

new University

VOL.2/NO.22/TUESDAY, JANUARY 20,1970



**end of 101 year
old tradition:**

**time of free
education
runs out**

by lynn odneal

Only the details of how to collect, and where to place funds, stop tuition from becoming a reality. Already, the amounts set by UC President Charles Hitch seem to be accepted. Gov. Reagan used the same figures in the newest plan, which he introduced to the Regents at the Board meeting Friday. Voting on which plan to accept remains and both Hitch and Reagan promised a vote in February. Hitch pointed out that the February meeting would be the latest date to vote if tuition were to start this fall.

The Hitch plan, or flat fee plan, basically adds to the student registration fee an additional \$360.00 over the next two years. This will raise a projected 38 million dollars, 19 million earmarked for new construction and 19 million headed for the financial aid office.

Reagan's plan differs only slightly from Hitch's plan. While Reagan supports the \$180.00 dollar increase each year for the next two years, he does not specify that the funds be used for aid or capital construction. The Governor wants the money to land in the State general fund. He presents deferment of tuition as an added attraction for those students who need financial assistance to attend the university. That is, students may defer tuition payment until after they graduate. As soon as they start earning money, the university would charge a certain pro-rated sur-tax, until the fees plus interest were paid.

Several Regents objected greatly to pouring the fee money into the State general fund. President Hitch opposed this section of Reagan's plan because his greatest concern is the building program, "ground to a halt" by small state appropriations and slow bond sales. "We cannot continue to take more and more students with no new buildings," Hitch said. Reagan does not promise that the funds for capital construction outlay will be forthcoming under his plan.

Hitch basically opposes any charge increase, but budget cuts from the state and need for student aid have him against the wall. He therefore wants funds going immediately to the UC's most pressing financial needs, capital outlay and student aid. Reagan, who has long favored tuition, feels extra fees should benefit the students paying the money. He therefore asks that tuition be used for general UC operating budget while State funds pay for capital outlay and student aid.

This year's UC capital construction outlay allocation from the state totals only 15 million dollars, barely enough to maintain status quo, certainly not enough to build new facilities. In 1968-1969, the state funded 55.5% capital outlay or 44.6 million dollars. The next largest amount came from private loans. With '66 bonds still to sell and no new bonds after the '68 election failure, capital outlay funds are reduced still more.

Hitch felt the Reagan plan was "an open-ended contribution to the general fund." He did not see how the proposal would solve the immediate problems of capital outlay. The President stated later in a press conference, "My proposal was designed to meet the urgent needs of the university. The Governor's proposal would not meet either of the needs."

Regent Dutton called the Reagan plan simply a shift in the tax burden from business to middle-income families. Already, the Washington lawyer notes, the state general fund takes a larger proportion of funds from personal income tax, 29.6% as opposed to 13% from bank and corporation taxes and 3.3% from insurance company taxes. So tuition as the main source of finance for the University, supplemented by state funds would place most of the University's expenses on the middle income group's shoulders.

The deferral packet brings several problems with it. The Governor stated that bookkeeping and administrative costs would be low if the National

Defense loan setup were used. Mr. Hitch stated that approximately 40% of the expected 38 million would be deferred. In a later press conference the Governor explained that on basis of need, all fees could be deferred, reducing University income even more and making Hitch President of a University that broke a 101 year tuition-free tradition, and still gained no money.

The long term loan aspect of the deferred program did not seem to appeal to students who would be paying on a loan that, with compounded interest, could go from \$5,000 to \$9,000 in the time needed to pay it. The deferral system would also have a great impact on financial aid budget. Many loan funds set up specifically for student assistance would become virtually useless.

Regent Coblenz issued a statement chiding that "The proposed changes in the student charges of the University raise serious constitutional issues. In deciding whether to abandon the historical principle of free education, the Regents cannot afford to ignore the risk of invalidity under the Equal Protection clause of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution. Several basic principles are at stake." Coblenz, a San Francisco lawyer of some fame, continues to back his statement with other court decisions. He supports a "detailed system of graduated fees, exemptions, and/or scholarships." He warns that tuition on top of existing fees "become a veritable invitation to a judicial test."

Regent Dutton feels that neither the Hitch plan nor the Reagan plan is sound, so he has proposed his own tuition plan. Mr. Dutton, who was Bobby Kennedy's campaign director, pointed out many tuition problems. Tuition could cause nearly 14,000 students a year to turn to community colleges, dependent on local property tax. As a result the proposed tuition fees would mean higher property taxes. Tuition also sets another barrier between the lower middle income child and economic advance. If forced to take aid by deferral, this child will be even more hampered by a great debt to pay while raising a family.

Dutton noted the direct connection between California's great number of college graduate-dependent industries, this states high number of graduates and our high median income. "It is only fair that everyone help pay to help keep the state's economy vigorous and growing," he writes. Regent Dutton also states emphatically that anyone able to pay for his education in full should do so.

The Regent then proposed his tuition plan. He affirms that, no tuition increase in student charges and fees above their present level, shall be imposed on any student whose parents or head of the household (1) make less than \$13,500 a year; (2) have total assets less than \$50,000 and; (3) are residents of California." Self-supporting students who are residents, pay tuition if their income, from all sources, exceeds \$3,500 per year, and if they hold assets over \$3,500. The resident married student needs a combined income over \$7,500 per year and have total assets over \$13,500 to qualify for tuition. Dutton also wants all funds raised by increased student fees to go for student aid.

Dutton pointed out that the University has money but the board of Regents is not managing it as it should be managed. He cited the patent fund as an example. The Regents seem to have practically given the tomato harvester away. He also mentioned the huge sums that go from registration fees to inter-collegiate athletics. At UCI \$53,740 was spent on athletics last year. "Young people's priorities have changed," said Dutton.

Further objection to the Reagan report came from Regent Norton Simon. Throughout the meeting, Regent Simon questioned expenditures and finally asked the board to "stop playing hide and seek with funds" and to handle the money in their own budget intelligently.

NEWS/CAMPUS

There will be an organizational meeting for all students interested in forming a UCI chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union Tuesday, Jan. 20 at 6:30 p.m. in the Gateway Commons first floor lounge. Anyone interested is welcome.

Notices for club meetings to be printed in a Tuesday issue must be submitted by the preceding Thursday. Notices for a Thursday issue must be received by the preceding Monday.

Nobel Prize chemist Willard F. Libby will give a public lecture on air pollution at the University of California, Irvine, on Tuesday, January 20, at 3:30 p.m.

Dr. Libby, professor of chemistry at UCLA, will speak before a colloquium sponsored by the UCI School of Engineering, in the UCI Faculty Club in the Irvine Town Center Building.

"Technical and Political Aspects of Our Future Air Pollution Control," is the title of Dr. Libby's talk.

President Nixon has recently appointed Dr. Libby to the National Task Force on Air Pollution and the State of California has also just named him to the Air Resources Board. Dr. Gamo said the UCI talk will be one of the first Professor Libby has given since the appointments were announced.

Harvey Cox, professor of divinity at Harvard University, will speak at a community-campus forum co-sponsored by the University Interfaith Foundation and the Associated Students at the University of California, Irvine at 8 p.m. Thursday, January 22.

Subject of Dr. Cox's talk will be "Renewal of Hope." The program, open to the public, will be held in the Science Lecture Hall.

Dr. Cox is author of "The Secular City," "The Feast of Fools" and several articles on the rise of urban civilization and the collapse of traditional religion.

As some of you may know, the meeting of the Student Welfare Center scheduled for January 15 was postponed to January 22 so that members would be better able to present their interest-group findings to the members. If you tried to attend the meeting last Thursday, try again. Please.

ASUCI Films is supposed to show "Juliette of the Spirits" and "The Red Desert" in the Science Lecture Hall at 8 p.m. Wednesday, January 21.

In case any of you are interested, UCI has closed freshman admissions for the Fall, 1970, quarter. Applications for admission in advanced standing are still being accepted.

REBINDINGS: UCI students may now use the Cal State Fullerton Library. All you have to do is show your reg. card when checking out materials.

All UCI students are subject to the Cal State lending regulations. The CSF library has a fine microfilm collection, copies of the US State Department records, and 4000 journals.

Remember, you file your IBM enrollment cards on January 19-21. The last day for late registration (need permission of registrar), adding a course, or changing a P/NP option is January 23.

FORTRAN CLASS - A class on Fortran IV programming sponsored by the UCI Student Chapter of the ACM will meet on Monday and Wednesday, 7-9 p.m. for three weeks beginning Monday, January 26 in FA 230. Open to all students, faculty and staff. Fee - \$5.00 per person. Prerequisite - ICS-1 or equivalent introduction to programming. Contact Bob Duncanson at 833-5517 for registration or information.

by bill betts

Several new laws state that any student receiving Federal money for financial aid can have his money taken away from him for engaging in "anti-campus activities." There are five programs currently affected by these laws: (1) the Student Loan Program (Title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1958), (2) the Educational opportunity Grant Program, (3) the Student Loan Insurance Program insofar as loans guaranteed under the program are made by an institution of higher education, (4) the College Work/Study Program, (5) any fellowship program carried on under the Higher Education Act of 1965 or the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

What are "anti-campus activities?" In general, the Federal laws involved (which only affect Federal money) state that funds will be denied if an individual has been convicted in a court of general jurisdiction of any crime which involves inciting or carrying on a riot, trespass, or any group activity resulting in material damage to

Greg Wolford, the station manager for KUCI, died in an automobile accident Tuesday night. More than anyone else, Greg was the person who put KUCI on the air. His initiative and effort added a lot to UCI, and while there was no immediate comment on the accident from the station, it is apparent that Greg will be missed.

newUniversity

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government moves
against activists

property or injury to person or which prevents officials or students of the institution from engaging in their duties or pursuing their studies.

Furthermore, the regulations state that, after affording notice and opportunity for a hearing, the institution can deny Federal funds to any students or staff member for refusing to obey a lawful regulation or order of the institution.

In addition to all of that, the State Legislature has enacted two bills which include suspension, fine, or imprisonment for students in junior colleges, state colleges, or state universities who engage in "campus unrest."

What all of this means is that, for any student engaging in a campus demonstration, there is the threat of financial or criminal punishment. With an extremely strict application of the state regulations, there is a possibility that a person signing a petition might face fine or imprisonment for his action. There are too many variables to make a firm statement on this, but the above is a possibility.

More information concerning these laws can be obtained from the Dean of Students Office.

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THE PANTHER KILLINGS: by whom, against whom

by christopher chandler
college press service

(Ed. note — The following article raises some provocative questions concerning the recent police raids on Black Panthers in Chicago. Other moves against the Panthers have occurred in Santa Ana, Los Angeles, and San Francisco recently, raising the question of "Conspiracy, by whom, against whom?" It is questionable that present investigations by state and federal agencies into these raids will reveal the exact dimensions of a law enforcement conspiracy to deprive the Panthers of their Constitutional rights.)

It was 4:44 a.m. on the morning of December 4. The block on Chicago's West Side was cordoned off. Police stood guard on rooftops. State's Attorney's police were stationed at the front and rear of the first floor apartment, armed with a submachine gun and shot-guns.

There was a knock on the front door, and then the sound of more than 200 shots echoed through the early morning hour. When it was over, Fred Hampton, chairman of the Illinois Black Panther Party, was dead in bed. Mark Clark, a Panther member from Peoria, Ill., was dead behind the front door. Four others were critically wounded, and three were arrested unharmed. One policeman was slightly wounded.

State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan held a press conference later that day, displaying what he said was the arms cache recovered from the apartment (each bullet carefully placed on its end) and pronounced to the television cameras: "We wholeheartedly commend the police officers for their bravery, their remarkable restraint and their discipline in the face of this Black Panther attack — as should every decent citizen in our community." He stressed the word "decent."

Under normal circumstances, that would have been the end of it. Hanrahan, the key figure in Mayor Daley's 1968 election strategy, the man named to run the city's "war on gangs" last June, would ordinarily have enhanced his reputation as a tough crime fighter and as the most popular Democratic vote-getter.

But these are not normal times. The story did not end with that press conference, but grew into an international scandal. The glare of publicity that focused on every aspect of that eight-minute raid illuminated the workings of Chicago's law enforcement machinery and we glimpsed momentarily, as by a flash of lightning, the face of repression.

The story would not die, in part because of the stark imagery of the early morning raid by heavily armed police. "For those of us alive in the late '30's," said Professor Hans Mattick of the University of Chicago, "this brought back on of those nightmare images — the knock on the door at night, the Jews intimidated and dragged away."

It would not die because the Black Panther Party opened up the apartment at 2337 W. Monroe Street for the world to see, and the evidence was inescapable: police had massed a heavy concentration of machine-gun and shotgun fire at one living room wall and into two bedrooms. There was little if any sign of return fire.

It would not die because Hanrahan, distressed by what he said were the "outrageous" and "slandrous" statements made to the press, decided to try his case in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE. But evi-

dence provided to substantiate his account of the raid turned out to be fraudulent, and the competing newspapers jumped at the chance to recover some honor by exposing the fraud. A picture purporting to show bullet holes where the Panthers shot at police in the kitchen turned out to be a picture of nail holes, and the bullet-ridden "bathroom" door turned out to be the inside of the bedroom door.

It would not die because the corner's office misrepresented Hampton's fatal wounds, because Hanrahan would not permit the FBI to interrogate his men in private. It developed that the FBI was involved, having been wiretapping and tailing the Panthers, and that the Justice Department itself had set up a special task force on the Black Panthers last August, a task force aimed at countering the threat to national security.

Events had shaken the country's trust in the social order. Calls for a thorough and impartial investigation intensified to the point that there are now some eight bodies planning such a probe. But there is little prospect that findings of the investigations will convince any large spectrum of the population.

The Panther Party would not have it otherwise. They are not interested in the findings of a "blue ribbon committee" or a "grand jury investigation" designed, in the words of one newspaper editorial, to "restore confidence" in government, or, in the words of Attorney General John Mitchell, to "put an end to rumors and speculation that surrounded this incident." The Panthers' belief is that to restore confidence and end speculation is to mask the exposed face of a growing fascism. Last month's Chicago raid has given the party widespread new support for its viewpoint.

Fred Hampton said last June: "I just went to a wake where a young man had been shot in the head by a pig. And you know this is bad. But it heightens the contradictions in the community. These things a lot of times organize the people better than we can organize ourselves."

All of the investigations of the raid will be forced to sift through a mass of conflicting testimony. The police version, reenacted for CBS television in a special 28-minute program directed by the State's Attorney's office, must be rejected on the basis of the available evidence. One policeman in the reenactment, for example, describes three shots being fired at him as he enters the kitchen door, the film having been taped before those three bullet holes had been shown to be nail holes.

The Panther version may never come to light in its entirety. Defense attorneys for the seven surviving Panthers (charged with attempted murder) plan to retain their best evidence until the trial, and they may be in a powerful bargaining position to have the charges dropped. Panther officers have generally confined themselves to characterizing the raid as a "political assassination" and denying that any Panthers fired at police.

The hard physical evidence is sparse, but heavily weighted toward the worst possible construction of the raid.

* There are two bullet holes in the front door leading from a small anteroom into the living room. One is about heart high, and was fired through the door from the outside while the door was slightly ajar. This shot probably killed Mark Clark, whose body was found in a pool of blood behind the door. A second hole in the door, about a foot and a half below the first, may have been made by a shotgun blast from the inside of the apartment into a far corner of the anteroom near the ceiling. The crazy angle of the

blast suggests that Clark's gun may have gone off as he fell.

* The right-hand side of the living room wall is covered with 42 closely stitched bullet holes, mainly from a machine gun. The shots were fired from the doorway and from the center of the living room, the shots from the center of the room penetrating the walls of two adjacent bedrooms.

* The back door was forced from the outside. Two rear windows, in the kitchen and in Hampton's rear bedroom, were broken in from the outside. There is no sign of gunfire in the rear of the house except for the bedrooms, which are punctured with bullet holes. Standing in the entranceway between the kitchen and the dining room, you can see that four shotgun blasts were fired from that area, three into Hampton's bedroom and one, penetrating two closets, lodging in the far wall of the middle bedroom.

* Hampton was shot from above while lying in bed. According to an independent autopsy conducted by the former chief pathologist for the County Corner former chief pathologist for the County Coroner's office and witnessed by three physicians, two bullets entered Hampton's head from the right and from above, at a 45 degree angle.

Whatever happened in that apartment on the morning of December 4, it could not possibly have been the 20-minute "gun battle" that the police and the State's Attorney's office have described again and again. Clearly the State's Attorney's police went to the apartment heavily armed to do more than serve a search warrant for unauthorized and unregistered guns (a minor offense). But why now? Why the Panthers?

The answer furnished by many columnists and commentators — that the Panthers were an unpopular, probably dangerous group, and therefore the authorities may have overstepped the bounds of propriety in curbing their activities — does not hold up.

The Panthers were and are a popular, successful group, and it is precisely because of that success that they have become the targets of a nationwide governmental campaign of control. This fact presents us with a far more serious issue of national policy. Theoretically we believe that any organization (and particularly any political organization) is entitled to win as much popular support as its platform and leadership permit. Surely this is the democratic way. But we make exceptions to that rule, particularly during periodic "red scares." Then, nay group associated with an "international Communist conspiracy" or, in the words of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, a "criminal conspiracy" are denied that basic right.

So, with the rapid spread of Black Panther Party chapters across the country in the past two years, and with the intellectual leadership that has made the Panther Party the ideological leader of most of the white radical left, and with the surprising organizational strength in cities from Hartford, Connecticut, to Peoria, Illinois, came increased governmental attention.

When Mitchell took office last January, THE NEW YORK TIMES relates, he officially labeled the Black Panther Party a subversive threat to the national security — thereby authorizing the FBI to tap Panther phones and bug Panther offices. In July, J. Edgar Hoover gave the Panther Party the distinction of being "the greatest threat to the internal security of the country" among Black militant groups. In August, the Justice Department took the extraordinary step of setting up a special task force on the Panthers, made up of representatives from its civil rights,

(continued on page 4)



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(continued from page 3)

internal security and criminal divisions.

The situation was similar at the local level. The Illinois chapter of the Black Panther Party was founded in November of 1968 by Hampton and by Bobby Rush, the current chairman. Six months later, the Panthers had become the strongest organization in Chicago's Black community. Its influence extended beyond the ghetto to alliances with a variety of groups including the national office of the Students for a Democratic Society, an Appalachian white youth gang called the Young Patriots and a Puerto Rican gang called the Young Lords.

The Panthers were respected because they spoke of carrying arms for self-defense (although they never publicly bore arms in the city), because they had a coherent socialist ideology and because they had a genius for organizing and administration. In the March special aldermanic election they aided an independent candidate by stationing members outside of precincts where there were complaints of vote fraud. The candidate almost forced a runoff in one of the Democratic Party strongholds. In April, a party spokesman lambasted 5000 peace marchers for not checking with the Panthers before conducting the march, and the march's leadership admitted its error. In May, they concluded an agreement with the Black P Stone Nation, Chicago's most powerful teen gang, after having converted its traditional rivals, the East Side Disciples, to full Panther membership.

Days later, Mayor Daley announced that the city was launching a "war on gangs," which would be headed by State's Attorney Hanrahan. Hanrahan listed the Panthers as prime targets in his campaign, and talked about soaring gang violence (although a study conducted by the CHICAGO JOURNALISM REVIEW revealed that gang-related youth crime had actually declined during the year).

Fred Hampton soon had 25 criminal charges filed against him, but only one conviction—the somewhat strange case of assault in connection with the robbery of \$71 worth of ice cream. (Hampton commented: "I may be a big dude, but I can't eat no \$71 worth

of ice cream.")

Despite the constant arrest and the repeated raids on their headquarters the Black Panther Party continued to grow in strength. Favorable articles about the party's free breakfast program for schoolchildren were carried in three of the city's five daily newspapers, embarrassing city officials into launching their own, hopelessly bureaucratic free breakfast program. Plans were announced, funds raised and equipment procured for a free medical clinic, to be opened on the West Side. By October, Chicago newspapers did not find it unusual to quote Hampton's reaction to the "Weatherman" demonstration scheduled for downtown Chicago: he denounced them as "anarchistic" and "Custeristic."

On November 4, the Black Panther Party, somewhat weakened by arrests and raids, was still the most powerful single independent organization in the city. Its program of putting socialism into practice had attracted wide support. Its policy of analyzing problems by reference to economic class, not race, was working to depolarize whites and Blacks during demonstrations, and erroneous descriptions of the members as "racists" or "Black power militants" in the local press were beginning to be corrected.

The Black Panthers made the federal subversive list, they became a prime target for Chicago officialdom because of their success. I don't suggest that Mayor Daley cynically set out to destroy the party because it might bring success to his enemies at the polls — or that the Justice Department set out to crush the party nationally because it wanted to protect the country's big businesses against socialism.

There is a "conspiracy" to get the Panthers, and it is a conspiracy tied together by the mutual convictions of policemen, local government and federal government. It is a conspiracy that puts the country's professed ideals to a hard test. Are we prepared to allow revolutionary Marxist-Leninists to campaign for public support and public office? Theoretically we are. Theoretically (at least according to a June 9, Supreme Court decision) we also cannot convict someone for merely advocating the moral propriety or necessity of using violence to

overthrow the government.

But in practice we are not prepared to view the Black Panthers as a political party. One might argue that the Panthers should disarm if they are serious about politics and about only using their weapons for self-defense. The bearing of arms may be a fetish carried over from the formation of the party in Oakland in 1966, when it was called the "Black Panther Party for Self Defense," and when its primary goal was to defend Blacks from police harassment. Undoubtedly, the very existence of arms does much to provoke the police. But there are problems with this argument: there is nothing illegal about carrying arms; that right is protected by the U.S. Constitution. Twenty Panthers have died in gun battles with police around the country (although police have died also—two in Chicago just two weeks before the raid). The Hampton killing itself raises the grim possibility that the Panthers, even today in Chicago, DO need guns for self-defense.

The State's Attorney's raid suggested another disturbing view — that this country is moving steadily toward the extreme political right. The proposed investigations of the raid provide an example of the extent of that shift. The FBI investigating? But the FBI has been involved in antionwide raids against the Panthers. The Justice Department? Attorney General Mitchell's approach to law enforcement is not reassuring.

The main investigation is to be conducted by a special U.S. District Court grand jury in Chicago. A seven-man racially integrated team of federal investigators, headed by Assistant Attorney General Jerris Leonard, will present the evidence to the jury. Leonard, head of the civil rights division, last May explained to Jay Miller, the executive director of Illinois American Civil Liberties Union, why Bobby Seale had been included among the Chicago Conspiracy trial defendants. "The Panthers are a bunch of hoodlums," he said. "We've got to get them."

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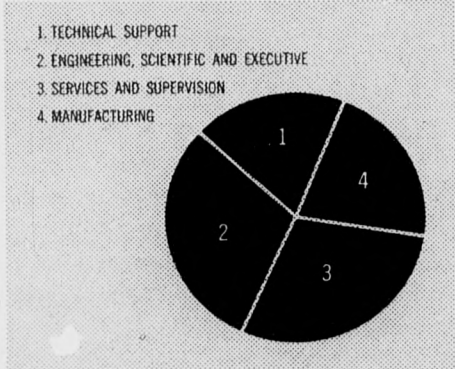
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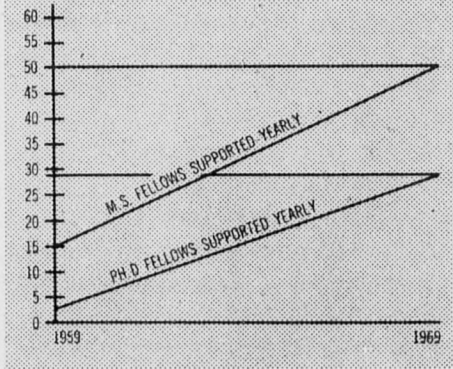
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To develop sophisticated information systems, we need a wide range of technical disciplines. This 1968 chart gives some idea of our requirements. One man in five has a Masters or Doctorate in his specialty.

Many of our technical staff continue graduate studies under company-sponsored educational programs. Each year, advanced degrees are earned this way. Support for fellowship programs has steadily increased. In 1959, three Ph.D. and 15 M.S. Fellows were supported by Hughes-Fullerton. During the 1969/70 school year, 29 Ph.D. and 50 M.S. Fellows are being supported.



	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	MATHEMATICS	PHYSICS	RELATED SCIENCE	OTHER	SUBTOTAL	SUPPORTING DISCIPLINES	TOTAL
BACHELOR	640	71	99	81	83	16	990	3	993
MASTER	154	17	19	22	19	2	233	4	237
PH.D.	12	1	4	7	6	2	32	0	32
TOTAL	806	89	122	110	108	20	1255	7	1262



Current activities include: phased-array frequency-scanning radar systems; real-time general-purpose computers; real-time programming and systems software; displays; data processing; satellite and surface communications systems; missile systems; and tactical command/control systems.

For more information on opportunities at Hughes-Fullerton in Southern California—and to arrange for an interview with Staff representatives—contact your College Placement Office. Or write: Mr. D. K. Horton, Supervisor, Engineering Staffing, Hughes-Fullerton, P.O. Box 3310, Fullerton, California 92634.

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Campus Interviews February 2

An equal-opportunity M/F employer • U.S. citizenship is required.