

new indicator



Volume 4 Number 15

Published every two weeks by students at UC San Diego

May 15-28, 1979

Students Demand Tenure!

To many, tenure is the big issue of the day. After the rally held two weeks ago (at which 300 people demanded tenure for skilled professors) a meeting was called to plan future action. Out of that meeting has grown the Coalition for Quality Education, which will meet again tomorrow evening.

Tenure itself was designed as a mechanism protecting faculty of any school from arbitrary firing. Probably the main idea was to keep controversial educators, and educators who find it hard to get along with administrators from having their job security threatened.

Tenure in itself has two basic problems. First, if a bad teacher receives tenure, it is hard to get rid of him/her. Second, tenure may be arbitrarily withdrawn, meaning that its security may not be too secure after all. Both of these problems, as well as the problem of good professors not getting tenure, lead us to the question of who should decide which professor receives tenure and which does not, or the more basic question of whether tenure should exist at all.

At the moment, the authority for granting and denying tenure is spread over a number of groups and individuals. Ostensibly, this complexity means a fair decision for the people involved.

At four years, and seven years, after a junior faculty member is hired at UCSD the tenure comes up for review. The worthiness is examined first at the level of his department (history, PoliSci, etc.), the Provost of the college & the Graduate Dean, the Academic Senate, and then by ad-hoc sub-committee of the Academic Senate. The Academic Senate, which by its name should be a representative body of all involved in academics, is actually composed of senior professors so that it does not even



represent all faculty, much less the target of academics, the students. Though I'm skipping a few steps, recommendations are made by the aforementioned which are reviewed by the Vice-Chancellor of Academic Affairs, Paul Saltman. Saltman makes the final decision based upon these reports, though he needs to give negative recommendations to justify denial of tenure to anyone. Observations have been made that Saltman, with all the power he wields, can easily influence the recommendations at any level, if it serves his interests.

Two flaws in the system are the major source of student complaints at UCSD. First, there is a built-in bias in the evaluation process: research weighs more heavily than teaching in tenure decisions. Judgement of both research and teaching is, by nature, subjective, but while UCSD has CAPE (Course and Professor Evaluations) as a gauge of

teaching, there is no relatively objective barometer of research quality.

The second major flaw, the lack of student representation in the tenure process, is enforced by the emphasis on Research. One might argue that the

Popular Prof. Gets Tenure!

Saltman vows won't happen again...

Professor Page Dubois was granted tenure last week. It was a pleasant surprise to many students who had resigned themselves to watching their favorite profs denied tenure one by one. Paul Saltman was unavailable for comment but informed sources say Page's tenure was quite a blow to the Vice-Chancellor, who in the past has been instrumental in denying tenure to many popular professors.

Professor Dubois holds her chair in Comp. Lit., specializing in Greek Lit.

students, who are here at UCSD to receive an education, ought to have some voice in the choice of their educators. Paul Saltman, however, feels that the students have no basis for an intelligent

Continued on page 12

Commentary

Lumumba-Zapata Still Underground

Still on Regent's Hit List

Lumumba-Zapata appeared at UCSD in 1969. The campus management has tried unsuccessfully to figure out who these renegades really are. Arch-nemesis Big Mac has another plan—to wipe out the effects of their work. To bury the dreams of the political movement inspired by our heroes, even their names

are illegal. Long Live Lumumba-Zapata, Long Live the Movement.

The present Third College Council have defied the popular will of the students and faculty of the college, and have refused to allow the college's name to reflect the founders of the college—the Lumumba Zapata Movement.

Shocked

San Diego psychiatrist Dr. Gary Aden has been asked to address the coming convention of the American Psychiatric Association in Chicago. Dr. Aden is best known as the psychiatrist who, along with Dr. Robert Moore, opposed two bills designed to protect the rights of California psychiatric patients receiving shock treatments. The two successfully sued to block the first bill, and attempted to nullify the second.

The bill in question requires informed consent for shock therapy as well as requiring that each case be reviewed by a small committee of psychiatrists before the controversial treatment may be administered.

Aden has been accused of being a shock doctor, one who makes his living from shock therapy. He was investigated in the Spring of 1978 by both the State Department of Public Health and the State Board of Medical Quality Assurance. The investigation concerned charges raised by a patient who charged that Dr. Aden had coerced her into receiving the treatments by threatening to have her committed to Patton state Mental Hospital.

Although Dr. Aden was not found culpable, other charges against him have not yet been investigated. An affidavit sworn by a patient in March 1978 alleges that Dr. Aden was still not obeying the informed consent law even while he was under investigation.

Women's Conference

"Bread and Roses" was the motif of the Women, Culture and Theory Conference held April 6-8 at UC Irvine. The purpose of the conference, as stated by co-ordinator Emily Hicks was "to bring together people from a variety of disciplines and interests" and "to provide a catalyst... (which would) attempt to break down those institutional, disciplinary and ideological barriers which too often divide and isolate us."

Over three days, 150 women and men attended 11 panel discussions. The

feelings of solidarity, enthusiasm and mutual support were tremendous.

One of the most "bread" oriented topics was "Women, Labor, and the Unions" adroitly moderated by Sue Galloway. She opened with the fact that the average wage for women in the U.S. is a meager \$6,000 annually, whereas the average male wage is over \$11,000. Of all people earning over \$15,000, only 5% are females. So, ultimately women earn about 60% of what men earn. Lydia

continued on page 10

Inside...

Intercollegiate Athletics, part II	page 16
Centerfold—Support the UFW	
P. Koala	pages 6 & 7
The Graduate Student	page 4
Funky La Jolla	page 4
A Call to Action	page 2
Folk Festival Reviewed, Fred C. Dobbs	page 12
Shock Treatment	page 5
James Baldwin at UCSD	page 13
CIA at UCSD	page 2

Repressive Law in Congress

One of the most controversial bills to be introduced to Congress in recent years, the Federal Criminal Code Act, is once again being considered by both the House and the Senate and has already drawn fire from many groups as having repressive "Nazi-like" provisions scattered throughout.

The bills are an effort to collect 200 years of piecemeal laws into one comprehensive criminal code, a project that was to take only one Congressional session to conclude, but which is now into its third consecutive session as a result both of disagreements between the House and Senate on some of the more stringent provisions and loud objections from various organizations.

The bill, sponsored in the Senate by 'liberal' democrat Ted Kennedy, severely restricts the right to freedom of speech, to demonstrate, etc. Locally the Citizens Commission on Human Rights is organizing opposition to the bill, and has compiled a pamphlet containing examples of the repressive features of the current legislation, as well as suggested revisions. These revisions, while not a final solution, are a good point from which to open public discussion of these bills.

BOOM-BOOM
CLAP!
BOOM-BOOM
CLAP!
BOOM-BOOM
CLAP!
BOOM-BOOM
CLAP!

BUDDY YOU'RE AT YOUR LANG

GODDAMN PARRY I CAN'T EVEN HEAR MYSELF THINK! WALLS ARE PAPER-THIN! I'LL STUDY AT CENTRAL!

P. KOALA MEETS FASCISM AT U.C.S.D.

NO, NO! IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE!

SMOKE IS THAT YOU?

ON HIS WAY TO CENTRAL P.K. SEES A FRIEND...

SUDDENLY!

CRASH!
CRASH!
CRASH!

HEY, P.K., SOUNDS LIKE IT CAME FROM THE STUDENT CENTER!

BOOKS
GOLDMANN BOOKS

EVENTUALLY, THE POLICE ARRIVE! P.KOALA TELLS WHAT HE DIDN'T SEE, AND THE SMOKE MAGICIAN HANGS IN THE SHADOWS!

POLICE

FUCK, THE BOOKSTORE'S BEEN HIT AGAIN! FASCISTS! P.K. COULD YOU TELL E.D.N.A. IT HAPPENED?

THE POLICE THINK IT MIGHT BE RIGHTISTS! PEOPLE FROM GROUNDWORK ARE ON THEIR WAY!

FUCKING FASCISTS!

HEY, IF I REMEMBER CORRECTLY, YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS LEVLED THE CENTRAL COMPUTER! WHAT MAKES FASCISTS RIGHTIST, AND NOT LEFTIST!?

WE ATTACK CORPORATE OR STATE PROPERTY, NOT INDIVIDUAL OR COLLECTIVE EFFORTS!

SORRY SMOKE, I CAN'T BUY THAT! MY PARENTS PAID FOR THAT COMPUTER WITH THEIR TAXES, AND IN OUR ECONOMY PEOPLE HAVE TO WORK FOR CORPORATIONS!

THE TWO WALK ALONG

WELL, LEFTISTS TRY AND COMBINE ACTION WITH THEORY IN A SYNTHESIS THAT EXPRESSES PEOPLES THOUGHTS AND FEELINGS FULLY! IT'S CALLED PROXIS! WE TELL PEOPLE WHAT AND WHY WE'RE DOING THINGS, WE TRY AND INVOLVE THE PEOPLE, AND WE WANT PEOPLES CRITICISMS! DIRECT ACTION DIVORCED FROM THEORY, COMMUNICATION AND PEOPLE IS FASCIST! EVEN LEFTISTS CAN BECOME RED FASCISTS IF THEY SEPERATE THEORY FROM PRACTICE TO MANIPULATE OR FUCK OVER PEOPLE!

THOSE BROKEN WINDOWS WERE ACTIONS WITHOUT APPARENT CONNECTION TO ANYTHING! IT WAS PURE TERRORISM! FASCIST TERRORISM! IT'S LIKE RAPE! RAPE IS NOT A SEXUAL ACT! IT'S AN ACT OF VIOLENCE! WOMEN'S FEAR OF RAPE HELPS KEEP THEM 'IN THEIR PLACE' SO RAPE IS ALSO A POLITICAL ACT—AN ACT OF POLITICAL TERRORISM! THIS SUMMER THE PRINT CO-OP WAS FIREBOMBED! A WINDOW IN THE GAY STUDENT ASSOCIATION OFFICE WAS BLASTED BY A FIRECRACKER! AND THIS IS THE SECOND WINDOW BREAKING FOR GROUNDWORK!

BOOM! BOOM CLAP! BOOM! BOOM CLAP! WE WILL! WE WILL! WE WILL! WE WILL! WE WILL! WE WILL! WE WILL! WE WILL! WE WILL! WE WILL!

WHICH ROCK YOU!

COME ON, SING UP! BOOM-BOOM CLAP! BOOM-BOOM CLAP!

THESE ACTIONS ARE FASCIST AND TERRORIST! THEY'RE MEANT TO INTIMIDATE CONCERNED PEOPLE AND TO IMPERE THE WORK OF PROGRESSIVE GROUPS!

MAYBE SO...

AND WANDER BACK TO P. KOALA'S DORM!

RECENTLY, A WINDOW IN THE MEDIA ROOM OF THE STUDENT CENTER WAS BROKEN! TO RETELL AN OLD STORY: "WHEN THEY CAME FOR THE COMMUNISTS, I SAID, 'I'M NOT A COMMUNIST!' AND I TURNED AWAY! WHEN THEY CAME FOR THE JEWS, I SAID, 'I'M NOT A JEW!' AND I TURNED AWAY! WHEN THEY CAME FOR THE LIBERALS, I SAID, 'I'M NOT A LIBERAL!' AND I TURNED AWAY! THEN THEY CAME FOR ME, AND WHEN I TURNED, NO ONE REMAINED TO HELP ME." IT REFERS TO NAZI GERMANY, BUT ITS APPLICABLE HERE! PEOPLE AND GROUPS DOING LIBERAL AND PROGRESSIVE WORK ARE BEING HARASSED, EVEN TERRORIZED, ON THIS CAMPUS! DONT WAIT FOR THE ROCK TO FLY THROUGH YOUR WINDOW BEFORE ACTING! STUDENT CENTER AND OTHER AFFECTED PEOPLE CAN CONSCIOUSLY WATCH OUT FOR EACH OTHER! EVERYONE CAN BE AWARE AND ALERT! END THIS, BULLSHIT!

ART AND TEXT BY PAUL JANOSIK!

The Workers Support Us All

Support Farmworkers

Boycott Lettuce

Boycott Chiquita

Bacca and Jan Breidenbach then outlined their strategies as union organizers for clerical workers in California. Their first difficulty was in overcoming the feeling that unions are principally male bastions serving men's needs.

The "roses" bloomed when Leslie Labowitz and Suzanne Lacy presented a slide show illustrating how they use performance pieces to provoke more positive feminist coverage by the media.

An exploration into the anti-feminist female was chilling. Deidre English, the co-author of *For Her Own Good* and an editor for *Mother Jones*, reasoned that the New Militant Right feels that feminism benefits only men.

Francesca Cancian added to the list of insecurities, the fear that feminists want to relinquish the responsibility for love, care, nurturance, and emotions.

The idea that oppression is harmful to both the oppressed and to the oppressors was a ubiquitous theme. Sylvia Wynter delineated the similarities of socializing women and "nigger breaking."

Ricky Sherover emphasized how "racism robs white people as well as blacks of self-appreciation."

Women's Conference, cont.

guilty racist is no better than being a non-guilty racist." The belief that only Third World people are "exotic" and have "culture" blinds white people to their own culture.

Two other thought-provoking discussions highlighted women in China and differences between women of the 'Old Left' and the 'New Left.'

In the same panel discussion, "Women in the First and Third Worlds," Kay Trimberger hypothesized about the differences between women of the Old Left (1920's-1940's) and women of the New Left (1960's on).

Some of the bread for thought failed to rise. Martha Rosler showed two videotape productions which she defended as having been shown all over the world.



woman pronouncing the names of kitchen implements from A to W. She said it was a commentary on the latent aggression in housewives and the potential weaponry of knives, tenderizing hammers and hamburger-patty presses.

Rosler's tapes were unsuccessful for four reasons. To begin with, these tapes began the conference. Such a conference should begin by getting individual participants to feel comfortable as a group.

Similarly, the exploitation of esoteric language made Susan Buck-Morris' observations on Duane Hanson's super-mimetic sculptures unintelligible.

The greatest disappointment was the Famous person, Juliet Mitchell, author of *Women's Estate and Psychoanalysis and Feminism*.

Mitchell came unprepared; she did a rambling commentary, generally proposing the opposite view from Wynter's: people will always think oppositionally or in terms of diadic norms.

The most passionate controversy arose after the discussion "Is there a Feminine Nature?" Temma Kaplan reinterpreted Freud's landmark study of DORA.

The ensuing rabid response from the audience had little direct bearing on the specific topic; instead it was a knee-jerk response to the negative image of woman which the general consciousness associates with Freud.

The last panel discussion of the conference opted out; two of the three women failed to show. Thus a disgruntled Arlene raven gave an impromptu lecture on "Politics, Education and Women's Socialization."

This ending characterized the conference's major failing: fascinating questions were raised and scintillating people were introduced but no time was allotted for followup.

"Bread and Roses" was a feminist smogasbord catered by an intellectual world bakery and nursery; the variety of topics provided more than any one glutton could possibly consume.

"Bread and Roses" was a feminist smogasbord catered by an intellectual world bakery and nursery; the variety of topics provided more than any one glutton could possibly consume.

Sarah DuFarge

Intercollegiate Athletics, cont.

continued from page 16

It also creates a transient situation in which coaches are constantly leaving for better positions. There are several first year coaches at UCSD this year. It's an unfortunate situation because there are attractive features at UCSD for coaches, such as the school's academic reputation and the beauty and location of the campus.

Given a choice, most coaches prefer working at a respected academic institution. Women tennis coach Pat Stewart sees a combination of athletics and academics as important, adding that she couldn't have gotten a college education without a tennis scholarship.

The low salary structure limits the circumstances under which a person capable of building up a representative program and remaining longer than a year or two can coach.

Pat Stewart felt communication within the department was very good, but was also in favor of more meetings. Dannevik suggests that all coaches meet at the beginning of each quarter.

That most coaches can't afford the extra time has been established, but there is another potentially limiting factor—there is no uniform requirement to attempt to improve individual teams.

afford the time it takes to coordinate such a project.

financial support. Dannevik observes that coaches aren't asked to upgrade their programs, only to compete. This is something he finds personally unacceptable. He has also found the athletics office very helpful in answering various questions and encouraging the improvement of the volleyball team.

UCSD. Many students fail to shedule classes with their team in mind, and also compete in intramurals. The result is that practices are irregularly attended, and it is occasionally hard to field a team for a scheduled match.

In interviewing coaches, a subject that came up frequently was communication within the department. Every coach interviewed saw it as important and something that needed improvement.

Dannevik suggests that all coaches meet at the beginning of each quarter. "All coaches should and could get together. We should know each other.

The low key approach to athletics at UCSD has both positive and negative results. less commitment is required of student athletes, and they are also exposed to aspects of competition other than just playing the game.

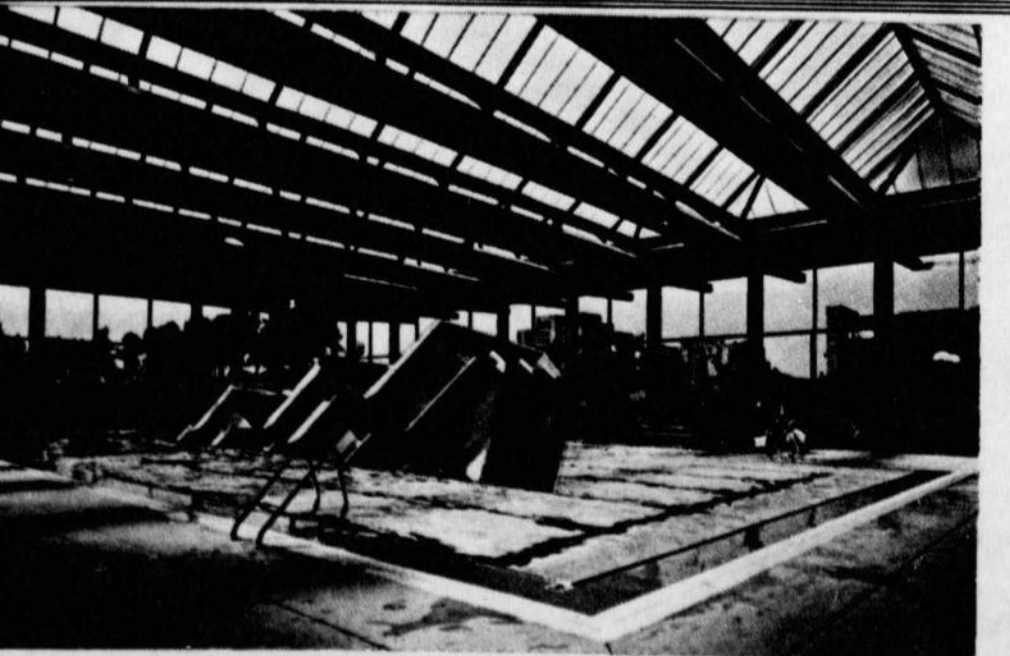
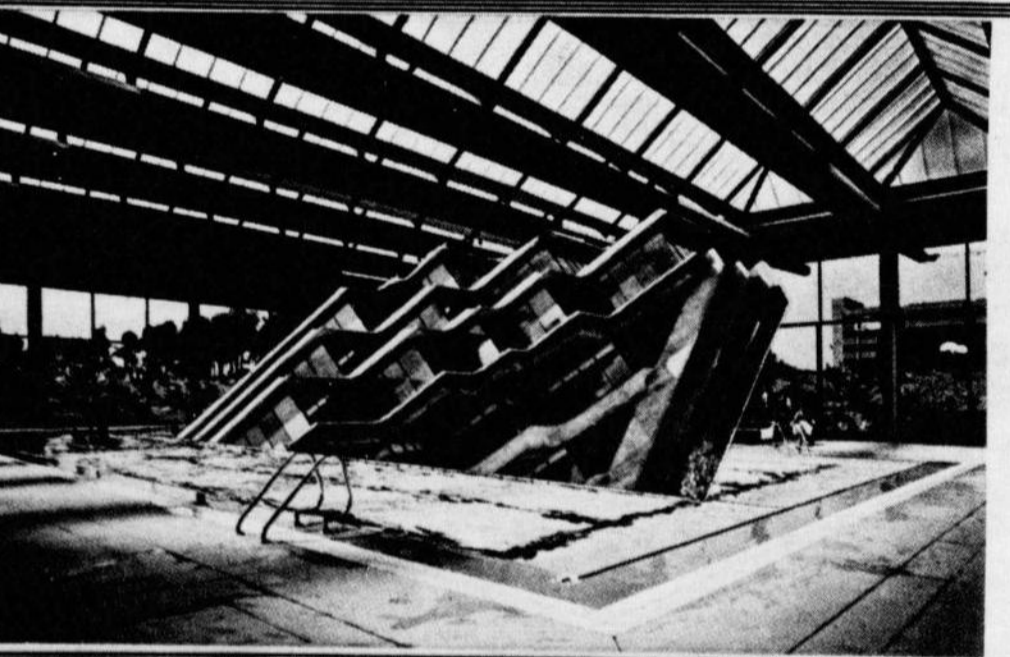
One benefit of UCSD's flexible approach to athletics is that athletes are involved in more than just competing. This isn't a unique situation for a university, but it is beneficial in many instances.

A different perspective of UCSD's flexible approach to athletics is that it sometimes creates responsibilities that aren't appreciated. Judy Sweet disagrees with this, stating that she was unaware of extra responsibilities asked of coaches other than finding their own scorers and timers.

It should be noted that opinions quoted in this report are meant in a constructive sense. During the course of research over half a dozen coaches were contacted, and all were willing to be interviewed.

THE SINKING OF CENTRAL LIBRARY

79 by Tony Disco



POETREE



The Hurt Fox

A fox in blue, is in the rain,
With a band-aid here, and a lot of pain.

He needs a nurse, to help him get well.
He'll feel so good, you could never tell.

It's all healed up, there's no more hurt,
Here comes his girl friend!
She's wearing a skirt.

—by James Schlesinger

I saw a deer driving a car.
I saw a dog wearing a dress.
I saw a rabbit riding a bike.
I saw a horse riding a motorcycle.

—Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Long Stories In Short

Alaska Sí, Mexico No

With a dramatic flourish, Mexico stopped construction of its Reynosa natural gas pipeline just 75 miles from the US border. The nearly completed pipeline could have brought Mexican gas here, but instead brought a heated debate between Congressional liberals and the Carter Administration over the relative costs and benefits of Alaskan vs. Mexican gas.

It appears that Mexico didn't intend such an abrupt end to the northern-bound pipeline, and there's now a consensus that Carter and Energy Secretary Schlesinger backed themselves into the pro-Alaskan corner of the energy ring by refusing to negotiate when Mexico was ready to make a deal in 1977.

Meanwhile, Congressional leaders (like possible candidate Kennedy), eager to line up oil & gas supplies from outside OPEC countries, have openly embraced the idea of a Mexican gas deal. The word in Washington is that the resulting conflict may well be an issue in the 1980 elections.

The story began back in 1977, when Mexico's state-owned oil and gas company signed a letter of intent to supply natural gas to a group of U.S. energy companies led by Tenneco. But that was the year the Administration was pushing for passage of its ill-fated Energy Act. Availability of Mexican gas didn't jibe with Administration claims of energy shortages—the rationale behind its drive for a national energy plan—nor with Energy Secretary Schlesinger's preference for sinking funds into nuclear power development.

The U.S. oil companies agreed to the Mexican price of \$2.60 per thousand cubic feet of gas. But the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (most likely under pressure from the White House)

had the final say, and rejected the \$2.60 price tag as too high, citing the \$2.20 per thousand cubic feet paid to Canada for its natural gas as the reasonable rate.

To further complicate matters, in 1977 Mexico was also denied a pipeline construction loan from the U.S. Export-Import Bank (a government entity that grants money to less developed countries to facilitate their ability to trade with the U.S.). Congressional leaders, like Senator Adlai Stevenson, head of the subcommittee on Banking and Finance, had a hand in this denial.

But Mexico found other willing backers for its pipeline project. A London bank provided a loan on better terms than the U.S. had offered in the first place, and Japan agreed to finance another line to a Mexican port on the Pacific. So Mexico didn't need its northern neighbor and had called the Administration's bluff.

When Carter went to Mexico this February, he announced he was "not going down there to negotiate the price of natural gas," and reports are that no significant progress toward a gas deal was made. Rather, the Administration had been touting a new Energy Department memorandum which claims that piping the gas from Alaska would be economically preferable anyway.

To justify the new pipeline which would bring Alaskan gas (owned by Standard of Ohio and other oil companies) from the Arctic to the Lower 48, the Energy Department trots out a calculation called the "net national economic benefit." This benefit includes both increased oil company profits and the creation of new jobs in the US.

The Energy Department's critics have been quick to point out that Mexican gas would be tremendously cheaper for US consumers—savings might reach \$4.5

billion over 20 years, according to a study done by the House Subcommittee on Power and Energy. That wasn't the kind of benefit Schlesinger appeared to be interested in.

Even the limited "benefit" of additional jobs isn't as advantageous as it sounds. Judging by the example of the oil pipeline, the Alaskan gas line will most likely only provide lots of temporary, not permanent jobs (the unemployment rate among Alaska's 410,000 residents today is 11.5%), and will cause the same kind of social disruption around the construction sites as the oil line did.

The rugged Arctic climate adds to the cost of the Alaskan project. Its estimated cost is \$12 to \$15 billion for 4,800 miles of pipe and \$2 billion more for a conditioning plant for the gas, while the Reynosa line cost only about \$1 billion. And gas industry officials say that by the time gas is finally piped from Prudhoe Bay (the oil-rich area of Alaska) to the rest of the country, its price could be a whopping \$6.00 per thousand cubic feet, compared to the \$2.60 cost of Mexican gas today.

The debate is not likely to end soon, but the Reynosa pipeline—800 miles long and 75 miles short of our border, has. And the Alaskan pipeline is still a mere pipedream. Construction wouldn't begin until 1981 at the earliest.

—Dollars & Sense



Nixon Dart Boards

ZNS—The image of Richard Nixon is being resurrected in the halls of the White House.

President Carter is quietly laying the groundwork so that an official portrait of Nixon can be commissioned and hung on a wall of the White House.

The *Star* says that minority leader Howard Baker has given Carter private assurances that he would publicly support such a move.

At present, Nixon is the only former President whose portrait is missing from the gallery of ex-presidents in the White House.

Long Lines in Your Future

A "confidential report" prepared for the Department of Energy admits what common sense has indicated all along: closing gas stations on weekends does not reduce the consumption of gasoline. If you've got to drive, you've got to drive.

The firm made no finding one way or the other about night-time closings. But both measures, the report warned, would be sure to create long lines at the gas stations. And this may be exactly what the energy department has in mind, to convince the public of the need to go along with its handouts to the energy companies.

Cocaine Distributed at Stock Exchange

Narcs staked out the floor of the Chicago Board Options Exchange and nabbed ten people in early February for allegedly selling and distributing cocaine to fellow exchange workers.

The arrests caused an immediate furor because press reports said that cocaine use had caused traders to foul up option trades, and the Exchange felt its reputation was impugned.

Abraham Azzam, chief of the Chicago office of the Drug Enforcement Agency told *The Wall Street Journal* that his year long investigation of the exchange showed that drug activity there "was very blatant." Coke was sold for profit on the floor of the exchange and was used in offices and washrooms near the trading floors.

But Azzam said he didn't know anything about the options business and couldn't say if cocaine use had disrupted trading. "It's always a madhouse down there."



Hupa, c/o Black Cloud, 1226 Old Topanga Canyon Rd., Topanga CA 90290

In Northern California, on the Klamath River near Eureka, Hupa and Yurok Indian families have for generations lived on the land in natural way, and fished in the river for the salmon which is a mainstay of their food supply.

At this time their land is threatened with imminent destruction by a proposed dam on the Klamath, and their fishing rights, guaranteed by treaty, are being forcibly denied by the U.S. government. As the men of the tribe are beaten, arrested, and sent to Federal prison, the tribal women resume fishing for survival and are subjected to assault and the beating of their children at the hands of armed federal marshals.

The denial of the traditional Hupa and Yurok subsistence fishing rights, and the planned destruction of their reservation lands by the proposed dam, represents the eradication of these native peoples, forcing them to assimilate into the white culture.

The federal government has tried to confused the issue by saying that they are protecting the salmon run, but large factory ships off the coast take more salmon in one day than the remaining few hundred Hupa and Yurok people take in a year. The irony is that the proposed dam would destroy the salmon fishery by blocking the salmon from their spawning grounds, and flood both reservations as well.

You can help save the Hupa and Yurok people, and protect their homeland and the integrity of the Klamath river, by writing brief letters to the following individuals, asking that interference with native fishing rights be stopped, and that plans for the dam be dropped.

- Congressman Don Clausen, House of Representatives, Washington DC 20513 (CA phone (707) 442-0912)
- President Jimmy Carter, the White House, Washington DC 20500
- Governor Jerry Brown, State Capitol, Sacramento CA 95814
- Mr. Cecil Andrus, Dept. of Interior, Washington DC 20240
- your congressman

This is the second in a three part series dealing with Intercollegiate Athletics. We have some disagreements with certain positions taken in the series, and will address these in a statement to be published at the conclusion of the series. Copies of issue 11, in which part one appeared, are available at the ni office.

by Dean Scarafoni

The intercollegiate athletic program at UCSD is in a period of transition. It is a slow, sometimes imperceptible process, but characteristics of a representative program are slowly forming. What are the conditions of this movement, and where is it going? In the first installment of this series, recently resigned basketball coach Barry Cunningham brought up several issues, his most inclusive criticism being that it is a "glorified intra-mural program. I just don't think that we truly have intercollegiate athletics." This is extreme, but in some respects true. The absence of a full time trainer or sports information director, overcrowded and poorly maintained facilities, as well as a very small budget, aren't indicative of a quality intercollegiate program. On the other hand, a few years ago there wasn't even a part time trainer or Sports Information Director, as there is now. In the past, athletics at UCSD have been, in the words of one administrator, "A matter of survival." This condition has changed however. The athletic program has over a decade of experience to work from, and as UCSD branches out, attempting to become a total university, intercollegiate athletics would seem to have a role in this process. Yet, is the athletic administration ready for it? The progress to date seems to be the work of individuals rather than the department as a whole. What is the philosophy on intercollegiate athletics, and what are the goals of the program? Further, what are the policies of the athletic administration, and do they make a representative intercollegiate program possible?

"To provide students with a competitive athletic experience, with a commitment to excellence and maximum participation." -This is the stated intercollegiate athletic philosophy of athletic director Judy Sweet. Few schools orient their intercollegiate programs towards maximum participation, UCSD is an exception. It is an unusual approach that in one respect has been very successful. There are twenty five intercollegiate teams on campus, and an additional nine "sports clubs" that are also run through the athletic office. There are over 400 participants on these teams, which roughly translates to one of every twenty students. This is an impressive percentage, and documents the success of the participation aspect of the athletic philosophy. It also raises questions, however.

Should maximum participation be a primary goal of intercollegiate athletics? This is usually the function of intramurals and recreational athletics, an area in which UCSD already excels. Also, does this emphasis on participation limit commitment to excellence? Varsity soccer coach Stewart Hayes summed up these points: "The participation level and variety of sports here are outstanding, but don't make for a successful program by themselves."

In terms of number of intercollegiate teams, UCSD has one of the most extensive programs in the country. It also has a very small budget. The result is that individual teams have very little money to work with. Traditional ways to alleviate this problem have been to a) increase the budget, b) reduce the number of teams, or c) raise funds from outside sources. Intercollegiate athletics are under the Physical Education department and are funded by Registration Fee allocations. In light of Proposition 13 and recent cutbacks throughout the UC system, it's unlikely that the Reg Fee budget will allow for any substantial increase. Fund raising is a complicated and important issue what will be discussed in length later. For present purposes, suffice to say that fund

Intercollegiate Athletics

raising is against department policy, allowable only when individual teams do it themselves. As for the remaining alternative, reducing the number of teams, many coaches are in favor of it.

Stewart Hayes would like to see more priority given to sports that are of greater interest to students. Mens volleyball coach Doug Dannevik would also like to see more emphasis given to teams capable of building a following in the student body. He suggests a reassignment of certain teams to recreational athletics, leaving 15 to 20 intercollegiate teams, like a "normal" university. He points out that UCLA doesn't have thirty teams, and that it isn't possible to support that many. He does feel the department could try to raise money for fifteen or twenty first class teams. Sports like surfing and handball are legitimate, and there should be a vehicle for students to compete in them, but at most schools they are club teams, out from under the responsibility of the intercollegiate office. This would seem a logical step at UCSD, considering the limited budget. However, recreational athletics and intercollegiate are both funded through the Physical Education department, and although the recreational program is successful, it also has limited funds. This is a problem, but the first priority should be to put each program in a feasible working position for the future, and go from there. Towards this end, it must be decided how many teams can be supported here in a first class fashion.

Concerning funding for the present amount of teams, Judy Sweet sees no problem. "The teams have sufficient equipment to make it through the season without any difficulty." She adds that the teams have everything necessary, but lack "frills." This is true, teams have everything necessary to compete, though it is usually on an austere basis. Most coaches weren't satisfied with their budget, but were also aware of the scarcity of money. Uses for extra money included game equipment, scheduling of more games, and buying practice equipment for team members. The present annual volleyball budget is 3,300 dollars. Dannevik feels that he could have a first rate program with an additional 1,700 dollars. The money would be used for additional games, and to buy each player a pair of volleyball shoes and practice equipment to hand in every day. The latter items aren't necessary to compete, but they are basic to many programs, and would be a great aid to the student athlete who devotes over twenty hours a week to his or her sport. They would also go a long way in developing a sense of pride for UCSD athletics, as well as attracting qualified student athletes to the program.

Depending on who you consult, the issue of budgets for individual teams is no problem, or something that could be improved. In any case, there are more significant problems facing the intercollegiate program. They concern the facilities, and an unstable, part-time coaching staff. The former is an issue that everyone is concerned with, there simply aren't enough playing fields and courts to satisfy the demand. Use of the crowded facilities is determined by the physical education supervisors; Judy Sweet describes the system, "in regards to balance between phys ed classes, intramurals, recreational and intercollegiate athletics, as a pretty good working one. It is in the best interests of all programs." No program is given priority. Naturally enough, some coaches object to this policy. Citing a lack of cooperation in obtaining facilities, Stewart Hayes gave an example of his team being moved from its regular field (Muir) for a flag football game. "I think our team should have

priority over flag football, and it's not fair to our opponents that travelled 200 miles. Why not have the intramural game at Warren Field?" Obviously, Hayes' main concern is his team, and he'd like the best possible conditions for it. Sweet, although representing the soccer team and athletic program to the administration, takes a broader view: "I would have difficulty saying that students interested in a class or intramurals or athletics should be treated any differently. I think we've worked out a reasonable solution to accomadating everyone's special interest."

An aspect of the facilities in which there is total agreement is the condition of the playing fields. They are poorly kept. An opposing field hockey team, in fact, has refused to play on Muir field until it is improved. Muir field is the most used field on campus. There have been complaints of unsafe areas and gopher holes. One of its soccer goal isn't regulation height, and there are nails sticking out of it. These conditions are generally accepted as a fact of life at UCSD, but the Muir situation in particular is embarrassing and potentially dangerous. The athletic office is not satisfied with the condition with the condition of the fields, and has had numerous conversations with the Grounds department to improve the situation. "Sometimes they act on it... and sometimes it's like pulling hair. But their services are requested from a lot of other departments on campus, and one of the comments that we hear from them frequently is that they are understaffed."

Roger Smith, Superintendent of Grounds, concurs. He also isn't satisfied with the condition of the fields, and points out that his department is indeed understaffed. Its budget has gone up 9% in the past ten years, while its responsibilities have increased almost 300%. The issue goes deeper, however. The Department of Custodial, Grounds and Transportation Services, of which Grounds is a division, is funded largely by the state, and is not allowed to use these funds on non-recreational fields. Areas used exclusively for intercollegiate, such as the baseball field, can only be worked on with Grounds' small allotment from Registration Fees. Given these facts, if the conditions of the UCSD playing fields are to improve from their present poor state, the Physical Education Department is going to have to find an alternative to upkeep by the Grounds department.

A further illustration of the need for better maintenance is the Chuck Pritell field, Located east of Central Library, it was conceived as a much needed additional playing area, and was to open last fall. Unfortunately, it has yet to be made playable. The project was federally funded, but this amount fell short of what the Physical Education Department had planned for. As a result, the field was graded, but not compacted, and is unsuitable for play. Roger Smith promises the field will be finished as soon as he can find the money. he also adds that the Phys Ed department has no right to complain because it hasn't offered to help fund the project, and Grounds has done all the physical work.

coaching inadequate

Another dilemma facing the athletic program is the coaching staff. Every coaching position is part time, with a maximum salary of \$1,500 per year. Thus, few coaches can afford to devote a proper amount of time towards developing a program, and quality

continued on page 11

Learn About the Weber Case
May 22 7pm 2222Broadway

slide show and speaker

Car Caravans will be
Organized for:
June 2, 1979
National Day of Protest
Los Angeles Federal Building

