

UC Board Confirmation by State Senate Urged

Burns Asks New Controls as Proposal to Increase Number of Regents Comes Up

By a Times Representative

SACRAMENTO, March 10. Sen. Hugh M. Burns of Fresno, Democratic president pro tempore of the State Senate, today announced he would like to see the appointment of the president of the University of California as well as the members of the university's Board of Regents be made subject to confirmation by the Senate.

"As long as the State is appropriating more than \$200,000,000 for the State university," he said, "it would be well for the people through their legislators to have some check on the activities of the Board of Regents and in the matter of selecting a head for our State university."

"The Legislature presently has no voice in the naming of members to the Board of Regents."

Regents' Authority Cited

"In turn, the regents have complete authority to appoint officers and to run the institution as they see fit."

Burns made his comments in connection with a proposed constitutional amendment which would increase the membership on the Board of Regents from 16 to 20.

The measure was introduced by Assemblyman Alan Pattee (R) Salinas, who said he did so at the request of Gov. Knight to provide more widespread geographical representation on the board.

It already has drawn the opposition of Edwin W. Pauley of Los Angeles, chairman of the Board of Regents, who notified Pattee through James Corley, vice-president in charge of business affairs and legislative representative for UC, that he would register his opposition when the Legislature considers the proposal.

Atom Sub Skate Sails for France

PORTLAND, Eng., March 10 (AP) — The American nuclear-powered submarine Skate ended a five-day stay at this British naval base today and sailed for France.

UC Changes Are Needed

The difficulty with the University of California seems to be an absentee management. I note that four members of the Board of Regents, for some inexplicable reason, are residents of Washington, D.C.

I note further that both the president of the University and the chancellor of UCLA have indicated that the outside demands on their time require that they be absent from their campuses over 50% of the time.

Are we as taxpayers getting our money's worth from this situation? I suggest not. I suggest that those members of the Board of Regents who have chosen to seek their fortunes in Washington, D.C., resign from the board and that the president and the chancellor so rearrange their lives so that they can give full attention to the jobs to which they have been entrusted. The high standing of the university, now questioned, must be restored.

CARTER EDWARDS,
Los Angeles.

UC Student President Attacks Regents' Investment Policies

**Charges at Berkeley Meeting Immediately Disputed
by Committee Chairman Pauley, Board Treasurers**

BY JOHN DREYFUSS

Times Education Writer

BERKELEY—Investment policies and financial record-keeping practices of the University of California were attacked Thursday by UC Berkeley's student body president.

The charges were made at a regents' meeting here. Regent Edwin W. Pauley of Los Angeles, chairman of the Regents Investments Committee, said he "disagreed" with the accusations.

They were called "irresponsible" by Owsley B. Hammond, the regents' treasurer.

Emphasizing that there were "no clear cases of conflict of interest," student body president Charles Palmer said there were "heavy expenditures made in stocks from companies in which the regents had a personal concern . . ."

Statement by Carter

Regent Edward W. Carter of Los Angeles, president of Broadway-Hale Stores Inc., and a member of the Investments Committee, told *The Times*: "I happen to direct many major companies. It would be strange if the university didn't invest in some of them."

UC has \$12.6 million invested in companies of which Carter is or was president or a director.

Three other Investments Committee members are or were presidents or directors of companies in which the university has sizeable investments.

They are John E. Canaday of Los Angeles, \$2.3 million; William M. Roth of Washington, D.C., \$1.7 million, and Pauley, \$1.3 million.

UC has \$2 million invested in a company run by Norton Simon of Fullerton, a former member of the Investments Committee.

Knowledgeable independent obser-

vers maintained that there appears to be nothing wrong with the relationship between regents and university investments.

In every case the regent connected with a company under consideration by the Investments Committee abstained from voting on whether UC should invest in the stock, Hammond said.

Many of the stocks and bonds concerned were gifts to UC, in some cases from regents involved with the companies.

The investments in question are financially sound. They total \$19.9 million of the \$528.8 million in long term investments held by UC. The university has another \$135.2 million in short term investments.

'Naive and Irresponsible'

Canaday called the students charges "naive and irresponsible."

Palmer charged that the regents should invest money in urban self-help projects, noting that they have many times given verbal support to such projects.

But Pauley observed that the goal of the investments committee was to make a profit for the university.

"We have no obligation to go into urban development," he said after the meeting. "If urban development paid as much as other real estate

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UC Financial Policies Hit by Student Leader

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mortgages do, we would undoubtedly invest."

Palmer also said UC refused to release its investment portfolios from before 1967.

The student body president noted that although portfolios for the last two years are available, the earlier one does not show the purchase price of stocks, thereby "thwarting any analysis of that year's performance."

Before 1967, UC investment portfolios were kept confidential to avoid numerous phone calls from brokers wanting to buy or sell stocks, Hammond said.

He added that pressure from brokers was the principal reason for changing the policy two years ago, and noted that it was changed only after a UC survey of comparable institutions showed that most of them published their portfolios.

Palmer also criticized UC investments in war-related industries, and voiced concern that "average" returns on investments would lead to higher taxes or tuition at the university.

"On the information available and with our

lack of expertise, we would not attempt to offer any deep analysis of the portfolio," Palmer said. "But we believe that the people of California deserve and should have both the facts and analysis."

In other business, Roger W. Heyns, chancellor at UC Berkeley, assured the regents' Educational Policy Committee that credit for a course in which Black Panther Eldridge Cleaver lectured could not be gained through other courses.

A Berkeley professor this week indicated he would grant such credit through independent study courses in which instructors can give credit for special projects.

Regents in September banned credit for the Cleaver course if the Black Panther lectured more than once, which he did.

Heyns also emphasized that no credit is involved in a lecture series in which Tom Hayden, founder of the leftist Students for a Democratic Society, is scheduled to speak nine times and Dr. Herbert Marcuse, left-wing philosopher and a professor at UC San Diego, is slated for one appearance.

UC President Charles J. Hitch presented a 10-year academic plan to the Educational Policy Committee. He said it indicated that skyrocketing enrollment projections "will be quite a serious problem."

Hitch said it appeared that the university might have to accept more students at existing campuses, build new campuses or limit enrollments.

State Department of Finance projections show undergraduate enrollments increasing from 68,430 this year to 97,538 in 1978.

UCLA DISRUPTION

Students Halt Regents Meeting



CONFRONTATION--UCLA Prof. Arthur J. Slavin talks to police captain after students were ejected from UC regents meeting. Session was

disrupted after student radicals were refused permission to address the regents on grievances. Police later dispersed the crowd at Faculty Center.
Times photo by George R. Fry

Police Called to Put Down Disturbance

BY JOHN DREYFUSS
and WILLIAM J. DRUMMOND
Times Staff Writers

Students disrupted a University of California regents meeting Friday at UCLA, forcing a half-hour recess and the calling of 100 city policemen and about 40 highway patrolmen to help clear students from the area.

Five plate glass windows were smashed on the north side of the Faculty Center where the regents met, a section of redwood wall was kicked in and several patio tables were overturned by angry members of a crowd of several hundred students.

Two arrests were made during the disturbance.

Los Angeles police identified the arrested pair as David Paul Rabovsky, 22, booked on suspicion of assaulting a police officer, and James Mackey, 23, booked on suspicion of trespassing and resisting arrest. They identified themselves as UCLA students but reportedly declined to give officers their addresses.

Photographer Injured

Times photographer George R. Fry suffered a slight scalp wound when he was struck by a rock thrown during a scuffle outside the regents meeting. No serious injuries were reported, UCLA police said.

About half a dozen automobiles were damaged by persons in the crowd who clambered atop the cars to get a better view of the action.

The off-campus police and about 40 campus officers cleared a crowd of 500 to 600 students from the front of the Faculty Center about 4:30 p.m.

The trouble began when students were denied permission to speak in the regents meeting. A student spokesman later said they would demand:

Removal of ROTC from all UC campuses; an end to all war-related projects at UC; barring of off-campus police for the suppression of student political demonstrations; that the regents surrender to campus officials the right to hire and fire professors, and that the regents meet in larger rooms.

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UCLA STUDENTS

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The demands were to be made by the Coalition, a group of radical student organizations at UCLA.

An emergency faculty meeting, to which students are invited, was called for noon Monday at UCLA's Pauley Pavilion by Chancellor Charles E. Young and Dr. Lowell Paige, chairman of the campus Academic Senate division.

"We want to discuss in open meetings the issues raised by today's (regents) meeting," Paige told The

Times. He said he had no specific agenda in mind.

There were no physical clashes Friday between police and the student crowds, which limited their attacks to cries of "Pigs off campus."

The regents meeting had scarcely started at 1:30 p.m. when one student among about 90 in the room jumped to his feet.

"I'm John Donaldson of the Coalition," the 22-year-old junior from Los Angeles told the regents.

Immediately, there were

mingled shouts from students of, "Sit down, pig," and "Let him speak."

About two-thirds of the students present participated in interrupting the meeting. The other third insisted on order.

DeWitt A. Higgs, a San Diego attorney and chairman of the regents, observed that Donaldson had not made a required written request to speak at the meeting.

Regent Frederick G. Dutton of Sausalito urged a waiver of the rules to let Donaldson talk, but he cast the only vote for his proposal. The 19 other regents present, including Gov. Reagan, opposed Dutton.

Continued student interruptions, ranging from shouted profanities to chants of "We want to speak" several times drew warnings from Higgs that

the room might have to be cleared.

Higgs then called a five-minute recess during which UCLA Chancellor Young asked radical stu-

dents to sit through the meeting and perhaps be heard at the end.

The meeting resumed with Higgs saying, "The first item of business is

the president's report."

"No it isn't," shouted a student. The shout was followed by more chants of, "We want to speak."

Higgs then announced

he had asked Young to have persons cleared from the room if they disturbed the meeting.

Rabovsky was hustled

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UCLA STUDENTS

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out by three plainclothes officers.

Then Young, his expression at once tense, angry and sad, signaled Higgs that he wanted to speak.

He ordered all persons except regents, university officials and press representatives to leave the room. They did.

Outside, crowds of students began pounding on walls and doors. Windows were shattered, and the staff of a black flag of anarchy was thrust through one broken pane, leaving the flag to wave gently in the breeze.

After some 20 minutes of disruption, Tom M. Norminton, a 20-year-old junior from Anaheim and UCLA's student body

president-elect, warned the crowd that the Los Angeles police might arrive soon and the students were in danger of being harmed.

The students surged around the one-story, Faculty Center for about 2½ hours after the initial disruption of the regents meeting. They clambered onto the shake roof, chanted and pounded on the sides of the building.

When the regents ended their meeting shortly before 4 p.m., students crowded the exits to the parking lot, attempting to trap the officials in a confrontation. Campus police again moved to the scene and parted the crowd so that the regents could leave.

Young walked through the crowd of students, many of them taunting him as he said through a bullhorn:

"If you students would disperse, you would save a lot of trouble."

The chancellor also met privately with leaders of the Coalition, but the meeting had no apparent effect.

At a press conference after the meeting Gov. Reagan, who had attended as an ex officio regent, granted that communication channels between students and regents may have "become clogged."

But he said the way to clear them is not through provoking confrontation.

Later, student body President Norminton issued a statement saying he could not defend those students who disrupted the meeting but he understood their lack of confidence in using regular channels to reach regents.

During the meeting, Earl F. Cheit, executive vice chancellor at UC Berkeley, told regents why police were called to clear a 2.3-acre vacant lot from which students and nonstudents were being evicted after they had put up walks and playground equipment.

He said attempts to

negotiate with persons who had built the park failed because none could talk for the group.

Police were called, he added, because a delay would have caused a more serious confrontation.

The regents, after some discussion, passed a resolution expressing "full support of the Berkeley administration and the law enforcement agencies

Assembly OKs Bill to Allow Balloting on Regents Meetings

SACRAMENTO (AP)—The Assembly overwhelmingly approved legislation Monday giving voters a chance to decide whether the University of California regents should be required to hold open meetings.

The proposed constitutional amendment, which passed 68 to 1, would go on the 1970 ballot if approved by two-thirds of the Senate.

Similar legislation was approved by the Assembly last year but died in the Senate. Assemblyman William Bagley (R-San Anselmo), author of the measure, said it might have a better chance this year because of changes in Senate leadership.

Under the state's open meeting

law, public agencies and boards including the State College Board of Trustees are required to hold open meetings.

Bagley said the legislative counsel's office has ruled the requirement applies to the regents also—but "their own attorney has given them a contrary opinion."

Closed committee meetings are allowed, as are executive sessions on certain matters—including personnel, legal actions, matters of national defense or anonymous gifts.

Bagley said the proposed amendment has "broad support" from liberals and conservatives alike. He predicted it would win support from an overwhelming majority of voters.

MEETING OF UC REGENTS

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and entertainment expenses for "winning and dining" should stop.

However, many regents and UC President Charles J. Hitch, attending his last regents meeting before retiring June 30, disagreed.

"The idea of housing the president and vice president and chancellors in some kind of aristocratic fashion may have been all right when the university (was more separated) from society," Brown said. But, he added, no longer.

The homes, Brown said, are "a symbol of the past" and "not reflective of a democracy."

Several regents told Brown that the president's and chancellors' homes were needed as places where students, faculty members, dignitaries and potential and past donors to the university could be entertained.

"Don't overlook the fact," retorted Brown, who was to find no allies Friday in his ascetic cause, "that the university has alumni buildings, student unions and faculty clubs . . . where people can gather to discuss the university."

Heller, long a political supporter of the governor, said she understood

"Brown's philosophy very well . . . but if you call them (the homes) mansions you are going very far."

(Interestingly, a similar view was offered by the new student regent at a press conference after the meeting.

"I think he (Brown) has a point that the university should not be apart from society, but calling the (homes) lavish mansions is something of an exaggeration," said Mock.)

Brown said the university should set an example of how to get along with less. "We need more conspicuous austerity at the university rather than consumption," he said.

"The governor says we are living in today's world," countered regent DeWitt A. Higgs, "but a part of today's world is competition." UC cannot compete with other institutions, Higgs indicated, for top administrators without good salaries and attractive fringe benefits.

"I'm just suggesting," Brown said, "that adjustments (to this type of thinking) are coming . . . and I would rather see the university at the forefront (of this trend) and not in the rear."

The unanimous selection of Mock, 22, brings to an end a student-led campaign for a student regent which

began last fall after California voters passed Proposition 4. That ballot measure authorized the regents to name a student to the board.

In February, after four months of debate, the regents, with the strong urging of Brown, agreed to add the student member.

A native of Ben Lomond in Santa Cruz County, Mock will be a voting member of the board and will serve a one-year term.

Mock plans to enter UC Berkeley this fall as a graduate student in political science.

At the press conference following her appointment, the new regent listed her priorities as "instructional improvement" at UC and involving more students in the university's policy-making and planning processes.

She described herself as politically "left of center" and said her primary goal was to "make sure I'm not the last student regent."

Following her year's term, regents will have the option of either appointing another student or abolishing the student post.

In another action, Donald C. Swain, vice chancellor for academic affairs at UC Davis, was named to the new post of UC academic vice president.

S. D. S. and Reagan's Regents—Two of a Kind?

By FRED HECHINGER

The Chicago convention of the Students for a Democratic Society and the Berkeley meeting of the Regents of the University of California demonstrated why the administration of universities has become so frustrating. The irrationality of the student revolutionaries as well as of the adult counter-revolutionaries places many university presidents under a state of permanent siege.

The S.D.S. convention proved what most observers, except for incurable romanticists of the youth rebellion, have long known: that the radicals are an antidemocratic force, unwilling to uphold freedom of either press or speech and not interested in honoring any social contract including their own. They are now split between the "moderate" wing, which appears to range from utopian Communism to Maoism, and the radical Worker-Student Alliance of the Progressive Labor party, which even reviles Ho Chi Minh for going to the negotiating table rather than fighting to ultimate victory.

The views of either wing of the S.D.S. are rejected by the overwhelming majority of Americans, including the "working classes" and including, too, the bulk of those who want the war in Vietnam to be brought to a speedy end. Moreover, the S.D.S. has shown little concern for real and much-needed academic changes.

While the S.D.S. was putting on its demonstration of un-

reason, the University of California Regents played out a similar script in Berkeley. They turned down by vote of 16 to 7 a sensible compromise advanced jointly by Charles J. Hitch, president of the entire university system, and Dr. Roger W. Heyns, chancellor of the Berkeley campus.

The details of the Hitch-Heyns plan are of little importance. Suffice it to say that it would have provided facilities for a "user-run" park on a section of that off-campus plot of university-owned land which had led to the earlier battle over the so-called People's Park.

The Autonomy Issue

But it was not the park issue that was now at stake. On trial instead was the theory that able and responsible campus administrators should operate with maximum autonomy. The Regents' vote, under Governor Ronald Reagan's law-and-order whip, gave notice that the Hitch-Heyns role has been reduced to that of proconsuls serving at the pleasure of the Reagan-dominated, politically oriented board.

The implications of this development become clear when it is remembered that, in a similar showdown in 1965 when the Regents tried to dictate to Dr. Clark Kerr (then in Mr. Hitch's post) how he was to deal with student violators, Dr. Kerr resigned. He did so, not because he did not think the students should be disciplined, but because he refused to accept the Regents' interference

with campus independence. The Regents rescinded their demand and Dr. Kerr withdrew his resignation. (He was subsequently dismissed during the first board meeting under the Reagan regime for his unwillingness to accept what he considered a budget inadequate to maintain academic excellence.)

Why could not a Hitch-Heyns resignation today have the same effect? The answer is simply that in the pre-Reagan days of Clark Kerr the Regents, despite occasional political lapses, were predominantly concerned with the goal of making the state's university system the pride of American higher education. Berkeley was then being named in virtually the same breath with Harvard, and to sacrifice the university president who had brought this about seemed inconceivable to the majority of Regents, even when they were angry at him.

Threat of Political Control

Dr. Heyns, who said after last week's meeting that he was "sick and tired of being hemmed in," may indeed resign before these battles are over, but both he and Mr. Hitch are realistically aware that Reagan's Regents—the majority whom the Governor controls—could not care less. They would probably consider it a victory.

Not unlike the S.D.S., some of these politically oriented men seem to see the independence and nonpolitical autonomy of the university as a liberal myth, not as a principle to be de-

fended. Unless the university voluntarily buckles under, it must be brought to heel. In the long run, however, the power plays of Reagan's Regents are harder to arrest than those of the S.D.S.

Fortunately, at this point, the California Regents as well as the S.D.S. constitute a minority in their respective spheres of academic interest. The danger is in the contagion of their victories. Each of their successes emboldens others who want to undermine the self-governing campus community. Unwillingness on the part of the majority of students and faculty members—and the voting public—to meet this danger has made shaky and frustrating the position of university administrators who recognize the dangers all too clearly.

The test, in dealing with student revolutionaries, has in recent weeks begun to be met with a variety of disciplinary and legal actions. The test whether such counter-revolutionary actions as in Berkeley can be successfully opposed, may, in the end, require another form of escalation. If the resignation by a responsible chief executive will gain nothing, and may actually lose much, will only mass resignations eventually alert the public to the question whether political or academic leaders are better able to give the people the universities they need?

FRED HECHINGER is Education Editor of *The Times*.

Court Blocks UC Red Firings

KENNETH REICH

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Oct 21, 1969;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1986)

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Court Blocks UC Red Firings

Court Bars UC Regents From Ousting Communist Employees

BY KENNETH REICH

Times Staff Writer

The UC Board of Regents' 29-year-old policy against employing Communists at the University of California was declared unconstitutional in Los Angeles Superior Court Monday.

Judge Jerry Pacht, in a strongly worded verbal opinion on the Angela Davis case, said the regents' policy barring persons on the sole ground of membership in the Communist Party "constitutes a constitutional impermissibility and must be enjoined."

The policy was adopted in 1940 and reaffirmed in 1949, 1950 and this year.

To uphold it, the judge said, would be to recognize the regents "as a kind of political elite entitled to decide whose views are acceptable" and would be "anathema" in a free society.

Pacht specifically enjoined the regents from spending any more tax revenues in an effort to oust Miss Davis, an assistant philosophy professor at UCLA, from her teaching post because she is a Communist.

Attorneys for the regents indicated later that Pacht's ruling would be appealed to a higher court, and one source close to the regents said there was a possibility that "injunctive relief" would be sought against the ruling.

Pacht's verbal opinion left the status of Miss Davis—particularly as to the ban on her teaching courses for credit—somewhat cloudy. The regents had issued a supplementary order Oct. 3 against teaching by her for credit, pending the dismissal proceedings against her.

But it was learned that the judge told attorneys at an afternoon conference that he would issue a written order, probably today, that would invalidate the regents' actions of both Oct. 3 and Sept. 19, when they instituted dismissal proceedings against Miss Davis.

This, knowledgeable sources said, would open the way for the UCLA administration to designate Miss

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Court Bars Dismissal of Reds by Regents

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and constituted one of Miss Davis' administrative remedies against the dismissal proceedings which have now been invalidated.

Judge Pacht's verbal opinion came after a two-hour hearing in his court on a UCLA faculty-sponsored taxpayers' suit against the regents' actions in the Davis case.

Judge Pacht was assigned the case after the regents' attorneys had filed an affidavit of prejudice on the originally assigned judge, Robert W. Kenny.

Pacht, who has a liberal reputation on the bench, repeatedly tore into the arguments of two of the regents' attorneys, Donald L. Reidhaar and Warren S. Levin.

At one point, he described as "terrifying" arguments by Reidhaar that the mere fact that Miss Davis was a Communist Party member disqualified her from teaching at UCLA.

"This argument were carried through to its logical extension, the judge said, it would mean that the regents would have the power to decide that membership in other organizations could—without reference to any unlawful acts committed—disqualify a person from employment."

This, he said, could be done to members of any party out of power.

One by one, the judge rejected the arguments and motions of Reidhaar and Levin.

He denied their motion for a change of venue to Alameda County. He rejected their contention that the plaintiffs should have appealed to the regents before coming to court.

And, after ascertaining that they could cite no court decisions to back their point of view, Pacht denied their request that they be allowed to submit additional briefs before he ruled.

In his verbal opinion, Pacht said that he believed that if the courts failed to enjoin the regents in the Davis case it would be tantamount to determining that they had a right to make political tests in employing faculty members.

He cited the regents' resolution of June 30 that

employing Miss Davis, but only on the constitutional questions involved.

It was in the best public interest, the judge added, that the controversy be resolved at an early date "and in the courthouse, not in the street."

Within a matter of hours, comment on the judge's decision came from throughout the state.

Max Rafferty, the state superintendent of public instruction, and Assembly Speaker Robert T. Monagan criticized it, while Assembly Minority Leader Jess Unruh and former Gov. Edmund G. Brown felt it was legally correct.

UCLA Chancellor Charles E. Young, who had backed what he re-

garded as Miss Davis' constitutional right to teach, relayed word that he would make no statement.

But UCLA Philosophy Department Chairman Donald Kalish, who was instrumental in hiring Miss Davis last spring called the Pacht decision "terrific."

Miss Davis, who showed

up about 15 minutes late to lecture her 3 p.m. noncredit class, first declined to make any state-

ment because she said she was uncertain exactly what the judge had ruled. **Please Turn to Pg. 21, Col. 1**

REGENTS RULING

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But later, as she walked back to her office after class with some friends, the 25-year-old black professor told them:

"It was obvious all the time that it (the regents' ban on Communists) was unconstitutional. Everyone, I think even the regents, knew it."

UC Regent John E. Canaday, who was among those who had sought Miss Davis' ouster, declared:

"Certainly this is not a final judicial determination in the case. I assume that no matter what the verdict had been in the lower court, that it would be carried by whichever side lost to the next higher court, and all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court."

The two regents who had voted to oppose the regental majority in seeking to dismiss Miss Davis Sept. 19 — Frederick G. Dutton and William M. Roth—both said they had expected the court decision.

Monday in court, the regents' attorneys took basically the same position they had taken before the hearing of the faculty committee, the Academic Senate's Privilege and Tenure committee, Friday.

They asked that they be permitted to bring in expert testimony to the effect that membership in the Communist Party committed a person to party discipline and rendered them unable to teach in a free way in the classroom.

But Judge Pacht said

affiliations.

"We feel that there should be a complete trial of the important constitutional issues raised by this case," he said.

"Because today's decision precludes such a trial, my office will take all appropriate steps to bring about a reversal of that decision."

Cunningham's office has 30 days to appeal the Pacht decision to the State

Court of Appeal, the first step of a long process which is likely to end eventually with the case going to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The taxpayers suit acted upon by Pacht involves three faculty and two student plaintiffs. It is officially sponsored by the UCLA faculty, which voted recently to condemn the regents' actions against Miss Davis and to

rescind their endorsement of the ban on Communists.

The attorneys for the plaintiffs, Charles H. Phillips and Richard H. Borow of Century City, had filed a motion for summary judgment. It was this motion that was granted by Pacht Monday.

In the afternoon conference, the judge also indicated readiness to grant a motion for further specifics by Miss Davis' attorney,

John T. McTernan, but the wording of this order may not be finally settled for a few days, it was indicated.

The UCLA Academic Senate voted unanimously Monday afternoon to ex-

press "deep appreciation" to Phillips and Borow for taking their suit without regular fee. The faculty, however, will pay the attorneys their out-of-pocket costs.

Tuition Rise at U. of California Fails First Test Before Regents

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 16—A proposal to raise tuition at the University of California failed today to gain the necessary support at a meeting of the Board of Regents and was put over for consideration at their next meeting Feb. 19 and 20 in San Francisco.

would go to \$120 a quarter, or \$360 a year for undergraduates, and \$150 a quarter, or \$750 a year for graduate students. Mr. Reagan said he hoped that these fees would be used to meet in part the related support costs of students.

The plan submitted by the university president, Charles J. Hitch, recommended \$480 in tuition next year and \$660 in 1971-72 for California residents. He also urged raising nonresident fees to \$1,860 in two years.

Regent Frederick G. Dutton said that he would offer other proposals at the next meeting but he also believed that parents of students making less than \$13,500 a year should not be charged additional fees.

The plan ran into opposition from Gov. Ronald Reagan and the minority leader of the Assembly, Jesse Unruh. Mr. Reagan said he believed that there should be further study of fundraising measures before making any decision. Mr. Unruh earlier told a student audience at U.C.L.A. that the tuition fee "would shut the doors on education to the sons and daughters of thousands of middle-income families."

Students already pay \$300 in fees plus other expenses and passage of a tuition plan would almost surely be imposed upon the 19-campus state college system.

Governor Reagan's proposal today urged raising fees \$60 a quarter, or \$180 a year for undergraduates, and \$75 a quarter, or \$225 a year for graduate students, beginning in 1970-71. In the second year these fees

Mr. Hitch had hoped that of the \$18.6-million of tuition revenue generated the first year, half would go for new buildings to accommodate increased enrollment. Failure of the 1968 construction bond issue, as well as the inability to sell bonds already authorized, has severely curtailed campus construction. A number of campuses have been forced to deny entrance to qualified students.

Mr. Unruh favors withholding state income taxes as an obvious method of raising money and keeping the university open to all students.

In The Nation: Punishing the University

By TOM WICKER

New York Times (1857-Current file); Feb 15, 1970;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2006)

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"I don't hear a thing, do you?"

Pub in The Philadelphia Inquirer

In The Nation: Punishing the University

By TOM WICKER

WASHINGTON—As a target for immigration from all the rest of the nation, and thus as a sort of cross-section of the whole, California often has been the state in which significant social developments first took form. That is why the rest of the country ought to watch with interest the showdown expected this week on California's "tuition issue."

At present, California students at any of the nine units of the state university do not pay tuition (a charge for instruction or use of classrooms) but only a \$300 annual fee for health services, laboratory costs, student activities and the like. The University of California is unique, in this regard, among great American educational institutions.

On Feb. 20, however, as the climax of a long struggle, it appears most likely that Gov. Ronald Reagan will muster a majority of the Board of Regents for levying an annual per-pupil tuition charge of \$360, the multi-million-dollar proceeds of which will not even be earmarked for the university, but which will be paid into the California general fund. University President Charles Hitch is supporting a compromise plan that would dedicate the tuition funds to university building projects and to student aid.

But since neither Mr. Hitch nor Fred Dutton, a Regent who is opposed to any tuition

charge, can put together a majority of the board, some of those who have backed Mr. Hitch are expected to switch to Governor Reagan's support this week. They want to settle the tuition issue before the Governor can inject it into his campaign for re-election.

With educational costs everywhere going out of sight, one might have thought Californians would be fighting tooth and fang to hang on to free higher education for their children. But that is not happening.

Public Disappointment

There appear to be a number of reasons why. Hard-pressed real estate and income tax payers believe the rising cost of higher education is a major part of their burden. Student disorders—for which the campus at Berkeley is almost a symbol—coming on top of the tax burden have spread the notion that students themselves should pay for the full cost of their education. If students have to work to pay tuition, many Californians seem to believe, they won't have time to smoke pot, make love or demonstrate. Above all, however, sensitive observers in California sense a certain public disappointment with the very idea of the university and of higher education itself.

Historically, it has been widely believed—in California as elsewhere in America—that education was the gateway to the good life, the first necessity for aspiring young men

and women; and that idea found its way into public policy with the Land-Grant College Act passed during the Civil War. Now there seems to have developed and found expression in the California tuition issue the fear and suspicion that the university is an alien and undisciplined place that stirs up trouble, fosters unwelcome social change, and functions less as an institution of sound practical instruction in earning a living (what Chancellor Charles E. Young of the University of Los Angeles calls "a high-level trade school") than as a center of intellectualism, ideology and snobbery.

This seems not so much anti-intellectualism in the usual sense as a sort of antiuniversityism, which—since it is surfacing in the harbinger state of California—may be something of a new American phenomenon. And the excruciating irony is that the low-to-middle income groups that in California seem the most angered by the university will in the long run suffer the worst consequences of their own attitude.

Burdening Students

Just when a majority of the children of such groups are, for the first time, beginning to seek higher education, not only California but a number of other states are seeking to put more of the cost burden directly on the student and his family. In California, already, no knowledgeable politician doubts that when the Regents

impose tuition on the university, the Legislature will impose it on the state and community colleges. Even if Mr. Hitch's plan to use some of the tuition funds for student aid were approved, the new charge would increase, not reduce, the over-all need for such aid. And about two-thirds of the university's present students already are working to pay part or all of their education and living costs.

Thus, higher tuition will most likely mean more middle-to-upper-income students in the university, and fewer lower-income students (and it happens to be the former who do most of the demonstrating, as every study shows). If California, which ranks only thirtieth among the states in per-capita support of public higher education, is any example, there's not even much of a tax break involved. Mr. Dutton argues that the average California taxpaying family contributes about \$4 monthly for this purpose, and might be relieved of perhaps fifteen cents of that sum by tuition.

In fact, imposing tuition in California, or sharply raising it at other state universities, will only shift to the student and his family a greater proportion of the educational cost burden now paid by corporation and business taxes as well as by individual taxes. That is a high price to pay for the pleasure of punishing the university.

DAY IN SACRAMENTO

By Associated Press

Monday, Feb. 2 THE ASSEMBLY

Constitutional Amendments Introduced

Regents — Adds two students, two faculty members and one alumnus to University of California Regents for one-year terms and reduces terms of appointed Regents from 16 years to nine years; ACA28, Vasconcellos (D-San Jose).

Trustees — Extends term of state college trustees from eight years to nine years; ACA27, Vasconcellos.

Bills Introduced

Trustees — Adds student and faculty representatives to state college board of trustees; AB 492, Vasconcellos.

Pollution — Extends Bay Area Air Pollution Control District to Napa, Solano and Sonoma counties; AB 470, Knox (D-Richmond). Authorizes Bay Area Air Pollution Control District to register and collect fees on nonvehicular sources of air pollution; AB 477, Knox. Eliminates ceiling on assessments Bay Area Air Pollution Control District charges to counties in district; AB 478, Knox.

Radar — Appropriates \$10,000 for trial radar program by California Highway Patrol; AB 474, Ketchum (R-Paso Robles).

Citrus — Extends March 1, 1970, deadline for compensation for citrus trees infected with "quick decline" to March 1, 1975; AB 483, Duffy (R-Hanford).

Consumers — Gives purchasers three days to cancel home solicitation sales contract; AB 482 Fenton (D-Montebello).

Billboards — Prohibits outdoor advertising signs adjacent to landscaped freeways; AB 481, Schabarum (R-Covina).

Cotton — Extends Cotton Abatement District Act until 1974; AB 495, Veysey (R-Brawley).

Defender — Creates office of state public defender; AB 497, Hayes (R-Long Beach).

Drugs — Excludes persons convicted of misdemeanor possession of marijuana from requirement to register as narcotics offender; AB 515, Sieroty, (D-Beverly Hills). Makes possession of marijuana a misdemeanor under certain conditions; AB 514, Sieroty. Eases requirements of hospitals to report drug injuries; AB 516, Sieroty.

Resolutions Introduced

Impeachment — Calls for the impeachment of Superior Court Judge Gerald S. Chargin of San Jose; HR 25, Garcia (D-Los Angeles).

Salton Sea — Asks federal government to make feasibility level studies of Salton Sea; AJR 10, Veysey.

Sulphur — Asks the President to permit continued importation of low sulphur fuel oil without high tariff; AJR 11, Schabarum.

THE SENATE

Bills Introduced

Reading — Increases support for the Miller-Unruh Basic Reading Program by \$24 million; SB 261, Rodda (D-Sacramento).

Licenses — Allows state to issue personalized license plates with additional fees used for an environmental protection fund, SB 262, Marks (R-San Francisco).

Testing — Prohibits students from being required to take part in classes where they may be required to explain or defend parents' beliefs or practices in regard to sex, morality or religion; SB 264, Schnitz (R-Tustin).

Floods — Directs State Reclamation Board to set and enforce standards for flood control works and requires the board to give full consideration in such standards to fish and wildlife, recreation and environmental factors; SB 268, Cologne (R-Indio).

Ski — Allows counties to levy tax on use of ski lifts where tourists increase snow removal and road maintenance costs; SB 271, Teale (D-West Point).

Warranties — Spells out obligations of manufacturers and sellers of consumer goods in carrying out warranties; SB 272, Song (D-Monterey Park).

Bridge — Prohibits California Toll Bridge Authority from building a southern crossing of San Francisco Bay prior to statutory authorization for such construction; SB 273, Dolwig (R-Atherton).

Conflict — Changes existing laws regulating conflict-of-interest and financial disclosures of public office holders and candidates; SB 274, Way (R-Exeter).

Delta — Requires the state to operate the proposed Peripheral Canal so it will maintain the same environment in the delta as would have existed in the absence of any pumping of water from the delta; SB 277, Nejedly (R-Walnut Creek).

Resolution Introduced

Camps — Asks Congress to repeal portion of Internal Security Act of 1950 relating to creation of detention camps. SJR 6, Danielson (D-Los Angeles).

UC TUITION OK'D

Regents' Vote Ends 101-Year Policy

**Fees Will
Begin With
Fall Term**

BY JOHN DREYFUSS
Times Education Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—Shattering a 101-year-old tradition, the University of California Regents Friday imposed tuition for all students except those in medical, dental and pharmacy schools.

In addition to existing charges, undergraduates will begin paying \$150 per academic year next fall and graduate student tuition will be \$180. The new charges will double the following fall.

UC students already are assessed approximately \$300 annually. There also are individual campus fees ranging from \$15 to \$55.

Total annual student assessments by 1971-72, therefore, will be between \$615 and \$655 for undergraduates, with graduate student fees being \$60 higher.

Imposition of tuition has been an objective of Gov. Reagan since his first year in office.

Among arguments various regents have made supporting tuition are that students should be financially responsible for a share of their own education, that UC needs money quickly and that failure of recent educational bond issues has caused a lack of expected funds.

Agree on Financial Need

The regents approved tuition by a vote of 16 to 6, with one abstention.

They agreed that California residents with "demonstrated financial need" may defer payment of the charges in a manner similar to deferrals permitted for existing National Defense Student loans and regents' loans.

To qualify for those loans, a family may have no more than \$2,150 available for educational purposes.

Students must begin paying regents' loans within six months after graduation, and liquidate them within five years. NDS loans must be repaid within 10 years. Both plans call for a 3% interest charge.

Although the regents agreed to call the new charges an "educational fee," they are equivalent to tuition since there appears to be no intent to use the income for noneducational student services.

All existing student fees are applied to such services, including health centers and student government.

Reagan's campaign for tuition was most vocally opposed Friday by Regent Frederick G. Dutton of Sausalito.

When Reagan proposed a successful motion to lower an earlier tuition plan by \$10 per academic year, Dutton accused him of hypocrisy and of playing "a shell game."

The governor had known before the meeting what figures would be proposed, and his motion to lower

Please Turn to Page 25, Col. 1

TUITION

Continued from First Page

Rodda told the regents they raised the question of "the validity of the democratic process" by approving tuition too quickly.

Later in the meeting Reagan, clearly angered by a long series of proposed amendments, most most of which were being proposed by regents opposing tuition, accused the board of "pure stalling"

He said there had been at least two years of discussion about tuition. Other regents, however, noted that while various forms of tuition had been discussed over the years, the proposal before the board was new.

Student representatives spoke against the increased charges, urging postponement of a decision until the issue could be put before the people, perhaps through public hearings throughout the state.

About 20 students demonstrated peacefully against tuition before the meeting began at UC Extension Center. Some 75 of the 180 persons attending the session were students. They made no attempt to disrupt the meeting.

UC President Charles J. Hitch voted against tuition, stating that the plan eventually adopted made no commitment for student aid to help those who could not afford the new charges.

Hitch last month proposed a tuition plan with charges similar to those approved, but designating half the money for student aid and half for construction.

Assembly Speaker Robert Monagan (R-Tracy), who is an ex officio regent, proposed a successful amendment directing Hitch to present a plan at the March regents' meeting for securing student aid funds "from whatever sources are deemed advisable."

The regents are expected to discuss the possibility of tuition for the schools of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy at a future meeting. Those schools were excluded from the new plan because their students already pay tuition ranging from \$200 to \$250.

Besides Reagan, the following regents voted in favor of tuition:

Lt. Gov. Ed. Reinecke, Assembly Speaker Robert T. Monagan (R-Tracy), Allan Grant, Joseph A. Moore, Wendell W. Witter, Philip L. Boyd, W. Glenn Campbell, John E. Canaday, Edward W. Carter, Mrs. Randolph A. Hearst, Edwin W. Pauley, Robert O. Reynolds, William French Smith, Dean A. Watkins and Dewitt A. Higgs, board chairman.

Regents voting no, besides Hitch, were William K. Coblentz, Dutton, William E. Forbes, William M. Roth and Norton Simon.

Mrs. Edward H. Heller abstained and State Superintendent of Public Instruction Max Rafferty was absent.

Senate Rejects Plan to Cut Regent Terms

Exclusive to The Times from
a Staff Writer

SACRAMENTO — A proposed constitutional amendment asking voters to approve shortening University of California regents terms from 16 to 12 years was rejected Monday by the Senate.

A 25-8 vote fell two short of the required two-thirds majority required on the ballot measure, authored by Sen. H. L. Richardson (R-Arcadia), who said he may seek reconsideration later.

The amendment also would have instituted Senate confirmation for regental appointments, which are made by the governor.

Bill Approved

Richardson claimed that reducing the length of the term and requiring confirmation would make UC regents more responsive to the wishes of the public.

Opponents argued that the present system has worked well in spite of campus unrest problems.

In other action, the Senate by a 29-0 vote approved a bill by Sen. James E. Whetmore (R-Fullerton) designed to help prevent some of the vote-counting difficulties experienced in the June primary election.

Whetmore's measure provides voting officials would have 59 rather than 44 days in which to get the sample ballots and actual ballots ready.

In Los Angeles County, with its almost 3 million ballots, he said arrangement of voting booklets in proper order is virtually impossible in the time presently allowed.

This legislation now goes to the Assembly for further consideration.

The Regents Fiddle While UC Burns

BY ROWLAND EVANS and ROBERT NOVAK

SAN FRANCISCO — At the moment that student vigilantes were trampling on academic freedom at the famous Berkeley campus of the University of California, the university's regents were engaging in a political charade which vividly demonstrated the crisis of liberal education in America.

The 24-member Board of Regents was meeting in San Francisco in an atmosphere of crisis. Like other major colleges, the giant University of California had been in turmoil since the Kent State killings. Hence, the chancellors of the university's nine campuses were asked to report publicly at the regents' meeting.

Roger W. Heyns, the Berkeley chancellor, delivered a glowing report of a new spirit at his troubled campus. He described students channelling anti-Cambodian protests into constructive means with academic principles safeguarded. In fact, neither Heyns' account nor similarly euphoric reports from the other eight chancellors bore any

resemblance to what we had observed at Berkeley and described in an earlier column: the academic program being transformed into a radical political forum, classrooms invaded by student hooligans, students and teachers being coerced by radicals into abandoning regular classes.

Nevertheless, neither Gov. Ronald Reagan (ex-officio president of the regents) nor the conservative majority of the regents took issue with the chancellors during the public session. One conservative regent, Dean A. Watkins of Palo Alto, did ask Heyns to specify "modifications" in regular class work at Berkeley. When Heyns replied he could not give a precise answer, Watkins did not press the point.

However, when the regents moved into closed-door session, the chancellors were subjected to closer interrogation. "I think we've been getting a whitewash," regent Watkins snapped.

Once again, Heyns and the other chancellors assured the regents that all was well. Watkins and other conservative regents replied that they had gotten first-hand reports of the educational process being disrupted, particularly at Berkeley. When university officials then asked for names, places, and dates, the regents were — not surprisingly — unable to immediately provide such an investigative dossier. Unsatisfied though they were, the conservative regents said no more.

The immediate explanation for the papering-over of this crisis is that the conservatives have their minds on other things, namely, whether avowed Communist Angela Davis should be rehired on the university's Los Angeles faculty. In closed-door session that day marked by table-pounding and shouting, the Reagan majority of regents voted to seize responsibility for the Davis case from the UCLA administration.

That the regents should give priority to such a headline-catching but essentially trivial issue while their university is being destroyed poses doubts about how helpful a political institution can be in saving higher education.

Moreover, even though conservative regents say they will press during their June meeting to find out what's really happening on the campus, they themselves are skeptical whether it will do much good. "We depend on information from the administration," one conservative re-

gent told us. "What are we supposed to do? Station our own investigators on campus?"

Thus, when the administration decides to give the regents a laundered version of the facts, the regents are immobilized. Beyond that, some of the minority of faculty members fighting the radical assault on the university suspect that Reagan and his regents, hard-liners against violence, are considerably less concerned about the present non-violent attack on academic freedom by the radicals.

In California, particularly, the regents have become so entwined in political controversy during the Reagan Administration that they are ill-equipped to defend higher education. The board's liberal minority is unable to stand up for academic freedom because of its inflexible "pro-student" position.

Accordingly, liberal regent Frederick G. Dutton, the ex-Kennedy political operative, at that meeting endorsed the student demand for a

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microfilm.

"EXAMS! What kind of a place are you running here, anyway?"

free week in the autumn to do political campaigning — another step in totally politicizing the university.

With the administration unwilling and the regents unable to defend academic freedom, few faculty members here seem committed enough to educational traditions to fight for them. That suggests non-politicized education will henceforth be limited to those few small private colleges with self-confident faculties and that great state universities such as California's will be instruments of political agitation, a tragedy of unfathomable implications for the nation.

California Regents Drop Communist From Faculty

By WALLACE TURNER

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, June 19—The University of California's Board of Regents dismissed a Negro assistant professor of philosophy from the Los Angeles faculty today. The board said it moved because of statements she had made in four off-campus speeches.

Supporters of the teacher argued that Angela Davis, 26 years old, was dismissed because she acknowledged that she was a member of the Communist party. Miss Davis has argued that she was let go because of her race. One regent who voted to retain her on the faculty said he expected Miss Davis to file suit against the board.

The speeches used by the regents as their reason for acting were made last fall when Miss Davis reacted after being told that she had been discharged from her \$10,000-a-year post at U.C.L.A. She sued and the state courts set aside the first dismissal.

The regents said they accepted an investigating committee's findings that Miss Davis had not attempted to indoctrinate students with her Communist beliefs and that her out-of-school commitments had not interfered with her teaching duties.

'Inflammatory Rhetoric'

The committee's report focused on statements she had made in the four off-campus speeches, which the regents said were characterized by "inflammatory rhetoric."

"We deem particularly offensive," the report said, "such utterances as her statement that the regents 'killed, brutalized [and] murdered' the People's Park demonstrators, and her repeated characterization of the police as 'pigs.'"

The committee said that Miss Davis seemed to see academic freedom as "an empty concept which professors used to guarantee their right to work undisturbed by the real world."

The committee said that Miss Davis had not hesitated to at-



Associated Press

Angela Davis picketing outside the State Building in Los Angeles yesterday. The placard refers to three Negro inmates accused of killing guard at state prison in Soledad.

tack the motives, methods and conclusions of those with whom she disagreed and accused her of being "less than fair in her characterization of the views of fellow scholars." Miss Davis was not available for comment.

The action taken in the 15-to-6 vote was to refuse to rehire Miss Davis. The regents thus overruled the U.C.L.A. Chancellor, Charles E. Young, who had planned to rehire her on the strong recommendation of faculty committees who had praised her work.

History of the Case

The Davis case erupted last fall when an undercover agent on the Los Angeles campus wrote in The Daily Bruin, the campus newspaper, his justification for reporting on campus affairs to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Among other things, he said that one faculty

member was a Communist. Miss Davis subsequently identified herself as a member of the Communist party.

The regents then dismissed her, effective Sept. 30, denying that any racial reason was involved. They said the only reason was Miss Davis's Communist affiliation.

In October, a Superior Court judge in Los Angeles ruled that Miss Davis could not be discharged for being a Communist. She went back to the classroom. In May, Chancellor Young indicated to the regents that he intended to rehire Miss Davis for next year.

A special committee of regents has met privately for the last three weeks to draw up the specifications voted today for removing Miss Davis from the faculty.

The issue is particularly vola-

tile among the U.C.L.A. faculty, where numerous votes have supported Miss Davis on the ground of academic freedom. A petition supporting her and attacking the regents has been signed by about 1,100 of the 1,800 faculty members.

Frederick Dutton, a regent who voted against the dismissal of Miss Davis, said she "surely is no threat to our state or country." He accused the regents of dismissing her for Communist party membership but calling it something else for fear that the courts would overrule them.

A regent-designate, Christian E. Markey Jr., who did not vote, said that, while he would have voted not to rehire Miss Davis, he opposed the idea of discharging her for speeches she gave after the regents' first attempt to remove her from the faculty.

Included among the regents who voted to oust Miss Davis was Gov. Ronald Reagan. Included among those who opposed the move was Charles J. Hitch, president of the University of California.

Political Interference by the Regents

ISSUE: Can the implicit threat involved in the vote to delay promotions of two teachers be justified by law or precedent?

Last week the UC Board of Regents voted to delay the promotions of two professors associated with left-wing causes. Reasons for this action were left unstated. But given the fact that the two men are rated highly as teachers and scholars by their superiors and colleagues, there can be no doubt that political considerations were paramount in the regents' move.

By their vote the conservative majority of the regents apparently intended to warn university radicals and other dissidents that punitive steps could and would be taken if they follow unpopular political courses.

A little more than a year ago the regents took back into their own hands the authority over tenure appointments and promotions they had earlier delegated to the chancellors of the various campuses. They had, legally, every right to do so and they have the right to exercise the authority they have reclaimed. But in exercising this authority they also have the obligation to act only on the basis of recognized and stated cause.

Political belief is not an acceptable basis for denying employment or promotion, a fundamental principle reaffirmed only last year by the regents themselves. It is, in

fact, more than a principle; it is also law. The California Constitution prohibits the application of political influence in the administration of the university's affairs. This prohibition is echoed in the by-laws of the university which the regents are pledged to follow.

The regents' action so far constitutes a threat rather than a final action. Even so the crude if still implicit violation of the principle involved is serious enough to cause alarm among all who believe in a university independent of political interference.

Its impact on the campuses is predictable if not yet measurable.

At the very least it threatens to undercut the important efforts by responsible groups, such as UCLA's Committee for the University of the Future, to rally the moderate faculty majority against radical elements. In seemingly confirming the worst fears of political interference that have often been voiced, it plays directly into the hands of the militant radicals.

The shortsighted action by the regents can only be seen as a clumsy attempt to pacify the campuses by coercion. Its result may well prove to be the opposite. Far worse for the moment, however, is the arrogant abuse of power inherent in what the regents did: the scorn for law, for precedent, and for a basic sensitivity to what their action portends.

Regent Denies Politics Delays UC Promotions

BY WILLIAM TROMBLEY
Times Education Writer

One member of the University of California Board of Regents responsible for blocking the promotions of two liberal-to-left UC professors at last week's board meeting denied Thursday that he acted for political reasons.

"I requested that they (the promotions) be held up for perfectly good reasons," Dr. W. Glenn Campbell, director of the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, said in an interview.

"I want to see the professors' scholarly achievements and I want to see the evaluations," said Campbell, who was appointed to the board in 1968 by Gov. Reagan.

The professors whose promotions were deferred are David B. Kaplan, 36, associate professor of philosophy at UCLA, and Reginald E. Zelnik, 34, assistant professor of history at UC Berkeley. Both have been active in liberal or radical political causes.

Explains His Position

Asked why he picked these two professors out of a list of more than 20 names, Campbell replied: "I have a public trust to fulfill. I have an obligation to satisfy myself as to the worth of every person proposed . . . I simply want to find out—do they measure up?"

Campbell said the "big to-do" about the deferrals "confirms in my own mind what I have long suspected—namely, that the University of California system is already highly politicized."

He said it was "extremely regrettable that certain regents . . . rushed out of the meeting and told all this to the press . . . and caused all the embarrassment they have to the two professors in question."

According to reliable accounts of the closed-door discussions, Campbell was joined in his request for postponement by Dr. John H. Lawrence, a retired member of the Berkeley faculty, and Mrs. Catherine Hearst.

These regents first asked for a two-month delay on Kaplan and Zelnik, but a compromise engineered

by regents Edward W. Carter and William French Smith—presiding over his first meeting as newly elected board chairman—gave them 15 days.

If four or more regents ask for a further delay within the 15-day period, both promotions will be put over for a discussion at the September regents' meeting. (The board does not meet in August.)

Otherwise, when the 15-day period ends on Aug. 6, UC President Charles J. Hitch will inform the chancellors of the Berkeley and UCLA campuses that the promotions are approved.

Dr. Angus Taylor, vice president for academic affairs, said "curriculum vitae" on Kaplan and Zelnik were mailed to all 24 regents Tuesday.

Personnel Records

These include educational history, employment record, honors and recognitions, a list of published articles and books, a record of university service and the names of scholars in other universities who were asked to comment on the work of the two, Taylor said.

Whether this listing of largely biographical material will satisfy Campbell's request for "evaluations" remains to be seen.

Although Campbell insisted he did not act out of political motives in the Kaplan and Zelnik cases, he said he has long thought there was a need for "balancing the faculty" by bringing in more professors with conservative points of view.

Lawrence also has complained that left wingers control important faculty committees and, therefore, hiring policies at UC Berkeley.

"We don't have a democratic voice for the faculty at Berkeley," Lawrence said at a meeting of the regents' Educational Policy Committee last week. "It's the activist we have to vote for . . . they (faculty members seeking committee posts) are all too far to the left."

However, Hitch said the

Budget Committee, final faculty authority on personnel matters on the

Berkeley campus, is "a pretty stalwart conservative group."

DAY IN SACRAMENTO

By Associated Press

THE GOVERNOR

Bill Signed

Water—Specifies that no person shall be excused from testifying before the State Water Resources Control Board on grounds that his testimony may tend to incriminate him or subject him to any penalty. Specifies that no person shall be criminally prosecuted or be subject to any criminal penalty because of testimony before the board; AB 1242, Porter (D-Compton).

THE ASSEMBLY

Bills Passed

Smog—Provides \$9.2 million for smog research; SB 848, Cologne (R-Indio).

Population—Provides \$50,000 for study of effects of population growth on environmental quality; SB 186, Nejedly (R-Walnut Creek).

Pickets—Makes it misdemeanor to picket in or near courthouse with intent to influence judge, jury or witnesses; SB 1416, Grunsky (R-Watsonville).

Sex—Orders University of California Regents to review hiring and promotion policies to eliminate discrimination on basis of sex; SB 1203, Dymally (D-Los Angeles).

Indians—Creates American Indian Education Council and an Indian education bureau in State Education Department; SB 872, Rodda (D-Sacramento).

Open space—Specifies state may pay local governments for lost revenue from property tax breaks for agricultural land put under open space act; AB 626, Stiern (D-Bakers-

field).

Highways—Revises the formula for splitting Highway Fund expenditures between northern counties and southern counties from present 45% for the north and 55% for the south to 40% and 60% respectively; SB 85, Mills (D-San Diego).

THE SENATE

Bills Passed

Fetuses—Makes it murder to intentionally cause the death of an unborn human fetus, except for medical or emergency reasons; AB 816, Biddle (R-Riverside).

Discrimination — Forbids job discrimination against women in California based on sex; AB 22, Warren (D-Los Angeles).

Welfare — Increases basic grant to welfare families with dependent children for the first time since 1957, passes along \$7.50 in increased Social Security, added benefits to some aged, blind and disabled aid recipients and makes other changes regarding welfare abuses and cuts in certain health and dental services; AB 1360, Duffy (R-Hanford).

Bill Defeated

Defender — Would have created the appointive post of statewide public defender to provide legal assistance on appeals cases to persons convicted of crimes; to be appointed by the Judicial Council, an arm of the California Bar; AB 497, Hayes (R-Long Beach).

THE LEGISLATURE

Sent to the Governor

Smog—Fines auto manufacturers \$5,000 for every new car sold in state after Jan. 1, 1972, which doesn't meet state smog control standards; AB 1, Biddle (R-Riverside).

Dropouts—Creates school dropout prevention program; SB 992, Teale (D-West Point).

Witnesses—Increases witness fees and mileage fees for witnesses before courts and state boards and commissions; SB 602, Lagomarsino (R-Ojai).

Crescent City — Excuses Crescent City from repaying \$1 million state loan for tidal wave damage after Alaskan earthquake; SB 383, Collier (D-Yreka).

Colleges—Requires Senate two-thirds vote to confirm governor's appointees to the board of trustees of the state colleges; SB 722, Richardson (R-Arcadia).

Savings—Creates industry-financed insurance fund to guarantee savings certificates of industrial loan companies; SB 1290, Sherman (R-Berkeley).

Sex—Orders state college trustees to eliminate hiring and promotion policies which discriminate against women; SB 907, Dymally (D-Los Angeles).

Reagan Denounces 2 Regents as Liars After Angry Debate

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Gov. Ronald Reagan got into a shouting match with two members of the University of California Board of Regents today and called one of them “a lying son of a bitch.”

The exchange at the close of a board meeting followed a decision to put over until next month a discussion of a controversial proposal for the enlargement of a planned city near the Irvine campus of the state university system.

One regent, Norton Simon, had asserted that the proposed action would enrich the Irvine Company, owner of the land, by tens of millions of dollars.

After the vote, Frederick G.

Dutton, a Democratic regent and critic of the Governor, said that the delay would smother discussion “until after the election so nobody is embarrassed.”

A few minutes later the regents adjourned. Governor Reagan walked around the table to Mr. Dutton.

Shaking his finger, he said, “You are trying to use this board for politics.”

“But you’ve been doing it, Governor,” said Mr. Simon and Mr. Dutton, almost in unison, as dozens of spectators and regents gathered around.

“You are a lying son of a bitch,” Governor Reagan said, looking toward Mr. Dutton.

“You’ve been doing it and you’ve been caught with your pants down on this one,” retorted Mr. Simon.

At a news conference later, the Governor called Mr. Dutton and Mr. Simon “outright liars.”

PROBE STIRS QUESTION

Regents--UC Deals: Who Benefits Most?

BY NOEL GREENWOOD
Times Education Writer

An investigation into business dealings between the University of California and its regents has so far raised more questions than answers.

The first results of the investigation were put before the Assembly Education Committee at a hearing last week in San Jose.

Further hearings likely will be held and the investigation is continuing, but the central question is already clear:

Have individual regents used their position to persuade the university to enter into business deals that benefit the individual regents more than the university?

A report from the state auditor general's office contained ample suggestions that that indeed has happened. A top university spokesman argued that it hasn't.

Most attention is focused on a \$10.7 million business arrangement between regent Edwin W. Pauley of Los Angeles and five top UC officials, including President Charles J. Hitch.

The auditor general's report suggested that:

—The university, which was supposed to receive a modest cash gift from the deal, may actually have come out a loser.

—Millions in university funds that were invested in a Chicago bank may have been placed there to assure the deal's success.

Tax Law Loophole

The arrangement gave Pauley needed working capital that he may not have otherwise been able to raise, and may have resulted in a tax benefit of more than \$2 million for Pauley.

The investigation is also delving into the joint purchase of a house and Japanese style garden near UCLA by regent Edward W. Carter of Los Angeles and the university, and the involvement of Carter and regent William French Smith with the Irvine Co.

In effect, the Pauley arrangement had its origins in federal tax laws that set a limit on the amount of tax deductions an oil company could claim under the 27½% depletion allowance.

A loophole in the law allowed the oil company to evade the limit under a so-called "carve-out," where the company, through a middleman, negotiated a sizable loan on its potential oil production.

The five UC officials set up a non-profit corporation in 1966 that acted as the middleman for a \$10.7 million loan to Pauley's oil company, Pauley Petroleum Inc., from First National Bank of Chicago.

None Profited Personally

None of the five profited personally from the transaction. And \$24,000 that the corporation has received thus far for playing the middleman role has been given to the university as originally planned.

What has legislators concerned was summed up by Assemblyman Leroy F. Greene (D-Sacramento) during the San Jose hearing.

"The question," Greene said, "is not legality. The question is propriety in regard to the particular people involved."

Treasurer Owsley B. Hammond, the university's spokesman at the hearing, was questioned sharply on this point by committee members, who were not always satisfied with his answers.

After Hammond said the arrangement had the official approval of UC regents, Assemblyman John Stull (R-Leucadia) asked whether any re-

gent had questioned "the ethics involved."

"To my knowledge, that did not come up, sir," Hammond replied.

Committee members reacted indignantly to Hammond's description of the arrangement as "not in any way unusual" and his view that UC "would be remiss in its duty" if it had not entered into the arrangement.

Hammond said several private universities and charitable institutions have benefited in the past from such arrangements with Pauley Petroleum and other oil companies, and Pauley saw no reason why UC should not benefit also.

Corporation Defended

"After careful investigation and discussion," he said, "it was decided the university would be remiss in its duty in not forming (the nonprofit corporation) and thus allowing gift proceeds to go elsewhere rather than to the benefit of the university."

But Assemblyman Stull insisted the arrangement was unusual because it was the first instance of a public institution in California being involved—and with one of its own regents.

The auditor general's report, presented by Walter J. Quinn, audit manager, hit hard at whether the university had indeed benefited at all from the arrangement.

Quinn said UC officials had failed to keep records of what it cost the university in legal and administrative work to carry out the arrangement.

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REGENTS-UC

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He said that cost—which has been continuing for four years — could well cancel out the \$24,000 the university has realized from the arrangement.

Hammond's prepared statement said the cost "has not been significant in relation to the size of the gifts." But under repeated questioning, he conceded he had no figures to confirm or deny Quinn's allegation.

"You're still not able to tell us whether you've made a dime?" Assemblyman Greene demanded.

Hammond acknowledged that was so. He said the university attorneys and others had worked on the arrangement along with their other duties—as they do with all gifts to the university.

Hammond denied that the university had invested millions of its own funds in the Chicago bank to guarantee the deal would go through.

Investments Jump

Quinn said that although UC investments in the Chicago bank dated back to 1964, they jumped sharply in 1966 when the Pauley arrangement was made.

In fact, said Quinn, as the loan amount to Pauley — through the middleman corporation — rose, so did the university's investments in the Chicago bank, hitting a peak of \$5.1 million in 1968.

Quinn said that although he has not talked with bank officials, it would be a "good assumption" that the bank required the university to make additional investments as a condition of the loan.

(Questioned by The Times, a bank spokesman said it is "absolutely untrue" that the bank required the UC investments as a condition of the loan.)

"I can perfectly honestly say to you that in the whole process of making these deals I was never once aware that the University of California had any investments in this bank," said Richard L. Evans, the First National vice president who handled the transaction.)

Under questioning, Quinn also said it was not general policy for any public agency in California to make such investments out of the state.

Loss Possible

He added that the university may have lost some money on the investments by placing them with the Chicago bank at a lower rate of interest than they may have earned in a California bank.

Hammond, one of the five UC officials involved in the corporation, also controls the university's investments in his capacity as treasurer.

But he said that to compare UC investments in the Chicago bank with the loan transactions was "to torture the facts," adding:

"I am the regents' investment officer and can tell you not only there was no relationship, but also the possibility of such a relationship did not enter my mind."

Hammond admitted that most UC bank investments are kept in California, but said the Chicago bank happened to be offering higher interest each time UC invested its money there.

He denied the investments were a condition of the loan, saying: "There was no pressure from the bank at all."

It was Quinn who said the deal gave Pauley working capital that he might not have raised otherwise, and that the tax benefit to Pauley could be more than \$2 million.

It was also Quinn who disclosed that the transaction was a \$10.7 million deal, nearly double the \$5.8 million originally reported.

Hammond, in his testimony, noted that changes in the federal tax law have now eliminated the benefit of arrangements like that between Pauley and the five UC officials.

The joint purchase of the house and Japanese-style garden by Carter and the university raises several doubts, Quinn told the hearing.

Carter gave the university \$203,625 in stock. The university sold the stock and used \$178,750 of the proceeds to buy the garden as well as title to the house when Carter dies.

Carter, in the meantime, paid \$75,000 for the house.

Quinn said Carter enjoyed tax benefits from the deal, and has nearly exclusive use of the garden which is being maintained at university expense.

He added that because of the costs incurred by the university, there is doubt as to whether the university will be financially ahead when it finally gets total control of the property.

Use Questioned

Quinn also said there are questions as to how much use UCLA gets out of the garden.

Hammond, the UC treasurer, was unable to say how much the university is spending to maintain the garden nor to what extent it is being used for UCLA classes or social functions.

But he said it is "probably the greatest garden of its type in the world," and declared: "I do know that the garden is useful for teaching purposes."

He gave landscape gardening classes as an example.

Relations between individual regents and the Irvine Co. have been severely criticized by Regent Norton Simon.

Conflict Possible

But the auditor general's report only said that the possibility of conflict of interest could exist in the future for two regents, Carter and Smith.

Carter is a member of the Irvine Foundation, which has controlling interest in the Irvine Co. Smith is a partner in the law firm which represents Irvine Co. interests.

Their connections with Irvine Co. have been criticized because the UC Irvine campus figures importantly in the Irvine Co.'s vast Orange County development.

Said Quinn in his report: "The question concerning the future development of the Irvine Co. land, where changes in the original master plan might occur, would require the university regents' approval."

"In the case of Regents Carter and Smith, it appears that a conflict of interest could occur."

Hammond said "there seems to be no possibility or question of conflict of interest."

He described the Irvine Foundation as "a charitable trust in which he (Carter) could not possibly have any personal interest."

As to Smith, Hammond said he "has scrupulously avoided taking part in the discussion of or voting on any matters concerning the regents and the Irvine Co."

Keep Politics Out of Education

The Speaker of the Assembly is, under the constitution, an ex-officio member of the Board of Regents of the University of California. By statutory law, he also sits with the State Board of College Trustees. But he is not permitted to vote or otherwise participate in formal proceedings of the trustees.

Proposition 7 would amend the constitution to give the Speaker the same right to a voice and vote on the college board that he now enjoys as an ex-officio regent.

The lieutenant governor, who is presiding officer of the Senate, has voting rights on both boards, thus proponents contend the measure is necessary to achieve equity for the presiding officer of the Assembly.

Proposition 7 is, however, a step in the wrong direction. The thrust should be toward reducing, rather than increasing, the number of ex-officio political members on both boards.

A Constitution Revision Commission staff report early in 1969 pointed to the danger of political interference in having elected state officials (governor, lieutenant governor, Assembly speaker and superintendent of public instruction) on the board of regents. The commission report warned of the danger that the best interests of the university might become subordinate to political interests.

Later that year the education committee of the commission voted to eliminate all ex-officio regents except the president of

the university. The Times observed editorially then that "some ex-officio members have used board meetings as political platforms—to the detriment of a great institution."

Unfortunately, the whole commission's final recommendation called only for elimination of two non-office-holding ex-officio regents.

The Times believes the 1971 Legislature should reduce the number of elected officials on both the Board of Regents and the Board of College Trustees.

Consonant with that view, we recommend a NO vote on Proposition 7.

Students' Drive for Part in UC Affairs Gaining

Regents' Committee OKs Move Granting Greater Role in Decision-Making

BY WILLIAM TROMBLEY

Times Education Writer

A strenuous effort by University of California student leaders to obtain a greater student voice in UC decision-making began to pay off at a Board of Regents meeting here Thursday.

The regents' educational policy committee, meeting at the Downtown Extension Center at 11th and Grand, recommended that the full Board of Regents approve a change in standing orders to permit student participation in decision-making at the departmental level.

Present standing orders theoretically prevent students from voting on departmental issues.

However, as a practical matter some departments on some UC campuses encourage student participation in decisions about curriculum. A few even permit students to vote on crucial personnel questions such as hiring, promotion and the granting of tenure.

Called Necessary Step

But Keith Schiller, undergraduate student body president at UCLA, said the change in standing orders was "a necessary first step" toward achieving widespread student voting participation in the academic departments.

More student involvement is needed, Schiller said in an interview, because the present system rewards research and ignores teaching.

"The amount of attention the faculty pays to teaching ability in making tenure decisions is almost nil," Schiller said. "It's so obviously apparent that people with good teaching skills are not being given tenure."

As examples, he cited the recent cases of UCLA assistant professors Edward Graham, chemistry, and Jules Zentner, Scandinavian languages, who are "excellent teachers," Schiller said, but were not granted tenure "because they didn't publish enough."

Pete Bouvier, graduate student body president at UCLA, said there is a glut of unimportant published research material in some fields because professors must publish in order to be promoted.

"Our point is that it is important

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STUDENTS' ROLE

Continued from Third Page
for a professor to keep up with his field but not necessarily to publish," Bouvier said.

Bouvier, Schiller and other student leaders carried this message up and down the state in recent weeks, visiting 18 of the 24 regents.

Included was a Tuesday visit to Gov. Reagan, who, Schiller said, was "sympathetic to our concerns about teaching."

However, the UCLA student leader said there were "some differences" between student criticisms of the tenure system and the governor's.

"He seems to think that tenure protects a lot of left-wing professors and all that, while we're concerned about tenure because it protects incompetent teachers," he said.

All the student lobbying paid off Thursday when Regent John E. Canaday introduced a resolution to the educational policy committee, urging the full

board to adopt the change in standing orders.

If the regents approve this change next month it will be up to UC President Charles J. Hitch and the nine campus chancellors to decide who can vote in departmental meetings.

Tuition Increase

In another action, the regents' finance committee voted to increase non-resident tuition from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per year and also to increase the nonrefundable application fee from \$10 to \$20.

Discussion of Gov. Reagan's proposed 1971-72 university budget was postponed until today.

There were indications that Hitch will not seek regents authority to ask the Legislature to supplement the governor's budget because he is not sure a

resolution along these lines would be approved by the board, now dominated by Reagan appointees.

The Day in Sacramento

By Associated Press

A Summary of Major Action Monday, June 14

THE ASSEMBLY Bills Passed

Retirement — Would increase retirement benefits for some persons under the Public Employees Retirement System; SB 249, Grunsky (R-Watsonville).

Sex—Would forbid public institutions of higher learning from refusing admission to graduate programs on the basis of sex alone; AB 732, Brathwaite (D-Los Angeles).

Land—Would authorize the state to offer surplus land to local governments for park purposes at no less than half its fair market value; AB 2241, Russell (R-Tujunga).

Subdivision — Would require subdivision developers to set aside land for schools; AB 1032, Bee (D-Hayward).

Athletics—Would authorize a legislative inquiry into the California Interscholastic Federation rules regarding athletic competition; HR 79, Chappie (R-Cool).

THE SENATE

Sent to the Governor

Racing — Would increase the number of quarter horse racing days allotted the Imperial, Oregon, Riverside and San Diego counties from the present 13 days to 22 in 1972, scaling up to a top of 25 in 1974; AB 217, Ralph (D-Los Angeles).

Retirement—Would cut the compulsory retirement age from 70 to 67 for state employees and revises the retirement benefit formula; SB 249, Grunsky (R-Watsonville).

Constitutional Amendment Passed

Regents — Would require Senate approval of the governor's appointments to the University of California Board of Regents; SCA 44, Nejedly (R-Walnut Creek).

Bills Passed

Bonds—Would provide for a vote of the people at the November 1972 election on a ballot proposition to provide \$185 million in bonds to finance junior college construction; SB 168, Rodda (D-Sacramento).

Felons—Would allow the State Department of Corrections or the California Youth Authority to employ qualified rehabilitated ex-felons as parole officers; SB 973, Harmer (R-Glendale).

FACULTY IDEA

Conduct Code for UC Regents, Students Urged

BY WILLIAM TROMBLEY

Times Education Writer

Now that University of California faculty members have developed a code of conduct and responsibility, the students, administrators and regents of the university should do likewise, a UC Berkeley anthropology professor believes.

Laura Nader, a Berkeley delegate to the UC faculty's statewide Academic Assembly, has proposed that other segments of the university community join the faculty in a "reassessment of rights and responsibilities."

Dr. Nader's proposal will be voted on when the Assembly meets at UCLA next Tuesday.

In an interview Dr. Nader—Ralph Nader's older sister—asked, "What happens if a regent does something detrimental to the university, like misusing public funds?"

"What happens when an administrator takes action that triggers a riot—is he responsible for that?"

As an example of regental misconduct she cited the board's recent support of the General Motors management in a proxy fight against "Campaign GM" proposals advanced by her brother.

Calls It Detrimental

"That's not criminal but it's certainly detrimental to the public interest," Dr. Nader said.

The anthropologist said the year-long faculty search for a suitable conduct code has been "healthy" but she added, "the fact that they (regents and administrators) would ask us to do it and not think of themselves as part of the same enterprise is surprising."

Dr. Nader said it would be "educational, for the people of the state, as well as the various components of the university," for regents, administrators and students to define their rights and responsibilities.

Another reason for her proposal is "to get the faculty off the defensive," she said.

"The faculty is so busy hacking up, defending their jobs and academic freedom and so on, they have forgotten that the best defense is to take the offense."

Dr. Nader said she would not mind being told how to behave by regents and administrators "if these guys all had track records. I don't mind a guy with a track record telling me to shape up."

She proposed her conduct code at the last meeting of the Academic Assembly but it was not discussed.

A Colleague Disagrees

After the meeting another UC professor said she thought the proposal was a bad idea because "we should get our own house in order first."

To which Dr. Nader replied, "Look, sweetie, it's the same house. There's no point in cleaning up a puddle on the floor when the pipes are leaking upstairs."

The Berkeley professor said she thought her resolution would be approved by the Assembly because "it's a motherhood thing—how can they say no?"

However, other faculty members said they thought the proposal would encounter stiff opposition and might not pass.

Dr. Nader has been an anthropology professor at UC Berkeley since 1960. Her field is comparative law and comparative society.

She is vice chairman of the anthropology department and is a member of several national scholarly committees.

She is married to Norman Mille-ron, a physicist at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at UC Berkeley. They have three children.

Regents' Group OKs Interest-Conflict Plan

**Provisions Would Call for Disclosures,
Bar Salaries and Allow Some Gifts to UC**

SAN FRANCISCO — A conflict-of-interest policy aimed at preventing members of the University of California Board of Regents from making personal gain out of university transactions was approved Thursday by the Regents' Finance Committee.

The policy grew out of charges by the Assembly Education Committee and the state auditor general's office that "improprieties may have been involved" in transactions involving Regents Edward W. Carter and Edwin W. Pauley.

UC President Charles J. Hitch said he disagreed that there was any wrongdoing but then proposed these policy guidelines, which were accepted by the committee:

—A regent shall disclose "the existence of any personal financial interest" in a matter being discussed by the board, shall refrain from participating in the discussion or voting and shall leave the room during executive discussions of such matters.

—A regent will be considered to have "a personal financial interest" if a transaction involves purchase or sale of property owned by the regent or his immediate family, or if it involves a business concern in which the regent owns at least 3% of the stock.

—Regents shall receive no salary for their services on the board but may be paid for expenses involved in attending meetings.

—The policy does not bar regents from making gifts to the university or from being "recognized in the naming of facilities or other appropriate tributes to donors."

The Assembly Education Committee questioned a \$10.7 million business arrangement involving Pauley and five UC officials, including Hitch, that enabled Pauley's oil company to obtain a loan from a Chicago bank.

The committee also criticized the joint purchase of a Bel-Air home and Japanese style garden by Carter and the university.

The committee's criticisms were based on investigations by the state auditor general, who found that these transactions may have benefited Carter and Pauley more than they did the University of California.

Deadline Set

The committee asked the university to develop a conflict-of-interest policy by Sept. 1.

Hitch said the policy guidelines adopted Thursday would not necessarily prevent similar deals in

the future but would require the regent involved to disclose his interest in advance and would prohibit him from voting on the issues when they come before the board.

Regents' chairman William French Smith called the guidelines "a tougher conflict-of-interest policy than any I know of."

Fire Equipment

In another committee session at the UC Extension Center here the regents were told it would cost \$9.5 million to provide proper fire-fighting and detection equipment in all buildings on all nine UC campuses.

After hearing that fire protection is inadequate on many campuses, Regent William E. Forbes said he was "absolutely appalled and frightened."

Forbes urged the board to develop a fire protection policy and moved to "terminate use of all buildings not up to safety standards" in the meantime.

Motion Tabled

The Forbes motion was tabled by the grounds and buildings committee but Regent William K. Coblentz asked the administration to produce a university fire protection policy and a complete list of unsafe buildings in time for the next regents' meeting in September.

The regents' educational policy committee turned down a recommendation that a UC San Diego student-faculty group known as the "Learning Community" be permitted to operate an experimental elementary school in an unused storage building on the UCSD campus.

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See full page image or
microfilm.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE—Placard-waving pickets greet the auto-taking Gov. Reagan to a meeting of the University of California regents in San Francisco on Friday. The pickets were demanding collective bargaining rights for the nonfaculty employees of the university. AP Wirephoto

Don't Alter Master Plan for Education, UC Regents Urge

BY WILLIAM TROMBLEY
Times Education Writer

SAN FRANCISCO — California's 12-year-old Master Plan for Higher Education is working well and should not be changed, University of California regents, administrators and faculty spokesmen said Friday. A 90-minute discussion at the monthly UC Board of Regents meeting here was marked by overwhelming support for the master plan, now under study by a joint legislative committee and also by a select citizens' committee. Regents' Chairman William French Smith said, "Whoever would make recommendations for substantial change bears a heavy burden of proof that changes are needed."

Different Tasks

UC President Charles J. Hitch said "no major changes" should be made in the plan, which assigned different academic tasks to the university, the state colleges and the community colleges and also established the Coordinating Council for Higher Education as a voluntary coordinating agency. Critics have charged that UC has benefited from the master plan at the expense of other educational segments, but Friday's session produced no evidence that the university agrees with this criticism.

Close to Unanimous Agreement

Prof. Sally Sperling of UC Riverside, vice chairman of the faculty's statewide Academic Council, said, "We think there is close to unanimous agreement (among UC faculty members) that there should be no fundamental changes in the present tripartite system" No student opinion was expressed. Regent Frederick G. Dutton was the only dissenter. Dutton, who served on former Gov. Edmund G. Brown's staff when the master plan was drawn up, said, "There were a lot of political compromises . . . tied to particular personalities of the time . . . The master plan is not sacrosanct. It should be opened up and looked at."

MASTER PLAN

Continued from First Page

Veteran Regents John E. Canaday and Edward W. Carter strongly backed the present 16-year term for regents, although Hitch said "That is a very hard point to put across" with legislators.

If regents' terms are shortened, nominees should be picked by the governor from a list of names selected by a blue-ribbon screening panel, Hitch suggested.

Different Views

At a press conference after the meeting Smith said he thought the board was representative of the state's population, even though it contains only one member of a minority race, only two women and few members who are under 50 years of age.

The present board contains "a very broad spectrum" of educational and political views and issues are "debated extensively," Smith said.

Future regents should be "well qualified people representing diverse viewpoints" but should not represent "particular seg-

ments" of the population, he added.

Eight of the 16 appointed regents now on the board are businessmen and four are attorneys. Several are millionaires, all are white.

Wilson C. Riles, California's superintendent of public instruction, and a Negro, is one of eight ex-officio board members.

Regent Edwin W. Pauley completed 32 years on the board with Friday's meeting, receiving a citation of praise and a standing ovation from his colleagues and others in the UC Extension Center auditorium.

In farewell remarks Pauley said he had many "misgivings" during his years as a regent "but in the meantime the university has grown great."

16-Year Term

"My service on this board has been by far the most rewarding of my public life," the Los Angeles oilman added.

No replacement has been named for Pauley, but Gov. Reagan announced he would nominate Dr. John H. Lawrence, 68, to a full 16-year term.

Lawrence, a professor of medical physics and former director of the Donner Laboratory at UC Berkeley, was appointed a regent by Reagan in 1970 to fill out an uncompleted term. He has voted consistently with the board's conservatives.

Earlier in the day the regents tabled until next month a proposal by regent Glenn Campbell to charge UC medical and dental students an additional tuition fee of \$84 per quarter.

The vote to table was 11 to 10, with Pauley, casting his final vote, joining the majority.

Calif. Regents Censured By AAUP in Davis Case

NEW ORLEANS. May 5 (AP) — The American Association of University Professors censured the board of regents of the University of California today for its handling of what was called the "regrettable case" of Angela Davis.

By a vote of the membership at its annual meeting here, the AAUP called down the regents for attempting to dismiss Miss Davis "by invoking an improper rule," moving to withdraw academic credit from her courses, and vetoing the chancellor and refusing to re-hire her.

Miss Davis, whose case centered on her statements that

she was a Communist, is currently on trial in San Jose, Calif., for murder, kidnaping and conspiracy.

Censure, while carrying no actual punitive effects, is the way the association of professors votes a school into disrespect.

YES on Regent Appointments

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); May 9, 1972;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1986)

pg. C8

YES on Regent Appointments

The regents of the University of California control a vast educational system with an annual budget of more than \$337 million, nine campuses and more than 110,000 students. Eight members are ex-officio and 16 hold gubernatorial appointments for 16-year terms.

Proposition 5 on the June ballot would make the appointive members subject to confirmation by a simple majority of the State Senate. Confirmation is now required for appointees to the Board of Trustees of the State College System and many lesser bodies having far smaller impact on the state.

Proponents emphasize that the interests of the people can best be protected by legislative approval of regental appointees as is the case for nearly every other gubernatorial nomination. Opponents insist that such a course would inject substantially

more politics into appointment of the UC regents.

We do not see it that way for a number of reasons. Any appointment by any elected official is political in nature. Confirmation by the Senate would tend to make them less, not more, political. More consensus on such appointments might serve to ease tensions in the academic community and allay the doubts of some concerned citizens about the governance of a great educational institution.

Unfortunately, the measure does not go far enough. It does not reduce the number of ex-officio regents, thus doing nothing to reduce the danger of political interference from that area. And, regrettably, it does not shorten the unrealistically long terms of the appointive regents.

Nonetheless, Prop. 5 is a step in the right direction and should be given a Yes vote on June 6.

Supreme Court Rejects Firing of Angela Davis

Lets State Rulings Stand, Denies Plea by UCLA Regents

BY WILLIAM TROMBLEY

Times Education Writer

The U.S. Supreme Court Tuesday let stand California court rulings that Angela Davis could not constitutionally be fired from the UCLA faculty because she was a member of the Communist Party.

The Supreme Court refused to act on a UC Board of Regents petition to review the lower court rulings but gave no reasons.

The Regents ordered Miss Davis dismissed from her post as an acting assistant professor of philosophy at UCLA in September, 1969, because she acknowledged membership in the Communist Party.

The Regents have had a policy against employing Communists since 1940.

However, Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Jerry Pacht ruled that it was unconstitutional to fire a professor because of membership in the Communist Party, in a lawsuit brought by a UCLA faculty group.

Pacht later was upheld by the California Court of Appeal and the State Supreme Court declined to review the case.

The Regents then appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, contending in a petition for review that "members of the Communist Party have assumed commitments" which preclude "open-mindedness and free inquiry" and are thus "disqualified from serving on the university's faculty."

However the Supreme Court has now denied the petition, bringing this aspect of the case to a close.

In the meantime the Regents, after Judge Pacht's ruling, shifted grounds and moved against Miss Davis not because of her Communist Party membership but because she had made "extreme" and "deliberately false" statements in public speeches.

Reinstatement Advised

The board dismissed her for a second time in June, 1970.

A few months later, the militant black woman was charged with murder, kidnaping and conspiracy after a shootout at the Marin County Courthouse which left a judge and three others dead.

However, she was acquitted last spring after a lengthy trial.

Shortly after the acquittal the UCLA philosophy department recommended that Miss Davis be restored to the faculty, to fill out the second year of her original appointment.

But the Regents said last month they did not wish to reconsider their 1970 decision.

UCLA Chancellor Charles E. Young, who supported Miss Davis' right to remain on the faculty two years ago, said he would not have reappointed her this time if the Regents had left the decision to him because she "has indicated by a variety of public statements that her commitment is to something other than an academic career."

In the Supreme Court appeal Regents counsel Thomas J. Cunningham sought to obtain a reversal of previous court rulings that Communist Party members cannot be fired from public positions for reasons of party membership alone.

However, the present court, whatever its views on the party membership issue may turn out to be, declined to state them in this case.

UC Campaigns Against Cut in Regents' Terms

Proposed Amendment Altering Process of Selection Also Comes Under Attack

BY WILLIAM TROMBLEY

Times Education Writer

The University of California has mounted an intensive campaign to head off a proposed constitutional amendment that would shorten the length of UC regents' terms and change the process by which they are selected.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment 83, which has cleared two Assembly committees and soon will be debated by the full body, would make these important changes:

—Regents' terms would be shortened from 16 to 8 years.

—The present board would be replaced entirely by 1978.

—The governor would continue to appoint 16 of the 24 regents but would have to make each choice from a list of five candidates selected by a new Higher Education Nominating Committee.

—This nominating committee would be headed by the state superintendent of public instruction and would include the Speaker of the Assembly, the president pro tem of the Senate, opposition leaders in both legislative houses, the chairman of the Board of Regents and representatives of UC students, faculty members and alumni.

—The governor, Assembly Speaker and state superintendent of public instruction would remain ex-officio members of the board but the lieutenant governor would be replaced by the Senate president pro tem.

—Two other ex-officio members—the president of the San Francisco Mechanics' Institute and the president of the state Board of Agriculture—would be removed, to be replaced by nonvoting representatives of the students and the faculty.

The proposed constitutional changes stem from a two-year study of California's Master Plan for Higher Education by a joint legislative committee headed by Assemblyman John Vasconcellos (D-San Jose).

The committee came to believe that "the board does not reflect the state's population and is not in keeping with the times," Vasconcellos said in an interview last week.

ACA 83 states that the regents should be "broadly representative of the general public, including ethnic minorities and women," and requires both the governor and the Higher Education Nominating Committee, in preparing its lists of nominees, to meet that requirement.

UC opposes the entire amendment but has concentrated its fire on the provisions that would shorten re-

gents' terms, replace the entire board in four years' time and set up the new screening procedure.

In recent weeks regents of both political parties have made personal appeals to legislators and have called on influential friends throughout the state to do likewise.

UC alumni groups have been urged to call or write their representatives in opposition to the amendment.

In a Dec. 21 letter written with a "sense of urgency" to about 1,200 "friends of the university," UC President Charles J. Hitch said "there is every reason to believe the university will be impaired by this unnecessary upheaval in its governing structure."

Regent William E. Forbes called the amendment "most unfortunate" because "it seeks to change a basic part of a university system that is one of the really valuable assets of the state and has proved itself nationally and internationally."

Regents' chairman Dean A. Watkins said "the most objectionable part of ACA 83 is that the appointment process it establishes would completely politicize the appointment of regents."

Watkins said the proposed Higher Education Nominating Committee would be dominated by "a bunch of politicians" and added: "It's pretty clear that to get by that committee you'd have to be a nonentity. Anybody who had ever taken a strong stand on anything would be eliminated."

Vasconcellos disagreed.

"That's silly," he said. "Now you've got one person, the governor, who is partisan and unscreened, making all the selections . . . Our proposal balances out the politics. It calls for the pluralistic politics the state needs instead of the kind of isolated politics now practiced by the board."

In his Dec. 21 letter, Hitch contended that the 16-year regents term "is designed to insulate the regents, and thus the university itself, from day-to-day shifts in public opinion and political power."

However, in a position paper, the UC Student Lobby argued that 16-year terms "serve to insulate the board from increasingly rapid social and educational change."

Moreover, the students said, "The argument that 16-year terms insulate the board from political influence is difficult to document."

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REGENTS' TERMS

Continued from Third Page

The students' said regents' decisions in recent years to dismiss former UC president Clark Kerr, to impose tuition, to fire Angela Davis from the UCLA faculty and to deny credit for an Eldridge Cleaver lecture series at UC Berkeley "were made on political grounds and not on the grounds of sound educational policy."

Several regents who were interviewed, including Watkins and former board chairman William French Smith, said 16 years might be too long for regents to serve, but they were strongly opposed to the eight-year terms proposed in ACA 83 because one governor, serving two terms, could name all 16 appointed regents.

Regents were even opposed to the stipulation that would permit California's next governor to reshuffle the entire board.

Vasconcellos said he might be willing to compromise on the length of term.

"At some point I might be willing to do that," he said. "I've got an idealistic position on this but I'm also realistic. I can move on that if I believe it will help me get the votes."

The assemblyman also indicated willingness to change the provision calling for a complete board turnover by 1978.

"That is the weakest part of ACA 83," Vasconcellos said. "It's the part I'm most willing to reconsider."

Most regents conceded there is little present-day justification for the Mechanics Institute and the state Board of Agriculture to be represented on the Board of Regents, though they added that many of these representatives have been excellent regents.

Most regents were opposed to adding nonvoting student and faculty representatives to the board on the grounds that student and faculty representatives now are permitted to speak at board meetings.

There was general disapproval of the amendment's attempt to diversify board membership, especially a provision that the Higher Education Nominating Committee should put forward candidates "of different backgrounds, abilities, interests and opinions about education."

Watkins asked, "Does that mean we have to have an idiot for every genius on the board?"

Said Forbes, "Sure, the board ought to be broadly representative and I think essentially it has been, with certain things taken into consideration."

"We lack youth because youth lacks experience and judgement at times. There are none of the less

fortunate, economically speaking, but one needs to devote quite a bit of time to it and practical considerations prevent that" for the less wealthy.

Forbes added, "We've had three women on the board since I've been serving and I think future governors will appoint more. Women's Lib is here to stay."

"Recently, the board has had the benefit of one black (state Schools Superintendent Wilson Riles) and this hastens the day when we will have more."

The only regent to voice general approval of ACA 83 was Frederick G. Dutton, who said the changes "would make the university much more responsive to the last part of the 20th century."

Dutton dismissed the claim that the new Board of Regents would be more politically partisan than the present group.

"I think it would be much less political," the Washington, D.C., attorney said. "The group that's on the board now is the most political of all, representing only 2% or 3% of the wealthy individuals and established corporations of the state."

Regents William M. Roth, a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, said he favored 10- or 12-year terms but he opposed the nominating committee idea.

"I basically don't approve of a screening committee that would include appointees from the legis-

lative leadership," Roth said.

"If I were governor, I would appoint a screening committee myself, with representation from various parts of the university and the general public as well. But there ought to be a separation of powers, with the governor nominating and the Legislature approving."

Vasconcellos claimed Hitch himself had supported the idea of a screening committee for regent appointees when he testified before the Assembly Education Committee in May, 1971.

Last week, he mailed to each assemblyman an elaborate chart that showed apparent discrepancies between Hitch's 1971 testimony and his recent letter to the "friends of the university" attacking ACA 83.

Hitch was out of the country last week but other UC officials said the president consistently has supported the 16-year term and only suggested the screening committee device in case the term should be shortened.

The Hitch nominating group would have been less political than the group proposed in ACA 83, these officials said, because it would have been headed by the chief justice of the California Supreme Court, it would have contained only two elected officials instead of five and it would have included four members of the general public.

However, it is apparent that key regents, Watkins, Smith and Edward W. Carter, differed with Hitch on the screening committee approach. The president has not mentioned the idea in recent months.

Vasconcellos said he plans to introduce ACA 83 in the Assembly the week of Jan. 21 or 28 and thinks its chances are "pretty good, though I'm not sure—I haven't worked the members yet."

He conceded it would be more difficult to push the measure through the Senate because "senators tend to be more traditional," but he said Assembly pas-

sage would provide helpful momentum.

"I'm really happy with the way it's going," Vasconcellos said. "I think it's important to flush out the university management on these kinds of issues. Let the public see what kind of issues they put their effort into. You can see what their values are by where they put their energy."

The amendment must be approved by the Legislature before June if it is to appear on the November, 1974, ballot.

THE STATE

Gov. Reagan confirmed he has been looking at ranch property in the Santa Barbara area and is considering selling all or part of undeveloped ranchland he holds in Riverside County. He told reporters it has taken longer than he expected to get water and power to the 778 acres he owns near Temecula. "So we have been looking at some ranches that are already under way where you could move in and start enjoying and using them," Reagan said. The Riverside County assessor appraised Reagan's holdings there at \$417,000, a jump from the \$240,500 figure reported when he bought the land in 1967.

Terms of the contract of the state's highest paid employe should remain secret, a lawyer for the University of California Board of Regents told a Sacramento County Superior Court. He was speaking in behalf of UC President Charles J. Hitch, respondent in a lawsuit filed by newspaper columnist Earl G. Waters who is seeking to have the contract revealed. Waters contends there may be benefits in the contract financed by taxpayers who are not permitted to know about them. Hitch's attorney said the contract is a confidential personal record protected from scrutiny by the 1968 California Public Records Act. Hitch's basic salary is reported as \$53,500 annually, compared to Gov. Reagan's \$49,100.

A Mendocino County judge sentenced two Santa Barbara commercial fishermen to 10 months in jail on a rare felony conviction of conspiring to take abalone illegally. Most violations of abalone regulations are misdemeanors. Officials who had been holding 89 abalone as evidence in the trial said the illegal catch now would become a meal for the jail's prisoners. Curtis Randall Hager, 24, and Michael Harvey Robinson, 23, were arrested last October and accused of using illegal sophisticated underwater gear to dive for abalone.

7 OF UC REGENTS HAVE PERFECT ATTENDANCE

Seven of 24 members of the University of California Board of Regents compiled perfect attendance records during the last 13 months, according to a report issued by Marjorie J. Woolman, secretary of the regents.

Board members who did not miss a meeting between January, 1972, and February, 1973, were Edward W. Carter, Allan Grant, Mrs. Edward H. Heller, DeWitt A. Higgs, Robert O. Reynolds, William French Smith and UC President Charles J. Hitch.

In addition, Regent William A. Wilson has been present for every meeting since he was named to the board in May, 1972.

Regents who attended 10 out of 11 meetings in that 13-month period were John E. Canaday, William K. Coblentz, William E. Forbes, Joseph A. Moore Jr. and board chairman Dean A. Watkins.

Two meetings were missed by Mrs. Randolph A. Hearst, John H. Lawrence and William M. Roth.

State Supt. of Public Instruction Wilson Riles

missed three meetings and Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke and Regent Glenn Campbell were absent four times.

Gov. Reagan and Regent Frederick G. Dutton at-

tended six of the 11 meetings, while Norton Simon was present for only five.

The worst attendance record was compiled by Assembly Speaker Bob Moretti (D-Van Nuys), who was present for only three meetings.

Vast Changes Urged in State Higher Education

Recommendations From 2-Year Study Will Be Submitted to Legislature in Form of Bills

BY NOEL GREENWOOD

Times Education Writer

SACRAMENTO—A joint legislative committee has wrapped up its two-year study of California higher education by recommending a long list of changes that range from student membership on the UC Board of Regents to creation of a new California Cooperative University.

The recommendations, some of which require constitutional amendments, will now be submitted to the Legislature in bill form, some perhaps as early as this week.

"They're all going in," said Assemblyman John Vasconcellos, the San José Democrat who was chairman of the Joint Committee on the Master Plan for Higher Education.

How many of the recommendations will actually be enacted into law is still anyone's guess.

But the substance of one of the most important ones, to abolish the Coordinating Council for Higher Education and replace it with a new, more powerful Postsecondary Education Commission, already is moving through the Legislature in a bill authored by Assemblyman Frank Lanterman (R-La Canada).

Good Chance of Passage

The Lanterman bill has cleared the Assembly Education Committee without a dissenting vote, and seems a good prospect for passage by the Legislature and approval by Gov. Reagan.

When the Vasconcellos committee began its work, there was an inclination in higher education circles not to take it seriously. Joint committees have studied higher education in the past and not much has come of those studies.

But as the committee wound up its study last week with a final series of votes on its recommendations, the higher education establishment was taking it seriously.

UC regents and state university trustees are opposing some of the committee's most important recommendations and can be expected to mount a lobbying effort against them in the Legislature.

In the past, higher education lobbyists would have had a fairly easy time shooting down such recommendations. But the mood of many legislators, especially toward the University of California, has changed noticeably, and the lobbyists have a harder job ahead of them this year.

Vasconcellos, looking back last week on his committee's work, indicated mixed feelings and some dis-

appointment over the reaction of the higher education establishment to the two-year study.

He reserved his praise mainly for the State University and Colleges and "their seeming willingness to trust us and cooperate with us fully."

Said Vasconcellos: "I don't always agree with (Chancellor) Glenn Dumke, but I surely appreciate his lack of paranoia when it comes to me and my staff."

The University of California was "another story," said Vasconcellos. He characterized UC's attitude toward the committee as "not very welcoming, initially not very willing to cooperate, not very direct—I guess, disappointing."

Vasconcellos said the university showed a "terrible lack of faith in the people of California and the Legislature" by its actions.

The California Community College system, he said, was "generally cooperative (but) not especially impressive" in its relations with the committee.

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EDUCATION STUDY

Continued from Third Page

The Vasconcellos committee issued tentative recommendations in February, then held hearings up and down the state to gather reaction from students, faculty members, governing boards, college and university administrators, and the general public.

Most of the tentative recommendations survived the committee's final vote last week, but there were changes.

Its recommendation to add one non-voting student and one non-voting faculty representative to each of the three state boards—the UC Board of Regents, the state university trustees and the community college Board of Governors—won final approval.

But the committee dropped a further recommendation that would have required the same of each local community college board of trustees, on the belief that it would be an unnecessary intrusion into the affairs of the locally elected boards.

Terms of Regents

Also intact in the final report is a reduction in the terms of UC regents from 16 to eight years and an increase in the terms of community college governors from four to eight years, bringing both in line with the current eight-year terms that state university trustees serve.

The committee urges that two ex-officio members of the UC Board of Regents be dropped from the board. These are the presidents of the state Mechanics Institute and the state Board of Agriculture. It would leave other ex-officio members, including the governor, lieutenant governor, Speaker of the Assembly and superintendent of public instruction, on the board.

In its final report, the Vasconcellos committee deleted an earlier recommendation that some campuses experiment with local governing boards that would have restricted powers. University and college spokesmen opposed this, and Vasconcellos said the committee frankly had problems devising a workable approach to such boards.

Governor's Powers

The committee stuck with its proposal that the governor no longer have unrestricted authority, except for Senate confirmation, to appoint members to university and college governing boards.

Instead, a blue-ribbon panel headed by the state superintendent of public instruction would submit a list of five to 10 persons to the governor for each vacancy on the UC Board of Regents, the state university trustees and the community college Board of Governors.

The governor would be required to make his appointment from that list. Originally, the chief justice of the state Supreme Court was to head the panel, but the Vasconcellos committee changed that in its final vote.

The committee gave ground on a tentative recommendation that by 1980, enrollment in the UC, state, university and community college systems "shall approximate the general ethnic, sexual and economic composition of the state."

Opposition by Regents

This proposal drew heavy opposition, especially from some UC regents who argued that it amounted to a quota system for minority persons and women.

In its final report, the Vasconcellos committee removes the absolute requirement to hit the 1980 target and instead shall each segment shall "strive" to do so.

It also lowers the target for minority persons somewhat by substituting the phrase "recent high school graduates" for "the state." This was a change urged by state university administrators.

The committee originally proposed that the Legislature assume jurisdiction over admissions policies and student fees at the University of California, the California State University and Colleges and all community colleges.

In the final report, the recommendation for control of fees is retained except it is made clear that tuition—and not the many

In another deletion, the committee is no longer recommending that the California State University and Colleges be given constitutional status similar to the University of California. The recommendation was seen as largely a token one, since it at the same time sharply limited the actual powers that would be given to state university trustees compared with UC Regents.

Single Student Fee

The committee also dropped a recommendation that there be a single student application form and fee for all four-year public institutions, no matter which segment controls them.

A committee staffer said it was unclear that this would be any cheaper for students, or any more efficient than the system now administered by each segment.

Two new recommendations approved by the committee call for increased state funding for community colleges, so that 45% of their costs are borne by the state by 1982, and a study to determine if California should operate its own work-study program for students as a way to provide additional student financial aid.

The creation of California Cooperative University drew opposition from virtually the entire higher education establishment during the committee's hearings.

But it remains in the final report as an institution to operate off-campus programs for, and award degrees to, adults and others unable or unwilling to enroll at a traditional college or university.

Neither did the committee retreat in any significant way from its Feb-

ruary recommendation to wipe out the much-criticized Coordinating Council for Higher Education and create a new Postsecondary Education Commission with an all-day board to oversee higher education in the state.

It did soften some of the language that sets out the commission's duties to make clear that a number of its activities are advisory to the governor and the Legislature.

And it lowered the number of direct appointments the governor could make to the commission, to lessen the influence of the governor's office on the agency.

Recommendations for major increases in state-funded student financial aid were unchanged in the final report, as was a hotly opposed recommendation that UC and the state university move their headquarters to Sacramento.

Revamping the Regents

The governing of the University of California has come under scrutiny from various groups in recent years. The California Constitution Revision Commission recommended changes. In 1971 the Select Committee on the Master Plan on Higher Education proposed revisions. Last year the Legislature's own Joint Committee on the Master Plan, after extensive study and public hearings, advocated sweeping changes.

Its proposal, contained in Assembly Constitutional Amendment 83, is based on the theory that the governing structure was designed in the late 19th century and sufficed for an era in which higher education served a smaller, more homogeneous population and utilized fewer public resources. In the committee view, "New times call for new approaches."

There is merit in ACA 83, but two of its provisos are bad, and should be changed.

The two unacceptable proposals would give to the state's next governor the power to name all the regents in his first term, and to any governor after him the power to appoint all the regents if the governor served two terms.

This would make possible a dangerous political interference in the affairs of the university. The regents' relative freedom from political influence has given the university stability and continuity. Those conditions must be preserved if the university is to keep on being the great school it is.

Under ACA 83, the term of the 16 appointed regents would be reduced from 16 to 8 years. The regents now sitting would be removed, and the governor elected this year would name all 16.

We agree that the regents' current 16-year term is too long. But we strongly oppose shortening the term to eight years or less, for that way a two-term governor could name them all. The Constitution Revision Commission recommended 12 years. That—or, say, 10 years—would be suitable and safe.

ACA 83 would also eliminate Senate confirmation of regents, a requirement approved by the voters in 1972, and provide instead for a select nominating committee to submit a list of five qualified persons from which the governor would select a nominee for each appointment. Such a change is reasonable, because Senate ratification of gubernatorial appointees has traditionally been almost always routine.

Another plus is the proposed elimination of the president of the Mechanics Institute of San Francisco and the president of the California Board of Agriculture as ex-officio regents. Since the board is to be broadly representative of the public at large, there is no justification for such special-interest representation.

And since there are available channels of communication, we have some doubts about the advisability of placing a peer-selected student and a peer-selected faculty member on the board as nonvoting members.

But it seems to us that there are two imperatives: Before submitting ACA 83 to the voters, the Legislature should lengthen the regents' terms and eliminate the clause that gives the next governor the power to sweep out the entire board, and his two-term successors the power to appoint all the regents.

UC Regents Accused of Using Tax Funds for Own Lobbying

BY WILLIAM TROMBLEY

Times Education Writer

UC Regent Frederick G. Dutton charged Friday that UC regents and officials are using tax funds to lobby against Assembly Constitutional Amendment 83, which would shorten the length of regents' terms and change the procedure by which they are chosen.

During one of the angriest regents' sessions in recent years, Dutton accused his fellow regents board members of "trying to protect their power against the people of the state, against the faculty and the students."

He said public money is being used to prepare mailings and to engage in other lobbying activities against ACA 83, sponsored by Assemblyman John Vasconcellos (D-San Jose).

"The people are entitled to know what lobbying is going on," said Dutton, who supports the amendments.

ACA would shorten regents' terms from 16 to 8 years, enable the state's next governor to appoint an entirely new board and require that future regents be picked from lists screened by a Higher Education Nominating Committee, among other changes.

Most regents oppose the measure but board Chairman Dean A. Watkins told Friday's meeting at the Los Angeles Convention Center, "I don't think anything has been done sub rosa."

Watkins said UC President Charles J. Hitch has mailed a letter to about 1,200 "friends of the university" opposing ACA 83 and that several regents "on their own time and with their own resources," are lobbying against the amendment.

Watkins said the regents voted to appoint a committee to advise President Hitch on possible changes in UC operations stemming from a two-year study of the California Master Plan for Higher Education, conducted by a joint legislative committee headed by Assemblyman Vasconcellos.

UC BOARD OF REGENTS

Continued from First Page

The lobbying campaign against ACA 83 is an outgrowth of that committee's work, the chairman said.

UC Vice President Chester O. McCorkle later told a press conference, "we've been meticulous to fund any such materials—mailings and so on—from non state money, mostly gift money."

But Dutton insisted that "public tax funds are being used to protect the privileged positions of a few appointed members of this board."

As an example, he said a UC vice president paid by taxpayers used university time to prepare Hitch's letter to the "friends of the university," a lengthy document containing detailed criticisms of ACA 83.

Regent Norton Simon said earlier it did not matter whether regents serve four years or 20 because

regents meetings have become "dog and pony shows" at which nothing of substance is discussed.

Simon objected to the fact that a UC vice president spent 30 minutes at Friday's meeting reading a presentation that already was available to the regents in printed form.

Simon said more regents would attend meetings "if we had fewer dog and pony shows and more genuine discussion."

Watkins later told reporters, "I don't know how he would know—he's attended so few of them."

Regents' records show that Simon has missed three of the last six board meetings, as have Regent Glenn Campbell and state Supt. of Public Instruction Wilson Riles. Gov. Reagan and Assembly Speaker Bob Moretti (D-Van Nuys) have missed four of the last six meetings.

Earlier in the day, Dutton charged that Watkins was trying to keep him from speaking.

"The gagging on this board gets worse and worse under the present chairman," he charged.

Watkins replied, "Thank you — I appreciate your confidence."

"Zero!" Dutton shot back.

"Now I appreciate your compliment, Watkins said."

Altogether, it was the angriest regents' meeting in several years, reminiscent of the late 1960's, when board members were regularly at each others' throats over Gov. Reagan's budget cuts and other issues.

UC Regents Relax Opposition to Bill on Education Panel

BY WILLIAM TROMBLEY

Times Education Writer

University of California regents have relaxed their opposition to legislation which would create a California Postsecondary Education Commission, to oversee all of the state's educational activities beyond high school.

However, the regents and UC President Charles J. Hitch are still unhappy that the bill, authored by Assemblyman Frank Lanterman (R-La Canada), does not spell out precisely that the new commission is to be advisory and not regulatory.

Lanterman's bill, AB770, has passed the Assembly Education Committee and is to be heard in the Assembly Ways and Means Committee today.

The bill would create a 19-member commission to replace the Coordinating Council for Higher Education as the principal mechanism for planning and coordination of post-secondary education in the state.

The UC Board of Regents reaffirmed their opposition to the bill June 15, after several influential regents expressed concern that the commission would usurp regental powers.

However, Regents' Chairman Dean A. Watkins said Tuesday the regents "gained a better understanding of the legislative intent" during

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REGENTS

Continued from First Page

a meeting at UCLA last Friday with Lanterman and Assemblyman John Vasconcellos (D-Santa Clara), chairman of a joint legislative committee which has been studying the state's master plan for higher education.

"I really can't find anything in the bill as it now stands as far as regulatory language is concerned that's offensive," Watkins said. "I think Assemblyman Lanterman has gone a long way in making the kind of changes we need."

Lanterman said he would eliminate provisions of the bill calling for the commission to meet at least 24 days a year and for commission members to be paid \$10,080 annually.

He also said the chairman of the Board of Regents could designate another regent when he could not attend commission meetings himself.

But Lanterman insisted that a regent, not President Hitch, must represent UC on the commission. All educational segments are to be represented by laymen, not professional educators.

"They kept saying we need professional guidance and advice but I told them we have got too damned much of that already and we're not going to have any more of it," said the colorful legislative veteran.

Lanterman also refused to change the bill's language to make it more specific that the commission will be advisory, not regulatory.

The regents are "seeing feet under the bed," the assemblyman said. "We've taken every possible step to assure that this is an advisory board, advisory to the Legislature and the governor."

Lanterman blamed UC General Counsel Thomas J. Cunningham for arousing regents' suspicions that their powers would be diminished.

"He carried over more apprehension than there needed to be," Lanterman said. "Why, he even started to give me a lecture on regulatory and permissive. I finally said, 'Now, look Tom, Uncle Frank has been writing law for 23 years—I don't think you need to tell Uncle Frank how to write a mandatory or a permissive clause.'"

Even though there is more agreement between Lanterman and the regents, UC still will oppose the bill in the Ways and Means hearing, as will the California State University and Colleges and the California Community Colleges.

A Good System for Picking Regents

Last year the Legislature's Joint Committee on the Master Plan for Higher Education proposed some constitutional changes in the governing of the University of California. The committee, like other groups before it, thought that the UC regents should serve shorter terms, and should be made more representative of the general population.

Though the intent of the proposed changes was constructive, some of them would have effects opposite to those intended, and would make the university more, not less, subject to political pressures.

Assemblyman John Vasconcellos (D-San Jose), chairman of the committee, is proposing one modification to his original proposal, contained in Assembly Constitutional Amendment 83. Originally he proposed to sweep out all the sitting regents at the beginning of the next governor's term, and to cut the regents' terms of office from the current 16 years to 8 years. That would have given the next governor and his successors too much potential political control over a body that, to be effective, must be set apart from politics and partisanship.

Vasconcellos' modification is a good one. He would set the regents' terms at 10 years, and provide a 10-year transition period from the current system to the revised one.

Another provision in ACA 83 seemed reasonable

when we first wrote about it, but we have had second thoughts.

This provision would require the governor to choose regents from a list of nominees submitted by a select committee composed of the state superintendent of public instruction, the Speaker of the Assembly and the Senate president pro-tem and the leaders of the opposition in both houses, the chairman of the board of regents, and one representative each from the alumni, the faculty and the student body.

This looked like a way of making sure that the governor had a wide choice, but on reflection we have concluded that the compromises inevitable in such a committee, the political horse trading, could well lead to a list of nominees distinguished chiefly by their mediocrity.

Granted that some governors have made some poor choices for regents, the current system has served the state and the university well. We believe that the best way to keep the university and the regents as free as possible from partisan politics, to keep the quality of the regents high, is to give each governor in turn his head, subject, as at present, to confirmation of regents' nominations by the Senate.

Vasconcellos and his committee would do the university and the state good service by amending ACA 83 to keep the process of nominating UC regents as it is.

Riles Backs Measure to Cut Regents' Terms

Supports 12-Year Limit That Leaves Most Other Board Functions Unchanged

State Supt. of Public Instruction Wilson Riles Friday announced his support of a Senate constitutional amendment that would shorten terms of University of California Regents from 16 to 12 years but leave the board unchanged in most other ways.

Riles endorsed the measure sponsored by Sen. Albert Rodda (D-Sacramento) in a news conference at a state Board of Education meeting here.

Riles said he prefers the Rodda measure to a rival constitutional amendment sponsored by Assemblyman John Vasconcellos (D-San Jose) because it takes a more cautious approach to changing the Board of Regents.

The Vasconcellos proposal would trim regents' terms to 10 years and require the governor to appoint new regents from a group of candidates approved by a Higher Education Nominating Committee.

Riles said 10-year terms would enable a two-term governor to appoint a majority of the regents and "expose the institution to the fickle fortunes of politics."

He said the appointment power should remain with

the governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

As state superintendent Riles serves as an ex-officio member of the Board of Regents as well as the Board of Trustees of the California State University and Colleges.

The Rodda bill has passed the Senate but has yet to be considered by the Assembly. The Vasconcellos bill has passed two committees of the Assembly but has not been voted on by the full house.

If either measure is to be submitted for voter approval in November, it must pass the Legislature by June 28.

Meanwhile, at a meeting in San Francisco, the regents elected William French Smith as chairman of the board for the coming year.

Smith, Gov. Reagan's personal attorney and close friend, has been a regent since 1968. He served as board chairman from 1970 to 1972.

The regents also elected San Diego attorney Dewitt A. Higgs vice chairman. Regents Elinor Heller and William A. Wilson were selected as UC's representatives on the California Postsecondary Commission.

Softer Regent Amendment Seen Headed for Legislative Passage

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Jun 23, 1974; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1986) pg. B1



ENJOYS 'AN AURA'—Regent William K. Coblentz finds the post gives him an "aura of respectability."

Softer Regent Amendment Seen Headed for Legislative Passage

The University of California apparently has managed to beat back the toughest of two proposed constitutional amendments that would shorten the terms of UC regents and change the way they are selected.

The survivor is SCA 45, introduced by Sen. Albert Rodda (D-Sacramento). It has passed the State Senate, cleared its first hurdle in the Assembly last week and now seems headed for final passage by the Legislature.

The loser is ACA S3, authored by Assemblyman John Vasconcellos (D-San Jose), which has yet to pass the Assembly and now seems to have no realistic chance of gaining legislative approval by the June 28 deadline to qualify for the November ballot.

Vasconcellos, significantly, is supporting the Rodda bill as it moves through the Assembly, and an aide last week said: "Right now, it looks like 45 is probably the best we can do in terms of getting something on the ballot in November."

Earlier, some observers had been predicting a standoff between the

two bills, with neither gaining final passage.

"I realize the possibilities for a standoff but I'm a little bit smarter than that," said Vasconcellos at the time. "The regents would like nothing better than to have no change."

Vasconcellos said that "as little as 45 does, at least it is a statement that things should be changed. I was pleased to hear Sen. Rodda say that the university should be governed by someone other than rich, white men. If we've made the point that a diverse board reflective of the people of the state is important for the university, maybe we've gotten what we needed."

Here are the most-argued differences between the two bills:

—Vasconcellos would reduce the terms of regents from 16 to 10 years and provide for a complete transition to a new board over a 10-year period; Rodda would trim them from 16 to 12 years and would permit current members to complete their terms.

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AMENDMENT

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—A blue-ribbon advisory committee would submit lists of regental candidates to the governor, who would be required to make his appointments from the lists under the Vasconcellos bill but would merely be required to consult with the committee under the Rodda bill.

—Vasconcellos would require new regental seats for voting representatives of UC students and faculty members; Rodda would

permit the establishment of such seats but would not require them.

Both measures would make other changes in membership of the regents, though these are less controversial.

Vasconcellos would remove the president of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco and the president of the State Board of Agriculture and would replace the lieutenant governor with the Senate president pro tem.

Rodda would drop the

Mechanics' Institute and State Board of Agriculture representatives and would increase the number of appointed regents from 16 to 18.

Both bills call for a board that is more representative of the state's population than the present group, which is largely composed of wealthy attorneys and business executives.

The regents, however, have supported SCA 45 as the lesser of two evils and worked closely with Rodda to develop the bill's details.

DAY IN SACRAMENTO

From Associated Press

A Summary of Major Action Thursday, Jan. 10

THE GOVERNOR

Proposed a \$9.8 billion budget for fiscal year 1974-75. Signed first bill of year, AB 2691 by Assemblyman Joseph Montoya (D-La Fuente), validating school district bond elections held Jan. 8, 1974.

THE ASSEMBLY

Catastrophe—Would create system of catastrophe compensation covering personal and property damage; ACA 26 62-0; Miller (D-Oakland); to Senate.

Constitutional Amendment Defeated

Housing—Would scrap local approval vote now required before low-rent housing can be constructed; ACA 40; 42-21; Brown (D-San Francisco); reconsideration granted.

Bills Passed

Ex-felons—Would allow ex-felons who were under 21 at time of offense and never in state prison to take jobs as parole officers and state prison system employees; AB 2297; 44-22; Sieroty (D-Beverly Hills); to Senate.

Narcotics—Would authorize court to commit narcotic addicts or those in danger of addiction to appropriate local rehabilitation facility as alternative to commitment to California Rehabilitation Center; AB 1223; 51-0; Crown, (D-Alameda); to Senate.

Pesticides—Would require that pesticide containers be sealed in leak-proof fashion; AB2548; 70-0; Berman (D-Los Angeles); to Senate.

Bill Defeated

Seat belts—Would require those owning cars with seat belts to use seat belts; AB 1262; 28-34; MacGillivray (R-Santa Barbara).

Constitutional Amendment Introduced

Senate—Would relieve lieutenant governor of duty to preside over state Senate; ACA 93; Gonzales (D-Bakersfield).

Bills Introduced

Budget—Would enact 1974-75 state budget; AB 2750; Brown.

Education—Would require certain financial disclosure provisions of law to be applicable to regents of University of California, trustees of state college systems and board of governors of community colleges; AB 2759; Joint Committee on Master Plan for Higher Education.

Plate—Would require every vehicle license plate with word "California" on it to have phrase "Seat Belts Fastened?" on it; AB 2770; Keysor (D-Granada Hills).

Marijuana—Would lessen fine for possession of 4 ounces or less of marijuana—making maximum six months in county jail and \$500 fine; AB 2758; Sieroty.

Spray—Would outlaw sale of aerosol spray paint to persons under age 18; AB 2761; Alatorre (D-Los Angeles).

Holiday—Would designate Jan. 15 Martin Luther King Day and declare it state holiday; AB 2775; Holoman (D-Los Angeles).

Meats—Would require state to set up uniform designations of labeling for retail cuts of beef, veal, lamb and pork; AB 2776; Briggs (R-Fullerton).

Smoking—Would establish no-smoking areas in designated buildings; AB 2755-56; Briggs.

Resolutions Introduced

Ski—Would urge ski resort operators to install chalk boards for announcing dangerous conditions and injuries to individuals with friends or relatives in the area; ACR 148; Keysor.

Strip mining—Would urge that federal government ban strip mining in national forests; AJR 77; MacDonald (D-Ojai).

Education—Would urge specified actions by officials governing the state's post-secondary education system; would express intent of Legislature on statewide goals for public postsecondary education during next decade; ACR 149-161; Joint Committee on the Master Plan for Higher Education.

THE SENATE Bills Introduced

Unemployment—Would increase maximum amount of unemployment compensation benefits from 26 to 39 times individual's weekly benefit amount and delete limit on payments of not more than one-half total wages; SB 1531; Marks (R-San Francisco).

Budget—Would make appropriation for support of state government for 1974-75 fiscal year; SB 1525; Collier (D-Yreka).

Construction—Would appropriate \$22 million for construction on California state universities and colleges campuses; SB 1517; Robbins (D-North Hollywood).

Disclosure—Would provide that employment contract between state or local public agency and official or employee public open to inspection; SB 1526; Marks.

Containers—Would prohibit dispersing flammable liquid portable containers unless they meet specified standards; SB 1537; Harmer (R-Glendale).

Energy—Would prohibit sale of home appliances equipped with pilot lights, SB 1521; would require attic fans with installation of new central air-conditioning systems, SB 1522; would order installation of energy-conserving insulation in existing homes, hotels, apartment houses and motels before they could be sold, SB 1523; would order state to study feasibility or eliminating single-occupant trips in state vehicles, SB 1524; would prohibit certificate of public convenience and necessity to carrier where another carrier provides equivalent service more efficient, SB 1526; would create loan program for installation of energy-saving insulation, SB 1527; would allow cost of installing energy-saving devices be deducted from state personal income tax, SB 1528; would request telephone company to investigate feasibility of "Dial-a-Ride" car-pooling system, SCR94; Would urge Congress and President to open Elk Hills naval petroleum reserve, SJR 43; all by Alquist (D-San Jose).

The Day in Sacramento

From Associated Press

A Summary of Major Action Thursday, May 2

THE SENATE

Bills Introduced

School financing — Would revise school financing system to insure that districts receive a specific amount regardless of income from local property tax; SB 2360; Rodda (D-Sacramento).

Public Meetings — Would provide that University of California Regents may hold executive sessions only to consider appointment or employment of a person who is not performing services for or is not employed by university; SB 2352; Moscone (D-San Francisco).

Financial Data — Would open to the public statements of personal worth or personal financial data required by a licensing agency and filed by an applicant to establish his personal qualification for license applied for; SB 2357; Moscone.

Privacy — Would delete provisions of Public Records Act which exempt from disclosure records that are personal or similar files where such disclosure would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy; SB 2355; Moscone.

THE ASSEMBLY

Bills Passed

Welfare—Would make cost-of-living adjustments for welfare recipients who are blind, aged or disabled go into effect Jan. 1, 1975, instead of July 1, 1975; AB 3284; Foran (D-San Francisco); 57-11, to Senate.

Sale signs—Would set minimum size for sale signs for houses at 18-by-24 inches wide; would bar cities from passing ordinances allowing smaller signs but would permit ordinances allowing larger signs; AB 3301; Bannai (R-Gardena); 44-19, passage blocked by reconsideration request.

Schools—Would authorize issuance of \$150 million bonds for growth districts in the state school system and for money to meet earthquake safety requirements; AB 3236; McAllister (D-San Jose); 56-0, to Senate.

Flip tops—Would ban flip-top cans in California; Ab 3159; Z'berg (D-Sacramento); 48-10, to Senate.

Resolution Passed

Insurance—Would urge insurers to reduce automobile insurance premiums in direct proportion to decrease in accidents; ACR 196; Arnett, (R-Redwood City); Voice vote adoption; to Senate.

UC Regents: An Elite Club That Runs a Vast University

BY WILLIAM TROMBLEY
Times Education Writer

The regents of the University of California look out at the world from expensive homes and fancy offices in or near San Francisco and Los Angeles.

They are men and women of wealth and influence, and they live that way.

They drive fine cars and own boats and airplanes. They belong to the best clubs and play tennis on their own private courts.

When the Los Angeles regents travel north for a meeting they dine at Jack's or the Blue Fox and stay at quietly elegant hotels.

When the Bay Area regents must come south, a dreadful prospect to some, they seek solace at Perino's or the Bel-Air Hotel.

At least half a dozen of the 16 appointed board members are millionaires, perhaps more. Most regents consider it bad form to discuss their finances. Some think it unwise since the kidnaping of Patricia Hearst, one of five daughters of Regent Catherine Hearst.

Some regents inherited their wealth while others, like Los Angeles department store executive Edward W. Carter and San Diego attorney DeWitt A. Higgs, are self-made men.

The appointed regents range in age from 50 to 70. Most are in their 60s. All are white. Only two are women — Mrs. Hearst and Elinor Heller.

(This article is mostly concerned with the appointed regents. There are also eight who serve on the board by virtue of the offices they hold.

(They are the governor, the lieutenant governor, the state superintendent of public instruction, the Speaker of the Assembly, the president of the university, the president of the UC Alumni Assn., the president of the state Board of Agriculture and the president of the Mechanics' Institute, one of the state's earliest educational institutions and now principally a library.)

Most governors have tried to balance Northern and Southern California appointments. Certain other constituencies are generally represented.

A Hearst usually has been on the board, partly as thanks for the many buildings on the UC Berkeley campus made possible by gifts from Phoebe Apperson Hearst around the turn of the century.

The powerful Jewish families of San Francisco have been represented consistently and so, until Gov. Reagan took office, was organized labor.

A regental appointment carries great prestige and status.

"It's the college of cardinals," said William K. Coblentz, a San Francisco attorney who was appointed by former Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown in 1964.

'It's like the Order of the Garter in England.'

For a guy like me it gives me more of an aura of respectability than I might have otherwise. When I go into court the judge will say 'Good morning, Mr. Coblentz, how is the university?' I'm not just another lawyer, I'm a regent."

Said former Gov. Brown, "It's like the Order of the Garter in England."

One hears stories around the university of wealthy Californians who have offered campaign contributions of \$50,000 or more for a seat on the Board of Regents.

The stories are denied, but Gov. Brown did say, "Everybody who contributed more than \$5,000 thought he was buying a seat."

Why do wealthy, powerful people want to be regents?

"Oh, I don't know. It was prestigious. The regents had been pillars of society long before I became governor," Brown said.

"The university is such a stimulating place . . . When you're around these professors it just gives you a good feeling."

Even now, after the troubles of the last decade, appointments are sought eagerly.

"Maybe I never had the exposure before, but one of the exciting things to me is the charisma of being exposed to eminent people," said Robert O. Reynolds, who was appointed by Gov. Reagan in 1969.

Reynolds is president of the California Angels baseball team and was formerly president of Golden West Broadcasters. He was a tackle on the Stanford University football teams in the mid '30s, the only man ever to play 60 minutes in three Rose Bowl games. He has met his share of important people.

The "eminent people" who impress Reynolds are University of California researchers—the UC San Diego oceanographers who are probing the depths of the sea or the agriculturalists who are developing better crops or farm machinery at UC Davis.

"I don't think the average person, who perhaps thinks the university costs too much, I don't think he knows what an enormous addition to the storehouse of knowledge the University of California has made," Reynolds said.

Like many other regents, Reynolds does not wish to discuss the copyright owner's. Furthermore, reproduction is prohibited without express permission.

gent prefers a single or a double bed, and whether he requires a board under his mattress!"

The various regents' committees (educational policy and finance are two of the most important) meet on Thursday and much of the board's business is accomplished at these sessions because most committee actions are ratified by the full board when it meets next day.

During the hectic '60s, the meetings filled two days and sometimes spilled over into the evenings. Special meetings were common. But these days the committee sessions generally end in midafternoon and the full board has usually wrapped up its business by early afternoon Friday.

Regents come and go during the two-day sessions. Sometimes a regent will appear for a particular committee meeting and not be seen again. Others sit doggedly through the tedious deliberations of committees of which they are not even members.



STANFORD OFFICIAL — Regent Glenn Campbell is the director of the Hoover Institution at Stanford University.

nolds has found that the job requires much more time than he had expected. He spends a week to 10 days a month on regents' business.

A clublike atmosphere surrounds the Board of Regents, especially at their monthly meetings.

Once these meetings were held on the nine UC campuses.

In the early and middle years of the last decade, when new campuses were opening at Irvine, San Diego and Santa Cruz and existing facilities were being expanded rapidly, the board moved from campus to campus, rather like a board of directors viewing new corporate acquisitions.

"Property of the Regents of the University of California" the signs said on buildings, locker rooms, parking lots, even empty fields, up and down the state, and for a time, in the booming '60s, it seemed these signs might proliferate endlessly.

But growth stopped and so did the campus meetings, after a student demonstration during a board meeting at UC Santa Cruz in October, 1968, and another at UCLA the next May.

Now the regents meet either at the UC Extension Center, just off Market St. in downtown San Francisco, or in the cavernous Los Angeles Convention Center, where the board must sometimes share conference facilities with morticians or truckers.

Even so, the camaraderie and gentility of a private club are maintained.

Secretary of the Regents Marjorie J. Woolman, a formidable woman who was once a Marine Corps officer, and her staff attend to the regents' needs—transportation, hotel accommodations, Xerox equipment.

"Do you need to know what size hat a regent wears and what degrees he has?" asked a report prepared by Miss Woolman's office. "We can even tell you whether an individual re-

gent prefers a single or a double bed, and whether he requires a board under his mattress!"

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The important lawyers and businessmen on the board—Coblentz, Carter, Los Angeles attorney William French Smith—are called to private rooms frequently to take telephone calls.

Part of each committee meeting and part of the full board meeting are open to press and public, but other parts are held in executive session. There the regents, according to their own by-laws, are supposed to confine themselves to such topics as personnel matters and the handling of the university's billion-dollar investment portfolio.

But almost any discussion can be labeled a "personnel matter" and many controversial decisions are reached behind closed doors.

The debates about firing Clark Kerr, the university's former president, and Angela Davis, the black Communist Party member who taught philosophy at UCLA, were conducted in private although the votes on both dismissals were announced later.

The tone of the public discussions is generally polite. People who have not agreed on a substantive policy question for years nevertheless treat each other with civility.

There have been some notable exceptions to this general practice,

The tone of the public discussions is generally polite.

most of them involving the board's mavericks — Frederick G. Dutton and Norton Simon.

Dutton, a Washington lawyer and an active Democrat, once provoked an angry, red-faced Gov. Reagan into calling him a "lying son of a bitch" just after a meeting ended.

Simon, the multimillionaire industrialist and art collector, has aimed a flurry of charges at his fellow regents over the years.

In perhaps the most spectacular of these he claimed in 1970 that some regents "have been caught with their hands in the cookie jar" in dealings between the university and the Irvine Co.

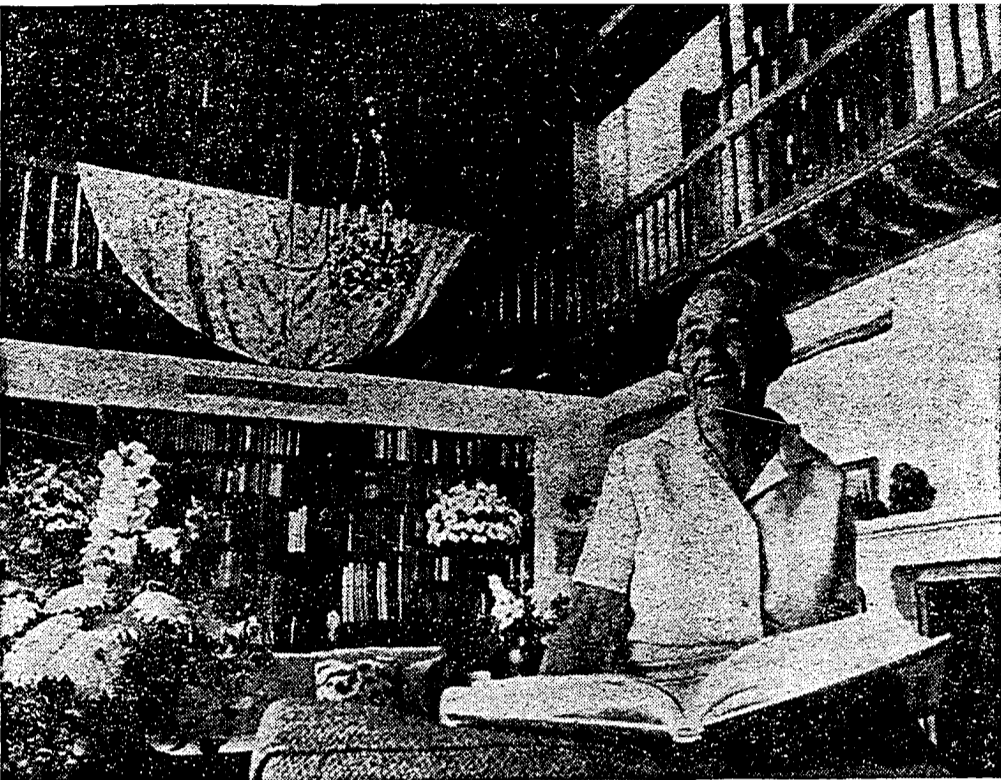
Simon never proved the charges but defends them now on the grounds that "when people get that close to getting caught . . . they get a little more cautious about the things they do to the university . . . You've got to have somebody around to attack."

For the most part, however, discussions are marked by elaborate courtesy. Most regents seem genuinely fond of one another, even when their politics or temperaments differ sharply.

Smith, a target of Simon's "cookie jar" charges, said recently, "Despite all that to-do, Norton and I are still pretty good friends."

Though much of the 106-year history of the Board of Regents has been marked by this spirit of good fellowship, there have been notable exceptions.

The board's close vote in 1950 to



WOMAN REGENT—Elinor Heller, shown at Atherton home, may become board's first woman chairman. Times photos by Bruce Cox



FORMER CHAIRMAN—Regent Dean A. Watkins, who served as board chairman for two years, is shown at plant in Palo Alto.

fire 31 faculty members who refused to sign California's loyalty oath created antagonisms that lasted for many years.

"The bitterness was something awful," said former Regent John E. Canaday, who voted to oust the non-signers at the first meeting he ever attended.

Clark Kerr recalled a party given at a San Francisco hotel in the mid '50s to try to mend the rift caused by the loyalty oath dispute.

The party was given by Edwin W. Pauley, the Los Angeles oil man and conservative Democrat who for years was one of the most powerful members of the Board of Regents.

"It was unsuccessful," Kerr said. "People were very cool to each other. I remember there was a golden bear (the UC Berkeley symbol) made of ice and it was melting. I couldn't imagine why, considering the icy temperature in that room."

But after Kerr became president in 1958, replacing Robert Gordon Sproul, he said, "The regents really did get back together. I was a new president and we faced some tough problems and the Board of Regents pulled together."

During Kerr's eight-year presidency the university opened three

new campuses, expanded three others, added to the excellent reputations of Berkeley and UCLA and took its place in the California Master Plan for Higher Education as the institution that would do most of the state's research and produce most of its doctors, lawyers and Ph.D.s.

In these endeavors Kerr had solid support from the regents, but some conservative board members objected to other Kerr actions—opening UC campuses to political speakers, even Communist Party members; making ROTC voluntary; forcing fraternities and sororities to end racial and religious discrimination.

"We did the things that needed to be done, to put the university in the right place academically," Kerr said. "Most of the regents supported me. Some of them went along with things that they personally didn't like. You have to give them credit for that."

For example, the resolution to permit Communists to speak on UC campuses was proposed by Catherine Hearst, one of the board's most conservative members, and was seconded by Carter, who was not the most outspoken liberal in the group.

But some regents went along with

these reforms reluctantly, and some did not go along at all.

"What bothered me about Clark Kerr was his constant support of ultra-liberal causes and people," said former Regent Canaday, who voted to dismiss the president in 1967.

Canaday and Pauley formed the core of a group of regents who became increasingly antagonistic toward Kerr in his last years in office.

When UC's liberalization policies won the Alexander Meiklejohn Award for academic freedom from the American Assn. of University Professors in 1964 Kerr was overjoyed.

"It was the proudest moment of my life," he said, "because when I became president the university was on the AAUP 'black list' (of institutions censured for academic freedom violations)."

But Kerr noted, "The regents weren't particularly proud."

No regent accompanied him to St. Louis to accept the award and by 1972 UC was back on the "black list" for violating academic freedom and ignoring due process in the firing of Angela Davis.

At the same time another change was beginning to have an effect on the board.

Over the years most appointed regents had been businessmen and lawyers. Among 43 regents appointed between 1920 and 1949 there were 12 lawyers, nine business executives and seven bankers, according to an analysis by Prof. George R. Stewart of UC Berkeley.

Most were Republicans, ranging in political views from the center to the far right. There were few Democrats and fewer liberals.

But Gov. Brown changed that pattern by appointing several liberal Democrats—Coblentz, Dutton, William Matson Roth and Elinor Heller, whose husband Edward served on the board for 18 years before his death in 1961.

(Mrs. Heller dislikes being called a liberal but she votes with Coblentz, Dutton and Roth more often than not.)

Brown also appointed Norton Simon, a friend since high school days in San Francisco and a major contributor to all of Brown's political campaigns. Simon frequently votes with the liberals.

As the university's empire-building phase of the late '50s and early '60s gave way to the tumult of the mid '60s a deep conservative-liberal split opened.

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UC Regents: Elite Club, Big Job

Continued from First Page

The Free Speech Movement, the "filthy speech" incident, intensification of protests against the Vietnam war—event followed quickly upon event, headline upon headline, and the regents, unaccustomed to such controversy and public notoriety, fell to bickering among themselves.

In general, the liberals, with some moderate allies, believed in searching for the basic causes of student and faculty unrest, while the conservatives were more concerned about maintaining order and punishing rule breakers.

It was a sad time for the university and for the board. Regent William E. Forbes, president of Southern California Music Co., took to wearing a black tie of mourning to meetings.

Although the liberals and conservatives quarreled over many different issues in these years, the focus of their differences came more and more to be the performance of Clark Kerr.

From the moment Kerr's strategy of negotiating with leaders of the Free Speech Movement failed, and more than 600 demonstrators had to be dragged out of Berkeley's Sproul Hall by the police, the president's job was in danger.

"Clark was accustomed to negotiating. He lives in a world of rational people, but the students were not like that," said Heller.

For about two years Kerr retained the support of a majority of regents—the handful of liberals, joined by such influential moderates as Carter and Mrs. Dorothy B. Chandler.

But the election of Ronald Reagan in 1966, after a campaign in which he promised to clean up the "mess at Berkeley," signaled the end for Kerr.

Several of the president's moderate supporters deserted him and, at the first regents' meeting Reagan attended, in January, 1967, Kerr was fired by a 14-8 vote.

This hardly ended the quarreling on the board, however.

Still to come were more student explosions—"People's Park," Isla Vista, the controversy over a course Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver was to teach at UC Berkeley. There were arguments about radical faculty members (Angela Davis at UCLA, Herbert Marcuse at UC San Diego) and a long, grinding conflict over the university's budget.

At a succession of regents' meetings over a two-year period former Assembly Speaker Jess Unruh, a Democrat, tried to knit together a coalition of liberal and moderate regents to oppose Reagan's budget appropriations for UC, the skimpiest the university had known for years, but he failed.

Although the regents' 16-year terms are supposed to free them from political pressure, it was clear that Reagan's landslide election victory had caused important changes in board thinking.

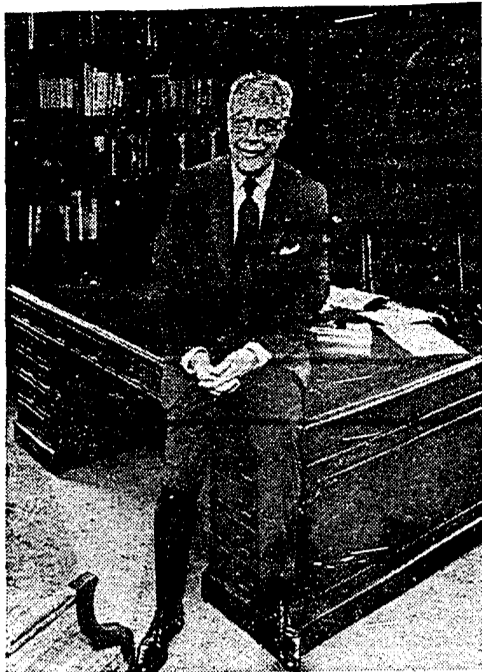
Even before the impact of Reagan appointees could be felt, the regents were yielding to the governor on such crucial issues as the imposition of the university's first tuition fee.

Carter defended that strategy during a recent interview in his office at the Broadway-Hale headquarters in downtown Los Angeles.

"It takes a long time to break in a new governor," he said. "I think Reagan now has come to realize and appreciate the value of the university, to realize what a tremendous instrument for the betterment of the state it is."

Had the regents forcefully opposed Reagan in his early years in office, this transformation would not have taken place and the university would have made an enemy it could not afford, in Carter's opinion.

But Roth argues that if the board had asserted its independence during the first budget confrontation with Reagan in the winter of 1967, the university would be in a much stronger position now.



MODERATE—Edward W. Carter, an influential moderate, is a member of the new power bloc on board. Times photo

Reagan has made eight regent appointments and, barring death or retirement, will make no more before his second term ends in December.

All Reagan's appointees have been Republicans and most share the governor's conservative political philosophy.

One of the first named was William French Smith, Reagan's personal attorney and a close friend. Another good friend, Los Angeles investor William A. Wilson, was appointed in 1972.

Like the other Reagan appointees, Wilson insists there is no "Reagan bloc" on the board but said, "I suppose there is a group of people who have the same philosophy concerning the problems of the university."

Asked to describe that philosophy, Wilson replied, "I guess it's the attitude that we have a set of rules and if they don't like the rules they should go elsewhere. If we feel the rules should be changed we'll change them for the good of the university but not to solve a particular problem."

Between 1968 and 1971 a coalition of conservative and moderate regents won a series of important votes—to fire Angela Davis, to stop the Cleaver course at Berkeley, to take back from UC administrators the authority over tenured faculty appointments and promotions (although the board has rarely if ever used this authority to block a nomination) and to hold on to the embattled "People's Park" land in Berkeley.

For the last two years or so there have been few crucial votes and the board has been relatively free from serious disputes. In part this is due to

changing times, in part to changes within the board.

There seems no doubt that the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam, and the end of the draft, have greatly calmed the student protest movement, in California as elsewhere.

The new issues—ecology, consumerism, women's rights—do not engage the passions of students as did the war and the draft, at least they have not so far.

"You don't have the dramatic events now," Smith said. "The students aren't storming the Faculty Center," a reference to the UCLA demonstration in May, 1969. "When you attend a regents' meeting now it's hard to believe those things ever took place."

Reagan seldom missed a meeting during his first few years in office, but now he rarely attends. When the governor is absent the television news cameras are missing, too, and political passions on the board subside.

(But politics does not disappear. This spring four different regents were running for statewide office—Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke for the Republican nomination for governor; Assembly Speaker Bob Moretti and Roth for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination; and School Superintendent Wilson Riles for reelection.)

Political realignments also have helped to create a more placid atmosphere at recent regents meetings.

"The solid Reagan front has cracked," said a high-ranking university official, who asked not to be identified. "They (the Reagan appointees) have come to learn about the university and to identify with it. You can see this

very clearly in the case of Reynolds, also with (Dean A.) Watkins and Smith and even to some extent with (Glenn) Campbell."

The official deliberately did not mention Dr. John H. Lawrence, a UC Berkeley medical physicist who was first named to the board by Reagan in 1970 and then in 1972, at the age of 68, was reappointed to a full 16-year term.

Lawrence and Mrs. Hearst are probably the governor's strongest supporters on the current board.

On many if not most voting issues they would be joined by Campbell, Joseph A. Moore Jr., Smith, Watkins and Wilson (and by ex-officio Regents Reagan, Reinecke and Allan Grant, president of the state Board of Agriculture.)

Liberals Coblentz, Dutton and Roth often are joined by Mrs. Heller and Norton Simon and by UC President Charles J. Hitch, Moretti and Riles from the ex-officio ranks.

A third group, less predictable in its voting, includes Carter, Forbes, Higgs and Reynolds.

Little is yet known about David J. McDaniel, who became a regent when he was elected president of the Mechanics' Institute in April, or George H. Link, who will begin a one-year term as alumni representative July 1.

There have been few opportunities to observe the new voting lines, however, for there have been few controversial votes in recent months.

A decade ago Carter and Pauley were the most influential board members. Pauley was so powerful it sometimes seemed he, and not the president, was running the university. Meetings of the regents' investments committee were held in Pauley's private offices in West Los Angeles.

But Pauley's influence declined in recent years, as his health failed, and he left the board in 1972, after serving 32 years.

Carter, busy with his rapidly expanding business empire and with national assignments such as membership on the Cost of Living Council, devotes less time to regents' affairs than before.

The new power bloc includes Smith (the new board chairman), Watkins (chairman the last two years), Higgs, Reynolds and Mrs. Heller, with Carter playing a key role when he chooses to do so and Wilson gaining influence rapidly.

Mrs. Heller served as vice chairman one year and may even be elected chairman before her term expires in 1976, though no woman nor any regent even faintly connected with the liberal wing has ever been so honored.

The board's outsiders are Dutton and Simon.

Dutton, 50, concedes that he plays a gadfly role and agrees with the criticism that he frequently raises important issues at meetings, only to drop them without developing all of their facets or mustering the votes to change board policy.

"For one thing I'm not wealthy enough to devote that kind of time to it and I'm not in the state enough," said Dutton, whose law practice is largely in Washington, D.C. "But more seriously, you mustn't bring some of these things to a vote until they're ready for a vote."

"My criticisms serve a purpose," he added, "just to get the issues discussed in the press and so forth."

Said Simon, "You have to understand my strange style of working . . . I'm operating from the position of not being 'one of the boys.'"

This stance has served him well in corporate battles and, Simon believes, has also been effective within the Board of Regents.

He cited changes in the

board's investment policies, decentralization of the UC administration, fending off development of additional campuses and protection of the non-commercial buffer zone around the UC Irvine campus as examples of his influence.

Simon takes pride in the fact that students accepted him when they would have nothing to do with other wealthy regents.

"During that ruckus at the UCLA meeting there were only three of us (Coblentz and Dutton were the others) who weren't afraid to go out and talk with the students," he said. "Pauley had to come out with six cops."

"I'd like to be accepted," Simon said, "but I don't want to be accepted on their terms," referring to

Carter, Pauley and other board powers over the years.

As the rancor of the recent past has dissipated, the board has returned to the clubby atmosphere of earlier years.

Meetings are shorter, arguments fewer and there is more time to enjoy such social treats as dinner at Chancellor Charles E. Young's handsome house on the UCLA campus or at the St. Francis Yacht Club, where Dr. Francis A. Sooy, chancellor of the UC Medical Center in San Francisco, is a member.

The meeting agendas

have become so bland that a few months ago Regent Simon accused Hitch of staging "dog and pony shows" that take a lot of time but do not involve the regents in significant policy decisions.

There is no shortage of such questions.

Many of them are caused by the transition from the growth period of the '50s and '60s to the "steady state" of today, in which enrollments are leveling

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UC REGENTS

Continued from 7th Page
off, few new programs are being started and budgets are increasing little if at all.

"We've really got to come to grips with where our campuses are going and specify certain roles for certain campuses," said Mrs. Heller. "An important part of that is to realize that we are not going to develop our graduate schools on all campuses the way we once thought we would."

The university's relations with the Legislature also present a serious problem.

A few years ago UC was pitted against Gov. Reagan and his Department of Finance but in recent years, while the governor has grown more generous with the university budget, new criticisms have been voiced by liberal Democrats in the Legislature.

They do not think UC has done enough for low-income students, especially those from minority races, and they are troubled by the university's elitism.

"From the state's point of view this should be maintained as the quality research entity. The state requires it," said Roth. "But there is a group in the Legislature which, in the name of ersatz democracy, wants to level everything out. The regents must oppose this strongly."

But the board is hesitant about battling too vigorously while the Legislature is considering measures that would shorten regents' terms and change the way they are selected.

UC's political clout has been weakened in the last decade by the rapid growth of the California State University and Colleges system, which now has twice as many campuses and more than twice as many students as UC and can thus bring local political pressure to bear on more legislators.

"The University of California will play much less of a dominant role than it did," Campbell said. "The State University and Colleges have come of age and the community colleges are much more important than they were. This was inevitable in an age of mass higher education but

it doesn't make our adjustment to it any easier."

Another important task facing the board is the selection of a new president to replace Hitch, who is 64 and has worked at a somewhat reduced pace since a mild heart attack three years ago.

Behind many of these issues lies a fundamental, unanswered question — should the regents decide important policy questions and order top administrators to implement their de-

cisions, or should the board hire the best administrators possible, let them make the policy decisions and fire them if things go wrong?

There are strong advocates of each position and in recent years the board has done a little of both.

In all probability neither this nor any other vital question will be decided in the near future, however, for the regents are too pleased with the new serenity that has settled over the board and with the gradual return of their prestige and status to tackle any problems that might lead to acrimony.

The Day in Sacramento

From Associated Press

A Summary of Major Action Thursday, June 27

THE SENATE Constitutional Amendments Passed

Tuition—Would give the Legislature authority to set tuition and fees for campuses of the University of California rather than the Regents; SCA 85; Vasconcellos (D-San Jose); 31-5; to ballot.

Regents—Would cut the terms of regents of the University of California from 16 to 12 years and allow one faculty member and one student to become voting members of the board; SCA 45; Rodda (D-Sacramento); 27-1; to ballot.

Bills passed

Spark—Would prohibit the sale of gas appliances in the state after Jan. 1, 1977, with pilot lights and would require all such appliances to have intermittent ignition devices; SB 1521; Alquist (D-San Jose); 27-5; to Assembly.

THE ASSEMBLY Constitutional Amendment Passed

Residency—Would bar local government entities from requiring their employees to reside in a specified town; ACA 103; 63-0; Berman, (D-Los Angeles); to ballot.

Bills Passed

Acupuncture—Would in effect legalize acupuncture by unlicensed persons in specified situations; AB 1691; 65-0 on conference committee report Duffy (R-Hanford); to governor.

RTD — Would double monthly attendance fees paid to board of directors of the Southern California Rapid Transit District; AB 3808; Greene (D-Los Angeles); to Senate.

Housing — Would create state housing finance corporation capable of issuing up to \$500 million in state bonds; SR 1634; 61-6; Zenovich (D-Fresno); to Senate for amendment concurrence.

Smoking — Would permit school districts to authorize smoking on high school campuses except by pupils whose parents object; SB 71; 41-34; Gregorio (D-San Mateo), to Senate for concurrence in amendments.

Rape—Would prohibit, in rape trial, instruction to jury that it may be inferred that victim who previously consented to sex with other persons would be more likely to consent again, and that sexual conduct may be considered in judging character of victim for truth and veracity; AB 3660; 64-0; Sieroty (D-Beverly Hills), to Senate.

Transit—Would authorize, if approved by voters, Orange County Transit District to impose 1% sales tax for rapid transit; AB 3951; 61-3; Briggs (R-Fullerton), to Senate.

Bill Defeated

Bonds—Would permit issuance of revenue bonds by public agencies for purposes of attracting industry into the state; AB 4365; 26-33; Russell (R-Tujunga).

Sweeping Changes in UC Operations Urged by Regent

BY WILLIAM TROMBLEY

Times Education Writer

University of California Regent Norton Simon called for sweeping changes in UC operations Wednesday, and said UC officials are guilty of inefficiencies and mismanagement.

In a wide-ranging interview in his Los Angeles office, the multimillionaire investor and art collector, a regent since 1958, proposed these changes for the UC system:

—UC Berkeley, UCLA and probably UC Davis and UC San Diego should be retained as comprehensive campuses, with extensive Ph.D. and research programs, but several other campuses—probably Irvine, Riverside, Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz—should confine themselves largely to undergraduate instruction.

They would become, in effect, state colleges.

"I think there would be a big saving," Simon said. "That's the way you save money and beat inflation."

—At least one large campus, probably UCLA, should be converted to year-round operation, "so the enormous investment in physical plant and libraries is not wasted in the summer months."

—Tuition fees should be varied, to build up enrollment at UC Riverside while discouraging attendance at overcrowded campuses like UC Davis.

—Television should be used widely throughout the university, to cut instructional costs.

Please Turn to Page 30, Col. 1

SIMON CHARGES

Continued from Third Page

—The office of university treasurer should be expanded and upgraded to improve the handling of UC investments, especially its bond portfolio.

—UC should not buy more property, nor build additional facilities on existing campuses, until these efficiencies have been achieved.

Simon, 67, said the practices of UC officials were contributing to the nation's inflation problem.

"The reason I'm raising these issues now is inflation, more than education," he said.

"The basic problem is bureaucracies in conflict, stifling creativity. It's happening in government, in the universities, in half the companies in America.

"Everybody is fighting for their own ego and status. They refuse to look at new solutions that would upset the status quo. There is no creativity, no imagination."

Simon's proposals came on the eve of the first regents' meeting of the new academic year, a meeting at which the regents will get their first look at the budget UC administrators are suggesting for the 1975-76 academic year.

Reports are circulating that the request will be substantially higher than the \$504 million operating budget the university sought from the state a year ago.

Simon believes the new budget reflects "the same old bureaucratic thinking," without careful consideration of alternative policies.

He said limiting Ph.D. training and large-scale research to three or four UC campuses not only would save money but also would acknowledge the oversupply of Ph.D.s in some academic areas and the shrinking supply of outside research money.

However, the proposal runs counter to UC's present plan to develop eight general campuses, though some of the newer, smaller campuses are to be developed more slowly than originally planned.

Simon has been urging year-round operation of UC campuses for several years.

The university started to change to year-round in the mid-1960s, first switching from the semester system to the quarter system and then introduc-

ing summer quarters at Berkeley and UCLA.

When budgets tightened and enrollment showed signs of leveling off in the late 1960s, however, officials abandoned the plan.

"It seemed a marginal program to carry on in light of the changing enrollment situation," said Loren Furtado, UC director of the budget.

UC officials also claim that the short-term increases in teaching costs required for year-round operation would be greater than the long-range savings in new building costs.

But Simon insisted that year-round would be efficient and financially wise at a large urban campus like UCLA, where many students are commuters and where there is a large potential adult enrollment in the summer.

Simon also would like to lower tuition at UC Riverside to "whatever it takes" to attract enough students to the inland campus to solve its chronic low-enrollment problem.

Tuition and fees now average about \$650 on the nine UC campuses.

"Instead of building more buildings, let's get the enrollment up at Riverside and use UCLA all year," Simon stated.

He criticized the handling of UC's investment funds, which have dropped sharply in value in recent months.

"Some of this is second-guessing," Simon conceded. "Everybody's had things go down lately. But they handle these funds like kids. I can guarantee you I haven't had any such losses on my personal investments."

Much of the problem can be traced to the cautious, understaffed office of UC Treasurer Owsley B. Hammond, according to Simon.

He said Hammond is forced to handle more than \$1 billion annually in investments, real estate holdings and other financial transactions with a staff of only seven professionals, most of them underpaid.

"We need more visits to companies, more ears to the ground," Simon said, in order to make intelligent investment decisions in today's troubled market.

He especially criticized the failure to buy and sell bonds in time to take advantage of good opportunities.

Reforming the Regents: Yes on Prop. 4

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Oct 11, 1974;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1986)

pg. C8

Reforming the Regents: Yes on Prop. 4

Proposition 4 on the November ballot offers an opportunity to reform and make more responsive the Board of Regents of the University of California.

Under its provisions, terms of the regents would be shortened from 16 to 12 years, and the composition of the board would be changed.

Supported by the university and by Wilson Riles, state superintendent of public instruction, the measure is designed to preserve the independence of the university but make it more responsive to the needs of Californians.

At present, there are 24 regents, 16 appointed by the governor and 8 exofficio members—the governor, the lieutenant governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, the superintendent of public instruction and the presidents of the university, the alumni association, the California Board of Agriculture and the Mechanics Institute of San Francisco.

Proposition 4 would eliminate the seats reserved for the Board of Agriculture and Mechanics Institute and give the governor two additional public appointments. It also would add the vice president of the alumni association as an exofficio member, and would permit the regents to add a member of the faculty and a student at their discretion and

under guidelines that they might establish.

An advisory committee would be created to help the governor select nominees, but his appointments would continue to be subject to Senate confirmation. The regents are defined as "persons broadly reflective of the economic, cultural and social diversity of the state, including ethnic minorities and women," but the proposition also states that formulas or specific ratios in the selection of regents are not intended.

Opponents have protested the removal of the president of the agriculture board and the addition of the alumni vice president and faculty and student members. Proponents argue, we think correctly, that the new formulation better represents the whole state. The addition of the alumni vice president recognizes the phenomenal growth of the various campuses. The faculty and student members could add valuable perspective for deliberations of the regents.

Proposition 4 was drawn by Sen. Albert S. Rodda (D-Sacramento), chairman of the Senate Education Committee, following a year-long battle over governance of the university. We believe it provides an acceptable compromise and merits a Yes vote Nov 5.

Tuition: Yes on Prop. 16

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Oct 30, 1974;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1986)

pg. D12

Tuition: Yes on Prop. 16

Proposition 16 on the ballot next Tuesday would take the power to set tuition at the University of California away from the UC Regents and give it to the Legislature—subject, of course, to the governor's veto. We support the proposition.

Whether to have UC tuition at all—and, if so, how much—are intimately bound with other aspects of public policy and university financing over which the Legislature has control. We believe, therefore, that the matter of tuition is properly the responsibility of the elected representatives of the people, not of the appointed regents.

The regents do not as a body oppose this proposition. We recommend a Yes vote on Proposition 16.

Voters Approve Changes in UC Regents Board

**But 3 Other Proposals
on Higher Education
Are Rejected at Polls**

BY WILLIAM TROMBLEY

Times Education Writer

California voters decided Tuesday to reduce the terms of University of California regents from 16 to 12 years and to alter the makeup of the board.

They did it by approving Proposition 4 by a 55%-45% margin. It was the only one of four higher education propositions to pass.

Voters turned down proposals to let the Legislature rather than the regents set tuition at U.C. to add the Senate President pro tem to the Board of Trustees of the California State University and Colleges and to exempt from Civil Service three top staff jobs on the state's new Post-Secondary Education Commission.

But the regents' measure won easily.

It removes Allan Grant, president of the state Board of Agriculture, and David J. McDaniel, president of the San Francisco Mechanics Institute, from the board immediately.

They will be replaced by two additional public members to be appointed by Gov.-elect Edmund G. Brown Jr. in 1977.

Proposition 4 also adds a second UC Alumni Assn. representative to the board and permits the regents to name student and faculty members if they wish.

The new alumni representative will be Edward A. Morris, a San Francisco attorney and a graduate of UC Santa Barbara, the first from that campus to serve on the Board of Regents.

For the present, the proposition reduces the board from 24 to 23 members. But it will grow to at least 25 in 1977 and to 27 if the student and faculty representatives have been added by then.

The new board is expected to be more liberal, with Brown and Lt. Gov. Mervyn M. Dymally replacing conservatives Ronald Reagan and John L. Harmer.

With the addition of more public members and board vacancies due to expiring terms, Brown will be able to make regental appointments in 1976, two in 1977 and two in 1978—appointments which presumably will change the nature of the board considerably.

The question of adding the student and faculty members remains in doubt.

In the past the Academic Council, representing faculty members on all nine UC campuses, has opposed faculty representation on grounds that the faculty already has adequate access to the regental decision-making process and that the board should not have "special interest" representatives.

However, Alexei A. Maradudin, professor of physics at UC Irvine and chairman of the Academic Council, said Wednesday the faculty group "is studying the matter rather carefully."

UC student leaders definitely want representation.

They will propose a selection process which involves screening of candidates on all nine campuses, with the final choice to be made by the UC Student Body Presidents Council.

UC President Charles J. Hitch said he would ask the regents' reorganization committee to study whether there should be student and faculty

BOARD OF REGENTS

Continued from 27th Page

members on the board and, if so, how they should be selected.

Hitch said he favors the idea but does not want student and faculty members who represent only the narrow interests of their constituencies.

"I like the trustee concept," Hitch said. "I think a regent should be a trustee for the whole university, voting his conscience as to what's best for the university, not for a particular interest."

Voters turned down Proposition 14, which would have added the Senate president pro tem to the California State University and Colleges governing board, by a 51%-49% margin.

They also refused, 58% to 42%, to let legislators set tuition levels at the University of California, as they do for the California State University and Colleges system.

UC took no position on this measure and President Hitch said "the arguments pro and con were very close." However, he added, "on balance, I'm pleased it was defeated. I think it is a useful precedent for the voters to decide they don't want to transfer authority from the university to the Legislature."

Proposition 3, which would have exempted from Civil Service the top three staff jobs on the new California Postsecondary Education Commission, also was soundly beaten, 57% to 43%.

Several commission members said they feared this would make it difficult to obtain a first-rate director for the new agency, which is supposed to plan and coordinate all of

the state's education beyond high school.

"This really puts us into a second-echelon position," said commission member Roger Pettitt, a Los Angeles attorney. "We might just as well stop looking for the equivalent of a top university president."

The \$50,000-a-year directorship has been vacant since the commission was established seven months ago.

Hitch said he thought Proposition 3 failed because "people remember their high school civics courses, which taught them that civil servants are splendid and political appointees are bad. These really weren't political appointments but they looked a little like it."

Another election development with ramifications for education was the defeat of Assemblyman Ray Gonzales (D-Bakersfield), who was in line to be chairman of the Assembly Education Committee.

Sacramento sources speculated that the chairmanship now might go to Joseph B. Montoya (D-Los Angeles).

FACULTY UNDECIDED

Students Want Seat, UC Regents Learn

BY WILLIAM TROMBLEY

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These views were expressed Tuesday as the regents' committee on reorganization, meeting in Los Angeles, considered adding a student and/or faculty member to the board.

Such action was authorized, though not required by Proposition 4, which was approved by voters last month.

The five regents present had tough questions when representatives of UC's 120,000 students said they definitely want a voting seat on the board.

Larry Miles, undergraduate student body president at UCLA and chairman of the university-wide Student Body Presidents Council, said that "by being at the meetings and having access to the materials, the same privileges as the regents" a student member "could contribute to the due deliberations of this body."

Regent William A. Wilson said, "What you're saying is you want to see a student in the executive (closed-door) sessions. That's what it amounts to, doesn't it?"

Miles denied this, saying the "student perspective could be valuable to the board."

"Just submitting perspective is not the job of a regent," Wilson countered. "The regents are responsible for more than \$100 million in revenue bonds, a billion and a quarter dollars in investments and other endowments and \$1.6 billion in university

"It takes more than perspective to manage that magnitude of operation," he added. "What can students contribute?"

Miles replied that "every regent can't be an expert on all matters" but that a student regent could contribute valuable information and opinion about such issues as student financial aid and the quality of instruction in the university.

He also pointed out that several campus student body officers now deal with large amounts of student fee money.

Regent DeWitt A. Higgs asked for "evidence of real interest on the part of students" for a seat on the board.

Higgs said he raised the question recently in meetings with students at UC Santa Barbara and UC San Diego and found few who know about the passage of Proposition 4 or cared about the issue.

Miles said he would supply the committee with results of student votes and other evidence that a significant percentage of UC students favors the idea.

In the past UC faculty leaders have opposed the "faculty regent" idea, chiefly on grounds that they already have adequate access to decision-making through consultations with the UC pres-

ident and presentations before the regents.

However, faculty spokesman Alexei A. Maradudin explained to reporters Tuesday that faculty attitudes are shifting.

"The passage of Proposition 4, with the support of the university administration, has created a new situation," said Maradudin, a professor of physics at UC Irvine. "Now that the possibility of a faculty regent exists . . . faculty members are saying, 'let's discuss it, it doesn't sound unreasonable.'"

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But Maradudin told the reorganization committee that "there seems to be little reluctance to see a faculty regent appointed . . . most of the discussion has focused on who that person should be."

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A council minority was in favor of inviting the council chairman to sit with the regents "when academic issues arise" but not permitting the chairman to cast a vote, Maradudin reported.

A third possibility, proposed by some local campus leaders, is to name a past council chairman to a term of more than one year.

Outside the meeting room, UC President Charles J. Hitch said he would oppose naming the Academic Council chairman to the board on grounds that a regent should be a "trustee for the entire university" and not a representative of a particular vested interest.

Hitch's opposition might cause the defeat of that idea.

During the meeting, several questions were asked about possible conflicts of interest if student regents

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Student Representation on UC Board Sought

Continued from 8th Page

should vote on such matters as tuition or financial aid or if faculty regents should vote on faculty salaries or cutbacks caused by tight budgets or declining enrollments.

UC General Counsel Donald L. Reidhaar said he would look into the matter.

After the meeting both student and faculty representatives said present members of the Board of Regents have not always refrained from discussing issues involving possible personal conflicts of interest or abstained on votes on such matters even though such abstention is required by their own policies.

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WILLIAM TROMBLEY

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ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1986)

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In another action Tuesday, the reorganization committee agreed to let the UC president make certain appointments, promotions, demotions and

dismissals of campus and laboratory executives without getting board approval.

Such actions have triggered a few angry board debates in recent years, especially the replacement last summer of Dr. James L. Born as director of the Donner Laboratory at UC Berkeley.

The committee also approved a 1975-76 meeting schedule that includes two campus visits—UC Irvine next November and UC Davis in March, 1976.

The action was taken even though some regents were upset about their experiences at last month's meeting on the UC Santa Barbara campus, where

demonstrators protesting a variety of issues briefly interrupted the group's discussions.

If the next campus meeting "goes anything like the one in Santa Barbara, I would suggest we go back to the Extension Center and the Convention Center," said Wilson, referring to the San Francisco and Los Angeles buildings where most regents meetings are held.

Higgs said he was "disappointed" by the Santa Barbara disruptions but added, "What happened there was not at all representative of the attitudes of the students either at Santa Barbara or on the other campuses."

A Student as Regent?

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Jan 15, 1975;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1986)

pg. D4

A Student as Regent?

Students representing all campuses of the University of California have advanced a persuasive argument for exercising the option of having a student sit on the university's board of regents. We think the regents should act immediately to implement the proposal.

In the election last November, Proposition 4 was approved. It provided for a restructuring the board, and made additional provision, at the discretion of the regents themselves, for a faculty and a student member.

Faculty members are not yet in agreement on whether to support a plan for a faculty member.

But the students have developed a sound and reasonable plan for taking advantage of the opportunity to have a student member, and they have supported their proposal with a survey of how well this has worked in other states.

The premise of the student leaders is that the student regent should not be considered a student representative. To this end, they have suggested that elected student leaders be excluded from consideration. Rather, they propose that the student leaders canvass all UC campuses for the students

best qualified to contribute to the Board of Regents. A statewide selection committee would nominate three students each year. The regents themselves would choose from the three.

As the students themselves have argued, a student regent could bring a dimension and a perspective to the board that do not now exist. It seems to us that these could be important and useful additions to a body that already brings together a group with diverse backgrounds in the professions, politics, cultural life and other communities within the state.

The screening procedures suggested by the student leaders demonstrate the responsible way in which the proposal has been developed. But, for anyone who remains dubious, there is a safeguard: The plan is subject to annual renewal, and therefore annual reappraisal, as the regents consider the nominees for each year.

The committee of the regents responsible for this matter meets today. We urge the committee to give the proposal full support so that the regents can include a student member for the next academic year.

Move On to Lessen Student Regent Role

Board Control of Screening Panel May Be Proposed

BY DON SPEICH
Times Education Writer

A group of conservative University of California regents is staging a quiet move to significantly lessen—if not eliminate—the influence of UC students in the selection of a student regent.

If successful, the net result may well be that student leaders—who have fought long and hard for the appointment of a student regent—will boycott the selection process.

At a meeting of the Regents Committee on Reorganization Wednesday in San Francisco, a recommendation is expected to be made that candidates for student regent be screened by a panel made up of five regents and four students. The panel's recommendation would then be sent to the full board for approval.

If adopted, this would give regents control over the selection process from beginning to end. This is vastly different from any selection process—all of which gave students more of a voice—ever seriously discussed in public by regents.

The move has caught students, as well as many regents and university officials, by surprise. And it appears likely that the proposal will touch off a fight pitting conservative regents who are behind the move against students and liberal regents at Wednesday's committee meeting and at a meeting of the full board Friday.

William Coblentz, a liberal member of the reorganization committee and a leader in the move for a student regent, said he knew nothing of the proposal until he received the committee meeting agenda late last week. He said he would oppose it.

Exactly which conservative regents on the 10-member committee are pushing the proposal is not certain.

One liberal regent, Frederick G. Dutton, said the move is clearly an example of "manipulation by older regents."

DeWitt A. Higgs, a moderate-to-conservative regent who is chairman of the committee, declined comment on the issue.

Larry Miles, undergraduate student body president at UCLA and chairman of the universitywide Student Body Presidents Council, said his group, which has led the campaign

for a student regent, voted Friday to "completely reject" the proposal. If approved by the regents, he said, "there will be no student regent."

The regents reorganization committee for the last two months has been considering two issues: whether to add a student to the board (as authorized by California voters last November) and, if so, what procedure should be used to select that student.

Until a few days ago sources close to the committee felt it was a virtual certainty that the committee would vote to add a student to the board—and would authorize a selection procedure which, by all indications, would be agreeable to students and most regents.

Under that procedure, two panels—composed of students from UC campuses in Northern and Southern California—would select a total of three students as candidates for the board seat. From these, the regents would select the student regent.

Many sources still feel that in the end it is this proposal that will be adopted by the full board.

However, about midweek rumors began to spread that the committee, or at least some of its conservative members, secretly had decided to push for a new procedure.

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STUDENT REGENT

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The rumors were confirmed Thursday when agenda materials were received by the regents. Included were two proposals for the selection of a student regent. One called for the student panel screening process. The other recommended the regent-dominated panel. Neither proposal was included in the agenda packets sent to the press.

Miles, chairman of the student presidents council, said he first received an inkling that something was in the works during a conversation with UC President Charles J. Hitch on Wednesday. Miles said Hitch, a member of the reorganization committee, asked him what he would think of a regent-student panel screening process.

"I told him I was quite confident that the presidents (council) would

oppose it and that personally I found it unbelievable," Miles said.

Up until Thursday, Miles' biggest problem was trying to hold together a compromise between students and regents over the issue.

The compromise was the proposal for two student panels to submit a list of three candidates to regents, who would make their final selection from that list.

Originally, the students wanted sole responsibility for selection of a student regent. But when student leaders encountered some regental opposition to that, they fell back to the compromise plan, which appeared to

have regental support.

Then came word of the new proposal to give regents total control over the selection process. Student leaders voted to reject that proposal and for a time seemed angry enough to forget the whole thing. In the end, though, they agreed to continue supporting the compromise plan.

Coblentz indicated he supported the students' position.

"I originally said I think it is terribly important that we don't interfere with the selection process," he said.

"It certainly is my intention to allow the students to pick their own (regent) as long as it is done in a

democratic way."

Besides, quipped Coblentz, "we get enough nuts appointed (to the board) by the governor. Why not let the students appoint one?"

There seems to be no doubt that a majority of regents favors appointment of a student regent, despite the disagreement over how that student should be chosen.

At last month's board meeting, Gov. Brown, who supports the appointment of a student regent, attempted to get the regents to commit themselves on the question.

The vote was never taken because most regents felt it would be improp-

er before the reorganization committee had completed its work.

Nevertheless, Brown, in effect, won his point. By the time the discussion was over, about 11 regents said they would vote to create a student seat on the board.

When the votes of other regents known to favor a student seat are added, the total is more than a majority of the 23-member board.

Regents Should Stick to Their Bargain

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Feb 11, 1975;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1986)

pg. D6

Regents Should Stick to Their Bargain

The frustration of University of California student leaders is understandable. They had entered into a constructive and appropriate compromise on the means for selecting a student member of the university's Board of Regents, and now that compromise is in jeopardy.

It may be in jeopardy because some regents want to play a larger role in the selection process.

Under the agreement with the students, the students would provide three nominations for student regent. The final choice would have been left to the regents. Furthermore, the presentation of three names was to be undergirded by a rigorous search procedure designed to bring from all of the campuses of the university the names of the students best qualified to make a real contribution to the regents.

In other words, the students had prepared a plan with the likelihood of choosing outstanding young people to fill that one seat on a one-year basis, a

process that in many ways is more thorough and better organized than the search-and-nomination procedure for regular members of the board.

Student leaders have excluded themselves from consideration to avoid any implication that the student regent is intended to represent or speak for students. They wisely concluded that the student regent should be, like other regents, qualified in the person's own right. The student would bring the perspective of being a student, just as a lawyer or a businessman brings that background to the board.

The movement to undo this agreement now is a manifestation of unwarranted suspicion of the student leadership. Those who press for further restrictions on the student role in the selection process must know that the consequence of their move would almost certainly be no student at all on the Board of Regents. That would be a serious mistake.

Inclusion of Student on UC Board of Regents Advances

**Key Committee Spurns Attempts to Defeat Plan;
Full Group Slated to Ballot on Proposal Friday**

BY DON SPEICH
Times Education Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—A key committee of the UC Board of Regents voted 4 to 3 Wednesday to add a student regent to the board, defeating attempts by some conservative regents to prevent or delay the move.

The action, which must be ratified by the full board at a meeting Friday, would seat a student regent with full voting powers, selected through a process proposed earlier by UC student leaders.

In a related move, the same committee voted 5 to 2 to seat a nonvoting faculty member on the board. Faculty members indicated at a meeting last month that they did not want a vote for their representative.

Under the selection procedure adopted, two panels—composed of students from UC campuses in Northern and Southern California—would nominate a total of three students as candidates for the board seat. From these, regents would make the final selection.

A counterproposal, which would have given regents the upper hand in the selection process by creating, in effect, a screening panel of five regents and four students, was barely discussed at Wednesday's meeting of the regents reorganization committee.

Two other proposals that did surface were beaten down, but narrowly.

The first, from conservative Regent Dean Watkins, would have blocked the formal seating of either a student or faculty regent, but it would have allowed student and faculty leaders to participate informally in such regental matters as closed sessions of the board, something which students cannot now do.

The second from Regent William Wilson, another conservative, would have established a nonvoting student regent.

Wilson objected that the student regent would represent a special interest group and therefore would

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STUDENT REGENT

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find it impossible to be objective when student-related issues came before the board.

"The idea that they are advocates and we are not is simply not the truth," responded Regent Frederick G. Dutton, a liberal leader in the move for a student regent.

The counterproposal barely discussed Wednesday, which would have created a regent dominated screening committee, did draw pointed comments from UC President Charles J. Hitch.

Hitch dismissed reports that the proposal was instigated by a group of conservative regents and was intended to weaken the influence of students in the selection of a student regent.

"No one is responsible for this (proposal) except me," said Hitch, who added he was quite taken aback by the furore which resulted from news reports of the proposal. Proposition 4 passed by California voters last November authorized the appointment of faculty and student regents.

STUDENT REGENT

Move by UC Shatters Tradition

Liberals and Moderates on Board OK Proposal 15-5

BY DON SPEICH

Times Education Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—The University of California Board of Regents broke with tradition Friday and voted 15 to 5 to seat a student on the board for the first time.

Liberal and moderate regents, including Gov. Brown, supported the student appointment and only the board's hard-line conservatives opposed it.

The student regent will have a vote in all board matters and will be selected through a process proposed by UC student leaders. Under law, the student cannot be seated on the board before July 1.

In a related move, the board approved establishment of a faculty representative to the board. But, at the recommendation of the UC faculty Academic Council, the representative will not have a vote nor be designated as a regent.

"I want to (be on record) as against a student regent," said Dean Watkins, a leading board conservative. "I have heard no persuasive argument for it."

He said the concept of a student regent amounted to "bad government."

His sentiments appeared to be shared to one degree or another by Regents Glenn Campbell, Dr. John Lawrence and William Wilson, all of whom voted against the proposal.

Board Chairman William French Smith, who also voted against it, said he was not necessarily opposed to the idea of a student regent, but disagreed with the proposed selection procedure.

Regent DeWitt Higgs said he had reservations at the outset, but he changed his mind because he was particularly impressed with the ar-

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UC Regent Brown Stirs Up the Board

**Governor's Inquisitive
Style, Attitude Irk
Some Other Members**

BY DON SPEICH
Times Education Writer

Gov. Brown leans back in his chair looks out at the audience and runs his hand impatiently through his hair, a veil of bemusement slowly clouding his usually animated dark brown eyes. And, if only half-heartedly, California's governor listens.

Speaking this blustery and rainy March day in San Francisco is University of California Vice President C.O. McCorkle Jr. He is attempting to explain the proposed UC 1974-78 academic plan, a somewhat obtuse and equivocal document.

"I find the plan difficult to read and too abstract," interrupts Brown, his eyes, now clear and excited, glancing at notes he has hastily made to himself on a yellow legal note pad. "I would like to focus on something more concrete and come down from the clouds."

McCorkle, as well as other top UC administrators attending this special UC Regents' committee meeting, squirm in their chairs and become visibly agitated.

They, like others in the room, know that Brown—the relentless and impatient inquisitor who mixes rudeness (plus traces of pomposity and sanctimony) with charm in his self-appointed role as academic iconoclast—is at it again.

When Brown became governor in January he also became a UC regent and a trustee of the California State University and College system. His unorthodox performance during deliberations of these two groups has higher education officials pondering whether Brown is a restless intellectual with a deep commitment to higher education or simply a boyish gadfly.

A few statements and then the questions, this is the Brown style. He will question anything and everything, and usually does. Why is a medical school needed at UC Irvine? Why is it better to have small numbers of students in a class? Why does UC need more money from the state? Why this and why that, a staccato of questions.

Through all this, the governor, his impatient and quick mind indulging in intellectual mind games with any and all comers, appears to be having a very good time.

It is difficult to say the same for those administrators, regents and trustees who have been at the receiving end of the Brown blitzkrieg into California public higher education.

In interviews with *The Times*, UC and state university system officials, all of whom asked not to be identified, expressed views ranging from ambivalence to anger about Brown's performance thus far in higher education. No one had no opinion.

One trustee, appointed by Brown's predecessor, Ronald Reagan, found it particularly irksome that Brown arrived at a meeting in a small compact car and then treated trustees and state university officials with what that trustee regarded as a holier-

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microfilm.

A MAN OF MANY QUESTIONS — Gov. Brown, in his role as trustee of the State University and College system, talks with Robert Hornby, chairman, at board meeting. Brown also serves as a UC regent. AP photo

Regent Brown Making Waves

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than-thou arrogance.

"I think he has great materialistic humility but very little personal humility as demonstrated by the way he has very little patience with anyone's position but his own," said the trustee (who drives a large luxury car), his voice trembling with anger.

"I knew his dad (former Gov. Edmund G. Brown) and I knew Reagan . . . he's entirely different," the trustee said.

And indeed he is. He not only attends more meetings of the regents and trustees than they ever did, but when he is there he participates and participates, extending meetings—which prior to his arrival on the two boards would have ended in the mid-afternoon—to the early evening hours. Reagan usually sat and said little; anything he wanted to ask, anything he wanted answered, or anything he wanted the regents or trustees to do, he accomplished behind closed doors, out of the public eye. Not so Brown, who rarely lets an agenda item slip by, however innocuous, without firing off at least one question.

The governor's prolonging of meetings is getting so bad, one regent said, that a group of regents planning to meet within the next few weeks for a discussion of the complicated medical school situation is not inviting Brown.

"If Jerry were there, we wouldn't get anything done," the regent said. So he won't be told about it, and when it is all over, a delegation from the committee will travel to Sacramento to tell the governor what happened."

Why is Brown spending so much time with higher education in general and the UC Board of Regents in particular?

"He feels comfortable there," one UC official said. "He has spent most of his life at school," the official added, a reference to the fact that Brown went from UC Berkeley to a Jesuit seminary for four years and then to Yale law school.

If, as has been said, Brown does feel at home in higher education, it seems apparent he thinks the home should be tidied up. Most particularly he thinks the household members are going to have to learn to live with the current, bleak economic facts of life. They must forget the total redecoration they had in mind for next year and be happy they live in a good neighborhood and have a solid roof over their heads.

"I have a feeling that in life we will always have to live with less than we

need, otherwise it would be harmful to our personal psychology," Brown said at one regents meeting.

Brown the spartan bachelor expounding the value of self-deprivation to the wealthy corporate attorneys and conglomerate executives on the Board of Regents—this, too, is part of his style. An impish laying on of the hands, a feigned left jab to the solar plexus.

"To me," said one of the board's more affluent and conservative members, "he is kind of a puzzling mixture of liberal dogma and common sense."

"He is liberal up to the point of spending money. And listening to him when he talks at the meeting I find scattered through the hogwash that comes out of his mouth a few pearls of wisdom."

"When he says, 'We have to stop serving automobiles and start serving people,' that's nonsense. But when he says people can't always have everything they want, that's common sense."

And then there is Brown the moral prodder, telling UC administrators they are getting paid too much, and that during times of economic hardship people in high positions should be exemplary models of doing without. Leaders, after all, should set an example for those they lead.

For instance, Brown told the regents, the \$47,000 annual salary to be paid to the new director of the UC Davis hospitals and clinics was much too much. So is the \$59,500 a year to be paid to UC President-designate David Saxon, said Brown, who added that he had voted for Saxon but against his salary.

The governor proudly pointed to the fact that he makes only \$49,100 and the state director of health is paid \$40,000.

"Certainly the director of health has more responsibilities than the director of a hospital in one city. That's axiomatic," Brown said.

Certain jobs, Brown continued, "offer intellectual . . . psychic opportunities." When one leaves such posi-

tions, he said, some "rather choice" opportunities come to that individual.

"I think there is some attractiveness (to the position of) chancellor of a university that far transcends dollars," he said.

"Jerry doesn't really understand (financial) compensation," said one liberal regent. "He went into that job for power. He talks about people who will receive more money once they retire from public service. What he doesn't understand is that for people who become president of a university, or chancellor of a campus, this is their biggest and best thing and they are going to stay there."

On the other hand, the regent continued, "if the guy in the Health Department (the director) is good enough he will (eventually) go to a (private) hospital and make a lot of money."

"His uninformed needling at regents' meetings indicates that he doesn't know what the university is all about and what its fundamental purposes are," argued one UC official.

"And yet his kinky style is refreshing . . . and he doesn't do it (needle or question) with rancor."

When it comes to needling, Brown is a master. And it is fortunate the needles are no larger in dimension because they are aimed at the jugular and they home in like a heat-seeking missile. A sampling:

—"I am concerned about the whole field of medicine. There is a crisis in health care delivery. If the university is on the cutting edge of new ideas, it better find out what to do."

—"We need some nonacademic people on this board so there will be someone to represent the people—not just those from this rarefied atmosphere."

—"On the use by UC of untold tons of paper for reports and records: 'I think we are serving . . . the preservation of records rather than the needs of people.'"

—"I don't understand why it takes so much study" (which applies to just

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BROWN AS UC REGENT

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about everything the trustees, the regents or, most particularly, administrators do).

—“Some people think they own words and lawyers are among the group.” (Directed at the many lawyers on the Board of Regents).

“He has more wit than I thought he had,” said one liberal regent. “I have a feeling of a young guy who is having a helluva lot of fun with his new power and is really zinging in there.”

Admitted a state university system official, “I find myself intrigued by his quips . . . and then, shortly after, infuriated with him.”

On the whole, he added, Brown is

“critical without being supportive. There have been no positive comments.”

“This (the state university system) is the largest four-year system of public higher education in the country and UC is one of the most distinguished—something must have been done right.

“He has a tendency to simplify issues (and) that simplification is difficult to cope with in a bureaucracy—but it does help to focus on an issue.”

But, he added, Brown “tends to be extremely skeptical of any institution and the people within it he calls bureaucrats, (and this is) unfortunate. We have a complicated society that

can be run only by trained technicians. Bureaucrats are important.”

Vintage Brown: “I really want to simplify things. I’ve been looking at the various forms (one has to fill out) to get in the (international studies) program; they go a number of pages. It costs to fill out and file . . . I understand there are 17 people (who have been hired) to handle a program for 300 (students). . . I have trouble with the cost level.”

“At some point when he has a better grasp of what is going on he will have to become less involved if he is going to run the state,” a regent said.

“He is unnerving a lot of people on the board,” said another regent. “Someone, sooner or later, is going to have to take him on.”

At this point, however, no one has, unless one counts Dean A. Watkins, a conservative Reagan appointee. On occasion, Watkins, his face flushed

with a combination of frustration and anger, has been known to shout out, “Point of order,” in attempt to cut off Brown, who once again has strayed from parliamentary procedure. Robert’s Rules of Order vs. Jerry Brown? Nolo contendere, unless Robert’s Rules is armed with a howitzer.

One of the most notable things about Brown is his accessibility before and after a meeting. If members of the press or the audience want to talk to Brown, all they have to do is walk up to him and begin talking. The questioner better be concise and the question better be both well-ordered and well-worded. If not, what will emerge is Brown the professor of syntax and debate, an extraordinary instructor who will either dissect or dismiss the question but never answer it.

This public accessibility is deceiv-

ing, say some education officials.

For example, notes one, at a January meeting of the state university trustees, Brown indicated he would meet with trustees and administrators anytime, anyplace to discuss the cuts he had made in their proposed budget. Brown had said that he would consider restoring some of the programs he had eliminated if the system could make a good case for them.

But, the official said, on three occasions members of the administration suggested three dates for such a meeting and each one was unacceptable to the governor. The administrators then suggested that Brown decide on the time and place and they, no matter when or where, would meet with him. They said they have received no reply.

A UC official said that system’s experience had been much the same.

Then there is the case of the new director of the state Postsecondary Education Commission, Donald McNeil, who has been trying to see Brown since January.

The commission, among other things, is charged with coordinating academic programs between the state’s various segments of higher education.

McNeil, a source said, “has to find out whether Brown’s educational priorities include proprietary institutions, collective bargaining or wanting the commission to see if there are two art history courses in San Diego.”

For that matter UC and the state university system also would like to know what Brown’s priorities are for higher education.

They know he has a lot of questions and apparently a lot of interest. And, for the moment, they are going to have to settle for that.

UC Student Regent Post

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); May 15, 1975;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1986)

pg. C4

UC Student Regent Post

BERKELEY (AP)—Three students have been nominated for the new student seat on the University of California — Board of Regents. The regents are expected to select one later this week. The university student presidents council nominated Kenneth Levy, a law student at Davis, Carol Mock, a senior at Santa Barbara, and Vincent Cohen, a law student at Berkeley.

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microfilm.

SHE'S NO. 1 —Carol Lynn Mock is congratulated by regents and others after she was named first student regent of the University of California at

the board's meeting here. Regent DeWitt A. Higgs is at left, regent Edward W. Carter at the right. Mock, 22, is a senior at UC Santa Barbara.
Times photo by Art Rogers

Brown Attacks 'Mansions' for UC Officials

BY DON SPEICH
Times Education Writer

Gov. Brown sharply criticized University of California regents Friday for providing top UC administrators with rent-free "mansions," entertainment expense accounts and high salaries during a time of economic austerity.

Such emoluments, the governor said, "create a kind of aristocratic aura" that "smacks of elitism."

Brown's comments came at the close of a two-day regents meeting in Los Angeles, during which Carol Lynn Mock, a UC Santa Barbara senior, was selected as the first student regent and Elinor Heller was selected as chairman of the board, the first woman to hold that post in university history.

It has long been UC policy to provide homes for the university president, vice president and chancellors at the nine campuses.

Until a few years ago, the money to maintain the homes came in part from the state, explained UC Asst. Vice President Loren M. Furtado during an interview. However, he said, the homes and the expense accounts now are paid for from unrestricted endowment funds which are controlled by the regents.

The cost of maintaining the homes next year is estimated at about \$260,000.

Regardless of where the money comes from, the governor made it clear Friday that he thinks the practice of providing rent-free homes, which he characterized as mansions,