-ads, etc. Generally speaking, the format is more attractive than that of the <u>Barb</u>. More attention is paid to lay-out and to logical organization of the writing.

THE FIFTH ESTATE. 1107 W. Warren, Detroit 48201. Bi-Weekly. .15; \$3 annually.

A member of both the Liberation News Service and the Underground Press Syndicate, the paper relies heavily on each to fill its pages. Its own articles are conventionally "radical", rhetorical and undistinguished. Hardly any in-depth coverage. Though

THE FIFTH ESTATE Contd.

politically oriented, it also features regular columns on film and music. One has the impression the "new left" in Detroit is quite ordinary.

FREE PRESS. 148 Columbia St., Cambridge 02139. Bi-Weekly. .15; \$4.50 for 26 issues.

The <u>Free Press</u> is unusual among underground papers in its use of the photographic essay. There is very little written material; what there is, is generally used to embellish the photography rather than the other way around.

GEORGIA STRAIGHT. 217 Carroll St., Vancouver 4, B. C. Bi-Weekly. .15 in Vancouver; .20 elsewhere; \$3 for 20 issues; \$7 for 52 issues.

Judging from this paper the Canadian underground is less radical and zany than its American counterparts. This relatively cool reportage should appeal to Americans over thirty. What strikes one in particular is its off-the-cuff and understated humor (a welcome relief after reading its hysterical American models). Like so many other underground papers originating from cities with small hippie communities, it relies heavily on the underground syndicates. The coverage is well rounded; not just politically oriented. The writing is good but the format is not uncommon.

THE GUARDIAN. 197 E. 4th St. New York 10009. Weekly. .25; \$10 annually.

The Guardian, which calls itself an "independent radical news-weekly", has a wider coverage of world political events than

THE GUARDIAN Contd.

any of the other papers on this list. In general the articles are well-written. The Guardian also features poetry, a column on entertainment, and reviews of current films and books.

THE HAIGHT-ASHBURY TRIBUNE. 1778 Haight St., San Francisco 94117. Monthly. .25; \$10 annually.

More of a vehicle for psychedelic art forms than a newspaper. Features fiction of a fantastic nature imitative of Tolkien's writing; essays on such subjects as diet and its influence on our lives; poetry and illustrations—some in color. The only "newspaper" items are the want-ads and the satirical comic strips. This paper is generally of poor quality, both in layout and in the writing itself.



HELIX. 3128 Harvard Ave., Seattle 98122. Weekly. .20; \$7.50 annually.

In style and viewpoint almost a literal copy of the <u>Berkeley</u>
<u>Barb</u>. Surprisingly, its classified section is quite short
and bears no resemblance to the <u>Barb's</u>. Nor is its coverage
as extensive, probably since Seattle is less volatile than the
Bay Area. Reports outrages and has a special affection for the
comic strip format.

II. 22 Betterton St., London W. C. 2. Bi-Weekly. UK 1'6. Annual subscription price is not given.

IT Contd.

An underground paper from England. The articles are generally interesting and fairly well-written, but there is nothing in this publication that marks it as peculiarly British except for a certain conservatism in the use of language (i.e., less invective, fewer expletives). The main orientation is toward the hippy way of life—the psychedelic experience and individual freedom of expression, rather than toward the new left.

LOS ANGELES FREE PRESS. 7813 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles 90036. Weekly. .15 in Los Angeles; .25 elsewhere; \$5 annually.

Comparable to the Berkeley Barb in the "new left" orientation of its political articles. Features an exceptionally comprehensive coverage of L. A. theater and cinema, both underground and commercial, as well as articles on various performers. Many large commercial ads. Lay-out and use of type faces is superior to the Barb. (In two parts.)

THE MOVEMENT. 449 14th St., San Francisco 94103. Monthly. .20; \$2 annually.

This newspaper calls itself "an organ of groups of the Northamerican \sqrt{sic} new left". Every article in it is politically oriented; even the new records made by various rock groups are judged according to their political content.

NATIONAL UNDERGROUND REVIEW. 10 Morton St., New York 10014. Monthly. .35; \$3 annually.

A collection of essays, stories and articles written by people from different parts of the U. S. This is a periodical rather than a newspaper. There is no reporting. Most of the writing is interesting and the physical organization shows care and an eye for detail.

NEW LEFT NOTES. Room 206, 1608 West Madison St., Chicago 60612. Weekly. \$1 annually for SDS members, \$10 for non-members.

This is the official organ of the Students for a Democratic Society Concerned strictly with political issues, it ranks high among the new left papers, competing favorably with The Guardian and The Movement. The style of writing is good; the content, naturally, doctrinaire; the layout, excellent.

NEW PATRIOT. 308 Stewart Ave. Ithaca, N. Y. 14850. Weekly (biweekly during the summer). .10; \$4 annually.

The <u>New Patriot</u>, which calls itself "an independent newsweekly of the movement," carries only articles about political events. In general the writing is of poorer quality than in most underground newspapers and the lay-out careless.

NEW YORK FREE PRESS. 200 West 72nd St. on Verdi Sq., New York 10023. Weekly. .15; elsewhere .25; \$5 annually.

Features reportage of political events, both local and international. The <u>New York Free Press</u> also has philosophical articles on various political issues. Reviews of plays, films and music are generally politically oriented. The writing is generally good and the layout unfussy, which makes this paper easier to read than many others of this kind.

OPEN CITY. 4369 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles 90029. Weekly. .15; .25 elsewhere; \$5 annually.

An attractively laid out and fairly well written paper. Its coverage is broader than most underground papers, including some political reporting, hippie news, movie and music reviews,

OPEN CITY Contd.

articles on experimental education and a sports column.

THE ORACLE. Box 481, Corte Madera 94925. Monthly. .25; .35 by mail; \$4.20 annually.

The most striking feature of this publication are the illustrations including psychedelic drawings and photographs with imaginative use of color. The rest of the newspaper is made up of essays on philosophy and religion with an Eastern orientation, and translations of various sacred poems of the Eastern religions.



A considerable leftward shift over the years...

OTHER SCENES. John Wilcock, ed. Box 8, Village P. O., New York 10014. Frequency varies. \$6 annually.

Other Scenes is virtually a one-man publication and is often mailed to the subscriber "from wherever he (the editor) happens to be." The subscriber is sometimes sent copies of other "avantgarde publications" along with his copy of Other Scenes. For instance, one issue was mailed from Tokyo along with an issue of "The Shinjuku Sutra", an underground newspaper from Japan. Articles in the Tokyo issue of Other Scenes were concerned solely with the aspects of life in Japan.

PEACE AND FREEDOM NEWS. 2214 Grove St., Berkeley 94704. Semi-Monthly. .15; \$3 annually.

Published by the Peace and Freedom Movement of Alameda County, the 4-page paper prints only political news and opinions.

PENINSULA OBSERVER. 180 University Ave., Palo Alto 94301. Bi-Weekly. .15; \$3 annually.

The Peninsula Observer, nearly 30 pages in length, is a more ambitious publication than many of the others on this list. It features articles on a variety of subjects such as the activities of the Mid-peninsula Free University, politics and government in Palo Alto, the policies of Stanford University administration, and so forth.

PROBE. P. O. Box 12629, U. C. S. B., Santa Barbara 93107. Bi-Weekly. \$5 for 24 issues.

Put out by U. C. students, this paper is superb in its treatment of the poor, particularly Mexican-Americans and blacks in Santa Barbara. The staff writes perceptively on national issues also, relying little on underground syndicated articles. Good layout, cartoons and photos.

RAT. 201 East 4th St., New York 10009. Bi-Weekly. .25; \$5 annually.

Features articles on a variety of subjects, including political events outside the U. S. Generally the writing is good, but the lay-out is such that finding the continuation of an article is sometimes difficult. Interesting reviews of films and local plays. The "Rock" section offers current information on who's playing where and also longer articles about individual groups.

SAN FRANCISCO EXPRESS TIMES. 15 Lafayette St., San Francisco 94103. Weekly. .15; out of state .25; \$6 annually.

Not solely preoccupied with the political scene. One non-political feature is particularly good: "Eat and Enjoy", a

SAN FRANCISCO EXPRESS TIMES Contd.

combination of recipes and shopper's guide with price comparisons and store specialties noted. The political articles are generally more articulate and more "cool" than articles in, for instance, the <u>Berkeley Barb</u>. The lay-out of the paper is obviously planned with care, as is the imaginative use of various type-faces throughout.

THE SEED. 837 N. Lasalle St., Chicago 60610. Bi-Weekly. Price not given.

Printed in several different colors, this paper is more of a series of psychedelic posters than anything else. The art work takes precedence over the writing, which is casual and is sometimes even obliterated by the pictures, which have been superimposed on the words.

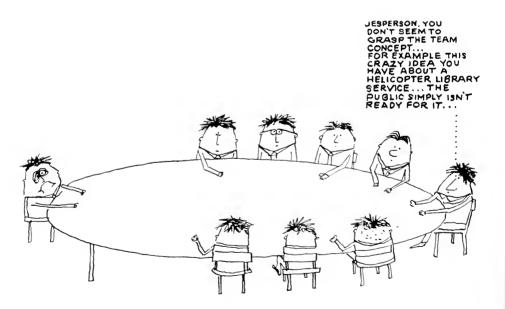
SPOKANE NATURAL. P. O. Box 1276, Spokane 98210. Bi-Weekly. .25; \$5 annually.

Most of the articles are about local events, except for some material from the Underground Press Syndicate. The lay-out is interesting and the paper features some unusual and original illustrations.

WASHINGTON FREE PRESS. 3 Thomas Circle, Washington, D. C. 20005. Bi-Weekly. .20 in Wash.; .25 elsewhere, \$5 for 2 years.

Rather loosely organized collection of articles, essays, and reporting. There is more emphasis on federal government activities than in other underground papers. Features a "Childrens Page" with poetry and illustrations.

This bibliography covers only a small number of underground papers (currently there are more than 200 such publications, U. S. and foreign). However, we believe we have included all the major papers as well as a fair representation of the different types of underground and new left newspapers. For those interested in a more complete list, we suggest purchasing the UNDERGROUND PRESS DIRECTORY (\$1.00) from Counterpoint, Box 396, Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481.



SOMEDONY ASKED US

Patron has a set of dominoes purchased in China that has a nine-nine combination instead of the customary six-six combination. She would like instructions on how to play the game. — Rules for games with nine-nine combination were not included in dominoes books, so we called an authority on dominoes and author of books on the subject, Mr. Dominic Armanino, who resides in San Francisco. He was not familiar with games using the nine-nine combination but suggested we write to the Halsam Products Co., manufacturers of dominoes and other games. They forwarded us a copy of the rules which they included with their double nine sets.

Information on the making of steam beer. — Material available at SFPL did not give directions on how to make steam beer. One of BARC's staff is a neighbor of Fritz Maytag, the owner of a steam beer brewery in San Francisco. He sent us information from One Hundred Years of Brewing, a supplement to The Western Brewer, H. S. Rich & Co., 1903.

A patron would like to know the meanings of the words "Hasselback" and "Rissolwes" which she found in a Scandinavian cook book. The first word refers to a potato dish. — The Swedish Consulate identified the word "Hasselback" as a proper name. There is a restaurant in Stockholm called Hasselbacken Restaurant; the dish probably received its name from the restaurant. The second word was not found, but the German word "Rissolen" refers to ground or chopped mixtures dipped in bread crumbs and fried. (Waldo, Myra. International Encyclopedia of Cooking.)

What is the technique used for making artificial flowers from fresh bread? — After calling various craft shops in San Francisco, we learned that the International Market Place on Market Street had a booklet specifically on the subject. We purchased this paperback, Bread Dough Artistry, for our vertical file.

Patron wants to know the meaning of the word "Merbisc" and something about the area. He received a promise of a free trip to this area, located near California City. — "MERBISC" is a recreational center in California City and stands for "Most Extraordinary Recreational Bargain in Southern California." California City Realty Co., in the Fox Plaza provided us with the information concerning this area.

Who is the author of the Michael Shayne detective stories? — Davis Dresser — Brett Halliday is his pseudonym — is the author of these stories. (Gribbin, Lenore S. Who's Whodunit; a list of 3218 detective story writers and their 1100 pseudonyms. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Library, 1968.)

What is the latest figure designated by Congress as the ceiling on the national debt? — According to Public Law 90-39 (HR 10867), the permanent debt limit was raised to \$365 billion from the existing \$285 billion. This law increased the permanent limit to \$358 billion, effective with fiscal 1968. It also provided an additional \$7 billion temporary raise (to \$365 billion) for subsequent fiscal years. This information was

verified with Congressman Mailliard's office as still in effect. (Congressional Quarterly Almanac, 1967, p. 84.)

Listing of colleges in the U. S. that have a nuclear reactor. (Information compiled from *Directory of Nuclear Reactors*, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, 1966.)

The Unanswered Question

Patron is interested in identifying a medicine known as NIPASAN. Label reads: "A natural medicine compounded from mother earth... Has been known locally for nearly half a century as a specific for acne, eczema, rheumatism, and chronic ulcers. Nature's blood purifier." Directions for taking follow. "Nipasan Spring in Trinity County, California, U. S. A. by California Medicinal Springs Co. Deer Lick Springs, California. Offices in San Francisco and New York." Patron believes the label he has was printed circa 1906. Any information on the medicine and/or company would be appreciated; for example, the chemical nature of the compound, when it was first produced and the names of the chemists responsible for its development, and if or when the company folded. A photocopy of the original label is on file in the Sonoma County Library.

Both Somebody Asked Us and The Unanswered Question are prepared by Linda Ramey and Peggy Barber.



FREE PUBLIC CONCERTS and THINGS



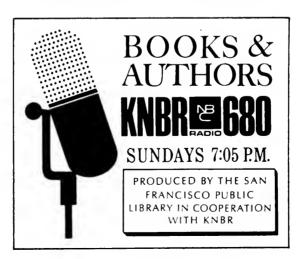
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SUNDAY AFTERNOON
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It's Happening NOW! Magazine. Monthly. October, 1968; Vol. I, No. I. Switchboard, 1830 Fell Street, San Francisco, California 94117. \$3.00 a year.

For SYNERGY readers Switchboard needs no introduction. The first issue of its monthly magazine lives up to Switchboard's dream:

"The most precious resource of mankind is a man working for something he believes in." Thus, every article is about something meaningful going on among people involved with one another. Margot Hagaman writes about the legal rights of minors and a new project called "Juvenile Defense and Assistance." In addition, you will learn about a new sitar school in the Bay Area; about San Francisco's famed "Shire School", an experiment in education; a workshop for actors given by the Committee Theater; a skills center in the Mission District that failed to open because a lease

was denied it; a Richmond would-be coffee house that needs a home; the Black Free Clinic at 689 McAllister; how Switchboard's Conversation Centers are working out; and a listing of helpful organizations in the Bay Area. The magazine is nicely laid out and the photography is outstanding.

Daily Reference Directory. 1969 ed. Pet Shop Management. P. O. Box 109, Fond du Lac, Wis. 54935. Subscription to magazine is \$9.00 a year; the directory, published annually as the September issue of Pet Shop Management, sells separately for \$35.00.

This directory, the most complete of its kind currently available, is an invaluable source of information on the pet industry. Here are but a few of its major features: a comprehensive source for pet supplies; (2) of associations in the pet industry; (3) nearly 700 "in print" books on pets, including a recommended book list; (4) a list of facts of an unusual nature such as the total number of dogs in the U.S., the number of households with both a dog and a cat, how many mice were sold in a year, and such hard to find information as the number of pet monkeys owned by members of the Simian Society of America and the number in Fond du Lac, Wis-(5) state requirements for traveling pets; consin: trade or brand names; (7) profit and markup data and other material on running a pet shop.

The lake is a mirror that holds in place the clear sky, the rock with moss, the great boulder, and you. But too soon you walk away complaining of the air and waving at imaginary mosquitoes.

Hiroshi Kashiwagi - "Mirror Lake"

Giragosian, Newman H. Marketing Guide for the U. S. Synthetic Organic Chemicals Industry. Technomic Pub. Co., Stamford, Conn. \$16.00 paper. (*661 G441m)

The data in this publication—compiled from hundreds of interviews with marketing executives of companies manufacturing pigments, dyes, medicines, flavors and perfumes, plastics and resins, rubber chemicals and surface active agents among others—provides a detailed analysis of chemical markets. Newman Giragosian is Director of Marketing Research for General Aniline and Film Corporation and has edited Chemical Marketing Research, a collection of papers sponsored by the Chemical Marketing Association.





Society of Magazine Writers, Inc. Membership Directory. 1968 ed. Soc. of Magazine Writers, Inc., Overseas Press Club, Room 92, 54 West 40th Street, New York 10018. \$12.00 paper. (29.6 Sol3M)

Qualifications for membership in the Society are quite exacting. It is required, for example, "that an applicant is writing professionally for major magazines; or that he have had published during that period a significant book of non-fiction." More than 200 members are listed, including home address, professional background, books published, magazines contributed to, and specialties. The directory concludes with a code of ethics and good practices.

Evans, Sir Benjamin Ifor. A Short History of English Literature. 2nd rev. library ed. Macgibbon & Kee, London, 1964. \$5.00 (820.9 Ev15s:2r)

It would appear that Sir Ifor has taken on the same task which Lytton Strachey accomplished in Landmarks of French Literature, only applying it to the English. book has a limited purpose, which is achieved with more grace and satisfaction than one would expect of even so modest an undertaking. Rather than approaching literary history like the usual chronicler who labors to correlate dates and trends, the author has taken an aspect at a time and related it to the contempoary reader. The four subjects-poetry, drama, prose, and the novel-are each developed chronologically and elucidated with swift. sensible comment. Sir Ifor avoids, indeed dismisses, the usual survey cliches, pointing out the variety of each period (and each author), as well as its historic continuity. The problem comes not with style or thought, but with the fact that this unpretentious purpose is stretched over some thousand years. This requires of the author mere touches in the direction of any particular subject. He relates perceptively point to point and to the present, yet leaves the reader wishing such enviable talent were devoted more fully to fewer subjects. A Short History, then, remains an excellent introduction for, say, lowerdivision students, and sound reference thereafter, but restrained by its purpose after all.

[&]quot;We shall destroy because we are a force," observed Arkady...

"Yes, a force is not to be called to account"...

[&]quot;Allow me, though, began Nikolai Petrovitch. You deny everything; or, speaking more precisely, you destroy everything. But one must construct too, you know."

[&]quot;That's not our business now. The ground wants clearing first."

Coston, Henry, ed. Dictionnaire de la politique française. Coston, Paris, 1967. \$19.80 (*320.944 C824d)

The genius of the British Constitution is that it has never been explained, let alone written down. The whole thing is merely "understood", and everyone is expected to play fair. The Americans went so far as to write theirs, but it seems to have been suppressed by the administration as "unfit for patriots." The French, however, have always written out their constitutions with a detailed scrupulousness that has given employment to hundreds of printers and grammarians. Of course, this meant the fall of a government every other day, and nothing short of a full revolution for each minor change. But this too gives employment to countless masons and gendarmes. Also, it requires any number of texts and tracts, so that each party (each Frenchman) can explain what the current government is and should be.

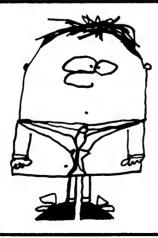
A recent example is the *Dictionnaire de la politique* francaise, published under the direction of M. Henry Coston. This volume appears exhaustive, but the introduction makes clear that it is only a summation of important parties, institutions, and ideas. Indeed, the editors go so far as to apologize for the brevity of their encyclopedia; and they invite the reader to mention any subjects that may have been left out.

The French perhaps have already picked up their pens, but Americans will no doubt be more than satisfied with the coverage provided of both the extent and minutiae of Gallic politics. Entries are arranged alphabetically, including leading or influential figures, newspapers, events, documents, and terms. The *Dictionnaire* shares a fair amount of the virtues of French prose: clarity and concision; it goes one further in being unbiased.

California. Department of Education. School Libraries in California. Prepared by Marvin Howell, Coordinator, School Library Research Project, 1968.

A valuable source of information on the current state of school libraries in California, this publication contains statistical information on personnel, budget, audiovisual equipment, and number of students served. Statistics are arranged by county, town, and level of school. Sections of the California Education Code pertinent to school libraries are included, as well as a general discussion and projection of the development of school library service in California. Both school librarians and public librarians will be interested in the section on cooperation between school libraries and public libraries.

Annotations by Carol Brown, John Fetros, John Geil, Elinor Martin and Dan Tatko.



I asked a man on the street how I could get to 43rd and Taraval, and he told me to ask at the San Francisco Public Library because they knew everything. I asked him how one got to the San Francisco Public Library and he said that he did not know. So I still am wondering how I can get to 43rd and Taraval, or for that matter, how I can get to the San Francisco Public Library.



Prepared by General Reference Department

BAY AREA

Thomas D. Hardcastle resigned effective 12/30/68 as Marin County representative Golden Gate Bridge Board of Directors.

Decision Makers in S. F. Bay Area. 1967 ed., p. 4

CALIFORNIA

Donald D. Blewett, appointed by Governor Reagan to State Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board. Succeeds James M. Shumway.

California Roster, p. 30

Lucin Vandergrift named acting director of State Department of Human Resources.

Add to California Roster, p. 23

Richard E. Lyng, deputy director of Agriculture succeeds Earl Cake as Director of Agriculture.

California Roster, p. 24

Earl Cake becomes Secretary of Agriculture and Services.

Add, California Roster, pp. 23 & 24

Kenneth F. Hall, assistant secretary for Agriculture and Services.

Add, California Roster, p. 24

J. Bryan Sullivan, Jr. commissioner of State Economic Development Agency. Appointed as Director of Department of Commerce.

CALIFORNIA Contd.

Delete, California Roster, p. 30 Add, California Roster, p. 27

Add to Governor's Cabinet, Casper Weinberger, Finance Director; William P. Clark, Executive Secretary; W. N. Adams, Cabinet Secretary.

California Roster, p. 23

General Manager, Eugene Lemmons, California Exposition and Fair Corporation, resigned. Succeeded by Thomas Baird. Baird former member of Department of Agriculture, Division of Fairs and Expositions.

California Roster, p. 32; p. 24, delete.

Paula Adams Tennent, appointed to California Youth Authority, succeeds Mrs. Lee Stubbs Penland of Redwood City.

California Roster, p. 63

Lyn Nofsiger, Director of Communications for Governor Reagan resigned.

California Roster, p. 19

UNITED STATES

Robert H. Fleming, deputy White House Secretary has moved to U. S. Information Agency as assistant director. W. Thomas Johnson of Machen, Georgia succeeds Fleming.

UNITED STATES Contd.

Congressional Directory, p. 417, delete Fleming, add Johnson.

Congressional Directory, p. 642, add Fleming, delete Cannon.

Congressional Staff Directory, pp. 387 & 431.

U. S. Government Organizational Manual, pp. 54 & 553.

Lucius D. Battle, resigning 10/1/68 as Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs. Will be replaced by Parker T. Hart, now ambassador to Turkey.

Congressional Directory pp. 427 & 757 — delete Hart. Congressional Staff Directory p. 407.

U. S. Government Organizational Manual p. 74.

Delete Parker T. Hart from:

Almanac of Current World Leaders 4/68, p. 115. World Almanac, p. 108. Information Please Almanac, p. 785.

information flease Aimanae, p. 705

Statesman's Year Book p. 1511.

Angier Biddle Duke, State Department Chief of Protocol named Ambassador to Denmark. Replaces Katherine Elkus White.

Congressional Staff Directory, p. 407.

Congressional Directory, p. 422.

U. S. Gov't. Org. Manual, p. 71.

Congressional Directory, p. 753.

Almanac of Current World Leaders 4/68, p. 113.

World Almanac, p. 107.

UNITED STATES Contd.

Information Please Almanac, p. 784. Statesman's Yearbook, p. 956.

Tyler Abell appointed Chief of Protocol. Replaces Angier Biddle Duke.

U. S. Gov't. Org. Manual, p. 71. Congressional Directory, p. 422. Congressional Staff Directory, p. 407. World Almanac, p. 97.

Endicott Peabody, resigned as assistant director of the Office of Emergency Planning.

U. S. Gov't Org. Manual, p. 65.
Congressional Directory, p. 420.
Congressional Staff Directory, p. 389.

Francesco Costagliola named by President Johnson to Atomic Energy Commission.

Congressional Staff Directory, pp. 149 & 414. Congressional Directory, p. 587. U. S. Gov't Org. Manual, p. 421.

Ambassador Eugenie Anderson resigned as U. S. representative to U. N. Trusteeship Council.

U. S. Gov't. Org. Manual, pp. 71 & 77.

UNITED STATES Contd.

Congressional Directory, p. 429.

World Almanac, p. 548.

Information Please Almanac, p. 765.

George W. Ball, U. S. Ambassador to U. N. resigned. James Russell Wiggins will succeed him.

Almanac of Current World Leaders, 4/68, p. 91.

World Almanac, p. 548.

Information Please, p. 765.

Congressional Directory, pp. 758 & 429.

Congressional Staff Directory, p. 408.

U. S. Gov't. Org. Man. p. 77.

Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine 1968, awarded to Robert W. Holley, H. Gobind Khorana and Marshall W. Nirenberg, USA.

World Almanac, p. 165.

Information Please, p. 504.

Senator Richard Russell dropping Chairmanship of the Armed Services Committee to succeed Senator Carl Hayden as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Senator John Stennis will succeed Russell.

Congressional Staff Directory, p. 110, delete Hayden, p. 113.

Congressional Directory, pp. 88 & 250.

INTERNATIONAL

Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek of Czechoslovakia resigned.

INTERNATIONAL Contd.

Premier Oldreich Cernik appointed as acting Foreign Minister.

Statesman's Year Book, p. 937.

Ambassador A. A. S. Stark of Britain appointed to newly created U. N. post: Undersecretary General for Administration and Management.

Add, Almanac of Current World Leaders 4/68, p. 106.

New President of U. N. General Assembly is Emilio Ardnales Catulan, Foreign Minister of Guatamala — 23rd session.

Information Please Almanac, p. 759.

World Almanac, p. 545.

Information Please, p. 765.

Marcello Caetano, succeeds Antonio De Olivera Salazar as new Prime Minister of Portugal.

Almanac of Current World Leaders, 4/68, p. 69.

Statesman's Year Book, p. 1367.

World Almanac, p. 553.

Information Please Almanac, p. 236.

Premier Daniel Johnson of Quebec, deceased.

Statesman's Year Book, p. 230.

INTERNATIONAL Contd.

President Fernando Belaunde Terry, Peru, overthrown by military junta.

World Almanac, p. 553.

Information Please Almanac, p. 232.

Statesman's Year Book, p. 1334.

Almanac of Current World Leaders, 1/68, p. 68.

Equatorial Guinea independent from Spain, Francisco Macias Nguemo, President.

Information Please, p. 101, delete p. 248.

World Almanac, p. 488, delete p. 525.

Statesman's Year Book, p. 1438.

Almanac of Current World Leaders 4/68, p. 29.

INTERNATIONAL Contd.

Nobel Prize in Literature awarded to Yasunari Kawabata, Japan.

World Almanac, p. 165.

Information Please, p. 504.

President Arnulfo Arias, Panama, ousted by military junta headed by Colonel Jose Pinilla and Colonel Boliviar Urrutia.

World Almanac, p. 519.

Statesman's Year Book, p. 1312.

Information Please, p. 230.

Almanac of Current World Leaders, 4/68, p. 65.

INTERNATIONAL Contd.

Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Rene Cassin, French jurist.

World Almanac, p. 165.

Information Please Almanac, p. 504.

Now, Mr. Jackson, we certainly appreciate your interest in working for the library, but can you explain this gap from 1948 to 1968 in your employment record? We'll have to have something more Well... specific than the simple statement that you blew your mind...

BAGKTALK

...from the SYNERGY mail bag.

Dear Mr. Tatko:

Many, many thanks for sending me those excellent issues of SYNERGY. It is a sprightly, rather audacious publication and may well introduce a disturbing note of creativity in the already advanced arteriosclerotic condition of organized librarianship.

I especially liked the features of typical answered and un-answered reference questions and the Up-dated listings. You have a sure touch with things that reference librarians like.

Of course you know what happens with people who start revolutions. They are looked at at library conventions but never spoken to. Nevertheless I am on your side.

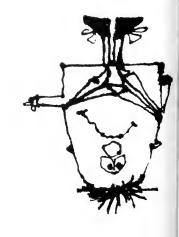
David Kuhner Chief Science Librarian The Crerar Library Chicago

Dear Sir:

Once again I write to have my name removed from your mailing list. Surely, by now, you must be aware that your publication, SYNERGY, is flagrantly offensive to anyone with a modicum of taste and reserve. I daren't call it anything but an irresponsible sheet, advocating the breakdown of all legitimate authority, leftish in point of view (that is, when the view can be discerned), and a threat to the ultimate foundations of librarianship. What in Heaven's name is happening to our profession and to our society when utter gutter material passes for a library publication? Let us pray librarians shall return to reading the ALA Bulletin instead of the Berkeley Barb, which you eminently emulate.

Thank you for your time, and believe me.

Myrkin P. Wimple Director of Specialized Studies Institute of Library Specialists Los Angeles





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SYNERGY January 1969, No. 13





20 years old, is a junior majoring in English literature. Miss Gilbert old. Mr. Hamilton works works in the General Reference Department.



Charles Ray Hamilton is a senior majoring in music and is 21 years in the Periodicals Department.



William Redman is 22 and a senior majoring in sociolocy and anthropol ogy. Mr. Redman works in the History Departme;

All three writers are native San Franciscans.

The cover photograph is by Ester Asturias, who is in the Art Department at San Francisco State College.



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SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE-Fall 1968

Forward

The articles which follow the Introduction were written by three San Francisco State College students who are on the staff of San Francisco Public Library.

These essays convey their own personal views and feelings on the current state of affairs at State College. From among all the students (strikers and non-strikers) with whom I spoke, these three students alone came forward with articles. They wrote them on their own time, for which neither I nor the library can compensate them. All that I can do is to express my thanks to them for the time and thought that went into the writing of the articles.

It is my belief that these articles will fill an unfortunate void: how the student who works in a public library sees his education, particularly when his school is in the throes of a strike and in a state of police occupation. Furthermore, BARC project director, Dick Coenenberg, has pointed out another aspect: "I believe it is both appropriate and necessary that librarians understand the views of their co-workers, especially when they are involved in a crisis as these students are. Too often, in our efforts to make libraries relevant to the needs of the community, we overlook the obvious contributions our fellow workers who are not librarians can make."

In conclusion, I wish to thank Anne Kincaid of the Excelsior Branch, who suggested to me the original idea for this issue. At the end of the articles you will find a bibliography, entitled "Campus Crisis", which was prepared by Melinda Schroeder of the Bay Area Reference Center. Miss Schroeder has updated and supplemented a bibliography compiled originally by San Francisco State College Library.

The Editor

INTRODUCTION

In some respects the current strike at San Francisco State College is unique, though it bears resemblance to other campus demonstrations, notably the strike at Columbia University last spring. Grayson Kirk's administration "evolved a domino theory: if Columbia fell, the hordes would soon be snuffing out academic lights across the country" (New York Times Book Review, 12/15/68, p.6); San Francisco State College's interim president, S. I. Hayakawa, is seen by his supporters "as a man set out to protect this sacred institution" (San Francisco Chronicle, 1/2/69, p.1). Their antagonists too, the striking students at both institutions, share some common objectives. The striking students see themselves as liberators, freeing education from its insular and insulated condition; as "the first generation of young people in many years to actually believe that the words 'democracy' and 'freedom' should be more tham empty promises for minority groups and students" (The New Republic, 11/23/68, p.24).

But there are important differences too. Columbia's students are, by and large, from the upper and middle classes. S. F. State's students come mainly from the middle and lower classes. "State's students show up with a lot of savvy, although their intelligence is not reflected either in high school grades or college entrance tests. They are a more heterogenous lot than the kids who kept their noses to the grindstone and got into the university—more acquainted with urban poverty, less indoctrinated by middle—class ethics." (Ramparts, 12/14-28/68, p.20).

This distinction underlies State's students' fundamentally different view of strategy while it shapes their goals. Columbia's striking students took childish delight in seizing and occupying campus buildings. "It is almost pathetic that the students were ecstatic at the feelings of camaraderie and friendship they found in the 'communes' established in the captured buildings. At Columbia, wrote the Cox Commission, more than a few students saw the barricading of the buildings in April as the moment when they began meaningful lives." (New York Times Book Review, 12/15/68, pp.6 & 28). State's students know that holding a few buildings until the police arrive, proves nothing. Instead, the Black Students Union (BSU) and the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) have adopted another technique employed by trade unions in the days when unions were still outlawed: disruption of normal processes. The students interrupted classes, announced the strike, and explained their position as striking students. This device was necessary in order to move "uncommitted" students -- at that time, the vast majority of State's students--into a position of choice. John Summerskill had a premonition of what would come and fled before the strike actually began. Robert Smith stepped into his shoes, naively assuming that if he met some of the demands of the striking students, the strike would end. He made the fatal mistake of permitting large numbers of police on the campus. Students who were previously uncommitted and rather apathetic were shocked, and so, drawn into the striking camp. After Smith's demise the job of president was offered to Samuel I. Hayakawa, famed semanticist. Unlike his predecessors, acting president Hayakawa took the offensive line. Increasing the police and placing stern penalties on the strikers, President Hayakawa has maintained a position of strength which shows no signs of abating. Hayakawa took on the presidency shortly after

the strike started and continues to hold his ground against a strike which, in duration and intensity, parallels the industrial workers' strikes of the 30s.

The present strike is an outgrowth of a philosophy which has developed at State over a number of years. Recognized as a pioneering institute, it has for a long time fostered unconventional programs and has become a model for other schools in the country which are seeking to experiment. "Twenty years ago, faculty members there were already encouraging ghetto poets (and in some cases feeding them). Later, the San Francisco State Poetry Center was the focal point for the literary and life-style phenomena of the Beat Generation; it was State, not the university, which provided the raunchy, street-wise, poverty-hip core of that movement." (Ramparts, 12/14-28/68, p.20). State has moreover managed to maintain a student enrollment which somewhat reflects San Francisco's racial make-up. About 20% of State's students are non-white, roughly 25% of the city is the same. Yet these figures can be misunderstood: blacks number only 4% at State, but San Francisco is almost 15% black. This lopsidedness has been growing steadily; nearly ten years ago State could boast that 10% of its student body was black. To those students (whites included) who want to work in the ghetto, this is a significant factor. The BSU and TWLF, the spearheads of the strike, are demanding that this trend be checked immediately, if our society really intends to solve its social problems. They argue that minimum qualifications must be temporarily suspended: "The BSU has pointed out quietly that the request is only for the one semester (fall, 1969), and that in the past there have not been enough black applicants to fill available slots. There were 300 applicants for 428 available seats last fall." (The Argonaut,

1/8/69, p.3). They insist that appropriate funds be made available for the programs designed to meet the needs of technically unqualified applicants. This is one of the reasons for setting up a separate Black Studies Department and a School of Ethnic Studies. But funds are not being allocated; and year after year it has been such special programs that have suffered most from inadequate funding.

Consider the following statement, taken from a discussion with leaders of the BSU and the TWLF, heard over KPFA and reprinted in Movement, Jan. 1969.

QUESTION: How have black, brown and yellow people come together?

MASON WONG: The reason we've joined together is because we have common needs and common desires. The Chinese for example are tired of being used by the power structure as an example; playing us up as a unique group. "We remain silent. We work hard. We don't ask for help. We don't go on Welfare. We're happy people and Chinatown is a happy town." Chinese people are suffering. We've been suffering since we came to this country. Because of our image we've paid a heavy price. We have poverty and ignorance. The Chinese people who have made it are forced to exploit their own people. Don't let the restaurants and the glittering lights fool you, because I can take you down a half block away and you'll see common kitchens, a community bathroom-one bathroom for 90 apartments that are four by eight--old people that are hiding and afraid to come out. We can't communicate with these people because we've been educated by the white man's education. Whitewashed. We've been taught to be ashamed of being Chinese. We have a culture and no chance to learn about it. They make a mockery of our New Year's Celebration-it's not supposed to be a mardi gras. The reason why people love us is because we keep our mouth shut so they don't have to deal with us. Well, we're telling people: we don't want to be loved, we just want to get what's coming to us. Here at S. F. State they teach Mandarin. It's groovy, but we can't communicate because all our people speak Cantonese. How can they ask us to learn a language (Mandarin), when the U.S. government doesn't recognize 800 million people exist? Sure, we can learn Mandarin, but how can I communicate with the old lady in Chinatown who has TB and speaks Cantonese. We need that language

to help our people. Personally, I can't even speak to my own father. We suffer a big generation gap because we're taught to be ashamed of our language.

Thus, it seems clear that the students' demands are a recognition of the needs of their people as well as their own needs. Just as it is unrealistic for State to fail to have a course in Cantonese, so is it realistic to offer courses in the history and culture of America's non-white minorities as interpreted by them. Such an education might reveal to our society that the history of our country as interpreted by white America may be one-sided and erroneous. It would begin a new dialogue among all segments of our society and offer a fresh approach to the study of American civilization. As Jack Alexis of the BSU has put it, "A course in the psychology of blacks or chicanoes or Chinese will advance the entire science of psychology, because it's the other side of white psychology. It will help whites better understand themselves and make for a purer psychology." (Ramparts, 12/14-28/68, p.25).

Editor

January 8, 1969

Namil latko

"---with full force on a human body"

by SUZANNE GILBERT

Most simply the issue at State is the ten demands of the BSU and the five demands of the Third World Liberation Front.

Together they are fifteen very feasible demands that are well within the power of the Board of Trustees and the California State Government to meet, and they will have to be met. Unless every student aware of anything other than his own diploma is expelled and every faculty member concerned with academic freedom fired, this strike and perhaps other strikes and methods of protest will continue until S. F. State and the California higher education system are reformed.

To change racist policies at State is the main goal of this strike. Hayakawa is wrong to think that racism is some sort of absolute and that if the word is used to define the Union of South Africa, it cannot define S. F. State. A racist policy may exist in varying degrees; it may be overt or latent. Though they might not be policies of apartheid, there are policies at State that are racist. And just as racism is relative so is police brutality. Though the tactics of the California police have not reached as obviously brutal a stage as the Chicago, Mexican, or mid-century German police tactics, they too are brutal. After seeing the police in action it is hard to remember that they are human; and having once seen the police on campus and felt the realization of the police state they represent, it is impossible to retreat back to studying and hoping things will work out.

For a man to move like a machine isn't very usual, but to see a group of twenty advance as one unit! And to see twenty groups of twenty! To see sticks four feet long and several inches in circumference rise in the air and know they will come down with full force on a human body. To freeze in fear and complete amazement when a squad advances, sticks swinging, and have hundreds of students run with fear all around you and to see their faces as they run. And then, to see the police regroup into a solid mass at one end of the campus, and back as far as you can see: a solid mass of blue helmets. The same blue figures on top of every building, and then a voice very loud and very solid over the p.a. system tells you to get off the campus: you've no right there! You've no right there! The campus was open, but we had no right there.

There are militant activists at State: boarded windows and burnt out garbage cans will testify to that. But at present they are a minority. The damage done by students is the frustration of seeing their cause faced with such an overwhelming police force and with lack of understanding from the administration, the general public and the non-striking students. On several occasions it has been students, community supporters, and strike leaders who have stopped violence. Certainly the police are not preventing violence, but rather contributing to it. How does a broken window justify a busted head? And beaten heads and arrests still outnumber broken windows. If the situation at State becomes more violent, I can only see it as a response to the escalation of police power.

Afraid of campus violence, Hayakawa finally closed the campus. Unwilling to give the strikers any victory he waited until December 13 and then closed a week early for Christmas vacation. If he'd closed it two weeks before, those windows wouldn't have been broken, students (and police) wouldn't have been hurt, and perhaps we would all be closer to a resolved strike. But Hayakawa and the Trustees, afraid of some sort of domino theory of student revolution, insist that the campus stay "open" and classes "normal." Classes are not normal and

the campus is not really open; some buildings are locked and there are guards at the entrances of all the buildings and on the roofs. Groups of as few as ten students have been dispersed by a full squad of police and arrests made for unlawful assembly, and anyone who swears is subject to suspension. As long as the public believes classes are going on as "usual" and the school is "functioning," the College will produce its quota of graduates this year, and Hayakawa and the Trustees will receive praise for their "hard line policy" from a public which sees their tax money being well used. It doesn't seem to matter whether those graduates will know anything, whether they will be able to use anything that they've learned, or whether their B.A. will just be a paper to prove they have been through the system, are now educated, and capable of telling some kid who wants to be an auto mechanic all about Shakespeare or of alphabetizing, stapling, and collating for any major business.

The educational system here in California is not as antiquated as that of France, and S. F. State does not have any defense contracts, nor does it build gymnasiums in Hunter's Point, but the problems on State's campus are serious ones and they must not be suppressed by Hayakawa's policy of force. The United States, specifically California, has the potential and the money to create a modern, just and progressive educational system. The colleges should become a center where the true nature of our country, its institutions, its leaders and its history can be exposed and a center for changing those institutions and leaders. It's pathetic - and may soon be tragic — that people are so unwilling to change. The activists behind this strike are presently trying to better the system; if denied the opportunity to do this constructively they will, I am sure, turn to destructive methods. That is why the demands are not negotiable. They are principles from which a better system can start to build itself. It's true that if the strike at State is successful there will be more like it all over the country, not because of outside agitators, but because there are concerned students and idealists on every major university campus in the country. The student movement,

if allowed to <u>move</u>, will be a positive, constructive force of change and should not be seen as some sort of growth peering from beneath and behind campus buildings fed by foreign agitators and marijuana. Only suppression, unwillingness to change and over-zealous police will turn this movement to a destructive course.

December 16, 1968



"these students are your flesh and blood, not enemies!"

by CHARLES RAY HAMILTON

San Francisco State College is currently in turmoils of strifes and conflicts. The dilemma, being a revolutionary situation, makes it not just any ordinary uproar, but a wrench of the earth. To understand the current event at S. F. State College I will first of all introduce the precipitants to you. The precipitants who are most intimately involved in this struggle are as follows: first, nosey Ronner Reagan; next, wondering what words of encouragement to use, Rafferty; Del Monte and other large corporations; the Board of Trustees; the miscellaneous administrations; puppet Hayakawa; and baffled-minded professors. All are out to crush and destroy the movement of the strike. On the other hand — should I say Left? Personally I would prefer not to use the word because to me it seems very much like the Right is trying to tell us something: Left meaning wrong. And the Right (Reagan, Rafferty, the Board of Trustees, and the rest) are very right in what they're doing? Anyway, getting away from the rhetoric which is very easy to fall into, I will introduce the other side to you, and I will use the term young revolutionaries — rather than Left — simply because young people are actively involved in changing what they think needs changing.

On November 4, 1968 black students of the BSU (Black Students Union) held a meeting on what was to become a history-breaking strike. Leading members of the BSU spoke and explained the strike to the rest of the members; (Stokeley Carmichael

also spoke to the students, saying that, by this action, we would be engaging ourselves in a continuous struggle against oppression and slavery). There were many questions and answers, and debates on top of debates, about the strike. For example, students wanted to know the purpose of such a strike, the consequences, what would they gain or accomplish. Finally, a decision was made in favor of the strike and students committed themselves to it, sacrificing money, time and a miseducation. The strike involves janitors, cafeteria workers, students (black as well as white), professors, and anybody else who really is interested psychologically in changing an educational system that should have been changed a long time ago. Anyway, the strike started on the 6th of November, is still going on, and will last until the fifteen demands are met.

There have been many clashes between the Right and the revolutionary students up to this point: the trouble being a simple one, and a complex one. The students are speaking on one level, in getting their demands implemented, while the power structure is not thinking on this level of meaning but changing the issue to things as: (1) "There is entirely too much violence on this campus"; (2) "It's nothing but anarchism"; (3) "The striking students are all hippies, blacks and drug addicts"; (4) "What are they trying to do, change our system which we built for them?"

So, as you can see, there are two levels of thinking (and speaking) here. The students want their fifteen demands, and Hayakawa is a semanticist wearing a shanter tam.

The toils and boils that have spilled over, from the beginning of the strike up until now, are very clear. The Black Student Union and the Third World Liberation Front have told Reagan, the Board of Trustees and Hayakawa that we have fifteen demands and we want these demands to be met now, not later, but now. Are you with that?

What Reagan, the Board of Trustees and Hayakawa said in response to this is "No, we are not with that." What they have tried to do in getting out of this bind is compromise;

saying things like most of the demands are reasonable but a few are not just. When the fifteen demands were presented to the administration, one of the most controversial and accented points was that none of these demands are negotiable. So, in reality, there isn't any compromising to be done, but Hayakawa and the rest of his braves think these young people are fools. What the BSU and the Third World Liberation Front have said is grant us these demands and not only will we benefit from them but so will you. Hayakawa's response was not granting the demands, but force from the Tactical Squad — and this is a fact.

There are people who have been out there on that campus every day since the strike started, constantly involved in the struggle: getting their heads bashed in, dragged around like animals, kicked, beaten, and then thrown in jail because they grabbed the cops' "baseball bats" to protect themselves from being beaten half to death. Then they are charged with assault of an official. And the so many respectable citizens — mothers and fathers of our communities, parents of these people who are being beaten, brutalized and denounced only because they speak for peace, love and freedom for everybody — sit back in outrage and repudiate the hard work of the students without really knowing or understanding what's happening on San Francisco State College campus.

Our society, our local communities and our good citizens have only to open their eyes, and clean their ears, and hear and see more clearly what the students are crying out for.

These students are your flesh and blood, not enemies!
These students are trying to change what you probably wanted to. These students are not asking for civil rights, but a taste of self-determination. Students are out there on that campus everyday not to mace people, not to beat people, but to change this misfit, decadent, bigoted and biased society in which we are living. And it seems clear to me that the power structure is saying that it doesn't need changing; it's just fine as it is. And if anybody tries to change the academic system created by the power structure, he will be labeled a

social deviant and will be treated accordingly.

What Reagan, the Board of Trustees and Hayakawa are saying is that if those chicanos and niggers go to school and learn to read and write and to comprehend more clearly, we won't have anybody to work in our fields. So, Reagan told the Trustees to tell Hayakawa to bring as many cops on campus as there are students, to press and force and oppress until the very life of the strike is gone.

What happened is just the opposite of what they wanted to occur. The more police force, the more resistance because more people got involved, and the situation became more tense and the dilemma got worse. So complicated is the present situation Hayakawa has had to close down the school (he said he would not close down the school under any circumstances) a week before the regular closing time.

Victory!!!

December 23, 1968



"...Autonomy, but not for San Francisco State College"

by WILLIAM REDMAN

In order to understand the present crisis at San Francisco State College, it is necessary to understand the college's administrative structure, and the part it plays in California politics.

San Francisco State College is an 18,000 student, 1,200 teacher, tax supported college. Responsibility for all the California State Colleges is vested in the Board of Trustees, and the Board's administrative arm, the chancellor. In addition to sixteen appointed trustees, who hold prominent positions in business and industry, there are five ex officion trustee positions. These positions are held by the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Assembly Speaker, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the chancellor of the State College system.

Each state college has at its head a president, who is normally chosen through a presidential selection committee composed of faculty and administrative personnel. His selection is subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

San Francisco State College has a long tradition of leadership in educational innovation. The "experimental course" has been established as a permanent part of the school's curriculum. In each subject field, course numbers 77, 177, and 277 are reserved for the use of those faculty and students who are seeking more effective ways of discovering and using knowledge in today's rapidly changing world.

This fall the college is offering more than 80 experimental courses in 29 different fields of study. Credits earned in these courses apply toward graduation and, with departmental approval, can be used to satisfy major and minor requirements. Among such courses offered are an economics course entitled "Political Economy of the Ghetto", which follows the structure of the Civil Disorder Commission Report; a graduate counseling course entitled, "Counseling Youth on Drugs and Sex"; a graduate course on film making in anthropology; a music course entitled, "Music and Human Values"; and, a speech class on "Black Orators in America". These and other courses exist because of the existence of the student initiated and run Experimental College. This system offers credit and non-credit courses which are even more diversified in content. This program, the first such organized system in the country, was planned, coordinated, and implemented by students.

Other student organizations on the campus are the Tutorial Program, the Work-Study Program, the Bookstore-Commons Foundation, the Associated Students government, the Black Students Union, the Third World Liberation Front, and academic, political, recreational, international, and community-involvement groups.

The Tutorial Program aids elementary and secondary school students, predominantly from ghetto areas, who are falling behind or simply losing interest in school. This program is closely affiliated with the Black Student Union. The Work-Study Program offers students the chance to apply their learning and gain experience. The Bookstore-Commons Foundation, a student-college staff organization, administers the bookstore and cafeteria services. The Associated Students, a non-profit corporation, provides the framework for campus government. It has a broadly representative legislature, an executive branch, and a judicial court. The Third World Liberation Front is composed of Mexican, Latin, Filipino, Chinese and Japanese American students. These organizations are referred to as "auxiliary corporations" in the State College Educational Code.

The present crisis at the college is a result of attempts by the Board of Trustees, the Governor, and members of the

State legislature to retard or even halt the progress in educational reform that is being made at State. This could be accomplished by having the state college system as centrally controlled as possible. The question becomes: WHO WILL RUN THE COLLEGE, THE STUDENTS AND FACULTY, OR THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES?

In both liberal and conservative political circles arguments are made for decentralization and a return of power to local jurisdictions. Both Governor Reagan and Superintendent Rafferty have vehemently called for giving more autonomy to the local community, including schools.

The crisis, or in more popular jargon, the confrontation, is in terms of this contradiction. The political authorities of the state are seeking to centralize control of the state colleges. In other words, they believe in local autonomy, but not for San Francisco State College.

In April of 1968, the Harmer bill was introduced into the State Legislature. This bill would have transferred financial and programmatic controls of all state auxiliary corporations from students and faculty into the hands of state college trustees and California's director of finance. Fortunately the bill failed. In the Spring and Summer of 1968, the chancellor's office investigated the Experimental College, allegedly because of attention the College's courses had received on a local radio talk show. The only thing the investigators found "wrong" with the EC was that its operation was "entirely in the hands of the students." That "fault" is the very nature and recognized value of the program. There was no critical evaluation of the program proving that it had failed or that student control was wrong. Therefore, there were no substantive criticisms that could be made of the program, so the result was an ad hominem plea to a bewildered constituency.

On November 25 and 26 the Board of Trustees were going to make their latest attempt. The date for the session of the Board was postponed due to the crisis until January, when Title 5 of the State College Educational Code will be put up for revision. Title 5 proposal 42402 says: "Should the president

determine that any program or appropriation planned by an auxiliary corporation is not consistent with Board of Trustees and college (administration) policy, the program or appropriation shall not be implemented."

The ten demands of the Black Students Union and the demands of the Third World Liberation Front are demands that the college exist for the students. The demand is for local control of the school; autonomy for the college community. These demands, then, are political. It is much easier to regard them as "unreasonable" ultimatums made by "campus hoodlums". By labeling them unreasonable, one does not have to consider the student worthy of a reasonable response.

The students have been forced into a position where they cannot afford to negotiate with the present administration. During the convocation, where the issues were supposed to be presented and clarified, the administration constantly demanded that the BSU and TWLF compromise their position. Until the students gain enough support and power, it is ridiculous to expect them to make concessions. Negotiation implies that the negotiating parties have comparable strength for bargaining. The students are gaining support from the American Federation of Teachers, the black community and organized labor.

The demands are symptoms or effects of the actions of the political authorities who seek to slow down educational reform. The extensive use of police is treating those effects and ignoring the causes. The causes are racism, punch-card education, and irrelevant curriculum. These are the unreasonable circumstances and they must be dealt with before any meaningful progress can be made toward settling the crisis.

December 24, 1968

The 10 Demands of the Black Students Union at San Francisco State College:

- (1) Combining all black studies courses into a formal Black Studies Department, with the instructors to be given full-time pay.
- (2) Giving a full professorship to Dr. Nathan Hare, the acting chairman of the Black Studies Department, whose courses are now scattered over several departments.
- (3) Giving the Black Studies Department autonomous power to hire and otherwise determine its own "destiny"; creation of a bachelor's degree in black studies.
- (4) Adding any vacancies for black students in this fall's special admissions enrollment program to the spring semester openings.
- (5) Enrolling all black students who apply for admission in the fall of next year.
- (6) Allocating 20 full-time teaching positions to the Black Studies Department.
- (7) Firing Financial Aid Officer Helen Bedesem and replacing her with a black person, giving non-Negro minority students authority to determine how the office will be administered.
- (8) Agreement on the part of administrators that no disciplinary actions will be meted out to any students, teachers or administrators for participating in the campus strike.
- (9) Prohibiting the State College trustees from scrapping any black programs, either on or off the campus.
- (10) Reinstating Black Panther leader George Murray to his instructor's post in the English department and keeping him on for the balance of the academic year.

excerpted from the S. F. Chronicle, 11/15/68, P.11

The 5 Demands of the Third World Liberation Front at San Francisco State College:

- (1) These include creating a new School of Ethnic Studies with students of each "third world" ethnic group having authority to hire and fire administrators, teachers and control curriculum.
- (2) The Front said their new school should have a faculty of 50, with 20 Negroes.
- (3) That the college's committment for taking more minority students this Spring be honored.
- (4) That the college next September should accept applications of all non-whites desiring to come to State.
- (5) And that George Murray and any other faculty persons chosen by non-whites as their teachers be retained in their positions.

excerpted from the S. F. Examiner, 11/7/68, P.1



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Mario Savio
An End to Hi

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ADDITIONAL MATERIALS AVAILABLE AT THE MAIN LIBRARY

STUDENT REVOLT

Allen, Gary
American Opinion, (Dec., 1968),
pp. 1-16

Mr. Allen alleges that the Free Speech Movement at U. C., Berkeley, and subsequent demonstrations were Communist inspired and organized.

THE ELDRIDGE CLEAVER AFFAIR: IF YOU WERE GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA, WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

Bailey, Robert human Events, (Nov. 23, 1968), p. 9

A discussion of campus demonstrations in California, including the recent events at S. F. State College.

COLUMBIA IN TURMOIL

New Leader, v. 51 (May 20, 1968), pp. 5-19

The consensus of these four articles is that conditions at Columbia were bad and change was needed.

UNIVERSITY REFORM REVISITED

Davidson, Carl Education Record, v. 48 (Winter, 1967), pp. 1-21

THE YOUTH GHETTO; A PERSPECTIVE ON THE "CITIES OF YOUTH" AROUND OUR LARGE UNIVERSITIES

Lofland, John Journal of Higher Education, v. 39:3 (March, 1968), pp. 121-143

THE WIDER SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COLUMBIA UPHEAVAL

Mead, Margaret Columbia Forum, v. 11:3 (Fall, 1968), pp. 5-8

REVOLUTION, OCTOBER 68?

Canada Month, v. 8:9 (Sept., 1968)
The entire issue is devoted to the student movement in Canada.

CO PUBLIC LIBRAR

THE DISSENTING ACADEMY 378.73

**Roszak, Theodore, ed. R739d

**New York: Pantheon, 1968. 304 p.*

The eleven contributors, all of the social sciences and humanicies, agree that the academy has a moral obligation to speak out against the government when the evidence so indicates.

STIRRINGS OUT OF APATHY: STUDENT CTIVISM AND THE DECADE OF PRO-

Eampson, Edward E., ed. Journal of Social Issues, v. 23 (July, 1967), pp. 1-137

TUDENT UNREST: SOME FORMS WITH-IN THE CHAOS

Shoben, Edward Joseph, Jr.
National Association of
Secondary School Principals
Bulletin, v. 52:329 (Sept.,
1968), pp. 1-12

sensitive and perceptive dissussion of the various conflicts that exist within the structure of the college community.

TUDENT DISSENT: HYPOTHESES OF TUDENT UNREST

Halleck, E. L.

XXISTENTIAL POLITICS AND THE

ULT OF VIOLENCE

Schlesinger, Arthur, Jr. COLUMBIA'S ORDEAL

Hofstadter, Richard
Phi Delta Kappan, v. 40:1
(Sept., 1968), pp. 2-17

TUDENT POWER IN AMERICA: AN ASSESSMENT

College and University Business, v. 45 (Aug., 1968), pp. 32-62 collection of seven articles designed for the college administrator, dealing with various aspects of student unrest.



CISIS

A SELECTED READING LIST

BARC WORKSHOPS - A ROUNDUP

In the past year BARC has conducted eight workshops on a variety of subjects: business, art, California history, contemporary poetry, serving the Spanish-speaking community, multi-media (by Don Roberts), music and genealogy.

The Music Workshop, held November 19 and 20, was highlighted by a lecture on the relationship of Western and Eastern music by the composer, Lou Harrison. Equally significant was the talk entitled "The Beatles: Bachward and Fourward" by Edward Colby, Music Librarian at Stanford University. This workshop also brought to light the musical talents of our own staff: Gil McNamee and Peggy O'Donnell presented an amusing skit called "The BARC Little Theater Sings!"

Our December workshop showed how to conduct a genealogical search and gave a survey of research material available in the Bay Area. Guest speakers included members of the California Genealogical Society and the California Historical Society. The general public (from all over Northern California) were invited.

On January 28 and 29 we held a workshop entitled, "Contemporary Man's Beliefs." Among the guest speakers was Anton La Vey who spoke on witchcraft and the supernatural.

A limited supply of workshop proceedings is available.

Somebody Asked Us

What is a sea squab? Person saw it listed on menu in Fisherman's Wharf restaurant. -- We called Alioto's restaurant and they said that the sea squab is the sea pigeon. The sea pigeon is one of the smallest of Western gulls. (Dawson. Birds of California.)

The history of the pledge of allegiance; the original pledge and the two changes that brought it to its present form. Patron wishes it in large type. -- Since we did not have the pledge of allegiance in large type, we copied it and the answer from Quaife, Weig, and Appleman, History of the United States Flag and typed it on the library's large print typewriter.

Is there an underground press in Reno, Nevada such as the Berkeley Barb?

-- There is an underground publication in Reno called LOVE, 656 Eureka

Street, Reno, Nevada 89502. (Underground Press Syndicate, Box 26,

Greenwich Village, P. O., New York 10014)

Do you have to do anything to a Basque wineskin made from chamois skin before putting wine into it? -- If the wineskin is lined with tar, it must be kept full of liquid (water or wine) to prevent it from drying out. If wineskin is lined with rubber, there is no special care necessary; it could be left full or empty. (Spain Imports, San Francisco)

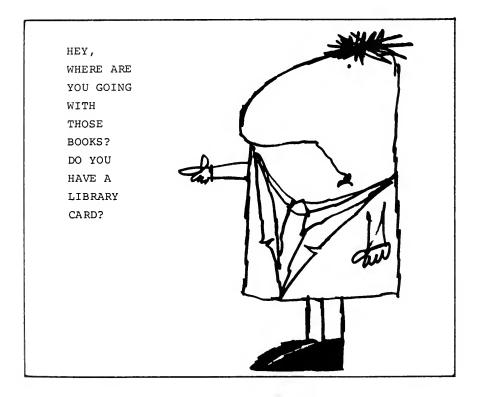
History of the Alcabala tax of Spain and Mexico. This was an ancient tax consisting of a percentage of merchandise which was sold or exchanged. —
The answer was found in the Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada under Alcabala and was translated by one of our Literature Department Librarians.

Was Sonoma County stone ever used to pave streets in San Francisco? -- An article from the <u>S. F. Examiner</u>, April 23, 1950 confirms that Sonoma County stones were used to pave streets in San Francisco. The article mentions that most of the cobble stones were from the American and Russian Rivers. (Special Collections Department, S.F.P.L., which has an extensive historical file of the Bay Area)

Information and set of plans on working pens for cattle. -- "Beef Cattle Corrals" United States Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No. 1044. This publication included plans for corrals with exact dimensions given.

Where are marble quarries located in Italy, i.e., where marble is found and cut for use? How much marble does Italy export and to whom? -- The main locations were given in the Enciclopedia Italiana under the heading, "Marmo." The information was translated by a librarian in General Reference who speaks Italian. Export figures were found in the Minerals Yearbook.

Has the man who wagered that he could eat an automobile finished eating it yet? -- The Chronicle Library gave us the date that this story appeared in the Chronicle (November 22, 1967). This article gave the name of the man who would attempt to eat an automobile, piece by piece, within four years. He is a Greek strongman, Leon Samson. It also gave the name of the businessman who bet \$24,400 that Mr. Samson would be unsuccessful. We did not find out if Mr. Samson had finished eating the car, but suggested that the patron write to the man in Darwin, Australia with whom Samson made the bet.



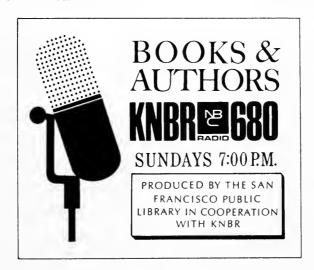
The Unanswered Question

Who wrote the book, <u>Breeding Down</u>, mentioned on a CBS program entitled "Of Black America?" Apparently, it justifies separation of the races. We checked several bibliographies unsuccessfully; whereupon we wrote directly to CBS in New York. They replied that the book was referred to by an "unidentified woman" interviewed on the last program of the series.

Any information on the psychological aspects of hitchhiking.

We were unable to find any articles on the subject, having checked such standard works as the Readers' Guide, New York Times Index, Psychological Abstracts, and Sociological Abstracts.

Both SOMEBODY ASKED US and THE UNANSWERED QUESTION are prepared by Linda Ramey and Peggy Barber.



THE HISTORY OF AN UNANSWERED? OUESTION

Why is A.D. in Latin and B.C. in English?

Various sources, including the World Book Encyclopedia, attribute this method of dating to the monk Dionysius Exiguus, who in 527 started the Christian system of dating beginning with the year he believed Christ was born. In the 8th century, the Anglo-Saxon historian, Bede, introduced this system in England. Of course, one logical explanation for using two different abbreviations is that the phrases "before the Lord" and "in the year of the Lord" would be abbreviated in the same way in Latin (A.D.). Turning to Bede, Historical Works, vol. II., we found that Bede, though attributed to him, actually had not used the abbreviations, but instead the phrases: "Anno igitur ante incarnationem Dominicam sexagismo..." (60 B.C.) and "Anno ab incarnatione Domini 46 ... (A.D. 46). However, in the preface of Bedae Opera De Temporibus by C. W. Jones it says:

"At the end of his History he gave a list of outstanding events as a recapitulation; it was desirable, at least to Bede's mind, to have the chronology of such a list in uniformity. He could hardly neglect so important an event as the landing of Julius Caesar in England, and yet he did not wish to use A.U.C. [The Roman system of dating, Anno Urbis Conditae, which is translated, "from the Founding of the City", i.e., Rome; 754 B.C.]. Hence he

calculated back before Christ and added the B.C. not only in the recapitulation but also in the text."

We did ascertain in foreign languages encyclopedias that although A.D. is sometimes used in countries other than the U. S. and Great Britain, the era before Christ is usually abbreviated in the vernacular.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND A LECTURE

BLACK HERITAGE-A SAGA OF BLACK HISTORY & Alex

Haley

Author of "Before this Anger" and the as-told-to book "The Autobiography of Malcolm X"

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1969, 8:00 PM LITERATURE ROOM, San Francisco Public Library, Civic Center

Sponsored by: The Friends of the San Francisco Public Library • Co-Sponsors: The San Francisco Negro Historical and Cultural Society • The California Historical Society



AVAILABLE AT

San Francisco Public Library

California. Office of Health Care Services. Medi-Cal Drug
Formulary. Sept. 1, 1968. 1320 K Street, Sacramento 95814.
No price given.

This includes an alphabetical list by established name of drugs covered by the Medi-Cal program when dispensed upon prescription. Some trade names are included as cross references.

California. State Office of Planning. <u>California State Development Plan Program. Phase II Report</u>. Feb. 1968. \$5.25 including tax.

This California government document gives a general summary of where the state is now in its development program and what California plans for its future in the areas of

employment, natural resources management, and urban development. There is a separate chapter on legislation, both state and local, relevant to planning and development. The book concludes with a discussion of how to improve methods of gathering information and of coordinating various development projects. There is also a select annotated bibliography of works used in the compilation of this report.

Tilton, James R.; DeMyer, Marion K. and Loew, Lois Hendrickson.

Annotated Bibliography on Childhood Schizophrenia: 1955-1964.

Grune and Stratton, 1966. (*16.616 T374a) \$3.75.

Although this bibliography is not up-to-date, it is worthy of mention because of its comprehensiveness and because of its arrangement according to subject. Very little is known about the causes of childhood schizophrenia, infantile autism, and other severe mental disorders in children. This book is helpful to the student and the informal layman as well as to the members of those professions directly concerned with the treatment of psychotic children. The book is divided into seven sections: 1) historical and general review articles; 2) description and diagnosis; 3) etilogy; 4) biochemical, neurological, physiological studies; 5) family characteristics; 6) treatment and care; 7) follow-up studies. There are cross references as well as an author index.

Louria, Donald B., M. D. <u>The Drug Scene</u>. McGraw-Hill, 1968. (615.78 L934d) \$5.95.

Perhaps there have been too many books on drugs already, but for anybody who is not as yet well-informed on the part which drugs play in our society, and who wishes to read a general book on the subject, The Drug Scene provides both a lucid introduction to and an interesting overview of the field in its medical and social aspects. Dr. Louria himself has engaged in active research on the effects of marijuana on its users, and he is also well-informed about drug research carried on by others, both in this country and abroad. The book contains separate chapters on the various kinds of drugs, or on those substances classified as such, ranging from the widely used marijuana, LSD, amphetamines, barbiturates, and heroin, to such things as airplane glue, fingernail polish remover, and Freon (used for chilling glasses). Dr. Louria summarizes the findings of researches done on the effects of each drug and on treatment of addiction (both physiological and psychological); he describes the various and disparate groups who comprise drug users; and finally, he indicates the general direction which drug legislation and methods of treatment are taking. Dr. Louria does not hesitate to express his own opinions on the major issues; nevertheless, he manages to maintain an objective attitude and avoids any moralizing on or exaggeration of the sensational aspects of the subject.

"I'LL BE SEEING YOU, FOREVER"
---Buckminster Fuller

I AND THOU
WE ARE ONE AND ONE:
THE THEE IN ME REFLECTS
THE I OF THOU, EXPECTS
THAT EVERMORE AND NOW
WHAT WE ACCEPT IN THEE AND ME
REJOICE IN THAT WHICH LOVES ALLOW
US TO PURSUE: THE SHADOWS OR THE SUN.

OF DARKNESS OR OF LIGHT,
BY PEDANTRY OR PUN,
TO WIN A GOAL: AND, HAVING WON,
FIND PRIZES MERE -- COMPARED TO SIGHT
OF GOD FOR WHOM -FROM WHOM WHEN TIME IS DONE
REMAKES ETERNAL THEN AGAIN
I AND THOU, ONE AND ONE
VOICES STRIDENT AND UNSUNG,
THE THEE IN ME, THE I IN THOU
THE EVERMORE AND NOW.

Joe Morehead, Jan. 1969

Mitchell, M. E. <u>How to Read the Language of the Face</u>. Macmillan, 1968. (138 M694h) \$6.95.

On the surface the work appears superficial. This however is its virtue, for seldom is the superficial rightly valued. How often do we denigrate an idea, a point of view, a manner, judging it facile; failing to appreciate, on its own terms, the depth of superficiality. How to Read the Language of the Face should not be read cover to cover; to peruse would be more profitable. If you look for a facial quality you most associate with yourself or someone you know well, you'll have found the best way. It will tell

you nothing you don't already know. If you take the book seriously (and you should if you want to enjoy it), you will probably now and then disagree with the author. But, what of it! A theory is not necessarily disproved by a few misplaced specifics. Since persons with low foreheads are least of all inclined to take the book seriously, here are some pertinent 'facts' about this group gleaned from the book: nonconformists, inclined to be extremely controversial, clever, outspoken, egotistical, nimble and shrewd of mind. "A low forehead informs you that its owner not only likes himself but he honestly believes that everyone else should like him and be willing to kowtow to his wishes and opinions." Having said all of this, allow me to be quite direct. This is a poor book about a highly interesting and popular subject. It is too bad that so-called quality publishing houses cannot come up with something better, and libraries, in order to meet popular demand, must buy such books.

Dimmitt, Richard B., ed. An Actor Guide to the Talkies.

Scarecrow Pr., 1968. 2 vols. (*792.5 D596a) \$35.00.

This is the companion work to the <u>Title Guide to the Talkies</u> and, like the <u>Title Guide</u>, lists both foreign and domestic films by title. It lists approximately 8,000 feature-length films produced between January 1949 and December 1964. Each entry includes the principal roles and the particular actor of each. The index volume lists some 30,000 actors

by name and through it one may determine what films an actor made between 1949-1964. The period 1928-1948 will be covered by later volumes, currently being compiled.

A haiku is a short Japanese poem

17 syllables

5 in the first line
7 in the second

5 in the last line unrhymed

usually refers in some way

to the season

brief concrete

// COME TO Mill Valley's FIRST HAIKU FESTIVAL
Friday, February 7, 1969, at 8:00 P. M.
MILL VALLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY
375 Throckmorton Avenue
Mill Valley, California //



Prepared by General Reference Department

BAY AREA

Joseph E. Sheeks was appointed to the Golden Gate Bridge and Richway District, Board of Directors to fill the term of Thomas Hardcastle who resigned.

Decision Makers in S. F. Bay Area. 1967. p. 4

Dr. Phillip L. Pillsbury was elected President of the San Francisco Medical Society.

Directory of S. F. Area Clubs & Organizations. 1966. p. 31

Mayor Alioto appointed 3 new members to the Human Rights Commission: Louis Garcia, Leonard Kingsley and Earl Livermore.

Directory of City & County Officers. 1968. p. 2

James T. Healy was appointed as the San Francisco School District's first Sacramento Lobbyist.

California School Directory. 1966-67. p. 308

Wilbur H. Hamilton and Michael J. Driscoll were appointed to the Redevelopment Agency by Mayor Alioto. The appointments must be confirmed by the Board of Supervisors. Hamilton replaces Victor H. Atkins; Driscoll replaces Dr. C. Joseph Wellington.

S. F. Directory of City & County Officers. May, 1968 ed.

Robert J. Cummings has been appointed to the Alameda County Planning Commission, succeeding Howard F. Kuder.

Directory of Officials - Alameda County. 1967. p. 20

CALIFORNIA

Dr. Francis W. Doyle, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction and Chief of the Special Schools and Services Division of State Schools, retired.

California School Directory. 1967-68. p. 4
California Roster. 1968. delete. p. 22

Pittsburg California, City Manager, Ernest C. Marriner, Jr., has been appointed City Manager of the new city of Lafayette.

California Roster. 1968. delete. p. 175

Bernard F. Schussel was named as Director of the City's newly-created Office of Aging.

California Roster, 1967, p. 113

S. F. Directory of City and County Officers. May 1968

Plumas County Superior Court Judge Bertram D. Janes was elevated to the Third District Court of Appeals. John F. Aiso, Los Angeles Superior Court Judge, was named to the Second District Court of Appeals.

California Roster. 1968. p. 18. Delete Aiso. p. 103
California Roster. 1968. p. 19. Delete Janes. p. 110

CALIFORNIA Contd.

The Very Rev. Thomas Dutton Terry, S. J. was inaugurated as the President of the University of Santa Clara.

California School Directory. 1967-68. p. 35

American Universities and Colleges. p. 257

San Leandro Municipal Judge Gordon L. Minder and Harold B. Hove were both appointed to newly created seats on the Alameda County Superior Court.

Directory of Officials - Alameda County. 1967. p. 22 California Roster. 1968. p. 95

Robert T. Monagan was named as the new Assembly Speaker. Assemblyman Charles J. Conrad was voted Speaker pro tem.

California Roster. 1968. p. 16

Nick J. Drobac was appointed to the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County.

California Roster. 1968. p. 117

Earle J. Gibbons was named to the Santa Cruz Municipal Court.

California Roster. 1968. p. 117

Municipal Court Judge Maxwell M. Williams was elevated to the Superior Court of San Joaquin County.

California Roster. 1968. p. 115

٦ "I'VE HAD IT UP TO HERE CAPTAIN BLIGH, CUTTING THE RUM RATION IS ONE THING... THROWING THE BOOKS OVERBOARD IS SOMETHING ELSE"

CALIFORNIA Contd.

Robert Gonzales has been appointed to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, replacing Leo McCarthy.

S. F. Directory of City & County Officers.

California Roster. 1968. p. 115

Clarence D. Alexander, fiscal officer of the State Senate, has been named acting Secretary of the Senate, succeeding the late Joe Beek.

California Roster. 1968. p. 14

William P. Clark, Jr. is resigning his post as Governor Reagan's Executive Secretary and will be appointed to the San Luis Obispo County Superior Court. He will be replaced as Reagan's top aide by Edwin Meese III.

California Roster. 1968. p. 19

Robert R. Smith resigned as President of San Francisco State College.

S. I. Hayakawa was named to replace him.

California School Directory. 1967-68. Delete p. 28.

California Roster. 1968. p. 54

Edwin F. Beach was named to the Ventura County Superior Court Bench.

He replaces Judge William Reppy, promoted to the District Court of Appeal.

California Roster. 1968. p. 122, 18

California School Directory. 1967-68. p. 15. Delete

UNITED STATES

John F. O'Leary was sworn in as Director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Congressional Staff Directory. 1968. p. 401

U. S. Government Organizational Manual. 1968-69. p. 239

Congressional Directory. 1968. p. 506

World Almanac. 1968. p. 99

Dr. Luis W. Alvarez won the Nobel Prize for Physics. Dr. Lars Onsager won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

World Almanac. 1968. p. 165

Information Please. 1968. p. 504

Robert W. Komer, Presidential Field Commander in the Vietnam Pacification Program, retired to become Ambassador to Turkey. William E. Colby will succeed him.

World Almanac. 1968. p. 108

Information Please. 1968. p. 785

Congressional Directory. 1967. p. 757

Statesmen's Yearbook. 1967-68. p. 1506

Almanac of Current World Leaders. Fall 1968. p. 98

Nathaniel Davis is the new U. S. Ambassador to Guatemala.

World Almanac. 1968. p. 107

Information Please. 1968. p. 784

Congressional Directory. 1968. p. 754

Almanac of Current World Leaders. Fall, 1968. p. 96

UNITED STATES Contd.

Fernando Berckmeyer was named Peruvian Ambassador to the United States.

He replaces Celso Pastor de la Torre.

World Almanac. 1968. p. 108

Information Please. 1968. p. 785

Statesman's Yearbook. 1968-69. p. 1342

Almanac of Current World Leaders. Fall 1968. p. 59

Nicholas Katzenbach, Undersecretary of State, resigned to become General of IBM.

Congressional Directory. 1968. p. 422. Delete

Congressional Staff Directory. 1968. p. 407

U. S. Government Organizational Manual. p. 71

World Almanac. 1968. p. 97

Current World Leaders. 1968. p. 80

Information Please. 1968. p. 787

Henry H. Fowler, Treasury Secretary, resigned effective December 20.

Delete: U. S. Government Organizational Manual. 1968. p. 40, 96, 600

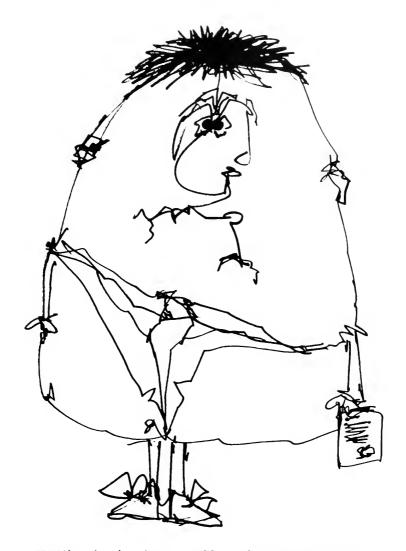
Congressional Staff Directory. p. 386, 411, 421

Congressional Directory. 1968. p. 416, 433, 609, 281, 390, 439

World Almanac. 1968. p. 97

Statesman's Yearbook. 1967-68. p. 571

Almanac of Current World Leaders. Fall 1968. p. 79



WHEW! That's what I call an interoffice memo!

UNITED STATES Contd.

Dr. Jerome H. Holland was elected Chairman of Planned Parenthood-World Population, succeeding George N. Lindsay.

Encyclopedia of Associations. 1968. V. 1, p. 562

Dr. Paul Cornely was elected President of the American Health Association.

Encyclopedia of Associations. 1968. p. 645

Mariano Rumor is Premier-designate of Italy, succeeding Jioranni Leone.

Information Please. 1968. p. 208

World Almanac. 1968. p. 504, 552

Statesman's Yearbook. 1968-69. p. 1178

Almanac of Current World Leaders. Fall 1968. p. 40

INTERNATIONAL

General Juan Velasco Alvarado is the revolutionary government President of Peru.

World Almanac. 1968. p. 553

Information Please Almanac. 1968. p. 232

Statesman's Yearbook. 1968-69. p. 1334

Almanac of Current World Leaders. Fall 1968. p. 66

Dr. Noureddin El-Atassi replaces Dr. Youssef Zayyen as Premier of Syria.

World Almanac. 1968. p. 553

Information Please Almanac. 1968. p. 251

Statesman's Yearbook. 1968-69. p. 1476

INTERNATIONAL Contd.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party formally expelled Lui Shao-Chi, head of State, from the Party.

Statesman's Yearbook. 1968-69. p. 885

World Almanac. 1968. p. 552, 480

Information Please. 1968. p. 158

Almanac of Current World Leaders. Fall 1968. p. 21

Tran Van Huong, South Vietnamese Premier, has submitted his resignation to President Nguyen Van Thieu.

World Almanac. 1968. p. 553

Statesman's Yearbook. 1968-69. p. 1610

Almanac of Current World Leaders. Fall 1968. p. 82

A Phillipine Cabinet reshuffle occured: Carlos P. Romulo, Foreign Secretary; Dr. Amadeo Cruz, Secretary of Health; Juan Ponce Enrile, Secretary of Justice; Onofre D. Corpuz, Secretary of Education, Antonio Raquiza resigned as Secretary of Public works; Claudio Teehankee resigned as Secretary of Justice, Antonio Barredo resigned as Solicitor General. Teehankee and Barredo were named Associate Justice.

Almanac of Current World Leaders. Fall 1968. p. 60

Prime Minister Eisaku Sato of Japan appointed a new Cabinet: Kiichi Aichi, Foreign Minister; Takeo Fukada, Minister of Finance; Michita Sakata, Minister of Education; and Noboru Saito, Minister of Health and Welfare.

Almanac of Current World Leaders. Fall 1968. p. 41 Statesman's Yearbook. 1968-69. p. 1192

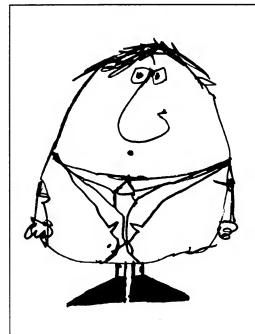
INTERNATIONAL Contd.

William Colby, new Chief US Pacification Adviser to South Vietnam, has been named as Ambassador. (South Vietnam now has three ambassadors!)

Statesman's Yearbook. 1968-69. p. 1614

World Almanac. 1968. p. 108

Information Please. 1968. p. 785



Say Lady,...You work for the Library? You do? Well, would you mind explaining to me that card I got from the Library saying I had 433,624 books out at the same time? Oh? You haven't got the bugs out of your computer yet?

BACKTALK

... from the SYNERGY mailbag

"Perusal of a second issue of SYNERGY has convinced me that this publication would be quite useful to me in teaching my Beginning Course in Reference Service. (It has already been of use, in fact.)"

--Edward R. Arnold, School of Library Service, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, N.Y.

"Several of our staff have expressed admiration for the stimulating subjects presented, the modern literary style and the ingenious overall composition of your publication. We believe that its popularity will increase rapidly as more people learn of its existence."

--Bertha D. Hellum, Alameda County Librarian, Hayward, Calif.

"REMOVE FROM MAILING LIST NOW!"

--(Since we don't wish to embarrass, we are withholding the library's name)

"Your last issue of Synergy (Nov-Dec 1968) was excellent, and I should like to quote a bit of it in a forthcoming issue of RQ."

--Bill Katz, Editor, RQ.

Wilson Library Bulletin will soon be reprinting Michael Spencer's article and the companion bibliography on the Underground and New Left Press.

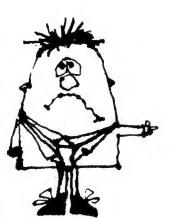


theater groups, and others who are interested Wong of the Bay Area Reference Center and is especially designed for the members of the fashion and television industries, in costume design. the peoples of the Americas. from BARC. Non-Profit

Copies are available

SYNERGY

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The cover illustration is by J. L. Hamon. Aurora has been selected mythical patroness of the Bay Area Reference Center. The illustrations used in this issue come from the SFPL Picture File, described below by Celeste West.

SYNERGY

Published monthly by the Bay Area Reference Center (BARC) as part of the joint reference project of the San Francisco Public Library and the North Bay Cooperative Library System.

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With this issue Synergy — official publication of the Bay Area Reference Center — features the Center itself. By way of graphic illustrations and articles written by the staff, both the individual and collective views of the Center are reflected.

The Bay Area Reference Center (commonly known as BARC) is an experimental reference project meant to demonstrate that regional cooperation among Bay Area libraries is not merely a feasible goal but a practical necessity. By means of the project, San Francisco Public Library and the North Bay Cooperative Library System (the two participating systems) have demonstrated that independent library systems can work together successfully, extending and expanding library services to their respective communities. Federally funded by the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), the Bay Area Reference Center is administered by the State Library in cooperation with the participating library systems, for the purpose of effecting joint cooperation in the field of reference services and leading to the establishment of a reference center for the entire Bay Area.

To this end the Bay Area Reference Center has sought to serve not only as the central reference source for the North Bay libraries, but has experimented in expanding the reference services of San Francisco Public Library itself.

Its major endeavors are described and discussed in the articles that follow. In addition to these, however, the Center has sought the experimental use of several types of communication relatively new to libraries: teletype, facsimile transmission, TWX, and a number of electronic photocopying machines. Collin Clark's article describes effectively the use of facsimile transmission in inter-library loan. The Center, on the other hand, has limited its experimentation with facsimile transmission to reference and information services.

The Bay Area Reference Center, both in its workshop proceedings and in Synergy, has made available bibliographies on subjects such as genealogy and local history of the Bay Area, current trends in religion, basic reference works in art and music, astrology, and the underground press. Other bibliographies, like Fashion of the Third World, have been separately published; in preparation is a bibliography on the Chinese in California.

In cooperation with the Poetry Center at San Francisco State College, the Bay Area Reference Center is acquiring for SFPL's archives valuable tapes of readings of poets who have lectured at the Poetry Center. It has, furthermore, put on exhibits on black history, art nouveau, and contemporary poetry; the latter displayed both original manuscripts of Bay Area poets and examples of local fine printing.

In order to prepare San Francisco Public Library for a major role in the development of a regional library system, the Center has purchased many practical and highly specialized reference works. It is currently assisting the City Planning

Commission in reorganizing its library. It helped SFPL to initiate and implement the Fillmore Street Project, discussed in Jay White's article. In cooperation with SFPL's Branch Department, it is, though modestly, seeking to extend to the branches access to the resources of the Main Library.

The Bay Area Reference Center is nearly two years old. Begun in July 1967, the first phase of the experiment will terminate this June. Hopefully, additional funds will be extended so that the project may continue beyond phase one.

The Editor of Synergy





REFERENCE SERVICE

As a regional reference center San Francisco Public Library extends itself far beyond the aging walls of its main building to receive and answer questions through the use of telephone, teletype, TWX and facsimile transmission. Questions come from inquirers in the North Bay counties and are answered from sources within the library, and, whenever necessary, from sources outside the library: city, state and beyond. BARC thus serves as a communication link between library users who ask a wide variety of questions and authorities on various subjects. Our sources range from books, magazines and other documents, and extend to individual authorities on specialized subjects.

When a personnel officer for the city of Petaluma needed statistics on the salaries of construction workers, he found that library material did not satisfactorily answer his question. The Bay Area Reference Center then contacted the office of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., whose representative said he would gladly supply the information needed and discuss the problem with the Petaluma personnel officer.

Establishing such contacts is a rewarding variation in traditional reference service, because we are able to use the entire city as a source for information; and with TWX can contact institutions throughout the country.

Questions from the North Bay libraries are regularly puzzling, often delightfully surprising. From the number of "how-to-do-its" which we receive, we are convinced that our North Bay patrons are incredibly industrious. They are building suspension bridges, repairing Stanley Steamers, and using

persimmons in every possible recipe before the crop rots. Yet there must also be time for quiet contemplation, for why else would they wonder about the symbolism implied by the half moon on outhouse doors? Or why should they puzzle over why A.D. is in Latin and B.C. in English?

The reference staff has found pleasure in having the freedom to explore these questions, experiment with new tools of communication, and generally expand our conception of library service.

Peggy Barber

Our Hardworking Reference Staff

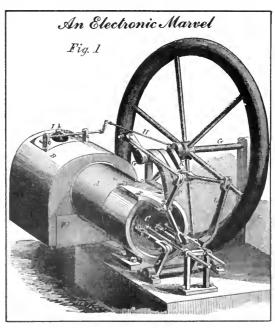


TURN ON, SCRUNCH AROUND SEND OUT ZARZERUZZAZ

It's not every job where you can turn on at work. Data is not available on the extent of juice or pot parties in the stacks, but librarians in the BARC-NBC communications network at least have their own portable light show. The Xerox Telecopier facsimile with its revolving drum, flashing lights, beeps, bumps, squeals and scrunches turns on the staff as they turn it on.

The facsimile network of six libraries in NBCLS and the San Francisco library was installed around March, 1968.

The idea was to supplement BARC's mail and teletype communications with the electronic marvel of facsimile, whereby written or pictorial material could be sent out as answers to reference questions over ordinary phone lines. BARC sent Vallejo a page of type specimens needed for a design project, for example. A local legislator in Napa county needed the



actual text of a bill being considered in Sacramento, and needed it "right now." Napa library sent its rush request through Vallejo to San Francisco where the text was found and facsimiled back to the patron 50 miles away, all before 12 noon. This is reference communication of the highest order.

We found early that while facsimile could be used in this way our libraries had not yet built up a high volume of need for the service. With BARC's permission NBC libraries in July, 1968, began experimenting with facsimile for other types of communication. Rapid dissemination and fulfillment of interlibrary loan needs should be a strong point in a library system and NBC had been using its private-line-tele-type-network for this purpose since 1960. Rather than use the broadcast teletype for interlibrary loan requests and have all libraries search for titles at the same time, (and occasionally duplicate efforts), we established a routing order and passed the annotated request list of one library on to others by facsimile.

In this way a request was circulated to several libraries by sending out a copy of a copy, in some cases up to the fourth or fifth generation facsimile. Detail began to break down at this point, and the end man on an ILL routing might wind up with a copy of great black smudges or drunken, wavy lines. With the original machines a third generation facsimile seemed to be the most remote usable copy.

Late in January, 1969, the new, revised edition, Telecopier II, was placed in the network. Its copies are cleaner but we have not as yet seen any beyond the third generation.*

While the idea of sending pictures by wire may sound advanced it is of course nothing new. Newspapers have been receiving AP Wirephotos for some 40 years. The Xerox Telecopier is a fairly primitive instrument, not even fully

electronic in its operating principles. The received message is scratched onto a sheet, similar to an ordinary carbon paper set, in a purely mechanical fashion. The completed copy is smudgable and by no means a permanent record. Any information from a bound book must first be photocopied and the copy, with its own loss of fidelity, is sent out; not the original. Half-tone photographs are almost always a total loss when they undergo their double copying. You can also forget copying books in small print.

Our subjective impression is that Xerox Telecopier facsimile would work best when used as intended: to transmit high priority graphic material over distances at electronic speed. The material (maps, charts, etc.) should be such that no other communication device would serve, and the need should be urgent. Copying copies of teletypes is not the best use of facsimile or teletype. Furthermore, the patron in the local library, once his question has been referred on and he has left the building, often does not return for his answer for several days, making a mockery of high speed communications. If we can wait for the morning mail for our reference answers, we are better off.

We have had fun playing with our portable light show and are glad that BARC undertook testing facsimile transmission for this reference project. But attitudes are more important than machines, and the willingness of BARC's staff to conscientiously tackle the difficult questions we pass on to them is more important to us than the means of communication they use in sending back the answer.

Collin Clark, Vallejo Public Library

^{*}Ed. Note: Since this article was written, further testing of the Telecopier II indicates that readable copies can be received up to the sixth generation.

OUR WEEKLY STAFF MEETINGS





INFORMATION FILE

As the piles of old questions rose higher and higher, we decided that some kind of information file should be started. A visit to the San Joaquin Information Service in Fresno gave us some ideas about the organization of such a file. We were full of optimism on our return, but soon became discouraged again by the stacks of teletype messages which seemed never to diminish.

The first step was to go through the questions and decide between those questions which might give information for future reference and those which could be discarded. Then subject headings were assigned to the questions to be saved, and a 3 x 5 card was typed for each subject. Whenever possible, all of the information and sources were typed on the card itself, so that the question could be discarded. When more information was available than could be recorded on a file card, a folder was made for the subject. These folders were arranged alphabetically and will eventually be stored in vertical file cabinets.

Already the information has proven useful in cases where a question has been asked more than once. For example, we have received three requests for directions on building a billiard table. In some instances questions are asked which relate to subjects already in the file. Persons or agencies contacted for information on a particular subject have been helpful for answering questions in related fields. By using the information file we can sometimes get ideas on how to approach a particular question. The information file

will also be valuable as a record of the kinds of questions asked and as a means of compiling statistics during the remainder of the project.

Linda Ramey



Wonders of the Information File

INFORMATION DESK

t has long been apparent that SFPL's gracious building is bewildering and that the registration staff is frequently too busy to answer the questions of patrons who are trying to find their way to various departments of the library. BARC is now several weeks into a three month experiment which involves operating an information desk near the main entrance during the busy period of 3:30 to 6:00. The goal of the project is to provide a statistical and subjective report on the type of questions asked and any comments or complaints received. We hope to justify the need for an information post and determine whether the task will require a professional librarian or could be done by a clerk.

The project also provides the BARC reference staff with a welcome change of pace, as it's sometimes refreshing to talk to a patron rather than a teletype machine.

We are asked many varied questions as:

"Where is the library?"

"Is this the Federal Building?"

"Are you Miss Information?" (Or did he mean misinformation?)

"Will they mess with me if I don't pay my library fines?"

To date the volume of questions has been high, and they vary from simple directional queries to more complicated reference requests. We have also been pleased to receive helpful and wholehearted support from all of the Main Library's staff.

Peggy Barber



CAP I BELP YOU?



WORKSHOPS





Planning, coordinating, and directing a BARC workshop may be compared to the production of a play. Each hour that an actual workshop goes on represents an enormous number of hours behind the scenes.

The selection of a topic is the initial step. From there the BARC staff members in charge of workshops (Gil McNamee and Peggy O'Donnell) proceed to the tasks of recruiting speakers (from within the library and without); obtaining appropriate audio-visual materials; compiling the various booklists and bibliographies that are provided for each individual attending the workshop; and, in many instances, preparing special exhibits to key-in with specific workshops. In addition to these, the BARC staff presents skits or library-message plays at the workshops; these have proved helpful in making a point or starting a discussion, as well as being fun.

As with a play, many disasters have occurred at BARC workshops: late or no-show speakers, blown fuses, where are the microphones? But the show has gone on!

Carol Brown



A Typical BARC Workshop

EXCHANGE AND ORIENTATION

BARC is in the travel business with tours here and trips there, schedules to keep and transportation to arrange.

Our attempts at communication have not been limited to our new wonder machines. For BARC believes in person-to-person communication too; both with our colleagues in the North Bay Cooperative Library System and with the librarians at SFPL. Whenever possible, we have tried to become acquainted with each other through exchange of staff and orientation visits.

Briefly this means tours of the major North Bay libraries (Santa Rosa, Vallejo, Napa and Marin) by the BARC staff to discuss reference procedures, to view the resources of our individual libraries and to get to know our common needs and problems; NBCLS librarians spend a day at SFPL for a general tour and intensive study of some of our more specialized departments (e.g., the Business Branch and the Documents Department); work exchanges: a BARC librarian spends a couple of days at one of the North Bay libraries and works with the public; once a week an orientation of our telecommunication center is given to our fellow librarians at SFPL so that they might also participate in the fun and games of "communicating"; and finally, we are now regularly visiting special

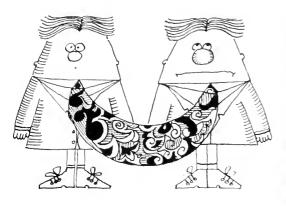


BARC is in the Travel Business with towns here and trips there ...

libraries in the Bay Area (e.g., the De Young Museum, World Trade Center, Sutro Library, and the California Academy of Science). These aspects of our exchange and orientation program are extremely useful since they help to establish cooperative ties within the library, and without. We learn just what reference services are provided and what type of material we can borrow.

On February 28th we (have) scheduled a bus trip to take some 50 librarians from SFPL on a tour of NBCLS headquarters, Santa Rosa Public Library and Mill Valley Public Library. Through such visits we hope to make all SFPL librarians aware of the North Bay libraries' contribution to the Bay Area Reference Center.

Peggy O'Donnell



SOME THOUGHTS ON DEVELOPING CLOSER TIES AMONG BAY AREA LIBRARIES

Much effort on the part of the BARC staff has been directed toward strengthening SFPL's position as a research center. A few of the projects, both immediate and future, are discussed below.

The purpose of a research library is to provide access in bibliographic and physical terms to the complete records of human communication. Yet "no general research library, no matter how vast its resources, can possess more than a fraction of what is produced." (Clapp, Verner. The Future of the Research Library. Univ. of Illinois, 1964.) Thus local self-sufficiency must be implemented by such programs as shared responsibility in acquisition, interlibrary loans, photocopying services and union catalogs. Any proposal for Bay Area library pools should include planned subject specialities, reciprocal service, and waiver of non-residence fees. Such cooperation, leading eventually to a Bay Area union catalog, may not be feasible under the current BARC project; yet, an intermediate step can and should be taken.

At the present time the existing resources of special libraries in the Bay Area have by no means been fully explored. Marjorie Callow's *Directory of Special Libraries in the Bay Region* is a useful tool but still inadequate. Its alphabetical arrangement, incomplete subject index and the amount of

information it provides, need to be revised and expanded in order to be of practical help to our subject departments. An intensive study (involving interviews and questionnaires) should be undertaken to determine the exact holdings and present ordering policies of special libraries in the Bay Area. This should be combined with already existing information about hours, the library's availability to the public, etc. This would be done with the view of placing in the hands of every subject department at SFPL a listing of subject holdings of other libraries in the area which specialize in the same fields. These separate department lists could then be incorporated into a general subject directory of special libraries in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Without a detailed knowledge of other libraries, it is difficult at present to direct a patron to a neighboring institution when SFPL's collection proves deficient. Such a lack of communication not only reduces service but leads to unnecessary competition and duplication amongst libraries—i.e. should SFPL invest in an expensive reprint series that is already available in a local university collection? Such a failure in communication might be bridged by the proposed directory. A BARC staff member is currently working on this project.

Another area that could be developed would be the increased use of the expertise of local universities and colleges.

"Any Bay Area library pool should include a place for the library facilities of University and State colleges." (Coolidge et al. Planning for Public Library Service. Berkeley, 1963.)

No matter how much of a specialist a librarian becomes, it is unrealistic of him to compete with the university professor whose training, readings, writings and professional contacts make him the true specialist. "If a library had a file of reading lists, course outlines, and syllabi used in colleges and universities, together with bibliographic notes and articles

from academic journals, the patron would be greatly assisted in making his way into a subject." (See Banfield's paper in Conant, Ralph, ed. *The Public Library and the City*. M.I.T., 1965.)

Such reading lists could be used by librarians as book selection aids as well as being made available to the public as bibliographies in subject-labeled, loose-leaf binders. These bibliographies would then include the latest books and articles considered essential to the field by experts in that field. It would be possible to make contact with department heads of one or more local institutions in order to arrange for SFPL to acquire these lists on a continuing semester basis.

The possibilities for cooperation with colleges and universities are numerous. San Francisco Public Library could profit from a study of their collections with a view towards cooperative acquisition and referral. An acquaintance with the specialists in various fields could lead to library sponsored lectures and book discussion. Such continued contact would be vital for a strong public research center in this university-rich Bay Area.

Evelyn Cline



PICTURE FILE

The vast picture collection now being classified and organized at SFPL is one of the most unusual to be housed in a public library. It will contain a million vintage illustrations obtained from 18th and 19th century books and periodicals. The collection is a fine resource in cultural history, providing pictoral information as well as examples of the distinctive art styles in vogue. Of special reference interest is the large section of portraits, which includes many copies noted in the ALA Portrait Index (1906). The picture file should delight historian, artist, and plain browser in its varied scope — everything from the intricate filigree of gothic engravings, through quack medicine ads, and even 1881 race track programs from England.

Celeste West

FILLMORE STREET PROJECT

Is Marshall McLuhan a liar? Is it true that books are nothing more than amusing reminders of a by-gone age? These questions must be addressed and resolved if libraries are to remain relevant in this, the last half of the 20th century.

One means of resolving the problem of non-readers is the "Street Project" instituted by the San Francisco Public Library and funded primarily by the Bay Area Reference Center. This project is designed to prove that people will read if the books are available without the bureaucratic hangups normally associated with libraries. The method used in making books available is the essence of simplicity. We carry the books to the people, making certain that we disrupt the "rhythm" of the street as little as possible. Our basic desire is to "fit in" so smoothly that we are accepted as members. So far we have managed to accomplish this.

However, as Mrs. Wong, the initiator of the project, foresaw, success has multiplied the problems, not on the street, but back in the office. The major problem is, of course, money. How to utilize the publicity so as to generate support without destroying the "connection" we've made with the brothers. This is a major problem when dealing with people who have been exploited for so long that they are naturally and rightfully suspicious of anything that looks like establishment. The very fact that this problem presents itself is an answer of

sorts to the question posed at the beginning of the essay. Additional clues may be garnered from comments made by the brothers when we don't show up as expected; by the fact that books are returned to us at night and on weekends; that they are usually accompanied by a request for additional books.

While the libel laws make me somewhat hesitant to suggest that Mr. McLuhan is a soulless prevaricator, I will state that his conclusions are not valid for black people. We exercise the only right we have: the right to choose; most of us choose not to read books written by, for and about white people. By the same token we do choose to read books by, for and about black people.

This is the secret of the "Street Project." This is the direction the library must take if it is to remain a viable force in shaping the lives of twentieth century men.

We carry the books to the people

Jay White



Another BARC activity has been to assist the San Francisco Public Library in its project of making information about SFPL periodicals available through electronic data processing (EDP). BARC contributed the funds necessary for publication and distribution of the initial issues of the book catalogs (title and subject) of SFPL periodicals. Also, a BARC librarian has been assigned the task of gathering information for EDP on various government periodicals received by SFPL, many of which are not as yet listed in the above-mentioned catalogs. periodicals include not only depository materials from federal, state, and local governments, but also publications from international organizations such as the UN, UNESCO, and so forth. Some of the most interesting materials in the collection are those received by SFPL through the Public Law 480 project. These periodicals (approximately 90 of them) are all in English and cover a wide range of subjects such as art, history, philosophy, literature, economics, and science. The library currently receives P.L 480 material from Ceylon, India, Israel, and Pakistan. It is hoped that the eventual inclusion of all government periodicals on EDP will simplify work for the Documents Department and at the same time make this vast amount of material more accessible to the public.

Carol Brown



Richard Coenenberg, Director

Gilbert McNamee, Assistant Director

Librarians:

Peggy Barber, Carol Brown, Evelyn Cline, Sue Critchfield, Peggy O'Donnell, Linda Ramey, Melinda Schroeder, Daniel Tatko, Celeste West

Clerical Staff:

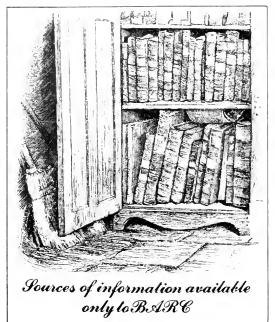
Donna Allen, Guy Bennettee, Lillie Jackson, Katherine Kraus, Dan Maurer, Shirley Ravnell, Olivette Rose (Jay White, recently resigned.)

SOMEBODY ASKED US

How to construct a diver's dredge for gold diving off a river bed. — We found some information on gold diving in a pamphlet in the Special Collections Department called Diving and Digging for Gold. But no specific instructions for making dredges were contained in this pamphlet. A company listed in Thomas' Register, Bodison Mfg. Co., did not make portable dredges, but recommended Fielder Equipment Co., in S. F. This company makes suction dredges, and sent us brochures describing various models, the cheapest of which was \$230.00. Therefore, we asked them to recommend a book or article which might explain how to make one. They suggested that we call Vaughan Greene, who has written a booklet titled Gold Diver's Handbook. Since Mr. Green lives in S. F. we called him and he offered to send us a copy of his publication which includes directions for constructing a diver's dredge.

A person who wanted to send his daughter to a boarding school in England wanted information concerning enrollment, tuition, etc. for schools on the high school level which are college preparatory schools. — Our directories had only sparse listings of boarding schools in England, so we called the British Consulate. They sent us a pamphlet published by the British Information Services, Reference and Library Division, titled Admission of Children From Overseas to British Schools. This pamphlet included the address of an agency which provides free personalized advice to parents wishing to send their children to schools in England. The Consulate also had a list of schools, but advised parents to write to the agency so that particular needs could be described and appropriate schools recommended.

A patron wanted a book or article on how to make Roman shades for windows. - We did not find any information on this subject in the library, but through Kenneth Birnbaum, interior decorators, at Jackson Square in S. F., we learned that there is a firm in Los Angeles that sends out such a manual free and would be glad to supply copies to libraries. (Consco Products, 1824 E. 22nd St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90058)



Was there ever a sewing machine called the "Honeymoon"? Since we did not have anything in the library on this sewing machine, we wrote to the Singer Co. They did not have any record of such a machine, but suggested we write to the Smithsonian Institute, which we did. Their Curator of the Division of Textiles, Grace R. Cooper, has just written a book, The Invention of the Sewing Machine, U.S. National Museum Bulletin 254. She wrote: "The Honeymoon sewing machine was manufactured by the Davis Sewing Machine Company, Dayton, Ohio. Although the company began manufacturing in Dayton in the late 1880's, the Honeymoon machines were products of the 20th century. The Davis Co. was sold to the National Sewing Machine Co. in 1924."

Patron wanted a list of all Army, Navy and Air Force hospitals now operating in all fifty states. — Source: Dept.

of the Army. Army Regulations 40-351. "Armed Forces Regional Hospitals in the Continental U.S.", Dec. 21, 1965. This publication noted that a complete listing of armed forces hospitals and dispensaries may be obtained from The Surgeon General, Attn: MEDDD-OH, Dept. of Army, Washington, D.C. 20315.

Description of the character Imogene in "Pure as the Driven Snow", a play written by Paul Loomis. — We have a copy of this play in SFPL, but it was out at the time the question was asked, and the information was needed the next day. State Library informed us that Santa Clara County Library had the book. We called them, and they read the description of Imogene to us over the phone.

Any biographical information on Ringo, his life as an outlaw and sheriff. — We checked many encyclopedias of literary characters and histories of the West with no success, except for locating the record by the name of "Ringo." We were about to give up the search when, in leafing through an unindexed book called Famous Sheriffs and Western Outlaws, by William Raine, we came across Ringo's name and a short resume of his life. (p. 100) For those of you who are interested in Ringo:

"Ringo was well educated and liked to read good books. He was at times morose and moody. When in liquor he could be quarrelsome. He was fearless, a good shot, and his word could be depended upon absolutely. He stood six foot two. Those who know him were impressed by the pathos of his blue eyes; when in repose there was always sadness in them. It was written in his face that he would come to a tragic end, and he did; but just how he came to it, no man knows. He had been drinking heavily, and continued to do so as he rode out into the burning desert..."

The UNAINSWERED QUESTION

A writer needs to know who is the largest manufacturer of toothpicks in the U.S. and in the world. We have ascertained that the largest manufacturer of toothpicks in the U.S. is the Diamond National Corporation. The source for this information was the company itself, and directory information substantiated their claim. But we have been unable to determine for certain the largest manufacturer of toothpicks in the world. Is there a toothpick authority among our readers?

The Black Gold Information Center in Santa Barbara had a question concerning the symbolism of three stones in a leather bag, sent as a greeting to someone with a note that read: "Greetings, as in the legend of Ptephora." They would be grateful to hear from anyone who has Ariadne's thread, which might lead us to the legend. Or is it a myth?

A patron wanted to obtain a monologue called "The King" by John Osborne. He saw this work on a video tape from Britain. We found no mention of a work by this title in standard reference sources, so we wrote to John Osborne in London. We received a response within a short period of time, written by Mr. Osborne himself. To quote: "I'm afraid 'The King' is not mine - nor have I heard of it. I've asked several people here but without success, sorry. Perhaps you should ask your patron for more details." We have also written to the BBC and are awaiting a reply.



The history of an unanswered question

Does the jelly bean have a past?

We found manufacturing instructions, even jelly bean polishing lore, but no historical background or origin information. A patent was taken out on "jelly beans" in 1953, but by a livestock feed manufacturer who calls his starting feed by this name. Black Gold Information Service of Santa Barbara found a company with records of "jelly eggs" going back to 1898. We've written to find out if the Associated Retail Confectioners of North America or the National Confectioners Association have any records.

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What is the origin of what we call French bread? Is the bread made in France called "French bread", and is it the same as our version of French bread?

The origin of all leavened bread was in ancient Egypt, where the phenomenon of fermentation was observed when moist flour was left overnight and began to rise and increase in size. The bread made in France is not called "French bread", and is quite different from what we know as French bread. Theirs is made with yeast, whereas ours is made with a sourdough starter. The sourdough French bread, as we know it today, seems to have come down from the Klondike in the 1800's. According to the Assistant to the Food Editor at the Examiner, San Francisco is the only place in the U.S. where good sourdough bread can be made. She said it is not known if this is because of the fog or other atmospheric factors. But some sourdough starter was taken from here to Milwaukee at one time to try to make the same kind of bread, and it was not successful. (Still another reason for living in San Francisco instead of Milwaukee!)

Sources: Durrell, Claude, Gastronomy of France. Ward, Artemas, Encyclopedia of Food. Pillsbury Co., "Food for Frosty Days."

Larraburu Bakery. Venetian Baking Co., Inc. Assistant to the Food Editor, S.F. Examiner. A home economist at the Agricultural

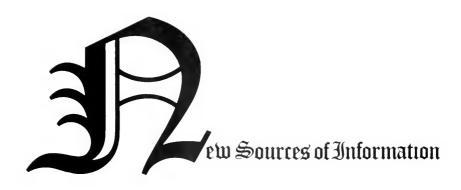
Extension, U.C., Berkeley and various and sundry librarians who have spent time in France and who hold strong, but not necessarily identical opinions about the bread there.

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CORRECTION: Mr. Raymond Roberts, San Francisco gourmet, has made us aware that we were misled in identifying the sea squab as the sea pigeon. According to Michael Field's Cooking School (Barrows, 1965, page 80), "The sea squab, or blowfish, as it is more commonly known, is a singular little fish, able, when alarmed, to inflate its body to twice its size. Were this its only claim to distinction, it would be easy to understand why fishermen for years always tossed it aside as a nuisance when it strayed into their nets. It was not until an imaginative soul discovered the technique of stripping the fish and exposing the succulent flesh surrounding the spine that the sea squab came rightfully into its own. Not unlike frogs' legs in flavor and texture, the sea squab is considerably cheaper and has, moreover, the advantage of being a fish and not a frog, a biological fact of some importance to less venturesome American cooks."

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Both SOMEBODY ASKED US and THE UNANSWERED QUESTION are prepared by Linda Ramey and Peggy Barber.



Gibson, Walter B. and Litzka R. Gibson. The Complete Illustrated Book of the Psychic Sciences. Doubleday, 1966. \$5.95 (*133 G359c)

With the current resurgence of interest in such fields as astrology, graphology, etc., this book is bound to be much used. It abounds in "how-to-do-it" information: there are simplified instructions on casting horoscopes, reading tea leaves and coffee grounds, fortune-telling (by dice, dominoes, and cards), reading palms, interpreting dreams, and a host of other occult pastimes. The book is in nowise scholarly. For historical material on the "psychic sciences" one would do better to look elsewhere. But for the person who simply wants to have fun practicing some of the pastimes listed above, the book offers easy-to-follow guides for almost everything; regrettably, the I Ching is excluded. There are diagrams, an index, a brief dictionary listing the various occult sciences, and a "dream dictionary". (CB)

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SEPARATION

How pathetic are the tears and the broken face of a grown man, but parting is painful when death is so motionless and silent and cold, like lips on stone.

--Hiroshi Kashiwagi

Berlye, Milton K. The Encyclopedia of Working with Glass. Oceana Publs., Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., 1968. \$12.50 (*666.1 B455e)

This is a very comprehensive guide to all the various ways of working with glass, from making the material itself to making stained glass windows and mirrors. Not only does the book include a history of the manufacture of glass, but it also contains up-to-date information on the newest industrial processes. Mr. Berlye emphasizes the practicability of working with glass for the amateur, and outlines safety rules for each project. The book contains a list of sources of supply, glossaries, and bibliographies. The diagrams and photographs are profuse and enhance the usefulness of the book as a teaching device as well as a reference tool. (CB)

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BETWEEN FREUD AND VOID

I had an Id called Harry, he
Used to make life mis'rable for me,
Until one day he left me, and my mind
Searching fore and aft and e'en behind,
Found crouching in the cortex -Vortex summoned by my cerebellum,
To form from matter, Aristotle's way,
An ego, plan Divine entelechy.

I named my ego Oak, as to acorn
The tree is to the seed, the will is born;
But every now and then, when in despair
I summon Oak to give me self-control.
Secretly I wish old Harry back to roll
And rage, scream, shout that all's unfair;
And life's a joke, a hideous trick, Id wants to tell
The way things happen in one's private hell,
Where dance the gamboling gnomes that vex
Our surfaced calm, roil on:
Harry's the winner, Oak standing tall
Is but our acorn, after all.

--Joe Morehead

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The Automotive History Collection of the Detroit Public Library: A Simplified Guide To Its Holdings. G. K. Hall & Co., Boston, 1966. \$125.00. (*16.6291 D484a)

Any reference librarian who has worked in a science and technology department can well attest to the enormous number of patron requests for information on how to repair automobiles, many of them of obscure make. To a lesser extent, there is also interest in antique automobiles -- what they looked like, how they worked, who designed them, etc. Because Detroit has long been the center of the American automotive industry, it is only natural that its public library have a fabulous collection of all kinds of materials on the automobile, and the nature and scope of this collection is set forth in the two volumes listed above. The volumes are divided into four sections: Section One--"Books"--is a dictionary catalog including copies of author, title, and subject cards. Section Two is a periodicals shelf list, including foreign magazines, some dating as far back as 1896. Section Three is a check list, arranged by name of car, of automobile catalogs, manuals, parts books, illustrations, clippings, and references to a particular car in magazines or books. This section lists only company literature for American passenger cars, but the collection does have similar materials for trucks, buses, bicycles, motorcycles, carriages, and foreign automobiles. Section Four is a description of special collections contained in storage boxes. These collections consist of personal files, correspondence, diaries, photographs, company records, patents, transcripts of court records, etc. For example, the collection labelled Ephemera, "contains many uncataloged items scattered through the files which reflect the use of the automobile as a theme in the various arts and in other unusual ways. They include: sheet music; recordings of automotive songs, racing events, sounds of engines, etc.; valentines; menus; greeting cards; calendars; postal cards; stamps; poems; jokes; cartoons; fiction pieces; playing cards; cigarette cards: cigar box tops, etc." (p. 569).

As an introduction to the field of automotive history, these two volumes are without parallel. And since the Detroit Public Library offers duplicating service as well as interlibrary loan, presumably much of the material listed in the guide would be available to non-residents. (CB)

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He that hath found some fledg'd birds nest, may know At first sight, if the bird be flown;
But what fair Well, or Grove he sings in now,
That is to him unknown.
And yet, as Angels in some brighter dreams
Call it the soul, when man doth sleep:
So some strange thoughts transcend our wonted theams,
And into glory peep.

--Henry Vaughan (from the Ascension-Hymn)

Farmer, Robert A. & Associates. How to Avoid Problems with your Will. Arco, 1968. \$5.95 (*347.6 F229h)

Surely one of the most vital documents a human being will ever have is his will. It is a witness, however, to what many would prefer not to think of: that at some point in life an occurrence as vital as birth takes place--Death comes. All possessions acquired through a life-time, will be in other hands. Everything inherited and retained, everything gotten through sweat of brow and brunt of back, is to be given away--to another, be it an individual or several.

The Arco Publishing Company was successful in preparing a work that attempts to simplify what should not be an involved or complex procedure. In fine, it tells you how to make a will, and answers questions like "how can it be revoked?" -- "what can you do about trust funds?" -- "how can you leave the maximum amount of your estate to those to whom you wish it to go?"

This book is one of Arco's KNOW YOUR LAW BOOKS series, including books on divorce and annulment, adoption, police authority and the right of the individual, the rights of the mentally ill, homosexuality and the law, collecting on personal injuries, contracts, et cetera. (DT)

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Uden, Grant. Anecdotes from History; being a Collection of 1000 Anecdotes, Epigrams and Episodes illustrative of English and World History. Blackwell, London, 1968. \$5.95 (*908 Ud3a)

Although everyone has heard that Demosthenes practised speaking with pebbles in his mouth, how many of you know that he also shamed himself into staying at his studies by shaving one side of his head, thus being too embarrassed to poke his nose out of doors?

Historians with a taste for gossip will doubtless be interested in hearing about the Sunday that Dr. ("I presume") Livingston announced to his congregation: "Friends, I have completely forgotten all that I had to say" and abruptly left the chapel.

Most entries in this collection are arranged alphabetically under the name of a famous individual. Since the index is chronological, you won't find this book helpful if you know a good story but can't identify it. If, however, you want a good story about someone, this is the book for you. (CR)

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Thou hidest thy face, they are troubled: thou takest away their breath, they die

--Psalm 104:29

Nicoll, Maurice. <u>Psychological Commentaries on the Teaching of G. I. Gurdjieff and P. D. Ouspensky</u>. V. Stuart, London, 1952. 5 vols. <u>Ł5/5 (133 N545p)</u>

Maurice Nicoll became one of the first practitioners of psychological medicine. He earlier trained under Carl Jung, and he did valuable work as a pioneer in the new psychological treatment of shell-shock following World War I. At the height of his career as a famous neurologist in Harley Street, he met Peter Ouspensky in 1921, and the entire direction of his life changed. He studied under Gurdjieff at Fontainebleau, and thereafter returned to London and studied under Ouspensky until 1931. At that time, Ouspensky gave him permission to teach Gurdjieff's system. This he did until his death in 1953.

The Commentaries were begun during the dreadful years beginning in 1941. Nicoll is considered the foremost scholar of the teachings of Gurdjieff and Ouspensky, and his five-volume work is unarguably the definitive statement on the teachings. As such he is probably the best person to consult, as a secondary source, if one is interested in the Gurdjieffian system. Furthermore his credentials give him a certain academic respectability, which many books about Gurdjieff and Ouspensky lack. This is not to say, however, that he writes in that turgid and pompous prose which characterizes the stylistic illiteracy of most Ph.D. professors. Indeed, he is lucid and in many respects reminds one of Ouspensky's clear and concise syntactical felicity. He is explaining a difficult doctrine and he does it well.

The first volume is recommended to those who might have an interest in Gurdjieff and Ouspensky for a special reason. I have encountered in my own research many persons who do not know how to begin a study of the System, but who are obviously seeking new knowledge. They are the many students who are dissatisfied with the "education" they are receiving in the universities, or they are the ones, who number legion, that have not found inner peace and harmony with the four central disciplines round which we attempt to orient our life: religion, science, philosophy, and art.

Whether one finds them in bookstores, libraries, or in special study groups, they often begin with Gurdjieff's major opus, the cosmological epic entitled All and Everything. This was written for the initiate, is deliberately couched in symbols which hold great density of meanings, and was intended to thwart the dilettante, just as Plato admonished his disciples not to play with dialectic in a glib way. Esoteric knowledge has always been dangerous because it has a way of becoming distorted, pleasing to the pseudo-intellectual, and embraced by the person who seeks "instant" salvation without willing to pay the price in study and suffering for it.

Thus the seeker, if he really desires to know the system, is put off by the Gurdjieff opus. Volume I of Nicoll's Commentaries is, quite possibly, the best book to begin with. To paraphrase his own purpose in writing them, Nicoll wanted to illustrate his personal interpretation of the general ideas of the Work, to suggest, amplify and explicate the metaphysics and psychology of the actual Teachings, which themselves admit of no "commentary" since they are, by theory, the product of Higher Mind.

Accordingly, the person interested in the ideas of the System may save himself much confusion and misunderstanding by reading this work. The fairly specific Table of Contents makes up for the lack of an index. One should, on reading the initial volume, note the key words or phrases which constitute the core of every great philosophical system. In this case, attention should be paid to terminology, such as Essence, Personality, Sleep, Chief Feature, Fourth Way, Self-Remembering, "Machanicalness", States & Events, Self-Observation, and the like. It is fruitful, if one wishes to study seriously, to develop a glossary. Especially interesting are Nicoll's comments on epistemology, education, and methodology.

I am persuaded that if one can understand and <u>value</u> this work for the ideas set forth therein, one can confidently determine whether to pursue the System further. It is in this sense that I recommend the volume to all who may be interested in this movement. (JM)

Annotations by Carol Brown, Catherine Roberts, Joe Morehead, Dan Tatko

Drawings by Leon Kennedy
will be on exhibit in the
Mitchell Room of the Berkeley Public Library
from February 12 to March 23
(Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 to 6 pm)
(Tuesday and Thursday, 6 to 9 pm)
(Saturdays, 12 to 5 pm)

Kennedy's art is an extension of the Black Man's consciousness in America today. His drawings illuminate the problems black people face, and the strength and power they display in dealing with them. Kennedy says, "I think of myself as a Black Man and try to use my materials (brush or pen) to express the struggle of my people."

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UPDATE

Prepared by General Reference Department

BAY AREA

John H. Jacobs succeeds John Hirten as executive director of SPUR. Michael L. Fischer was named associate director. (DSFAO - p. 9)

Frederick H. Hawkins took office as President of the Bar Association of San Francisco. (DSFAO - p. 30)

Samuel B. Stewart, Bank of America Executive Vice-President, became President of the Chamber of Commerce, succeeding Cyril Magnin. (DSFAO - p. 9)

Mortimer Fleishhacker was elected President of the City Planning Commission. (DCCO)

James Moriarty will serve as Chairman of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors during 1969. (CR - p. 98; DM - p. 2)

Le Roy Hersh was installed as President of the San Francisco Lawyer's Club, replacing Robert E. Cartwright. (DSFAO - p. 30)

Mayor Alioto nominated four persons to the War Memorial Trustees to replace Harold E. Hubbard, Samuel D. Sayad, and Ralph J. A. Stern. He reappointed Phillip S. Boone and appointed Mrs. Joseph D. Cuneo, Mrs. Madeleine Haas Russell and Moses Lasky. (DCCO)

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

ACWL - Almanac of Current World Leaders, Fall 1968 ed.

AUC - American Universities and Colleges, 9th ed.

CD - Congressional Directory, 1968 ed.

CR - California Roster, 1968 ed.

CSD - Congressional Staff Directory, 1968 ed.

DCCO - Directory of City and County Officers (S. F.), May 1968 ed.

DM - Decision Makers in the San Francisco Bay Area, 1967 ed.

DSFAO - Directory of San Francisco Area Organizations, 1966 ed.

EA - Encyclopedia of Associations, 5th ed.

IP - Information Please, 1969 ed.

SY - Statesman's Year Book, 1968-69 ed.

USGOM - United States Government Organization Manual, 1968-69 ed.

WA - World Almanac, 1969 ed.

NOTE: In order to include more entries in Update, we have decided to use the above abbreviations.

BAY AREA

John Francis Shelley, the 32nd Mayor of San Francisco, was appointed as San Francisco's lobbyist in Sacramento, succeeding the late Donald W. Cleary. (DCCO; CR - p. 114)

Richard K. Miller was named to the SF Police Commission filling the seat vacated by John W. Maillard III. (DCCO)

Assemblyman Willie L. Brown, Jr. was unanimously elected Assembly Minority Whip by the Democratic caucus of the California Assembly. (CR - p. 16)

William P. Beall Jr. will leave his job as Berkeley's Chief of Police on May 1, to become Head of Campus Police on the UC Campus in Berkeley. (CR - p. 131)

John H. Robinson has been elected chairman of the World Trade Association in SF. (DSFAO - p. 34)

CALIFORNIA

Dean A. Watkins and Robert O. Reynolds succeed H. R. Haldeman and Samuel B. Mosher as regents of the Univ. of California. (CR - p. 56)

G. Raymond Arnett was appointed as Director of the California Fish and Game Department to succeed Walter T. Shannon. (CR - p. 31)

Three persons were appointed by Governor Reagan to terms on the State Board of Public Health: Dr. William A. Defries, Robert C. Tangeman, and Kathleen E. Crow. (CR - p. 50)

Edward B. Hutchinson was named Governor Reagan's appointments secretary, succeeding Paul R. Haerle. Herbert E. Ellingwood will become Reagan's legal secretary succeeding Edwin Meese III who will become his executive secretary. Winfred W. Adams, Reagan's Cabinet Secretary, was appointed Executive Assistant to Lt. Governor Ed Reinecke. (CR - p. 19)

California Chief Justice Roger H. Traynor announced four 2-year appointments to the State Judicial Council: Supreme Court Justice Raymond L. Sullivan, Los Angeles Superior Court Judge William H. Levit, Butte Superior Court Judge Jean Morony, and Orange County Municipal Court Judge James W. Coo. (CR - p. 18)

- G. L. Sheffield was named Director of the newly formed State Department of Human Resources Development. (add to CR p. 41)
- J. Hart Clinton, publisher of the <u>San Mateo Times</u>, was elected president of the <u>California Newspaper Publishers Assn.</u> (DSFAO p. 55)

CALIFORNIA

Eight persons were appointed to the newly created California Job Development Corporation Law Executive Board. They are: Ralph N. Larson, George Medina, Charles E. Nicholas, Robert C. Lindsey, J. Ralph Stone, Mayor G. R. Ruddell of Visalia, Hilliard Hamm, and Harold E. Levitt. (add to CR - p. 41)

California State Assembly Committee Chairmen

Transportation - John F. Foran Finance & Insurance - William T. Bagley Intergovernmental Relations - Carlos Bee Government Administration - Carl A. Britschgi Local Government - John T. Knox Natural Resources & Conservation - George W. Milias Commerce & Public Utilities - Robert E. Badham Judiciary - Robert Beverly Rules - Eugene Chappie Health & Welfare - Gordon W. Duffy Public Employment & Employment - James A. Hayes Ways & Means - Frank Lanterman Government Organization - Robert Moretti Criminal Procedure - Frank Murphy Jr. Agriculture - Alan G. Patee Water - Carley Porter Labor Relations - Walter W. Powers Elections & Constitutional Amendments - Paul Priolo Revenue & Taxation - John G. Veneman Education - Victor V. Veysey

California Senate Committee Chairmen

Elections & Reapportionment - Senator George Deukmejian Agriculture - Senator Fred Marler Labor & Social Welfare - Senator Louis Cusanovich Finance - Senator Randolph Collier Transportation - Senator Alan Short Public Health & Safety - Senator William Coombs Business & Professions - Alfred H. Song Education - Senator Albert Rodda Fish & Game - Senator H. L. Richardson Governmental Efficiency - Senator Richard Dolwig Institutions - Senator Lawrence E. Walsh Insurance & Financial Institutions - Senator Clark L. Bradley Judiciary - Senator Donald L. Grunsky Legislative Representation - Senator Clair W. Burgener Local Government - Senator John W. Schmitz Military & Veterans Affairs - Senator Mervyn M. Dymally Natural Resources - Senator Robert J. Lagomarsino

Public Utilities - Senator George Danielson Revenue & Taxation - Senator Walter W. Stiern Water Resources - Senator Gordon Cologne

UNITED STATES

Emil (Bus) Mosbacher, Jr., a millionaire Yachtsman, was named Nixon's Chief of Protocol. (USGOM - p. 71; CSD - p. 407; CD - p. 422; WA - pp. 97 & 164)

Alan Cranston, US Senator from California, has been assigned to the Labor and Public Welfare Committee and to the Banking and Currency Committee. He was also assigned to the Senate Special Committee on Aging. (CD - pp. 12, 251, 253, 293; CSD - pp. 134, 124, 114, 129)

Senator Eugene McCarthy has given up his seat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and accepted a back seat on the Government Operations Committee. (CD - pp. 85 & 252; CSD - pp. 117, 118, 139)

Frank Shakespeare was named Director of the United States Information Agency. (USGOM - p. 552; CD - p. 642; CSD - p. 430)

Senator Fred R. Harris (D-Okla.) was elected Democratic National Chairman replacing Lawrence F. O'Brien. (WA - p. 172; IP - p. 99)

Lt. Gen. Joseph R. Holzapple was named Commander in Chief of the US Air Force in Europe. (USGOM - p. 192; CD - p. 482; CSD - p. 392)

Rocco Carmine Siciliano, President of the San Francisco-based Pacific Maritime Association, was named Undersecretary of Commerce. (USGOM - p. 300; CD - p. 532; CSD - p. 394)

James E. Johnson, California's Director of Veteran Affairs, resigned to accept appointment by President Nixon to the United States Civil Service Commission. (CR - p. 60; USGOM - p. 543)

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Charles W. Yost as US Ambassador to the United Nations. (WA - p. 48; IP - p. 752; ACWL - p. 80)

Bill Patton has been elected President of the National Alliance of Postal & Federal Employees. (EA - p. 962)

Senator Alan Cranston was named as Chairman of the Veteran Affairs Subcommittee of the Labor Committee and was named to 4 other subcommittees: Employment, Manpower, & Poverty; Health; Labor, and Migratory Labor. (CD - p. 13; CSD - p. 125)

President Nixon nominated Gerard Smith to be Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. (USGOM - p. 542; CD - p. 585; CSD - p. 413)

UNITED STATES

James E. Allen, Jr. has accepted President Nixon's offer to become US Commissioner of Education to replace Harold Howe, II. (USGOM - p. 355; CSD - p. 398)

Major General Frederick J. Clarke will become Chief of Army Engineers succeeding William F. Cassidy who is retiring. (USGOM - p. 144; CSD - p. 394)

Joseph J. Sisco was nominated to hold the post of Assistant Secretary of State for the near East and South Asia. He will replace Parker T. Hart. (USGOM - p. 74; CD - p. 427; CSD - p. 407)

Martin J. Hillenbrand, US Ambassador to Hungary, has been named Assistant Secretary for European Affairs in the State Department. (WA - p. 170; IP - p. 805; USGOM - p. 73; CD - p. 754; CSD - p. 407; SY - p. 1118)

John A. Hannah, President of Michigan State University, has been picked to be Director of the Agency for International Development. (USGOM - p. 75; CD - p. 430; CSD - p. 408)

Assemblyman John G. Veneman of Modesto will join the Nixon administration as Undersecretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. (USGOM - p. 354; CD - p. 553; CSD - p. 398)

James Farmer, former head of CORE, was named Assistant Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for Administration. Creed C. Black will be Assistant Secretary for legislation. (USGOM - pp. 354-355; CD - p. 554; CSD - p. 398)

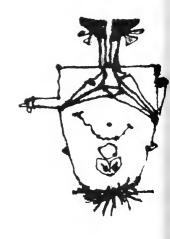
George L. Brand was named Director of Public Information for the US Department of Health, Education and Welfare. (USGOM - p. 354; CD - p. 553; CSD - p. 398)

Dr. Clarence C. Walton was named President of the Catholic University of America, becoming the first layman to head a major Roman Catholic University in the United States. (AUC - p. 300)

INTERNATIONAL

John Freeman is Britain's Ambassador-designate to the United States. (WA - p. 170; IP - p. 805)

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Civic Center **SANERGY**

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March 1969, No. 15



QUAKING OF PLACES,

TUMULT OF PEOPLES,

SCHEMING OF NATIONS,

CONFUSION OF LEADERS.

IV Ezra 9

Feature: Earthquakes ... Or ... Is this the night California drops into the Pacific?

Photos and Stereopticon Cards of the San Francisco Earthquake and Fire of 1906: Courtesy of SFPL's Special Collections Dept. and the National Archives.

Quotations & Captions: Selected & Arranged by Celeste West.

Cover Design: Donna Fay Allen

Cover Photo: Clay Street looking towards the Ferry Building after the '06 Fire.



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PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR

The Federal Troops, the members of the Regular Police Force and all Special Police Officers have been authorized by me to KILL any and all persons found engaged in Looting or in the Commission of Any Other Crime.

I have directed all the Gas and Electric Lighting Co.'s not to turn on Gas or Electricity until I order them to do so. You may therefore expect the city to remain in darkness for an indefinite time.

I request all citizens to remain at home from darkness until daylight every night until order is restored.

I WARN all Citizens of the danger of fire from Damaged or Destroyed Chimneys, Broken or Leaking Gas Pipes or Fixtures, or any like cause.

E. E. SCHMITZ, Mayor

Dated, April 18, 1906.

ALTVATER PRINT, COME MISSION AND 220 STS.



...all around us was the same sun-drenched quietude--the same damp, drowsy, undisturbed calm. A most terrifying and awful thing had happened, and yet, apparently, nothing whatever had happened. In the twinkling of an eye my entire world had undergone an undreamed of, an altogether ghastly change; yet in doing so there had been nothing visible, audible, smellable, or touchable to account for it.

Charles Macomb Flandran, Loquacities

EARTHQUAKES

An Introduction

An earthquake is of its very essence terrifying—more terrifying than nature's other dreadful outbreaks, since more than any other it sets the stability of the underlying basis of human life itself in question.

Haroun Tazieff, When the Earth Trembles

There have been millions of tremors and quakes to terrify man since the world began. Early beliefs attributed these cataclysms to mammoth beasts who, for a variety of reasons, shook the earth from time to time. Since every part of the world has felt these quakes, numerous myths sprang up to explain this frightening phenomenon. Some of the most amusing legends came from the East: a scratching dog (the Kamchatka Peninsula), a hog rubbing his back (the Celebes), and the Caribs had the romantic notion that Mother Earth was dancing. Other animals assigned to the tedious job of carrying and occasionally jolting the earth were elephants (Hindus), bulls (Moslems), tortoises (American Indians), and giant spiders or catfish (Japanese).

European mythology demanded a more sophisticated rationale. So tales of struggles between the gods or of awful punishment meted out to unsatisfactory mortals became the cause and effect of earthquakes.



There have been reports of tremors throughout recorded history, but the scientific study of earthquakes (seismology) began officially in the 18th century. Classical and Biblical references are found in the works of many early writers. One list of historical earthquakes (and works on seismology delight in such lists) began with a Greek disaster in the 5th century B. C. However, the first scientific attempt to catalog and analyze earthquakes appeared as a memoir in England in 1760, when for the first time, contemporary earthquakes were studied. The book was probably inspired by the Lisbon quake of 1755, which devastated the town and killed 60,000 people, and by the fact that in 1750, Great Britain suffered several major shocks (it became known as the year of the earthquake). The author, John Michell, is hailed by some as the founder of seismology.

Further studies of major earthquakes added to the lore of the subject, but it was only at the end of the 19th century, with the invention of the first seismograph, that accurate measurements of quakes could be made.

Among the many facts available from information recorded on modern seismographs is that while over 150,000 shocks occur each year, less than 20 of them are over 7 on the Richter Scale.* Since some of these quakes occur in uninhabited parts of the world less damage is caused than might be expected. Some authorities think that some year there may be almost a million shocks, mostly unfelt. Centers have been established and works have been devoted to the study of quakes of individual countries (e.g., Italy and Japan) which are particularly plagued

^{*} Eiby, G. A. Earthquakes.

by the phenomenon. California is blessed with both books and institutes, and there has long been a tradition of earthquake observation in the Golden State.

John B. Trask was a pioneer in the study of California tremors. In the period from 1850 to 1858 he recorded 98 quakes. But even earlier the missionary fathers had experienced shocks that damaged their missions: San Juan Bautista in 1800 and San Juan Capistrano in 1812, to mention only two. (The early adobe buildings crumpled under the impact of the shock waves.) The Santa Ana River was originally called Santa Ana de los Tremblores. In this century, in addition to the 1906 quake in San Francisco which was responsible for the establishment of the Seismology Society of the United States, serious tremors occurred in Santa Barbara in 1925, Long Beach in 1933, the Imperial Valley in 1940, and Daly City in 1957; all caused serious destruction. As for the Bay Area, it has suffered four major shocks in addition to the one in '06 and many minor ones.

Since there is no way to predict or prevent an earthquake, people who live in high-threat areas have to either live in a shock-proof city or be prepared, at least subconsciously, for damage. It is interesting to note that people native to such areas seem little disturbed by the possibility of quakes and seldom leave such an area. An extreme example of this fact is the town of Concepción, Chile, which has been devastated five times by heavy shocks. Each time it was rebuilt, only to be destroyed again. However, after the 1939 quake it was rebuilt according to earthquake resistant specifications, and the city came through the 1960 earthquake, considered by many to

be one of the worst shocks in history, with relatively small damage.

Lists of major disasters have been compiled by a number of authors. Though these lists differ slightly from each other, the most devastating quakes appear on all of them, and there have been well over a hundred that have caused great damage and loss of life. Some have caught the imagination of writers and the sympathy of the world—such as the one in Lisbon in 1755, in San Francisco in 1906, and the tragic Japanese shock in 1923—and have received more publicity than others. One writer comments rather bitterly that though the San Francisco earthquake caused a relatively small loss of lives (700) (some shocks have killed over 100,000) "These people were United States citizens, and from the point of view of the newspapers, and consequently of fame, this has an unquestionable importance." (Eiby, op. cit.)



Homeless and roofless thousands lived for days amid their rescued chattels in the open streets and parks.

In reading the studies of these major earthquakes, it would seem to this completely unqualified observer that the main causes of injuries and death are poorly constructed buildings (adobe, etc.) and panic, which often causes people to leave relatively safe spots and rush out into dangerous streets. This panic is discussed by most observers, and can probably be explained by the complete sense of help-lessness that comes from feeling the earth move.

Finally, an interesting if not a moral tale, is the story of the quake that struck a small village in South America on the morning of a feast day when all the villagers were at mass, destroying the church and all in it. The only people to survive were the town's layabouts, who were in the fields attending an early cockfight.

Peggy O'Donnell

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If, as they say, God Spanked the town For being over-frisky; Why did He burn the churches down And spare Hotaling's whisky?

Charlie Field

SEISMOLOGY ON THE PENINSULA

An Interview with Mr. David Stuart

In the present era, when science reigns supreme, it is curious to find significant numbers of people once again turning to stars and seers for advice and prophecy, running the gamut from how best to conduct one's personal affairs on a particular day, to the time of arrival of the next major earthquake in California. But when a few of us visited the Pacific Coast Geological Field Center of the National Center for Earthquake Research at Menlo Park, California, we discovered why people are not likely to be satisfied with answers to the latter question from science alone.

On a crisp, sunny morning in March we (three librarians) drove through the archetypical suburbia that is the San Mateo peninsula, parked the car, and entered a low, modern building at 345 Middlefield Road in Menlo Park. There we met gracious, grey-haired, pre-World War II (his words) seismologist, David Stuart, Assistant to the Chief of the Office of Earthquake Research. He pointed out that although he himself is a "senior member", instrumental seismology is only in its infancy--less than a hundred years old--and by the end of our two-hour talk with him, it became clear that precious little has gotten beyond the hypothetical stage in the study of earthquakes. Earthquakes appear to be both whimsical and inevitable, for they cannot at this point be accurately predicted, much less prevented.

The National Center for Earthquake Research, which was established by the Geological Survey, under the Department of the Interior in 1965, is concerned with seismic research, i.e., pure science. The Geological Field Center, which has been at Menlo Park for two years, is the instrumental arm of the National Center. So far they have received no money from the Department of the Interior for field research. Instead, their research is supported by various government agencies, such as NASA, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Army Corps of Engineers, when they wish to find out the likelihood of earthquake damage at a particular site where the construction of a building, nuclear reactor, etc., is anticipated. (The Center hopes to receive more direct federal funding for research after the termination of the war in Viet Nam, but even then it is not known how high earthquake study will be on the government's long list of priorities.)



In reply to our queries regarding any scientific validity substantiating the prophecy that there will be a major earthquake in California this spring, Mr. Stuart indicated that there is none. He believes that the popularity of this prophecy can be traced in large part to the Curt Gentry book, The Last Days of the Late, Great State of California, published last October by Putnam, in which Edgar Cayce's prophecy is realized. An air of credibility was added in December, when the California Division of Water Resources Protection made two predictions based on strain rates they had observed empirically.

First, they said there would be an earthquake in the Santa Cruz Mountains during the subsequent 18 months. Since this is a very active area, according to Mr. Stuart it would be somewhat unusual if this did not occur. However, if their second prediction becomes reality—i.e., should an earthquake of a magnitude of about 4 1/2 on the Richter Scale also occur sometime during the following 18 months in the Tehachapi Mountains, near Bakersfield—it would be much more substantial as evidence that the method of prediction was valid, as this is a less active area.

Another forecast was made by the seismology Department at the California Institute of Technology for this spring. They said there would be a "creeping episode" in the Parkfield-Cholame area in California in April. They too based this on empirical evidence, namely, that they had noted creeping episodes occurring there periodically. Since these episodes are more or less continual, it is altogether likely that there will be one in April. However, these do not constitute major earthquakes. In fact, it takes a seismograph to detect such an occurrence.

One form of predicting, at least in theory, is based on offset (displacement). In the 1906 earthquake in San Francisco, the offset ran from 0 to 21 feet; the average is 10 feet. Since there is a displacement of about 2 inches per year, or approximately 1 foot every 6 years, one might "predict" that a major earthquake would occur along the fault every 60 years, every 120 years, or even every 240 years. For obvious reasons, the theory of prediction is open to serious doubt. In order to clarify the phenomenon, Mr. Stuart pointed out a section in Steinbrugge's Earthquake Hazard in the San Francisco Bay Area -- "It is a commonly held theory that, when the strains within the earth's



Peeled of its heavy stone facing, like a young leek that is stripped of its wrappings, the dome of the city hall rose spectral against the nebulous background of sparks ... Through the gaunt iron ribs and the dome the red glare suffusing the whole northern sky glinted like the color of blood in a hand held to the sun.

crust become too great, a rupture will take place. A sudden rupture (faulting) generates the seismic waves that define an earthquake. These measured accumulating strains in the earth's crust in the San Francisco Bay Area have allowed earthquake prediction calculations to be made. These calculations are based on the average of the largest fault displacements in the 1906 earthquake divided by the average rate of measured accumulating strain. This number comes to a reasonable figure of 60 to 75 or more years between major earthquakes, depending upon the interpretation given to the data." (pp. 8-9).

When one takes into account that accurate reports of earthquakes do not go back further than the 18th century, and that instrumental seismology goes back only about a century--the famous Richter Scale was devised only 30-some years ago--it becomes understandable why so little is known about the earthquake phenomenon. Japan, where earthquakes are a national problem, and the U. S. S. R. and the U. S., where earthquakes are a serious problem, lead the countries of the world in the study of earthquakes. Many other countries are afflicted by earthquakes, which know no national boundaries; but non-affluent countries, e.g., Chile, which is located in the area known as the "Pacific ring of fire", simply must defer this sort of study in favor of more immediate needs. The U. S. has not established laboratories in other parts of the world, the West Coast providing a natural laboratory. It is, incidentally, surprising to note that there are no extensive records of the 1964 Alaska earthquake, as there was no seismological center there.

Some information has been gleaned from bomb tests about the interior of the earth, but little can be discovered in this way about the mechanism that triggers "natural" earthquakes. It should be noted, however, that bomb explosions themselves might possibly trigger earthquakes. This may also be true of off-shore drilling. In Denver, earlier in this decade, it is widely believed that injection of chemicalwaste fluid into a deeply buried reservoir triggered a series of earthquakes, three of which had a magnitude of 5 or over. Thus, it is conceivable that someday earthquakes may be modified by either pumping fluid into or out of the ground.

However, at this moment, the prospect of controlling earthquakes to any extent is far off. The most widely held theory currently as to what causes the original faults, or zones of weakness around which earthquakes center, is the action of convection cells (currents) in the earth's mantle. The hot, semi-plastic materials turn over slowly, exerting great force on the earth's crust, pushing against it in different directions.

It is possible that the sun and moon may trigger a system that is already set up and ready to go, for there are tides in the solid earth just as there are in the water, due to the positions of the sun and the moon in relation to the earth.



With hue like that when some painter dips His pencil in the gloom of earthquake and eclipse.

Shelly

Various scales have been devised for measuring earthquakes, the most widely used being the Richter Scale. This scale goes not from 1-10, as is commonly believed, but, theoretically at least, from negative infinity to positive infinity. Hence, an earthquake of a negative magnitude can be recorded, since magnitude 1 was originally set at an arbitrary point. It is a logarithmic scale, and each step represents a jump of 10 times the magnitude of the preceding number; thus, magnitude 4 is 10 times as great as magnitude 3. No earthquake has ever been assigned a greater magnitude than 8.9, and Mr. Stuart is of the opinion that an earthquake could not be much greater than 9, because once a certain point is reached the strain will simply relieve itself elsewhere.

There are several scales that measure the intensity of an earth-quake. The most well-known in the U. S. is the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale, which tells how much energy is released at various points. The further from the epicenter of the quake, the less the intensity will

be, whereas there is just one magnitude for an earthquake. The intensity is determined from first-hand observation, such as dishes rattling on a shelf, or objects actually flying about. If you wish to send in a report on your observations during an earthquake in order to help determine the intensity of the quake, the instructions for so doing may be found on page 191 of Robert Lacopi's Earthquake Country.

The first shock of an earthquake is usually the strongest, but does not necessarily do the most damage. The extent of damage is determined by the location of the quake, as well as by the magnitude. For instance, in Bakersfield, California, in July 1952, heavy shocks followed a month after the original shock. (There were 180 aftershocks of magnitude 4 and over!) Due to the fact that the second part of the quake was located directly under Bakersfield, more destruction occurred then than did from the initial shock, even though that was stronger.

Before we left the Center, we were shown an impressive Telemetry Room, where an array of seismographs, film recorders, a tiltmeter (gravity meter), and other machines that record earthquakes in various parts of California, as well as in Nevada and Idaho, are located.

Mr. Stuart remarked that one might be glad if an earthquake of 5 or 6 magnitude occurred, as that might relieve strain along the fault, thus precluding an earthquake of 7 or 8. I reminded him of what he had said about the Bakersfield earthquake seeming to be over, but then continuing. He replied, "Ah, there's the rub! You think it's over, but you're just living in a fool's paradise, because you don't really know."

He went on to comment that most people who die in earthquakes are killed by falling objects--hopefully not the buildings themselves! The more fortunate person would find himself in a residential neighborhood, with its relatively small and perhaps widely-spaced houses and broad streets. He suggested that one of the best places to be would be at a baseball diamond.

A library, with its many free-standing shelves loaded with books, would probably not qualify as an earthquake-haven.

Anyone for baseball?

Melinda Schroeder



SAN FRANCISCO HALL OF JUSTICE

Injustice is relatively easy to bear; what stings is justice.

H. L. Mencken

EARTHQUAKE RESEARCH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

An Interview with Professor Mansour Niazi

A few days after our visit with Mr. Stuart of the National Center for Earthquake Research, we paid a call on Professor Mansour Niazi, Associate Research Seismologist at the Seismographic Station at the University of California, Berkeley.

We started off by asking Prof. Niazi how U. C.'s Station differs from the National Center at Menlo Park.

"We are entirely independent of one another," he answered. "There are occasions, of course, when we check with each other. For instance, we'll ask them what time they recorded that such and such an earthquake took place, and vice versa."

Niazi went on to say that the Seismographic Station is geographically more limited than the Menlo Park Center. Whereas the Berkeley Station is concerned primarily with local earthquakes, that is, those in northern California, the National Center has stations all over California and even as far away as Nevada and Idaho. Niazi stressed, however, that the Seismographic Station did also determine the center of faraway earthquakes and that in the case of a major local earthquake it was officially responsible for notifying the Office of Emergency Planning (a national warning system) in Sacramento, which is in touch with nearly all the 50 states. In addition, the Station serves to give warning of approaching tsunami (seismic waves). Since they travel at a rate of more than 600 miles an hour, a reliable forewarning can be assured.



Prof. Niazi agrees with Mr. Stuart that the various theories set forth for predicting earthquakes are open to serious doubt. He believes that the predictions attributed to the Japanese remain inconclusive. They apparently observed an increase in frequency of small shocks and on this basis "predicted" that in 3 months there would be 3 large earthquakes. Though they did occur, Niazi noted that the observed region had been so active that one could hardly call it a prediction.

Since Niazi is a native Iranian (Iran is a highly active area), we wondered if he himself had ever experienced at first-hand a major earthquake. Luckily, no! He was, however, in Teheran on September 1, 1962, when a major quake occurred some 70 kilometers north of the city. He recalled that he left early the following morning and was surprised at the extent of the damage. He has also visited the sites of several quakes in other parts of the Middle East, notably the one in Turkey in 1966.

We went on to question him about the extent of research being conducted in the Near and Middle East. He confessed that because of the limited financial resources of these countries, the governments' money invariably went into more immediate social needs. Due to the high frequency of tremors in various and disparate parts of the world, he felt it was regretful that major research is confined to countries that can

afford it. In California, for instance, there have been only 3 or 4 major earthquakes in recorded history; while in Iran, on the other hand, one occurs on the average of every 5 years. Needless to say, the advantages of studying there have special import to advanced research. He did parenthetically mention that after any large earthquake, regardless where, a UN mission is sent to the devastated area in order to make a report. Its official capacity, however, is purely advisory, its main function being to sponsor publications.

One of us asked if the historical literature of the Orient provided any information which could be used in current scientific research. Niazi thinks that "earthquakes from the past can be seriously studied if allowance is made for inaccuracies." If strong and repeated evidence is found one can extract that which appears most logical, allowing for seeming contradictions. In this sense, historical data from the past, even as far back as antiquity, can be helpful.

Once more the facsinating and mysterious topic of forecasting quakes came up.

"Is there any way of classifying the numerous theories of predicting earthquakes?" we asked.

"Yes, but only in a very general way."

Prof. Niazi cited 3 commonly accepted classifications: historical, statistical, and observational. For instance, in California there is a body of historical data, however small and in spite of gaps, upon which forecasts have been made. To a degree the historical method overlaps the statistical. By calculating different sizes of earthquakes in relation to time interval, it is possible to extrapolate hypotheses; though again, even here there are conflicting points of view which argue against a uniform theory. Finally, there is the observational method. This means observing the creep along a fault. The late Hugo Benioff compared the offset of the 1906 earthquake (21 ft. at Point Reyes) with the 1 1/2 to 2-inch creep each year along the fault. (U. C. observes a 2-inch creep per year at its station south of Hollister.) Benioff regarded the 1906 earthquake as the cumulative effect of creep and on this basis surmised that it would be repeated 120 to 250 years hence. Niazi, however, questions the creep theory since creep is just one factor among many. He himself is inclined to be more hopeful about laboratory experiments with rocks. Before a main fracture occurs, for example, some smaller fractures or cracks appear. This seems to indicate that the same would be true for a huge block of rocks.

"Is someone on duty 24 hours a day should an earthquake be recorded on one of the seismographs?" someone asked.

Niazi said this was unnecessary since the machines were installed with warning buzzers which are hooked up with the Campus Police. In

the event that a large earthquake occurs somewhere in the world, the police have a list of names to be called so that one of the seismologists can come in to locate the source of the quake.

He went on to tell us of a recent earthquake off the coast of Spain which was so big that the recording ran off the paper; the amplitude could not be read because the linear section of the paper was not wide enough in this case. On the other hand, local earthquakes can be read with a high degree of exactitude. Here, pertinent data is sent to the Campus Computer Center, and within a matter of moments the exact site of an earthquake can be localized.

Another question we posed was what effect lunar probes have on seismic research. There was no doubt in Niazi's mind that they might uncover valuable information. He noted that he had seen lunar maps which looked as though there might be volcanic activity on the moon. He said that one of the recent Rangers was equipped with a seismometer (designed at Cal. Tech.) but it never reached the moon.

We wound up our interview by asking if he could tell us, in a nutshell, the primary purpose of the Seismographic Station. A faint smile passed over Niazi's delicately chiseled features but vanished instantly. (Later, over a cup of coffee, the 3 of us laughingly wondered how many of our questions appeared simplistic to the scholars we'd interviewed.) Quite seriously he stated that the primary purpose, since the founding of the Station, had been to determine seismic activity where sources of weakness exist in the state. He mentioned that they also publish data and maps indicating seismic activity in California. As we were leaving Prof. Niazi gave us a copy of the Bulletin of the Seismographic Stations, which the U. C. Seismographic Station publishes.

Daniel Tatko



If you think the BART gash is bad . . .

SEVEN STEPS TO BETTER LIVING....

OR

THE FAULT, DEAR BRUTUS....



Panic, wild running into the streets, and fire-provoking actions usually cause more damage than the types of tremors we can expect from the next earthquake in the Bay Area. The whole thing will probably be over in less than a minute, and what you can do will be limited to the few seconds between tremors. However, most writers agree that loss of life can be kept to a minimum if the following precautions are observed:

- (1) If you are outdoors, you are safest in an open field. If you are near tall buildings, try to get as far away from them as possible. The center of a wide street might offer some safety if free of autos and live falling wires. If you cannot get away from falling buildings, stand in a reinforced part of a structure—a doorway or an arch, where there will be some protection from falling debris.
- (2) If you are driving a car, stop where and when it is safe to do so, and dive below seat cushion level as anything falling on the car will probably not crush it below this level. Do not touch interior metal if live wires fall and remain on the car, i.e., if they have any contact with the car. Do not leave your car until it is free of such wires.

(3) If you are indoors, do not run outside unless total collapse of the building seems imminent. Many of the deaths in earthquakes are caused by falling masonry striking people as they run from buildings. Move cautiously away from anything that might collapse: chimneys, chandeliers, windows, wall mirrors, shelves, etc. Try to stand under a supporting doorway or archway, roll under a bed, or duck under a strong table or desk which would protect you from falling objects. Prepare members of your family for such action beforehand so that you won't try to run through the house to get to them.



CHAOS AT CITY HALL

- (4) Many of the casualties in an earthquake result from post-earthquake damage. After the tremors cease and you have checked your family for injuries, you should immediately check for possible fires and gas leakages. If you suspect gas leakage, shut off the main gas valve (check for the location of this beforehand). Even though there will be a temptation to use a fireplace for heat or cooking, especially if there is a disruption of gas or electric service, do not use your fireplace until it has been checked for internal structural damage. Many of the fires in the 1906 quake started in this manner.
- (5) Use telephone and water (if there is no fire) sparingly as they will be needed by the city. It is a good idea to draw a few buckets of water for emergency purposes, but a great drain on the water supply by the entire population would seriously hinder the city's firefighting operations.
- (6) If you are near the ocean, try to get to higher ground immediately after the tremors subside in order to escape possible tidal waves. However, do not get into your car and drive around just to observe damage; open roadways will be vital for rescue operations.

SAN FRANCISCO'S HOUSING SHORTAGE AT ITS WORST.



21

(7) There are a few things you can do as preventive measures before an earthquake. Wooden houses with solid concrete foundations built on rocky soil are safest in an earthquake. Old stone or brick buildings, especially those adorned with parapets and other bric-a-brac are quite susceptible to earthquake damage, especially if they are built on mixed subsoil, sand or fill. Maps of general fault zones and other hazardous ground in the Bay Area can be viewed at the Division of Mines and Geology at the Ferry Building in San Francisco; more specific to San Francisco neighborhoods are the maps of the San Francisco North Quadrangle, available from the U. S. Geological Survey at 555 Battery Street. Thus you might have some control over the building you rent or buy. New buildings have to be built within a fairly strict earthquake code; however, older buildings do not have to meet this standard. It would be safest to do away with tiled roofs, parapets and other overhanging decorations, open fireplaces, and hot water heaters that are not strongly braced. Obviously you should avoid having heavy light fixtures and hangings over beds. Plan ahead for likely "safety zones" at home and work.

Overall, the best survival technique is the avoidance of panic. Self-possession will enable you to act rationally and cope with possible dangers as they occur. There probably will be further instructions and public announcements over radio and TV to advise you how best to aid city-wide efforts.

Evelyn Cline

The falling of roofs, and floors, and walls, mingled with the ejaculations of the affrighted ... the screams of women and children, were now appalling.



WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

To Owen McAleer, Mayor Los Angeles, California

For God's sake rush all cooked food to San Francisco as fast as possible. I will see that the trains are rushed through.

Signed, George C. Pardee, Governor of the State of California



The society bell of the night before the fire, a butterfly of fashion at the grand opera performance, assisted some factory girls in the preparation of humble daily meals. Money had little value. The family who had the foresight to lay in the largest stock of foodstuffs on the first day of the disaster was rated highest in the scale of wealth.

PROPHECTES

And He gathered them together into a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon.

Revelations 16:16

Earthquake prophecies appear throughout the Bible and are, perhaps, the first instances of such predictions. In the Revelation of St. John the destruction of the Earth is foreseen:

"And there were voices, and thunders, and lightnings; and there was a great earthquake, such as was not since men were upon the earth, so mighty an earthquake, and so great." (Rev. 16:18)

In addition to mention in the Bible, earthquakes have been prophecied by all manner of men from seers and astrologers to scientists. In the field of astrology, there is perhaps more recorded information about earthquake prediction than in other areas. These predictions are based on observance of the relationships among the planets in the solar system. Astrology's main thesis is that earthquakes often occur during planetary conjunctions and solar or lunar eclipses.

Isaac Newton predicted a series of natural occurrences which he said would happen during the first three months of 1750 (23 years after his death). He said the Northern Lights would culminate in a series of storms with unusually destructive gales. Sharp earthquakes, he warned, would follow these storms and cause widespread damage and death throughout London. His calculations were based on the position

of Jupiter to the Earth during a lunar eclipse. He theorized that these and other celestial conditions would cause tremendous atmospheric and seismic activity beginning in February 1750. Nearly a quarter of a century later, the skies and Earth opened almost simultaneously. It was the first recorded case of an "air quake" which began with the Northern Lights flickering over the English countryside. After storms with winds up to 100 miles per hour, a series of earthquakes devastated the London countryside.

Since Newton, many other astrologers have successfully predicted earthquakes on the basis of astrological data. In 1885 Dr. Alfred Pearce cited the conjunction of Mars and Jupiter on June 27, 1886, and predicted that on August 29, 1886, there would be "a great quake on the Italian peninsula." At 11 p.m. on the day following this eclipse, the severest earthquake in 29 years struck Naples, Italy. Then on August 31, the second greatest earthquake in American history occurred at 9:51 p.m. at Charleston, S. C. 3

In 1933 Indian astrologers predicted a violent earthquake in the United Provinces, North India, towards the end of the year or start of 1934. Their calculations were based on the entrance of six stars in the orbit of Capricorn. The moment the moon entered the orbit, the earthquake started. The astrologers said that 100 years ago the same phenomenon had occurred, and a terrible quake followed.

Another earthquake that was predicted on the basis of astrological observations was the Alaska quake of March 27, 1964. It was predicted 18 months before it happened. Huset Forecasts (Williston, N.D.), an annual astro-weather almanac, printed the probable date

as between the 27th and 31st.3

Since the discovery of Uranus in 1781 there is believed to be a relationship between the position of this planet and upheavals of the Earth. In 1953, Dr. Rudolf Tomaschek, a geophysicist from the University of Munich, published celestial data with coincidental seismological occurrences. After checking the places of all the planets during 134 severe earthquakes, he discovered that Uranus was close to the overhead position at the times and places of major disasters. During the Yokahama-Tokyo quake of 1923 in which 100,000 people were killed, Uranus was 16 minutes of arc past the meridian of Tokyo. In 1906 Uranus was just six minutes short of its overhead position. When the quake struck, Neptune was directly beneath the Earth at San Francisco and in exact opposition to Uranus across the solar system.³

Planetary conjunctions and eclipses of the sun and moon seem to set up powerful magnetic fields in space which are triggered by future transits of planets to that point. Apparently it takes a series of crucial planetary aspects to trigger seismic shocks. Earthquake predictions based on the idea of magnetic field disturbances were published in the American Mercury by L. M. Hasbrouck around 1960. He recorded periods of electromagnetic disturbance, such as disturbances in radio transmission. These signals were timed by the shifting positions of sun, earth, planets and moon in the regular course of the solar year. Changes in the potential in the field of the earth are found to induce field disturbances which coincide with terrestrial phenomena such as earthquakes. In April 1906, he re-

corded two sets of "disturbance signals," each closely grouped, a factor which has been found to indicate disturbance of greater than average proportions. Hasbrouck has predicted the dates of many earthquakes, including the 1960 Chile earthquake, but unfortunately he is unable to predict the place at which the quake will occur.

Perhaps the best known prophecies of earthquakes are those made by the prophet, Edgar Cayce. He made numerous predictions of earthquakes, new land formations, and changes in the earth's crust and under the ocean beds. Some of his predictions have already come true; others are being confirmed by recent finds of the International Geophysical Year. In August of 1926 Cayce predicted that because of the influence of the planets Jupiter and Uranus, there would be strong atmospheric disturbances between October 15 and 20 of that year with "violent windstorms, earthquakes in California and Japan and tidal waves following to the southern portion fo the isles near Japan."6 Cavce's biographer, Stearn, mentions that a geologist (who does not wish to publicize his work) checked the weather records of the Library of Congress and the U. S. Weather Bureau. October of 1926 had been a particularly stormy month with a storm in Cuba on October 20, one of the most severe on record. Hurricanes struck in the vicinity of the Kuril Islands and typhoons in the Philippines. On October 22, California was shaken by three tremblers. Quakes hit Japan on October 19 and 20, but no tidal wave occurred.6

In his geological forecasts for 1958-1998, Cayce said that these years would be the greatest period of earth changes, occasioned by the gradual tilting of the polar axis. Among other things he

said that "the earth will be broken up in the western protion of America." On another occasion when asked what warning would precede this destruction, he said, "If there are greater activities in the Vesuvius or Pelée, then the southern coast of California and the areas between Salt Lake and the southern portions of Nevada may expect within three months following same an inundation by the earthquakes. These are to be more in the southern than in the northern hemisphere." During the 1960's predictions concerning an impending earthquake have increased. The prophecies of Cayce have probably been the catalyst for earthquake "panic." It started when a New York textile man asked Cayce if New York would be a good location for his business. Cayce cast the destruction of New York for roughly 1998. When asked about moving to the West Coast, he said, "Los Angeles, San Francisco--most all of these will be among those places which will be destroyed even before New York." Cayce never mentioned an exact date, nor is one to be found anywhere in his works.

There is much controversy over the probable date for the next California earthquake; most people feel that it will occur sometime in April of 1969. An article in the December issue of *Esquire* describes the mass exodus from California and the visionaries who lead their flocks.

The late Mrs. Elisabeth Steen, a seeress, had a vision of a giant earthquake demolishing San Francisco in April 1969. She had planned to lead a group of 150 to Spokane, Washington, a haven she chose after placing her hand over a map and finding good vibrations there. In Los Angeles the entire congregation of the First Apostolic Church of Bell

Gardens has moved to Atlanta, Georgia. The minister, Rev. Donald Abernathy, convinced his congregation to leave after he "saw that a giant earthquake will destroy California and swallow the entire state up into the ocean. God told me he is going to punish California for its sins, especially Hollywood and Beverly Hills where the movie stars live. He told us to move to Atlanta." Other members of the Apostolic Church are reported to be leaving San Francisco as well. 5



By reason of great discord the earth shall quake. Revolt destroys the old order and lifts its head to heaven. The King's mouth will swim in its own blood, And his front anointed with milk and honey, roll upon the sod.

Nostradamus

Another exponent of the West Coast theory is Dr. Peter A. Franken, University of Michigan professor and physicist. He says, "There is at least a 50-50 chance that California will be hit by a bone-shattering earthquake in the next 10 to twenty years. I seriously doubt that any national geophysicist would disagree." His description of how it might happen also appears in the Esquire article.

According to Gentry, predictions of a California earthquake are not new. Rev. William Money made a forecast in the 1800's that the city of San Francisco was about to fall into the ocean. Missionary Mary McDermitt predicted early in 1906 that San Francisco would shortly come to an end. Zadkiel's Almanac for 1906 warned: "In San Francisco, Mars and Saturn are on the fourth angle, or lower meridian. In the vicinity of that great city underground troubles—probably a serious earthquake—will be destructive about Christmas day or the latter half of February." False alarms do occur too, such as when an amateur prophet in Athens, Ohio, sent letters to people in Santa Barbara warning them that their city would be destroyed by an earthquake and tidal wave on July 21, 1965.²

The prediction of an April earthquake on the West Coast is a matter of concern for all of us who live here, from the man on the street to the Mayor of San Francisco and the Governor of California. Fortunately, prophecy is not the only indicator of future possibilities. Geologists and seismologists have done considerable research on the subject of earthquakes. This information gives us the scientific framework necessary for the study of this mysterious phenomenon.

Prophecies are still outside our realm of understanding, but we should certainly not ignore these messages from explorers of the mind and the universe.

Linda Ramey

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- Gentry, Curt. The Last Days of the Late, Great State of California. New York, Putnam, 1968.
- Goodavage, Joseph F. Astrology, the Space Age Science. West Nyack, New York, Parker, 1966.
- 4. Hasbrouck, L. M. "Great Earthquakes of 1960," American Mercury (November 1960), pp. 101+.
- 5. Rapoport, Roger. "Bad Vibrations in the Golden State," Esquire (December 1968), pp. 190+.
- Stearn, Jess. The Door to the Future. Garden City, New York, Doubleday, 1963.

According to the doctrine of the Babylonians, earthquakes and clefts of the earth, and occurrences of this kind, are supposed to be produced by the influence of the stars, especially of the three to which they ascribe thunder [Saturn, Jupiter and Mars]; and to be caused by the stars moving with the sun, or being in conjunction with it, and, more particularly, when they are in the quartile aspect.

Pliny, Natural History (Bk. II, Chap. 81)

THE DAMNDEST FINEST RUINS

Put me somewhere west of East Street where there's nothin' left but dust, Where the lads are all a bustlin' and where everything's gone bust, Where the buildin's that are standin' sort of blink and blindly stare At the dammdest finest ruins ever gazed on anywhere.

Bully ruins--bricks and wall--through the night I've heard you call Sort of sorry for each other cause you had to burn and fall, From the ferries to Van Ness you're a God-forsaken mess, But the dammdest finest ruins--nothin' more or nothin' less.

The strangers who come rubberin' and a huntin' souvenirs,
The fools they try to tell us it will take a million years
Before we can get started, so why don't we come to live
And build our homes and factories upon land they've got to give.

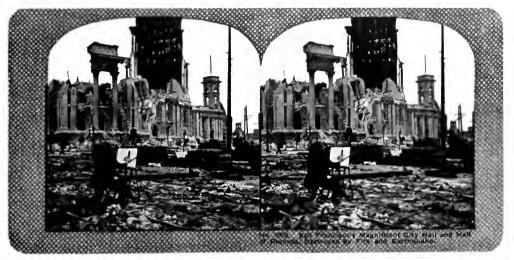
"Got to give!" why, on my soul, I would rather bore a hole
And live right in the ashes than even move to Oakland's mole,
If they'd all give me my pick of their buildin's proud and slick
In the dammdest finest ruins still I'd rather be a brick!

Larry Harris



WORSE THAN THE CRASH OF '29

POVEL EARTEQUAKES



ART TRANSCENDS ALL

What are human reactions to the trembling earth? In a few sentences a fictional eyewitness can report the weather, hear the rumble, and experience the shaking and rolling of the earth and everything on it. Earthquakes in convincing novels provide a synthesis of fact and legend, and capture the shock of unstable ground as it affects all living things.

The fictional earthquake is also interesting as a literary device. In some instances it serves as the entire setting or framework of a story, or may provide revealing character description. In its most dramatic use the earthquake is the deus ex machina. The suthor builds incredible tensions and conflicts which culminate in a cop out. The earth quakes, and the insoluble is solved.

The following novels may not all be earthshaking literary jewels, but they present an interesting variety of earthquakes and exemplify the fictional use of an unsettling act of God.

Berle, Milton, and John Roeburt. Earthquake. Random House, 1959.

An unfunny novel by the noted comedian. A colony of expatriates living in a small Mexican town experience an earthquake which destroys their village.

* * *

Bromfield, Louis. The Rains Came. Grosset, 1937.

Indians, Americans and Europeans work together to improve living standards in India.

"The tiles beneath their feet crinkled and broke apart. The table rocked and the tea was spilt on the fresh cloth. There was the sound of stone and mortar crackling and crumbling, and the lights went out as the distant power house was buried by the wall of water from the broken dam. Then in the darkness Fern heard Aunt Phoebe saying in a funny flat voice, 'I guess that must have been an earthquake.'"

* * *

Buck, Pearl. The Patriot. Day, 1939.

Adventures of a young Chinese who lives and marries in Japan, later returning to China to fight under Chiang Kai-shek. An earthquake in Japan reveals the calm capabilities of his young wife.

"There was a low deep roar, whether from the sea or inside the earth they could not tell.

"'Tama,' he cried frightened.

"'Earthquake,' she said. Her voice was small and quiet, and her face went white."

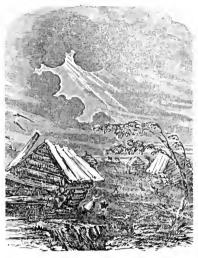
* * *

Clifford, Francis. "The Trembling Earth," in Spanish Duet, Two Novels of Suspense. Coward McCann. 1966.

An earthquake in a small Spanish village leaves no casualties, until someone notices that the great church bell has broken loose and is about to crash through the roof.

"He half remembered taking a couple of quick paces and stabbing out an arm to reach for the white stone frame of the door; of feeling it shudder under first one hand, then two, as he clung to it for support; of screwing up his eyes and standing like a drunkard while the floor twitched and everything seemed to spin."

* * *



THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE AT NEW MADRIE

"Then the bouses crumbled, the trees waved together the ground sunk; while ever and anon vivid fishes of lightning gleaning through the troubled clouds of night rendered the deriness doubt horitible."

Hanley, Gerald. The Journey Homeward. World, 1961.

In a small state north of India a confrontation between East and West is resolved in an earthquake.

"The tremendous load of the Himalayas lay on the earth's breast, and he believed that this groaning weight was sometimes too much for the spirit inside the earth to bear.... Wild geological fantasies gave quick performances in his brain as the sway came back the other way, and the building shuddered."

* * *

Harte, Bret. Gabriel Conroy, Bohemian Papers, Stories of and for the Young. Houghton Mifflin, 1871.

Experiences of a party of settlers include an earthquake in San Francisco.

"For as he walked to the window the floor suddenly appeared to rise before his feet and as suddenly sank again, and he was thrown violently against the mantlepiece. He felt sick and giddy. With a terrible apprehension of apoplexy in his whirling brain, he turned toward his companion who had risen from his seat and was supporting himself by his swinging desk with a panic-stricken face and a pallor equal to his own."

* * *

Hughes, Richard. A High Wind in Jamaica, or the Innocent Voyage. New American Library, 1928.

Following an earthquake and hurricane in their West Indies home, the Thornton children are sent back to England on what turns out to be a fantastic pirate voyage.

"Then it came. The water of the bay began to ebb away as if someone had pulled up the plug: a foot or so of sand and coral gleamed for a moment new to the air; then back the sea rushed in miniature rollers which splashed right up to the feet of the palms. Mouthfuls of turf were torn away, and on the far side of the bay a small piece of cliff tumbled into the water: sand and twigs showered down, dew fell from the trees like diamonds: birds and beasts, their tongues at last loosened, screamed and bellowed: the ponies, though quite unalarmed, lifted up their heads and yelled."





Things are easy for the modest person.

Hulme, Kathryn. We Lived as Children. Knopf, 1938.

Portrait of an American family told against a San Francisco background from the days of the earthquake up to the Great War.

"Our street was scattered with shingles and stair railings, chimneys and window panes, and one house three doors down from us had an entire side wall shaken off so that it was like looking into a large scale dollhouse, kitchen, dining-room and parlor downstairs, bedrooms above with a brass bedstead hanging over the open edge."

* * *

Norris, Charles. Hands. Farrar, 1935.

An involved story of three generations to illustrate the belief that Americans must return to the wholesomeness of earning their living with their hands. Set in San Francisco, the 1906 earthquake shatters the city and builds a fortune for one of the heroes who is a contractor.

* * *

Whitney, Phyllis. The Trembling Hills. Appleton, 1956.

Young Sara Jane learns the truth about her deceased father in a romantic story which depends heavily upon its setting in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake and fire.

"She had just pushed back the covers in order to get out of bed when the under-ground roaring began and the room commenced to shake. The sound was like express trains tearing at full speed through the earth beneath her feet. The room rocked so that she was flung across the bed. As if waves rolled beneath it, the floor moved and the furniture danced about. All through the house there was a multitude of crashings."

Peggy Barber



Earthquake in Quito.



"Which would you rather have, a bursting planet or an earthquake here and there?"

Seismologist John Joseph Lynch, who believes earthquakes are much maligned, and, likening the earth to a bowl of jello, is delighted, rather than alarmed, at its instability.

New York Times, December 5, 1963

A SELECT LIST OF POPULAR BOOKS AND ARTICLES

ON EARTHQUAKES AND EARTH STRUCTURE

Adams, William Mansfield. Earthquakes: An Introduction to Observational Seismology. Heath, 1964. (out of print)

Anderson, D. L. "The Plastic Layer of the Earth's Mantle," Scientific American. July 1962, pp. 52-59.

Bates, D. R. Planet Earth. Pergamon, 2nd rev. ed., 1964.

Eiby, G. A. About Earthquakes. Harper, 1957.
----- Earthquakes. London, Muller, 2nd rev. ed., 1967.

Elsasser, W. M. "The Earth as a Dynamo," Scientific American. May 1958, pp. 44-48.

Heck, Nicholas H. Earthquakes. Hafner, 1936. (1965 reprint)

Hodgson, John H. Earthquakes and Earth Structure. Prentice-Hall, 1964.

Iacopi, Robert. Earthquake Country. Lane, 1964.

Leet, Lewis and Florence. Earthquake: Discoveries in Seismology. Dell, 1964. (pap.)

Lynch, Joseph. Our Trembling Earth. Dodd, 1940.

Macelwane, James B. When the Earth Quakes. Bruce Publishing Co., 1947. (out of print)

Pearl, Richard M. 1001 Questions Answered about Earth Science. Dodd, 1962.

"The Planet Earth," Scientific American. September, 1955, pp. 1-211.

Richter, Charles F. Elementary Seismology. W. H. Freeman, 1958.

Steinbrugge, Karl V. Earthquake Hazard in the San Francisco Bay Area. Berkeley, Univ. of California, Institute of Governmental Studies, 1968.

Tazieff, Haroun. When the Earth Trembles. Harcourt, 1964.

Compiled by Sue Critchfield and Dan Tatko

SOMEBODY ASKED US

What variety of apple is the trademark of the Apple Corps, the new production company for the Beatles? — We wrote to Apple Corps Ltd. in London, and they replied that the "Granny Smith" apple, which appears on the new Beatle records, is their trademark. Since we were suspicious that the name might be a put-on, we called the Apple Advisory Board in Sebastopol. The manager confirmed the name and described the apple; his description fit the apple on the record label. He said further that the apple is imported from Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.

* * *

A person wanted a picture of the mythical phoenix. He had been shown a picture of an Egyptian phoenix, but wished to see other pictures. Sources: Vinycomb, John. <u>Fictitious and Symbolic Creatures in Art.</u> White, T. H., ed. <u>The Book of Beasts</u>. Gould, Charles. <u>Mythical Monsters</u>. (Includes a picture of a Chinese phoenix)

* * *

Are there "enrichment" standards for grain products sold in California? If so, do the same standards apply to out-of-state as well as California produced grains? Is the word "enriched" required on the label? -- The California Department of Public Health, Bureau of Food and Drug Inspection, informed us that California standards are synonymous with the federal regulations in the Code of Federal Regulation, Title 21, Part 15. Any label which designates enriched before a grain ingredient must measure up to the required amounts of minerals and vitamins noted in the code. The law does not require that a foodstuff be enriched; but if it is labeled enriched, it must comply to the standards.

* * *

Are there any books which teach you how to type with one hand? A Vallejo patron is handicapped and can use only his left hand. — We did not have such a book in our collection, so we called the California Vocational Rehabilitation Division. They told us about the South-Western Publishing Co. in Burlingame, which published books for the handicapped. This company gave us bibliographic information for the book, Type With One Hand by Nina K. Richardson (Cincinnati, South-Western Publishing Co., 1959, 2nd ed., \$1.00). The master catalog at the State Library listed 2 libraries which have the book.

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* * *

Should the word "black" be capitalized when referring to a member of the black race of mankind? Librarians at SFPL's Excelsior and Western Addition branches are compiling a young adult book list and were looking for an authoritative statement on the use of the word. — We spoke with Nathan Hare of San Francisco State College. He said that most people would not capitalize "black" when referring to race, just as "white" is not capitalized when used in this way. He said, however, that cultural-nationalists do capitalize "black" when referring to race, whether it is used as a noun or as an adjective. He drew an analogy between this usage of black and the change some 40 years ago from spelling Negro with a lower-case "n" to the upper-case "N" which is the general usage today. He said that if you capitalize black, you will alienate no one; if you don't, you will alienate only a minority.

* * *

What is the American equivalent of the Australian ring size R 1/2 or S? -- We looked in the jewelry books in our collection, but found nothing on the subject. We then called the Australian Consulate and luckily they had a chart of ring sizes which included size S, but neither R nor R 1/2. One of the staff at the consulate took the chart to a jeweler and called us back with the information the next day. S is the same as the American size 8.

* * *

Someone wanted a list of names and addresses of the industrial parks in the United States. Source: <u>Directory of Industrial Parks and Districts</u>, Chicago, National Research Bureau, Inc., 1963. (This directory includes over 1,000 planned industrial parks and districts.)

SOMEBODY ASKED US is prepared by Linda Ramey and Peggy Barber

THE BLOWFISH STRIKES AGAIN

With the current great and growing interest in gourmet food I felt a tremor of trepidation while reading your correction supplied by Mr. Raymond Roberts on the sea squab or sea pigeon. He refers us to Michael Field's Cooking School, which describes "the sea squab, or blowfish" and "the imaginative soul who discovered the technique of stripping the fish and exposing the succulent flesh surrounding the spine ... not unlike frogs' legs in flavor and texture." While my taste buds were quivering my trepidation buds were simultaneously tremoring. Why? "... a singular little fish, able, when alarmed, to inflate its body to twice its size" describes a puffer fish.

The well-known British ichthyologist, N. B. Marshall, in a chapter entitled 'Ways of Staying Alive' says, 'Puffer-fishes '... are among the most poisonous of all marine creatures, and must be treated with respect. The liver, gonads, intestines and skin usually contain a powerful nerve poison, which may produce rapid and violent death.'2 If such fishes are also poisonous to the aquatic predators, and if these predators learn to avoid them, their toxic qualities would be a form of protection. But we saw that procupine-fish, which is also poisonous to man, may often be eaten by barracuda."

Another authority³ in his discussion of venom says: "Besides such poisons [being] produced through [ingested] food, certain other species may produce toxins in their gonads during the breeding season. In another group of poisonous fishes the toxins occur in the liver, gonads, intestine or skin, irrespective of the fishes' sexual state or feeding habits. The Puffers and their allies are such fishes. The flesh is, however, edible and ranks as a great delicacy (fugu) in Japan. Restaurants where fugu is sold employ specially trained cooks and its preparation is carried out with great care. Nevertheless, fugu is still the prime cause of fatal food poisoning in Japan. As Halstead⁴ aptly remarks 'At best eating puffer is a game of Russian roulette.'"5

I would propose that, delicious as this delicacy may be, it is not suitable for a casual do-it-yourself approach.

Bon appétit!

Ray Brian, Librarian California Academy of Sciences

Footnotes

- Marshall, N.B. <u>The Life of Fishes</u>. London, Weidengeld [1965] p. 201.
 Halstead, B.W. <u>Dangerous Marine Animals</u>. Cambridge, Md., Cornell
- Halstead, B.W. <u>Dangerous Marine Animals</u>. Cambridge, Md., Cornell Maritime Pr., 1959. p. 113.
- Norman, J.R. A History of Fishes. 2nd ed. by P. H. Greenwood. New York, Hill & Wang [1963]
- 4. Halstead, op. cit., p. 114.
- 5. Norman, op. cit., p. 164.

Ed. Note: See SYNERGY, no. 13, p. 21 and no. 14, p. 32.



Prepared by General Reference Department

BAY AREA

Emmett G. Soloman, Board Chairman of the Crocker-Citizens Bank, has been elected President of the San Francisco Clearing House Association. (DSFAO - p. 7)

Leland Barrett was installed as President of the San Francisco Council of District Merchants Association succeeding William E. McMichael. The Council is composed of 23 neighboring district associations representing 5,000 small businesses. (DSFAO - p. 22)

Desmond Kelly, former general manager of the Las Vegas Convention Bureau, has been appointed Manager of the San Francisco Convention and Visitors Bureau. He will succeed Walter R. Potts.

Judge Joseph G. Kennedy was elected Presiding Municipal Judge by his fellow judges. (CR - p. 115; DCCO)

Mrs. Curtis Day was named to the Library Commission to replace John M. Bransten, who resigned. (DCCO)

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

ACWL - Almanac of Current World Leaders, Winter 1969 ed.

AUC - American Universities and Colleges, 9th ed.

CD - Congressional Directory, 1968 ed.

CR - California Roster, 1968 ed.

CSD - Congressional Staff Directory, 1968 ed.

CSDS - California School Directory (Secondary), 1968-69 ed.

DCCO - Directory of City and County Officers (S. F.), May 1968 ed.

DSFAO - Directory of San Francisco Area Organizations, 1966 ed.

IP - Information Please, 1969 ed.

SY - Statesman's Year Book, 1968-69 ed.

USGOM - United States Government Organization Manual, 1968-69 ed.

WA - World Almanac, 1969 ed..

CALIFORNIA

Harold Brown took over as President of California Institute of Technology, succeeding Lee A. Dubridge. (AUC - p. 191)

James E. Stratten will succeed John W. Brewer on the California Youth Authority Board. Mrs. Paula A. Tennant was reappointed. (CR - p. 63)

Henry J. Gunderson was appointed to the State Board of Education succeeding Bishop Gerald Kennedy. Republican John K. Ford was reappointed. (CR - p. 22)

Presiding Municipal Court Judge Lawrence S. Mana was elevated to the Superior Court bench succeeding Judge Edward Molkenbuhr. (CR - p. 115; DCCO)

Former Marin County District Attorney William O. Weissich was appointed a trustee of the California State Colleges in place of Louis H. Heilbron. E. Litton Bivans was named to succeed Paul Spencer. (CR - p. 54)

Jerry W. Fielder was named State Director of Agriculture by Governor Reagan. He replaces Richard E. Lyng. (CR - p. 24)

Dr. James W. Cleary of the University of Wisconsin was named to be the new President of San Fernando Valley State College. He succeeds Dr. Ralph Prator. Paul Blomgren, who served as interim president, will return to his position as Dean of the School of Business. (CR - p. 55; CSDS - p. 29)

Preston Martin, California's Commissioner of the Department of Savings and Loan, was nominated by President Nixon as Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. He will be Chairman until June 30, 1970. He replaces Robert L. Rand, who resigned. (CR - p. 53; CSD - p. 419; USGOM - p. 449; CD - p. 602)

Edward M. King, Sr. was appointed by Governor Reagan to the Board of Directors of the 1-A Agricultural Association. He succeeds John G. Brucato. Robert McCarthy was reappointed to the board. (CR - p. 64)

Dr. Albert G. Miller took office as President of the California Medical Association. (DSFAO - p. 31)

UNITED STATES

Dr. William Haddon resigned as Director of the National Highway Safety Bureau. (CSD - p. 410; CD - p. 579; USGOM - p. 399)

Dr. Edward C. Crafts has resigned as Director of the Interior Department's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, effective February 28. (CD - p. 511; CSD - p. 401, 467; USGOM - p. 240, 588, 593)

UNITED STATES

Three Ambassadors have been named by President Nixon: Walter H. Annenberg, Ambassador to Britain; Jacob D. Beam, Ambassador to Russia; John S. D. Eisenhower, Ambassador to Belgium. (ACWL - p. 106; WA - p. 170; SY - p. 1535, 831, 628; IP - p. 805)

Hans M. Mark has been named Director of NASA's Ames Research Center at Moffett Field. Clarence A. Syvertson, Director of Astronautics at Ames, has been appointed the Center's Deputy Director. Mark will succeed H. Julian Allen, who retired last November. (USGOM - p. 493)

Manuel F. Cohen, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has resigned. Hamer Budge, a member of the five-member SEC since 1964, has been named Chairman. (USGOM - p. 516; CSD - p. 427; CD - p. 630)

Jule M. Sugarman has been named acting Chief of the Children's Bureau in the Department of HEW beginning March 1. (CD - p. 564; CSD - p. 400; USGOM - p. 354)

Richard E. Lyng, California Director of Agriculture since September, has been appointed Assistant U. S. Secretary of Agriculture for Consumer and Marketing Services. (CR - p. 24; USGOM - p. 271; CD - p. 522)

Representative Roger D. Morton of Maryland has been selected by President Nixon to be the new Republican National Chairman. He succeeds Ray Bliss, who resigned. (IP - p. 789; WA - p. 172)

The Senate confirmed the President's nomination of Hilary J. Sandoval, Jr. as administrator of the Small Business Administration. (CD - p. 633; CSD - p. 428; USGOM - p. 523)

Dr. Thomas O. Paine will move up from Deputy Administrator to be the new head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He was also awarded the Robert H. Goddard Memorial Trophy for space achievements. (USGOM - p. 492; CD - p. 619; CSD - p. 423)

Dr. Floyd R. Henderson will become acting Director of the Office of Civil Rights in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He will succeed Mrs. Ruby Martin, who resigned. (USGOM - p. 354; CSD - p. 398; CD - p. 553)

Peter Bove was named Governor of the Virgin Islands by President Nixon, subject to Senate confirmation. (CR - p. 232; CD - p. 364; IP - p. 592)

Henry Kearna, a California businessman, has been nominated by President Nixon to be President of the Export-Import Bank. (CD - p. 599; CSD - p. 417; USGOM - p. 435)

Marshall Green is the newly appointed U. S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs. (CD - p. 425; USGOM - p. 73; CSD - p. 407)

UNITED STATES

Charles A. Meyer was appointed to the post of Assistant Secretary of State for inter-American affairs. He will also serve as U. S. Coordinator for the Alliance for Progress. (CD - p. 426; CSD - p. 407; USGOM - p. 73)

Mary Brooks, Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee, will be named Director of the U. S. Mint. Dorothy Elston, former President of the National Federation of Republican Women, will be named U. S. Treasurer. (CD - p. 437, 438; CSD - p. 411, 412; USGOM - p. 97, 98)

National Book Awards were given to Norman Mailer for <u>The Armies of the Night</u> (Arts and Letters); Jerzy Kosinski for <u>Steps</u> (Fiction); John Berryman for <u>His Toy</u>, <u>His Dream</u>, <u>His Rest</u> (Poetry); Winthrop D. Jordan for White Over Black: American Attitudes Toward the Negro 1550-1812 (History-Biography); Robert Jay Lifton for <u>Death in Life</u>: <u>Survivors of Hiroshima</u> (Sciences); William Weaver for <u>Cosmicomics</u> (Translation); and Meindert Se Jong for Journey from Peppermint St. (Juvenile).

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, President of Notre Dame, was named Chairman of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission. He succeeds John A. Hannah, named to head AID. General Andrew J. Goodpaster replaces General Lyman Lemnitzer as Supreme Allied Commander of Europe. (USGOM - p. 582; CD - p. 642; CSD - p. 416)

Art Fletcher, special urban affairs aide to Washington's Governor Dan Evans, was named Assistant Secretary of Labor for Manpower and Manpower Administration. (USGOM - p. 322; CD - p. 547; CSD - p. 404)

Elmer L. Rustad succeeds Glen R. Johnson as National Director of the Savings Bonds Division of the Treasury Department. (CSD - p. 412; CD - p. 436; USGOM - p. 98)

Joe Blatchford has been selected by President Nixon to head the Peace Corps. He will succeed Jack Hood Vaughn. (USGOM - p. 76; CD - p. 431; CSD - p. 408)

Randolph Thrower has been selected to succeed Sheldon Cohen as the new Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service. (CD - p. 435; CSD - p. 412; USGOM - p. 97)

INTERNATIONAL

Dinesh Singh, 43, was named Indian Foreign Minister by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. (ACWL - p. 39)

Ernesto V. Lagdameo was named Philippine Ambassador to the United States. (CD - p. 747; IP - p. 806; WA - p. 170; SY - p. 1349)

INTERNATIONAL

Emil Van Lennep was elected the next Secretary General of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. (ACWL - p. 103; SY - p. 35)

Israeli Premier Levi Eshkol died. (IP - p. 194; WA - p. 524; ACWL - p. 44; SY - p. 1167)

Mrs. Golda Meir has been appointed Premier of Israel to replace the late Levi Eshkol. (ACWL - p. 44; SY - p. 1167; WA - p. 526; IP - p. 194)

Noureddin Atassi has resigned as President of Syria and Secretary-General of the ruling Ba'ath Socialist Party. (ACWL - p. 76; IP - p. 243; SY - p. 1476)

William R. Tyler resigned as U. S. Ambassador to the Netherlands. (ACWL - p. 107; WA - p. 170; CD - p. 756; IP - p. 806; SY - p. 1283)

DEFINITIONS

The term synergy was originally used to indicate a social arrangement in which the pursuit of selfish ends automatically results in helping other people and vice versa.

Psychological Abstracts, 39:6255

Synergy is always defined as the process by which 2 + 2 can be made to = 5.

New York, March 24, 1968, p. 27

reads entirely by ear..." every day...and you know something? He

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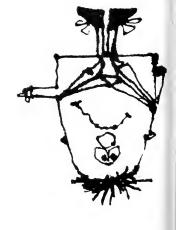
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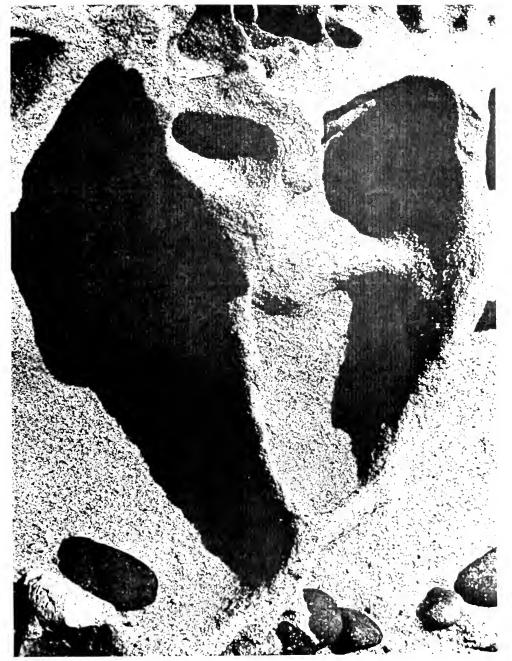
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SANERGY

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SYNERGY APRIL: MAY 1969. NOS. 16&17

The photo on the cover, entitled Rocks, Pt. Lobos, is by Betty Berenson. The two photos (pages 16-18) are by Anne Roughton.

Betty Berenson has exhibited in Bay Area galleries and art shows. Her work is in the public collection of the Oakland Museum of Art and in the U. S. Arts in Embassies Program. One of her prints was recently used for the cover of Beginning of Lines by Sister Mary Norbert Korte (Oyes Press, Berkeley).

Anne Roughton, who is a librarian at San Francisco Public Library, took photos in India and Cambodia during her recent trip around the world. The photo of the heads is the Towers of the Bayon at Angkor Thom, which is a part of Angkor Wat in Siem Reap, Cambodia. The photo of the girl is a stone carving of the Pallava period and is in the Mahabilipuram in Madras State, India.

This is the last issue of SYNERGY to be published under the editorship of Daniel Tatko. Official correspondence should now be addressed simply, SYNERGY. Mr. Tatko can be reached at his new assignment in the Art and Music Department at San Francisco Public Library.



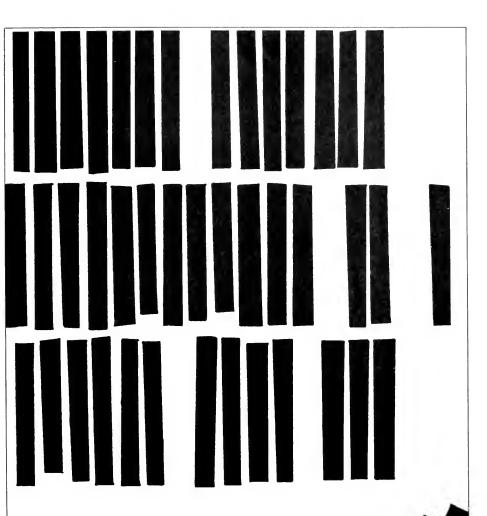
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NEGLECTED NOVELS

"The trouble with fiction," said John Rivers, "is that it makes too much sense. Reality never makes sense."

"Never?" I questioned. "Maybe from God's point of view," he conceded. "Never from ours. Fiction has unity, fiction has style. Facts possess neither. In the raw, existence is always one damned thing after another, and each of the damned things is simultaneously Thurber and Michelangelo, simultaneously Mickey Spillane and Maxwell and Thomas à Kempis. The criterion of reality is its intrinsic irrelevance." And when I asked, "To what?" he waved a square brown hand in the direction of the bookshelves. "To the Best that has been Thought and Said," he declaimed with mock portentousness. And then, "Oddly enough, the closest to reality are always the fictions that are supposed to be least true." He leaned over and touched the back of a battered copy of The Brothers Karamazov. "It makes so little sense that it's almost real. Which is more than can be said for any of the academic kinds of fiction. Physics and chemistry fiction. History fiction. Philosophy fiction ..." His accusing finger moved from Dirac to Toynbee, from Sorokin to Carnap.

"More than can be said even for biography fiction."

Aldous Huxley, THE GENIUS AND THE GODDESS



THE BELL JAR BY SYLVIA PLATH

Esther Greenwood, the girl in the glass bell jar, "stewing in (her) own sour air," could almost be taken for Holden Caulfield's female counterpart. But The Bell Jar was written more than 10 years after The Catcher in the Rye, and is 10 years more candid about things 10 years harder to take. Perhaps that is why Bell Jar, written by an American about contemporary life in America, was published twice in England, but is apparently unavailable in the U. S. Although Sylvia Plath has been given recognition in her native country for her two volumes of poetry, The Colossus and Ariel, I have found no reviews in American media for The Bell Jar. Is this silence a kind of latent censorship of a work which implicitly questions the validity of the "American

dream"? (Poetry, read by few and understood by even fewer, is perhaps not considered to be so dangerous.)

Esther was a good, obedient girl who followed the rules, worked diligently, got straight A's for 15 years, and won a scholarship to a prestigious women's college in the East. At 19 she had really "made it," winning a fashion magazine contest for her writing, which entitled her to live in New York for a month as a "career girl." Esther was successful, so she should have been happy. But Esther was not happy. The sham and pretense and tawdriness of life that confronted her, instead of the enchantment and wonder she had been led to expect, finally brought Esther to a dead stop.

Her disillusionment with a month of working and being entertained in glamorous New York was intensified as she ruminated over her recent discovery that Buddy Willard, a boy whom she had worshipped for years, was a hypocrite. Buddy played the role of the pure, athletic, mother-loving, all-American male, but it turned out that his innocence and naivete were simulated, for he had had an affair with a waitress who meant nothing to him, which lasted the better part of a Cape Cod summer. What disgusted Esther was not what Buddy had actually done, but his duplicity: his posing as someone he was not.

The second part of the novel is about Esther's mental break-down, which follows the foregoing events, plus an unprecedented blow from the academic world, when she is turned down for a special seminar in writing. Esther then decides to spend the remainder of the summer with her mother in the suburbs of Boston. Swiftly and surely, that colorless, plastic world snuffs out the flame of Esther's broad but fragile soul.

Her quest for a sure but esthetically satisfying suicide is as careful and cunning as that of a murderer in a mystery story. But, after all, her infallible scheme proves fallible.

The final portion of the story tells of Esther's recovery, and one cannot help but be reminded of Hanna Green's I Never

Promised You a Rose Garden. Yet whereas Rose Garden is unquestionably a "good book," Bell Jar partakes of that rarer quality which impels one to call a piece of writing literature. Is there anything in Rose Garden, for example, to compare with this description of a shock treatment?

Then something bent down and took hold of me and shook me like the end of the world. Whee-ee-ee-ee, it shrilled, through an air crackling with blue light, and with each flash a great jolt drubbed me till I thought my bones would break and the sap fly out of me like a split plant. I wondered what terrible thing it was that I had done.

Yet everyone has heard of, if not actually read, Rose Garden, but how many people are even aware of the existence of Bell Jar?

A librarian friend of mine, who is presently living in St. Catherines, Ontario, to whom I mentioned Bell Jar in a letter, wrote back asking if I had a copy I could lend her. She had read Sylvia Plath's poetry and had longed to read her novel, but could neither buy it nor get it at the library. "And," she continued, "they don't borrow novels here on interlibrary loan!"

Maybe Canada's not so different after all.

Plath, Sylvia. The Bell Jar. London, Faber, 1963

Reviewed by Melinda Schroeder who is a librarian in the Bay Area Reference Center.



FOR YOU MY LOVE

I went to the bird market and I bought some birds

For you

my love.

I went to the flower market and I bought some flowers

For you

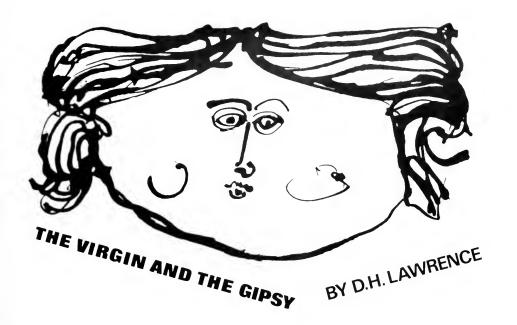
my love.

I went to the iron market and I bought some chains For you my love.

And then I went to the slave market
and I looked for you
But I didn't find you
my love.

Jacques Prévert

(Translated from the French by Alexander Burdett)



As every son and lover knows, D. H. Lawrence's fiction centers upon the mysteries and powers of sexual desire; *The Virgin and the Gipsy* is no exception. It is, however, exceptionally good Lawrence. The characters are swiftly and strongly sketched, and the story moves rapidly and inevitably toward an unforgettable conclusion.

The virgin in the story is a 19-year-old English schoolgirl, Yvette Saywell. At the beginning of the story she has just returned from abroad with her older sister, Lucille, to northern England and to the ugly stone rectory which is their home. Yvette's family is dominated by Grannie, an impassive and formidable figure. Yvette's father, the rector, is a handsome but weak and hypocritical man. Aunt Cissie is the last and weakest member of the household. Grannie, "like some awful idol of old flesh, consuming all the attention," manages to stifle, in subtle fashion, any sort of freedom or life in the rectory. Her power is great because of the

absence of Yvette and Lucille's mother, who years before had deserted her family to run off with a "young and penniless man." She is called "She-who-was-Cynthia" and is symbolically referred to as the white snowflower. Although Grannie has taken over completely, the girls still remember their mother vividly:

She had made a great glow, a flow of life, like a swift and dangerous sun in the home, forever coming and going. They always associated her presence with brightness, but also with danger; with glamour, but with a fearful selfishness.

Now the glamour was gone, and the white snowflower, like a porcelain wreath, froze on its grave. The danger of instability, the perculiarly dangerous sort of selfishness, like lions and tigers, was also gone. There was now a complete stability, in which one could perish safely.

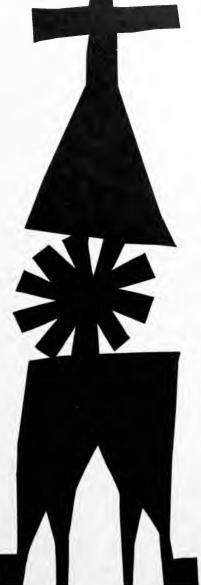
Yvette's rebellion against the living death, the stale subhuman existence in the rectory crystallizes when she meets the gipsy. She begins to sense what passion and freedom are when the gipsy looks at her and when she sees how the gipsies live. With the coming of spring, Yvette finds herself painfully at odds with the rest of the Saywells but she suffers a sort of moral paralysis. The old gipsy woman tells her to be braver with her body. She listens, but does not act. In the end, a natural catastrophe and the gipsy force her to act.

The Virgin and the Gipsy was one of the last things Lawrence wrote. He never gave it a final revision, and I cannot help thinking that perhaps this is why the story is such good reading. It has a magic and a life to it that are never weighed down or overbalanced by Lawrence's theories, which often seem fatally heavy in his longer novels. Except for inclusion in some recent anthologies, The Virgin and the Gipsy has been out-of-print for 38 years.

Lawrence, D. H. The Virgin and the Gipsy. Bantam Books, 1968.

Reviewed by Carol Brown who is editorial assistant for SYNERGY.





The two novels are separate stories, tied to each other by a few common characters and events. Like the Anthony Powell books, they read better in sequence, though this is not a requirement for sense.

The Leaven of Malice of the title is the insertion of a false announcement of an engagement in the Evening Bellman, the daily paper in Salterton, a town in eastern Canada. The two young people "romantically" joined by this cruel joke are the heirs of a bitter academic feud between their male parents, both professors at Waverly University.

But it is not so much the story of the "engaged" couple, Solly Bridgetower and Pearl Veronica Vambrace, as it is the story of Gloster Ridley, editor of the Evening Bellman. Although the two young people suffer from this malicious meanness, the hoax surprisingly draws them together and causes what was not

intended: they fall in love and marry. The editor suffers more, for this small bit of viciousness nearly destroys his career, as it certainly kills his hope.

Ridley is a self-made man, a good editor, a competent writer, and a lonely, funny man. He has fixed his hopes on an honorary degree from the University. This, he dreams, will be given to him in appreciation of the sound work he has done in establishing the School of Journalism at Waverly. Suddenly, all the people he has offended—an elderly columnist in his dotage; the ambitious sister of his publisher; Veronica's self-centered and spiteful father, Professor Vambrace; Solly's tyrannical mother, Mrs. Bridgetower— all happily await his fall from grace. When the villain is finally exposed, it is a complete surprise, yet quite in character. As for Ridley, he accepts the loss of the artificial doctorate. From the beginning a very likable man, he is now a more comfortable friend and, in an easy way, a great man.

In the second book about Salterton, A Mixture of Frailties, death of the dowager, Mrs. Bridgetower, opens the book:

It was appropriate that Mrs. Bridgetower's funeral fell on a Thursday, for that had always been her At Home day. As she had dominated her drawingroom, so she dominated St. Nicholas' Cathedral on this frosty 23rd of December. She had planned her funeral, as she had planned all her social duties and observances, with care.

A legacy is provided for her son and his wife in the amount of one hundred dollars a month. Meanwhile, until her daughter-in-law produces a male heir, the income on her million-dollar estate is to be spent on furthering the career of a young Canadian artist, thus "laying the Dead Hand on the living," as one of the characters suggests. It is Monica Gall, a singer and active participant in *The Thirteeners*, a peculiar fundamentalist sect, who earns the fellowship to study in London. And it is this same

Monica that the story is all about.

The leaven of the first book is still working. It spreads and reaches every character. But as in the first book, Monica Gall, like Ridley, emerges tested and burnished, refined as a singer, saddened and heartened as a woman. She returns to Canada to spend Christmas with Solly and Veronica and their newly born son. (That they have befriended her, despite the dowager's deadly will, is a sign of their character.) We last hear her great voice singing, "Lo! To her a son is born" in the same St. Nicholas' Cathedral, and we know that the leaven of malice is done.

Although Davies, a Master of Massey College at the University of Toronto, is better known for his writing on Shakespeare and his long and intimate connection with the Old Vic Repertory Company, these two novels hold much more of the man himself.

Like Gloster Ridley, Robertson Davies is a newspaperman. He is the publisher and vice-president of the *Peterborough Examiner*. Like the wild Irishman, Murtagh Molloy, one of his most appealing characters, he is a musician and actor. All the great variety of his talents are brought together in these novels. Davies knows what he writes about.

His is always a happy choice of words. Whether he is describing a London landlady's smile as a "hemorroidal rictus," or simply quoting with delicious accuracy Shakespeare or a piece of vulgar street verse, the comic effect is sustained.

Critics have compared his style to Ivy Compton Burnett's, and this might be assumed at a superficial reading because of his ease in the English language. But Davies is warm and human, where Burnett has a cold distance between herself and the world. He is direct, where Burnett shimmers and slips away. He treats his characters with dignity and wry compassion. He is, above all, one with them and the reader. If one were to meet Gloster Ridley, Murtagh Molloy, or old lady Bridgetower, each would be immediately recognized, and conversation or avoidance would ensue based on

intimate acquaintance with each of them.

The sum is a bright, clear tale of the familiar and the strange, brought close to us, insisting on our notice with great courtesy and wisdom. This is a story about us.

Davies, Robertson. Leaven of Malice. Scribner, 1955.

A Mixture of Frailties. Scribner, 1958.

Reviewed by Joan Dillon who is a librarian in the General Reference Department at SFPL.





"I don't know," said Jeremy Longridge. "Men like John Simon Adams and myself, we are not much more than leaves in the wind, bits of painful feeling that gripe the guts of the masses. From the cottages, the hovels, the drink shops and sweat mills, anger rises and we are moved. No choice, Mr. Connor, save perhaps the last minute privilege of adjusting the key of the scream we utter."

Gwyn Thomas is a Welshman, the author of some 17 books to date, most of which are out-of-print or have never been published in the U.S. Leaves in the Wind was originally published by Little, Brown in 1949; however, it appeared first in Britain under the title All Things Betray Thee. Out-of-print for years, it was reissued last year by Monthly Review Press with a new introduction by

Maxwell Geismar. Like his namesake and fellow Welshman, Dylan Thomas, Gwyn Thomas has a real feel for the power and beauty of language. Leaves in the Wind is one of the most moving and beautifully written books I have ever read.

Leaves is set in the little Welsh town of Moonlea, in the late summer of 1835. It is the early period of the Industrial Revolution, and enclosure of the land is driving the people off the land into the mining and industrial towns to sell their labor as best they can. The story is told through the eyes of the Harpist, who is best described in Thomas' own words. Listen to what Thomas writes; listen, don't just read it, for his language is music.

They called me "the harpist." For years I had roamed the land, a small harp attached to my shoulders with cutting thongs of leather when I was on the move. On that harp I played at evening to any group of people who wanted to listen. I had never in all my life been a good player. My senses had always been too passionately attracted to the things and people about me ever to have achieved even a hint of glory in the mechanical sweep of hands on strings. And when I played, my desire was only to drag the hearts of those who heard me out into the shadowed orbit of my own thoughtfulness, to tempt their voices into a dusk-softness of melancholy sound. Around my harp, in all the villages of all the hills and valleys where I had stayed for a brief night or day, had crystallized whole layers of expressed longings and regret. after each session of playing and singing, I had felt the layers peel away under the aseptic brush of wind and sun for there was that within me which set a fence around my pity and bade all other men and women let me be and pass.

The Harpist, a completely free man, a man who lives only for pleasure and freedom, could be held to represent Rousseau's Noble Savage. He has come to Moonlea to meet his old friend, John Simon Adams, and persuade Adams to return with him to the wildness of

the hills. But Adams has become involved with the iron-mill workers in their struggle for social justice. It is a slack time in the mills and through the Harpist's eyes the reader sees the misery that accompanied the early days of the Industrial Revolution. And it is not just the mill workers who are miserable; in their own way so are the owners and their retinue. An advantage to seeing things through the eyes of the Harpist is that the reader perceives what sickness is imposed by the social ties of civilization, superbly contrasted with the pagan freedom and wildness of the Harpist's way of life. To quote Geismar: "Leaves in the Wind is another parable of good and evil, of innocence and knowledgebut cast into the framework of civilization and its discontents. Intuitively or consciously this novelist is using the deepest cultural insights of Freud, Wilhelm Reich, and Otto Rank, among the pioneers of depth psychology; his novel discovers, or really it 'lives out,' their conclusions. Beneath the great moment of historical change that it describes, from peasant man to urban and industrial man, there is the older and deeper change from 'natural man' to social man."

Besides the psychological insights displayed in *Leaves*, there are social ones too. The reader is set right down in the midst of the great Industrial Revolution and made to feel the terrible havoc it wreaked on the people involved. It is almost as though the book were a fictional illustration of some of the pages of Marx's *Capital*.

Adams resists the Harpist's siren call and instead joins the mill workers in their efforts to organize the forerunner of a trade union. Believing at first that they can appeal to the human instincts of the owners, the workers eventually find they must resort to open revolt. Bloodily suppressed by armed troops, the revolt, of course, fails. Adams is killed while the Harpist flees into his beloved hills. But he has been changed despite himself, and the reader knows that he will never be the same again.

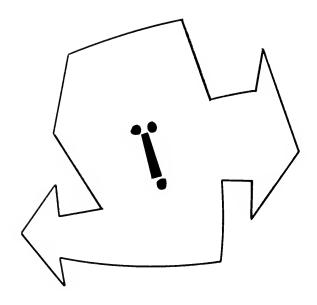
Night had fallen completely when I began the climb of Arthur's Crown, walking up the same path I had descended on

my way into Moonlea. On its summit I looked down. There below me was the house of Peniury, big, smiling, living with light. I turned, walking away from Moonlea, yet eternally towards Moonlea, full of a strong, ripening, unanswerable litterness, feeling in my fingers the promise of a new, enormous music.

I lent my copy of Leaves to an old friend, a former hippie (he was a hippie before there were such things), who has since cut his hair and shaved his beard and is now trying to make it in civilized society. (Here is a tragedy too, a fitting subject for another novel. If only I had Thomas' way with words!) He loved the book as much as I did and returned it to me with the comment that he may yet go back to the hills. But read it for yourself; there's a bit of the Harpist in us all.

Thomas, Gwyn. Leaves in the Wind. Monthly Review Press, 1968.

Reviewed by Michael J. Spencer who is a librarian in the History Department at SFPL, and the author of "Why is Youth So Revolting Nowadays?" which appeared in the Nov.-Dec. 1968 issue of SYNERGY.



ISLAND BY ALDOUS HUXLEY

In framing an ideal we may assume what we wish, but should avoid impossibilities.

Aristotle

Completed two years before his death, Huxley's last work of fiction is a prophetic novel, cast in the utopian form. It takes as its subject Western society, and analyzes it in the light of an ideal society. The West is chiefly represented by the character of Will Farnaby, a would-be poet turned journalist, who in reality serves as private agent for a British oil magnate. Farnaby is the typical Western intellectual gone sour and spiritually broke.

"Perfectly," Will assured him. "And now," he went on with deliberately indecent frankness, "let me explain my position in this matter. All I'm interested in is money. Two thousand pounds without having to do a hand's turn of work. A year of freedom just for helping Joe Aldehyde to get his hand on Pala."

Pala, an imaginary island in Southeast Asia, is Aldehyde's latest victim, and it is this ideal society which Farnaby helps destroy. But in the process, Farnaby is converted to Pala's ideals. The last chapter of the novel is a description of the final stages of his conversion; it is a moving and revealing account of the mystical experiences Farnaby undergoes after taking an hallucinogen called Moksha.

"You may find that you never liked anything worse," Susila warned him. "The moksha-medicine can take you to heaven; but it can also take you to hell. Or else to both, together or alternately. Or else (if you're lucky, or if you've



made yourself ready) beyond either of them. And then beyond the beyond, back to where you started from—back to here, back to New Rothamsted, back to business as usual. Only now, of course, business as usual is completely different."

As the supreme value of his ideal society, Huxley has taken the physical and psychological health or well-being of the individual members of the society. In Pala individual well-being (Huxley calls it Good Being) is maximized. This, as the noted British anthropologist, Geoffrey Gorer, has pointed out "is a completely novel approach in Utopia-building; for Huxley's predecessors health and happiness have been seen as the quasi-automatic result of removing oppression, or superstitution, or injustice, or poverty, and not as primary aims." (Encounter, July 1962, p. 83)

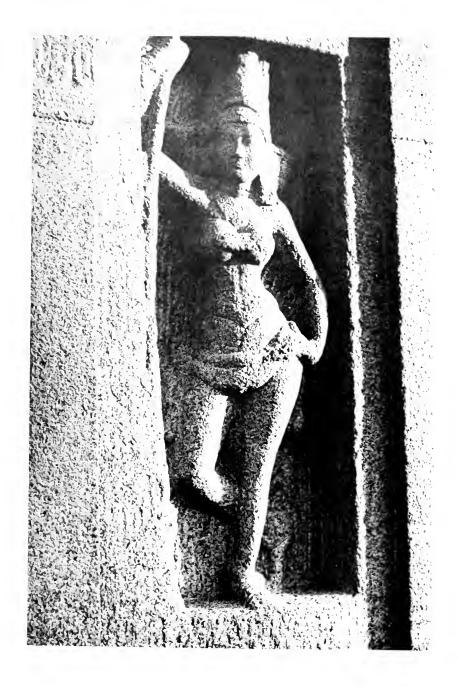
Palanese culture is saturated with Tantric Buddhism. Unlike the negativistic Southern School which teaches denial of the world and the way to escape into a Nirvana apart from life, Tantra has you make use of the world; "you make use of everything you do, of everything that happens to you, of all the things you see and hear and taste and touch, as so many means to your liberation from the prison of yourself." Even so elemental and natural a function as eating is done in accord with Tantra.

"...we don't say grace before meals. We say it with meals.
Or rather we don't say grace; we chew it."

"Chew it?"

"Grace is the first mouthful of each course—chewed and chewed until there's nothing left of it. And all the time you're chewing you pay attention to the flavor of the food, to its consistency and temperature, to the pressures on your teeth and the feel of the muscles in your jaws."

Attention (awareness) is a fundamental theme which runs through the whole of *Island*. Even the mynah birds, who inhabit Pala, have been taught to cry *Attention*; and as an alternative, they chant *Karuna* (compassion).



If Huxley is critical of the neurotic aspects of Western civilization, he does not categorically dismiss everything Western as worthless. In fact, in forming his utopia he draws heavily on biology, psychology and anthropology. Children are diagnosed according to their physiological and psychological makeup.

"We begin," said Mr. Menon, "by assessing the differences. Precisely who or what, anatomically, biochemically and psychologically, is this child? In the organic hierarchy, which takes precedence—his gut, his muscles, or his nervous system? How near does he stand to the three polar extremes? How harmonious or how disharmonious is the mixture of his component elements, physical and mental? How great is his inborn wish to dominate, or to be sociable, or to retreat into his inner world? And how does he do his thinking and perceiving and remembering? Is he a visualizer or a nonvisualizer? Does his mind work with images or with words, with both at once, or with neither?"

The Palanese custom of communally sharing children is derived chiefly from anthropological literature on the South Sea islands, Margaret Mead's Coming of Age in Samoa, to cite one prime work. In order to strike a balance between the "nuclear" and the "extended" family, Huxley invents MAC— Mutual Adoption Clubs. Every Palanese child has on the average about twenty homes, with deputy mothers, deputy fathers, deputy aunts and uncles, etc.

"What happens," he asked after a pause, "when the children migrate to one of their other homes? How long do they stay there?"

"It all depends. When my children get fed up with me, they seldom stay away for more than a day or two. That's because, fundamentally, they're very happy at home. I wasn't, and so when I walked out, I'd sometimes stay away for a whole month."

"And did your deputy parents back you up against your real mother and father?"

"It's not a question of doing anything against anybody. All

that's being backed up is intelligence and good feeling, and all that's being opposed is unhappiness and its avoidable causes. If a child feels unhappy in his first home, we do our best for him in fifteen or twenty second homes. Meanwhile the father and mother get some tactful therapy from the other members of their Mutual Adoption Club. In a few weeks the parents are fit to be with their children again, and the children are fit to be with their parents. But you musn't think," she added, "that it's only when they're in trouble that children resort to their deputy parents and grandparents. They do it all the time, whenever they feel the need for a change or some kind of new experience. And it isn't just a social whirl. Wherever they go, as deputy children, they have their responsibilities as well as their rights-brushing the dog, for example, cleaning out the birdcages, minding the baby while the mother's doing something else. Duties as well as privileges -but not in one of your airless little telephone booths. Duties and privileges in a big, open, unpredestined, inclusive family, where all the seven ages of man and a dozen different skills and talents are represented, and in which children have experience of all the important and significant things that human beings do and suffer- working, playing, loving, getting old, being sick, dying ... "

There is a good deal of intelligence and human sympathy in <code>Island</code>. It is a work which requires our utmost attention and unbiased openness. In <code>Brave New World</code> Huxley gave us the nightmare of a technological utopia devoid of humanity; in <code>Island</code> he pictures an ideal society which has avoided the erosions of Western progress, but is destroyed by the military might of the West.

Which way will we go?

Huxley, Aldous. Island. Bantam Books, 1962.

Reviewed by Daniel Tatko, outgoing editor of SYNERGY.



The odyssey of this wild and wonderful novel is almost as interesting as the book itself. Originally published in Warsaw in 1937, it became a literary sensation. But two years later war and the invasion of Poland conspired to bury the novel and resulted in the author's flight to Argentina. In 1947, a Spanish translation appeared in Buenos Aires, but apparently enjoyed scant success. A decade later Ferdydurke was republished in Warsaw, under Gomulka's comparatively benevolent dictatorship. Meanwhile, other works of Gombrowicz were being lionized by the intellectuals, and in 1958 the Establishment in Poland discovered that too much of Gombrowicz was not a healthy thing for Communist goals. In fine

Orwellian fashion, author and his works became non-think.

However, the West began taking an interest. In 1959 the French edition of Ferdydurke appeared in Paris, and subsequently it crossed the channel to England and thereafter voyaged to New York.

The French literary press compared Gombrowicz' works to Sartre's; London writers and critics were no less enthusiastic. In reading this strange and haunting allegory, I have been alternately reminded of Camus, Voltaire, Rabelais, John Barth, and a soupçon of Donald Barthelme with a pinch of Kurt Vonnegut. It is certainly within the finest tradition of existentialist literature, in its pure sense. That is, its protagonist is an anti-hero, a full-blown M. Grand of *The Plague*, tormented by the existential anguish that he is condemned to eternal adolescence.

But that is only the vehicle or form by which Gombrowicz takes the reader on a metaphysical journey through all the hells of society. In fact, Gombrowicz tells us where he is going by a virtual plagiarism of the immortal opening lines of Dante's Inferno. On page 14 of the Grove Press translation, the first-person-singular hero of the story says, "Half-way along the path of my life, I found myself in a dark forest; and the worst of it was that the forest was green." (Author's italics.) In Eric Mosbacher's American translation the word green re-appears frequently as do other metaphors, synonyms, similes; connoting immaturity, adolescence, childness, childlikeness, innocence, stupidity, etc.

And this is part of the problem in reading the novel and in trying to review it within a short space. For the book is ladened with multiple meanings; and the author's eye, like Shakespeare's poet in A Midsummer-Night's Dream, in a fine frenzy rolls

From heaven to earth, from earth to heaven; and as imagination bodies forth

The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.

Gombrowicz, in other words, is saying everything. But having said it, says that it is all nothing—at best a dream, at worst a cruel joke. Echoes of Candide may be found in the book. Chapter 5 is a comic and saturnine extended pun involving a Dr. Philifor and his alter ego, Anti-Philifor. Philifor symbolizes the synthetic philosopher, the Hegelian philosopher, who applies the reductionist approach to the philosophic pursuit. Both approaches are, of course, antithetical, yet paradoxically complementary; and the author has made delicious sport of this conundrum. On another level, one may see in Philifor a Dr. Pangloss, who was Leibnitz in Voltaire's great satiric allegory, and whom Voltaire mercilessly ridiculed for the Leibnitzian theory of this universe as "the best of all possible compossibles" in attempting to explain the existence of evil and the countervailing goodness of God.

I suspect that a dozen readers of this enigmatic work could come up with different, and better, understandings of the complixity of Ferdydurke. But let the author have the last word. In his Journal, Gombrowicz, commenting upon people who ask him about the meaning of the novel, gives us some sage advice:

What a bore is the everlasting question: What did you mean by Ferdydurke? Come, come, be more sensuous, less cerebral, start dancing with the book instead of asking for meanings. Why take so much interest in the skeleton if it's got a body? See rather whether it is capable of pleasing and is not devoid of grace and passion.

Gombrowicz, Witold. Ferdydurke. Grove Press, 1967.

Reviewed by Joe Morehead who is on the faculty of the California College of Arts and Crafts, and a frequent contributor to SYNERGY.

I AM MY OWN RUBRIC

We have been beguiled by Old Descartes,
Who failed to put the horse before the cart;
That good man, doubting he existed,
Could not, however, doubt that he was doubting:
Hence, with triumphal cry, insisted
Cogito ergo sum; i THINK, therefore i am.

Philosophers are solemn to a man;

They ran about their mentor's prison shouting
The predicate, declaiming that by thought

They reaffirmed their Self. But by and by
Someone discovered something that we ought

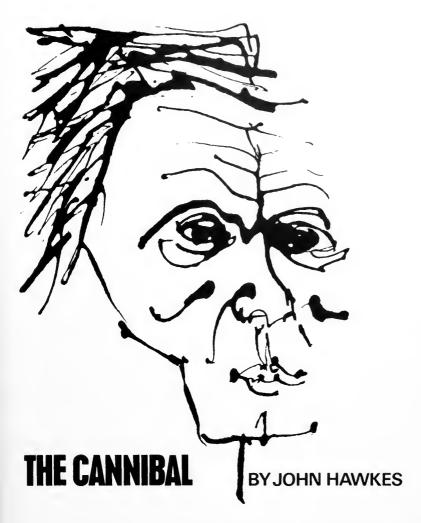
To understand: before we think we ARE, the "I"
Of the Cartesian apothegm gave lie

To centuries of exegetes and texts —
Image of man as ghost in the machine.

"I" think, therefore I am; this fact would seem
To place the proper emphasis on things.
The "I" comes first, whoever so rejects
That essence of the existential being
Shall be consigned to intellectual hell,
Or meet with Sisyphus, weary upon his hills,
His stone and task forever, never to fulfill.

In the beginning was the Word,
And the Word was the pronoun "I";
Then and then only came the thought
That carries the "I" aloft, as if on wings,
To world and others and eternity
A message: I alone am I—
This is the only certainty.

Joe Morehead



The Cannibal is a strange book. John Hawkes' outlook is distinctly that of old Europe, rather than his native America. The viewpoint is one of a European victim of centuries of wartime occupation.

The subject is a hellish Dance of Death, Goya's Disasters of the War, set in the Germany of the World Wars, in a microcosm

called Spitzen-on-the-Dein. Hawkes focuses on the destroyed asylum: the inmates fled, hiding or wandering over the frozen, excremental countryside. The diseased, war-scared remnants are holding on to bare physical survival, like victims of Auschwitz or Belsen, existing on hatred and the hope of revenge. In fact, the atmosphere of decay begins to dissolve in their minds only after they murder an American motorcyclist who represents the occupying power.

The survivors of the town are the archetypes of Teutonic modern legend—Germany of knockwurst, heavy beer, scientific prowess, cult of the hero, order and discipline, physical strength. Now, bombed-out, without a trace of civilization, only a former consciousness of the Nation seems to sustain them.

And when they spoke their lips moved and they were unable to believe their own words, expecting some agent to rise out of the middle of the table and condemn or laugh. Of Nordic stock, they were silent, the tribal cry long dead from their rolling tongues.

The central portion of the novel centers on the Germany of the First World War. As Cromwell, an English traitor-expatriot, expresses it, "Yes, but I particularly like Germany. The lakes and cities seem like vistas cut into the ice-age."

The lust that will thrust Krupp's cannons against Europe breaks into war. Amidst the warfare, at a resort of ice and snow, high in the mountains, there is a short idyll of romantic love between Stella, a singer, and Ernst, a duellist, both children of war-mad fathers. For a while they remain in love, wandering in the pure air, Ernst collecting sculptured Christs. The Honeymooners are pulled in a carriage by a pitiful horse, "cold, black, and thin and hung with red trappings that did not fit, that swung against his damp hide with each painful bellow of air." In the end the horse is dead; the couple return to the city—the Grave—where an epidemic has spread which strikes Ernst. His wife, devoid of feeling, nurses the dying man, perturbed over how she will dispose of his body

A few months after the death of Ernst, Stella gave birth to her fragile son, and while she was still on the bearing bed, Gerta and Herman took the child from her, carried it out and kept it...Food became more scarce and Stella never forgave the old woman for the stolen son. Hearing the dogs howling around the station at the port of entry to the graves, she thought once more of singing. The Christ carving had disappeared.

In the final section the story returns to the year 1945. It is a Germany of excrement, rotting fields, and putrid, frozen canals. The narrator, Zizendorf, a ruthless survivor of the war, will live to lead the murder of the American symbol of the Occupation, the motorcylist, and recreate the Nation with its old authority, order, and industry. Before the cylist comes, the narrator dreams the reenactment of the killing of Pastor Miller, who had turned against the Nazis. He was executed under the auspices of the military justice of an American colonel "whose eagle insignia has the sharp claws of authority." When shot, he fell into the stinking canal where the corpses of Allied soldiers were already rotting.

The motorcyclist, carrying the orders of the occupying powers, is murdered by a barricade which the Spitzen burgers have erected on the autobahn. His removal into the canal puts a new spirit into the inhabitants. They restore the printing press and issue INDICT-MENT OF THE ALLIED ANTAGONISTS, AND PROCLAMATION OF THE GERMAN LIBERATION.

We pay tribute to the soul of Cromwell of the first war who realizing the power of the Goths and forsaking his weakened England, instigated the German Technological Revolution. It is on his inspiration that the East looms gloriously ahead, and on his creed that the Teuton hills and forests will design their Native Son. From the ruins of Athens rise the spires of Berlin.

As part of the new "freedom" the Duke, a remnant of the old aristocracy, hunts and kills a fox. He botches both the killing and the butchering.

The task was interminable and not for a layman and the English, he realized, never bothered to cut their foxes up...Behind him he left a puddle of waste as if a cat had trapped a lost foraging crow. But the bones were not picked clean and a swarm of small cream-colored bugs trooped out from the ferns to settle over the kill.

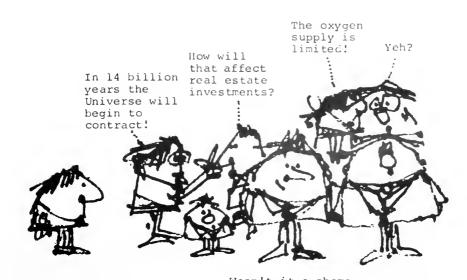
The asylum is rebuilt; the inmates are tracked down and scourged; order is restored.

Selveggia opened the door. She looked wild-eyed from watching the night and the birth of the Nation. "What's the matter Mother? Has anything happened?" I answered and my voice was vague and harsh. "Nothing. Draw those blinds and go back to sleep..." She did as she was told.

Without being blatantly political or propagandistic, The Cannibal is a searing parable of man's inhumanity. In poetic and symbolic terms it paints the nightmare of a war-heritage.

Hawkes, John. The Cannibal. New Directions, 1962.

Reviewed by Alexander Burdett who is an actor, associated with Nova Productions of San Francisco, and a translator of French poetry.





SOMEBODY ASKED US...

DID PRESIDENT KENNEDY BELIEVE IN LEPRECHAUNS?

A patron wanted to know John F. Kennedy's answer to a boy who had written asking him about leprechauns.

We could not find any reference to this letter in the library, so we wrote the Federal Records Center in Waltham, Massachusetts which is storing all of President Kennedy's papers until the Kennedy Library is built in Cambridge.

We received a reply from a former presidential assistant to Kennedy who recalled the letter. In March 1963, shortly before St. Patrick's Day, President Kennedy received a letter from a ten-year-old boy from California asking him for information about the "little people." The president wrote the boy that there are many legends about the "little people" but what they all add up to is this: "if you really believe, you will see them. They are very friendly and their message is that all the peoples of the world should live in peace and friendship."

NOTES FROM THE UNDERGROUND

A patron wanted information on the alligators purported to live in the sewers of New York City. He understood that people who had bought baby alligators got scared when they began to grow, and flushed them down the toilets.

The only reference we could find was in Thomas Pynchon's bizarre novel of 1963 entitled V, in which one of the characters joins a patrol assigned to the NVC sewers to kill alligators grown huge, blind, and albino from 50¢ Macy pets flushed down city drains by bored children. We wrote to the New York City Department of Public Works for final word on this allegation. According to the Commissioner of the Environmental Protection Administration, Department of Water Resources, they have had questions from all over the world on this subject. He wrote: "I know of no verified instance of survival of alligators in our system. As you suggested, the alligators that are found are of the pet variety that exit from households through a convenient flush tank. It is likely that the alligators grow from nine inches to nine feet (a size I have heard mentioned) in the repeated telling of the story rather than in our sewers."

WOLF HOUSE MYSTERY

A patron wanted the floor plan of Jack London's Wolf House as it was designed before it burned.

We did not find the plans in library material, so we wrote to the Jack London State Historical Park. We received a reply from a ranger at the park who wrote that the final plans resulting from modifications upon modifications during the 3-year span of building were understood to have been consumed in the fire when the structure was 95-98% complete. The park system's interpretive services are now studying old sets of blueprints and have devised some crude layouts. He said they would be happy to share their knowledge with the patron should he care to visit during the week. They also sent a folder which contained general information on Wolf House.

NOT SO CUT-AND-DRIED

A question was received on how to cut and polish abalone shells. None of the books on shells specifically answered the question; the material on shell cleaning is for the reader whose main interest is collecting and identifying shells. The articles and books on shell-craft emphasize the "how to" features of mosaic shell design. We called the California Academy of Sciences and they told us that abalone shells are cut and polished just like rocks, using a diamond saw and ordinary lapidary procedures.

The San Francisco Gem and Mineral Society, 4134 Judah Street confirmed this information, but added a further cautionary note that shell polishing requires a lot of water and good ventilation as shells emit poisonous furnes. For this reason they do not allow shell polishing in their workrooms.

Along with the above information, we sent Dake, Henry Carl, $\underline{\textit{The Art}}$ of $\underline{\textit{Gem Cutting}}$, Gembooks, 1963.

THINKING OF DROPPING OUT?

Information wanted about the Isla de Roatan, one of the Bay Islands off the coast of Honduras. The only extensive (chapter-length) information we could find in the library was in a book called <u>Mosquito Coast</u>, by Peter Keenagh, published in London in 1937. Since the questioner was anxious to receive up-to-date material, this didn't seem to be quite the ticket.

So we called the Consulate of Honduras and were referred by them to the Compston Advertising Agency, 560 Pacific Street. This agency represents four of the six countries of Central America, including Honduras. I told the person there that the latest information we had of any length on the Isla de Roatan was a 1937 book, and his response was, "That recent?!" He informed us that there is little information available, and that not much has changed since 1937, except that land is rapidly being bought up by Americans. The last time he was there was six months ago, and he described Roatan as a tropical island where living

is inexpensive, skin diving is excellent, and everything is very beautiful. He recommended that the patron go there immediately, and he added that this would be the only way to find out very much about the place. He suggested writing to the Naval Oceanographic May Survey in Washington for a map that was made in 1880 and updated in 1965. He also mentioned the tourist office in Tegucigulpa, the capital of Honduras, although he did not expect they would have any material; in fact, his company is trying to get Honduras to make up some tourist information pamphlets.

He speculated that the patron had read about Roatan in a recent issue of a new publication called <u>View</u>, a magazine put out by the Bank of America for their credit card holders. (Our Periodicals Department has requested that <u>View</u> be sent to the library, but has received no copies so far.)

Along with the above information we sent a photocopy of the concise article on population makeup, languages spoken, etc. about the Bay Islands, including Roatan, from the 1969 <u>South American Handbook</u>. Ed.—We decline responsibility for the hordes of red—eyed but Synergystic librarians descending upon this or any neighboring tropical paradise.

A SPORT AND A PASTIME

How much revenue does Nevada receive from gambling licenses? According to the Bureau of Census Booklet, <u>State Tax Collections in 1968</u>, GF 68 No. 1 in their Government Finances Series, Nevada collected \$1,116,000 in taxes from "Gaming" licenses. This 40 page report, in nine different tables, includes much detailed information on all the states' tax sources for 1967 and 1968. For example, one can find out which states still levy poll taxes, despite the 24th Amendment, and that Hawaii collects the highest tax per capita (\$311.90); New Hampshire the lowest (\$107.21).

SOMEBODY ASKED US is prepared by Linda Ramey and Peggy Barber.



Sinkankas, John. Van Nostrand's Standard Catalog of Gems. Van Nostrand, 1968. \$7.95. (*553.8 Si65v)

Information provided in this catalog will be of use not only to people directly involved in the gem trade, but also to the general public, to amateur gem cutters and to prospectors and miners as well. There are separate chapters on supply and marketing, rough gemstones, faceted and cabochon gems, engraved gems, carvings and miscellaneous gemstone objects and pearls, as well as a brief bibliography of "selected recent books on gems," and an index. The catalog portions of the book are arranged alphabetically by name of gem. Each listing contains a brief description of the gem's characteristics, along with a price list for the different qualities and a listing of the main geographical sources of the gem in its rough state.

Lloyd, Norman. The Golden Encyclopedia of Music. Golden Press, New York, 1968. \$12.95. (*780.3 L777g)

This popular encyclopedia is meant as much to entertain as to inform. Intended basically for the layman, the lengthy articles are rather simple and occasionally tend to be somewhat superficial. Granted this shortcoming, the work is accurate in the main. All forms of Western music are treated and most of the instruments it has employed. Significant attention is paid to major Western composers and their best known works.

A handy reference work, abundantly illustrated, it should satisfy the immediate needs and curiosity of the person casually interested in getting musical information. Wise, L. F. and E. W. Egan, eds. *Kings, Rulers and Statesmen*. Sterling, New York, 1968. \$4.95. (*923.1 W754k)

This volume is a comprehensive listing of rulers and statesmen of non-extant sovereignties in both ancient and modern times as well as existing independent states, some modern dependencies and protectorates. It will be especially helpful in answering quick-reference questions since it is primarily a chronological listing of individual rulers and their key subordinates, including birth and death dates. The profuse number of illustrations and photos lend an added sense of historical authenticity and color to a work which, though valuable, is rather dry and statistical.

Porter, K. H. and D. B. Johnson, eds. *National Party Platforms:* 1840-1964. University of Illinois Press, 1966. \$10.75. (*329 P83)

For anyone interested in comparing the party platforms of U. S. presidential campaigns with what was actually accomplished, the documents in this work, the only collection if its kind, are both historically and politically revealing. Contained here are the pledges and promises of our national parties, here are their failures too, herein is American political rhetoric and equivocality at its apex. A careful reading will reveal to the reader the sublimity and magnificence of the American dream. Students and teachers of American history will cherish this work as clearly demonstrating the high moral and intellectual calibre of the leaders who have led America toward its manifest destiny.

Adams, Ramon F. Western Words; a Dictionary of the American West. New ed., rev. & enl. University of Oklahoma Press, 1968. \$7.95. (427 Ad19w:2)

"I'll shoot through the barrel and drown you!" cried Indian Joe as he swallowed some Indian coffee which he thought was Indian whiskey. Meanwhile his Indian pony ran off with somebody Indian Joe had just given an Indian haircut to. "That damm Indian Joe sure packs his gun loose," thought Curly Bill as he straightened his John B. Then suddenly Calamity Jane came out of a bucket of blood, squeezin' a California prayer book. "Better light a shuck," she thought when she heard Cousin Jack shout, "Let loose the powder!"

This revised and expanded edition of a work originally published some twenty-five years ago is generally recognized as "the standard authority on the lingo of the American cowman." Includes both words and phrases arranged alphabetically, and is cross-indexed by subject.

Gran Enciclopedia del Mundo. Ed. Don Ramon Menendez Pidal. Durvan, S. A., Bilbao, Spain, 1967. 21 volumes. \$247.00. (*36 G763 [1967])

Gran Enciclopedia del Mundo is valuable in two ways: (1) as a general encyclopedia for library patrons who are more proficient in Spanish than in English; (2) as a reliable source of up-to-date information about the history and culture of Spain. Although the cut-off date is 1964 for items in the main portion of the encyclopedia, the appendix in volume 21 updates the encyclopedia to 1967, with particular emphasis on Spain. The editor of Gran Enciclopedia del Mundo, Don Ramon Menendez Pidal, was the director of the Royal Spanish Academy until his death in 1968. A special feature of the encyclopedia is a multilingual dictionary (volume 20) which gives for each Spanish word listed the Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian and Russian equivalents. Volume 19 has maps, as well as an index to the entire encyclopedia. The encyclopedia articles include bibliographies, and there are many excellent photographs, color plates and transparencies.

Morrissey, C. J., ed. *Mineral Specimens*. American Elsevier, 1968. \$18.00. (*549 M834m)

A spectacular collection of color photographs of various minerals. Each photograph is accompanied by a description of the mineral's chemical, geometrical, optical and physical properties, as well as a brief summary of its occurrence and uses. The captions under each photograph give synonyms, nomenclature and varieties. The editor points out in the foreword, "... the purpose of the book is to indicate pictorially the splendid diversity of colour and form displayed by minerals, and to provide enough information about the chemistry, structure, characteristic properties, and uses of the species illustrated for the book to be of use to the amateur mineralogist as a work of reference." The book fulfills its purpose admirably. (One hundred illustrations in full color.)

Ich bin wie eine Fahne von Fernen umgeben.
Ich ahne die Winde, die kommen, und muss sie leben,
während die Dinge unten sich noch nicht rühren:
Die Türen schliessen noch sanft, und in den Kaminen is Stille;
die Fenster zittern noch nicht und der Staub is noch schwer.

Da weiss ich die Stürme schon und bin erregt wie das Meer. Und breite mich aus und falle in mich hinein und werfe mich ab und bin ganz allein in dem grossen Sturm.

Rainer Maria Rilke: The Book of Images.

Bentley, Nicolas. The Victorian Scene: a Picture Book of the Period. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, 1968. \$17.50. (*914.2 B446v)

Among the most recent offerings from the bookseller's list, we welcome this compendious volume, profusely illustrated, which reflects the habits and customs of all Her Majesty's subjects, whether of high estate or of lowly birth. Of a particular interest is the learned discourse on the spiritual beliefs of our beloved nation. The pious description of an English Sunday will be of inspiration to all and sundry subjects of the Crown, while the pictures of happy familial life cannot but comfort the less fortunately endowed. The collection of illustrative material assembled for our delectation (whether of line drawings, photogravures, or works of our most important artists) reflects a high degree of taste that will be universally admired. It is necessary only to mention the many subjects covered such as transportation, pursuits of amusement, and the household arts (as, for example, the learned comment on a leading gastronomic regenerator) to assure an immediate response from our reading public. Indeed, the work is a true representation of our prosperous nation and far reaching empire.

San Francisco Public Library. Title Catalog of Periodicals. Subject Catalog of Periodicals. Foreign Language Periodicals Catalog.
San Francisco Public Library. October, 1968.

These are the first completely computer-produced catalogs of the San Francisco Public Library's periodical, newspaper, and selected serial and document holdings. They include current titles as well as those which have ceased publication or to which the library no longer subscribes. Each catalog contains title, complete holdings, call number, and location. The *Title Catalog* lists 6,630 titles, giving explanatory notes as needed. The *Subject Catalog* lists the periodicals under 1,430 cross-referenced subject headings, including place of publication for each entry. In the *Foreign Language Catalog*, 767 publications are listed which are wholly, or in part, in a foreign language.

The first set was printed in a limited edition of 200 copies and was distributed to Bay Area academic, public, school, and special libraries. A second edition of the *Title Catalog* is planned for July, 1969. Requests for copies of the catalog should be addressed to Linda Crismond, Periodical Department, Civic Center, San Francisco, California 94102.



Prepared by General Reference Department

BAY AREA

Attorney John Riordan has been elected President of the Irish Literary and Historical Society. (DSFAO - p. 20)

The new officers of the Chinese Cultural Foundation are George T. Davis, Chairman of the board, and J. K. Choy, President. William Ding Yee Wu has been named Director of the Chinese Cultural Center. His offices will be in the Chinese Cultural Foundation at 1044 Grant Avenue. (DSFAO - p. 2)

San Francisco Suicide Prevention, Inc. has appointed M. Cornut as its new Executive Director. (DSFAO - p. 37)

John C. Lilly was appointed to the newly created position of Property Manager for the Public Utilities Commission. (DCCO)

John E. Countryman replaces William E. Roberts as Chairman of the San Francisco Bay Area Council. (DSFAO - p.~8)

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

ACWL - Almanac of Current World Leaders, Winter 1969 ed.

AUC - American Universities and Colleges, 9th ed:

CD - Congressional Directory, 1968 ed.

CR - California Roster, 1968 ed.

CSD - Congressional Staff Directory, 1968 ed.

CSDS - California School Directory (Secondary), 1968-69 ed.

DCCO - Directory of City and County Officers (S.F.), May 1968 ed.

DSFAO - Directory of San Francisco Area Organizations, 1966 ed.

EA - Encyclopedia of Associations, 5th ed.

IP - Information Please, 1969 ed.

SY - Statesman's Year Book, 1968-69 ed.

USGOM - United States Government Organization Manual, 1968-69 ed.

WA - World Almanac, 1969 ed.

BAY AREA

Mrs. Stanley Friedman was elected President of the San Francisco League of Women Voters. (DSFAO - p. 77)

Francis Mayer of the SF District Attorney's office was appointed to the Superior Court bench to fill the court vacancy created by the death of Superior Judge E. Raymond O'Connor. (CR - p. 115; DCCO)

W. F. Bramstedt has been elected President of the Japan Society of San Francisco. (DSFAO - p. 19)

Warren M. Johnson, retired Vice President of Crocker-Citizens Bank, was appointed to San Francisco's Retirement System Board. (DCCO)

CALIFORNIA

Republican Howard Way was chosen to displace Democrat Hugh M. Burns as President Pro Tem of the California Senate. (CR - p. 14)

In Richmond, Rev. Mr. Booker T. Anderson defeated Mayor John J. Sheridan. Gay C. Vargas and Albert E. Silva and Anderson were elected to 6-year terms on the City Council. Richard N. Nelson was elected to a 2-year term. (CR - p. 179)

California State Assemblyman Alan G. Pattee (R. - Salinas) died April 19. He was Chairman of the Agricultural Committee. (CR - p. 16)

Assemblyman John I. Burton was elected President of the California Democratic Council. He succeeds Gerald Hill of San Francisco.

Peter Weinberger was named to replace Albert C. Beeson as Director of the State Department of Industrial Relations. (CR - p. 37)

James L. Kelly has been appointed Chief Deputy Commissioner of Corporations for California. (CR - p.28)

Catherine L. Montgomery has been appointed by Gov. Reagan to the State Fair Employment Practices Commission. She replaces Thomas E. Hom of San Diego. (CR - p. 38)

Robert W. Ward, Los Angeles, was appointed to a 10-year term on the State Personnel Board. He replaces Robert S. Ash. (CR - p. 46)

Dr. James I. Mason has accepted the post of Superintendent of Schools in Oakland. He will replace Dr. Stuart Phillips. (CR - p. 46; CSDS - p. 290)

CALIFORNIA

David Brower resigned as Executive Director of the Sierra Club. Phillip Berry was elected President, Michael McCloskey, Chief of Staff, will become acting Executive Director. (DSFAO - p. 43)

Eugene N. Ragle, Roseville, succeeds George A. Brown on the State Board of Education. John R. Ford, San Diego, and Henry T. Gunderson, San Jose, were also apposed as new members of the Board. (CR - p. 22; CSDS - p. 1)

Paul A. Meaney succeeds Peter R. Johnson as Chief of the State Division of Fair Employment practices. (CR - p. 38)

Governor Reagan named a Redwood Parks Study Commission. The members are: C. Russell Johnson, Richard M. Leonard, Guy E. Rusher, Harry E. Sokolov, Whitford B. Carter. (CR - p. 52)

Michael F. B. MacBan was named by Governor Reagan as State Savings and Loan Commissioner. He succeeds Dr. Prestion Martin who resigned to become Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. (CR - p. 53)

Capt. Bruce Baker was named to succeed William P. Beall as Chief of the Berkeley Police Department. (CR - p. 131)

Dr. Robert Johns resigned as President of Sacramento State College effective July 15. (CR - p. 55; CSDS - p. 28)

Superior Court Judge Thomas W. Caldecott of Alameda County was promoted by Governor Reagan to be an Associate Justice of the State Court of Appeal. He will succeed Judge Byrl R. Salesman. (CR - pp. 18 and 95)

Joseph A. Moore Jr. was elected President of the Mechanics' Institute, automatically giving him a seat on the University of California Board of Regents. (CR - p. 56; DSFAO - p. 30)

Santa Clara City Councilman Gary G. Gillmor won election as Mayor. Two City Councilmen were elected: Incumbent Larry J. Marsalli and Frank J. Barcellis. (CR - p. 187)

Three vacant seats on the San Mateo City Council were filled by incumbents John J. Murray Jr. and Roy Archibald, and by Retired Army Colonel John F. Condon. (CR - p. 186)

Winners in the Berkeley City elections were: City Council (4-year terms) Wilmont Sweeney, Tom McLaren, Borden P. Price and Warren Widener; City Council (2-year terms) School Directors Samuel W. Markowitz, Marc H. Monheimer. (CR - p. 313)

CALIFORNIA

Frank D. Nicol has been named new Director of the State Department of Veterans Affairs, succeeding James Johnson, now Vice-Chiarman of the Federal Civil Service Commission. (CR - p. 60)

In voting for City Councilmen, Sunnyvale voters elected: Incumbent Richard D. Hayden, Etta S. Albert, Donald E. Koreski. (CR - p. 193)

Santa Cruz voters elected: Incumbents Richard Werner, Samuel Leask III and Anne Garni. (CR - p. 187)

Richmond City Councilmen elected were: Gay Vargas, Albert Silva and Booker Anderson. (CR - p. 179)

Gilroy City Councilmen elected were: George Duffin, Fred P. Batrez and John E. Pate. (CR - p. 150)

UNITED STATES

John E. Davis was appointed Director of Civil Defense succeeding Joseph Romm. (CR - p. 455; CSD - p. 393; USGOM - p. 142)

Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas resigned. (CD - p. 647; IP - p. 804; USGOM - p. 43; WA - p. 169)

Representative Donald Rumsfeld was chosen to be Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. (CD - p. 419; CSD - p. 389; USGOM - p. 60)

Pulitzer Prizes. Nonfiction: Norman Mailer, Armies of the Night; Rene Jules Dubos, So Human an Animal. Fiction: N. Scott Momaday, House of Dawn. Biography: B. L. Reid, The Man from New York. Poetry: George Oppen, Of Being Numerous. (WA - p. 236-39)

John H. Reed was appointed Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board. He will replace Joseph J. O'Connell Jr. who will remain as a member of the board. (CD - p. 754; CSD - p. 409; USGOM - p. 397)

Jenkin Lloyd Jones succeeds Winton M. Blount as President of the US Chamber of Commerce. E. Hornsby Wasson was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. William F. Knowland was elected the new Vice-President of the Chamber's Western division. (EA - p. 968)

Barry Goldwater Jr. won election to the US Congress in California's 27th Congressional district. The seat was formerly held by Ed Reinecke now California Lieutenant Governor. (CR - p. 12; CSD - p. 192; USGOM - p. 25)

INTERNATIONAL

English Prime Minister Harold Wilson dismissed Home Secretary James Callaghan from his cabinet. (ACWL - p. 89; SY - p. 62)

James Chichester-Clark was chosen to succeed Terence 0'Neil as Ulter Premier. Brian Faulkner was named Minister of Development. (SY - p. 129)

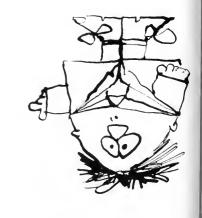
India's President Zakir Husain, deceased. (ACWL - p. 39; IP - p. 130; SY - p. 360; WA - p. 521)

General Charles de Gaulle resigned as President of France. Senate President Alain Poher is the interim President. (ACWL - p. 31; IP - p. 164; SY - p. 985; WA - p. 512)

President Rene Barrientos of Bolivia was killed in a helicopter crash. Vice-President Luis Salinas succeeded him. (ACWL - p. 14; IP - p. 100; SY - p. 834; WA - p. 497)

Pope Paul VI named Jean Cardinal Villot as Vatican Secretary of State. (ACWL - p. 93; SY - p. 1596)





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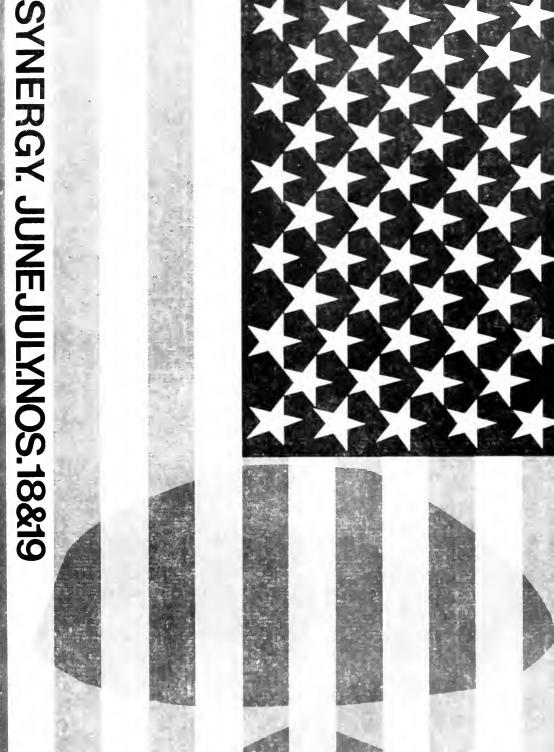
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WESTERN ADDITION BRANCH SAN FRANCISCO

(Of Liberia - Currently teaching at Benjamin Franklin Junior High School

by ISAAC BILLOH-GMA 1



Six months ago, SYNERGY (no. 11-12) devoted an issue to the underground press. We promised then to do an issue on the other side of the spectrum-the radical Right and conservative periodicals. So we contacted over 100 publishers and then divided for annotation the wealth received. While beginning with this act of creeping socialism, most of us have survived with our patriotism intact, and therefore dedicate this issue to:

LADY LIBERTY

We light a giant Roman Candle in tribute to Dan Tatko, SYN-ERGY'S former editor who gave it vital force, convinced that even library literature could exist to adorn life. We hope to keep growing, and welcome comments, suggestions, and further fireworks.

SYNERGY

Synergizer of the Month Celeste West

Assistant Synergizer and Ready-Reference Officer Carol Brown

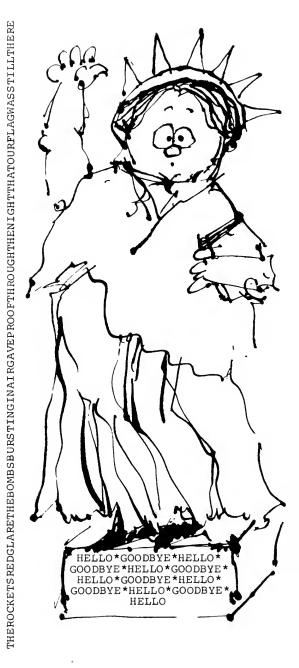
Art and Lay-Out Ed Shickell

Synergists at Large

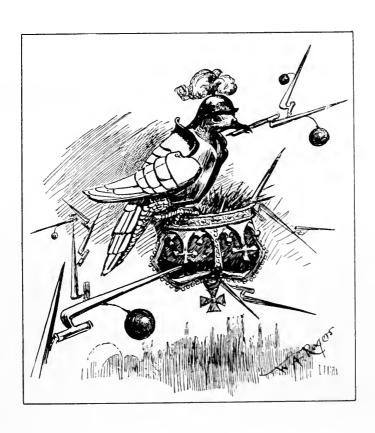
Peggy Barber, Sue Critchfield, Barbara Fenichel, Anne Kincaid, Peggy O'Donnell, Linda Ramey, Melinda Schroeder; featuring Dan Maurer and Lillie Jackson on the keys.

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THE EMBATTLED PUBLICATIONS ON THE RIGHT



THE RIGHTS'

BY RUSSELL G. BENEDICT

Russell G. Benedict, retired union official who has actively dealt with tactics of both communist and Nazi movements, now has made an avocation of his belief in freedom of expression as guaranteed in the First Amendment and championed by the Library Bill of Rights. For five years, he has been gathering radical periodicals and books, and now maintains his growing collection at Getchell Library, University of Nevada, Reno campus. More than 2,000 publications and topics are specially indexed. Mr. Benedict generously drew on his unique experiences as analyst, lecturer, and collector of extremist literature to characterize the radical right press.

OF MEN

In part, the ALA's Library Bill of Rights advises us:

Libraries should provide books and other materials presenting all points of view concerning the problems and issues of our times; no library material should be proscribed or removed from libraries because of partisan or doctrinal disapproval.

There is a strong argument for systematic gathering by libraries of radical literature, Right and Left. It is, that in this era of change, protest, and paranoia, some knowledge of such propaganda is needed, as equipment for sound and useful citizenship.

The distinctive characteristic reflected in Right extremist literature is that of paranoia, which is an irrational response to an unreasoning fear of other people. Thus, fear is the keynote of Rightist extremism. And hate is often created as a product of fear.

To those not so easily scared, an amazing thing about such material is the size of its paying audience. Fright peddling is highly profitable. It is questionable whether the

big "professional" Rightists like Reverend Billy James Hargis have any urge whatever toward lessening the frightful wrongs they picture. They have a good thing going for them as long as there are resentful, frightened people in sufficient numbers. If there could be an end to all they fear, or a quick cure for paranoid tendencies, Rev. Hargis and his like would find their occupation gone.

Aspects of the paranoid view are easily recognized in the literature, especially the delusion of persecution—belief in a great and evil "Conspiracy." The use of a scapegoat is also prevalent; <code>somebody</code> must be to blame for it all. An arbitrary attitude toward evidence is characteristic. Whatever supports the delusions is accepted; whatever contradicts is rejected as conspirators' lies. An inner insecurity seems to run through the literature, inner doubts which compulsively drive the writer to convince both others and himself. The same points are repeated issue after issue, with remarkably sustained fervor.

Extremists, Right or Left, claim to be fighting their opposite numbers, e.g., Birchers vs. Communists. Read as much extremist literature as you can, and you'll still wonder whether either has ever substantially harmed the other. It was well said that Dwight Eisenhower "was the only Communist that the Birchers ever caught."

The underlying thrust of most of this propaganda is simply to rationalize rule by the elitist group presenting it. The "chosen's belief in their monopoly on truth often explains why an ultrafundamentalist minister can shift easily from his religious intolerance into political intolerance. Much of the literature contains this heady mixture of religio-nationalist zeal.

Like the revolutionary Left, the ultra-Right is so fragmented and has so many jealous prima-donna leaders that it seems unlikely to unite and thus become a great danger to the democratic system—at least until some new Hitler or Lenin appears.

As the Left revolutionaries drown out and discredit the moderate Left reformists, so, on the Right, the "ultras", the extremists, discredit the quieter voices of sane conservatism. It is as unfair to the rational and decent to call a paranoid fanatic "conservative," as to shout "Communist" at a Norman Thomas or an Arthur Schlesinger.

Herbert Spencer wrote that as political views move farther from a neutral center, they more and more resemble each other. There are many parallels and resemblances of mentality and final purpose, if not of shibboleths, between far Right and far Left. It is quite appropriate to say, as many do, "A plague on both your houses!"

It is certainly not the function of a library to regulate the thinking of its patrons. But it is essential to make the information generally available in a field where more and better understanding is so desirable and necessary. Yet, providing access to all points of view, especially the Right, is problematic—if just from the mechanics of ordering. Right extremists are notably suspicious, and are sure that universities, public libraries, all media of communication, and governments are so influenced by "The Conspiracy" that information made available to students or the public is censored. The requests for periodicals or literature are less effective if that suspicion is not allayed.* Assurance must be given that material sent will be fully available to anyone, and that the library is glad to make it so. The language of requests must be carefully chosen to avoid anything construable as hostility of opinion.

In the library, there are no well-defined classifications for Rightist material. Overt racism, like overt rejection of the democratic system can be recognized at once. But so much of the literature is no more than a recital of things called "wrong," and

^{*} ed. note. The Bay Area Reference Center received less than half the publications requested for examination.

of impending calamity, that there is no chance to classify the writer by what he is for—since he usually doesn't tell you that. Further, classification depends so much upon our selective judgments, upon recognition of the sly allusions of racism, and upon knowledge of the deceptive terminology, that the classifier's problems are multiplied.

The vast market for Rightist literature, like that for obscenity, depends upon human failings. People believe what they want to believe. Even if not definitely paranoid, people will buy confirmation of their fears, hates, prejudices, or delusions. There is wishful thinking too, as typified by the old lady who told me that: "I fight Communism as much as you do. I send money to dear Reverend Hargis!" I could not begrudge her that satisfaction. An underlying faith in the triumph of sanity where intellectual freedom is allowed to prevail obligates a library to provide this choice between sense and nonsense.



Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.

Samuel Johnson

Publications on the Right

This bibliography was a group project, one of our synergistic efforts. It is evaluative as well as descriptive, both through design and necessity. We thought it would be more useful if the annotator allowed his judgment to come through. To merely describe what a publication says it is, is not valid in this game of political semantics. One can't collect everything; the sheer volume of Rightist material overwhelms the Left title-to-title about twenty to one. The opinions expressed reflect the impressions of nine librarians, and are as various as the views expressed in the periodicals themselves. Style and judgment, then, are necessarily disparate, for better or for worse. And, like everyone, all the BARC staff are political animals. You may wish to order the title which provoked us most; at least you'll be aware it's bait and not bore.

The sweep of the Right is wide—from the scholarly to the grossly anti-intellectual; from the staid to the free-swinging, almost anarchial. Apropos the latter, it was amusing to compare anti-Establishment shots fired by the radical Right and radical Left. We could have done a column, "Which Side Are You On?" with very similar quotations from both. The small satisfactions of a balanced collection: even the extremes may meet somewhere...

The bibliography cannot claim to be comprehensive; there would be hundreds more titles to annotate. Instead, we have tried to draw on 54 representative samples within the conservative/right-wing spectrum, emphasizing California publications

when available. The annotations should prove useful to the librarians who, as "honest brokers in the marketplace of ideas," want to buy a variety of shares on the Right, and even provide some sample copy "losers" for study.

Another limitation on the bibliography was accessibility. Most of the periodicals are not available on the newsstands; many groups are chary about sending samples. We are grateful to Mr. Solomon Behar of the Gifts Department at UC Berkeley Library, who is collecting radical material from all over the world and graciously allowed us to examine his right-wing collection. There were many publications in his files we should like to have included, such as the very off-beat, very New York ILLUMINATOR, or the student publications, MAN AND STATE (U.C. Conservative Club) and THE NEW RIGHT (Wayne State University.) Getchell Library at University of Nevada and the Labadie Collection at University of Michigan are also important resource centers we couldn't visit, but other librarians may wish to.

THE ACADEMIC REVIEWER. Intercollegiate Studies Institute, Inc., 14 S. Bryn Mawr Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa. 19010. Quarterly. Subscriptions to members only; no price given. (Jan 1969)

"Brief reviews of noteworthy books and essays to facilitate research and promote sound scholarship." A scholarly periodical published by ISI, largely devoted to reviewing books in the social sciences and humanities, though there are topical essays drawn from the various U. S. colleges affiliated with ISI. The Reviewer promotes ideas, and the education of the individual, rather than political activism. Though conservative, it stresses truth-seeking over ideology.

ACTION. Sons of Liberty, P.O. Box 1896, Hollywood, Calif. 90028. Monthly. 25¢; \$3 year. (Sept/Oct 1967)

Exhortations to fight the International Jewish Conspiracy and Negro terrorism, accompanied by attempted justifications of white supremacy. There is glorification of the slavery era, a dredging up of antiquated studies of Negro inferiority, and use of such obvious stereotypes that the reader has the suspicion that he is being "put on." The result would be a sort of black humor, were it not that the writers are dead-serious in their advocacy of hatred, racism, and violence.

AMERICAN FLAG COMMITTEE NEWSLETTER. 2834 Almond St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19134. Published as the occasion demands. 25¢; 12 issues for \$4. (Spring and May 1968)

The American Flag Committee's official newsletter is actually a series of "exposés" of various activities of the Communist Party in the U. S., and, in particular, of those activities in relation to the civil rights movement. The assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., is explained as an action carried out by the Communist Party because his usefulness as a communist agent was at an end. All material in the issues examined was signed by editor Henry MacFarland, World War II fascist supporter.

THE AMERICAN LEGION FIRING LINE. P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206. Monthly. \$3 year. (Sept/Oct 1968; Nov 1968)

An eight-page publication prepared and distributed by the National Americanism Commission, and, to some extent, a record of the activities of the American Legion. Its theme is patriotism. Issues examined featured a column entitled, "Commanding Thoughts," on such things as legislation against flag desecration. Extensive copy devoted to the national gospel according to J. Edgar Hoover. Firing Line also features articles on the New Left. Particular emphasis is placed on "naming names"; for instance, listing the entire staff of an underground press publication.



In politics, what begins in fear usually ends in folly.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge

THE AMERICAN MERCURY. P.O. Box 1306, Torrance, Calif. 90505. Quarterly. 75c; \$10 year. Includes semi-monthly Washington Observer Newsletter. (1968 issues)

The American Mercury, one of the longest-lived periodicals on this list, was founded in 1924 by H. L. Mencken and George Jean Nathan. In its present state it concerns itself with defending the "true Conservative." According to the editorials, neither Richard M. Nixon nor William F. Buckley, Jr. is a true Conservative, but George Wallace is. The magazine also publishes much material on the subject of race, favoring separatism; each issue we examined contained at least two articles on this subject. Other subjects dealt with in The American Mercury are historical events (e.g., an article of the expose type on the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, blaming Roosevelt for the tragedy); youth groups and student demonstrations, current legislative activities; and world political events. Several articles are reprints, sometimes from back issues of The American Mercury itself. There are also occasional medical articles and a regular book review column, which generally reviews one book on a political and/or sociological subject, and sometimes gives biographical information on the author of the book reviewed. Each volume indexed.

AMERICAN OPINION. 395 Concord Ave., Belmont, Mass. 02178. Monthly except July. \$10 year. (Jan, Nov, Dec 1968)

Although the articles in American Opinion cover a variety of subjects, their orientation is primarily political. The longer articles are generally concerned with the interpretation of political events; e.g., criticisms of campus demonstrations, the march on the Pentagon, the grape boycott, and the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Other articles include essays on personal experiences and on religious themes, and biographical sketches. American Opinion also features book reviews, poetry, quotations, a joke section, and regular columns running from 90-100 pages with photographs and illustrations. The editor and publisher of American Opinion is Robert Welch, who, although the head of the John Birch Society, denies that American Opinion is the official organ of the Society.

AMERICA'S FUTURE, A Weekly Review of News, Books and Public Affairs. 542 Main St., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10802. Weekly. 15c; \$5 year. Free to educational institutions. (Dec 27, 1968-Jan 31, 1969)

An 8-page leaflet with strong right-wing emphasis (put religion back into the schools; back to the Constitution of our forefathers). Fright tactics employed to encourage people to fight any idea that is not in the conservative pattern. Mostly taken from rather dull radio broadcasts sponsored by America's Future. Inc.

THE CALIFORNIA STATESMAN. 11691 National Blvd., Suite 202, Los Angeles, Calif. 90064. Monthly. \$6 year. (Jan 1967; July 18, 1968; Apr 1969)

A tabloid reporting activities and organizational news of national as well as California conservative parties, many of which have consolidated forces in the National Committee. Wallace's American Independent Party receives the most coverage. Articles against federalism, free trade, civil rights legislation. Heavy emphasis on law, order, and the "old" morality. California Statesman also covers the California state government through its \$60 a year Legislative Survey and Bill Service, a conservative's weekly "score-card" on politicians and legislation.

CHRISTIAN ANTI-COMMUNIST CRUSADE. P.O. Box 890, 124 E. First St., Long Beach, Calif. 90801. Published irregularly (at least once a month), subscription by donation. (Thirteen from 1968-69)

This newsletter begins with an open letter by Crusade President Fred Schwarz. The financial needs of the Crusade are stressed with news related to distribution of materials published by the Crusade. Each letter has a theme (currently Mr. Schwarz is discussing "The Campus Revolt" in a series of articles). The articles include many quotations from the national and international press, which are cited and then interpreted by the editor.

CHRISTIAN CRUSADE. P.O. Box 977, Tulsa, Okla. 74102. Monthly. \$2 year. (Jan/Feb 1968; Aug/Sept 1968)

Sounding-board of Reverend Billy James Hargis, "big daddy" of the largest, most lucrative anti-communist crusade of them all. The magazine details the prodigious activities of the Christian Crusade, including tax deductible luxury tours, "universities," and "prayer auctions," as well as ads for their books, films, and tapes. The magazine is very political, very right wing, with great amounts of copy arguing against the IRS and rendering unto Caesar the tax exempt status of Christian Crusade.

CHRISTIAN ECONOMICS. Christian Freedom Foundation, Inc., 3030 W. Sixth St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90005. Biweekly. (Monthly July and Aug). 15¢; \$3 year. (Mar 18, 1969)

Tabloid with articles by the editor and several other contributors. Their policy statement reads: "We uphold the Constitution of the United States and the limited government which it inaugurated; we believe in the free market economy and the faithful application of Christian principles to all economic activities." The issue was infused with the Protestant work ethic, and included rags to riches sto-

ries of American politicians. The tone of many of the articles is sermon-like and fearful of a Communist takeover in the U.S. There is also a book review section.

CONSERVATIVE VIEWPOINT. P.O. Box 17194, Dulles Airport, Washington, D.C. 20041. Weekly. 25¢; \$10 year. (Jan 11 & 18, 1969; Mar 15, 1969)

Eight-page newsletter edited by Richard Cotten which contains the essence of his daily radio broadcasts. The articles are largely political reprints with added editorial comment. Cotton claims, "We will bring you the truth, come what may!" His idea of truth is to carefully select news items that reflect his conservative viewpoint and present them as the total picture. His main concern is to show the public how unrest in the U. S. A. is caused by communist infiltration.

CREATIVE CALIFORNIAN. P.O. Box 68, Glendale, Calif. 91209. Monthly. No price given. (Mar 1969)

Official publication of the California Young Americans for Freedom. A lively 4-page newspaper, mostly news of YAF activities with some cartoons and humorous art work. Format somewhat like left-wing papers.

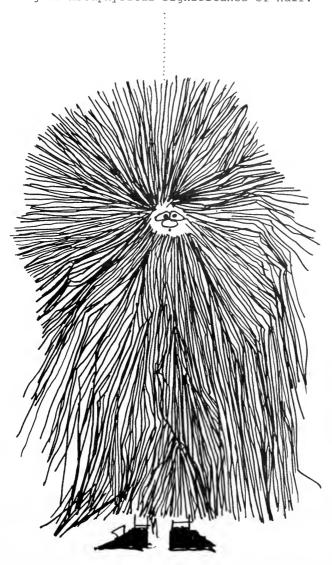
THE FACT FINDER. Hawaii Foundation for American Freedoms, Center Mezzanine, Alexander Young Building. Honolulu, Hawaii 96813. Biweekly. \$5 year for 2 subscriptions. (Oct 1968; 2 Jan issues)

Uncovers Communists in almost every aspect of Hawaiian life. The single sheet newsletter is devoted to communist hunting and exposes "infiltrated" organizations from the Model Cities Program to the P. T. A. Stated purpose: "To protect our personal liberties and the American free enterprise system by informing the people of Hawaii of the menace of Communism and other forms of totalitarianism whose goal is to undermine and destroy our way of life and enslave free people." Paradise Lost?

FREEDOM. 6413 Franklin Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90028. Quarterly. 50c; \$5 for 12 issues. (Fall, Winter 1968; Spring 1969)

A 30-page magazine with the primary purpose of promoting a "Liberty Amendment" to the Constitution, which would prohibit the U. S. government from engaging in "any business, professional, commercial, financial or industrial enterprise except as specified in the Constitution" and would provide for the eventual abolition of the personal income tax. Because its focus is so specific, the magazine is of limited value as a purchase for a public library. The articles are written with juvenile simplicity, and the magazine contains many photographs and cartoons.

Dad, if you'll sit down and stop shouting, I'll try explaining to you the higher metaphysical significance of hair.



FREEDOM'S FACTS. 1028 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Monthly. \$3 year. (Oct and Nov 1968)

Published by the All-American Conference to Combat Communism. The Conference includes "some 40 national veterans, women's fraternal, civic, religious, and youth organizations." Each issue is produced under the auspices of one or another of these organizations. The issues examined were produced by the Jewish War Veterans of the U. S. A. and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The orientation of the articles in this 4-page newsletter is anti-Communist, with emphasis on the activities of the Soviet Union, internally and abroad.

THE FREEMAN. Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y. 10533. Monthly. 50¢; \$5 year. (Nov 1968; Jan 1969)

Published by the Foundation for Economic Education, Inc., "a non-political, non-profit, educational champion of private property, the free market, the profit and loss system, and limited government." The articles in The Freeman are usually written by professors or graduate students, though they are not as scholarly as the essays in, say, The New Individualist Review. In general, the views expressed in The Freeman favor both social and economic laissez-faire and oppose laws and government programs designed to equalize socio-economic conditions. Many articles stress the moral responsibility of the individual. In addition to the articles (some of which are in serial form) The Freeman features a regular book review section.

THE HERALD'OF FREEDOM. Box 3, Zarephath, N.J. 08890. Biweekly. 50¢; \$10 year. (June 14, 28, 1968; Sept 20, 1968; Oct 4, 18, 1968; Nov 1, 29, 1968; Dec 27, 1968; Jan 10, 1969)

This newsletter is a one-man publication written by Frank A. Capell. Each issue consists of one article, either a biography of a well-known political figure or coverage of a current controversial issue. One of the editor's main interests is exposure of subversive or Communistinspired activities in the lives of public figures, such as an article on Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau as "the potential Castro of Canada." The editor documents his information by citing what appear to be authoritative references. He barrages the reader with facts and figures designed to fight communism, "the beast that stalks our land."

H DU B REPORTS. 3678 Grayburn Rd., Pasadena, Calif. 91107. 10 times a year. \$10 year. Extra copies, 20¢ each to regular subscribers. (Feb 1969)

Four-page "foreign affairs letter" written by Hilaire du Berrier, who resides in Paris. The managing editor is Leda P. Rutherford. The issue examined consisted of a letter from Saigon, attacking the "no-

winism policy" of the United States in Vietnam and outlining the present governmental structure of South Vietnam. The reader is given instructions as to how to write various agencies and officials in Saigon directly. This publication is well-written and interesting to read, but it is too expensive for what one receives.

HUMAN EVENTS. 422 First St., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Weekly. 35c; \$12.50 year. (Feb 17, 1968; Nov 23, 1968; Jan 18, 1969)

Human Events describes itself as "objective...but...not impartial. It looks at events through eyes that are biased in favor of limited constitutional government, local self-government, private enterprise, and individual freedom." Published in newspaper form, Human Events combines reportage of political events (as in the regular features "Capitol Briefs" and "This Week's News from Inside Washington") with lengthier articles on Congressional legislation, U. S. foreign and domestic policy, and current events. Some of these articles are written by U. S. Congressmen; some are by professional journalists; and some are reprints from other publications (e.g., Barron's and the Los Angeles Times) or from syndicate services. This is, generally speaking, an excellent publication of its kind. The articles are well-written, the lay-out is good, and the topics covered are interesting and various. Each volume indexed.

THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN, Defending the U. S. Constitution. P.O. Box 4223, New Orleans, La. 70118. Bi-monthly. 25¢; \$3 year. (Feb & Mar 1969)

This newspaper is usually 8 pages with articles written regularly by about 10 people and numerous reprints. Most of the articles are about American political figures and issues. Considerable space is devoted to disillusionment with the Nixon administration and its stand on Vietnam. Free samples are sent out "in order to combat the millions of words spewed out by the left-wing press..." Articles against the left wing include hippies, student rioters, SDS and Black Panthers as their targets. There are also numerous articles expressing fear of Communism.

<u>INNOVATOR</u>. Box 34718, Los Angeles, Calif. 90034. Quarterly. \$1; \$4 year. Includes supplement, <u>FREE TRADE</u>, a monthly sheet also available separately \$1\$ year. (Autumn 1968; Winter 1969)

Lively, maverick newsletter going all the way with individual freedom: political, social, economic, sexual. Its free-swinging hostility to restriction and exploitation by the Establishment, with ingenious ideas of circumvention, almost place <u>Innovator</u> in the "creative alternative" camp, with articles on nomadic <u>living</u>, technological advice, tax and draft refusal, economic independence. Yet, its bitterness toward society, contempt of collectivism and altruism sometimes sound a shrill paranoia. Insistence on armed protection, stockpiling, elaborate ways

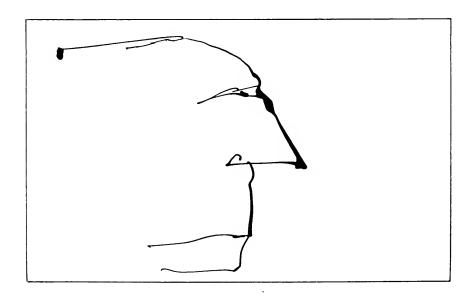
to guard anonymity have the ultra-right alarmist zeal. Free Trade supplement is a forum for Innovator's mixed bag of readers and advertisers.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE REVIEW, A Journal of Scholarship and Opinion. Intercollegiate Studies Institute, 14 S. Bryn Mawr Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa. 19010. Quarterly. \$1.25; \$5 year. (Spring 1969)

The major publication of ISI, maintaining a high calibre of writing; contributors are often leaders in the field of conservative opinion. Subjects covered in the Spring 1969 issue included student rebellion, reappraisal of capitalism and a discussion of the New Left. Lengthy book reviews of major works in education, economics, and political science are an important feature of the magazine. One of the most readable of conservative periodicals.

ISI CAMPUS REPORT. Intercollegiate Studies Institute, 14 S. Bryn Mawr Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa. 19010. Semi-annual. Subscriptions to members only; no price given. (Spring 1968)

This newsletter of ISI reports on membership activity—scholarships, new officers, new clubs formed, etc., as well as courses and seminars offered. Includes reports on meetings and classes sponsored by ISI as well as editorial essays on the views and ideals of the conservative right.



I venture to suggest that patriotism is not a short and frenzied outburst of emotion, but the tranquil and steady dedication of a lifetime.

Adlai Stevenson, Address to American Legion Convention, 1952



FROM THE LIBERTY LOBBY:

LIBERTY LETTER. 300 Independence Ave., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Monthly. \$2 year. Includes biennial supplement also available separately, \$1.

One of the main publications of Liberty Lobby, which supplies legislative information to conservatives with explicit instructions on how to influence Congress directly with letters, telegrams, phone calls, and personal visits. Liberty Letter has opposed most federal aid programs, civil rights bills, disarmament, and the UN. Besides legislative opinion, the newsletter covers conservative activities and has a column of suggested reading, with ads for the Lobby's books and pamphlets. The supplement examined, on the 89th Congress, provided very effective guidance and reference material any citizen could use to influence and understand the political machine.

LIBERTY LEDGER. Included in the 30-page biennial supplement to Liberty Letter. The Ledger rates congressmen on the basis of their voting records.

<u>LIBERTY LOWDOWN</u>. Monthly. Sent to Liberty Lobby pledgers of \$20 or more. One page "confidential Washington report."

<u>LIFE LINES.</u> 4330 N. Central Expressway, Dallas, Tex. 75206. 3 times weekly. \$5 year. (Nov 8, 1968; Dec 6, 1968; July 29, 1968; Dec 30, 1968; Jan 20, 1969; Feb 5, 1969; Feb 10, 1969)

Financed by multi-millionaire H. L. Hunt, this 4-page newsletter contains transcripts of radio broadcasts by Melvin Munn and a column by Mr. Hunt. Each issue is usually devoted to a single topic such as the socialist conspiracy, communist inspiration of SIECUS (Sex Information and Education Council of the U. S.), or the overtaxed rich.

MANION FORUM. St. Joseph Bank Building, South Bend, Ind. 46601. Weekly. 15c; \$7 year. (Dec 22-29, 1968; Jan 12, 19, 1969; Feb 2, 1969)

Four-page typescript of the weekly broadcast conducted by Clarence Manion. Interviewees have included Edgar Bundy, Executive Secretary of the Church League of America, exposing communists in the clergy; a South African M. P. encouraging munitions trade with his country; also an attack on all the wealthy leftist professors who are inciting students to riot. An important voice of the right, if somewhat hysterical.

MODERN AGE. Foundation for Foreign Affairs, Inc., 154 E. Superior St., Chicago, Ill. 60611. Quarterly. \$1.25; \$4 year. (Winter 1968-69; Spring 1969)

A scholarly journal divided into two sections, the first consisting of rather uneven essays on politics, philosophy, and nostalgic recollections usually written from a conservative viewpoint by college professors. The second, and more interesting, section reviews books in the social sciences and humanities; generally the reviews are detailed and carefully written, often by authorities in the field. Modern Age is indexed by P.A.I.S., Law Periodicals Index, Historical Abstracts, and America: History and Life. Reviews are listed in Book Review Index.

THE NATIONAL PROGRAM LETTER. 900 E. Center Ave., Searcy, Ark. 72143. Monthly. \$5 year. (Jan. Feb 1969)

A one-man publication dedicated to fighting Communism. This newsletter briefly covers such topics as the Democratic Convention in Chicago (seen as Communist-inspired), SDS activities (likewise), campus unrest (likewise), Black Panther activities (of course), and the Vietnam war (as a necessary war against Communism). To use the editor's phrase-ology: "For more than 30 years we have been telling the American people...that World Communism is a monstrous evil force advancing toward its ultimate goal—the takeover of the United States and the establishment of a Red dictatorship over all mankind." The editor feels that the West must possess overwhelming military superiority.

NATIONAL REVIEW. 150 E. 35th St., New York, N.Y. 10016. Bi-weekly. 60c; \$17 year. (May 20, 1969; June 3, 1969; June 17, 1969)

The "radical conservative" voice at its most articulate, arch, and winning pitch. Edited under the rapier pen of William Buckley, it reflects some of the best in conservative writing. Most articles shaft the blunders of liberalism. \underline{NR} is non-egalitarian, and celebrates free enterprise and survival of the fittest, but is reasoned and without paranoia. There are regular features on books, arts, and manners, and a happy column "Delectations."

NATIONAL REVIEW BULLETIN. \$7 year.

Eight-page bi-weekly newsletter published weeks the $\overline{\text{NR}}$ magazine is not. Done in the same style, but features "behind the scenes" capsule information and financial news.

THE NATIONAL SENTINEL. P.O. Box 827, Ramona, Calif. 92065. Monthly. 10c; \$1 year. (May, June, July, Aug 1962; Jan 1968)

A single sheet, one-man publication, edited by a retired Army Captain, Stanley F. Nizenski. His favorite topic is the gold crisis. He suggests that the government is "making a mess of things" and submits a plan to sell all the remaining gold supply to the American people in the form of gold certificates. In the editor's own words, this solution is "idiotically simple." He is devoted to the "Western Christian ethical principle of Free Will" and is against Intellectuals (his synonym for Atheist and Communist, two more of his foes). There were also several articles against the graduated income tax and any other newfangled government programs which "frustrate the basic principle of our Free Enterprise Economy."

THE NEW GUARD. 1221 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. Monthly except July and Aug. 40¢; \$4 year. (Summer, Oct, Nov, Dec 1968; Jan, Feb 1969)

The magazine of Young Americans for Freedom, the organization which stresses activist tactics in the fight against the Left. Regular features include book reviews, capsule reports from YAF chapters around the country and "Report on the Left," the most vitriolic part of the magazine. The scope of The New Guard is international, covering topics such as Rhodesia, South Africa, free trade, the academic community, the poverty program, and China. The writing is good and sometimes humorous. A regular column, "Against the Wall," is written by Phillip A. Luce, renegade Communist and now aging enfant terrible of the YAF.

The most conservative persons I ever met are college undergraduates. — Woodrow Wilson

NEW INDIVIDUALIST REVIEW. Ida Noyes Hall, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 60637. Quarterly. \$3 year (Students \$1.50). (Winter 1968)

The New Individualist Review characterizes itself as "an independent journal associated with no organization or political party, [which] believes that in the realm of politics and economics the system most effectively guaranteeing proper respect for individuality is that which, historically, has gone by the name of classical liberalism; the elements of this system are private property, civil liberties, the rule of law, and, in general, the strictest limits placed on the power of government." Writers in the issue examined were either graduate students or professors in the fields of economics, history, and political



science. The articles cover various aspects of economics and political theory and the applicability of these theories to current political issues and events. There is a book review section as well as a column entitled "New Books and Articles" which briefly mentions several publications of interest.

THE OBJECTIVIST. 201 E. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10016. Monthly. 50c; \$5 year. (Aug and Dec 1968; Feb 1969)

Primarily a vehicle for the opinions of editor Ayn Rand, well-known novelist and champion of "enlightened selfishness." The lead article in each issue is written by Miss Rand; the views expressed are conservative but at times feminist; she is not in favor of a woman president (because she believes "the essence of feminity is hero-worship") but is very much in favor of liberalized abortion laws. The other articles in the issues examined were few and brief, considering the price—one on Nazi politics, one on sculpture, etc. A few book reviews and "The Objectivist Calendar" complete the 16-page publication.

THE PLAIN TRUTH. P.O. Box 111, Pasadena, Calif. 91109. Monthly. Subscription "paid by others". (Dec 1968; Jan, Feb 1969)

A magazine of "understanding," international in scope and based on strict biblical teaching. Articles focus on politics and national events, but more as social problems and with a religious and moral approach. Also a capsule coverage of many current topics. Always includes "biblical story" for adults and children and one feature that disproves the theory of evolution. A glossy, attractive format, beautiful pictures, similar in general appearance to Newsweek. Circulation is close to a million. The issuing body is Ambassador College.

POLITICS. (Formerly Political Success.) Constitutional Alliance, Inc., 815 Monroe Ave., N.W., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49502. Bi-weekly. 20c; \$3.25 year. (Dec 20, 1968; Jan 15, 1969)

Ralph de Toledano, Karl Hess, Henry Hazlitt, and Oakley Bramble write most of the articles for this 8-page newsletter which presents a literate view of "the libertarian philosophy." Most articles concern current policies of the federal government, and call for a return of power to the individual. On the whole, the conservative point of view is expressed with reason rather than emotion.

In our age there is no such thing as "keeping out of politics." All issues are political issues, and politics itself is a mass of lies, evasions, folly, hatred, and schizophrenia.

George Orwell



RAMPART JOURNAL OF INDIVIDUALIST THOUGHT. Larkspur, Colo. 80118. Quarterly. \$2; \$7.50 year (\$6 for library subscriptions). (Spring, Summer, Fall 1968)

Published by Rampart College, which "offers special courses for adults. Enrollees in two-week comprehensive courses examine human liberty as it relates to economics, philosophy, ethics, history, and political theory." The articles are oriented toward political theory rather than toward the practical aspects of politics. Above all else, freedom of the individual is advocated, along with limitation or even abolishment of government. At the end of each issue is a section entitled "On the Other Hand" by the publisher and Rampart College President Robert Le Fevre, who discusses each article in the issue. Occasionally, comments from readers are published. Generally the writing is good, as is the lay-out.

THE REVIEW OF THE NEWS. 395 Concord Ave., Belmont, Mass. Weekly. \$10 year (\$20 air mail). No single copy price given. (Feb 5, 1969)

The Review of the News is a shorter and more frequently published companion to American Opinion. The issue examined was 30 pages; the first portion was devoted to brief articles on the week's events; the remainder consisted of regular features as: "Correction Please!", criticizing President Nixon's appointment of Charles W. Yost as chief U. S. Representative to the U. N.; "'Tis Passing Strange," a collection of curiosities; "Analysis," which attacked "Naturalism" in the arts; and finally, "Report!", an attack on sex education in schools and upon S.I.E.C.U.S. Like American Opinion, The Review of the News is skillfully put together and fairly well-written--essentially the same views are expressed as in American Opinion, but in a different format.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. P.O. Box 9538, Dallas, Tex. 75214. Weekly. \$10 year. (Nov 25, Dec 2, Dec 9, 1968)

Four pages written and published by Dan Smoot, long-time political vigilante and conservative commentator. Issues examined were each concerned with a single topic discussed in depth and usually documented with secondary sources of a conservative bias. Subjects have included the hazards of punch-card voting, criticisms of any bombing halt or "no-win" policy in Vietnam.

S.O.S.!!!, U.S.A., SHIP OF STATE. 18 Boardman St., Salem, Mass. 01970. Monthly. Free. (Mar 1966-Jan 1969)

Purports to be a Christian, anti-communist publication, but is merely a sounding board for editor Jozef Mlot-Mroz, President of Polish Freedom Fighters, U.S.A. Consists mainly of reprints of articles from New England newspapers on Mlot-Mroz' antics. Is blatantly anti-Semitic, vicious, inflammatory, and of interest only as a sample issue of political pornography.

TACTICS. P.O. Box 3541, Arlington, Va. 22203. Monthly. \$1; \$10 year. (Dec 20, 1968)

The indomitable Edward Hunter, as publisher-editor-writer of this 14-page magazine, says he is providing tactical know-how to defeat communist propaganda and promote the U. S. constitutional system of checks and balances. Hunter's tactics involve shots of morale boosting nationalism, exposes of communist dupes such as the major TV networks, and incredible feats of logic and word analysis which "reveal" the subtleties of propaganda in psychological warfare.

<u>TASK FORCE</u>. P.O. Box 1776, Ormond Beach, Fla. 32074. Monthly. \$5 year. (Dec 1968; Jan 1969)

A four-page newsletter edited by P. A. del Valle, Lt. Gen. U.S.M.C. (ret.) with articles by other retired military personnel. Topics covered include, "Anarchy in our Streets and Cities," "The Proposed Give-Away of the Panama Canal," and "Disgusted, and Ashamed, Appalled and Alarmed." Many of the articles are excerpted from other conservative news media. For an additional \$3 per year an Alert service is furnished which reports on current issues with suggestions of action to be taken.

TRUTH SEEKER. P.O. Box 2832, San Diego, Calif. 92112. Monthly. 30¢; \$3 year. (Dec 1968)

The 16-page Truth Seeker claims to be the oldest free-thought paper in the world. Its racist and atheistic articles are edited by James Hervey Johnson, who also publishes books and pamphlets on health, anthropology, history and science at his Truth Seeker Press. Included are reviews of books by "seeker" authors and feature articles such as "Is Religion Declining?"; "Black Power;" and "Jew Controls Gun Registration." Grammar and typography are poor.

U. S. A. 530 E. 72nd St., New York, N.Y. 10021. Monthly, often twice monthly, with an occasional special issue. \$1; \$20 year. (Dec 20, 1968; Jan 17, Jan 31, 1969; special issue "Student Subversion")

Newsletter containing one semi-scholarly in-depth report, usually written by the publisher, Alice Widener, or by her assistant, Earl Williamson Good, with an occasional article by an outside contributor. Conservative opinions are expressed on such matters as the gold crisis or radical leftists in the health professions. The special issue "Student Subversion" contained first-hand reportage (again with a conservative bias) of conferences held by such groups as the Socialist Scholars and the Radical Education Project, and much information about the origins of SDS and other New Left organizations, as well as a discussion of their policies, platforms, and tactics. Accepts no advertising and is "dedicated to fearless, independent journalism in plain English."

VANGUARD. P.O. Box 449, Lancaster, Calif. 93534. Periodically, to active members of the Christian Nationalist Alliance. \$24 year. (No date given)

The particular issue examined was a three-page newsletter written by a "Reverend" Dennis P. Mower in the Christian Nationalist Alliance. This organization believes in the establishment of a White Christian government in the U. S., expulsion of all enemies of Christianity from the U. S., fostering White Christian governments throughout the world, and total destruction and elimination of communism. Scripture-quoting and rabidly anti-semitic, the editor tries to prove the superiority of "White Christian" people over other races, especially the Jews, who, using communist tactics, are supposedly "working day and night to enslave the entire world."

THE VOICE OF TRUTH AND FREEDOM. P.O. Box 461, Anaheim, Calif. 92805. Monthly. \$2 year. (Nov 1966; Dec 1966; Jan 1967; Feb/Mar 1967; July/Aug 1967)

The fundamentalist ministry of Dr. Bob Wells and the Central Baptist Church of Anaheim are publicized in this 15-page magazine. According to the editor, it is "a refreshing monthly Christian Conservative Magazine which points the way to victory over creeping socialism and ecumenical apostasy, and presents promising programs of hope for the preservation of America's great heritage." There are frequent suggestions that contributions are welcome. The journal favors a return to Christian patriotism and opposes the National Council of Churches, socialism, communism, integration, humanism, etc. One article titled "An Interview with Abe Lincoln" excerpts passages from 24 Lincoln documents to justify racial bigotry.

WASHINGTON OBSERVER NEWSLETTER. Box 1306, Torrance, Calif. 90505.

Semi-monthly except Mar, June, Sept, and Dec when subscribers receive the quarterly American Mercury. \$10 year. (Feb 15, 1969; Mar 15, 1969)

The Washington Observer Newsletter is a 4-page publication which emphasizes "inside" information on political figures and political events. The targets of its exposes range from Drew Pearson to Stokely Carmichael, from the proposed treaty of nuclear non-proliferation to the [alleged] existence of a mass political assassination plot. Some of the writing shows an anti-Zionist slant. The writing is fair but somewhat repetitious.

WESTWOOD VILLAGE SQUARE. Box 24904, West Los Angeles, Calif. 90024. Quarterly. 75¢; \$3 year. (Vol. 2, no. 1)

A self-consciously "Mod" publication. Glossy format, color photos, a comic strip, and the "Square Cher" pin-up make this periodical the young righteous-winger's answer to <u>Playboy</u>. Other features include

fashions, sports, and reviews of books, films, and records suitable for a young conservative in his lighter moments. Articles are on such topics as leftist "vandalism" at UCLA and the adventures of a right wing spy in the SDS ranks. This issue included two insets, a 25-page revolutionary handbook, and a large poster--the Squares' Flag.

WIRE MAGAZINE. 494 Masten Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14209. Bi-monthly, with occasional quarterly issues. 20¢; \$2.40 year. (Sept/Oct 1968; Nov/Dec 1968; Jan/Apr 1969)

Editor Donald Jackson presents a Negro's right-wing viewpoint on such issues as the suggested impeachment of President Nixon, support for the grape industry, and welfare abuses. Poems, attempts at humor, and advertising for the Donald L. Jackson Foundation Organization make up the rest of the small illustrated magazine's 16-page format. All articles are by Donald L. Jackson with the exception of the poetry, most of which has patriotism, if not "soul". Typography and photographs are good, but the grammar and spelling leave something to be desired.

THE WOMAN CONSTITUTIONALIST. 310 W. Robb St., P.O. Box 220, Summit, Miss. 39666. Monthly. 20c; \$2 year. (Nov 1968; Dec 1968; Jan 1969)

Official organ of Women for Constitutional Government, an organization dedicated to the defeat of communism, promotion of a global deference to American nationalism and economic interests, narrow interpretation of the Constitution, and fundamentalist approach to the Bible. Largely a paste-up of reprinted southern newspaper articles, syndicated conservative columns and cartoons. The activities of WCG are chronicled, such as their letter-writing campaigns and orchids a-quiver meetings and speeches. Edited by Mary Cain, who also runs the weekly Summit Sun, Newspaper With a Personality.

These are the sources which proved helpful in selecting and ordering sample copies:

First National Directory of "Rightist" Groups, Publications, and Some
Individuals in the United States and Some Foreign Countires. Published by The Alert Americans Association. (6th edition, 1968).
Long (4,598) list of addresses, but often inaccurate and inappropriate; one of our favorite liberals even slipped in.

From Radical Left to Extreme Right, edited by Robert H. Muller (1967).

Dated, but very comprehensive and fair annotations.

Directory. Group Research, Inc.

Up-dated loose leaf service providing information on the "activities, organization and leadership of groups which attempt to influence governmental and economic affairs" with "current emphasis ...on right-wing groups."

The Farther Shores of Politics, the American Political Fringe Today, by George Thayer (1967). Provided the most useful reference material for background on individuals and organizations.

GEORGE GRIDER, DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN FROM TENNESSEE, AFTER VIEWING A COPY OF HIS LITERATURE, TERMED IT "PECULIAR" AND SUGGESTED IT BE TURNED OVER TO THE F. B.

Domn to the Welfare State

The Government is my shepherd,

Therefore I need not work.

It alloweth me to lie down on a good job. It leadeth me beside still factories:

It destroyeth my initiative.

It leadeth me in the path of a parasite for politic's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of laziness and deficit-spending.

I will fear no evil, for the Government is with me.

It prepareth an economic Utopia for me, by appropriating the earnings of my own grandchildren.

It filleth my head with false security;

My inefficiency runneth over. Surely the Government should care for

me for all the days of my life!! And I shall dwell in a fool's paradise for

ever. Anonymous, Hymn to the Welfare State, Cambridge University Medical Society, Lent, 1957

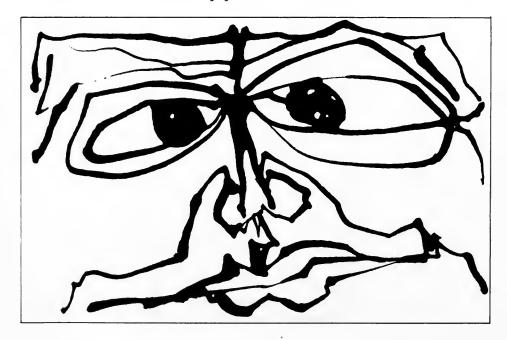
Additional copies may be obtained in quantities \$1.00 per hundred—\$5.00 per thousand. Twenty essorted copies free with self addressed, stamped envelope.

JOHN W BIGGERT 413 Wagner St., Mamphis, Tenn. 38103

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We apologize to Joe Morehead for inadvertently dropping a line from his critique on Ferdydurke in the April-May SYNERGY. The first paragraph on page 23 should read:

Gombrowicz is saying everything. But having said it, says that it is all nothing—at best a dream, at worst a cruel joke. Echoes of Candide may be found in the book. Chapter 5 is a comic and saturnine extended pun involving a Dr. Philifor and his alter ego, Anti-Philifor. Philifor symbolizes the synthetic philosopher, the Hegelian type who creates Grand Designs. Anti-Philifor represents the analytic philosopher, who applies the reductionist approach to the philosophic pursuit. Both approaches are, of course, antithetical, yet paradoxically complementary; and the author has made delicious sport of this conundrum. On another level, one may see in Philifor a Dr. Pangloss, who was Leibnitz in Voltaire's great satiric allegory, and whom Voltaire mercilessly ridiculed for the Leibnitzian theory of this universe as "the best of all possible compossibles" in attempting to explain the existence of evil and the countervailing goodness of God.



BARC'S REFERENCE RAGA:

'WHEN IN DOUBT, READ ON...'

Safire, William. The New Language of Politics: An Anecdotal Dictionary of Catchwords, Slogans, and Political Usage. Random, 1968. 528 p. \$15.00. (*320.3 Sal7n)

A delightful political lexicon of 1000 entries compiled by a public relations executive who has served as key aide in Nixon, Rockefeller, and Javits campaigns. With a real feeling for the current, the cliché, and the colorful, Safire combines careful historical and etymological research with witty anecdote. New Language of Politics does emphasize the most vivid language of the last five administrations but has an overabundance of older terms suitably defined elsewhere (e.g. "gerrymander," "filibuster," vox populi) and the commonplace, self-explanatory (e.g., "off the record," "vote of consent.") However, the book contains some of the most colorful and sociologically loaded language spoken to sway men's minds, and could only meet with a "hail of dead cats," from "snollygosters," "cookie-pushers," "mossbacks"—or perhaps "little old ladies in tennis shoes," who don't know "globalony" from "bafflegab" or "magnolia talk." (C.W.)

Mackay, Charles. Extraordinary Popular Delusions and the Madness of Crowds. Farrar, Straus, 1932 c, 1967, \$7., pap. \$2.75 (Page). (*133 M19m:3)

According to the preface, this volume "may be considered more of a miscellany of delusions than a history." This is an accurate description; yet where else will a detailed and charmingly written account of such extraordinary scenes from the human comedy as the "Mississippi Scheme," the "South Sea Bubble," or the Dutch "Tulipomania" be found? In most histories no more than a passing reference, or at most a paragraph, recounts these incredible fiascoes. Also included are sections on the Alchymists, the Magnetisers, and the Crusades, as well as a potpourri of such popular phenomena as haunted houses, witches, slow poisoners, the adulation of great thieves, and the rise and fall from

favor of certain slang phrases (e.g., "Does your mother know you're out?") Unfortunately, few sources are given; there is no bibliography and few footnotes. However, the index is extensive. This entertaining and informative reference work, the first edition of which was published in 1841, is not the sort of source that will be consulted daily, but occasionally it can be exactly the answer that will transform an uncommitted patron with an esoteric question into an enthusiastic devotee of the library. (M.S.)

Freeman, Orville L. and Michael Frome. *The National Forests of America*. G. P. Putnam's Sons, in association with Country Beautiful Foundation, Inc., 1968. 194 p. \$12.95. (634.92 F877n)

The National Parks of the United States--Yosemite, Yellowstone, Glacier, etc.--are well known and only too well frequented. The above book, authored by former Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman and by conservationist Michael Frome, brings into focus those lesser known and less frequented recreational areas--the National Forests and the National Wilderness Preservation System. In any book of this sort, the photographs play at least as important a role as the text, and the photographs here are both numerous and beautiful. The apparently random organization of chapters is annoying, but the illustrations, together with the wealth of data about the National Forests and National Wilderness Areas, make this a book well worth buying. (C.B.)

Tufty, Barbara. 1001 Questions Answered About Natural Land Disasters. Dodd, Mead & Co., 1969. 350 p. \$7.50. (551 T816o)

Was Mrs. O'Leary's cow responsible for the 1871 Chicago fire? What was The Year Without a Summer? What is the difference between a tsunami and a tidal wave? What two myths about St. Bernard dogs are false? Barbara Tufty answers these and 997 other questions about natural land disasters, with chapters on earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis, avalanches, landslides, drought, floods, fires, and animal plagues. In each section the author charitably includes a brief discussion of the good effects of natural land disasters. Question 1001, What disasters has man caused unto himself?", verges on the philosophical. For those who enjoy scavenging for surprising odds, ends, and tidbits of information, the book is a delight, and it is an excellent ready reference book. Photographs, bibliography, and index. (C.B.)

A truth ceases to be true when more than one person believes in it.

Oscar Wilde, Phrases and Philosophies for the Young, 1894

Brownlow, Kevin. The Parade's Gone By ... Knopf, 1968. 577 p. \$13.95. (792.5 B823p)
Gish, Lillian. The Movies, Mr. Griffith and Me. Prentice Hall, 1969. 388 p. \$7.95. (792.1 G447m)
Thomas, Bob. Thalberg; Life and Legend. Doubleday, 1969. 415 p. \$7.95. (792.59 T327t)
Weinberg, Herman G. The Lubitsch Touch. E. P. Dutton & Co., 1968 344 p. \$2.45. (pap.)

Film, particularly the period of the early silents, is becoming an increasingly popular subject today both for writers and publishers; and as the cinema books proliferate so does the librarian's problems in sorting through all the new titles. This selection of recent works in the field runs the gamut in variety of writing, usefulness, and style. But taken as a group it does provide a wealth of knowledge of the screen from the earliest silents up through the birth of sound and into the 40's. It also brings together a treasure trove of early stills of movies and snapshots of their stars.

Perhaps the most attractive illustrations and layout appear in Brownlow's book. This is a particularly lively account of the development of early movies. It attempts a full historical treatment of all the people-directors, writers, actors, cameramen, and technicians—and innovations that transformed movies from flickering shadows to the sophisticated art form they have become. The addition of a good index makes this a valuable reference work as well as fascinating reading.

Miss Gish's more personal account covers much of the same period, but emphasizes the work of D. W. Griffith rather than the industry as a whole. There are some delightful anecdotes about stars of the day; but as autobiography it reveals little of the star, and as biography gives scant detail of Griffith's private life and thought. However, the book does catch the excitement of the struggle and triumph of early movie making.

If both historian (Brownlow) and star (Gish) stress the artistic and ingenious side of filmaking, the Thalberg biography makes it clear it is very much a business. Irving Thalberg was the Wunderkind, the Boy Producer, who remained behind the scenes, but wielded great power at MGM. He entered the business in the silent period, but made some of his most successful films in the 30's after the introduction of the talkies. Though Thalberg favored entertainment over aesthetics, his own artistic cultivation served to raise cinema taste. Since he oversaw the production of hundreds of films, this critical study is full of information, not only on the people but the production details. However, the quality of the writing is pedestrian, and this is not the delightful reading experience it might have been.

The Lubitsch Touch is just such an experience. The author's style is as witty as his subject. Ernst Lubitsch was one of the important directors of both the silent and sound periods, and was noted for his deft manner with sophisticated sex comedies. He is often referred to as the "Sultan of Satire," with such greats as Ninotehka (Garbo Smiles!) and Cluny Brown. The author feels that Lubitsch was as important as Griffith, even surpassing him in style and humor.

This book too, though a biography, tells little of the man. Perhaps it is the fate of these early film greats to live again for us only through their works. There is an excellent filmography and a comprehensive bibliography, as well as evaluations of Lubitsch by other writers. For movie fans everywhere, perhaps, it will cause a Lubitsch renaissance which will be welcomed by those of us who have seen few, if any, of his films.

Though all these books can be used to answer reference questions on film, their real charm lies in the excitement and mystery that still surround the flickers. (P.O.)

UNPRINTABLES BY PEGGY BARBER

Information is drawn from a mixed media bag in BARC reference quests. It has truly exploded right off the library shelves. As many as one half of our questions are answered by persons or organizations outside of the library, and we have thus chosen to credit a few of these sources in this column.

One of our most helpful and reliable contacts is the U. S. Department of Commerce Field Office. When we wanted to know the number of swimming pools in Hawaii, or needed Brazil's import duty on toasters, the field office staff offered expert answers and advice. We receive many requests for statistical information and have found that the Department of Commerce can give us the very latest information, can suggest further sources, or in some instances can state with authority that the statistics requested have never been compiled.

There are 42 field offices in the U. S. and a total of 600 locations serving as cooperative offices of the U. S. Department of Commerce. The basic job of the field office is to help local business firms improve and expand, but in the broadest sense they bring the services of the Commerce Department to any inquiring citizen. For the librarian this means the latest information from the Census Bureau, Patent Office, Bureau of International Commerce, etc. The Commerce staff also offers regular workshops which describe the government services available to the business community and provide a valuable review of G.P.O. publications.

The local field office is located in the Federal Building, 450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, 94102; telephone 556-5864.

Somebody Asked Us

CAN I BRING MY PET TURKEY ALONG?

What is the length of quarantine for animals entering Japan?

According to the Japanese Consulate, the quarantine period for animals entering Japan varies with the kind of animal. The quarantine period for dogs and cats is 12 hours, and sometimes less, depending on the discretion of the particular health inspector. The animal must have a valid health certificate. The consulate said that the military have special arrangements and always take complete care of military pets. Ducks, chickens, and turkeys require 10 days quarantine, so plan ahead on your pet turkey.

10¢ A MILE?

A country officer in Sonoma wanted a study of mileage rates paid in California for agency use of an employee's private automobile. He wished to obtain this information in support of a proposal for increased mileage allowance.

The California State publication, Review of Board of Control Rules Concerning Travel Expenses in 1968, Dept. of General Services, Office of Architecture and Construction, contained this information.

CALIFORNIA CARNAGE

A patron wanted to know the number of Californians killed in World War II.

We discovered a citation for the government document, World War II Honor List of Dead and Missing, published by the War Dept., Public Relations Division, June 1946. We sent to the State Library, and they forwarded this document to us. It included charts by counties and types of casualties which we sent by telecopier to the patron.

NIGHT OF THE IGUANA

How does one determine the sex of the common iguana?

All reptiles are difficult to sex, according to the California Academy of Sciences. We were told that the male iguana has more pronounced frills around the neck and a higher dome.

PUNCHY

A writer needed information on the history of the industrial time clock to use in his novel.

Mr. Bruce Kock, horologist at the California Academy of Sciences, and Herb Matton at Industrial Time Engineers are both authorities on time clocks and agreed that there has been little written about the subject, as the time clock is often considered a negative product. They offered to answer questions the patron might have and suggested he get in touch with them.

A STITCH IN TIME

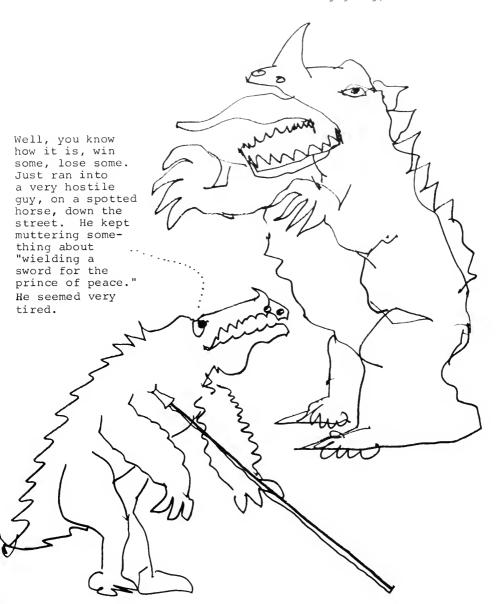
A patron wanted to know how to make a voodoo doll.

We did not find any information in library material, so we phoned Anton LaVey, S. F. demonologist in residence and authority on such matters. He said that the doll should be made of white virgin wool and stuffed with chicken feathers. He described a method of making dolls out of a pair of white gym socks. The doll should resemble as much as possible the person to be voodooed. A face can be drawn on the doll and other materials used to convey outstanding features of the person. Also, nails should be used, not pins. Anyone seriously interested in this subject might like to call Mr. LaVey before undertaking this hobby.

Somebody Asked Us is prepared by Linda Ramey and Peggy Barber.

To be governed is to be watched, inspected, spied upon, directed, lawridden, regulated, penned up, indoctrinated, preached at, checked, appraised, seized, censured, commanded, by beings who have neither title, nor knowledge, nor virtue. To be governed is to have every operation, every transaction, every movement noted, registered, counted, rated, stamped, measured, assessed, licensed, refused, authorized, indorsed, admonished, prevented, reformed, redressed, corrected.

P. J. Proudhon: Confessions d'un révolutionaire, 1849



The Unanswered Question

Why do early U.S. marshals wear badges with seven-pointed stars while the stars of the deputies have only six points?

According to the Kansas State Historical Society, "In all of our research on the police officers of the old West we have never found any reason for badges having any particular design. In those few cases where we have found written descriptions, the badges have been shields, not stars." They conclude, "It has been our opinion that in the very early days there was no official badge. Local citizens might have one made up for a well liked officer, we have record of that, but we have no record of a standard, city provided badge. Neither have we ever heard that the number of points on the stars differed between the head man and his subordinates."

UPDATE

BAY AREA

Rev. Albert Jonsen will replace Rev. Charles W. Dullea as President of the University of San Francisco. (AUC - p. 256)

Rev. Joseph A. Meza was named to the post of Youth Affairs Assistant for Mayor Joseph L. Alioto. He replaces Edward W. Moose. (DCCO)

Harry G. Serlis has been elected president and general manager of the Wine Institute, effective July 1. (DSFAO - p. 5)

J. Philo Nelson has been elected president of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. (DO-AC-MOA - p. 24, 32)

Harry J. Neubarth, Superior Court Judge, died on June 23. (CR - p. 115; DCCO)

Judge Francis W. Mayer has been appointed to the Juvenile Court to fill the seat left vacant by the death of Judge Raymond J. O'Connor. (DCCO)

Gerald F. Day has been appointed to serve on the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors. He will replace T. Louis Chess. (CR - p. 116)

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

- Almanac of Current World Leaders, Winter 1969 ed. ACWL AUC - American Universities and Colleges, 9th ed. CBB - College Blue Book CD - Congressional Directory, 1968 ed. - California Roster, 1968 ed. CR CSD - Congressional Staff Directory, 1968 ed. - California School Directory (Secondary), 1968-69 ed. CSDS - Directory of City and County Officers (S.F.), May 1968 ed. DCCO - Decision Makers in the San Francisco Bay Area DMSFBA DO-AC-MOA - Directory of Officials-Alameda County-Metropolitan Oakland DSFAO - Directory of San Francisco Area Organizations, 1966 ed. - Encyclopedia of Associations, 5th ed. EA - Information Please, 1969 ed. IP - Statesman's Year Book, 1968-69 ed. SY - United States Government Organization Manual, 1968-69 ed. USGOM - World Almanac, 1969 ed. WA

BAY AREA

J. Frank Coakley, Alameda County District Attorney, announced his retirement on June 24. Lowell Jenson has been named to replace him. (CR - p. 95; DO-AC-MOA - p. 18)

The Democratic State Central Committee has moved to a new location at 1182 Market Street. The new phone number is 626-7944. (DSFAO - p. 31)

Joseph McElligott will retire June 30 as the chief administrative officer for the San Francisco schools. (CSD - p. 326)

Emmett G. Solomon has been elected chairman of the Advisory Board of Northern California Industry-Education Council. (DSFAO - p. 13)

Lawrence D. Dahms will become Planning and Research Director of BART on July 1. (DMSFBA - p. 7)

Ann Corneille has been named President and Seymour M. Rose has been named Vice-President of the Oakland Board of Education. (DO-AC-MOA - p. 10)

States Tompkins has been elected president of the S. F. Chapter of the American Association of Newspaper Representatives. (DSFAO - p. 31)

CALIFORNIA

George E. Tobin has been nominated by President Nixon to be US Marshall here. (CR - p. 236; USGOM - p. 214)

President Nixon nominated Superior Court Judge Gerald S. Levin as a Federal Judge for Northern California. (CR - p. 235)

Robert F. Smith has replaced L. W. Lane Jr. as chairman of the State Tourism and Visitor Services Commission. Mr. Lane will remain as a member of the committee. (CR - p. 55)

Robert Wood has been sworn in as State Assemblyman for the 34th district, replacing Alan Pattee. (CR - p. 16; BOS - p. 26)

Wendell W. Witter became an ex-officio Regent of the University of California on July 1. William C. Farrer and Christian E. Markey have been named Regent-designates. (CBB - p. 306; CR - p. 56)

Earl F. Cheit will be leaving his post as executive vice chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley in September. (CSDS - p. 40; CR - p. 56)

CALIFORNIA

William Symons Jr. has been re-elected President of the California Public Utilities Commission. (CR - p. 51; CBB - p. 495)

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa has been named permanent president of San Francisco State College. (AUC - p. 235; CR - p. 55; CSDS - p. 29; IP - p. 665; WA - p. 330)

UNITED STATES

Joseph Duffey was selected to succeed John Kenneth Galbraith as president of the Americans for Democratic Action.

James A. Perkins resigned as President of Cornell University. Dale R. Corson was appointed to serve as acting president. (AUC - p. 756)

Charles Stenvig was elected to succeed Arthur Naftalin as mayor of Minneapolis. (WA - p. 925; IP - p. 599)

President Nixon has selected Kenneth Rush to be the next US Ambassador to West Germany. He has also selected John G. Hurd to replace Maurice M. Bernhaum as Ambassador to Venezuela. (CD - p. 775, 779; WA - p. 170; IP - p. 805-6; SY - p. 1058, 1607)

General John D. Ryan was named the next Air Force Chief of Staff. He will succeed General John P. McConnell. (CSD - p. 392; CD - p. 486, 453, 444; USGOM - p. 127)

Eileen Roberts Donovan has been elected as U. S. Ambassador to Barbados. She will succeed Fredric R. Mann. (CD - p. 774; IP - p. 805; WA - p. 170)

Representative William Bates (Rep. for Mass.) died on June 22. (WA - p. 917; IP - p. 47; USGOM - p. 23; CD - p. 80, 266, 282; CSD - p. 35, 149f, 173, 237f, 263, 267)

Harold F. Faught has been sworn in as Assistant Postmaster General. (CSD - p. 406; USGOM - p. 230; CD - p. 497)

Rex Whitaker Allen has been elected President and George T. Rockrise has been elected Vice-President of the American Institute of Architects. (EA - p. 346)

Wallace R. Burke, of the Interstate Commerce Commission died on June 29th. (USGOM - p. 485; CD - p. 629)

UNITED STATES

Clarence E. Larson has been nominated to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. He will succeed Francesco Costagliola whose term expires on July 1. (CD - p. 596; USGOM - p. 421; CSD - p. 414)

Roger A. Freeman has been appointed assistant to President Nixon on economic affairs. (CSD - p. 387; USGOM - p. 54; CD - p. 421)

Edward J. Ennis has been elected chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union. (EA - p.~666)

Roger O. Egeberg has been chosen as Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs of HEW. (CD - p. 557; CSD - p. 398; USGOM - p. 354)

J. William Middendorf II has been sworn in as the new U. S. Ambassador to the Netherlands. (SY - p. 1283; IP - p. 806; WA - p. 170; CD - p. 777; ACWL - p. 107)

Harry Bridges has been re-elected president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. (EA - p. 960)

Royce Noland has been named executive director of the American Physical Therapy Association. (EA - p. 637)

Superior Judge Gerald S. Levin has been appointed as a Federal Judge for Northern California. (USGOM - p. 47; CD - p. 667; CR - p. 115)

INTERNATIONAL

Qahtan al-Shaabi, President of South Yemen, has been ousted by a new 5-man presidential council who will rule the country. (ACWL - p. 73)

General Chiang Ching-kue (son of Chiang Kai-shek), has become vice-premier of Nationalist China. (ACWL - p. 22)

French President Georges Pompidou named a new cabinet June 23, 1969. (IP - p. 164; ACWL - p. 31; SY - p. 985; WA - p. 576)

Paul Soerensen, Home Minister of Denmark, died on June 29. (ACWL - p. 27; SY - p. 936)

Former Congolese Premier Moise Tshombe died of heart failure in Algeria, June 29.

Prince Charles' investiture as Prince of Wales took place on July 1.

Jack Lynch has been reaffirmed as Ireland's Prime Minister. He has appointed Erskine Childers as his deputy. (ACWL - p. 43; SY - p. 1154)

INTERNATIONAL

Tom Mboya, minister for economic planning and development in Kenya, was assassinated in Nairobi on July 5. (ACWL - p. 47; SY - p. 508)

Premier Mariano Rumor of Italy announced the resignation of his government on July 4. (SY - p. 1178; WA - p. 576; IP - p. 197; ACWL - p. 44)



AND THOUGH ALL THE WINDS

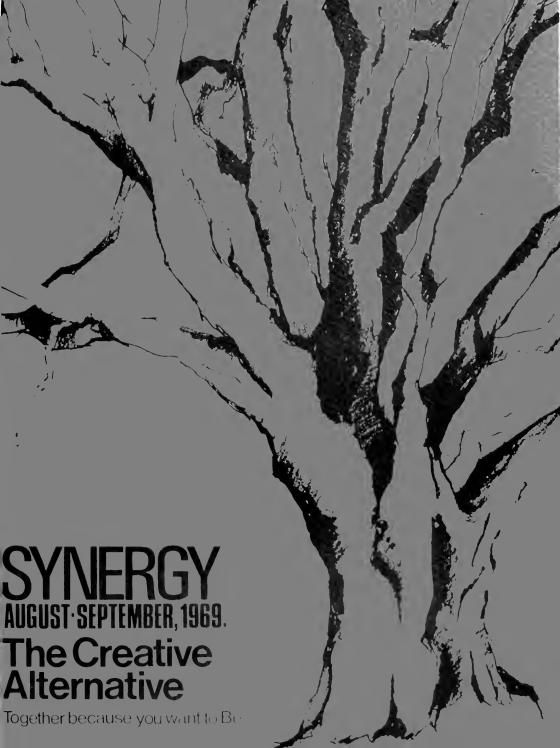
-JOHN MILTON, AREOPAGITICA

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Synergy
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George Lithograph of San Francisco

The Creative Alternative: An Introduction by Celeste West

Photo/D. L. Maness



When the sun rises, I go to work. When the sun goes down I take my rest, I dig the well from which I drink. I farm the soil that yields my food, I share my creation, Kings can do no more

Ancient Chinese 2500 BC

":This is the dawning of the Age of Aquarius!" The Silent Generation and the dour nay-sayers are awash in a world of change, a world of new green power. A fresh movement is liberating the land. People are not just protesting the tawdriness, the poisons, the hate which infect super-up-tight plastic America but are creating viable, positive alternatives to the old system.

Choking on polluted urban air, harried by hoodlums and/or officialdoms, being gnawed in the rat-race? Spooked by a sick political structure so infected with power lust and paranoia that it can't get out of war, keeps "preventive detention" camps here,

conducts aerial chemical warfare against students, can't even lie convincingly, can't tell the truth, and can't tell the difference? Alternative: go back to the land. Tendez votre jardin. Get a farm; sow the crops; live in self-sufficiency, learning and respecting natural law, ecological wisdom. Create an "intentional community" of like-minded individuals where a voice can be heard, an opinion counted.

They're trying it in the southwestern mesa; sometimes it's mess, sometimes mecca. And especially in California, Oregon, and New England, the "tribal" generation is planting anew. There are over 500 rural communes; the urban ones are legion. There are even "peoples navies" of house-boat communes. And, of course, like any new ventures, some fail—sickeningly—out of ignorance, arrogance, drug misuse, indolence. But some are succeeding too—through idealism and love, back-breaking labor, utilization of modern technology and simple pioneer functionalism. A sympathetic communal environment can provide rich opportunity to practice the art of living: to taste the fruit of one's labor, explore relationships and innerspace, to groove and let groove.

Dropping out of an educational system bloated with restrictions, anachronistic administrators, meaningless requirements? Alternative: drop in to one of the mushrooming Free Universities where learning is real awakening, where teachers and students love a subject for its own life-value, and not as mere grist for the degree mill.

Sickened by the tinsel fraud of Mad Avenue? The tickertacky value system where profit compulsion and exploitation overwhelm enlightened, authentic use of resources? Alternative: cooperate; don't compete. Pool services and products in a cooperative venture where the actual producer and consumer share mutual benefit. And in getting it all together for such a dawn, this bibliography presents some out-of-the-way publications which offer ideas. In contrast to many old institutions, the library doesn't straight-jacket all who aren't straights; its intellectual wealth is a creation of many subcultures. Compilations of the classic utopian histories and fantasies are available elsewhere, but the following is a list of our first-purchase selections for a good basic collection in Aquarian positivism.

Seeding the shelves for Aquarius

MONOGRAPHS

Cooperative Communities: How to Start Them and Why by Krivananda 1969. Ananda Publications, Box 18272, S.F., Calif. 57 p. \$1.25. Philosophic as well as practical discussion by a yoga master. Krivananda has now founded a commune in the Sierra country after years of studying the "intentional community." Continuing newsletters available.

Directory of Social Change, 1969. Published by The Modern Utopian magazine (q.v.), 2441 Le Conte Ave., Berkeley, Calif. 94709. \$1.00. Yearly directory of social change agencies and intentional communities.

<code>Dome Cookbook</code> by Steve Baer. Lama Foundation, Box 422, Corrales, N.M. 87048. 40 p. \$1.00.

Exciting geodesic "recipes", crystallographic theory, plans, and ingenious junkyard applications of the young innovator who has made this architectural-art form bloom in the Southwest. A must for groundbreaking commune settlers.

The Family Store. Available from Ed Kartman, P.O. Box 7067, Berkeley, Calif. \$1.00.

Directory of shops, craftsmen, and services already into Aquarian Age Economics. First edition to be focused on Bay Area people creating rather than exploiting. A way for sharing trips, utilizing information and resources.

The Gateway to Survival is Storage. Available through Atlantis Enterprises, Ltd., P.O. Box 141, Glendale, Calif. 91209. 34 p. \$1.00.

Written for use by members of the Mormon Church for emergency situations. Much valuable, tested information for the retreater who wants to throw off the continuous, conspicuous consumption hassle.

An Intentional Community Handbook by the Community Fellowship, c/o Community Service, Inc., Box 243, Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387. 33 p. \$1.00.

References, observations, experiences of successful communities. Includes list and description of some of the older and larger intentional communities, as well as many bibliographic sources.

"On Community Building." A chapter by Rick Margolies in *The New Left: A Collection of Essays*, P. Long (ed.) 1969. Porter. \$5.95, \$2.95 pap.

Excellent article with bibliography on why a generation is "opping-out" and how the new communities may provide the viable alternative.

The Retreater's Bibliography by Don and Barbie Stephens. Atlantis Enterprises, Ltd., 5020 El Verano Ave., L.A., Calif. 90041 27 p. \$9.50 includes 1968 supp.

The compleat guide to self-sufficiency for a "retreater" from civilization's decay. The classified bibliography, under such headings as "Camping and Survival", "Building", "Education", "Food and Supply" annotates tested and recommended sources. In addition to such off-beat titles as Hot Beds and Cold Frames and A Poor Ham's Power Plant, there is a list of counselors one can contact for retreating information.

Underground Press Directory. Available from Counterpoint, Box 396, Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481. 8 p. \$1.00. Most complete list—names and addresses—of the alternative press, U.S. and foreign.

Village Technology Center Catalog. VITA College Campus, Schenectady, N.Y. 12308. 15 p. Free on request.
Volunteers for International Technical Assistance disseminate information, supply plans, sell or rent tools to increase agricultural productivity; improve housing, health and sanitation; and promote local industry. Their techniques and tools and long list of literature could be of great value to the rural commune.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Of course, the how-to-do-it and research publications are of immeasurable value, but the 7 noted below, available from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, are of special interest to retreaters and sod busters.

Establishing a Farm in Alaska (1961)
Homesteading Past and Present (15¢)
How to Buy Public Lands Info. Bulletin no. 4. (10¢)
Our Public Lands Quarterly, \$1 yr. Features "Public Sale Bulletin Board."

Small Tracts (1958)
Staking a Mining Claim on Federal Lands (1968)
What are the Public Lands? Info. Bulletin no. 1. (10¢)

SERIALS

Alternative Press Index. Available from Robert Stilger, Radical Research Center, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. 55057. Quarterly. \$6 yr. to indiv; \$15 yr. to libraries. Essential index service, to be out in October, providing access to the "alternative", or underground press.

The Atlantis Quarterly. P.O. Box 141, Glendale, Calif. 92109. \$5 yr. Edited by libertarians Don and Barbie Stevens with articles by those enjoying alternative life styles. Self-sufficiency advice, good bibliographic and resource information.

Carleton Collective Communities Clearinghouse. Available from Mike Kruger, C.C.C.C, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. 55057. A new service for the commune prospector, with an information file on communes seeking members.

The Green Revolution: A World Wide Effort for Decentralization and Rural Revival. Heathcote Center, School of Living, Rt. 1, Box 129, Freeland, Md. 21053. Monthly. 4 p. \$4 yr. Probably the oldest established creative alternative newspaper. Provides an active forum for communitarian (usually rural) ideas, news, contacts— and Borsodi admirers..

Innovator. Box 34718, L.A., Calif. 90034. Quarterly. \$1; \$4 yr. includes monthly supp. Free Trade which is avail. separately \$1 yr. The most provocative, ingenious publication to discombobulate the establishment since Metesky's Fuck the System. Articles for libertarians on nomadic living, economic independence, survival techniques. Good bibliographies.

The Modern Utopian. 2441 Le Conte Ave., Berkeley, Calif. 94709. Quarterly. \$4 yr. Innovative, imaginatively designed magazine covering the intentional community scene. International network of information on communes' trials and successes. Articles on all kinds of variant life styles—seem to be emphasizing the sexual freedom thing now.

The Questers. Questers Project. P.O. Box 1645, Los Banos, Calif. 93635. 4-8 times/yr. 4-6 pages. \$5 yr. Newsletter on intentional community developments, conferences, a "Problems to Be Solved" column, bibliographies. Good informational clearinghouse for making commune contacts.

Strawherry Network. American Friends Service Committee. 2160 Lake St., S.F., Calif. 94121. 20 p. By contribution. Beautiful little magazine devoted to creative life styles as expressed in stories, poems, songs, essays, art. Done with a joy and haiku-like sensibility.

Vocations for Social Change. Vocations for Social Change, Inc. Canyon, Calif. 94516. Monthly. Exists through contributions, except for \$10/yr subscription rate for institutions. The vital job-clearinghouse publication for people who ask: How can one earn a living with the social impact "to affect basic humanistic change in our social, political, and economic institutions?" Job openings are listed in such areas as the peace movement, in schools and research, poverty relief, in law, health, the media. VSC also offers personal counseling, as well as innovative suggestions and news.

The Whole Earth Catalog—Access to Tools. Portola Institute, 558 Santa Cruz, Menlo Park, Calif. 94025. \$8 yr., includes 2 catalogs and 4 supps.

One of those reference sources prepared with such savvy and love, you go on an adventure just browsing it. "We are as gods and might as well get good at it..." Thus the WEC lists items deemed useful as tools or relevant to independent education and free life style—if of high quality or low cost and easily available by mail. Ecology reference books, geodesic plans, home-brew supplies, schools, technological wonders, simple tools, organic food—every kind of resource for the whole-earth man, rising toward total self-realization and creative awareness.

WIN Magazine. 5 Beekman St., N.Y. 10038. Monthly. 40¢; \$5 vr. Entire issue January 1, 1969, devoted to the creative alternative and "commune stalking." Editorially and artistically one of the happiest peacenik publications around.

"The Windcatcher" series. GOOD TIMES. 1550 Howard St., S.F. 94103. Weekly. 15¢; \$6 yr.

Series of essays July 10-Sept. 11, 1969, on the art of communal living—lyrical, philosophical, and yet pragmatic. The "Wind-catcher" column will continue, being open to questions on personal and communal matters.

UNITE:ALL WHO WOULD BUILD; a spectrum of california communes

Hara Krishna Hara Krishna Rippling silks. Mounds of flowers waiting to be strung for the Lord Krishna. A long dissertation on Krishna consciousness by a young guru in saffron robe and top-knot. All things are the Lord's; He oversees their distribution and if man would not interfere, Lord Krishna would provide for all...At the temple of Krishna Consciousness in S.F., a community of young men pray, preach and prepare meals for all that want them. Communal living to offer all to the Lord and then share with others, and, since all belongs to the Lord—all people will be fed and comforted.

The scattered dwellings of Canyon, California community are a merry tatterdemalion of people's architecture—built out of Aframes, domes and ingenuity. These forest people, living naturally with the land, have created the green alternative to plastic suburbia. We were invited into an eyrie of a home, walls and roof open to the sun and wind and stars. Rough-hewn beams rising tee-pee style with the trees left growing through the floor. But Canyon is being invaded by the functionaries who mistrust and fear any hang-loose, free life style and by land exploiters who dig the green paper more than green life. May Canyon find its Gandalf.



The Ananda Community Farm and the Ananda Meditation Retreat near Grass Valley, California are a harmonious melding of spirit and earth. As a golden robed priestess led the Hindu fire ceremony, we felt the rhythmic pulse of mantras and the pine warm fragrance of sunshine and flame on conifer. "Ananda" means infinite joy and ecstasy. The fellowship, founded on yogic inspiration is led by the swami Kriyananda. About 30 communards are farming the land, publishing yoga teachings, and setting up a children's school. Up at the retreat, the seeker is offered spiritual instruction under the trees and in geodesic domes. At Ananda, one feels the epitome of communal life is possible—self unfoldment through cooperative awareness.

About 20 communards of the "Messiah's World Crusade" occupy a fine old home in the Hashbury. They live the "New Age Cosmology" of the Messiah Allen, whose covenant is a "World Bill of Rights" of love and freedom and cooperation. A member described the commune as being "like a geodesic sphere of many facets, each new facet making the sphere more perfect..." Their communal project is the Here and Now Natural Foods Restaurant and its subsidiaries. And the food is a cosmic halcyon of the green and natural—prepared with love and artistry in all its organic goodness.

At the Re-Education Center, it is felt "none can exist meaningfully without mutual relationship under the whole purpose of this creation." By living together, sharing talents, time and thoughts, the young people who make their home at the Center seek to build better, stronger and more peaceful characters—working toward their ideal family concept. When they leave to form their real families, the teaching goes with them. A welcoming group that wishes to reach all with its belief, so that a spirit of harmony and love may live in the heart of the Universal Family.





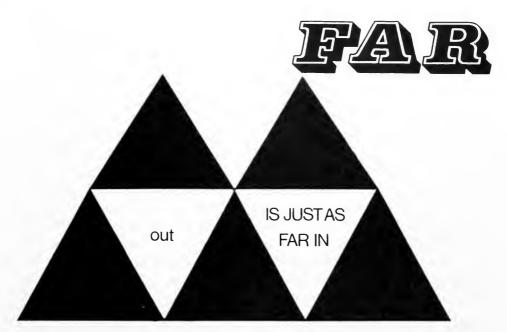
Involved together in communal sitting (zazen), walking and chanting, some members of the S.F. Zen Center also live communally in flats across from the Zen Temple on Bush Street. About 7-8 people live in each flat sharing rent and food expenses. The atmosphere is one of beauty and calm, and most rooms are decorated with only a few objects and little furniture (often mats and pillows). In the kitchen there is homemade bread and a variety of spices and samples. Meals are mainly vegetarian, with food bought in quantity and cooking duties shared. People usually gather in the backyard—all of the yards have been opened onto each other—to work, eat and be together. For those living at the Zen Center the day usually begins at 5:30 with zazen and chanting, then work (many have regular jobs) and in the evening zazen and lectures. Zen Center activities are open to anyone wishing to attend.

The Kerista tribe envisions a Utopia based on "energy transfer" in which people live together and "slide together" in movable environments. Their master plan is to gather 20,000 people who will work together, contributing their energy in areas where they have abilities and attending workshops related to their interests and talents. Kerista started in New York about 13 years ago and is in operation throughout the U.S. An eventual exodus to Dominica Island, the site for the future Utopian Mini-nation, is planned. As opposed to "dead-endism", or the tendency for people to remain clamped to things (job, husband, wife, family, etc.), members of the Kerista tribe live communally, making use of free space and moving from environment to environment in association with many different kinds of people. In San Francisco, there are 12 "mini-college home stations" in operation. Each person in this communal arrangement pays about \$65.00 per month for room and board, and the units become tradeable. There are few rules, but it is expected that members of the Kerista tribe will be together in the now and that there will be no "puppy shit" (Hassles of all degrees). Kerista also conducts Project PASS (Performing Arts Social Society, Inc.), a charitable and educational non-profit corporation. One of their main activities is a program of mixed media Gestalt workshops in such areas as film, theater, music and art. Kerista operates within a well-structured framework and dreams of a Utopia wherein human potential can be fulfilled.

Your Child Dwells in Your Heart

Photo/D. MacGilvray





By Dick Coenenberg

Dick Coenenberg was our Director-friend-inspiration at BARC for a year and a half. He left in the spring to begin another venture—to join the green revolution. Now he has a farm out in Mother Lode country where he tills the land, charts the stars, and sends some "notions in progress" to those of us still between two bookends.

Opening up. Synergy is an opening up. When Celeste mentioned this issue I was glad things are still opening up. Leading out of institutions and before the new ones form. What you are doing this instant is it. It is the experiencing and not the experiences. What are mine? There are no words. Questions and answers everywhere. Answers here and everywhere. As a person I wanted to be left alone to do my thing. You can't do anything

alone. You wonder what that thing can be. You travel here and there. Read about the latest thing. Try to do the unexpected. Get tired of this and that. Become a librarian, try to change the institution. Lots of room to get lost in institutions, lots of protection. Like in dreams. Little by little you pick up on the clues. Bucky Fuller. Perspectives. Look a little farther out. Open up and see a little farther in. You find a few people around you who are also moving. Confidence. satisfaction with what is requires action. You don't know what action yet. Don't know what action is. Krishnamurti. Don't give up, give in. It is more blessed to give than to receive. Loving people. The first gift must come from the heart. is your heart. Oracles? Hippies? No manuals, no sets of instructions. On your own. Love. Love is not what was thought. Thoughts of love are not love but imagination. Lots of people have imagination. Highly prized. Imagination is just far out escaping. Awareness givesperspective...it gets you in. Dreams are out. Goals are for the fearful. Where am I? What a beautiful morning! Tears of joy! Every thing teaches. Everything teaches. No beginnings. Look around you. There it all is. Running around not knowing what it's all about. Yesterday. Something is happening but you don't know what it is, do you, Mr. Jones? Maybe you do. I understood the words but I really didn't know. Plans are just circles to run around in. Everything is changing where are you? Everything is changing where you are. Jesus? Yes. If you already know the next step is it worth taking? Learning is living but learning is never what one expects. There are no procedures, it's all in the proceeding. Freedom is the complete responsibility for every thought and action. Do you want it? Thought does not lead to action. Awareness is action. There are clues all around you. An apple falling from a tree. Lightning strikes a key. The clothes you wear, the cut of your hair, the movies you see. The food you eat, the people you meet. You're never safe so why be sorry.

I feared the unknown until I understood what fear was. You can't love people until you know yourself because you are everybody. Share your tools. Start with yourself, then you'll reach your friend. The more you reach the more you reach. The more you give the more you gain the more you can give. You've heard all this before. It's in all the great books you read. You understood the language but there was something more. Take time. There is all the time in the world. Be aware. Pay attention. The clues are all right here, now, in our daily living. These were some of my questions and some of my answers. Now I have found myself and by learning to use my own faculties to the fullest, my true path is being revealed to me. I am a free man to take it wher ever it may lead. I am finding love in relationship. almost embarrassing having all these riches and no possessions. There is no question of earning them. They exist and I exist. Both are simply the gift of awareness. We are yours too.

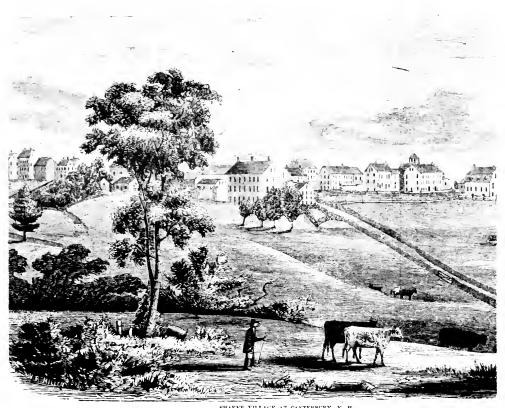
To wake, alive in this world What happiness!

-anon

Now, just what's happening, Mr. Jones?

MR. JONES

MR. JONES



SHAKER VILLAGE AT CANTERBURY, N. H.

'Nowhere was Somewhere' by Gil McNamee

It's very difficult being an over-thirty synergist. even more difficult being an over-forty one!) I bring up the matter of age since I believe the staff feels I'm somewhere between the Age of Anxiety and the Age of Aquarius, but they're not quite sure where. We decided at one of our BARC staff meetings that there should be an article in this issue about the history of creative alternatives - in my day, utopian communities -

and since the word "history" connotes over-thirty, I "volunteered."

I have become accustomed, I'm afraid, to my innerspring mattress, my color TV, and other creature comforts like modern plumbing; therefore, in my discussion of communes, "The Establishment" viewpoint will slip in now and then.

After a cursory glance at the Encyclopedia Britannica, and the same for the card catalog, I visited the stacks and loaded one rather large book truck with materials on American communities, socialisms, and other heavenly and earthly items. It took only two days to realize that a history of over 130 communes such as the Amanites, the Rappites, the Zoarites, and on, and on, from Brotherhood of the New Life to the Woman in the Wilderness would be, frankly, in a short article, merely a list, and a bore! And I would be sure to omit someone's favorite group! So I decided to pull a "cop out." I'm going to discuss some of them in relation to communities today, sometimes comparing, sometimes contrasting, and I may even be presumptuous enough to hint at some of the pitfalls to avoid if one is interested in joining a community! If a little history slips in...well and good.

It seems to me that the motivation behind the establishment of communities, whether religious or non-religious, today and in the past, is basically the same—a search for, if you will, happiness on earth. This may sound like so much "pie-in-the-sky", but that's the way it was, and that's the way it is. All of us in one way or another are in that pursuit; few do anything about it. I will discuss some of those who have had the courage to be different—some of those who have done something about it.

The majority of the earlier communes were based on religion. The Shakers group is a good example of the many new sects who came to America, the land of "Liberty" and "Equality." The commune lasted for 150 years and made important contributions to American crafts and folk art. Their theology is very interesting because of their belief in celibacy; in addition, they had a unique theory

of the bi-sexuality of God, the feminine counterpart of Jesus being a wonderful character named Mother Ann. (Appetite whetted for further study?)

All of the religious communes were not so successful, however, the majority of them only lasting the lifetime of their
leader. The Woman in the Wilderness, for instance, composed of
40 men (40 seemed a magic number to many of them), had a theology
based on astronomy, mathematics and astrology and failed soon
after their leader died an ordinary death and didn't ascend into
Heaven as he was supposed to. The Zoarites lasted as long as their
members remained free from boredom, and failed when the young people of
the sect began to squabble with the older members. Does this
sound familiar?

Another instance of "revolting youth" occurred at Oneida, but this one took an entirely different twist. Oneida definitely had a distinctive idea about sex, believing in complex marriage based on male continence. At one time they also tried an experiment in stirpiculture; however, to put it mildly, some grumblings were heard when the leader designated himself to father nine children from several different mates. Later on the older members were accused of immorality by the young. Oh, this younger generation!

Communes today also contain elements of religion, generally inspired by Eastern spiritualism, Hinduism, the Native American Church (!) and Astrology. There are exceptions, but the majority of them do not believe in celibacy. Let me quote from <u>Good Times</u>, August 21, 1969, page 8: "Living together communally opens the gates to loving together." Enough said.

With regard to non-religious communities in the 19th century, everyone is familiar with New Harmony, Fruitlands, and Brook Farm, but what about Skaneateles? This was a community formed in 1840's whose members tolerated no religion; wouldn't support any government; did no military duty; paid no taxes; refused to testify and wouldn't sit on juries. The leader, in a few years, decided that



EPHRATA

the scheme was too idealistic and dissolved it himself, declaring that "the community idea could not be carried out in practice."

There were the Labadists, one of the first communities, who did not allow the use of tobacco, but did allow its cultivation and sale. Its leader died rich, a mockery of his belief in the absolute equality for all. Also of interest are the Fourierist Phalanxes who attempted to put fun and games over hard work, unlike Brook Farm who soon discovered the necessity of good, honest, manual labor. And speaking of hard work, I believe that the majority of the members had to work harder than they would had they stayed within the system! Etienne Cabet who established the Icarian group, in describing his utopian dream, said, "The earth would be a fairyland, the habitations palaces; the labors of the people mere pastimes; and their whole lives pleasant dreams." Read about his group sometime, and you'll realize what the word "hardship" really means.

These early communes are interesting, and I hope that our communes today are studying them. I have implied some similarities between the two; there are others: from the more mundane ones like peculiarities in dress and the wearing of beards to the belief that cities are a destructive environment, that the comforts of life are not indispensable, and their anti-war sentiments. Historically, communes have also always been interested in social welfare. They were one of the first to give equal rights to women. Many of them were against slavery, and as early as 1824, a commune for freed slaves was formed at Nashoba, Tennessee. Education was revolutionized by the New Harmony and Brook Farm groups. The Amanites gave free medical attention and burial to their members. At Oneida, there was free education up to age 16 and bonuses to start life as early as the mid-19th century; and even today, as a corporation, it is noted for its interest in the welfare of its employees.

I hope today's communes will hand down a record like that.



Looking Upward in the Ananda Meditation Center

In necessary Usfruct, mingo, unity; Indestruction of the state of things, I wall and now listen you in things, love. otherst this is your soul. This monasticnetto fet 11 Say it with flowers " we is what you Howels" we ma and the multi are wage ON. dynamite, songo, Peace Zhirago polmo, duigo, hair, meat. of the things which he Love does not possessed was his marvin consist at each had all things in other but in looking outward what common together in the arts 4:32 N same direction. you don't Oneness change the without How do they others? recognise ea appen by beauto, to Kristna o) am he musti as you are he ness and essely and we are all money manne. Men, doesn't together. revolution talk. It i whom together sucars. Beatles is living hope to fo the life the timeless path you dream Dylaw living -The Haile Coembora hada Earth House Hold لتعليم



Photo/D. L. Maness

Carl Sandburg

Let a joy keep you.
Reach out your hands
And take it when it runs by.
As the Apache dancer
Clutches his woman.
I have seen them
Live long and laugh loud,
Sent on singing, singing,
Smashed to the heart
Under the ribs
With a terrible love.
Joy always,
Joy everywhere-Let joy kill you!
Keep away from the little deaths.



Photo/D. L. Maness

Let Every Step of the Dance

Bring Your Body

Closer to Your Head.



When a business is owned by the consumers themselves, it is a cooperative venture. Cooperatives have been formed to make available commodities ranging from guitars to wine, and services ranging from babysitting to burials. In general, co-ops have been longer-lived than communes, perhaps because a cooperative is primarily an economic venture, whereas a commune is a total life venture.

Of course, certain segments of society have always been interested in cooperatives. The poor have, both as a market for the goods or services they have to offer, and for the more reasonable prices. Also, those who, for one reason or another, want to "beat the system" of profit-making with all its negative aspects of millions spent on exaggerated advertising, fancy packaging, trading stamps and the like; in short, anybody who does not wish to get or spend according to the dictates of a largely capitalist economy.

A cooperative may be as complex and structured as any big business. The Consumers' Cooperative here in the Bay Area, which is part of the National Cooperative System, is an outstanding example of a cooperative system which has expanded, diversified, and flourished. Its stated principles, based upon those laid down by the Rochdale pioneers in England over a century ago, are open membership; democratic control (one member - one vote); limited interest on capital; prevailing market prices; patronage refund on purchases; and constant education and expansion. stores operated by the Consumers' Cooperative, or Co-Op, are primarily supermarkets, but the Co-Op also owns service stations, a hardware-variety store, pharmacies, and a liquor store. services offered by Co-Op affiliated organizations are insurance, a credit union, a group health plan, a book co-op, an arts and crafts co-op, a taxi co-op, and a funeral society. The Co-Op publishes a weekly newsletter, has charter flights to Europe and the Orient, runs a camp in the Sierras, and sponsors a host of classes and clubs.

In contrast to this, The People's Grocery in Madison, Wisconsin, is a one building, small grocery co-op, and the people who run it intend to keep it that way. What they advocate, instead of a huge co-operative system, is the local neighborhood co-op. Among other services, The People's Grocery provides a lounge and coffee for its customers. The store operates with volunteer cashiers and for a time tried out the honor system, allowing each shopper to ring up his own groceries.

Various religious groups have had a long-standing affinity for cooperatives. Although these cooperatives usually exist only for the benefit of their members, they have often served as models for the organization of non-sectarian cooperatives. One of the most successful church cooperatives is that run by the Mormons, who have for many years maintained a system of warehouses used to store foodstuffs and other materials for distribution to Mormon

families in need of help. Mormons are expected to donate a certain amount of time, money and food each year to help keep this system operating.

Of particular interest is the growth of cooperatives among the hippies. The Diggers were one of the first groups to run a free store, where one could walk in off the street and exchange the clothes off his back for another set, or else simply take what he needed. Since the Diggers, hippie cooperatives of every conceivable kind have sprung up. This is partly a manifestation of the communal or tribal movement, and partly a drive on the part of the hip community to protect and provide for its own. In other words, one motive is philosophical or religious, and the second purely practical. In many instances, these cooperatives have also come to involve straight people and/or institutions.

The current emphasis on handcrafts has also played a major role in the development of cooperatives. Sewing, weaving, stitchery, leatherwork, carving, ceramics, and jewelry are marketed in such co-ops as the Ever Lovin' Trading Post on Haight Street in San Francisco, which sells handmade goods on a 20% consignment basis. Going a step further, a letter to the editor of the underground paper Good Times suggests that craftsmen bypass even such cooperatives as this and instead sell directly to the consumer at a "permanent crafts fair," an idea patterned after the great medieval and Renaissance fairs and still extant in farmers' markets and in the great central markets of cities like Guadalajara. Many artisans would like to see handcrafts regarded as necessities, not as luxuries or art objects, as they now are in all societies molded and stamped by the Industrial Revolution. Cooperative marketing is one way to accomplish this end. Involving more people in the making of handcrafted items is another. Liberty House, based in Mississippi and with outlets in other states, is providing a market for handcrafts, and, at the same time teaching these crafts to people who have no other means of making a living.



"It is Comely fashion to be glad."

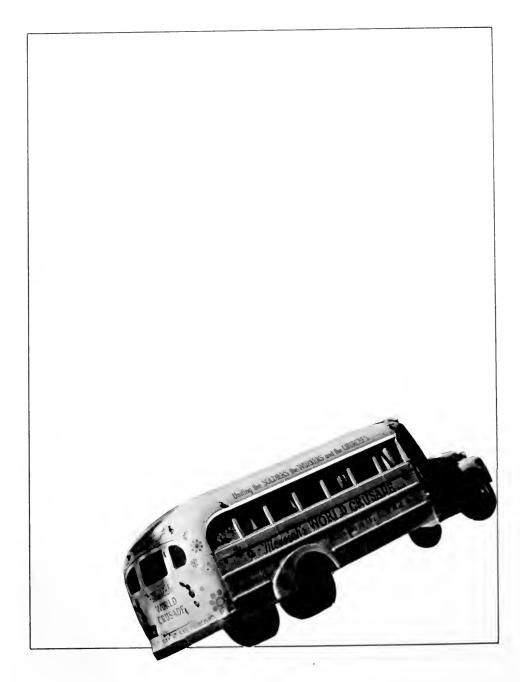
Photo
D. L. Maness

Of all the cooperatives we discovered, perhaps the most unusual was the Astrologers Research Center, the first Bay Area astrologers' guild and cooperative. It aims to establish professional standards and serves members astrologers as a referral agency. There is also a free musicians' co-op, a wine co-op, and a culture co-op. The latter, located in San Francisco, provides for housing and communication among such groups as a Black Writers' Workshop, Freedom Troupe, Fog City, Black Light Explosion Co., Jazz Action Movement, Outside World Book Store, Electric Trip-Tych Film Production, New World, and two "alternative press" publications.

Another kind of cooperative is that which involves the exchange of information, such as the various "switchboards" manned by volunteers who specialize in giving all kinds of topical and/or crucial information to anybody who calls and asks for it. On a more formal and less immediate basis, the various regional library cooperatives attempt to do the same thing. In San Francisco there are also really free co-op libraries—fledgling, donated book collec-

tions, but no red-tape tangle. Another information co-op is Vocations for Social Change, a periodical which provides information about jobs and agencies in the field of social change. Vocations for Social Change is published by some of the residents of the Canyon community in the East Bay with help from a group of volunteers. Then there is the Family Store, a directory compiled by Ed Kartman of Berkeley and just published in September. The Family Store directory lists shops, craftsmen and services in the Bay Area, and in connection with the directory there will soon be a conference on "alternative economic forms." The directory and conference are for "all responsible creators...people engaged in or contemplating liberated vocations."

Whatever the commodity or service, co-ops are concerned with the sharing of resources; whether those resources involve money or not is becoming increasingly unimportant. The Mid-Peninsula Free University, a cooperative venture in itself, is now attempting, in true Diggers tradition, to set up a "Free Store" to which people may bring any item for which they no longer have use. If the item is large, a file card describing the item and its whereabouts can be left at the store. No money is involved—only the exchange of goods and information. The success of these ventures remains to be seen. Certainly the motives behind them—those of sharing and of economical use of resources—deserve attention and praise.



UTOPIATES IN PRINT by Peggy Barber

"Utopia" does become somewhere when considered as a literary genre. It is certainly one of the oldest forms of literature. From Plato to Sir Thomas More, Thoreau to Aldous Huxley, writers have been making "nowhere" worlds live through imaginative rendering. The drive to discover the ideal society has been present in all ages, except when man was more concerned with the kingdom of heaven than his mundane existence. Creating a utopia in fiction provides opportunity for escape when times are dull or adverse and frontiers scarce. The most idealistic writers may also have felt a calling to chart a better course for society. Yet the most frequent motivation for utopian fiction is the ideal forum it provides for social comment.

An overview of the genre also suggests that utopian novels come in two basic forms: romance, such as Bellamy's Looking Backward or News from Nowhere by William Morris; and satire, such as Brave New World or 1984. Many of the novels are also elaborate travelogues, with a guide describing an ideal society while answering the questions of skeptical visitors, as in Walden Two.

Utopia in fact and etymology is "nowhere", and thus truly fiction. Yet as an attempt to transcend or improve the society which is everywhere, utopian novels may easily slip into the muck of pure social criticism. In many cases, sermonizing becomes more important than character development, plot, motivation, or other elements which make novels work.

The following random list of literary utopias ranges from historical romance to science fiction and includes both "standard" and more newly popular titles. Perhaps only the individual reader can truly judge the success of a writer's utopian trip as good fiction or as a depiction of that appealing place—nowhere.

Bacon, Francis. The Advancement of Learning and New Atlantis. Oxford, 1966.

In the New Atlantis, political treatise is disguised as utopian fable in a visit to the imaginary island of Bensalem. Bacon stresses technological productivity as the most significant factor in his ideal state.

Bellamy, Edward. Looking Backward, 2000-1887. Modern Library, 1951.

A wealthy Bostonian awakens to find himself in the year 2000 A.D. He falls in love with the great granddaughter of his Bostonian fiancee and with her tours the ideal socialistic commonwealth. Bellamy's utopia had tremendous impact on social reformers and had hundreds of imitators.

Butler, Samuel. Erewhon, and Erewhon Revisited. Modern Library, 1955.

Hero George Higgs seeks his fortune abroad and learns of the country Erewhon (nowhere spelled backwards) which is populated by strange people with even stranger ideas. The description of Erewhon lampoons English society, manners, and customs.

Caute, David. Comrade Jacob. Pantheon, 1961.

An historical novel about the struggle of the Diggers in Cromwellian England provides many interesting comparisons to certain contemporary communal efforts. For example, one powerful, scruffy Digger meets his oppressors saying:

"You have come to join us I am sure. I can see it writ plainly on your faces, brothers in Christ. You have come to cast off the bondage of centuries, to swell our ranks, to lead the communal life which is the only true life."

Graves, Robert. Watch the North Wind Rise. Creative Age Pr., 1949.

A young English poet is transported into the future to the land of New Crete, a utopian society where the simple life is foremost and everything is done with love. The urban satire is as much a comment on utopian fantasy as on English society.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. The Blithedale Romance. Norton, 1958.

In novel form, Hawthorne relates his experience at Brook Farm, the socialistic community started in 1841 by Emerson and fellow transcendentalists.

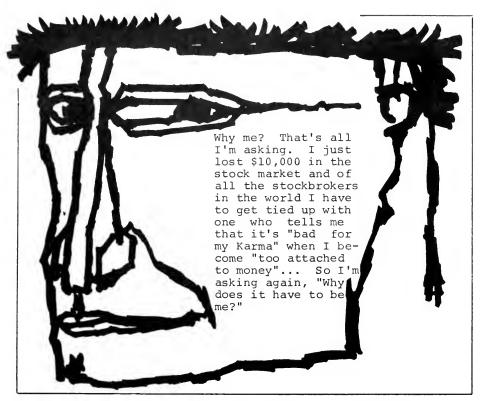
Heinlein, Robert. Stranger in a Strange Land. Putnam, 1961.

Valentine Michael Smith is born on Mars of American parents and returns to earth in the role of "saviour." In order to equip earthlings for a future confrontation with Mars, Michael organizes the Church of All Worlds. The communal life of this sect is of interest to current communities, and the book has a huge following.

Huxley, Aldous. Island; a novel. Harper, 1962.

The island of Pala is a paradise where people are attaining the goal of freedom and enlightenment. Quoting Dan Tatko's review in the April-May SYNERGY:

"In Brave New World, Huxley gave us the nightmare of a technological utopia devoid of humanity; in Island



he pictures an ideal society which has avoided the erosions of Western progress, but is destroyed by the might of the West. Which way will we go?"

Murdoch, Iris. The Bell. Viking, 1958.

A utopian community attached to a convent becomes an ideal setting for a story which dwells on the strange interactions of the people involved. In this novel plot is truly as important as the utopian ideal described.

Read, Herbert. Green Child. New Directions, n. d.

Beautiful fantasy about an English schoolmaster who becomes a dictator in South America, but returns to England to find the green child of his youth and to go away and live in a green underground world.

Skinner, B. F. Walden Two. MacMillan, 1948.

Two college professors, with two ex-G.I.'s and their two fiancees, visit a utopian community for one week and become thoroughly familiar with its philosophy and operational details. A nice place to visit but...

Swados, Harvey. False Coin. Little Brown, 1959.

The role of the artist in American society is observed in a story about a highly financed project which draws creative people together in a community called Harmoney Farm to experiment with the production of art for the mass media.

Wells, Herbert George. A Modern Utopia. Scribner, 1905.

H. G. Wells produced many utopias, and this (one of his earlier works) is an improved contemporary society described as a world state with a universal language.

Wright, Austin Tappan. Islandia. Rinehart, 1942.

Wright, a professor of law, elaborated on his boyhood daydream, added satire, and produced a mammoth philosophical trip to Islandia, a utopian society in the South Pacific with a simple, agrarian way of life.

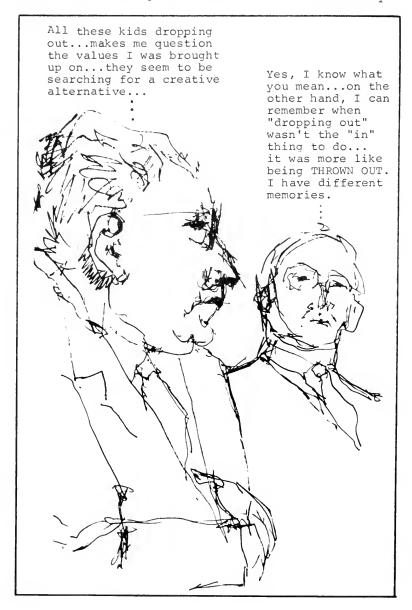
Younghusband, Sir Frances Edward. The Coming Country, a pre-vision. Dutton, 1929.

A naively earnest and sincere utopian romance about the village of Holm in Ourownland and its idealistic inhabitants, Golden Promyss, Vera Love, Clere Lyte, Gay Kurridge, Percy Veerhance, and others.

Zamiatin, Eugene. We. Dutton, 1924.

Mathematically perfect happiness in a society which has become absolutely socialized and standardized is described in this cutting satire by a concerned Russian. In this "United State"

everyone is a number, all numbers are equal, all dwell in identical glass houses and operate their lives simultaneously.



FREE U'S FREE YOU

by Peggy O'Donnell

"New Schools and Free Universities on and off the Campus, are recreating in a sense, the medieval university in which the students decided what they wanted to learn, and hired and fired the scholars who taught them."

Richard E. Farson, "Emotional Barriers to Education" Psychology Today, October, 1967.

In a recent issue of the New Yorker, a cartoon appeared of a bearded teacher and a shaggy haired student confronting each other over a podium. The caption read, "I'm sorry Mr. Travis, but even here, at the Freedom University, 7 x 8 is 56." Funny, yes — factual, not really. Experimental colleges on academic campuses and their even more free-wheeling offshoots, the "free universities" are thought to be by many an out-of-control form of education, when actually, in its truest sense, they do provide a real alternative to conventional, institutionalized learning.

That the establishment has managed to ignore this alternative became obvious when, in preparation for this article, I consulted Education Index and was unable to find any mention of the Free U movement. Reader's Guide did produce a few popular essays on the subject, but only the underground press had comprehensive discussions on these schools. While the professional teaching media

have paid no attention to the phenomena, the fact that there are, even according to $Time\ (6/6/69)$, over 450 of these experiments, indicates there is a very real need for some kind of alternative to the homogenized pap being turned out at many institutions of higher learning.

The growth of the Free University concept seems to have received much impetus from two sources: the schools set up by civil rights workers in the South and the free speech movement at Berkeley. That two such defiant parents could produce such a non-militant offspring may be surprising to some, but both were attempts to bring knowledge to students that were either being denied education (as the black children in the South), or felt that it was not meeting their needs. In each situation an alternative had to be found. The first Free Universities (such as the Free University of New York, which was founded in 1965 as an anti-university) were strongly Marxist and militant in character with emphasis on political dogma; but the concept quickly changed to embrace a wider range of interests.

What is a Free University? It is both learning environment as at Heliotrope Free University, and a seminar, as the Free University of Berkeley, for creating an alternative society which is tribal rather than competitive and autonomously sufficient. One might say the Free University is what you make it.

There are a few formal rules: classes may meet anytime, anywhere—within homes, under trees, in a laboratory; anyone may give a course, and anyone may enroll; if a course does not draw and hold people it is dropped. There are no formal grades and no degrees except, hopefully, in richer awareness. There is usually a small registration fee, but some feel that any monetary transaction diminishes the concept behind this form of education.

The "experimental" college found on many academic campuses, while following many of these precepts, usually is more structured. The facilities and faculty of the parent body are used, and there is more supervision of the program. The experimental courses often lead to innovation in courses and teaching methods, just as

the progressive schools, such as Summerhill, have opened the minds of many educators.

Some of the larger Free Universities in the Bay Area are the Free University of Berkeley, Golden Gate Free University, Mid-Peninsula Free University, Heliotrope, and the recently established Free College of San Francisco. According to one of the underground journals, there is also an attempt being made to organize a school in exile, an environmental college which will prepare people for a self-sufficient rural community. In addition, there are countless experimental colleges and progressive schools for the very young to the very old, dedicated to the principle of unstructured learning.

Courses of study may include anything from astrology to Zen. Most Free U's focus on learning experiences to help the individual toward better self-understanding and communication, as in yoga, experiments in sensitivity (one catalog listed ten types of encounter groups), and mystical awareness through a variety of religious beliefs and occult sciences. Also offered is a wide range of practical training in useful arts and crafts to insure sufficiency in operating in the New Community — bread baking, boat building, organic gardening, plumbing, etc. In short, find yourself, and then be able to create your own life style.

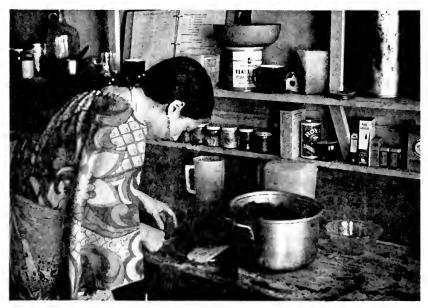
Has it worked? A recent discussion by three of the coordinators of the Mid-Peninsula Free University, one of the major ones in the Bay Area, printed in their publication, The Free You, produced this conclusion: the main purpose behind the Free University has been sidetracked, since it has never become an integral part of the community, but rather simply another form of entertainment. It is a "fun" night school which attracts many people both by its wide range of courses unavailable anywhere else and by its free and casual approach to learning. The Free University provides a stimulating evening out rather than a meaningful training experience for a new type of society.

"The classes are a success, but they are remaining just that. They don't seem to be encouraging people into forming any sort of visible community."

So at this time, at least, it seems that a good idea is still struggling for success. If the concept is valid and can be implemented, perhaps the time may come when once more a "sheepskin" is really a sheepskin, and higher learning is love, not wool gathering.

* * *

For those who wish to investigate the Free University in their own areas, there is a directory of these schools. It may be obtained by sending \$1 to: Directory of Free Universities; Blair Hamilton; C/O New Learning Community; 252 West 21st Street; New York, N. Y. 10011.



Making Carob Brownies — Worthy of Miss Toklas' Finest. . . Photo/L. Ramey

BARC'S REFERENCE RAGA: 'When in doubt, read on...'

Mookerjee, Ajit. Tantra Art, its Philosophy and Physics. Kumar, New Delhi, 1966. (American distributor: Wittenborn & Co., 1018 Madison Ave., N.Y. 10021) \$32.00 (*701 M778t)

"What is here, is elsewhere. What is not here, is nowhere."

Vishvasara Tantra

To grasp Tantric art the viewer should be aware, if only casually, of two fundamental aspects which pervade all forms of Tantra, whether its numerous Hindu or Buddhist sects. First, the premise that the outside world is merely the extension of human consciousness. Second, that true enlightenment is achieved through erotic bliss, at once cerebral and physiological. Neither is exclusive of the other, for both the glandular and sympathetic nerves are located in the spinal chord, and there united. Through sexual intercourse the distinction between mind and body is seen as illusory. So too the difference between male and female.

"It is only the difference between the seen and unseen. At the time of dissolution, I am neither male nor female, nor neuter."

Devibhagavata

The sculptures depicted in this work, chiefly of medieval India, are realistic and overtly sexual. The paintings, faithfully reproduced in color, on the other hand, are of more recent origin, and also more abstract, mathematical, and symbolic. In any case, whatever the form, Tantric art is charged with the erotic.

However, the erotic is not seen as an end in itself, but rather as the means of uniting the individual with the cosmos, the outside world. Here alone, according to Tantra, liberation is found.

"Who am I?" "Whence have I come?"
"Where am I going?" Tantra says:
I om all this.

Finally, the book itself is a quality product. There are nearly one hundred plates, most of which are in color. The author also provides a knowledgeable introduction and select bibliography. (D.T.)

Lichine, Alexis. Alexis Lichine's Encyclopedia of Wines and Spirits. Knopf, 1967. 713 p. \$15.00 (*663.2 L617a)
Alexis Lichine's The Joy of Wine. A two record album from MGM records, 1967. E4519-2.

Winemaster Lichine conducts a winelover's tour from abboccato through zymase, including vintage charts and classifications, a pronouncing glossary, and ten survey-type essays. Lichine is a winegrower, merchant, internationally famed connoisseur, and, above all, a True Believer in the miracle of the vine. Thus the Encyclopedia is a sort of reverence work--spiritual, yet in format and scope a good reference source, with 52 maps, detailed index and bibliography. On the reference shelf, we suggest Allan Sichel's Penguin Book of Wines (Penguin, 1965, \$1.45) as an aperitif; Lichine's Encyclopedia for the first course clarity; and, with the full-bodied relevé, Andre Simon's elegant, substantial collection Wines of the World (McGraw, 1967, \$20.00).

No library is a Total Media center yet (scent and taste collections anybody?), but the vines' bottled poetry need no longer be extolled only in print. Mr. Lichine, leading vintners, and experts discourse and lyricise on the Gentle Art. The album is well produced—with reverence, pride, and knowledge. (C.W.)

Rembar, Charles. The End of Obscenity. Random House, 1968. 528 p. \$8.95 (343.7 R282e)

Traces the history of anti-obscenity legislation in the United States from the 19th century to the present. Particular attention is paid to the Supreme Court decisions on Lady Chatterley's Lover, Tropic of Cancer, and Fanny Hill, all of which the author, a lawyer, defended. Mr. Rembar's wit, lively style, and happy choice of words make what could have been a very dull book into an outstandingly entertaining one. He is a firm believer in freedom from censorship, and although he admits that the current tenor of literature, television, and films approaches a seductio ad absurdum, he feels that eventually "pornography, which is in the groin of the beholder, will lose its force" as censorship laws are liberalized. His explanations of the legal principles and implications involved in each decision are careful and clear. A

valuable book for libidinous librarians who wish to be informed on the tortuosities of censorship and upon the latest interpretations of the First Amendment. Particularly valuable for California librarians in view of the anti-obscenity laws recently enacted by the California Legislature. $0\#\%\%c^*!0\#\%\%c^*!0\#\%\%c^*!(0.B.)$

Cortright, Edgar M., (ed.) Exploring Space With a Camera. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C., 1968. 214 p. \$4.25. (*522.6 C818e)

The U. S. government is too frequently overlooked as publisher of some of the most authoritative and comprehensive reference books available in the sciences. *Exploring Space With a Camera*, issued by NASA, is a typical government document with its adaptability to authoritative reference use and is an exceptional document in its combination of lucid text and vivid illustration.

The book chronicles the goals and achievements of every major American space flight and exploration of the last ten years—up through November 1967—with a select group of 288 unique photographs taken by the spacecrafts. Over two hundred scientists, professors, astronauts and other space experts have briefly commented upon the scientific significance of each photograph in highly readable picture captions. These describe the versatility of space equipment, methods of space experimentation, and the development of scientific theory through visual observation. The highlight of this photographic itinerary is the sixty—two color photographs taken by men in space. Though least technically oriented, these photographs attest to man's aesthetic vision and present some of the most unusual views ever recorded on film. An especially pertinent and useful appendix offers color photographs and technical specifications (cameras included) for each satellite and spacecraft mentioned. A brief index is also provided.

Any library wishing to own a clear and visually stunning guide to the accomplishments and functions of each pioneering series of United States' space explorations will find this book an indispensible addition to its science collection. (R.E.)



Information is drawn from a mixed media bag in BARC reference quests. It has truly exploded right off the library shelves. As many as one half of our questions are answered by persons or organizations outside of the library, and we have thus chosen to credit a few of these sources in this column.

One of our most helpful authorities over the past two years has been Anton LaVey of the Church of Satan. Judging from many of our questions, there seems to be quite an interest in subjects concerning witchcraft and the occult. Often books which might be helpful in answering these questions are in circulation, missing from the collection or the information simply is not available in printed form. ever we find ourselves stumped on a bewitching question, we call Anton and ask his assistance. A number of these questions have already appeared in our SOMEBODY ASKED US column. One of our first queries to him was concerning the book All of Them Witches, referred to in "Rosemary's Baby." Mr. LaVey knew the answer immediately: he informed us that this title was fictitious, but the other book mentioned in the book and movie, Arthur Waite's Book of Ceremonial Magic is an actual book and still in print. Then there was the question on how to make a voodoo doll (SYNERGY - June/July 1969) which Anton answered with a step-by-step detailed description of a gym sock voodoo doll. Last month, our expert on the occult came through with the answers to two questions which were giving us some difficulty. We were asked the significance of various colored candles in voodoo. Mr. LaVey gave us a spur of the moment history of this form of voodoo along with a candle color chart. Some of the colors used are green-money; pinkpassion; red-love; blue-power; purple-power or self-gratification; white or yellow-health and wisdom; brown-success of an earthly nature; and black-evil and curses. Along with this information, he described the method of preparing the candle in the casting of a spell. same day, we asked him the origin of the name Pyewacket, the cat in Van Druten's play "Bell, Book and Candle." We were told that Pyewacket was one of the most common names for medieval witches' feline mediums, and Mr. LaVey recommended the best book on the subject. (M. Oldfield Howey's The Cat in the Mysteries of Magic and Religion -- of course our copy was in circulation at the time the question was asked.)

It is always a pleasure to call Anton LaVey about our requests. His knowledge on occult subjects seems to be limitless. He answers a specific question and gives lengthy and interesting background information as well. This Satanist never regards a question as too weird for his consideration. In fact, I think he enjoys hearing from us as much as we like to call him.

AUTOMOBILE FACTORY SERVICE MANUALS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

PREPARED BY COLLIN CLARK AND MICHELE SNYDER VALLEJO PUBLIC LIBRARY, CALIFORNIA

Compiled for those intrepid souls who can still cope with "the insolent chariot," simply needing a manual to chart their course. The most detailed of all automobile repair and maintenance books are the factory service manuals issued by the various manufacturers for use by dealers and garages. These books are available to libraries as well, usually by purchase but occasionally gratis. Ordering must be done directly from the manufacturer's representative, who is usually not prepared to handle purchase orders. Most manuals are large format paperbooks, well printed and illustrated in great detail, selling from \$2.00 to \$6.00 for each model year. This bibliography lists order addresses for all makes of cars replying to our request for information; in some cases the addresses are Northern California regional offices. Manuals for all foreign cars listed are in English. Note that all General Motors cars use the same Fisher Body manual from 1966 on but chassis manuals differ.

We would like to offer special thanks to Richmond Public Library and the NBCLS-BARC Reference Referral Project for assistance.

AMERICAN

(Ambassador, Classic, Javelin, Marlin, Rambler and Rebel available, 1961 to date)

American Motors Corp.
Automotive Customer Relations Section 14250 Plymouth Road
Detroit, Michigan 48232

BUICK

(1960 to date available; Fisher Body manual separate, 1966 to date. Opel Kadett available, 1964 to date.)

Buick Motor Division General Motors Corp. Service Publications Dept. Flint, Michigan 48550

CADILLAC

(1959 to date available; Fisher Body manual separate, 1966 to date.)

Cadillac Motor Car Division General Motors Corp. Detroit, Michigan 48232

CHEVROLET

(Camaro, Chevelle, Chevrolet, Chevrolet truck, Chevy II, Corvair and Corvett available; 1949 to date in several combinations; Fisher Body manual separate, 1966 to date. Chevrolet car, 1919 to 1948, and truck, 1934 to 1962, available on microfilm on special order.)

Helm, Inc. 2550 East Grand Blvd. Detroit, Michigan 48211

CHRYSLER

(Chrysler and Imperial available, 1951 to date; Plymouth and Valiant available, 1946 to date.)

Chrysler-Plymouth Division Chrysler Motors Corp. Service Dept. P. O. Box 1658 Detroit, Michigan 48231

DATSUN

(Several manuals available.)

Nissan Motor Corp. in USA 137 East Alondra Blvd. Gardena, California 90247

DODGE

(Charger, Coronet, Dart, Dodge 880, Lancer, Monaco, Polara available, 1953 to date.)

Service Dept.
Dodge Division
Chrysler Motors Corp.
P. 0. Box 1259
Detroit, Michigan 48231

FIAT

(Several manuals available.)

Fiat Roosevelt Motors 532 Sylvan Ave. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632

FORD

(Bronco, Comet, Continental, Cougar, Edsel, Fairlane, Falcon, Ford, Ford truck, Lincoln, Mercury, Montego, Mustang, Thunderbird available, 1958 to date, in ever-changing combinations of manuals.)

```
P. O. Box 7750
     Detroit, Michigan 48207
JAGUAR
     (Several manuals available in loose leaf binders for Jaguar sport
cars and sedans, and for Daimler.)
     British Motor Car Distributors, Ltd.
     1200 Van Ness Avenue
     San Francisco, California 94109
JEEP
     (Several manuals available for Jeep and Jeepster.)
     Kaiser Jeep Corp.
     940 N Cove
     Toledo, Ohio 43601
LINCOLN - see FORD
MERCEDES-BENZ
     (Not presently available; new literature distribution policy being
formulated.)
     Mercedes-Benz of North America, Inc.
     158 Linwood Plaza
     P. O. Box 318
     Fort Lee, New Jersey 07024
MERCURY - see FORD
MG
     (1967 workshop manuals for MG, MGB, and Sprite/Midget available.)
     Robert Bentley, Inc.
     872 Massachusetts Ave.
     Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139
OLDSMOBILE
     (1960 to date available; Fisher Body manual separate, 1966 to date.)
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Ford Service Publications

Service Dept. Oldsmobile Division General Motors Corp. Lansing, Michigan 48921 OPEL - see BUICK PEUGEOT (Several manuals available.) Peugeot, Inc. 107-40 Queens Blvd. Forest Hills, New York 11375 PLYMOUTH - see CHRYSLER PONTTAC (Firebird, Pontiac and Tempest available, 1955 to date; Fisher Body manual separate, 1966 to date.) Drake Printing Co. 2000 West Eight Mile Road Ferndale, Michigan 48220 PORSCHE (available for sale only through local authorized dealer.) RENAULT (Several manuals available.) Renault West Service Center 702 W 190th Street Gardena, California 90247 SAAB (One manual available in loose leaf binder.)

SAAB Motors, Inc. 100 Waterfront Street New Haven, Connecticut 06506

SCOUT

(One manual available in loose leaf binder.)

International Harvester Co. Oakland District Office 2855 Cypress Street Oakland, California 94608

SIMCA

(One manual available in loose leaf binder.)

Simca-Rootes Division Chrysler Motors Corp. P. O. Box 1688 Detroit, Michigan 48231

VOLKSWAGEN

(Not presently available; all manuals being revised.)

Volkswagen of America, Inc. Englewood Cliffs New Jersey 07632

(1967 Owner's service manual for 1200/1300/1500 available)

Robert Bentley, Inc. 872 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

VOLVO

(Manuals available for 122S, P1800 and 140 series in loose leaf

binders.)

Volvo Western Distributing, Inc. 1955 190th Street Torrance, California 90501

Mrs. Grundy's ROUND-UP



BARC's Mrs. Grundy presents, in response to unpopular demand, the current "highlights" of California censorship. We hope that future forays of the Mrs. Grundy column will include legislation limiting censorship and promoting intellectual freedom. Unfortunately, this first column is necessarily confined to a summary of repressive laws or acts, since the tide of censorship seems to be rising in California at the present time.

CENSORSHIP ALREADY HITTING THE FAN:

SB 62 (Senator Lagomarsino with 26 co-authors in the Senate and 50 in the Assembly): Defines "harmful" matter and makes any person knowingly distributing such matter to persons under 18 guilty of a misdemeanor. A partial exemption from the law is provided for libraries: that is, if such material is distributed "in aid of legitimate scientific or educational purposes." Defines "harmful" matter as that "utterly without redeeming social importance for minors."

- SB 63 (Senator Lagomarsino): Provides that matter commercially exploited for the sake of its prurient appeal can be judged to be utterly without redeeming social importance.
- Of SB 62 and SB 63, which go into effect November 10 of this year, Governor Reagan remarked, "No legislation during my term as governor has been given greater priority by this administration than the two measures I am about to sign into law."

Section 13556.5 of the California Education Code has been brought into prominence lately by the State Department of Education under the leadership of Mr. Max Rafferty. Among other things, the section specifies teachers must instruct their students "to avoid idleness, profanity and falsehood." Mr. Rafferty cited this section in his recent recommendation to the San Francisco Board of Education that Leroi Jones's The Dutchman and Eldridge Cleaver's Soul on Ice be removed from the black studies curriculum of local high schools. The books have been removed. Further developments along these lines may be expected with the recent publication of the Cuidelines for Moral Instruction in California Schools prepared by morality experts at the State Department of Education, who spell out in detail the principles of moral instruction in public schools. More about this in a later column.

AB 1890 (Assemblyman Murphy): Provides that expert witnesses may not be required in obscenity trials, but that any evidence (subject to the Evidence Code) establishing community standards may be admitted.

CENSORSHIP IN THE WORKS:

- AB 86 (Assemblyman Fenton): Similar to SB 62. Held in Assembly Criminal Procedures Committee.
- AB 552 (Assemblyman Russell): Defines in detail "nudity", "sexual conduct", and "sexual excitement" and prohibits the distribution of material depicting such to anyone under 17. Held in Assembly Criminal Procedures Committee.
- AB 958 (Assemblyman Barnes): Provides that anything appealing to prurient interest is utterly without redeeming social importance and constitutes a public nuisance. Held in Assembly Criminal Procedures Committee.

SOMEBODY ASKED US

A PLACE IN THE SUN

We had a request from Ukiah for pictures and general plans for gazebos.

A few articles located in *Readers' Guide* included numerous pictures of gazebos which would be helpful in giving the patron ideas about designs, but no plans were included. Two articles which were especially good appeared in *House Beautiful*, June 1937 and June 1960. The latter credited the California Redwood Association for several designs. Since this association has an office in San Francisco we contacted them to see if they had any plans for gazebos. In fact, they had one plan for a redwood garden gazebo which seemed fairly easy to build and was very attractive.

BREAKFAST FOR CHILDREN

A "free university" in Santa Barbara was interested in the Black Panther Breakfast for Children Program, as they wanted to start such a program themselves.

We had clippings on this program but called the Black Panther office to see if they had additional information. One entire issue of their newspaper, *Black Panther*, volume 3 no. 1, is devoted to the Breakfast for Children programs which are going on in several places in the U. S.

THE TIMES THEY ARE A'CHANGIN'

We are frequently asked questions about daylight saving time for specific years in various states; astrologists need this information in compiling astrological charts. This time we were asked the dates and times that each state first changed from standard to daylight saving time; after WW II which states returned to standard time; and the dates and times that daylight saving time became permanent for each state.

Having already researched this question on other occasions we decided to give the experts a call and contacted astrology bookstores in S. F. The Metaphysical Town Hall Book Shop recommended the book, Time Changes in the U.S.A. by Doris Chase Doane, published by Graphic Arts Press, Downey, Calif., 1966. This book gives complete daylight saving time information for all of the states and local ordinance data for each city. A similar book is available for Canada and Mexico, and one is in preparation for Europe. This is a book which every library with

astrology buffs (and doesn't every library have these?) will want to purchase. The price is \$5.00.

OLD INSULATORS NEVER DIE

We have received several questions on the history of insulators as collectors' items, and found some helpful information on the subject which we hadn't located before.

Western Collector has a regular column on insulators each month. There is also a history in three parts, "The Insulator Story" by Claire T. McClellan in the May 1967, June 1967, and March 1968 issues. These articles give an excellent basic discussion of the subject.

CREATIVE ALTERNATIVE HOUSING!

A patron in Ukiah wanted information on pole house construction. He understood that the American Wood Preservers Institute and Yale University School of Architecture had done research on this type of construction.

We did not find any material on the subject in our collection, so decided to check our primary reference tool, the phone book. It turned out that the American Wood Preservers Institute has an office in SF, and they also had two very valuable books on the subject which they sent to us. Pole Building Design published by this organization gives many designs as well as specifications for lumber and preservative treatment. They also sent FHA Pole House Construction which gives detailed descriptions of how to construct this type of house.

INTERPRETER'S GUIDE TO BIG SUR

A patron in Mill Valley wanted to know when Pfeiffer Redwoods State Park became Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park.

We did not have this specific information in the library, so we wrote directly to the state park. We received a reply from a Mr. Geissinger, Ranger I in charge of Interpretation. "In 1934, the State Park Commission acquired from John M. Pfeiffer some 680 acres of land bordering the Big Sur River...In consideration of Mr. Pfeiffer's gift it was agreed that the newly established park should be called Pfeiffer Redwoods State Park. In 1940, the name of the park was changed to Big Sur Redwoods State Park, the name Pfeiffer being retained for the grove of redwood trees in the Park. Finally, in December of 1944, by action of the State Park Commission the name was again changed, this time to Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park."

Somebody Asked Us is prepared by Linda Ramey and Peggy Barber.



MPE UPAPSWERED QUESMOP

A GREAT DAME

Around 1873 a Dame Eliot (or variant spelling) made some impact on the world of dance or ballet. A patron in Santa Rosa would like to know who she was, what she did, and how she did it.

Dame Eliot does not appear in any of our dance or ballet books, and we have a fairly extensive collection. As yet, we have not received further information from the patron, but maybe one of our readers has heard of her.

IN SEARCH OF A POET

Any information on Ralph Emerson Woods, poet living in San Jose in 1948? The patron had no positive evidence that he is a published writer, but would like biography and any of his writings. We contacted both local and San Jose sources with no success.

TPORTE

Prepared by Faith VanLiere General Reference Department

CALIFORNIA

Vernon L. Sturgeon was appointed to the State Public Utilities Commission on July 25, replacing Frederick P. Morrissey who resigned. (CR - p. 51)

Barbara Marshment, a high school junior, has been appointed to a non-votion liaison position on the California Board of Education for the 1969-70 term. (CSDS - p. 1; CR - p. 22)

Kenneth S. Pitzer was inaugurated as Stanford University's sixth president. (AUC - p. 240)

Robert G. Wood, Republican won a special election for a vacant Assembly seat in Monterey County, 34th District. He is an apricot grower. (CR - p. 16)

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

ACWL - Almanac of Current World Leaders, Winter 1969 ed.

AUC - American Universities and Colleges, 9th ed.

CD - Congressional Directory, 1968 ed.

CR - California Roster, 1968 ed.

CSD - Congressional Staff Directory, 1968 ed.

CSDS - California School Directory (Secondary) 1968-69 ed.

DCCO - Directory of City and County Officers (S.F.), May 1968 ed.

DSFAO - Directory of San Francisco Area Organizations, 1966 ed.

IP - Information Please, 1969 ed.

SY - Statesman's Yearbook, 1968-69 ed.

USGOM - United States Government Organization Manual, 1968-69 ed.

WA - World Almanac, 1969 ed.

CALIFORNIA

The California World Trade Authority has been formed, and Governor Reagan has named nine business leaders to it: William E. Roberts, Chairman; Members: Allan T. Mather, William W. Morrison, Erle M. Constable, George Curran, Ralph B. Dewey, William J. Neff, James D. Clark, Robert H. Volk. (CR - p. 62)

UNITED STATES

The Senate has confirmed three new U. S. Ambassadors: Henry A. Byroade - Philippines. (ACWL - p. 107; IP - 806; WA - p. 170; SY - p. 1349; CD - p. 778)

J. Raymond Ylitalo - Paraguay. (ACWL - p. 107; IP - p. 806; WA - p. 170; SY - p. 1327; CD - p. 778)

Leonard C. Meeker - Romania. (ACWL - p. 107; IP - 806; WA - p. 170; SY - p. 1383; CD - p. 778)

Dr. Francis L. Land resigned as Chief of Medicaid on July 26. (CD - p. 572; CSD - p. 400; USGOM - p. 358)

Kenneth Franzheim II was confirmed as ambassador to New Zealand on July 30. (ACWL - p. 107; WA - p. 170; IP - p. 806; CD - p. 777; SY - p. 337)

Gen. John D. Ryan was confirmed as Chief of Staff of the Air Force on July 25. (CD - p. 486; USGOM - p. 190; WA - p. 165; IP - p. 795)

Kevin T. Duffy is the new regional administrator of the Securities and Exchange Commission in New York. (CD - p. 644; USGOM - p. 517)

George Hay Brown was confirmed by the Senate as Director of the Census on August 8. (CD - p. 539; CSD - p. 414; USGOM - p. 301)

The Defense Department has announced plans for a military intelligence control board, headed by Robert H. Froehlke, Assistant Defense Secretary. (CD - p. 457; CSD - p. 417; USGOM - p. 130)

President Nixon has said that he will make three new nominations for ambassadorial assignments:

Charles Wallace Adair Jr. - Uruguay. (ACWL - p. 108; WA - p. 171; IP - p. 806; SY - p. 1595; CD - p. 779)

Robert Marion Sayre - Panama. (ACWL - p. 107; WA - p. 170; IP - p. 806; SY - p. 1317; CD - p. 778)

UNITED STATES

William E. Schaufele Jr. - Republic of Upper Volta. (ACWL - p. 108; WA - p. 171; IP - p. 806; SY - p. 1033; CD - p. 779)

Coleman Bresee has been appointed an assistant U. S. Attorney for the northern district of California. (CR - p. 236)

Mrs. Helen Bentley is to be nominated as Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, replacing Rear Admiral John Harlee, President Nixon announced on August 9. (USGOM - p. 452; CD - p. 614; CSD - p. 443)

Judge Clement F. Haynsworth has been nominated by President Nixon to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. (CD - p. 662; USGOM - p. 43; IP - p. 799; WA - p. 169)

Kenneth R. Giddens has been named by the Nixon Administration as head of the Voice of America, replacing Richard G. Cushing who has been acting director. (CD - p. 657; USGOM - p. 553; CSD - p. 454)

President Nixon named five new Ambassadors on August 20:

Graham A. Martin - Italy. (SY - p. 1189; IP - p. 805; CD - p. 776; ACWL - p. 107; WA - p. 170)

Douglas MacArthur II - Iran (from Austria). (SY - p. 1144, 821; IP - p. 805; CD - p. 776, 774; ACWL - p. 106, 107; WA - p. 170)

Vincent de Roulet - Jamaica. (SY - p. 497; IP - p. 805; CD - p. 776; ACWL - p. 107; WA - p. 170)

Robinson McIlvaine - Kenya (from Guinea). (SY - p. 1099, 509; IP - p. 805; CD - p. 776; ACWL - p. 106, 107; WA - p. 170)

Johnson Patrick Walsh - Kuwait. (SY - p.1217; IP - p. 806; CD - p. 776; ACWL - p. 107; WA - p. 170)

Jack Wilson Lydman will replace James D. Bell as U. S. Ambassador to Malaysia. (CD - p. 777; IP - p. 806; WA - p. 170; ACWL - p. 107)

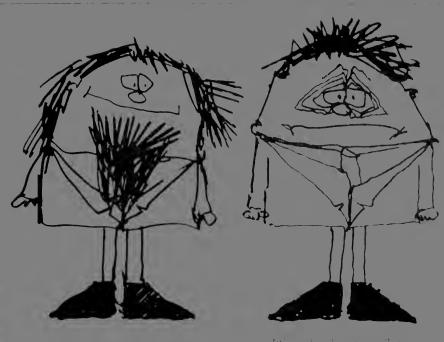
INTERNATIONAL

Juan Carlos de Borbon was sworn in on July 23, as successor-designate to Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain. (IP - p. 238; SY - p. 1425; ACWL - p. 74)

INTERNATIONAL

V, V, Girl was elected President of India on August 19. (5) $_{++}$, (6), ACWL = p. 45; 1P = p. 130; WA = p. 521)

Borfs Spassky of the FISR won the world chass changerensly; by defeating countryman Tigran Petrosian. (IP - $\mu_{\rm s}$ 875)



This is a proture of a young person. learning to "turn on" with Marrimana.

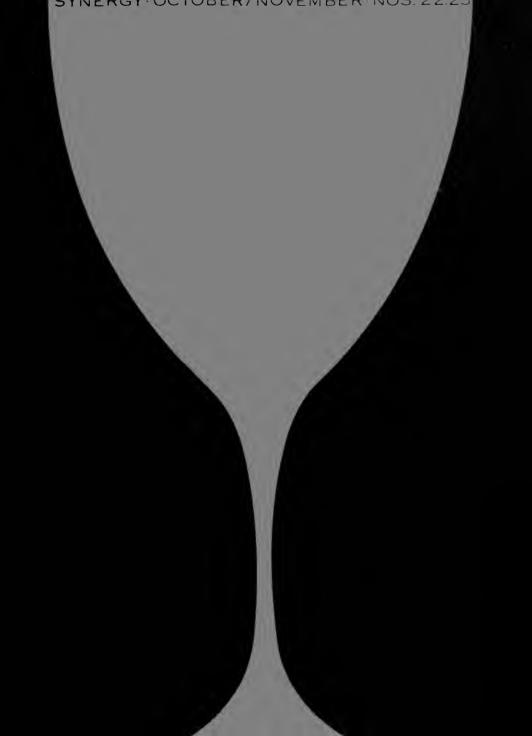
to really any that the reality are the part and the reality and the appropriate the part and the transfer are ut drug and the second half learning new to get if ther.



SYNERGY SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

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INDIGHT (of ber/Nevember 120, nos. 20,23) is published by the Bay Area Reference Center (NARC) as part of the Joint reference project of the Man granties indic Library and the North Bay Cooperative Library System.

THE GRUE STREET RESULARS
Editor Celeste West
Assist. Editor Carol Brown
Artist Ed Shickell

With ree Frangquist, Mike Spencer, Dorls Tatko, Roberto Esteves doing the Reterence Raga. Dan Maurer and Lillie Jackson typed everything up.



COOKS AND COOKERY

The Meaning of Cookery

What does cookers mean? It means the knowledge of Medea and of Circe, and of Calypso, and Shebi

It means knowledge or all berbs, and fruits, and bilms and spicerand of all that is bealing and spicer in grapes and savoury in meat.

It means carefulness, and inventiveness, watchfulness, willingness, and readiness of appliances

It means the economy of your great grandmother and the science of modern chemistry, and I rench art, and Arabian hospitality.

It means, in tine, that you are to see imperatively that everyone has something nice to eat

JOHN BUSKIN



San Francisco Public Library Civic Center, S.F. 94102 Phone (415) 558-2941 TWX 910-372-7797

HARVEST

As all librarians know, before the printing press came the wine press. And most of us would at least admit the authenticity of a burp over a blurb, or recognize which sort of appendix is really more than vestigial. Since SYNERGY is a synthesis of our energies, in this issue we recognize the source. And because we live in the capital city of fine cuisine, bazaar of California's gardens, and are garlanded with the nation's most noble vines, we fully honor *Ecclesiastes*: "Eat thy bread with joy and drink thy wine with a merry heart." So come to our Thanksgiving. The line-up of nosh heads includes, in order of appearance:

Gil McNamee - BARC's bon vivant, gallant boulevardier, assistant director, workshop coordinator. And he can cook too.

Lillie Jackson - Our Queen of Soul. Also a lead steno who cheerfully stirs BARC's alphabet soup.

<u>Peggy Barber</u> - In charge of BARC's ready reference center. Ready because she puts a dollup of *Lactobacillus bulgarcius* on that tot of rum meted out to the troops.

Elinor Martin - Keeps the SFPL's Science shelves groaning with goodies. Recipient of Portnoy Award for her fabulous cheesecake...

Carol Brown - So called because of the brown rice kernels she planted in the card catalog. As BARC's science expert is currently conducting a study on bookworms and silverfish reared on the whole grain.

Harold Martelle - SFPL Assistant City Librarian, man of the floating world, ginger and wry, our candidate for Ladies' Home Companion and then some...

<u>Celeste West</u> - Who aspires to become a flying nun. Having sold her soul for a mess of pottage however, she misedits SYNERGY while awaiting the Call.

Linda Ramey - Merrily fields BARC reference questions when not stalking wilde asparagus, seizing the thistle, or distilling dandelion wine.

Anne Kincaid - Our Leader. We are not sure Anne actually takes time to eat, but she keeps ordering prodigious quantities of library paste and tearing about.

Peggy O'Donnell - Gastronome nonpareil whose recipe cards we can even eat for lunch. Her expertise in weight loss diets is also unquestioned, having lost a total of 366 pounds to date--many while conducting BARC's workshops.



Advice From A Gloved Tongue

by Gil McNamee

"A dinner invitation, once accepted, is a sacred obligation. If you die before the dinner takes place, your executor must attend the dinner."

--Ward McAllister

There is nothing more pleasant than a group of friends dining together, enjoying each other, the excellence of the cooking and the wine. You will notice, I said dining, not eating. Animals eat; men should dine. I'm afraid I'm not a gourmet, nor even a gourmand, an epicure or a gastronome. I'm probably a little bit of each. But this I do know--I love luxury, particularly the luxuries and pleasures of the table; therefore, I am Epicurean. Let the others speak of reducing diets, brown rice, macrobiotic foods and chocolate ants and caterpillars. Let me speak of dinner parties and wines, red and white. Permit me also to bestow on you my gastronomic views.

What are the ingredients of a good dinner to the true gourmet? First of all, of course, are food and wine, both selected with love and judgment. A gourmet feels that the dinner should be like a "symphony of contrasting movements." If you have a heavy main course, lead off with a light soup; a heavy soup precedes a lighter entree. Never follow a white sauce with another white sauce. Proceed from light foods to heavy or heavy to light.

A change of wine can also help to provide this contrast. I won't get into the argument of whether red wine should only be served with red meat and white wine with the rest. Regarding rose, Lucius Beebe, the bon vivant of all times, once said, "Absolutely no one drinks it, at any time." He grudgingly admitted "perhaps at a picnic."

If you are preparing the meal yourself, don't serve a new dish to guests--make the tried and true one you do best, and don't attempt a

nine-course feast. I think a good rule to follow is "quality not quantity," particularly with regard to the spirits---have you ever had a guest fall in the mashed potatoes?

There are some who are amused by the "tasting ritual" of a food and wine connoisseur, and sometimes, of course, he does carry it to the extreme. What about the one who made for himself a very delicate "tongue glove" in order that his taste buds not be interfered with while he ate hot dishes? Sacheverell Sitwell, at a conference of gourmets, saw a group of men trying out a new dish of truffles, their heads covered with pillowcases, protecting their palates "from contamination by the outer world!"

"Wine talk" has always amused me. In the first place, a restaurant does not have a good selection of wines; it has an "excellent cellar." Learn some of the lingo, and the next time you take that first sip, instead of saying, "It's good!" or something commonplace, try "Ah, such youth, freshness and charm!", "a lithe body showing no trace of fatigue", "a little bashful on the nose but radiant on the palate", "a little light but holds its own", "fuller to the nose than the tongue." Sheer poetry! I think the best one, however, is from a Thurber cartoon in the New Yorker many years ago. The Thurber characters are at table; the host is saying, "It's a naive domestic Burgundy without any breeding, but I think you'll be amused by its presumption."

Next is the choice and number of guests. A good host knows the importance of this. He does not invite people for dinner because he owes them. Nor does he invite a guest because he doesn't want an unbalanced table, nor because he needs a "fourth" for bridge later. He invites certain people together because they will complement each other and the food. As to number, Disraeli said, "No less than the Graces, no more than the Muses."

You must also have plenty of time. There can be no deadlines to meet. Have you ever eaten with someone who had theatre tickets or had to catch a plane? I don't believe it should be a ten-hour Lucullan feast with baths and massages between courses, but there should be time to talk, time to listen, time to savor--all the time you choose to take.

The setting and the way the food is presented at the table should also be taken into consideration. The chinaware, silverware and crystal can be expensive or not, but it should have, as Gowenet says, "elegant simplicity." In other words, it ought to, at least, match. There should be plain table linen and a centerpiece low enough to permit conversation with your dinner partner across the table. If music is used, keep it low as well. Let the food be the decor and your guests the entertainment!

The newly rich of 19th Century America obviously had never heard of the simplicity rule. Their dining tables were pure Susan Sontag camp. The centerpieces were obviously as important as the food--balust-rades six inches high, topped with urns and statues around gardens with real grass; or arabesques, and flower designs of colored sand or flower petals. Real shrubbery and trees were sometimes used, and perhaps in the center, a reproduction of the Roman Forum in its entirety, or a mammoth fountain spouting wine. At one dinner party in New York, there was a stream flowing down the table with swans brought in from Prospect Park swimming about. Not, however, Mrs. William Astor, one of the most

prominent hostesses in this giddy period! She generally used "simple" arrangements of long-stemmed roses--400 of them.

One wonders if the centerpieces left enough room for eating. Tables were usually six or seven feet wide, and about two square feet of space was allotted each guest, for, in addition to the regular dinner service, there were glasses for water, Burgundy, port, champagne, Sauterne and sherry. Quite often at each position, there was a bill-offare printed on sterling silver, or celluloid, or satin; also enormous double-damask dinner napkins folded in shapes of roses, stars, fans, and sometimes, horns of plenty. Mrs. Astor (again) had gold plates valued at \$300 to \$400 each. (She washed while Mr. Astor dried?)

Finally, I'd like to say something about the presentation of the food. There are little things that can be done that will make even the best dish a superb one. Flambé is always spectacular. A dash of paprika and some parsley can transform even potato salad. Julia Child can give you other tips.

Try some of these on your husband for dinner some time: roast suckling pig, apple in mouth, cranberry beads, a bow on the tail; a decorated wild boar's head, stuffed with pork and pistachios; pheasant roasted and reclothed in its original feathers; peacock roasted and covered in gold leaf, served with the beak set afire; castles of turnips; venison patties in the shape of gilded lions; boned pheasant baked in clay.

He'll probably say he had it for lunch!





SOULIN

BY LILLIE JACKSON

"No two people can cook up the same recipe in exactly the same way. There's a secret ingredient and it's in the cook, not the recipe."

--Princess Pamela's
Soul Food Cookbook

Soul food, black folk cooking, is compassion food. The origin of soul food goes back to Africa, the birthplace. When the slaves first set foot upon this land, soul food took its stand! This was the food that the slave master saw no need for, so, therefore, it was thrown out, and the slaves took this food to their shacks and prepared it. That's why it was called compassion food, because it was cast off.

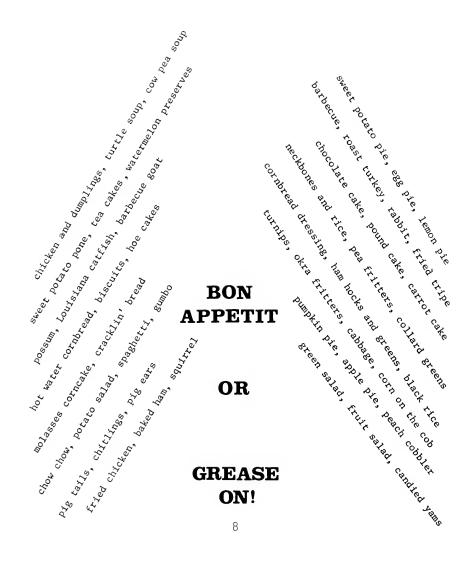
Soul food cooking is a very personal thing. It is a matter of putting your soul into your cooking instead of using a recipe. It's kind of a feeling about what you are eating as much as the style of cooking. It could be a certain pot or a certain pan that one has used over the years to cook a specific dish.

From the eras of slavery to the present age, this succulent food has become a delicacy of many. Many soul food restaurants have emerged over the nation. These restaurants have been attended quite often by whites who have heard the phraseology "soul food" and wanted to know what it's all about.

The restaurant, Lois the Pie Queen in Berkeley, was actually famous for its pies. But Lois no longer makes pies—except sweet potato, of course. She now serves ham hocks and red beans, smothered chicken, sautéed pork chops, baked ham, neckbones and rice, chitlings, steak, or corned beef and cabbage. Sirloin steak at \$1.70 tops the bill. So you see that soul food is not that expensive, but your appetite is stimulated somewhat when you leave the table. Gilmore's on Fillmore Street has a variety of delicacies. Their ham hocks and greens are my favorite. Colonel Sanders has nothing on their fried chicken. For barbecue of any type, Leonard's Hickory Pit on Fillmore Street is the place to go. Old South Soul Food on Ocean Avenue has delicious barbecue also. The Cobbler House on the "Mo" has excellent peach cobbler and banana pudding, not to mention barbecue chicken, links and ribs. There is a whole variety of places to go in San Francisco for soul food—just too numerous to mention.

The Black Panthers have been serving soul food to the needy children for some time now so that they can "rap" to the teachers. This is not a program that is sponsored to experiment with the diets of children; this is just righteous eating for children who are unable to have breakfast in the morning. Grits, eggs, bacon and toast will make these kids get up and boast!

I must conclude with a list of foods that one would find on a menu to make up a complete soul food dinner.



YOGIRTH FOR ALL SEASONS

BY PEGGY BARBER

Yogurt? Some find it voluptuous; others believe it prolongs youth, and more hope it means instant slim. Yet whatever your trip, in truth it's only fermented milk. Many wondrous properties have been attributed to yogurt since it originated in the Middle East about 4,000 years ago. It was discovered as a very simple and efficient way to preserve milk, and according to one tradition, Abraham was the first yogurt maker, having received the recipe from an angel. The marvelous substance helped sustain him for 175 years.

Although yogurt, (yoghurt, matzoon or leben) has long been a staple in Middle Eastern and Mediterranean diets, its current popularity may be traced to a Nobel prize winning Russian scientist who sought a way to equal Abraham's years. Eli Metchnikoff was convinced that man's short life span was caused by the putrefying bacteria which collect in the large intestine, poisoning the entire body. In 1908 he observed that Bulgarians lived longer than most men, and also learned that all elderly Bulgarians ate yogurt. With this information he studied yogurt and isolated Lactobacillus bulgaricus as the friendly bacteria which chased out the "wild putrefying bacilli in our large intestine."
Metchnikoff's conviction was real and he consumed countless gallons of yogurt. He, however, died at the age of 71.

Was Metchnikoff merely converted too late, or does yogurt really have value as a life sustaining purifier? Most experts agree that it is impossible to grow friendly bacteria by eating yogurt, and that most of its super health properties are exaggerated. An article in Today's Health (January 1951 - p. 31+) suggested that in order to grow yogurt flora in the large intestine the longevity seeker would have to "shoot it up" so to speak... Perhaps yogurt is only a nearly perfect food and not a way of life.

The experiments of Metchnikoff did, however, attract the attention of an enterprising Spaniard, Isaac Carasso, who began to produce yogurt commercially during World War I. His first big success was in Paris during the 50's when his product caught the public fancy. He also expanded to the U. S. and Dannon yogurt (named for his son) was given the Madison Avenue treatment. Yogurt soon lost its reputation as "yek" of the wheat germ set and became a favorite snack food. There are now dozens of flavors from prune to peanut butter, and the new yogurt made from partially skimmed milk is produced by almost all large dairies.

Yogurt is lower in calories than milk and is much more easily digested. There are many excellent recipes for cooking with yogurt. It is an admirable ingredient which partially relinquishes its own flavor and intensifies others. If one cup of yogurt is used in a recipe which calls for one cup sour cream, 300 calories are magically eliminated! There are also many recipes available for making yogurt simply at home, or you may really become an enthusiast and purchase an electric yogurt maker (available at most health food stores for about ten dollars.)

The yogurt story is one of ever growing success. The fermented milk may not re-carpet bald heads or erase excess pounds, but it is a refreshing, healthful and convenient food which offers innumerable delicious possibilities.

Eating Jewish in San Francisco, or I'd Sell My Soul for a Bialy

BY ELINOR MARTIN

Hardly anyone in San Francisco knows what a bialy is, or cares. A bialy looks like a bagel, but the hole doesn't go through. There the resemblance ends. The closest thing to a bialy is authentic pizza dough. A bialy is the best thing with lox, better even than a bagel.

Lox you can get in San Francisco, but that's about all. Where are the glorious "appetizing" stores of my Brooklynhood, crammed with baked salmon, carp, and ah! sturgeon, that costly prince of smoked fish. Huge sides of lox grace the wooden cutting board that runs behind the length of the glass fronted display counter, strategically placed so you can watch the masterful art of carving, while the many stares of glistening whole smoked whitefish implore you to take them home. Abundant heaps of shiny, wrinkled "muslinas"--olives whose bitter taste lingers through an entire meal, deep pools of pickled herring in cream sauce with onions and spices....

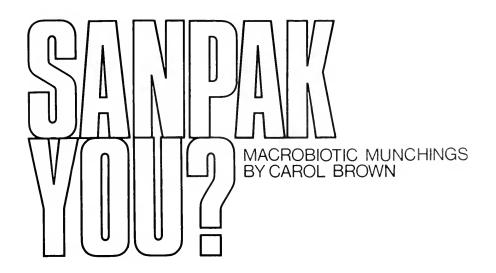
A LESSON: How to buy a pickled herring
The "appetizing man" spears one with a two-pronged fork used
only for that purpose, pickled herring being of that genre of sweet,
breath-defying delicacies, and displays the silvery-blue, sauce-dripping
victim for your inspection. You nod in sacrificial assent, and
slapping it down on the cutting board, he deftly removes the head and
the tail and slices the body into even chunks. He slides these into a
paper carton, and smothers them with the creamy sauce and sliced onions.
(As soon as we got home, my mother would transfer the herring to a
jar and slice another onion into the sauce. This was a favorite
afternoon or evening snack—a couple of pieces of herring, lots of
onions, and rye bread to soak up the heavenly sauce.)

Moral: Buying it in little jars is not in the same league: Every true herring mayven knows.

You can get lox in San Francisco, or smoked salmon as it is called in polite company. Only they don't know how to serve it. The first time I visited David's, our city's illustrious "kosher" eatery, I ordered a bagel and lox. That's what I got. I had to send it back for cream cheese! Only in San Francisco. (I won't even mention the fresh tubs of whipped cream cheese, plain or mixed with chopped chives, that we got at the appetizing store.)

A trip to the appetizing store meant a special kind of meal. Thin slices of fish were carefully arranged on a platter -- a subtle harmony of orange, pink and ivory redolent of smoke and sea. Another platter was heaped with crisp, fresh slices of cucumber, tomato, radish and onion dotted with olives. The bagels and bialys were brought to the table gently warmed. We would construct thick, wobbly sandwiches of fish, butter, cream cheese and vegetables on a bialy or bagel and try to eat them without having the whole thing fall apart. The stern black eye of the whitefish kept watch over the whole proceeding. He required skillful surgery. First the small fin on the backbone was removed. Then the iridescent skin was slit along the backbone and around the gill and the tail to unveil the moist pink flesh. Then, if you were very careful, you could remove the entire section of flesh, leaving the bony skeleton intact. This was not always the case, however, and the table grew suddenly silent as everyone concentrated on not swallowing bones.

But back to bialys, the madeleine of this yiddische remembrance. The name, by the way, comes from Bialystok, the Polish birthplace of the bialy. (There is, as far as I can determine, no middle European village of Bagelburg.) There is one "kosher" delicatessen in San Francisco where six-packs of frozen bialys are flown in from would you believe? New Haven, Connecticut. But they are as good as frozen pizza, for much the same reason. As the dough defrosts, the moisture makes it soggy and it bears token resemblance to the original texture. San Francisco does have a bagel factory, but bagels are made by a different process. First a cylinder of dough is quickly molded around the thumb and then rolled off into a vat of boiling water where it rises to the surface. The pale ring is placed on a baking sheet, brushed with water and baked to a shiny golden brown. I have inquired at the bagel factory for fresh bialys, but the demand is not that great. If this description whets your appetite, please write to me c/o SYNERGY, and perhaps we can organize a BBSF (Bring Bialys to San Francisco) lobby.



"Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith."
--Proverbs 15:17

When I first agreed to write this article, it was suggested that I go on a diet of brown rice for at least ten days, in order to experience the advantages of the macrobiotic system for myself. The brown rice diet, or Regimen 7, is the purest of all macrobiotic diets. It is 100% cereals, and brown rice is recommended above all other foods as it contains the correct proportion (5-1) of Yin (potassium) to Yang (sodium). Loosely defined, Yin (feminine) and Yang (masculine) are the two basic elements in the universe, and all occurrences in human life and in nature are governed by the ever shifting balance between the two.

Celeste West, a sort of Mountain Red microbiotic on Regimen 1, bought me a 5-pound sack of short grain brown rice, unhusked and unpolished, for only 85¢ in a North Beach market. Incidentally, brown rice, because of its "fad value", is usually a little more expensive than white rice, even at the chain supermarkets; so if you want to buy brown rice, shop around a bit first.

Since I was going to eat nothing but brown rice, I cooked up a huge quantity in a big cast-iron pot according to one of the methods prescribed by George Ohsawa (Sakurazawa Nyoiti), coiner of the word "macrobiotics" (which means techniques of rejuvenation) and chief proponent of the macrobiotic way of life. As I sat down to my first big bowl of brown rice that evening, I wondered what marvellous transformations awaited me. After reading Mr. Ohsawa's book, You Are All Sanpaku, I expected not only a tremendous upsurge of energy, but also spiritual calm, for Mr. Ohsawa maintains that "you are what you eat," not only physically, but mentally and spiritually as well. Sanpaku is a Japanese word referring to an eye with three white sides. Mr. Ohsawa's theory

is that eyes with two white sides are 0.K., but eyes showing white beneath the iris reveal that a person's system is out of balance, and that he will come to an untimely end. Peering intently into the mirror, I did not seem to be sanpaku except when I rolled my eyes up toward the ceiling.

If I seem to be lagging in my account of this experimental diet, it's simply because after four meals of exclusively brown rice, I developed a headache and became really bored with brown rice, omnivore that I am. Brown rice is delicious, but one needs other foods to go with it to make eating the delight it should be. And thus ended the great Brown rice trip. So the rest of this article will have to be written from the outside rather than from the innards.

Although brown rice is the mainstay of any macrobiotic diet, there are other macrobiotic foods which should be mentioned. I was given a whole carton of macrobiotic delicacies by a friend who had tried the macrobiotic system and who, like me, found it too restrictive. In the carton there was miso (a dark brown paste made of fermented soybeans and used in soups and as an accompaniment to brown rice); millet flour; whole wheat flour; specially made powdered yeast; and Mu tea, which is an aromatic, slightly bitter brew made from ginseng and 15 other medicinal plants. She also lent me her copy of Michel Abehsera's cookbook, Zen Macrobiotic Cooking (University Books, 1968). It is a well-written cookbook, with recipes based on both Oriental and Western cooking. There is a recipe for soup called "Clear River;" another for a polentabuckwheat dish called "Green Road Lined With Brown and Yellow Trees;" and another called "Fresh Corn on a Green Field," a soup made from fresh corn, peas, celery and onion. There are also recipes for the macrobiotic versions of quiche, crepes, and sauce bechamel. With all these recipes, the cook is always to bear in mind the necessity for maintaining the correct balance between Yin foods and Yang foods. one eats more brown rice than anything else, then his diet is a reasonably stable one, and he need not fear an imbalance caused by excess Yin or Yang. The brown rice may be supplemented by other grains, by vegetables, soups, fish and poultry. But these last foods are to be eaten only in small amounts.

After hearing some scary stories about the effects of prolonged adherence to a macrobiotic diet, I located (with the help of the BARC information file) an article in JAMA (Mar. 13, 1967)--"Scurvy Produced by a Zen Macrobiotic Diet" and a special release from the U. S. Food and Drug Administration (June 2, 1966). According to these articles, several deaths, or near-deaths, have resulted from this diet, but only after a period of several months had elapsed. The most significant effects produced are weight loss and scurvy. Usually these people had been on the all cereal diet which, according to the FDA report, is completely devoid of Vitamin C. I cannot argue with these reports, but it is well to bear in mind that both Mr. Ohsawa and his followers emphasize flexibility in the use of the diets rather than rigid adherence.

The macrobiotic system did not originate with George Ohsawa, as he and his followers readily admit. Zen Buddhist monasteries have used it for thousands of years. Students at the Zen Mountain Center at Tassajara, California follow it, though they do add fruit, eggs and cheese. In Zen, each act in eating is carefully prescribed, as it is in the tea ceremony. A special set of bowls and utensils, the oryoki, is

used at each meal. "But the use of the *oryoki* is more than Zen etiquette. When each act is accounted for you become aware of each moment and of the difference between one moment and the next. It is perhaps the simplest way to eat...and each motion is reduced to the absolute essentials. It requires concentration and attention—an alert clear mind—to eat this way. You no longer have to be bothered with what you should do, moment after moment, and are able to act perfectly in each moment without thought, to be able to just eat when you eat." (Wind Bell, Fall 1967).

Being aware of what one eats precludes gluttony and waste. Eating is a serious and joyous act. Not only are you what you eat, but you are how you eat. Though there are obviously questions about the nutritional value of a brown rice diet, or even a brown rice and vegetable diet, I do not doubt that the ceremony and simplicity increase one's enjoyment of food. In an era of tinny TV dinners, "enriched" white bread, and other unreasonable facsimiles of food, it is refreshing to consider the possibility of a style of eating which celebrates food in its natural state, which wastes nothing, and which is not only eating for one's stomach's sake, but for the sake of the perceptions and the soul.



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This restaurant was in business from 1871 to 1884.





The secret of tasteful, inexpensive dining is thrifty shopping, imaginative cooking and graceful serving. Soaring food costs in the Bay Area be damned, one can still prepare a fantastic meal for two at the price of a hamburger, french fries and a coke at a cheap drive-in.

Leg of lamb currently sells for \$.90-1.00 per pound. Breast of lamb or lamb ribs costs 29ϕ per pound (sometimes as low as 19ϕ). Delicious frying chickens are 33¢ per pound.

So let's go shopping for two meals. In San Francisco always try a large supermarket that does not give trading stamps and caters to a varied clientele. First stop is the meat counter. We pass the \$2.59 a pound steak, the \$1.19 pork chops and the canned hams at \$1.10. Pick up a plump fryer weighing about 2 1/2-3 pounds at 29¢ per pound and about 1 1/3 pounds of lamb ribs for 39ϕ . Swing over to the cereals and buy a 22¢ pound of short grain plain rice. (Long grain costs a few cents more and is no better.) Then to produce for two large onions, two small zucchini squashes about the size of hot dog buns and tender to the fingernail, a stalk of celery with plenty of dark green leaves, and a pound of carrots.

The First Menu

Chicken egg drop soup, lamb ribs teriyaki, rice, braised carrots,

celery sticks.

Cooking procedure: First disjoint the chicken. This seemingly formidable task is easily done with a sharp knife and a little experience. Diagrams are usually found in any good cookbook; however, just remember disjointing is disjoining. Grab a wing and move it about until you see where the ball joint fits into the socket, press until the skin draws tight and slice through with the knife. Next the legs. Same procedure. Work from the inside of leg. Twist the leg with one hand while holding the body down. Locate the joint and cut through. Then run a knife diagonally between the bottom of the rib cage on both sides of the backbone and snap off the back. (I know all this sounds horribly cruel, but after doing it a few times, it's as simple as squashing a hamburger patty flat on a hot griddle.) Now all that remains is to split the breast. Cut through the breast from the inside using the heavy sharp knife I trust is in your kitchen.

Drop the wings, back, neck and giblets into a deep soup kettle. Add 2 quarts of water, bring to a boil, cover and simmer. While this is being done, cut up the ribs. A butcher generally will do this, but I notice a lack of enthusiasm on a $30\phi-50\phi$ purchase. Lamb is tender and the bones soft so it is only necessary to slice between each rib. There will remain a slab of meat with no bones. Cut this into finger size pieces. Place the lamb in a flat pan, shake on ground ginger (imagine you are salting an egg), and add equal parts of sugar and good soy sauce. (There is a bargain soy sauce. Buy only Japanese Kikkoman or Yomasa and in 1/2 or 1 gallon tins. True shoyu is as different from the vile black juice manufactured in the U.S.A. as brewed coffee is from instant coffee.) Stir into the sugar and shoyu one clove of minced garlic. The ribs should be baked slowly in a 300° oven uncovered and with no seasoning. Lamb is fat, and this should be rendered off. After baking 30 minutes, pour off the fat. Beware, NOT IN A SINK, even if equipped with a garbage disposal. Lamb grease is nearly as effective in clogging a disposal as artichoke husks. One hour in the oven plus two grease pour-offs should make the ribs ready for the teriyaki sauce. One cup of the mixture described above. Bake 30 minutes, basting frequently.

Back to the soup. The chicken parts not suitable for table service were put to boil. When a rolling boil is achieved turn heat down to a simmer. Add salt, pepper, the minced celery leaves, one chopped onion. Cover and cook.

Rice cooking is made complicated by misdirections printed on the package. There is a simple, accurate way of preparing rice; one part rice to 1 1/2 parts water. Cook 2 cups of rice at a time. You won't eat it all, but it is easily used in left-overs. Place 2 cups rice, 3 cups water in a pot, bring to a boil, turn heat as low as possible and cover with tight lid. After about 15 minutes, test the rice by lifting a grain out with a fork. Taste or squeeze, and if it is soft and still firm, it is done. Most people find rice more tasty if a teaspoon of salt is added to the water.

Braised carrots are peeled, sliced and cooked in a covered pan with little water. When fairly tender, remove cover and cook off most of the remaining water. Add a tablespoon of butter and stir until the carrots have a semi-glaze.

The meal should be ready to serve. I favor the plates being heated and served in the kitchen. This gives the cook a chance to artistically arrange the meal and, in the case of disasters, to make fast substitutions

Soup: Strain off two cups of broth into a pan. While still boiling, add one beaten egg and stir. Remove from heat to serve in cups.

Entree: Serve lamb, carrots, rice on heated plate with sauce ladled onto rice as a gravy.

The Second Menu

Chicken rice soup, broiled-baked chicken, zucchini squash, fried rice.

The chicken is cooked either in a broiler at low heat or in an oven at high heat. The trick is to use a heavy deep pan and have the meat about half covered with chicken broth. As the chicken cooks, baste and turn in the liquid. As the broth evaporates add a little water. To accentuate browning, sprinkle paprika on the meat. Cooking time is 30-40 minutes in a 400° oven. It must be attended.

Squash is sliced diagonally in 1/4" pieces. In a frying pan, saute 1/2 chopped onion until yellow soft. Add the squash plus 3 tablespoons of teriyaki sauce and cover. Cook very little, making sure the squash is still crunchy.

Fried rice is left-over cooked rice heated in a pan with sauteed onion, celery and enough soy sauce for flavor.

While all this is going on, you should heat the remaining broth, adding a half cup of raw rice. When the rice is cooked there will be a heavy soup of rice, chicken, onion, celery plus anything else added.

The entree will be chicken, fried rice, squash, celery sticks.

Price Notes

| Chicken | \$ | .90 |
|---------|-----|------|
| Lamb | | .39 |
| Rice | | .22 |
| Squash | | .20 |
| Onions | | .15 |
| Celery | | .30 |
| Carrots | | .15 |
| Egg | | .05 |
| | \$2 | 2.36 |

No cost was noted for soy sauce, sugar, salt, pepper, etc. If this were added it would not amount to more than 50ϕ . Thus the total cost for two meals for two persons is less than \$3.00.





BY CELESTE WEST

Every ardent spirit recognizes there *are* aphrodisiac foods. They act on the psyche if not the physique.

--Fanny Farmer

Are you a mild-mannered librarian working for a great metropolitan library? Become Superlibrarian: change that old image, message all the media, taste the fruit of your labors. Don't try that phonebooth bit, simply step to the shelves for Sheik Nefzaoui, Ananga-Ranga, Kama-Sutra, Norman Douglas (pseud. Pilaff Bey), Liebesmittel. Try The Glorious Oyster, Rabelais, Robert Burton's Anatomy, and Sir Richard Burton's explorations. Add a twist of Alan Walton; master Charles Heartman; put Aphrodisiacs in Your Garden. Like chefs we should sample our own wares, and how all these sing of true potency via special foods. Consume and be consumed! "Venus takes cold without Ceres and Bacchus."

Shamans in all other eras and cultures honored aphrodisiac foods with a hieratic mysticism and sanctity. However our AMA, a body not particularly known for its heart, says, "There is no food that has any effect on sexual potency." But works of the classic poets, the philosophers, the chroniclers are liberally seasoned with aphrodisiac allusions. The Bible gives a place to the mandrake, to loving wine, to ravishing spices. There is so much aphrodisiac material in folk lore/folk wisdom, one can be seduced by the "where there's smoke, there's fire" argument without even half sublimating. Our scientific literature tries to cool it, but "modern" aphrodisiacs keep slipping in: aphrodex, testosterone and estrone, Vitamin E, high potency drugs.

Science, of course, has proven what the ancients knew, that cantharides are a de Sade trip and not aphrodisiac at all.

But leave the druggists and nay-sayers behind. Try the classic turn-ons: foods from the sea--where the aphrodisiac goddess was born; the eggs, caviare, and roe of creation; forest mushrooms and truffles and snails; lean game meats; ginseng and mandrake; bird's nest soup; love apples and carrots and honey; and, above all, wine, the fairy godmother of hope. There is certainly no monotony in the aphrodisiac diet. One of the most complete food lists (over 100 entries) appears in Alan Walton's scholarly Aphrodisiacs: From Legend to Prescription (1958). It might be well to note also the anaphrodisiac foods most frequently mentioned as "highly refrigerative": vinegar, lemon juice, lettuce, melons, and cucumbers. Proper fare for the "salad days." Venus, sick with grief at Adonis' death, tormented by ungratified desire, threw herself into a bed of lettuce to calm her passion.

Many aphrodisiac foods are related to the ancient "doctrine of signatures." This famous concept has cosmic significance as well as colossal blunders—like astrology. It holds that some resemblance exists between the character of a disease and the curative agent. Thus scarlet fever could be treated with a red cloth. This visual identification was applied to the realm of sex. That celebrated aphrodistac, the mandrake or mandragola, resembles the sex organs—both male and female. The oriental ginseng looks like a dancing man. The identification can be olfactory or tactile as well.

This leads into the subtlest part of the subject—the psychological effect of aphrodisiac foods. Sensual arousal results from a wondrous combination of visual, tactile, sensory, odoriferous stimuli—plus the imagination. Everyone has a set of erotic connotations, and there is some food to symbolize them, whether it be flaming Crêpes Suzette or Mom's apple pie.

While there may be no universal aphrodisiac, the raw oyster provokes the greatest reaction from people, one way or the other. To be at their exotic-erotic best, oysters should be eaten alive from the half shell. Or, one can play Casanova's diving game with them. Even considering their passionate, dangerous lives is a frisson. Everything, from the tiny bore-worm to man, wants to devour or ruffle them. The pearl is one of these hardened sinners, and is reputed to be aphrodisiac too. Francis Bacon included powered pearls and oyster shells in his elaborate "rejuvenative" concoctions. Cleopatra drank an exquisite pearl dissolved in wine at the conclusion of a most voluptuous banquet. However, this was most likely a dramatic display of wealth, since her need for aphrodisiacs was not obvious.

Perhaps the oyster whets appetites because its own sex life is such a virtuoso performance. Portuguese oysters are born either male or female and remain so, but English oysters are indecisive, changing sex frequently. American bivalves are born bisexual, but finally make up their minds one way or the other and stay that way. East coast oysters are more piquant than Western oysters because they spend a daring, free floating adolescence far from the maternal shell.

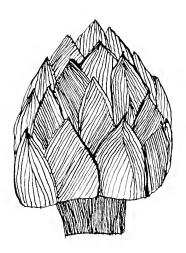
Onward, Superlibrarian--you have your palate to amuse and nothing to lose but your wish fulfillment.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING



"... It provokes the desire, but it takes away the performance."

Macbeth's Porter



WHERE THE WILD THINGS ARE BY LIDARANE

Living off the land is a challenging idea and, according to many people who have done it, a practical and feasible one. There are hundreds of wild edible plants to be found, not only in the country, but in vacant lots around the city and perhaps in your own backyard. Eating weeds is not the austere, tasteless experience you might imagine. Wild plant cookery offers many possibilities for gourmet dishes as well as economy meals. Familiarity with edible wild plants is also good preparation for an emergency or survival situation in which wild plants are the only food available.

The first step in a wild plant venture is getting a few books of a botanical nature which describe the plants in your area and tell which parts of the plant are edible. There are also a number of books which give recipes for such plants and suggestions for their many other uses. Several books are listed at the end of this article which will help the beginner identify new found treasures. After a period of study the quest begins and gradually more and more plants can be recognized as

potential meals or ingredients in them.

plants. Only a small quantity of a newly identified plant should be eaten at first until it is known to be safe. In gathering leaves, it is better to pick individual leaves or branches rather than to uproot the entire plant. In general the young, lighter-pigmented leaves are more tasty and tender and should be chosen first. Also, any part of a plant discolored by rust or other fungi, or plants whose roots neighbor poisonous plants, should be avoided. Some people may be worried about how

There are a few basic things to keep in mind when foraging for wild

safe it is to eat wild plants. Authorities claim that edible wild plants properly cleaned and prepared are just as safe as storebought food; in fact, they often require less cleaning because they haven't been sprayed or handled.

The following is a list of familiar plants with suggestions for their use which hopefully will entice the reader into the delights of weed cookery:

Chickweed - the stems and leaves may be boiled as a spinach green. Or they may be dissolved in water or in a blender as a healthy drink.

Nettles— Cooked like spinach, they lose their stinging quality. Salt, pepper and butter or margarine are added after cooking and hard-boiled eggs may be used as a garnish.

Queen Anne's Lace- Also known as the wild carrot. The young root is edible and the older stringy root gives a carroty flavor to soups. The leaves are edible raw or cooked with other greens.

<u>Lamb's-quarters</u> - The young, uncooked leaves provide a delicious salad green. Both raw and cooked leaves are tasty. The seeds can be ground into a dark flour. (See acorn flour recipe.)

<u>Peppermint</u> - A few leaves in boiling water will make a delicious mint tea. You can also make mint sherbet by mixing a handful of leaves in 2 or 3 cups of water, strain remaining leaf particles, sweeten with honey to taste and freeze. You can use the same recipe to make sherbet out of any edible berry.

<u>Purslane</u> - Good in salads. A European method of cooking is to wash and drain leaves. Melt a piece of butter and stir some zwieback crumbs into it until the mixture turns yellow. Then add leaves and simmer. Stir in sufficient meat broth to form a sauce and then stir in cream or the yolk of an egg.

Shepherd's Purse - Roots can be ground as a horseradish substitute. The leaves can be used in place of mustard or pepper. Also, the young leaves can be eaten raw.

Red Clover - Use as salad greens.

<u>Dock</u> - The fresh leaves are used early in the season as a potherb or raw in salad.

<u>Dandelion</u> - The roots may be roasted and ground and either mixed with coffee or used straight as chicory. As a salad Gaertner suggests washing the leaves and pouring hot bacon drippings over them, together with a little vinegar, salt and pepper. The tender young leaves may be eaten raw or cooked like spinach. The flower buds can be simmered in butter and taste a little like artichoke hearts. Of course, you can also make dandelion wine from the flowers.

Instead of corn-on-the-cob, you might like to try cat-tails-on-the-cob. The immature spikes of cat-tails can be cooked and eaten like corn. Or more adventurous foragers might like to try cat-tail pollen pancakes. Gaertner suggests gathering the pollen in a large paper bag, by bending

into it the spikes loaded with fully mature pollen. Here is the recipe:

1/2 cup all purpose flour
1/2 cup cat-tail pollen
1 tsp. baking powder
2 tsp. powdered sugar
1/3 cup milk
oil for the griddle

For those people who are seriously considering living off the land, it might be helpful to know the modified method of making flour from acorns. The acorns are boiled for more than two hours, changing the water a couple of times. Soak them for a few days in cold water, changing the water several times. Then leave to dry out. Grind through a kitchen grater when dry. This flour is preferable when mixed half and half with regular bread flour, and the exotic flavor is still maintained.

As mentioned before, wild plants often come in handy in an emergency. One rule to remember is that all plants should be cooked for safety, especially if you are not sure about them. The test to use before eating wild plants is to bite off a small piece and hold inside your lower lip for five minutes. If there is no soapy, bitter or burning taste, it is all right to eat. If there are no ill effects within ten hours, the plant is safe. You should also avoid plants with milky juice.

Here are a few things you might try if your survival depends on it. All nuts can be eaten. The bitter taste can be washed away by swilling mashed-up nuts in a stream. Ferns and especially the young coils are a safe stand-by. Scrub away the hairs in water and boil. Most berries can be eaten, but should be tested first. Bamboo has many edible parts: seeds, shoots and roots. Most grasses are edible, both stems and seeds. Pile the grass onto a cloth and beat out the seeds with a stick. Then rub or blow the chaff away and pound the seeds in a container. The seeds can be boiled or roasted, but black and withered seeds should be avoided. Another food which can be made palatable is lichen. It can be used with some success either boiled (add fruit afterwards for better taste) or ground into flour to use for breadstuff mixed with other flours. A preliminary boiling with baking soda will also improve the palatability. The inner bark of most trees can be made into flour or chewed in an emergency.

Whether you are considering gathering most of your food directly from the land or just to spice up your menu every now and then with wild plants, it is both helpful and enjoyable to read up on the possibilities. It may never happen that you need to resort to nuts, berries and the barks of trees for your survival. But you may find that you enjoy the taste treats of the many plants available free for the picking.

Angier, Bradford. Free for the Eating. Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, Pa., 1966, \$4.95.

Angier, Bradford. Living Off the Country. Stackpole Books, 1956, \$5.00. Angier, Bradford. More Free-for-the-Eating Wild Foods. Stackpole Books, 1969, \$4.95.

Fernald, Merritt L. and others. Edible Wild Plants of Eastern North America. Harper, 1958, \$6.95. (includes plants found on the West Coast)

Gaertner, Erika E. Harvesting Without Planting. Chalk River, Ontario, 1967, \$2.50.

Gibbons, Euell. Stalking the Wild Asparagus. McKay, 1962, \$6.95.

Jaeger, Ellsworth. Wildwood Wisdom. Macmillan, 1945, \$5.95.

Kingsbury, John M. Deadly Harvest. Holt, Rhinehart & Winston, 1965, \$4.50,

Kingsbury, John M. Poisonous Plants of the United States and Canada. Prentice Hall, 1964, \$13.95.

Medsger, Oliver P. Edible Wild Plants. Macmillan, 1939, \$6.95.

Muenscher, Walter C. and Myron A. Rice. Garden Spice and Wild Pot-Herbs. Cornell (Comstock), \$10.00.

Muenscher, Walter C. Poisonous Plants of the U.S. Macmillan, 1951, \$6.50.

Parke, Gertrude. Going Wild in the Kitchen. McKay, 1965, \$5.95. Sweet, Muriel. Common Edible and Useful Plants of the West. Nature-graph Co., Healdsburg, Calif., 1962, \$1.00. (Simpson, pap.)

THE AUTHOR



ATP HOMB

A LICENTARIANDS THE FATLANDS With Peggy O'Donnell

"There is no love sincerer than the love of food."
--George Bernard Shaw

"A spare diet.... rendereth a man long lived."
--Francis Bacon

Modern man is constantly falling between these two poles of thought. Many valiant efforts are made to bring about the proper balance between man's appetite and his desire for slimness. So dieting has become America's favorite pastime. Never in the history of man has so much time, money, and effort been spent to remove excess poundage from the human frame.

Now, there is surplus food of great variety and excellence. Half the food available today in supermarkets was unknown 10 years ago. This does not mean that there are not people surviving on a subsistence diet, but for the majority there is a surfeit of goodies. In addition, good cooking is appreciated, and it is a part of the cultural pattern to prepare lavish repasts for all social gatherings, while in the past, "a monotonous round of badly cooked food... was the lot of most Americans."

Other civilizations expressed some concern about obesity, but Americans are terrified by overweight. Until this century, fat was a status symbol implying wealth, comfort, and security; now the concept has changed, and the jet-setter's lean figure is the mode. Of course, there have been diets and dieters in all eras. Prehistoric man was too busy getting food to abstain from any. The Ebers Papyrus, an Egyptian manuscript on medical practice which dates from 1500 B. C., makes some mention of diet, but Egyptian ladies seemed to worry more about their sweaty feet and falling hair than they did about their avoirdupois tissue.

The ancient Greeks legislated against obesity. Fat Greeks were denied their civil rights because it was felt their mental processes had been dulled by their girth. Plato's portly figure seems to have been accepted because of his brilliant mind. Socrates kept in shape by dancing daily. However, if lark tongues and honey were a particularly effective regime, the information has disappeared in the mists of time.

Hippocrates related diet to disease and discussed measures to induce leanness (vomiting and purging were used.) His belief that fat people die sooner than those $_{\rm Who}$ are slender led him to learned discourse on the need for a lifetime healthy diet. His best advice was exercise: a strong push away from the table. The Spartans anticipated the American mania for dieting by ordering everyone to eat communal meals, presumably of limited amounts. In addition, every young person was weighed and measured each month. If one's weight increased, one was immediately put on a weight loss diet.

The early Cretans were said to have perfected a wonder reducing drug, which enabled them to eat all they wanted and yet maintain their proper weight. Unhappily the formula has never been discovered. The ancient Sicilians decided to relax and enjoy their paunches, and even dedicated a temple to gluttony.

Wealthy Romans seemed to have accepted gluttony as a part of life, since vomiting was an integral part of their feasts and banquets. However, such behavior was frowned upon by men of refined sensibilities. Seneca's statement, "Vomunt ut edant, edunt ut vomant," seems to sum up their mode of dieting. One Roman military leader maintained a lifelong successful regime by substituting vinegar for wine at his meals. Vinegar's power as a reducing aid appears in different writings from many periods in history, but Brillat-Savarin warns against its use, citing the early death of one of his sweethearts as a direct result of a vinegar diet.

Celus, a noted physician who practiced among the Romans, wrote a number of medical treatises in the first century A. D., based many of his treatments on proper diet. He had some interesting theories on "strong" (most nourishing foods, such as meat, cheese and game) and "weak" (vegetables, leafy greens and shell fish) diets. He advised his robust patients to stick to strong food, but only in moderation, while eating as much as they liked of the weak.

The Greeks and Romans had a relatively wide selection of foods, and there was a tradition of fine food and feasting, at least in the upper classes. With the advent of the Dark Ages, cuisine suffered a temporary setback, but gluttony was still prevalent, and was, in fact, cited as one of the Seven Deadly Sins. Literature of the time abounds in tales of corpulent men (often among the religious orders); but lack of food, particularly in the winter, meant days of fasting which acted as a hidden check on weight gain. In addition, religious observance

in Christian Europe meant meat on the table only on the average of three times a week. However, even with this regime of feast and famine, we find a Greek doctor advising the King of the Franks, "Above all, moderation in eating is necessary."

Actually, the greatest medical writings of this period come from the Arab world, where the dictums of Avicenna (a physician, philosopher and poet of the 11th century) cover all aspects of medicine. On eating: three meals in two days is sufficient, at the most, two meals a day. However, food was not the only problem. Sensations played their part, and there are "some noxious ones which generate too much obesity." However, "sadness... is useful for those who wish to lose weight."

Perhaps one of the most delightful early medical handbooks for the layman on maintaining a healthy life is the Regimen Sanitatie Salernitanum (1484). It might truly be called the first diet book. Written for the Duke of Normandy by the monks of the School of Salerno, it is entirely in verse so that the advice and remedies may be easily committed to memory. One of the most useful comments on avoiding obesity advises that "white muskadell and Candie wine and Greeke, Do make men's wits and bodies grosse and fat." The manual urges moderation in all aspects of life and warns that "a king that cannot rule him in his dyet, will hardly rule his Realme in peace and quiet." In discussion of the classic physical types based on the four humors, the sanguine is by his nature, most inclined to stoutness, since he indulges himself and "cares not what comes after."

The Renaissance saw other examples of concern over corpulence. In fact, the first documented reducing diet dates from this time. In Venice, Luigi Comaro lived for over 60 years on a diet, having spent his first 40 in delightful over-indulgence. He limited his daily consumption to eight ounces of animal food and four ounces of vegetable. However, he did allow himself 14 ounces of wine. He recommended eating slowly. He always rose from the table "with a disposition to eat and drink still more."

Tudor England produced a useful health manual written by a doctor. Andrew Broode's *Dyetary*, published in 1542, was a "compendyous regyment of Dyetary of Health." Full of learned comments on all manners of food and drink, it lists 13 diets to treat various ills, and one for each type of man (the four humors). For the sanguine (the chubby type) "they must use moderate diet or else they will be fat and gross." He advises two meals a day for sedentary people. "He that doth eate often liveth a beastly life." He complained of man's tendency to overeat at one sitting. "Englishmen sit too long at it." On beer--"It makes a man fat and inflates his belly."

However, the desire for the streamlined figure so popular in our time was never really the main concern. Women, in particular, were allowed to be pleasingly plump at various times and places in human history. In fact, this was often the artistic ideal; but concern for the perfect figure has always been a favorite hobby of the fairer sex. Brillat-Savarin wrote early in the 19th century that "to be exactly stout enough, neither too much or too little, is for women, the study of their life." He was also the first to realize that a medical practice devoted entirely to the treatment of obese patients could be

a full-time, lucrative practice. His own precepts for the gourmands of his time who found themselves too robust included exercise, moderation in eating, and a regime that excluded starch and concentrated on meats, salads, and vegetables. However, he felt chocolate creams, jellies, sweet preserves, and liqueurs were acceptable while dieting. He recommended an anti-corpulent belt that acted as a corset, compressing the stomach and allowing one to eat only small amounts. He considered Peruvian Bark an excellent reducing aid.

Gluttony was common in Georgian England with the Royal Family leading the trend towards embonpoint. George IV was referred to as the Prince of Whales. Spas and baths became a popular method of keeping in shape, though drinking the "waters" could do little for the hopeful who ate as heavily as he did at home.

The Victorians continued the custom of huge meals around the groaning board. The result: one of the most famous diets of all times -essentially a low-carbohydrate one--appeared in 1864, with the publication of "Letter of Corpulence" by William Banting. Banting, a London undertaker with an aristocratic practice, was an unhappy man in his 60's with years of dieting, purging and exercising behind him when he went to William Harvey for treatment of his deafness. The doctor felt his ailment was really caused by his weight and immediately put him on a reducing diet that allowed him up to 24 ounces of meat or fish, and a small amount of fruit and vegetables. Banting did not cut down on his alcohol intake, which included all manner of hard liquor and fortified wines, and yet he lost 60 pounds in a year. Banting was so charmed with his trim form, he decided to share his diet with the world and proceeded to print his famous book. Though denounced by the medical profession the diet was loved by the general public. A new word was introduced into the English language (the Queen's English, at least), as ladies everywhere "banted."

A popular reducing cure appeared a little later, "Anti-Fat," concocted from sea lichen juice. It was said (falsely) to prevent the body from producing fat.

The 19th century had its fabulous gluttons too. One in particular, Diamond Jim Brady, was able to consume great quantities of food at one sitting. Aspiring gluttons literally ate their way into the grave trying to top him at the table. After his death, an autopsy revealed a larger than average stomach. Though reducing probably never entered Brady's mind, corpulence was becoming an increasing object of interest to clinicians. In Germany, William Ebstein felt obesity fell into three categories: enviable, comical, and pitiable.

However, gluttony is strictly out now, and probably will never be fashionable again. In fact, with the 20th century's birth of a new science, dietetics, combined with a knowledge of food values, caloric count, and an expansion of medical thinking, the way was paved for the Great American obsession, the reducing diet.

A particularly unattractive reducing aid was introduced in the 20's. By taking one strange-cargo capsule, the patient was bound to lose weight. The results were astounding, or perhaps not, since the secret ingredient in the pill was a tapeworm!

As the century advanced, so did the search for a perfect diet. There are now as many diets as there are theories of dieting, going under such names as The Mayo Clinic Diet, or the Air Force Diet, though these august bodies disclaim them. High Fat, Low Fat, High Protein, Low Carbohydrate, have all had their supporters and detractors. There are mono food diets (banana, grapefruit, yogurt, cottage cheese, steak, and even ice cream.) Liquid diets (900 calories daily) were much in vogue a few years ago.

The Stillman quick-loss diet is the latest miracle regime (lean meat, fish, eggs and cottage cheese, and at least eight glasses of water.) The author of this article, who has tried all of these diets at one time or another, can certify they all work--for a while!

The 20th century has also seen a great increase in reducing aids, mainly drugs, as appetite depressors or pep pills. Many of these have posed a serious physical and/or mental threat to people who have used them. But the desire for the perfect figure has, through the ages, caused some people to ruin their health. Though the days of vinegar and Peruvian Bark may be past, doctors are still searching for the Cretan wonder drug or its equivalent. And so it goes....





BIZARRE BITES

By LADY ANNE KINCAID

The morning I volunteered to write the article on bizarre and exotic foods for SYNERGY, I thought I was giving myself an excuse to visit one of the gournet shops and stock up on caviar and snails. A discussion with my fellow staff members soon put me back on the track. Whereas I had been raised on the products of a victory garden, post-war palates had been tempered by every delicacy known to man; they saw my gournet delights as staples and encouraged me to move on out into the eerier ranges.

Soon Margie and Celeste were comparing their favorite recipes for bird's nest soup, and I decided to make a fast foray through the 640's. Unfortunately, the first bird's nest soup recipe which I encountered confirmed one of my queasy preconceptions. The author's footnote read, "...This is perhaps the only dish included in this collection because of its bizarre interest rather than because I really like it." I made my triumphant return with an armload of books, one of which included a book of recipes for roses. Triumphantly, I passed it before the eyes of Peggy O'Donnell. Not only had she been using the recipes for years, but she had a list of horticultural specialties as long as her arm. I retreated to a corner of the ring to think of a new approach.

While I was mulling on whether to gild a peacock or serve up 600 ostrich brains in the style of Helugabalus at the next staff meeting, Carol strolled into the office. Her modest proposal may have resulted from her absorption in the last SYNERGY issue, or then again, it might have just been a result of the macrobiotic mystery trip which she was on at the time. "The Mid-Peninsula Free-U has a Cannibal Commune; why don't you see if you can pay it a visit?"

A Donner Party I could do without, but by this time I was getting more and more edgy about what might be expected of SYNERGY's cub reporter.

Later that day, as I was digesting a recipe of Epulario ("To make pies that the birds may be alive in them, and flie out when it is cut up") a friend called to suggest plans for dinner. I relished the prospect of having a sympathetic outsider with whom to share my dilemma. As soon as we were comfortably settled in the Buena Vista I unleashed my misery. How could I save face as well as a delicate constitution? "Let's walk over to Cost Plus and check out the food department," he said. Thus I found myself in front of the exotic foods section comparing prices and descriptive notes on an assortment of commodities for the man who's had everything. The selections on the shelves proved to be the same as those I later found in other gourmet shops throughout San Francisco. They included both tiger and elephant stews; cocktail canapes, such as smoked octopus and french fried grasshoppers; and quail eggs in a variety of pastel hues. As I set out to make my selections I started looking more closely at the price tags. Five dollars for a stew seemed a bit steep for an office prank. At last I found the perfect item: a box of chocolate covered insects (caterpillars, ants, baby bees, and grasshoppers) known as "Spooky Things." The cashier eyed my selection, sneered, and said, 'Do you eat this stuff, or is it just a practical joke?" She claimed most sales are to businessmen and tourists who laugh as she rings up a \$25 or \$30 purchase. Ah, the age of affluence where Charlie can invest this much to see Joe's face turn green.

The next morning we had a staff meeting scheduled. Quite often one of our staff members supplies a treat, so no one was surprised when I set the tinfoil covered chocolates on the table. We started running through the morning's agenda. All of a sudden Lillie, whose mind has been known to wander, let out a scream. "Chocolate covered ants!" she shreiked. "Oh, Anne, you wouldn't eat one of those, would you?" Sue and Linda suddenly remembered some urgent, uncompleted reference questions, while several of us met the challenge by withdrawing a lozenge from the box. (I picked an ant, mainly because it was the smallest item.) I unwrapped it, not sure of what I expected to find. The small chocolate lump looked innocuous enough; somehow I expected it to walk methodically across my hand like one of its industrious farming cousins. Lillie's eyes got bigger. I took my first lick of the chocolate, and then decided, without more ado, to bite right in. I let the chocolate melt in my mouth and waited for the first kick. Lillie squirmed. Everyone waited for comment. "Ugh! How does it taste?" she said, wrinkling her nose and sighing. Imagine the let down when I gave my honest answer, "Like a chocolate covered Rice Krispie", I said jadedly reaching for a caterpillar.



SOMESONY ASKED US

TRADE SECRET

The recipe for making linguisa sausage was needed by a patron in Santa Rosa. None of our cookbooks gave this recipe, so we called a few sausage companies in the area. The Gloria Sausage Factory in S. F. said they have been making linguisa for about 40 years and would not think of divulging the recipe. We called the S. F. Sausage Company and were told that the only place that makes linguisa in the Bay Area is Neto Sausage Co. in Santa Clara. Neto informed us that linguisa is a Portuguese sausage and that even in Portugal there are numerous ways of making it. According to them it would not be possible to find an exact recipe. It is made with pure pork and seasonings, but it is the exact proportions which give the distinctive flavor, and, of course, this formula is a trade secret. When we were just about to give up, our BARC cooking authority, Peggy O'Donnell, told us that linguisa is very much like chorizo. When we compared a recipe for chorizo found in Gourmet, January 1955, with the description of linguisa in Mary Meade's Sausage Cookbook, we found that the ingredients sounded very similar, so we sent on this recipe hoping that chorizo would pass for linguisa.

ARE YOU MENEFREGHISTA ENOUGH?

Shortly after the following ad appeared in the NY Review of Books, September 11, 1969, we received a query on the meaning of the word menefreghista.

"Companion/wife (not maid/nanny/mama), comely, literate, grown-up, relaxed, reasonably menefreghista, preferably in early thirties,..."

We consulted every dictionary we could think of and even consulted a few

learned people—a psychiatrist and college English professor among them. Everyone on the staff was certain that it had some risqué meaning, and our imaginations were beginning to soar. When all our surmising proved to be without substance, we composed a letter to the gentleman running the ad, pooling our wits with a bit of that "early thirty" decorum. We were about to mail the letter when a librarian in the Literature Department solved the puzzle by recognizing that the word is Italian. If you're curious, just reach for your Italian-English dictionary.

HONKY ORIGIN

A request came in from Mill Valley asking for the derivation of the term honky which is used by blacks to refer to certain whites. Since this word has come into popular usage fairly recently, it did not appear in any dictionaries. We called Success Bookstore, and Mr. Julian Richardson told us that his wife had looked into the origins of this word and came up with some ideas. Mrs. Raye Richardson suggested two possible origins for the word. She said that in the 1920's and 30's, the Slavs and Poles employed in the Chicago meat packing businesses referred to each other as "hunkies." This was a derogatory term in that they generally smelled pretty bad.

Some people think that the word had its origins in Detroit with the soliciting of black prostitutes by middle class white men. They called the prostitutes by honking their horns, and thus this term became contemptuous of this particular type of white person. Mrs. Richardson said that the term became popularized by the Black Panther Party and Eldridge Cleaver.

MIRROR MIRROR ON THE WALL

A patron in Santa Rosa requested information on beauty farms. She was interested in finding a moderately priced one. We were unable to find any listing of beauty resorts as such, but by contacting various sources put together the following list. If anyone has knowledge of other resorts, they may wish to help us add to this list:

- Bermuda Inn, 43019 N. Sierra Highway, Lancaster, California. WH 2-1493.
- Golden Door Beauty Resort. N. Highway 395, Escondido, California. 745-6621.
- La Costa Resort Hotel and Spa. Rancho La Costa, California 92008. 714-729-7111. Reservation office in S. F. 434-0660.
- 4. President Health Resort and Spa. 1450 N. Indian Avenue, Palm Springs, California. 342-1542. "Reducing and health resort for men and women. Moderate daily and monthly rates."
- 5. Rancho La Puerta. Tecate, Baja California, Mexico. 903-354-1005. This one is said to be run by the same company as the Golden Door and is described as "the poor woman's Golden Door."
- Spa Hotel. 100 N. Indian Avenue, Palm Springs, California. 352-1461.

THE GREAT MOLASSES FLOOD

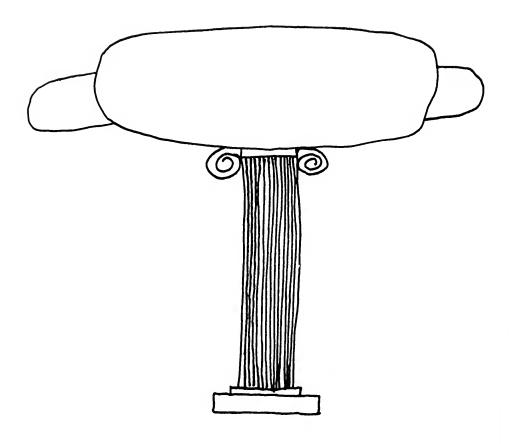
A Marin County patron wanted to know the date of the Molasses Flood in Boston Harbor during the era of the Boston clipper ship trade. A book of facts had mentioned this occurrence.

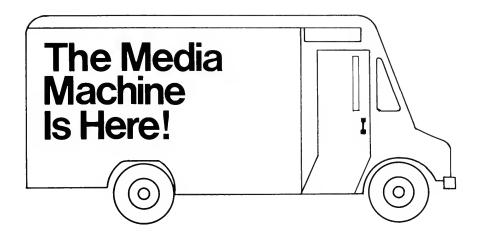
We consulted numerous history books to no avail, so decided to write the Bostonian Society, since the patron wished to pursue the question to the limit. In their reply the Bostonian Society informed us that the molasses deluge occurred on January 15, 1919, not during the era of the Boston clipper ship trade. A molasses tank exploded in the north end of the city at No. 529 Commercial Street, home of the Puritan Distilling Company near Copp's Hill Wharf. Twenty-one persons were killed, either by drowning or being crushed by the river of molasses. They also gave us references to two articles on the subject: Reader's Digest, August 1955, p. 63-7; and Engineering News-Record, May 15, 1919. The Bostonian Society also has 14 photographs of the disaster area and news clippings plus investigation reports, etc.





The Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce needed to know the meaning of the word "Tachevah" which is a street name in Santa Rosa. This was a rush question, but our curiosity lingers. The American Indian Historical Society suggested that it had something to do with the Tache Indian Tribe; however, this tribe dwells in the Fresno area, so we don't know why it would be used in Santa Rosa. If anyone has any ideas about the meaning of this word, please pass on the lore.





An ordinary bookmobile would be pretty drab in Berkeley, where the street scene itself is total theater. So when the Berkeley Public Library decided to really hit the streets, it got the Media Machine rolling. Designed by the A-V wizards from Wave Project of Pt. Richmond, California, it is being financed by the Friends of the Library and the San Francisco Foundation. Painted in larky blue and radiant orange reds, the brand new van holds a media carnival.

The sound system can play music to make children dance, or provide a nickelodeon soundtrack for the grand "silents" it carries to old people's homes. Under an awning to prevent glare, the Media Machine has its own outside screen rigged with mirrors so the image can be projected from within. It also has camera equipment to produce its own slides and movies, and a two-way radio for instant communication from street to library. And yes, there are books too: an eclectic paperback collection on spin-racks. Check-out procedure is appropriately free-wheeling. There is no due date, no great card shuffling, and the books may be returned on board or at any branch or school. The first month's return rate was 45%.

Ed Minczeski is the media man who turns it all on. He has regular stops at schools (teachers plan whole programs around his coming), play-grounds, retirement homes, but keeps a flexible schedule in response to many requests to make happenings, block parties, etc. The overwhelming enthusiasm which has greeted this medium of library service in Berkeley points up its only lack: that there is not a whole fleet of Ed Minczeskis and Media Machines.

--Celeste West

Barc's Group Grope: THE SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP

BARC has presented fourteen workshops, usually emphasizing the Now: new concepts, developments and movements. The most recent one focused on mind-expanding experiences via group interaction, i.e., encounter groups, sensitivity training, T-Groups, etc. Our meetings had usually taken the "static" pattern of most library gatherings: performer-to-spectator rather than involvement. However, with this topic, "Sensitivity Training," we decided to let form follow subject and try a little of it ourselves.

Since authorities in the field claim sensitivity is doing, not talking, we asked librarians who had taken part in various encounter groups, such as Synanon, Esalen, etc., to share their experiences with us. The talks were frank, sparking queries and comments. As for action—we attempted a mild form of verbal encounter, discussing whether librarians as professionals need T-Groups at all. This led to mixed reactions: some were outraged; others were delighted with the idea.

The highlight was an experiment in body awareness led by Ann Halprin and members of her Dancers' Workshop. We attempted to rediscover our kinesthetic sense through walking, touching, crawling, dancing, tried skipping the cerebral trip for once, and relating mindlessly to the moment. The weaving lines of blindfolded librarians through the decorous halls of SFPL was great theater for the public too.

Our own reactions were varied. Though everyone had fun, most felt it was just a great way to relax. Some went into fantasies or pictured childhood moments of happiness. Still others experienced, if only temporarily, insight into themselves. Conclusions? Still ongoing. At least we got past some of the static into horizontal-hold. And the general feeling was one of expansion and energy awareness--what sensitivity is all about.

--Peggy O'Donnell

BARC'S REFERENCE RAGA:

'WHEN IN DOUBT, READ ON \ldots '

Asimov, Isaac. Words from History. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1968. \$5.95. 265 p.

In Mr. Asimov's sixth book on etymology, the word origins relate to historical personages, events, and movements. The 250 words cover a broad spectrum: Almost the entire English-speaking world is represented. The time range is from Croesus and Marathon to the Fifth Column and Quisling. In addition to the fascinating history which created "ordinary" words such as attic, gauze, and sherry, phrases and colloquialisms are included, among them fencemending, French leave, and Teddy bear.

Asimov writes delightfully, the print and format of the book are clear and easy to read, and about a third of the entries are illustrated by line drawings. The book is thus a pleasure to read or browse through. For libraries, the usefulness of the book is greatly enhanced by a comprehensive index, which includes not only the 250 entries, but also the personal and place names, literary works, battles and other events which are discussed in the text; thus, access is provided to Red Terror, two-bits, and Munich, which do not have separate entries. Although Words from History is not a ready reference book in the usual sense, the easy access to a full discussion of Hobson's choice or Uncle Sam will be appreciated by libraries, as will the attribution of words and phrases to originators and popularizers. (Iron Curtain is attributed to Joseph Goebbels, although Winston Churchill is credited with its popularity.) In sum, a worthy addition to the reference shelf—and also to the circulating collection. (D.F.)

Henschen, Folke. The Human Skull; a cultural history. Praeger, 1966. \$7.95. 168 p.

A ghoul's delight, this small book is also a gold mine (or at least a bone mine) of information on the different ways the human skull has been treated in different cultures over the years. It would be invaluable to a busy librarian in answering the many questions on this subject that come in over his or her desk in the course of a day. The author is a Swedish doctor and professor who has specialized in diseases of the cranium and the brain for more than fifty years.

This subject is really not as silly as it seems. There is a great deal of art, for instance, in which the skull features prominently, some of which is reproduced here. Anyone who has seen Eisenstein's great unfinished movie on Mexico will no doubt remember the long, fascinating sequence on the Day of the Dead, with all the skeleton and skull candy, cookies, cakes, costumes, etc. (This festival is fully discussed in Henschen's book.) There are also chapters on phrenology, trepanation, artificial deformation of the skull, the skull as a symbol of death, adornment of the skull, etc.

One of the most fascinating chapters is the one on what happened to the skulls of various prominent people. The story of Henry IV of France is one of the most eldritch. The remains of the French kings were dug up during the French Revolution to be destroyed and it was discovered that part of Henry's body was painted deep blue. Somebody snatched his head for a souvenir before the body went into a lime pit and various people owned it over the years. It lay for ten years in a shop, unwanted and unloved, till someone bought it for 3 francs in 1919, and it is now in a museum in Paris (or at least it was in 1936, says the author). If you want to see the damaged but mummified head of Henry IV of France, go to the Musée Grevin in Paris. You won't be able to see the left eye or ear or part of the right lower jaw, because those are missing. On the other hand, you will be able to see the scar on his upper lip and the large wart on his chin. And most delightful of all, you will be able to see the cerulean paint at the base of the head. (M.S.)

Oliver, Smith Hempstone and Berkebile, Donald H. *The Smithsonian Collection of Automobiles and Motorcycles*. Washington, D. C., Smithsonian Institution Press, 1968. \$4.95. 164 p.

National Museum Bulletins 198 and 215 laid the groundwork for this nostalgic jaunt through *The Smithsonian Collection of Automobiles and Motorcycles*. Although the forty-seven cars, trucks and cycles do not constitute a comprehensive history of the Horseless Carriage, they do reflect the technological milestones in the development of America's most imaginative and popular industry. A short chapter, illustrated with designs and models, briefly reviews the foresighted and prophetic inventors of the nineteenth century. Each specimen in the Museum's collection is then given the spotlight. From the earliest vehicle,

a steam-powered bicycle of 1869, to the latest acquisition, an experimental turbine-driven Chrysler, the authors combine lucid technical descriptions (which attest to the brilliant if somewhat eccentric ideas of our automotive pioneers) with close-up photographs. Additional photographs of the ancient cars and trucks in operation add interesting historical perspective, and several pictures illustrate the intense research and restoration program undertaken by the Smithsonian to preserve these machines. Automobile buffs, antique car lovers, and the general reader will enjoy this book. (R.E.)

LIBRARIANS, ARE YOU SERVING YOUR GAY PATRONS?

In the San Francisco Bay Area we have a multiplicity of minority groups, visible and otherwise. One such group, formerly mostly discreet and invisible, has begun to come out into the open to fight for social and legal equality; this group, our homophile community, is diverse in every way except for the sexual predilections of its members, but many homosexual groups are now actively engaged in seeking equality with heterosexual people. And if any of the current guesses or statistics are correct, this minority consists of at least 100,000 people in the greater Bay Area.

Three excellent sources of information on what the homophile community is thinking and doing are its own periodicals: Tangents, Vector, and The Ladder. The first two are currently being received by San Francisco Public Library; the third is on order. All three feature serious editorials and articles on legal reform in the area of sexual expression and on the nature of homosexuality (many divergent views are expressed from within the homophile community itself.) Also prominently featured are book reviews on new fiction and non-fiction dealing with homosexuality, where the viewpoints expressed often differ markedly from what you are likely to find in PW or Kirkus.

For the average public library these periodicals (particularly <u>Vector</u>) may present something of the same type of problem <u>Playboy</u> presents, since serious and well written articles and reviews are often interspersed with photographs, drawings, and stories which some librarians and patrons might find objectionable. San Francisco Public Library has added this material to its collection on the assumption that it is the public library's function to make available responsible information on all points of view, however controversial, and to serve its entire community. (D.T.)

THE LADDER; A LESBIAN REVIEW. Daughters of Bilitis, 1005 Market Street, San Francisco, California. Monthly. \$7.50/year.

TANGENTS. Tangents Group, 3473 1/2 Cahuenga Blvd., Hollywood, California. 90028. Monthly. \$7.00/year.

VECTOR. Society for Individual Rights, 83 - 6th Street, San Francisco, California. 94103. Monthly. \$5.00/year.



IMrs. Grundy's Round-Up

BARC's Mrs. Grundy presents, again in response to unpopular demand, the current "highlights" of California censorship.

A new morality guidelines report is being written by a special committee of the California State Board of Education (S. F. Chronicle, Sept. 29, 1969). A rough draft has been made available to the public. Titled Guidelines for the Education of Responsible Citizens in California Public Schools, the report is decidedly less repressive in tone than the Guidelines for Moral Instruction in California Schools, prepared by another special committee and submitted to the Board on May 9, 1969. A section from the "new morality" preamble follows:

"The moral, spiritual, and intellectual development necessary for self-fulfillment and responsible participation in society is not the sole province of public education."

"The role of home, church and synagogue are [sic] crucial to the personal and social standards of our children and are [sic] not to be usurped by our public schools."

"But the obligation of these schools to prepare the young people of our state for responsible citizenship cannot be delegated to any other agency. This is their prime task."

It remains to be seen in what direction the report in final form will go. Down the garden path we suppose...

Recently, over 3400 psychologists and psychiatrists were asked various questions about the effects of pornography by University of Chicago's School of Medicine. Of these, 80% said that they had never seen a case in which pornography was a cause of antisocial sexual behavior. Other interesting results of the survey may be read about in *Library Journal* (October 1, 1969, p. 3393), or in *Publishers' Weekly* (September 29, 1969, p. 43).



Prepared by Faith VanLiere General Reference Department

CALIFORNIA

Sigurd Hansen and Louis J. Johnson were appointed Deputy Directors of the new Department of Human Resources Development on September 12. (CR - p. 39; CSD)

Wilson Riles was named Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instructionon September 12. (CSD - p. 1; CR - p. 22)

Peter Weinberger, director of the State Industrial Relations Department, died on September 10. William C. Hern has been appointed acting director. (CR - p. 37)

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

ACWL - Almanac of Current World Leaders, Winter 1969 ed.

AUC - American Universities and Colleges, 9th ed.

CD - Congressional Directory, 1968 ed.

CR - California Roster, 1968 ed.

CSD - Congressional Staff Directory, 1968 ed.

CSDS - California School Directory (Secondary) 1968-69 ed.

DCCO - Directory of City and County Officers (S.F.), May 1968 ed. DSFAO - Directory of San Francisco Area Organizations, 1966 ed.

IP - Information Please, 1969 ed.

SY - Statesman's Yearbook, 1968-69 ed.

USGOM - United States Government Organization Manual, 1968-69 ed.

WA - World Almanac, 1969 ed.

CALIFORNIA

Donald F. Pinkerton has been named to the Commission on Housing and Community Development. (CR - p. 36)

Edward Michael Davis was sworn in as Los Angeles Police Chief on August 29. (CR - p. 162)

Lieutenant Governor Ed Reinecke has been named by Governor Reagan to head a task force on narcotics law enforcement in relation to the Mexican border. (CR - p. 45)

George R. Steffes will now serve as the Legislative Secretary for both houses of the Legislature, Governor Reagan announced on October 9. (CR - p. 19)

UNITED STATES

William C. Truehart was named U. S. Ambassador to Nigeria on August 25 by President Nixon. (SY - p. 468; WA - p. 170; IP - p. 806; CD - p. 777; ACWL - p. 107)

Rocco E. Petrone has been appointed as the new director of the Apollo program, succeeding Lt. Gen. Samuel C. Phillips who will take command of the Air Force space and missile system organization on Sept. 1. (USGOM - p. 494; CD - p. 633)

John Adriani, who had recently accepted a position as Director of the Bureau of Medicine in the Food and Drug Administration, has been informed that his appointment is being withdrawn. (USGOM - p. 357; CD - p. 560)

Theodore M. Berry has resigned as director of the Community Action Program in the Office of Economic Opportunity. (CD - p. 423; USGOM - p. 60; CSD - p. 406)

Charles Shreve, regional director of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, will leave his post about September 15. (USGOM - p. 360; CD - p. 559)

Nancy Hanks has been selected by President Nixon to be the new chairman of the National Council on the Arts, replacing Roger L. Stevens who left last March. (USGOM - p. 497; CSD - p. 448; CD - p. 636)

Senator Everett Dirksen, Senate minority leader and Republican Senator from Illinois, died on September 7, 1969. (CSD - p. 12, 92, 100, 126, 131-33, 139, 140, 145, 168; CD - p. 48, 254, 255, 287, 286, 372, 257, 259, 294; WA - p. 915; IP - p. 50, 51, 45.)

UNITED STATES

Barbara M. Burns was appointed to a newly created post in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. She will be Deputy Assistant Secretary for Consumer Services. (CD - p. 558; USGOM - p. 354)

Douglas Toms has been chosen by the Nixon administration to replace Dr. William Haddon Jr. as Director of the National Highway Safety Bureau. (CD - p. 589; CSD - p. 434; USGOM - p. 399)

Secor Browne will be named to replace John H. Crooker as chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board. (USGOM - p. 427; CSD - p. 439; CD - p. 602)

John P. Humes will be nominated by President Nixon as U. S. Ambassador to Austria. (CD - p. 774; IP - p. 805; WA - p. 170; SY - p. 1233; ACWL - p. 106)

Dean Burch was named as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission on September 16, replacing Rosel H. Hyde who is retiring.

Robert Wells has been nominated to replace James J. Wadsworth, who resigned recently, as a member of the FCC. (CSD - p. 441; CD - p. 610; USGOM - p. 442)

Ralph T. Smith, an Illinois Republican, was appointed to the U. S. Senate on September 17, to fill the seat of the late Everett Dirksen. (CD - p. 215, 202; USGOM - p. 23; CSD - p. 21, 100, 113; WA - p. 915; IP - p. 45, 49)

Isabel Burgess has been nominated to a post on the National Transportation Safety Board. (CD - p. 583; CSD - p. 433; USGOM - p. 397)

President Nixon has nominated three new U. S. ambassadors:
Clinton Everett Knox, who is currently serving as ambassador to
Dahomey, will move to Haiti, succeeding Claude G. Ross.
(CD - p. 775, 776; IP - p. 805; WA - p. 170; SY - p. 1104, 1032;
ACWL - p. 106)

Hewson Anthony Ryan will go to Honduras, replacing Joseph J. Jova who is now the U. S. Representative on the Council of the Organization of American States. (CD - p. 745; 776; USGOM - p. 74; IP - p. 804; WA - p. 170; SY - p. 1110; ACWL - p. 106)

Thomas Patrick Melady will go to Burundi, replacing George E. Renchard. (CD - p. 774; IP - p. 805; WA - p. 170; SY - p. 869; ACWL - p. 106)

Senator Hugh Scott of Pennyslvania was elected minority leader of the Senate on September 24. Senator Robert P. Griffin of Michigan was

UNITED STATES

elected minority whip. (CD - p. 372, 373; CSD - p. 92; WA - p. 915; IP - p. 51)

President Nixon has announced the creation of a Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission composed of members from management, labor, and the public sector.

Joe P. Maldonado, acting Western Regional Director for the Office of Economic Opportunity, has been promoted to a position in Washington. His position here will be filled by Carl W. Shaw. (USGOM - p. 60, 64; CD - p. 423; CSD - p. 406)

Caspar W. Weinberger, California State Finance Director, was named as Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission on October 3, replacing James M. Nicholson. Paul Dixon, the present chairman will remain as a Commissioner. The appointment will become effective on January 1. (USGOM - p. 465; CD - p. 617; CSD - p. 444; CR - p. 30)

Ray S. Cline was appointed Director of Intelligence and Research in the State Department on October 5. He will replace Thomas L. Hughes, who has been assigned to the U. S. Embassy in London as Deputy Chief of Mission. (CD - p. 432; USGOM - p. 81; CSD - p. 431)

General Lewis B. Hershey will be relieved of his post as director of the Selective Service System (effective February 16, 1970) and will be named advisor to the President on manpower mobilization it was announced on October 10. (CSD - p. 451; CD - p. 645; USGOM - p. 485; IP - p. 797)

INTERNATIONAL

General Tran Thien Khiem was designated Premier of South Vietnam on August 23, replacing Tran Van Hong. (ACWL - p. 105; SY - p. 1610; IP - p. 259; WA - p. 577)

King Idris of Libya was deposed on September 1 by a military junta. The coup appears to have been led by Colonel Saad Ed-Din Bushweir. The revolutionaries announced that they had set up a Socialist republic to be known as the Libyan Arab Republic. (ACWL - p. 58; IP - p. 208; WA - p. 576; SY - p. 1232)

INTERNATIONAL

Gopalswarup Pathak was sworn in on August 31 as vice president of India. (ACWL - p. 45; SY - p. 360)

Kofi A. Busia was elected prime minister of Ghana on August 29. (WA - p. 576; IP - p. 112; SY - p. 445; ACWL - p. 40)

North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh died on September 3 of a heart attack. (SY - p. 1615; IP - p. 258; WA - p. 577, 566)

Mahmoud Soliman A. Maghrabi has become the Libyan Republic's first Prime Minister. (ACWL - p. 58; SY - p. 1233; IP - p. 208; WA - p. 576)

Angie E. Brooks, Assistant Secretary of State of Liberia, is serving as president of the 24th annual session of the U. N. General Assembly which began on September 16. (ACWL - p. 118; CD - p. 749; IP - p. 746)

Colonel Muammer E. Khadafi has been confirmed as the President of the Revolutionary Council of the new Libyan Republic. (SY - p. 1233; ACWL - p. 58; WA - p. 576; IP - p. 208)

There has been a major cabinet shuffle in Tunisia: Ahmed Ben Salah who has held multiple portfolios retains only the Ministry of Education.

Abderrazak Razza has been appointed Minister of Finance & Planning. Abdallah Ferhat-formerly Minister of Post & Telegraph becomes Minister of Agriculture.

Hassan Bel Khodja has been appointed Minister of Industry & Commerce. (ACWL - p. 92)

Ton Duc Thang has been elected president of North Vietnam. Ngyugen Luong Bang has been elected as vice president. (SY - p. 1615; WA - p. 577, 566; IP - p. 258)

Olof Palme has been named to succeed Tage Erlander, who is retiring, as Prime Minister of Sweden. (WA - p. 577: IP - p. 240-41; ACWL - p. 88; SY - p. 1448)

General Emilio Garrastazu Medici was named President of Brazil on October 7 by the Armed Forces Command which has controlled the country since President Costa e Silva suffered a cerebral hemorrhage on August 29. (ACWL - p. 16; WA - p. 516; IP - p. 101; SY - p. 842)

Tung Pi-Wu has been named as acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China in a report issued by Peking's official news agency. The post has remained vacant since the dismissal of Liu Shao-chi. (ACWL - p. 24; WA - p. 576; SY - p. 884; IP - p. 148)

INTERNATIONAL

Emil Jonsson, Foreign Minister of Iceland, has assumed the presidency of the North Atlantic Council. He succeeds Willy Brandt, West German Foreign Minister.

Dr. Abdi Rashid Ali Shermarke, President of Somalia, was assassinated on October 15. (ACWL - p. 84; IP - p. 234; SY - p. 1392; WA - p. 577)

Three American scientists have been jointly awarded the 1969 Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology for their work concerning viruses and virus diseases. They are: Max Delbrveck, Alfred D. Hershey, and Salvador E. Luria. (IP - p. 345; WA - p. 235)







SYNERGY ECEMBER 1969



This SYNERGY on WOMEN's LIBERATION (December 1969, no. 24) is published by the Bay Area Reference Center (BARC) as part of the joint reference project of San Francisco Public Library and the North Bay Cooperative System.

Cover Credit: Mary Sassé

San Francisco Public Library Civic Center, S.F. 94102 Phone (415) 558-2941 TWX 910-372-7797 ON STAFF AND DISTAFF
Celeste West and Carol Brown edited.
Ed Shickell embellished. Dan Maurer
typed away, even as BARC burned.

We dedicate this issue to all those who helped us go above and beyond the feminine mystique--especially Laura Murra and the incredible Women's Liberation Library in Berkeley, Mike Spencer, Dan MacGilvray, Dennis Maness, Pat Maginnis and the Society for Humane Abortion, Inc., Sol Behar of UC, Berkeley Library, and to CALIFIA, Black Queen of California, who will rise again when the last Tupp*herware party is over:

Know ye that on the right hand of the Indies there is an island called California, very near the Terrestial Paradise and inhabited by black women without a single man among them and living in the manner of Amazons. They are robust of body, strong and passionate in heart and of great valor. Their island is one of the most rugged in the world with bold rocks and crags. Their arms are all of gold, as is the harness of the wild beasts, which after taming, they ride. Over this island of California rides a queen, Califia, statuesque in proportion, more beautiful than all the rest, in the flower of her womanhood, eager to perform great deeds, valiant and spirited and ambitious to excel all those who have ruled before her.

Las Sergas de Esplandias by Garcia Ordonez de Montalvo, ca. 1510.

our history has been stolen from us our heros died in childbirth, from peritonitis: of overwork of oppression of bottled·up rage our geniuses were never taught to read or write

we must invent a past adequate to our ambitions

we must create a future adequate to our needs



credit. The Old Mole, Cambridge, Mass. via Women of Dock of the Bay via Laura Murra, WL Library, Berkeley.

THE VACUENTS UBERATION NOVEMBER TO THE VACUENTS OF THE VACUENT

A NEW REVOLUTION AGAINST THE OLDEST OPPRESSION by Celeste West

The Women's Liberation Movement (WLM) may be in the 70's what the Black Revolution was in the 60's. It is an awakening of revolutionary consciousness among women: the realization and rage at being exploited in the labor market, sexploited as an object of gratification, psychologically mutilated as a stereotype. It is a vision: a desire to overthrow an oppressive economic, legal, and ideological system which encourages competitive, individualistic, brutal values. It is a struggle: a fiery activism which will organize, educate, and demonstrate its repudiation of male superiority (sexism), which will plant its affirmation of human worth and dignity.

The liberated zone is growing. Its organizational lines are personal and various. The National Organization for Women (NOW), led by Betty Friedan, has chapters in half the states. The Yippie contingent of the movement, WITCH (Women's International Conspiracy from Hell), has set the style for showering outrageous Swiftian ridicule on such grotesqueries as the Miss

America Pageant and bridal fairs. (When WITCH officially cursed that great mammon of white male supremacy, Wall Street, the market actually fell five points.) There is already a "revisionist" splinter of WLM too: the Pussycat League, which hopes to win movement demands via the old feminine seductive wiles, otherwise known as slave-master manipulation.

Most large cities have local, autonomous WLM groups. The Bay Area alone has about 35, and the movement here is attracting fifty new members a month. The women range from radicalized professionals to factory workers, from militant students of the New Left and Third World to middle aged housewives.

Books are being collected, articles being discussed in groups. The scattered literature would compose volumes, so now a clearinghouse for systematic collection of the material is being set up in Washington, D.C.

Meeting notes are tacked up on campus bulletin boards, and there is continuous dialogue in the underground and radical papers. Free U's and universities alike are setting up courses on women's history and struggles for liberation.

There are local newsletters everywhere--from Boston to Seattle, and at least five national WLM magazines. There are even feminist guerrilla theatres dramatizing the struggle.

With a bang and not a whimper, the new Nora is really going to slam the Doll's House door. Just a few of the rotten timbers:

Women don't control their destiny. Although 51% of America is female, 3% are in Congress. Only 1% of our engin-

eers, 3% of our lawyers, 10% of our scientists, 4% of our professors are women.

Women's 1968 median income was \$4,550 compared to men's \$7,800. Full time women workers earn an average of 40% less than men in similar jobs in every major industry. Women with college degrees earn about the same as men with high school educations. Worst of all, this economic gap is widening. Percentage wise there are fewer women in executive positions and on university faculties than there were ten years ago!

Labor unions tend to be male supremist, and are unlikely to fight the much higher unemployment rate for women or sextyping job discrimination. Women are capitalism's drudging, cheap marginal labor force. They do the clerk work, the nutritive service jobs, while men are the movers and shakers. Vocational tracking in the schools perpetuates this thoughtless role-playing.

Women are taught to live through their husbands and families, not for their own fulfillment and potential. The empty maintenance work of housewifery is glorified; women's lives are trivialized on fashion, unnecessary consumption. Freudian slips such as penis envy or the vaginal superorgasm-myth are just now being shown up for the phallacies they are (see Masters & Johnson, etc.)

Repressive abortion and birth control laws keep a woman from controlling her own body. Marriage and divorce laws still seem as morganatic as they are moronic. There are 1,000 individual state laws that discriminate against women. In one state a woman's clothes legally belong to her husband.

Past history is taught from a patriarchal point of view. But even the New Left wanted to keep women doing shit work, while the men wrote resolutions. Many underground papers celebrate the beauty of love and sex, but many also pimp women's bodies to sell the revolution--much the way Hefner uses them to sell trash.

sourcs of information

This is a list to order from if you expect to go on the women's revolution of rising expectations. We do not wish to duplicate the fine, existing bibliographies dealing with past struggles, or list the material available through standard bibliographic sources. Libraries (hello out there Ladies' Universities) should be making these documents accessible now, collecting for the future. This is the pioneer, fringie literature that risks being hostile, is loaded with righteous indignation, will deal with the paranoia of the master and victim, because the dawn may be this: the beauty of shared human dignity.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Women: A Bibliography (rev. 9/69, 5th ed.), A fourteen category annotated reading list of 600 items, 16p.

The <u>essential</u> list to use in collection building. Professional. Has everything that's getting it off: from the old classics to the latest manifestos. Available from Lucinda Cisler, 102 West 80th St., New York, 10024. 25¢ copy, 10 for \$2.25, 30 for \$5.50. Buy in bulk, so your library can pass them out when the first WLM group comes calling.



PERIODICALS

Aphra. Quarterly, \$3.50 yr. Box 355, Springtown, Pennsylvania 18081.

Lilith. 50¢ per issue. Published by Seattle Women's Majority Union, Box 1895, Seattle, Washington 98111.

Motive: On the Liberation of Women. March-April, 1969, a special double issue. 60¢ to Motive, P.O. Box 871, Nashville, Tennessee 37202.

No More Fun and Games: A Journal of Female Liberation. No. 1 (Fall 1968), No. 2 (Feb. 1969), No. 3 (Fall 1969), \$1.00 each. No subscriptions. 371 Somerville Ave., Somerville, Mass. 02143.

Tooth and Nail. Irregular. \$4 yr. Published by Bay Area Women's Liberation, 1800 Prince Street, Berkeley, Calif. 94703.

Women: A Journal of Liberation. Pub. 5 times yr; \$5 yr. 3011 Guilford Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland 21218.

Women - To, By, Of, For, and About. (to begin pub. in Jan.) For prospectus write WOMEN, Room 333, 225 Park Avenue, NYC 10017.

PAMPHLETS

I. Available from New England Free Press, 791 Fremont St., Boston, Mass. 02118.

American women; their use and abuse. Lyn Wells (20¢)

Bread and Roses. Kathy McAfee & Myrna Wood; and Jumping the track.

Alice D. Rivera; both from Leviathan, June 1969. (25¢)

Female liberation as the basis for social revolution. Roxanne Dunbar (10¢) Females and welfare. Betsy Warrior (2/5¢)

Kinder, Kirche, Kuche or, Psychology constructs the female. Naomi Weisstein (15¢)

Liberation of women: sexual repression and the family. Laurel Limpus (10c)

The muth of the vaginal orgasm. Anne Koedt (10¢)

The myth of women's inferiority: women's role in pre-historic societal development. Evelyn Reed (15¢)

The place of American women: economic exploitation of women. Joan Jordan (15¢)

The politics of housework. Pat Mainardi (5¢)

Poor black women. (5c)

Poor white women. Roxanne Dunbar (2/5¢)

Sex roles and female oppression. Dana Densmore (20¢)

Toward a female liberation movement. Beverly Jones & Judith Brown (20¢) Women: the longest revolution. Juliet Mitchell (15¢)

II. Available from Radical Education Project, Box 561-A, Detroit, Mich. 48232.

I am furious: (female). E. Cantarow, E. Diggs, K. Ellis, J. Marx, L. Robinson, M. Schein (15¢)

International Women's Day. Special issue of New Left Notes on Women's Liberation (5¢)

III. Available from Merit Publishers, 873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Problems of Women's Liberation: A Marxist Approach. Evelyn Reed (95¢) Revolutionary Dynamics of Women's Liberation. George Novack (25¢)

Good-bye, Mrs. Robinson...



Photo/D.L.Maness

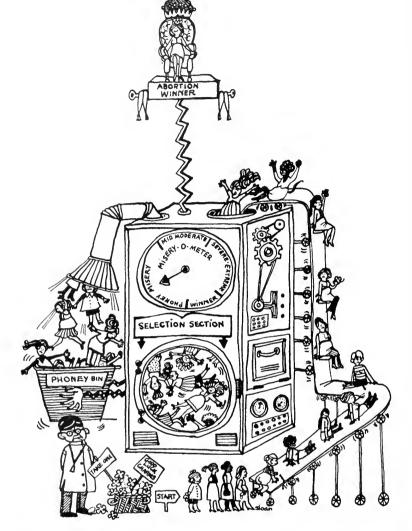
argument for humane abortion ANATOMY IS By Dee Frangquist DESTINY

There are 3 1/2 to 4 million live births in the U.S. each year. Estimates of the number of illegal abortions range from 200,000 to 1 1/2 million a year—there are, of course, no reliable statistics. In seeking these abortions, American women join billions of women throughout the world and throughout history who have sought, with varying success, to prevent the birth of unwanted children. They seek these abortions despite legal sanctions, and despite the fact that the secrecy imposed by illegality means they cannot investigate the qualifications of their abortionists. The well-off and well-informed go abroad, to Japan, Scandinavia, England, Poland, where their abortions are legally performed in hospitals and clinics, by experienced physicians using the most modern methods and providing proper aftercare. The well-off and lucky find physicians in this country who are willing to perform illegal, though physically safe, abortions for a fee that may range from \$350 to an exorbitant \$1500 or more.

Most American women are not so fortunate (?) Their abortionists are medical students, M.D.'s who have lost their practice, nurses, hospital orderlies, and anyone else out to make a fast buck. Or the "abortionist" is the woman herself. Some amateur methods work quite well if the abortionist knows something about sterile procedures and female anatomy. Others don't work at all, or "solve" the problem by killing the pregnant woman. Indignant citizens view such deaths as state executions, performed through cruel and stupid legal machinery.

Most people agree that illegal abortions constitute a major national problem. Thus, a growing number seek to solve the problem by complete repeal of all abortion laws. They argue that no abortion control law, however liberal, provides more than a partial solution to the problem. They contend that performance of abortions can be fully regulated by general legal codes for all medical practice. Abortion is the only medical procedure governed by penal codes; even lobotomies are not. It is argued that, although abortions performed by doctors in clinical surroundings are quite safe and simple operations, the results of illegal abortions performed by incompetents, or by physicians under inadequate medical conditions imposed by secrecy, constitute a major health problem. Many advocate repeal on the pragmatic ground that women are going to get abortions no matter what the law says, and that the state's only interest in the matter is to prevent them from killing or maiming themselves in the process.

In addition to this public health argument, a socio-political argument for repeal is increasingly being advanced by women and men. The issue, they maintain, is not which pregnancies the law should allow to



DOCTORS! ABORTION COMMITTEES! IT'S HERE AT LAST! A VERITABLE MUST!

The MISERY-O-METER! Measures pregnancy misery accurately and sensitively. Cuts the work of the HOSPITAL ABORTION COMMITTEE to a fraction. ALLOWS you more time for golf. Still you make the same handsome fees. Charge in advance. The abortee always pays. No retaliation. No refunds to rejectees!

The MISERY-O-METER sorts abortees into two easily managed lots: The PHONIES and the REALIES.

MISERY-O-METER avoids clogging of your hospital quota. KEEPS the number of REALIES at a minimum.

Aids Public Health Dept. statistical studies. Measures genuine abortion seeker misery with cold objectivity. Records her most private secrets for state bureau scrutiny.

MISERY-O-METER dumps the PHON-IES neatly and quietly into its own portable phony bin. NO MUSS - NO FUSS. You never hear annoying female complaints about your exploits!

A boon to the psychiatrist! Creates the most convincing psychosis, neurosis or just plain old fashioned depression for your patients, complete with labeling and computerizing. Nurses enjoy its unique presentation of mistery. They actually look forward to each week's selection.

The Hospital Abortion Committee secretary loves MISERY-O-METER. Its precise processing tricks and legible reporting give her more time for coffee clatching.



be terminated. The issue is one of women's rights: If the state can compel any woman to bear a child she does not want, all women are placed in a position of servitude to the state. In the last century women have demanded and won a great many of their rights. But the male-created and male-dominated legal and social structure deprives every woman, as soon as she becomes pregnant, of her very basic right to control her own body and life. No matter how liberal abortion control laws may become, as long as any abortion must be "approved" by men of the legal or medical profession, all women are declared legally incompetent to decide their own futures. As long as the law bows to the sectarian beliefs of male clergy, women's rights and the doctrine of separation of church and state are denied.

Repeal may eventually be won through court decisions based on broad constitutional guarantees of basic civil liberties. The 1965 Griswold case, in which the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Connecticut's anticontraception statute and affirmed the right of privacy in matters of family planning, may be construed to cover the right to abortion as a means of birth control. As the movement for repeal gains ground, an increasing number of test cases will appear in the courts. In September, 1969, the California Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the old state abortion law (not the slightly more liberal 1967 Therapeutic Abortion Act, which had not been passed when the alleged crime occurred). The court stated: "The fundamental right of the woman to choose whether to bear children follows from the Supreme Court's and this court's repeated acknowledgement of a 'right of privacy' or 'liberty' in matters related to marriage, family, and sex." This judicial declaration of women's "fundamental right" is of national significance, as 41 states

have abortion laws which are substantially the same as the overthrown California statute.

On November 10, 1969, a U.S. District Court judge in Washington, D.C., declared unconstitutional a 1901 law similar to the overturned California law, permitting abortions when "necessary for the preservation of the life or health of the mother." The judge declared that a licensed physician cannot be prosecuted for an abortion which he and his patient are satisfied is desirable. He urged the U.S. Attorney's office to appeal his decision directly to the U.S. Supreme Court.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Information on abortion movements for legal change is growing as rapidly as the movements themselves. Groups seeking change exist in at least 21 states, and are in increasing communication with each other.

National Groups:

- Abortion Reform Association, 149 W. 93rd St., New York, N.Y. 10025, promotes change in abortion laws to "allow the greatest possible freedom on the part of every woman to decide the fate of her pregnancy." It has made grants of up to \$6000 to state groups seeking repeal, or, where repeal seems unlikely, reform of abortion laws.
- Association for the Study of Abortion (ASA), 250 W. 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019, publishes a brief quarterly newsletter, which provides information on recent court decisions, proposed and passed state reforms, polls on abortion, news from abroad about abortion laws and practice, new discoveries about causes of birth defects and about child welfare, etc. Most issues include a list, with addresses, of national, state, and British Commonwealth groups seeking change in abortion laws. ASA publishes reprints of speeches, magazine and journal articles, and similar items. Their publication list is free.
- National Association for Repeal of Abortion Laws (NARAL), 250 W. 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019. Its objective is repeal of all abortion laws. Formally organized in September, 1969, its program is still developing, but it can be expected to help organize local and special interest (e.g. physicians') repeal groups, prepare lists of interested lawyers, write amicus curiae briefs, urge national groups of all sorts, including medical and religious groups, to express support for abortion law repeal, and engage in a public information campaign on the national level.

National Clergy Consultation Service on Abortion, 55 Washington Square South, New York, N.Y. 10012, can provide information on local clergy groups which counsel women with problem pregnancies, and help them obtain abortions, legal and illegal, when that is indicated. These groups of rabbis and ministers operate in an increasing number of cities and areas throughout the country.

California Groups:

Abolish All Abortion Laws, P.O. Box 36122, Los Angeles, Ca. 90036. Abortion Counseling Service (ACS), P.O. Box 9199, San Diego, Ca. 92109. Association to Repeal Abortion Laws (ARAL), Box 6083, San Francisco, Ca. 94101.

California Committee on Therapeutic Abortion, Box 2111, Van Nuys, Ca. 91404.

California Committee to Legalize Abortion (CCLA), Santa Clara Valley Chapter, P.O. Box 734, Sunnyvale, Ca., and Palo Alto-Stanford Chapter, Box 7662, Stanford, Ca. 94305.

Society for Humane Abortion, Inc. (SHA), P.O. Box 1862, San Francisco, Ca. 94101.

Of California groups, SHA is the most active in publishing. They reprint speeches, sermons, and articles, and mimeograph copies of relevant laws and descriptions of SHA activities. CCLA prints some materials; ACS and ARAL publish newsletters. ARAL issues a constantly updated list of competent abortionists in Mexico and elsewhere.

When SYNERGY visited the combined San Francisco offices of ARAL and SHA, Pat Maginnis and her staff were most generous with material. In addition to SHA pamphlets, they provided copies, some mimeographed and some commercially printed, of court decisions and legal briefs. As more cases reach the courts, such legal documents will be increasingly important sources of information. They are very readable and make fine vertical file material.

Book Material:

The Abortion Handbook, by Patricia Maginnis and Lana Clark Phelan of ARAL (Contact Books, North Hollywood, Calif., 1969, 192pp. \$2.95), is a forthright, well reasoned attack on the male society which denies

women abortions without men's permission. Methods of inducing abortion, including do-it-yourself methods, are described. The single-mindedness and ingenuity of women who wish to end pregnancies are lauded--and abetted. Detailed advice on how to fake a rape, psychosis, hemorrhage, or negative pregnancy test will help women get hospital abortions through loopholes in the laws. For others, there are hints on how to tell a quack from a real live doctor in the underworld of abortion, and advice on how to get the county hospital to mend you after a self-induced abortion. And there is the persistent message that women should end this cruel farce once and for all by loudly demanding their legal right to proper medical care without shame or subterfuge.

Abortion, by Lawrence Lader, a long-time crusader for birth control and abortion, and an officer of NARAL. (Bobbs-Merrill, N.Y., 1966, 212pp. \$5.95; Beacon Press edition \$1.95) An angry book, it describes the present system of hospital abortions for the woman with money and connections, illegal backyard abortions for the poor, discusses the history of the reform movement in this country and of legalized abortion elsewhere, and urges that only through legalized abortion can the U.S. enter "the century of the wanted child."

The Case for Legalized Abortion Now, (Diablo Press, Berkeley, Ca., 1967, 154pp., \$3.95 and \$1.95) edited by Dr. Alan F. Guttmacher, president of Planned Parenthood-World Population, is less angry but hardly less determined. Thirteen authors argue for reform and repeal, from 13 different points of view. (Some of the chapters are available as pamphlets from SHA.)

The man over there says women need to be helped into carriages and lifted over ditches, and to have the best place everywhere. Nobody ever helps me into carriages or over puddles, or gives me the best place—and ain't I a woman? Look at my arm! I have ploughed and planted and gathered into barns, and no man could head me—and ain't I a woman? I could work as much and eat as much as a man—when I could get it—and bear the lash as well! And ain't I a woman? I have born thirteen children, and seen most of 'em sold into slavery, and when I cried out with my mother's grief, none but Jesus heard me—and ain't I a woman?

Sojourner Truth, Speech, 1851

ON SELF-DEFENSE by LOUISE SANTORO

At first glance it may seem reasonable that a publication devoted to women's liberation should include an article about female participation in the martial arts. However, my own participation in Karate is not an attempt to prove my equality to men.

It is true, of course, that Karate depends more on skill and speed than on strength. As an art of self-defense, a competitive sport, or, above all, a way of life it provides men and women with an equal opportunity to develop powerful and deadly techniques for overcoming an opponent, regardless of one's physical build. While many people are content to learn a few simple techniques for defense, true mastery requires years of intensive practice. A woman who devoted herself to Karate could certainly become as highly skilled as any man. The fact remains, though, that all things being equal, the average man can still deliver the same blow with greater force or strength than the average woman.

To the truly dedicated student of Karate, this factor is really of no consequence. While the spirit of competition is very strong, the student always bears in mind that the essence of Karate does not lie in the ability to defeat another but to control oneself. Development of character, mind, and will as well as the body are the ultimate goals of the Karate student.



As noted in Library Journal, (11/1/69, p.3959) some libraries are banning the always popular books on the martial arts. I do feel that it is unethical for an author or publisher to pretend that Karate can be learned from a book. Not only will the reader be in danger of injuring himself, he cannot get anything like a true idea of how to perform a technique from following the pictures and descriptions without the aid of a qualified teacher. A title such as Practical Karate for Women (M. Nakayama and Donn F. Draeger, Tuttle, 1965) may leave the user with a false sense of self-confidence, until she discovers, too late, that she has not learned anything of value for overcoming an attacker. George E. Mattson's The Way of Karate (Tuttle, 1963), while primarily devoted to technique, gives excellent background material on the origins and philosophy of Karate. One of the best Karate books which I have seen is The Karate Dojo by Peter Urban (Tuttle, 1967), which makes no attempt to "teach" Karate, but presents the history, tradition, and spirit of the art.

Reactions of the male students to my participation in the class are as varied as the men themselves. A few are openly hostile, resenting what they consider an intrusion into an exclusively male scene. Some are tolerantly amused. Many are considerate, encouraging, and helpful, not because I am a woman, but because these are qualities which an aspiring student must eventually absorb in the spirit of a traditional dojo. The teacher is strict and demanding with all students, regardless of sex.

Newcomers often appear to feel threatened when they see a woman performing with ease the same techniques which they are clumsily attempting to learn. Of course, in our society the male self-image is so closely

identified with his physical prowess, that his own fear of failure may inhibit the learning process. As a woman in this society, I am perfectly free to fail without suffering any loss of "face." The absence of this anxiety makes learning easier and more enjoyable for me.

This freedom from an inner compulsion to compete is, I think, a factor worth considering in regard to the whole question of "women's liberation." A woman who enters a Karate dojo with the feeling that "anything a man can do, I can do just as well," is missing the whole point. She may become a skillful fighter but she cannot experience the joy of developing her own potential, free from any fear of inadequacy. Far from being liberated, she is, in fact, driven by her need to prove that she is not inferior to men.

Social tradition has, unfortunately, been quite successful in making men slaves to ambition, pressuring them to compete for power and status, while giving them ulcers and shortening their lives. I cannot find it in my heart to wish that women might be successful in their bid for an equal right to join that rat race. I can only wish that both men and women might be more free to strive to develop their capabilities, to succeed, and to fail, without hating themselves or one another for the failure.

On a recent afternoon I was frustrated to discover that, for all my Karate training, I still couldn't open a peanut butter jar. A male friend came to the rescue, immediately displaying his superior strength. I suppose I could have evened the score with a super jodan-zuki to his jaw, but I preferred to do it with some super peanut butter cookies. It's just possible that, with about thirty or forty years of training,

I might be able to open jars with the sheer force of my will power. But I would still much rather let him do it for me. That makes us both happy.

The best battles are fought by men and women together.

--Doris Lessing



Photo/D.L.Maness



- I. After centuries of individual and preliminary political struggle, women are uniting to achieve their final liberation from male supremacy. Redstockings is dedicated to building this unity and winning our freedom.
- II. Women are an oppressed class. Our oppression is total, affecting every facet of our lives. We are exploited as sex objects, breeders, domestic servants, and cheap labor. We are considered inferior beings, whose only purpose is to enhance men's lives. Our humanity is denied. Our prescribed behavior is enforced by the threat of physical violence. Because we have lived so intimately with our oppressors, in isolation from each other, we have been kept from seeing our personal suffering as a political condition. This creates the illusion that a woman's relationship with her man is a matter of interplay between two unique personalities, and can be worked out individually. In reality, every such relationship is a class relationship, and the conflicts between individual men and women are political conflicts that can only be solved collectively.
- III. We identify the agents of our oppression as men. Male supremacy is the oldest, most basic form of domination. All other forms of exploitation and oppression (racism, capitalism, imperialism, etc.) are extensions of male supremacy: men dominate women, a few men dominate the rest. All power structures throughout history have been male-dominated and male-oriented. Men have controlled all political, economic and cultural institutions and backed up this control with physical force. They have used their power to keep women in an inferior position. All men receive economic, sexual, and psychological benefits from male supremacy. All men have oppressed women.
- IV. Attempts have been made to shift the burden of responsibility from men to institutions or to women themselves. We condemn these arguments as evasions. Institutions alone do not oppress; they are merely tools of the oppressor. To blame institutions implies that men and women are equally victimized, obscures the fact that men benefit from the subordination of women, and gives men the excuse that they are forced to be oppressors. On the contrary, any man is free to renounce his superior position provided that he is willing to be treated like a woman by other men. We also reject the idea that women consent to or are to blame for their own oppression. Women's submission is not the result of brainwashing, stupidity, or mental illness but of continual, daily pressure from men. We do not need to change ourselves, but to change men. The most slanderous evasion of all is that women can oppress men. basis for this illusion is the isolation of individual relationships from their political context and the tendency of men to see any legitimate challenge to their privileges as persecution.

V. We regard our personal experience, and our feelings about that experience, as the basis for an analysis of our common situation. We cannot rely on existing ideologies as they are all products of male supremacist culture. We question every generalization and accept none that are not confirmed by our experience.

Our chief task at present is to develop female class consciousness through sharing experience and publicly exposing the sexist foundation of all our institutions. Consciousness-raising is not "therapy," which implies the existence of individual solutions and falsely assumes that the male-female relationship is purely personal, but the only method by which we can ensure that our program for liberation is based on the concrete realities of our lives.

The first requirement for raising class consciousness is honesty, in private and in public, with ourselves and other women.

 ${\tt VI.}$ We identify with all women. We define our best interest as that of the poorest, most brutally exploited woman.

We repudiate all economic, racial, educational or status privileges that divide us from other women. We are determined to recognize and eliminate any prejudices we may hold against other women.

We are committed to achieving internal democracy. We will do whatever is necessary to ensure that every woman in our movement has an equal chance to participate, assume responsibility, and develop her political potential.

VII. We call on all our sisters to unite with us in struggle. We call on all men to give up their male privileges and support women's liberation in the interest of our humanity and their own. In fighting for our liberation we will always take the side of women against their oppressors. We will not ask what is "revolutionary" or "reformist," only what is good for women.

The time for individual skirmishes has passed. This time we are going

The time for individual skirmishes has passed. This time we are going all the way.



July 7, 1969

REDSTOCKINGS

N. Y. Women's Liberation Action Group

by and Bye Peggy Barber, one of BARC'S finest synergettes who shall leave us in January to lead ALA'S Office of Recruitment. We're sad she goes, yet inspired she's not waiting...

LADIES In Walting

The stereotypical librarian of yore was the picture of dominated and exploited womanhood. But what about the swinging information scientist of today? Has her position improved? Has she improved her position?

It is common knowledge that a woman is discriminated against in the labor market. Her salary is lower, her tasks menial, and she is seldom allowed to rise to administrative or professional levels. A startlingly small proportion of women make their way into higher paying jobs. In 1966, only seven-tenths of one percent of all women earned wages or salaries of \$10,000 or more. There are many myths perpetuating exploitation of women and robbing society of vast amounts of talent and ability. People actually believe women don't need good wages. Yet, most women who work are earning vital, not supplementary incomes. Man's opinion, not fact, says women

should stay home with children, and are too emotional to be administrators. Study after study prove these assumptions ridiculous. 2



A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.

Miss Lucy (blushing extensively).—Miss President and Ladies, It is my painful duty to resign my office as Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Righta Assactiation—for I am to be married to-morrow

Librarianship is one of the few "professions" which is predominately female. It is estimated that 8 out of 10 librarians are women; yet, they predominate rather than dominate. Women serve in, but rarely lead and innovate. In fact, the profession probably developed its feminine majority as a result of social discrimination. Why did women become librarians? As the story goes--middle class father needed to find

respectable employment for his shy daughter, who was unsalable in the marriage market, but who was patient, intelligent, and capable of constructing ingenious card files. It seems the young lady was a second class citizen who resigned herself to making a small, quiet contribution. Being a librarian obviously offered little status or appeal.

It is amazing that the role of woman as librarian has not considerably changed. Librarianship may have gained somewhat in status, as information is an increasingly important, specialized commodity. More men are entering the profession, but the patient card-filing ladies are still filing cards while men seize the leadership position. A recent LJ article, "The Widening Sex Gap," documents the low and sinking status of women in the library profession. In the survey of academic libraries, Anita Schiller concludes that: chance for a woman to become head librarian is, therefore, only about half as good as that of a man, even though the libraries that women administer are smaller and their salaries 1 lower." The habits of discrimination against women push nearly any body with male apparatus into administration, even though many of the females around may have greater ability and experience. An aware (liberated) male librarian said indignantly:

Finding male librarians, black or white, is vital to the profession. Garbage! Librarians are paid for their ability to conserve and distribute information; as far as the writer knows, none of our many activities require us to engage in sexual tasks to accomplish our tasks. There are many female librarians who handle the administration of their libraries or departments as well or better than most male librarians could.⁴

When is the long overdue end of domination? It will never come until female librarians refuse to be dominated. Drop your neatly typed cards, ladies; become aware, active, and don't say you'd rather work under a man unless you really mean it. And if you mean it, ask yourself why you're perpetuating an inferiority complex. It would be a welcome change to see more librarians assert themselves in upgrading the profession by providing better service, publicizing the better service, and recruiting more outgoing, "together" people of both sexes. We have nothing to lose but a fraudulent image.

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Photo/D.L.Maness

CONSUME OR BE CONSUMED

BY CAROL BROWN

Suppose an intelligent being from another planet were to come to

Earth. Suppose further that this creature could not perceive flesh and

blood, but only the images of people as they are projected in the various

mass media--TV, films, newspapers, magazines, and the like. What information would be gather about American women?

If our unearthling should concentrate on TV soap operas, he would see woman as a creature whose emotional state alternated between ecstasy and misery, depending upon the state of her love life. The situation comedies (not to mention Laugh-In) would show women as silly, brainless fluffheads. The so-called serious dramas might give a less distorted picture of women, but always with the stipulation that they be decorative objects.

Television commercials and advertisements in magazines and newspapers would convince the traveller that women spend 100% of their time fiddling with their physical appearance, worrying about the whiteness of sinks/laundry/hands, or being an attractive accessory for automobiles, airplanes or service stations. Some curvy pitches are now being made to women's drive for equal rights. Women now have their own cigarette, but a

thinking woman's cigarette? Never! An advertisement in one of the recent issues of *Vogue* proclaims to its women readers, "Enjoy the revolution!" The way to enjoy the revolution is by buying a feminine douche preparation called "Cupid's Quiver," which comes in several different flavors.

The sad part of all this is that to the degree women allow advertising to project such distorted images of them, some of that distortion eventually becomes reality. Many housewives do spend a lot of time thinking and talking about new cleaning products and gadgets. Single women spend a great portion of their time thinking about and shopping for cosmetics and clothing. In short, the question is usually not whether to buy or not to buy, but rather what to buy. And to those who might respond, "But what's wrong with that? I like shopping, and I like buying things!", one can only point out that the whole decision-making process and the time spent on it are virtually created by advertising, and it might be well to ask whether it is altogether desirable to have the quality of one's life determined by Madison Avenue. Business and industry, together with the advertising agencies, readily admit that the bulk of retail advertising is directed towards women. A glance through the contents of any major periodical in the advertising field (Advertising Age, Marketing/Communications, Journal of Marketing Research) will reveal a multitude of articles, and at times entire issues on how to appeal to women shoppers. I located only one article about how to reach men. The writer of the article stated that "Dad," poor Dad, was truly neglected as a consumer. Advertisements that are directed toward men use women's bodies to sell the product advertised.



What can women do to escape the squirrel-cage of advertising/consumption? As one who is decidedly not superior to the blandishments of advertising, I can only suggest that first, one should try to become aware of the aims of advertising. Second, one can choose to buy Brand X, produced by companies who use little or no advertising to sell their product. Third, one can shop at co-ops, where advertising is for the benefit of the co-op members, not for bigger profit. Further, it might be useful to question the whole value of private ownership per se. There could be more trading, sharing or lending so that people (women and men) wouldn't have to spend so much time and energy earning the money to buy "necessities." Finally, women who find themselves constantly thinking about buying things and who dislike it, might seek a viable "creative" alternative. (For possibilities, see the August-September issue of SYNERGY.)

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CALIFIA THE BLACK QUEEN OF CALIFORNIA

As California is an enigmatic state—-land of Shirley Temple and Joan Baez—so is her name; its most likely derivation comes from an unlikely source. It seems Cortez and his marauders, when they did read, were as addicted to the romances of chivalry as Don Quioxote himself. They named their great discovery of 1535 after the fabled New World realm of Queen Califia (Greek = beautiful friend or lover) called California (Greek = beautiful bird, in this case griffins) as recounted in Montalvo's Las Sergas de Esplandias.

Califia is quite a woman (see cover verso). She decides to see the world, warning her sisters "if they stayed in their island doing nothing but what their grandmothers did, they were really buried alive--they were dead while they lived, and the past and the future would pass without fame or glory, as with brute animals." With her hosts of Amazons, griffins, and "pagan" allies, she invades Constantinople for one of its imperialist grabs.

She loses this battle. Her magic griffins are simply spectacular, mindless props which cruelly turn on Califia in time. The golden armor

is mere ornament. In provoking the enemy chevalier (?) out of his condescension to her as a woman, Califia is overcome by force in mortal combat.

She is imprisoned. She loses her man. She even gets a little religion. But, Califia has nobility of soul. She's glad for the battle, faces the slings of fortune, and unblushingly cuts her losses. In the last scene, a free Califia sets sail, having impressed Byzantium with her pride and humanity. Two knights even accompany Califia and her sister Liota, another "wild lioness" of a woman. "What happened to them afterwards I must be excused from telling; for they passed through many very strange achievements of the greatest valor; they fought many battles and gained many kingdoms, of which, if we should give the story, there would be danger that we should never have done." Well, she's not back yet. The California State seal still pictures a Roman, not a native. And would that Powers' statue had been carved in proud black marble. But Califia shall return, and the bread is rising....

As we come marching, marching, we bring the greater days. The rising of the woman means the rising of the race. No more the drudge and idleruten that toil where one reposes, But a sharing of life's glories; Bread and roses! Bread and roses!

⁻⁻from the song "Bread and Roses" by James Oppenheim, who was inspired by the banners calling for "Bread and Roses!" which were carried by young mill girls in the 1912 Lawrence textile strike.

RESULTS OF HIGHER CIVILIZATION.

HE civilization of the age is signalized by the advancement of woman to a higher plane of thought and action than she formerly occupied. Among the savage nations, woman's condition is that of the very lowest; in the semi-civilized countries she is largely regarded as fit only for menial labor, and

even in civilized Europe, to-day, among the lower

classes, the woman, harnessed with a dog, transports a large share of the produce to market, and in the same manner she serves as a creature of burden in seavenger and other work.

Only back to the first of this century, among the most intelligent of our best society in America and Europe, woman was thought unworthy and incompetent to perform work requiring any great degree of intellectuality. She was permitted to teach primary schools at a very low salary; beyond that, very few intellectual pursuits were open to her outside of literature.

Gradually, however, woman has

beaten her way to the front, in spite of ridicule, jealousy and opposition. College trustees have resisted the opening of their doors to her; the managers of higher institutions of learning have opposed the idea of employing her as the superintendent of their schools. Physicians have fought against her invading their domain. Churchgoers have insisted that they would never listen

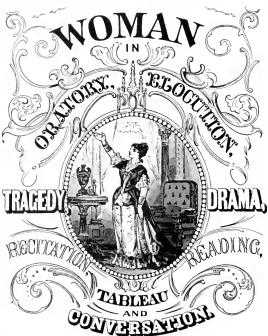
to a woman-preacher. Lawyers have laughed at the suggestion that she might enter their profession, and judges in authority have refused her admission to practice in certain courts.

But the murch of progress has been forward, and the intelligent sentiment of the age has demanded that woman be allowed to enter any pursuit, the work of which she could perform just as

well as men. The result has been the filling of hundreds of elerkships in the Treasury Department at Washington with women. very satisfactorily to the government and all parties concerned. Large numbers have entered the postal service, holding various important positions. Thousands have gone into the educational field, and as teachers, managers, and heads of academies, seminaries, and advanced publie schools, have demonstrated both business capacity and intellectual talent of a high order.

A large percentage of women are successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits. She is well represented

in the medical profession, she is fast entering the pulpit, and the time is not far distant when on the platform, whether engaged in general lecture, moral teaching, political discussion, or legal argument, she will be found the exponent of truth and co-worker with man in reform. And while all this transpires she will be no less the kind nother, and the devoted, faithful wife.



1886



SOMEBODY ASKED US

LINTERBUGS

A laundromat owner in Vallejo wanted to know the manufacturing uses for lint. Having a surplus of lint from his dryers, he hoped there would be a market for this product. We found no mention of a use for this kind of lint in trade directories related to textiles or the Waste Products Directory. We also called a local firm dealing in cotton lint, and they had never heard of a use for this type of lint. They thought that the patron may have heard about cotton linters, the waste product left after cotton has been ginned. This material is used for stuffing mattresses, among other things. If anyone has any ideas about how this man could use his lint surplus, please let us know.

KICKING THE HABIT

A rush request came in from Vallejo for the name of a narcotic rehabilitation center located in Portland, Oregon. We were unable to ascertain this information from the Portland telephone book or our hospital directories. So we sent a TWX message to the University of Oregon Medical School Library and they sent us information on two programs. There is a State program called Methadone at the University of Oregon Medical School, 3181 S.W. Sam Jackson Park Road, Portland, Oregon 97201, and a federal program, the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, Office of the U.S. Attorney, U.S. Courthouse, Portland, Oregon.

CHARTING YOUR UPS AND DOWNS

We were asked for information about biorhythm, the study of man's rhythmical cycles. The theory of biorhythm is that there are three cycles which recur from a man's birth to his death which influence his physical strength, emotional highs and lows, and mental activities. There is a book on the subject by Hans J. Wernli called Biorhythm. Since this book was not on the shelf, we located a chapter in the book, Cycles in Your Life, by Darrell Huss, which led us to two articles on the subject in Vogue, January 1, 1962, and Aviation Week, January 23, 1961. We also wrote to Biorhythm Computers, Inc., a company which manufactures biorhythm calculators which simplify the charting of a person's cycles. They sent us some additional information on this interesting and popular subject.

DREAM GIANTS

We were asked to find material on the role of dreams in the Senoi tribe of the Malay peninsula. A patron had read about this tribe in the book Education and Ecstasy by George Leonard.

A psychiatrist-anthropologist, Kilton Stewart, is mentioned in Leonard's book as being one of the leading students of the Senoi. He has done studies on the function of dreams in the Senoi society, presenting concepts which are not only interesting but extremely relevant to the concern or lack of concern about dreams in our own society. The International Index led us to an article by Stewart in Mental Hygiene, July, 1954, p.387-403. He has also written a book called Pygmies and Dream Giants (Norton, 1954) which probably includes material on this tribe. (Our copy was in circulation.) Another article by Stewart was listed in Psychological Abstracts, "Dream Theory in Malaya," Complex, 1951, no. 6, p.21-33.

BUT YOU CAN'T TAKE THE COUNTRY OUT OF ...

A patron in Vallejo wanted to know if he was correct in thinking that O. Henry wrote: "You can take the rube out of the country, but you can't take the country out of the rube."

We did not find this quotation in any of our quotation dictionaries, so wrote to the Reynolds Tobacco Company to see from whom they borrowed their Salem jingle. They forwarded our letter to the William Esty Company, their advertising agency. According to this company, the quotation, can take a boy out of the country, but you can't take the country out of a boy," is attributed to Arthur (Bugs) Baer, a syndicated newspaper humorist. Actually, this quotation is included in Prochnow's "Speakers' Handbook of Epigrams and Witticisms," page 103. However, it was under the unlikely heading of "Farming."



MacGilvray Photo/D.



THE UNANSWERED QUESTION

RASPUTIN

A question about the 16th century poet, Eleanor Rasputin, led us on an elusive search. We were asked for the names of any of her works, but have not even come across her name in any of the usual biographical and bibliographical sources. We would appreciate hearing from anyone who knows of this poet.

FLOWER POWER?

A patron wants to identify a flower mentioned by Joan Baez in her song, "Wildwood Flower"—the Islip. We have searched through numerous botany books but do not find this particular flower recorded. Before anyone takes off on the hunt, we might say that "Wildwood Flower" is an anonymous American ballad which has been passed down through the years in many versions. For example, a version from Ozark Folksongs begins, "I'll twine 'mid the ringlets...." However, the version in Folksongs of Virginia goes, "Oh, I find with my Mingo...." (an Islip, perhaps?).

While you're looking for the Islip, you might also watch out for a Mingo.

Somebody Asked Us and The Unanswered Question were prepared by Linda Ramey and Sue Critchfield.



Mrs. Grundy's Round-Up

Censorshir Today. Suite 700 Taft Building, 1680 Vine Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90028. Bi-Monthly. \$6 yr.

Censorship Today is a handy little magazine which brings the reader up-to-date on all current censorship activities, both here and abroad. Each issue contains a long lead article, with the remainder of the space devoted to capsule accounts of what the censors are doing, or trying to do, in TV, radio, films, the theater, books, newspapers, advertising, churches and schools. Important legislation is summarized, and there are reviews of books about censorship. It's hard to keep up with Mrs. Grundy's myriad activities, but Censorship Today manages very well indeed.



Budge, Sir Ernest Alfred Thompson Wallis. An Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary. 2 vols. Ungar, 1960. \$45.00. (*493 B859e 1 & 2)

As a part of my duties with BARC in the beginning, I took librarians from the North Bay on exhaustive all-day orientation tours of our Main Library, pointing out items not likely to be found in a smaller library. I enjoyed doing it and really miss it now that Peggy O'Donnell has taken over this duty. I still haven't relinquished the tour of the Science and Documents Departments, however. (Can it be that she's too smart to take over those two?)

Proudly would I present this hieroglyphic dictionary to the visitors and delight while they would examine it and ask questions about it. I don't know why I selected this one to display. It certainly isn't the most used dictionary, nor is it by any means new, having been published in 1920. I asked Miss Rea, a librarian in the Literature Department, why both of us liked it. "Because it's fun and pretty to look at!" She also told me that occasionally a patron may have a character to look up and that once some large company did an advertising promotion and used it extensively, but mainly patrons would just sit and look through it for pleasure. How I would have loved to have had this work when I was a child and going through my cryptographic phase! (As a matter of fact, my handwriting looks like I'm still in it.)

I don't want to give anyone the idea that it isn't a worthwhile item. A bit expensive, but if I had to make the type font or set the type or even proofread, it would be a great deal more expensive! The author was a noted Egyptologist at the British Museum and wrote extensively in this field. The introduction is an excellent history of Egyptian lexicography. The main body of the work is, of course, the dictionary—the transliteration of the Egyptian word is followed by the word in hieroglyphics, the text where it can be found, and then the meaning in English. There is also a dictionary of English words, a list of hieroglyphic characters, geographical names in Coptic, Greek, Hebrew, Assyrian, Syriac and Arabic,

and a list of Egyptian kings in English and Egyptian from the Predynastic kings to the Roman emperors.

The word for librarian is "neb seshu" and contains four characters including one character depicting a scribe's writing outfit. This character can also mean stupid, but I feel that it doesn't in this instance. The word for chief librarian is much grander and longer!

Since this issue of SYNERGY is on the subject of women with a capital "W," I would like to point out that in the lists of hieroglyphic characters, 143 of them concern men while only 19 are listed for women. Included in the 19 are "Woman, belonging to," "Woman, bowing," "Woman, pregnant," "Parturient woman" and "Woman, rearing a child."

- Gil McNamee



[ed. note: inevitable, considering the hieroglyph for "bird of prey" is always masculine, and death hieroglyphs outnumber love hieroglyphs two to one.]

Morrison, A. Cressey. *The Baking Powder Controversy*. 2 vols. N.Y., American Baking Powder Assn. 1904. 2109 pp. (338.4 M83)

A neglected masterpiece in SFPL's History and Social Science Department is A. Cressey Morrison's The Baking Powder Controversy. An enormous tome, this is without a doubt the most complete study of the great baking powder scandal ever written. This reviewer confesses that he had never heard of this burning explosive issue, but the whole thing apparently took place around the turn of the century and principally involved the relative merits of alum vs. cream of tartar in baking powder. The Royal Baking Powder Company was attacked by the other manufacturers of baking powder, allied in the ABPA, and the controversy raged in the courts, legislatures, Congress and the newspapers and magazines of the day, until the ABPA was eventually victorious. The subtitle reads: "The Origin and Advance of Baking Powder as a Household Necessity: The Monopolization of One Branch of the Industry by a Single Corporation: The Attempt of this Corporation to Destroy all Competition: The Organization of the Smaller Manufacturers for Defense and the Final Overthrow and Destruction of the Political Machinery of the Corporation by the Indictment on Charges of Legislative Corruption of its Chief Stockholder and his Political Agents." The Dedication reads: "This work is dedicated to those Manufacturers of Baking Powder, whose loyal adherence to the American Baking Powder Association has made its efforts to resist aggression so successful; to the members and ex-members of its executive Committee, whose unselfish and tireless efforts in behalf of their business contemporaries have been vital to their continued business existence, and to all those engaged in the Manufacture and sale of Baking Powder with the hope that the perpetuation of the records of the Controversy of the past will lead to peace and those higher ideals of commercial enterprise so essential to the progress of a great and growing industry." This work has the text of testimony before the U. S. Industrial Commission, Congressional committees, state legislative committees, court decisions, magazine and newspaper articles and a whole mass of cartoons depicting the fat, bloated, greedy Baking Powder Trust. The first article to be reprinted, incidentally, is from McClure's Magazine, April, 1904, and is by Lincoln Steffens. This gigantic work is certainly a monument to one of the more minor episodes in American history. Nader's raiders were needed back then too (the Pure Food and Drug Act was passed in 1906 after investigations revealed the widespread use of harmful preservations and dyes in prepared and canned foods—reminds one of cyclamates and monosodium glutamate); but as to the relative merits of alum vs. cream of tartar, this reviewer wouldn't want to state an opinion. It's all here for the eager scholar, however.

- Mike Spencer

Pearsall, Ronald. The Worm in the Bud. The Macmillan Company. Collier-Macmillan Canada Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. 1969. 560 pp. \$10.00. (*392.6 P316w)

Though subtitled *The world of Victorian sexuality*, this is really an account of all the social habits and customs of the period. Topics covered include etiquette, courtship and marriage, costume, medicine, laws, class differences, wit and humor (particularly songs and parodies), and the social and psychological effects of the sexual patterns.

The real world of the palace and the brothel, the unreal world of the drawing room and the public school, and the <u>surreal</u> world of the artists and writers, whose pretty pictures depict rosy hued nowhere lands, are all recorded here. Even subjects that were unmentionables in Victoria's reign are explored—birth control methods, menstruation, and women's diseases. The cult of the child, much loved by Dickens, Ruskin and Carroll, is balanced against the child prostitute much sought after by the aging roué. The mood of the era is captured with all its tension and anxiety.

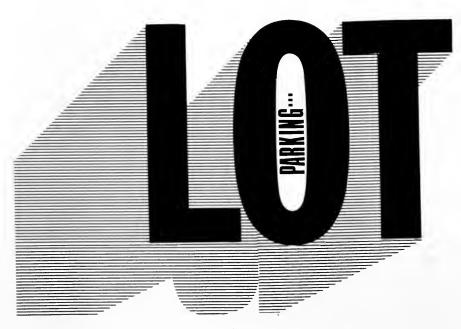
As a history, this book will appeal to students of Victoriana and/or sexual mores. For reference purposes, there is a Sin Map of the time that might be helpful to the London tourist who has seen everything (for doing, a more up-to-date version would be needed) and a list of sexual slang terms, that is probably unavailable elsewhere, though the market for such knowledge is certainly small. A poor index, limited to proper names, diminishes its usefulness as a reference book.

- Peggy O'Donnell

Ruscha, Edward. Thirty-four Parking Lots in Los Angeles. Wittenborn, 1967. (n.p.) (388.3 R893t)

One of the most uninteresting titles to come into the History Department at SFPL in many a day is Edward Ruscha's Thirty-four Parking Lots in Los Angeles. With no introduction or explanatory text whatsoever, this book consists of nothing but thirty-four full page aerial photographs of Los Angeles parking lots, each one with an identifying caption as to its location. (My favorite reads in full: "Unidentified lot, Reseda.") It is difficult to imagine what the purpose of this book is supposed to be, unless it is to present the parking lot as a new contemporary American art form, which it may well be, since Ruscha is a well-known L. A. artist.

Except for avant-garde buffoonery, another possibility is that the book could provide urban guerillas with photographic information to guide them on bombing runs. (I for one have believed for years that automobiles in large cities should be banned entirely, put underground, or blown up.) It is true that this book leaves one with the feeling that the farther one gets from a parking lot the more beautiful it becomes. One could easily carry this thought through to its logical conclusion, and I already have. In any event, if you are unlucky enough to talk to a patron who wants to look at pictures of Los Angeles parking lots, by all means, refer him to this work. It is without a doubt the most complete study available on the subject, or at least I certainly hope so. Incidentally, the photograph of parking lot no. 34 (Santa Monica Blvd. from Roxbury to Wilshire Blvd.) has a tiny little projection that unfolds and sticks out about an inch. Fortunately there is no index.





Prepared by Faith VanLiere General Reference Department

CALIFORNIA

Thomas Carr Howe, Jr. was appointed to the California Arts Commission on November 14. He will serve the unexpired term of Mortimer Fleishhacker, Jr., who has resigned. (CR-p26)

UNITED STATES

Dr. Arthur Burns will replace William McChesney Martin as Chairman of the Federal Reserve System on January 31, 1970. (USCOM-p434; CD-p600; CSD-p438)

Representative John McCormack has suspended Martin Sweig, his legislative assistant. (CSD-pp220,179)

Clifton Reginald Wharton, Jr. was named President of Michigan State University on October 17. He will assume his duties on January 2. (AUC-p730; WA-p326; IP-p660)

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

ACWL - Almanac of Current World Leaders, Fall 1969 ed.

AUC - American Universities and Colleges, 10th ed.

CD - Congressional Directory, 1969 ed.

CR - California Roster, 1968 ed.

CSD - Congressional Staff Directory, 1969 ed.

CSDS - California School Directory (Secondary) 1968-69 ed.

IP - Information Please, 1969 ed.

MY - Municipal Yearbook, 1969 ed.

SY - Statesman's Yearbook, 1969-70 ed.

USGOM - United States Government Organization Manual, 1969-70 ed.

WA - World Almanac, 1969 ed.

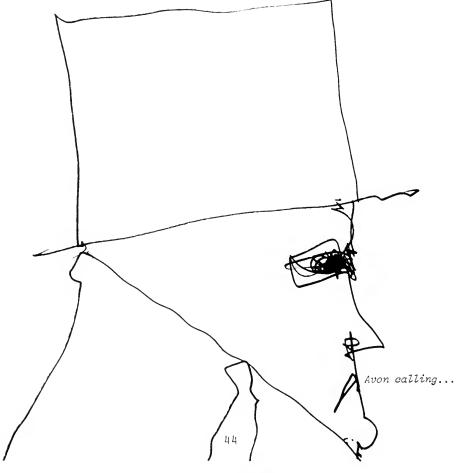
INTERNATIONAL

Sir David Rose, the Governor General of Guyana, was killed by a falling scaffold on November 11. (ACWL-p50; SY-p491; IP-p126; WA-p576)

President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines was elected to a four-year term on November 12. Fernando Lopez was re-elected as Vice-President. (SY-p1239; ACWL-p84; IP-p224; WA-p577)

Rashid Karame, who resigned several weeks ago as Premier of Lebanon, has accepted President Helou's request that he try to form a new government. (ACWL-p65; WA-p576; IP-p207; SY-p1124)

John Grey Gorton of Australia was re-elected Leader of the Liberal Party on November 5, and will remain as Prime Minister.







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