

The Indicator

Vol. 3 No. 6

San Diego, Calif.

Tuesday, February 20, 1968



The Associated Students meet to discuss the handling of the Charlie Moore affair. Senators are, from left to right: Gary Curtis

Misti Wolfington, secretary to the Senate, Dean of Student Affairs Murphy, two by standers, Senator Bill Stiles, two by-standers, and Senator William Shark on the end.

National Group Defines The Rights Of Students

National educational associations representing faculty members, administrators, and students have developed this Statement on the Rights and Freedoms of Students and propose it for adoption as a joint statement of principle. Joint efforts to draft a statement began in the fall of 1966.

Under the auspices of the American Association of University Professors, thirty-three representatives from ten national educational organizations met in Washington, D.C., on November 13-14, 1966 to discuss the academic freedom of students and to explore the feasibility of reaching a consensus on standards in this area. Five organizations -- The American Association of University Professors, the Association of American Colleges, the U. S. National Student Association, the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators, and the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors -- participated in the planning of the conference. Five additional organizations -- the American Council on Education, Association of American Universities, Association for Higher Education, Association of State Colleges and Universities, and the American College Personnel Association--participated in the conference. Those who attended concluded the meeting by concurring in the establishment of an ad hoc committee to draft a statement for possible joint endorsement.

The drafting committee, comprised of one representative each from AAUP, AAC, USNSA, NASPA, and NAWDC, with the staff assistance of Dr. Peter H. Armacost, AAC, and Mr. Robert Van Waes, AAUP, met in Washington on June 23, 1967. The joint statement which follows is a mutual effort in every respect. While it owes much to statements proposed by the AAUP, AAC, and USNSA, the suggestions and perspectives of other educational organizations have been taken into account. The result is a consensus that links good standards to viable practices.

The Joint Statement on Rights and Freedoms of Students as members of the academic community will now be submitted to each of the ten national educational organizations that contributed to its formulation for such action as their committees, commissions, and governing bodies consider appropriate. It is hoped that a number of these organizations will endorse the Joint Statement at an early date. The statement should not be

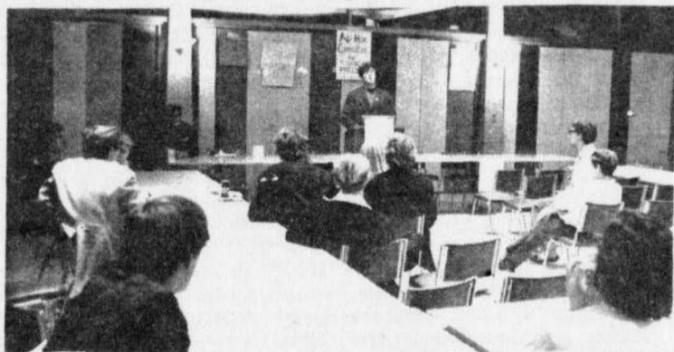
considered the official policy of any organization until there has been formal action by that association.

The Joint Drafting Committee: Dr. Phillip Monypenny, Political Science, University of Illinois, AAUP, Chairman; Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, Chancellor, New School for Social Research, AAC; Mr. Edward Schwartz, National Affairs Vice President, USNSA; Dr. Peter H. Armacost, President, Ottawa University, former Program Director, AAC; Mr. Earle Clifford,

University Dean of Student Affairs, Rutgers, The State University, NASPA; Dr. Ann Bromley, Associate Dean of Students, Santa Fe Junior College (Fla.), NAWDC; Mr. Robert Van Waes, Associate Secretary, AAUP.

Preamble:

Academic institutions exist for the transmission of knowledge, the pursuit of truth, the development of students, and the general well-being of society. Free inquiry and free expression are indispensable



steering committee meets to discuss Charlie Moore's difficulties and to do something about them.

Moore's Dismissal Starts Controversy

Tuesday morning Charlie Moore, a resident of Argo Hall, received a notice stating that Dean Hull wanted to see him. At 2:00 Tuesday afternoon Charlie met with Dean Hull who told him that on the basis of three dormitory violations he was being evicted from the dorms. Those violations were: (1) having girls in his room (only once was this formally reported by the R.A.); (2) eating in the Muir cafeteria with a Revelle meal ticket; and (3) hanging a sign out his window (the sign said: No shooting within city limits). Dean Hull told Charlie at that time that he could not appeal this action and also informed him that within 48 hours he was to be out of his room. Hull's actions were in accordance with the Residence Halls Contract which states: "The student will vacate the University residence hall within 48 hours of termination, for any cause whatsoever, of this contract. It also states that: The student is required to abide by the rules of the University including campus rules and those of the residence halls, and understands that the University may take appropriate action, including termination of this contract for conduct which is found by the University

to be in violation of any such rules or which is otherwise detrimental to the welfare of residence hall residents. Hull, however, in taking this action, acted unilaterally and without consulting other deans or the R.A. Hull violated the very rules he had been appointed to enforce as stated in Section V-B of the Student Handbook. Procedural Fairness is basic to the proper enforcement of University regulations. In any proceeding before an individual or committee authorized to impose or to recommend disciplinary action the following procedural safeguards will apply: (1) the student shall be presumed innocent until shown to the contrary, (2) the student shall be entitled to a prompt and impartial hearing, (3) he shall be entitled in advance of such hearing, to a written statement indicating the alleged violation, together with references, the evidence against him, and its sources, (4) the student shall be entitled but not required to have an adviser of his own choice, (5) the student shall have every reasonable opportunity to present his case at the hearing, including the presentation of written and oral testimony by himself and by witnesses of his own choice, (6) he

to the attainment of these goals. As members of the academic community, students should be encouraged to develop the capacity for critical judgment and to engage in a sustained and independent search for truth. Institutional procedures for achieving these purposes may vary from campus to campus, but the minimal standards of academic freedom of students outlined below are essential to any community of scholars.

Freedom to teach and freedom to learn are inseparable facets of academic freedom. The freedom to learn depends upon appropriate opportunities and conditions in the classroom, on the campus, and in the larger community. Students should exercise their freedom with responsibility.

The responsibility to secure and to respect general conditions conducive to the freedom to learn is shared by all members of the academic community. Each college and university has a duty to develop policies and procedures which provide and safeguard this freedom. Such policies and procedures should be developed at each institution within the framework of general standards and with the broadest possible participation of the members of the academic community. The purpose of this statement is to enumerate the essential provisions for student freedom to learn.

I. Freedom of Access to Higher Education

The admissions policies of each college and university are a matter of institutional choice provided that each college and university makes clear the characteristics and expectations of students which it considers relevant to success in the institution's program. While church-related institutions may give admission preference to students of their own persuasion, such a preference should be clearly and publicly stated. Under no circumstances should a student be barred from admission to a particular institution on the basis of race. Thus, within the limits of its facilities, each college and university should be open to all students who are qualified according to its admission standards. The facilities and services of a college should be open to all of its enrolled students, and institutions should use their influence to secure equal access for all students to public facilities in the local community.

II. In the Classroom

The professor in the classroom and in conference should encourage free discussion, inquiry, and expression. Student performance should be evaluated solely on an academic basis, not on opinions

Is There A UCSD?

Chancellor Galbraith, speaking of Reagan's new budget, said: "the consequences of the budget are very serious." Regent Simon had said that the only way the University could maintain its standards with the new budget was to cut down the enrollment. This would mean a virtual shut-down of the newer campuses, San Diego included. Dr. Galbraith commented that it was a "little late to do that."

Actually, he said "this year, this campus comes out relatively well." He pointed out that most of UCSD's buildings were already included in the budget. Their money has already been allocated and they will be built. The chancellor is more concerned about "buildings without people to put in them." if the enrollment reduction takes place. One area of administration attack is the Universities medical schools. Some doubt the necessity of building three in one University chain. However, one school actually exists, and two others exist in terms of a faculty and a commitment to the students. UCSD's medical school will be built and equipped. Once again, the problem may be finding students to fill it. The library is authorized and scheduled for completion in 1970. 1972 will be a more critical year for us, when newer building projects will be presented to the budget com-

cont. on p. 4

No UDLR

No more Upper Division Language Requirement! The Revelle faculty in a recent meeting decided that it violated the purpose of the language program there. The purpose is to teach students to appreciate culture and contributions of the country whose language they learn. The Upper Division proficiency did not contribute to the goal. Seniors this year can expect to reap the benefits of this decision.

Although the test is not required most students will still have to take some sort of foreign language proficiency if they go on to graduate school. All students who have gotten out of Revelle without finishing their language program have had to take a graduate course in language somewhere else. Even though responsibility to the school is removed, students still have a responsibility to themselves to keep their language in shape.

It was also decided that proficiency did not have to be demonstrated in the usual French, German, Russian, or Spanish. Although these will be the only languages for the time being that Revelle offers, a student may request to take proficiency in another language. Dr. Newmark will be responsible for seeing that proper standards are maintained for different languages. Other languages will be added to the Revelle offering as soon as the budget permits. At present, they are working on a grant to offer a summer seminar on languages. This will help take some of the pressure off of students during the academic year.

cont. on p. 4

cont. on p. 5

New Dead For Grads

The application deadline for State Graduate Fellowships for students who are planning to teach in California colleges has been extended to March 15, 1968 by the State Scholarship and Loan Commission.

The Commission announced that uncertainties in the minds of many students about graduate school plans has led to an extension of the deadline. The Commission recognizes that the status of graduate students relative to the draft has caused many students not to submit applications by the earlier deadline.

College seniors who must submit scores on the aptitude section of the Graduate Record Examination will have an additional opportunity to meet this requirement by submitting scores from the February 24 Graduate Record Examination to the State Scholarship and Loan Commission. Full details and applications are available from the financial aid office or the graduate school office.

Symphony Discounts

In an effort to encourage student attendance at concerts we are pleased to announce the following special offer for the balance of the 1967-1968 season.

Any student of a four year or two year institution, by showing his student ID, will be admitted to the concerts of the San Diego Symphony Orchestra for \$1, providing that he presents his ID at the Civic Theatre boxoffice after 7:30 p.m. on the night of the performance. He must accept the ticket offered, which will in most cases be the best available. Only one ticket may be purchased with each ID card. This offer expires on April 11, 1968.

Remaining concerts:
February 8-9 - Claudio Arrau, Pianist
February 22-23 - Choral Concert, "Missa Solemnis"
March 28 - Krzysztof Jakowicz, Violinist
April 11 - Leonard Pennario, Pianist

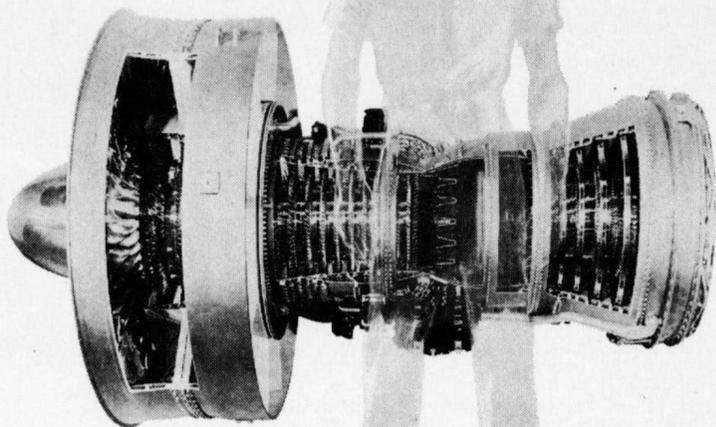
cont. from p. 1

ter which essentially provides us with a university." He said it was "very easy to be determined by gloom," but added that UCSD will not be "permanently blighted."

Some immediate effects of the budget cut are in new faculty. UCSD had planned for a teacher student ratio of 20 to 1. The new budget expects us to operate on a ratio of 25 to 1 as compared to 28 to 1 for both UCLA and Berkeley. Other cutbacks have hit the Revelle college language program. Pay for the foreign-born language T.A.'s were cut out. The Revelle administration argued this was not a new expense, but money needed to carry on an existing program. The administration still cut it. As of this writing, Revelle has neither the new money to pay the T.A.'s or their usual source in the general fund. At the moment they have very little idea how they will pay their language T.A.'s.

Dr. Galbraith announced that we are "notgoing to have a repeat of 1967-68." He said that the new budget was 30% of what was previously assigned by the Regents' allocations. He said that \$311 million was a sound budget. To compromise this figure would suggest that the University didn't need the money in the first place, and it would be engaging in a process of compromise with the quality of the University, "which didn't pay off last year." In short he said the Regents were already to "fight the good fight."

Some say we specialize in power . . . power for propulsion . . . power for auxiliary systems . . . power for aircraft, missiles and space vehicles . . . power for marine and industrial applications . . .



... they're right.
And wrong.

It might be said, instead, that we specialize in people, for we believe that people are a most important reason for our company's success. We act on that belief.

We select our engineers and scientists carefully. Motivate them well. Give them the equipment and facilities only a leader can provide. Offer them company-paid, graduate-education opportunities. Encourage them to push into fields that have not been explored before. Keep them reaching for a little bit more responsibility than they can manage. Reward them well when they do manage it.

You could be one of the reasons for Pratt & Whitney Aircraft's success . . . if you have a B.S., M.S. or Ph.D. in:
MECHANICAL • AERONAUTICAL • ELECTRICAL • CHEMICAL • CIVIL • MARINE • INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING • PHYSICS • CHEMISTRY • METALLURGY • CERAMICS • MATHEMATICS • STATISTICS • COMPUTER SCIENCE • ENGINEERING SCIENCE • ENGINEERING MECHANICS.

And we could be the big reason for your success. Consult your college placement officer—or write Mr. William L. Stoner, Engineering Department, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, East Hartford, Connecticut 06108.



Pratt & Whitney Aircraft

DIVISION OF UNITED AIRCRAFT CORP.

CONNECTICUT OPERATIONS EAST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

**U
A**

An Equal Opportunity Employer

mttee. If the University is still on an austerity budget at the time, we could begin losing buildings. Dr. Galbraith hopes to "finish the class-
cont. from pg. 1

may decline to answer any incriminating questions, (7) adequate time will be given to the student to present arguments against any adverse recommendation which may be made, (8) the student shall have the right to appeal!

By Wednesday afternoon an Ad Hoc Committee for Student Freedom had been organized by interested students and held its first rally at noon-time in the Revelle free-speech plaza. At the rally, attended by about 200 people, Charlie explained the action taken by Hull. His main arguments were that he was allowed no appeal and that Hull's unilateral action was

contradictory to the rules as stated in the Student Handbook. Out of this has come something more than just a fight against his eviction. What Moore is trying to effect he stated at this rally is a whole look at the limits of student freedom and justification of these freedoms. In the meantime Dean Hull, who attended this Wednesday rally, made it known that he was indeed mistaken and that Charlie could appeal to Dean Murphy and/or a Committee on Student Conduct which is a faculty-student committee for the purposes of hearing student misconduct. The committee recommends actions to the Chancellor but these recommendations can be vetoed.

At a second rally on Thursday afternoon, Charlie stated that he would not appeal in spite of the administrations admitting it acted

in violation of campus regulations, because he felt he hadn't been convicted legally or through any due process. At this rally petitions signed by sympathetic students and a series of demands were presented to Dean Hull. These demands are: (1) an open hearing; (2) all constitutional guarantees of due process including those of the student handbook. Embodied in this are the demands such as trial by peers and a written indictment to be given before the trial or decisive meeting; (3) establishment of a Dormitory judiciary committee run by the students.

For the past two days Moore has been consulting the San Diego American Civil Liberties Union which assures him that seven days is the legal minimum for a notice of eviction (as opposed to two days in the dorm contract) and that

he can't be evicted without the landlord (the administration) proving in civil court that he has in fact violated the terms of the contract.

As was pointed out at the rally Wednesday Moore is not merely fighting against his eviction but is carrying the issue to a much more profound point; that point being that we as students have no control over our lives as the rules and regulations stand here at UCSD. At the first formal meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee for Student Freedom held Thursday night in the south dining hall of the Revelle cafeteria goals were enumerated that say in essence we as students must assert ourselves and develop a level of awareness (recognizing our powerlessness) and then assert ourselves on a collective scale to establish a condition in which a greater freedom can and will exist.

cont. from p. 1

or conduct in matters unrelated to academic standards.

A. Protection of Freedom of Expression -- Students should be free to take reasoned exception to the data or views offered in any course of study and to reserve judgment about matters of opinion, but they are responsible for learning the content of any course of study for which they are responsible for learning the content of any course of study for which they are enrolled.

B. Protection Against Improper Academic Evaluation -- Students should have protection through orderly procedures against prejudice or capricious academic evaluation. At the same time, they are responsible for maintaining standards of academic performance established for each course in which they are enrolled.

C. Protection Against Improper Disclosure -- Information about student views, beliefs, and political associations which professors acquire in the course of their work as instructors, advisers, and counselors should be considered confidential. Protection against improper disclosure is a serious professional obligation. Judgments of ability and character may be provided under appropriate circumstances, normally with the knowledge or consent of the student.

III. Student records
Institutions should have a carefully considered policy as to the information which should be part of a student's permanent educational record and as to the conditions of its disclosure. To minimize the risk of improper disclosure, academic and disciplinary records should be separate, and the conditions of access to each should be set forth in an explicit policy statement. Transcripts of academic records should contain only information about academic status. Information from disciplinary or counseling files should not be available to unauthorized persons on campus, or to any person off campus without the express consent of the student involved except under legal compulsion or in cases where the safety of persons or property is involved. No records should be kept which reflect the political activities or beliefs of students. Provision should also be made for periodic routine destruction of noncurrent disciplinary records. Administrative staff and faculty members should respect confidential information about students which they acquire in the course of their work.

IV. Student Affairs
In student affairs, certain standards must be maintained if the freedom of students is to be preserved.

A. Freedom of Association -- Students bring to the campus a variety of interests previously acquired and develop many new interests as members of the academic community. They should be free to organize and join associations to promote their common interests.

1. The membership, policies, and actions of a student organization usually will be determined by vote of only those persons who hold bona fide membership in the college or university community.

2. Affiliation with an extramural organization should not of itself disqualify a student organization from institutional recognition.

3. If campus advisers are required each organization should be free to choose its own adviser, and institutional recognition should not be withheld or withdrawn solely because of the inability of a student organization to secure an adviser. Campus advisers may advise organizations in the exercise of responsibility, but they should not have the authority to control the policy of such organizations.

4. Student organizations may be required to submit a statement of purpose, criteria for membership, rules of procedures, and a current list of officers. They should not be required to submit a membership recognition.

5. Campus organizations, including those affiliated with an extramural organization, should be open to all students without respect to race, creed, or national origin, except for religious qualifications which may be required by organizations whose aims are primarily sectarian.

B. Freedom of Inquiry and Expression.
1. Students and student organizations should be free to examine and to discuss all questions of interest to them, and to express opinions publicly and privately. They

students, faculty, or university property.
1. The hearing committee should include faculty members or students, or, if regularly included or requested by the accused, both faculty and student members. No member of the hearing committee who is otherwise interested in the particular case should sit in judgment during the proceeding.

2. The student should be informed, in writing, of the reasons for the proposed disciplinary action with sufficient particularity, and in sufficient time, to insure opportunity to prepare for the hearing.

3. The student appearing before the hearing committee should have the right to be assisted in his defense by an adviser or his choice.

4. The burden of proof should rest upon the officials bringing the charge.

5. The student should be given an opportunity to testify and to present evidence and witnesses. He should have an opportunity to hear and question adverse witnesses. In no case should the committee consider statements against him unless he has been advised of their content and of the names of those who made them, and unless he has been given an opportunity to rebut unfavorable inferences which might otherwise be drawn.

6. All matters upon which the decision may be based must be introduced into evidence at the proceeding before the hearing committee. The decision should be based solely upon such matter. Improperly acquired evidence should not be admitted.

7. In the absence of a transcript, there should be both a digest and a verbatim record, such as a tape recording, of the hearing.

8. The decision of the hearing committee should be final, subject only to the student's right of appeal to the President or ultimately to the governing board of the institution.

9. In student affairs, certain standards must be maintained if the freedom of students is to be preserved.

A. Freedom of Association -- Students bring to the campus a variety of interests previously acquired and develop many new interests as members of the academic community. They should be free to organize and join associations to promote their common interests.

1. The membership, policies, and actions of a student organization usually will be determined by vote of only those persons who hold bona fide membership in the college or university community.

2. Affiliation with an extramural organization should not of itself disqualify a student organization from institutional recognition.

3. If campus advisers are required each organization should be free to choose its own adviser, and institutional recognition should not be withheld or withdrawn solely because of the inability of a student organization to secure an adviser. Campus advisers may advise organizations in the exercise of responsibility, but they should not have the authority to control the policy of such organizations.

4. Student organizations may be required to submit a statement of purpose, criteria for membership, rules of procedures, and a current list of officers. They should not be required to submit a membership recognition.

5. Campus organizations, including those affiliated with an extramural organization, should be open to all students without respect to race, creed, or national origin, except for religious qualifications which may be required by organizations whose aims are primarily sectarian.

B. Freedom of Inquiry and Expression.
1. Students and student organizations should be free to examine and to discuss all questions of interest to them, and to express opinions publicly and privately. They

should always be free to support causes by orderly means which do not disrupt the regular and essential operation of the institution. At the same time, it should be made clear to the academic and the larger community that in their public expressions or demonstrations students or student organizations speak only for themselves.

2. Students should be allowed to invite and to hear any person of their own choosing. Those routine procedures required by an institution before a guest speaker is invited to appear on campus should be designed only to insure that there is orderly scheduling of facilities and adequate preparation for the event, and that the occasion is conducted in a manner appropriate to an academic community. The institutional control of campus facilities should not be used as a device of censorship. It should be made clear to the academic and larger community that sponsorship of guest speakers does not necessarily imply approval or endorsement of the views expressed, either by the sponsoring group or the institution.

C. Student Participation in Institutional Government -- As constituents of the academic community, students should be free, individually and collectively, to express their views on issues of institutional policy and on matters of general interest to the student body. The student body should have clearly defined means to participate in the formulation and application of institutional policy affecting academic and student affairs. The role of the student government and both its general and specific responsibilities should be made explicit, and the actions of the student government within the areas of its jurisdiction should be reviewed only through orderly and prescribed procedures.

D. Student Publications -- Student publications and the student press are a valuable aid in establishing and maintaining an atmosphere of free and responsible discussion and of intellectual exploration on the campus. They are a means of bringing student concerns to the attention of the faculty and the institutional authorities and of formulating student opinion on various issues on the campus and in the world at large.

Whenever possible the student newspaper should be an independent corporation financially and legally separate from the university. Where financial and legal autonomy is not possible the institution, as the publisher of student publications, may have to bear the legal responsibility for the contents of the publications. In the delegation of editorial responsibility to students the institution must provide sufficient editorial freedom and financial autonomy for the student publications to maintain their integrity of purpose as vehicles for free inquiry and free expression in an academic community.

Institutional authorities, in consultation with students and faculty, have a responsibility to provide written clarification of the role of the student publications, the standards to be used in their evaluation, and the limitations on external control of their operation. At the same time, the editorial freedom of student editors and managers entails corollary responsibilities to be governed by the canons of responsible journalism, such as the avoidance of libel, indecency, undocumented allegations, attacks on personal integrity, and the techniques of harassment and innuendo. As safeguards for the editorial freedom of student publications the following provisions are necessary:

1. The student press should be free of censorship and advance approval of copy, and its editors and managers should be free to develop their own editorial policies and news coverage.

2. Editors and managers of student publications should be protected from arbitrary suspension and removal because of student, facul-

ty, administrative, or public disapproval of editorial policy or content. Only for proper and stated causes should editors and managers be subject to removal and then by orderly and prescribed procedures. The agency responsible for the appointment of editors and managers should be the agency responsible for their removal.

3. All university published and financed student publications should explicitly state on the editorial page that the opinions there expressed are not necessarily those of the college, university or student body.

V. Off-Campus Freedom of Students
A. Exercise of Rights of Citizenship -- College and university students are both citizens and members of the academic community. As citizens, students should enjoy the same freedom of speech, peaceful assembly, and right of petition that other citizens enjoy and, as members of the academic community, they are subject to the obligations which accrue to them by virtue of this membership. Faculty members and administrative officials should insure that institutional powers are not employed to inhibit such intellectual and personal development of students as is often promoted by their exercise of the rights of citizenship both on and off campus.

B. Institutional Authority and Civil Penalties -- Activities of students may upon occasion result in violation of law. In such cases, institutional officials should be prepared to apprise students of sources of legal counsel and may offer other assistance. Students who violate the law may incur penalties prescribed by civil authorities, but institutional authority should never be used merely to duplicate the function of general laws. Only while the institution's interests as an academic community are distinct and clearly involved should the special authority of the institution be asserted. The student who incidentally violates institutional regulations in the course of his off-campus activity, such as those relating to class attendance, should be subject to no greater penalty than would normally be imposed. Institutional action should be independent of community pressure.

VI. Procedural Standards in Disciplinary Proceedings
In developing responsible student conduct, disciplinary proceedings play a role substantially secondary to example, counseling, guidance, and admonition. At the same time, educational institutions have a duty and the corollary disciplinary powers to protect their educational purpose through the setting of standards of scholarship

and conduct for the students who attend them and through the regulation of the use of institutional facilities. In the exceptional circumstances when the preferred means fail to resolve problems of student conduct, proper procedural safeguards should be observed to protect the student from the unfair imposition of serious penalties.

The administration of discipline should guarantee procedural fairness to an accused student. Practices in disciplinary cases may vary in formality with the gravity of the offense and the sanctions which may be applied. They should also take account the presence or absence of an Honor Code, and the degree to which the institutional officials have direct acquaintance with student life, in general, and with the involved student and the circumstances of the case in particular. The jurisdictions of faculty or student judicial bodies, the disciplinary responsibilities of institutional officials and the regular disciplinary procedures, including the student's right to appeal a decision, should be clearly formulated and communicated in advance. Minor penalties may be assessed informally under prescribed procedures.

In all situations, procedural fair play requires that the student be informed of the nature of the charges against him, that he be given a fair opportunity to refute them, that the institution not be arbitrary in its actions, and that there be provision for appeal of a decision. The following are recommended as proper safeguards in such proceedings when there are no Honor Codes offering comparable guarantees.

A. Standards of Conduct Expected of Students -- The institution has an obligation to clarify those standards of behavior which it considers essential to its educational mission and its community life. These general behavioral expectations and the resultant specific regulations should represent a reasonable regulation of student conduct but the student should be as free as possible from imposed limitations that have no direct relevance to his education. Offenses should be as clearly defined as possible and interpreted in a manner consistent with the aforementioned principles of relevance and reasonableness. Disciplinary proceedings should be instituted only for violations of standards of conduct formulated with significant student participation and published in advance through such means as a student handbook or a generally available body of institutional regulations.

Whenever possible the student newspaper should be an independent corporation financially and legally separate from the university. Where financial and legal autonomy is not possible the institution, as the publisher of student publications, may have to bear the legal responsibility for the contents of the publications. In the delegation of editorial responsibility to students the institution must provide sufficient editorial freedom and financial autonomy for the student publications to maintain their integrity of purpose as vehicles for free inquiry and free expression in an academic community.

Institutional authorities, in consultation with students and faculty, have a responsibility to provide written clarification of the role of the student publications, the standards to be used in their evaluation, and the limitations on external control of their operation. At the same time, the editorial freedom of student editors and managers entails corollary responsibilities to be governed by the canons of responsible journalism, such as the avoidance of libel, indecency, undocumented allegations, attacks on personal integrity, and the techniques of harassment and innuendo. As safeguards for the editorial freedom of student publications the following provisions are necessary:

1. The student press should be free of censorship and advance approval of copy, and its editors and managers should be free to develop their own editorial policies and news coverage.

2. Editors and managers of student publications should be protected from arbitrary suspension and removal because of student, facul-

ty, administrative, or public disapproval of editorial policy or content. Only for proper and stated causes should editors and managers be subject to removal and then by orderly and prescribed procedures. The agency responsible for the appointment of editors and managers should be the agency responsible for their removal.

3. All university published and financed student publications should explicitly state on the editorial page that the opinions there expressed are not necessarily those of the college, university or student body.

V. Off-Campus Freedom of Students
A. Exercise of Rights of Citizenship -- College and university students are both citizens and members of the academic community. As citizens, students should enjoy the same freedom of speech, peaceful assembly, and right of petition that other citizens enjoy and, as members of the academic community, they are subject to the obligations which accrue to them by virtue of this membership. Faculty members and administrative officials should insure that institutional powers are not employed to inhibit such intellectual and personal development of students as is often promoted by their exercise of the rights of citizenship both on and off campus.

B. Institutional Authority and Civil Penalties -- Activities of students may upon occasion result in violation of law. In such cases, institutional officials should be prepared to apprise students of sources of legal counsel and may offer other assistance. Students who violate the law may incur penalties prescribed by civil authorities, but institutional authority should never be used merely to duplicate the function of general laws. Only while the institution's interests as an academic community are distinct and clearly involved should the special authority of the institution be asserted. The student who incidentally violates institutional regulations in the course of his off-campus activity, such as those relating to class attendance, should be subject to no greater penalty than would normally be imposed. Institutional action should be independent of community pressure.

VI. Procedural Standards in Disciplinary Proceedings
In developing responsible student conduct, disciplinary proceedings play a role substantially secondary to example, counseling, guidance, and admonition. At the same time, educational institutions have a duty and the corollary disciplinary powers to protect their educational purpose through the setting of standards of scholarship

and conduct for the students who attend them and through the regulation of the use of institutional facilities. In the exceptional circumstances when the preferred means fail to resolve problems of student conduct, proper procedural safeguards should be observed to protect the student from the unfair imposition of serious penalties.

The administration of discipline should guarantee procedural fairness to an accused student. Practices in disciplinary cases may vary in formality with the gravity of the offense and the sanctions which may be applied. They should also take account the presence or absence of an Honor Code, and the degree to which the institutional officials have direct acquaintance with student life, in general, and with the involved student and the circumstances of the case in particular. The jurisdictions of faculty or student judicial bodies, the disciplinary responsibilities of institutional officials and the regular disciplinary procedures, including the student's right to appeal a decision, should be clearly formulated and communicated in advance. Minor penalties may be assessed informally under prescribed procedures.

In all situations, procedural fair play requires that the student be informed of the nature of the charges against him, that he be given a fair opportunity to refute them, that the institution not be arbitrary in its actions, and that there be provision for appeal of a decision. The following are recommended as proper safeguards in such proceedings when there are no Honor Codes offering comparable guarantees.

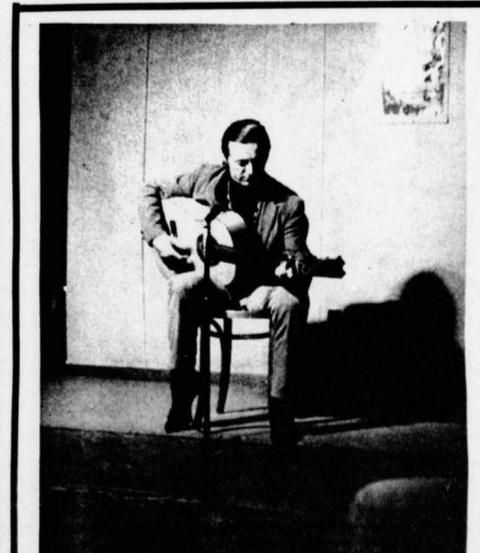
A. Standards of Conduct Expected of Students -- The institution has an obligation to clarify those standards of behavior which it considers essential to its educational mission and its community life. These general behavioral expectations and the resultant specific regulations should represent a reasonable regulation of student conduct but the student should be as free as possible from imposed limitations that have no direct relevance to his education. Offenses should be as clearly defined as possible and interpreted in a manner consistent with the aforementioned principles of relevance and reasonableness. Disciplinary proceedings should be instituted only for violations of standards of conduct formulated with significant student participation and published in advance through such means as a student handbook or a generally available body of institutional regulations.

Whenever possible the student newspaper should be an independent corporation financially and legally separate from the university. Where financial and legal autonomy is not possible the institution, as the publisher of student publications, may have to bear the legal responsibility for the contents of the publications. In the delegation of editorial responsibility to students the institution must provide sufficient editorial freedom and financial autonomy for the student publications to maintain their integrity of purpose as vehicles for free inquiry and free expression in an academic community.

Institutional authorities, in consultation with students and faculty, have a responsibility to provide written clarification of the role of the student publications, the standards to be used in their evaluation, and the limitations on external control of their operation. At the same time, the editorial freedom of student editors and managers entails corollary responsibilities to be governed by the canons of responsible journalism, such as the avoidance of libel, indecency, undocumented allegations, attacks on personal integrity, and the techniques of harassment and innuendo. As safeguards for the editorial freedom of student publications the following provisions are necessary:

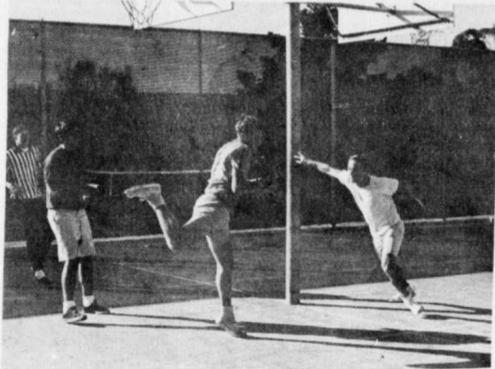
1. The student press should be free of censorship and advance approval of copy, and its editors and managers should be free to develop their own editorial policies and news coverage.

2. Editors and managers of student publications should be protected from arbitrary suspension and removal because of student, facul-



Classical Guitarist Dave Cheney has proven to be a big hit and drawing card with the students. Hopefully, the AS knows a good thing when it sees one, and will continue his contract.

Sports!



The last week of I-M basketball play caught the A league "Nads" (orange shirts with monogrammed mascot) with their baskets down 13-47. Argo IV led many strong drives giving Black 6 pts., Jones 9, and Walters 4 board shots for 8 points. The "Nads" had even scoring from the entire team; Baker 2, Kane 2, Farrer 2, Devine 2, Grana 2, and again set a new record with 37 fouls and 3 technicals. By the way did anyone notice DeMunck's (Argo IV) fine display of sportsmanship as he fouled out (or was he kicked out?) of the game????

Nads	G	F	Fouls	T	Argo IV	G	F	T	Fouls
Baker	1	0-0	1	2	Black	2	2-8	6	5
Kane	1	0-0	5t	2	Jones	3	3-62	9	0
McCaughy	0	0-0	2	0	walters	4	0-3	8	2
Farrer	1	0-4	3	2		5	5-6	15	5t
Devine	1	0-0	0	2	Johannsen	3	0-6	-6	1
Sterkeny	0	0-0	2	0	Gilleete	2	1-10	5	1
Hycle	0	0-1	5	0	Clinton	0	0-0	0	0
Weiner	0	0-0	0	0				47	14t
Gushwa	0	1-2	3	1					
Jiminez	0	0-0	1	0					
Anderson	0	0-1	3	0					
Palcic	0	1-1	5t	1					
Grana	1	0-3	1	2					
Bogue	0	1-1	3	1					
			37t	7					

Note: John McCaughy has been drafted from the P.G.'s to play for the Nads --- traded for what --- no one knows!

B league Wizards forfeited to the Atlantic Animals due to the flu bug, studies and only 3 men to play.

C league's Beagle I.T.C.H. won a well-played game over the Soul Shooters 35-30. Paul Pucci (I.T.C.G.) played a very good game (both defense and offense) racking up 16 pts from the floor.

Tuesdays play saw O league's Kappa Sigs demolish Mandler's Marauders 83-84.

Ib B league the Behemoths won another by forfeit

A league swa another close K.S Delta 38-35. J. Bremer was high man with 16pts for the game.

A leagues Basket Weavers surprised the Court Jesters by walking all over them in a 42-25 battle. Gary Carroll was high with 15 along with Tom Goodwin's 10 to conch the game.

BOI BIOYA won their league (C) championship by defeating the Ball Behrings. Bullock locked on to 18 points for the BB's and was voted best p a yer. Boi's Butler hit with 1

turned on) picked player. Boi's Butler hit with 18 and Harnsberger (really turned on) picked up 20 in a matter of minutes to give a 59-44 league championship to BOI.

A league's D.B.'s lost to the Basket weavers 28-43. The D.B.'s played the last quarter with only 3 men but nevertheless held their own! Carrol had another great rebounding day and was also high with 12 points.

League Standings

A league

League Champs - Old men 5-0

Basket W 4-1

D.B.'s 3-2

Argo IV 2-3

Court J 1-4

Nads 0-5

C league

Champs Boi Bioya 5-0

Beagle 3-2

O. Shirt 3-2

B. Behring 3-2

Soul Shoot 1-4

BFK Ltd 0-5

Open League

Champs - Panthers 4-0

Kappa Sig 3-1

Chem Wipes 2-2

M. Maraud 1-3

Biochem 0-4

B league

League Champs EB Scripps 5-0

P.G.'s 4-1

Behemoths 3-2

Atlantis 2-3

Wizards 1-4

Meteor 0-5

D league

Champs But-Fakes 5-0

Ogden 4-1

Kapp Sigs 3-2

Huberty 2-3

Grin 1-4

Panthera 0-5

The UNICORN Theatre

Tuesday Only
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA EXTENSION
Canadian Cinema Film Series

THE MOONTRAP
(Pour La Suite Du Monde)
(1963)

A rich evocation of the environment and inhabitants of l'ile-aux-Coudres. (84 min.)

LADIES & GENTLEMEN, MR. LEONARD COHEN
(1965)

A shorter film of the young Canadian poet and novelist. (41 min.)

Beginning Wednesday
The first San Diego Showing of
Jean-Luc Godard's
MASCULINE FEMININE

7456 La Jolla Blvd. 454-7373

Put wow on the wall!!!

PSYCHEDELIC FULL-COLOR BEATLE POSTERS

(Actual size 22 1/2" x 31")



Big, full-color brand-new posters of the fabulous Beatles! A psychedelic blast for the young of all ages. Flame-bright John... Flower-power Paul... Dove-loving Ringo... Mystic George. All clicked in Swinging London by world-famous photographer RICHARD AVEDON, and printed in dazzling, first-time colors that turn on the patterns of out there. Like the Big Four themselves, they're kicks, a happening, an art form, a chest thump. Get them and believe.

Photographed in Swinging London by RICHARD AVEDON. Exclusively for LOOK Magazine.



BEATLEBANNER 3 1/2 feet-wide, black-and-white portrait © 1967 News Enterprises Ltd. All rights reserved.

The Book Nook & Art Gallery
1768 Garnet Ave.
San Diego, Calif. 92109

Study Abroad

The Education Abroad Program at the American University in Beirut, Lebanon, still has openings for a few men students. These should be students who will be juniors next year and who have or will have a 2.75 grade-point average at the end of this quarter. Interested students should call extension 1936 or come to the Office of International Education in Building 250 on Matthews Campus.

Collections Bring Us Honors

The Allen Renaissance Collection: This collection is already helping to make UCSD's Library a major Renaissance research center. The collection, assembled over a period of 40 years by Don Cameron Allen, a professor at Johns Hopkins University, consists of over 5,000 volumes.

The scholarly collection, purchased with a gift from the Mandeville Foundation of New York, deals with the period of the Renaissance in the fields of literature, history and philosophy. A quarter of the books were printed between 1500 and 1700.

With the Mandeville gift, arranged by Ernest W. Mandeville of San Diego, a provision was made for books to be added to the collection during the next five years. By January 1968, the Library had purchased an additional 85 books, published before 1700. The entire collection will be worth \$200,000.

Harris Theosophical Collection: The Harris collection contains more than 2,000 volumes, numerous journals, portraits of the founders of Theosophy and valuable scrapbooks showing the history of Theosophy at Point Loma from the 1890's to 1942.

Mr. and Mrs. Iverson Harris of San Diego, who gave the collection to UCSD in 1966, spent some 60 years in the Theosophy Society. They collected publications from all over the world and kept scrapbooks and notes on the Society's headquarters so that today their archives are the most valuable and complete collection in the world on Theosophy and related fields.

San Diego and Arizona Railroad Archives:

The archives and business records of the San Diego and Arizona Railway was the last of the transcontinental railroads to be built, and it linked San Diego with the Imperial Valley and Yuma, Arizona, and thus with Chicago, New Orleans and the east coast. The archives were a recent gift from the Southern Pacific Company.

The Southworth Collection: The collection of Spanish Civil War materials consists of 7,500 books, pamphlets, journals and newspapers gathered together over a period of 25 years by Herbert Rutledge Southworth. The acquisition makes UCSD one of the major institutions in America for scholars wishing to specialize in the Spanish Civil War of 1936-1939. According to the information available, "it is the only collection of its kind in the world" and approximately 25 per cent of its items could not be found for purchase at any price.

Baja California Collection: A special collection of materials on Baja California was created at the San Diego campus in 1963. Building the collection into one of the most extensive on Baja has been a cooperative effort between communities and groups north and south of the border. The collection consists of books and pamphlets in several languages, these, maps, photographs, documents on the revolution of 1911

Library Requests Book Donations

A "Request for Books" campaign will be conducted throughout 1968 to assure development of the Central University Library at the University of California, San Diego into a great research library. More than 100 members of the Friends of the UCSD Library met Sunday (January 28) for a kickoff luncheon at Revelle College. A.I. Dickman, president of the Friends, which is supporting the project, introduced key persons in the campaign. They are: Chancellor John S. Galbraith; Lt. Gen. Alpha L. Bowser, assistant to the chancellor for gifts and endowments; Melvin J. Voigt, librarian; and Mac A. Cason, chief campus architect.

Dickman explained to the group that the purpose of the campaign is to encourage gifts to the Library in the form of endowments, bequests, book collections, sound recordings and rare documents. "The growth of the Library has not kept pace, as far as the humanities are concerned, with the growth of the University," said Dickman. "We need to add 800,000 volumes to the humanities and related fields collection and bring the scientific and technical collection to an effective 250,000," he said.

The Friends can solve this problem, Dickman said, by helping all San Diegans realize that this is their library and that they can enrich the library by bequests, by giving individual volumes, rare documents and other library materials.

A first step in this direction is a membership drive conducted by the Friends throughout San Diego County to add 1,000 members to the group, Dickman announced. The Friends now have 450 members from throughout San Diego County and several from the Los Angeles area. Membership, which is \$10 a year, allows a person full use of the library.

General Bowser presented the program of events and the publicity program for the year-long campaign. Open house programs are scheduled for the fourth Sunday in each month. Mmes. Richard Senn and E. Laird Landon of La Jolla will coordinate the open house programs.

Director Luchno Visconti, a team of screenwriters and, most especially, Marcello Mastroianni as Meursault, have made from *The Stranger* an excellent film - thoughtful, moving and faithful. Above all, faithful, for theirs is the kind of modest, self-effacing craftsmanship that serves rather than exploits its basic material. Eschewing the temptation to overcinematize the story with a lot of flashy tricks, they have concentrated, with commendable discipline, on allowing the grave voice of Albert Camus to speak to us in a medium that was not his own. It comes through firm and clear, and true. Since his was a voice that both summed up and shaped the sensibility of at least two postwar generations, it is well worth the close attention this film forces us to pay.

Perhaps Mastroianni's greatest performance in Nobel Prize Winner Albert Camus' masterpiece!



MARCELLO MASTROIANNI
THE STRANGER IN COLOR

ACADEMY
3721 Univ. Ave. 284-1000

increase the pace of the play. Outside the dialogue and within this production the gestures become a raw pantomime of the appetites, a little overdone in number of grunts and groans.

The acting is good. Morris Lafon, the whirling Arlecchino, maneuvered deftly about the stage and the action of the play. Credit goes to Kathie Ritter and Nina Claudini for skillful portrayals of the young shrew and the alluring kitchen maid. Allan Murray, playing Zanni, the "spritely cadaver" or "sunken vessel", managed the tremor and crackling voice beautifully though at occasional other times he was out of character. The part of Leandro was played without enthusiasm.

Those unwilling to experience a different type of theatre due perhaps to shyness of frank words and gestures or perhaps to settled tastes should not attend. Others are urged to see the Comedia.

Groovy New Disco Dance

Record Dance Friday night, February 16, 9:00 p.m. at the Coffee House. Free L.P.'s and 45's will be given to the ladies throughout the evening. Special to ladies: hot dogs - 10¢. Free popcorn and food prizes for all. Sponsored by the A. S. and KSDT.

The Turntable

Recordings
Tapes
Stereo

459-4421

Free Parking

Mr. G's Italian Restaurant

Pacific Plaza Shopping Center

For Home Delivery Service call 274-1420

WE SPECIALIZE in Pizza, Spaghetti, Torpedoes, and other fine foods.

How about this for you poor, hard working college students 2 Pizzas for the price of One. Every Monday night from 5 to 9 pm. This has got to be the best deal at the Beach.

Bring this ad with you for a 25¢ discount. Food must be eaten on premises.

274-1420

1838 Garnet Pacific Beach

Is YOUR degree in ENGINEERING, the SCIENCES, BUSINESS or LIBERAL ARTS?

Consider the Unusual CAREER-START Offered by the Army Materiel Command

Opportunity to join the outstanding Civilian Staff of the ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

The Army Materiel Command is an unusual management and technical organization of great size and scope with some 150,000 civilians, employed in laboratories and installations throughout the United States.

You are INVITED to apply!

AMC has many entrance-level positions, ideal as a career-start for you, with outstanding developmental opportunities--as you will see when you join this highly qualified staff. AMC's diversity in missions, products, occupations and locations constitute an ideal career package for the highly motivated young man or woman. Projects are vital, interesting, so absorbing many scientists and management personnel choose to pursue a lifetime career here. As you advance, salaries and benefits accrue to make your AMC career rewarding, highly lucrative as well as important! AMC is concerned with research, development, design and production, testing and evaluation of all equipment developed and used by the modern army.

HERE ARE A FEW DISCIPLINES OF THE MANY IN WHICH THERE ARE OPENINGS NOW FOR YOU!

- | | |
|---|--|
| TECHNICAL
Electronic & Electrical
Engineering
Chemistry & Chemical
Engineering
Aerospace Engineering
Mechanical Engineering
Biology & Related Fields
Mathematics/Statistics
Industrial Engineering
Metrology & Calibration
Physics | NON-TECHNICAL
Procurement
Personnel
Safety
Intelligence/Security
Automatic Data Processing
Logistics
Budget
Accounting & Auditing
Quality Assurance
Information & Editorial Specialist
Management Analyst |
|---|--|

AMC will be interviewing on campus on **DAY, DATE** or write to: Commanding General
U.S. Army Materiel Command
Attn: AMCPT-BA (Gott), Washington, D.C., 20315
An Equal Opportunity Employer

4th BIG WEEK!

WINNER OF 6 ACADEMY AWARDS!
DAVID LEAN'S FILM OF BORIS PASTERNAKS
DOCTOR ZHIVAGO

STARRING: GERALDINE CHAPLIN · JULIE CHRISTIE · TOM COURTENAY
ALEC GUINNESS · SIOBHAN McKENNA · RALPH RICHARDSON
OMAR SHARIF (AS ZHIVAGO) · ROD STEIGER · RITA TUSHINGHAM

WIDE-SCREEN • IN COLOR

FINE ARTS
1818 Garnet 274-4000

DAILY 8:00 ONLY
SUN.: 1:00-4:00-8:00

If you like the feel of money-- lots of it...why not work for a big, strong bank?

Lots of money isn't all we have at Security Bank: A career with us would mean working in an atmosphere where youth is accented, with people who are progressive as well as financially astute. Southern California is an exciting



place to be-- as a banker and as an individual. And Security Bank is the largest bank based there. The opportunity is great. If you have an interest in money and want to work for a big bank that isn't stuffy, we'd like to talk to you.

Make your financial partner
SECURITY FIRST NATIONAL BANK

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

