April 15th, 1971

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CS UNION TO FACE VOTE

By DON LANNON
Editor

Students here will decide the fate of a $910,000 Student Union proposal on April 22.

"Because a two-thirds majority vote is necessary for the passage of the project," Union supporters state, "it is essential that all students vote."

The election, located in the quad area from 7:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., will resolve the issue of fees: "A Union may not be constructed with state funds... which may be used only for instructional and instructionally related functions. Therefore... students must vote to assess themselves a fee which will be used for the construction and operation of such a Union," supporters explain.

If the proposal is passed, collection of fees will start with the Fall Quarter of 1971.

The fee schedule, projected to 1990, will be as follows: 1971-72, $4.00 per quarter; 1972-73, $5.00 per quarter; 1973-74, $5.00 per quarter; 1974-75 (occupancy of Union), $6.50 per quarter; thereafter, $6.50 per quarter.

Funds collected from the fee prior to occupancy will be used for the financing, construction, operation, and furnishing of the Union. Until so used, the money will be deposited in a trust account. When the building is ready for occupancy, the money and interest will be withdrawn and used for the project.

A 35 percent voter turnout is expected.

THE BUILDING

The Union, to be located southeast of the Library, will contain 26,000 square feet in two stories. The building will be carpeted and air conditioned, with an out-door patio area.

"This Union building will be the first phase or wing of a larger complex. It will be a permanent building, architecturally designed so that future additions will be an integral part of this first phase," Kate Wilson, activities advisor, explained.

She continued, "Students will have control of the operation of the Union. The state requires students to be a majority on the Board of Directors. The board will determine all operational procedures governing the Union -- the hours it will be open, the budget, hiring of the director, etc."

STUDENT RESPONSE

... Hell, this campus is dead," a blonde and braless coed observed, briefly pausing to sip coffee.

Attempting to speak above the noise of the crowded, claustrophobic cafeteria, she was certain: "What we need is a Student Union... You know. Some place to do your own thing."

"I think a Union would be a focal point for campus life," she added. "A home away from home. A place to go where something's happening. A place to relax, unwind, and have fun."

Other students agree. Results of a Student Union poll indicate that 86 percent of 237 respondents favor construction of a Union. Allocation of space, according to these students, should be as follows (in order of preference): large central

Continued on page 6
A proposal for an increase in college parking fees from $9 to $14 a quarter, considered at the March 24 Board of Trustees meeting, was temporarily postponed in view of student, faculty and staff objections. The trustees suspended planned projects for constructing additional parking facilities since an increase in parking fees is necessary to finance such facilities.

The last day to file application for June graduation is April 19. This applies to spring and summer candidates. Seniors who wish to participate in the June 12 Commencement exercises must file on or before the deadline.

All former Valley College students who are now in attendance at Cal State are requested to meet briefly with Mr. James Bisi, Valley College counselor, between 10:00 and 12:00 noon on Wednesday, April 21, in C-113. Mr. Bisi will attempt to gain insight into the problems which students encounter in transferring between the two colleges.

Lectures and Public Affairs will present Professor Melvin J. Friedman of the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, at 2:00 p.m. in L-145 today. He will discuss Styron’s The Confession of Nat Turner, his views on the racial situation as well as his position on the military, the “American dream,” and other socio-literary problems.

Dr. Bruce Halstead, director of World Life Research Institute (a non-profit scientific and educational organization dedicated to the relationship of man to his environment) will speak at 11:00 a.m. on Tuesday, April 20 in PS-10. Dr. Halstead’s lecture topic will be “Ocean Suicide.”

Bicycle stands are now located in the following areas on campus: Cafeteria Mall, between the PS and B Buildings, and at the Gym. The cement stands were designed and built by Physical Plant personnel.

As of April 5, the last day to add classes, CSCSB enrollment figures show 2,216 students attending Spring Quarter classes. This represents an F.T.E. of 2,013.

Pawprint pays

King Cavalier .................................. $11.00
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George Lonberger ............................... 2.00

Checks for the aforementioned amounts will be issued to the above Pawprint contributors ... after each has contacted the editor and provided a Social Security number.

As of February 18, 1971, President John M. Pfau approved a proposal allowing the editor-in-chief to pay all students the above rates for published material.

Achtung!

Pawprint will allow all candidates for AS office(s) a 250 word campaign statement. Such must be typed, double-spaced ... placed on the editor’s desk no later than 1 p.m. Monday afternoon.
The population bomb

...it saps man's dignity

By DR. RICHARD E. GOODMAN
Associate Professor of Biology

"Have you noticed meanwhile the population explosion of man on earth, the torrents of new-born babies, the bursting schools? Astonishing. It saps man's dignity."

— Robinson Jeffers,
from "Birth and Death"

Well, we did it.
The Lord said, "Be fruitful, multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it."
And we did it; oh did we! Now, in the second half of the twentieth century, we are overdoing it. We are exceeding the Old Testament dictate. A typical dictionary definition of replenish includes: (1) to fill with persons or animals; (2) to stock, as a pond with fish; (3) to fill or build up again. In no dictionary will you find a meaning that includes to overfill, overstock, or overpopulate. And subdue? That word means to conquer or master; it does not mean destroy.

I believe that Man is both overpopulating the earth and destroying its biosphere, the region of the planet in which life is found. This is clearly an alarmist statement, and I confess, unashamedly, to being an alarmist. I am alarmed.

The totality of evidence available to me leads me to the conclusion that most, perhaps all, of the major problems facing mankind stem from, or are deeply aggravated by what has come to be called the Population Explosion. You know the problems. You are confronted with them every day in the newspapers, on television, and, indeed, in your own life. They include famine, war, illiteracy, pollution, crime, friction amongst various factions in our society, high taxes, unemployment, and so forth, ad nauseum.

To be sure, the regions of the world differ in the relative severity of these problems. Pollution is certainly a more serious problem in the U.S. than famine, while for Mexico the reverse is true. Nevertheless, in whole or in part, the basic cause of all these problems is an excess of human beings over the number that can live comfortably in a given land area.

This is not to say that the human species is running out of physical space. Ray Bradbury, the wonderfully imaginative writer, was asked if he thought there is a population problem.

"No," was his reply, "why you could fit all the people in the world in the Grand Canyon."

The naive premise behind his answer is that if there is a population problem, its major effect should be a lack of space for the human species. He went on to state his belief that advanced technology would solve our problems. This is a neat bit of irony since our problems in the industrial nations are increasing almost as a direct function of advancing technology. I guess the idea

Dr. Richard Goodman

is that technology got us into this fix and it can get us out again.

THE NUMBERS GAME

Most of us have difficulty comprehending extremely large numbers. We can understand numbers like three or 147, but numbers like 72,600,000 (72.6 million) or 3,600,000,000 (3.6 billion) are too large; we have a simple response: we ignore them. However, if such large numbers represent our fellow human beings, I believe we have an obligation to try to comprehend just how large they are. The former figure, 72.6 million, is the number of humans added to the world's population each year (the number of people who die, 50.8 million, subtracted from the number of babies born, 123.4 million). The other figure, 3.6 billion, is the number of human beings presently living on earth.

For most of the world's countries the result of so many people is famine to a greater or lesser degree. Man is not producing enough food to feed himself, so approximately two-thirds of the people on our planet don't get enough to eat or don't get enough of the right kinds of food (e.g., protein). It is sometimes argued that the problem is one of distribution of food rather than of lack, and, indeed, this is partly true. But if all the world's food were evenly distributed, everyone would go hungry.

Children are more sensitive to protein deficiency and other malnutrition syndromes than adults. In any starving population, it is the youngest members who suffer first. Witness, for example, the pathetic starving babies who received much publicity during the Nigerian civil war.

Starvation ultimately leads to death -- not a quick death, but a slow, wasting one. Paul Ehrlich, in his definitive work Population, Resources, Environment, estimates that between 10 and 20 million people, mostly children, starve to death each year. Please don't ignore that large number; it stands for human beings. Perhaps it will be

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helpful to divide the number by 365 to get the number of people who starve to death each day: 27,000 to 54,000. Other, more conservative estimates are as low as 10,000 per day. Now, most of us can comprehend 10,000. Let's put the number in perspective. The San Fernando earthquake killed approximately 60 people. Do you remember the banner headlines? On that same day, somewhere between 10,000 and 54,000 people died of starvation. That didn't make the headlines. It probably didn't even make the back pages. The recent civil war in East Pakistan is said to have cost about 5,000 lives. Again, that made the headlines. But this number is less than half the number who starved to death on our planet on a single day of the conflict.

THE UNITED STATES IS OVERPOPULATED

In the United States and many other countries, starvation is not the most serious consequence of overpopulation. Our problems are of a different kind, and include overconsumption and urbanization. The former leads to depletion of our natural resources and pollution of all kinds, while the latter gives rise to increased crime, racial strife, high taxes, unemployment, and other ills.

The United States has about five percent of the world's population, but consumes about one-third of its resources. According to Robert and Leona Reinow, in their book Moment in the Sun, "Every eight seconds, a new American is born. He is a disarming little thing, but he begins to scream loudly in a voice that can be heard for 70 years. He is screaming for 56,000,000 gallons of water, 21,000 gallons of gasoline, 10,150 pounds of meat, 28,000 pounds of milk and cream, 9,000 pounds of wheat, and great storehouses of all other foods, drinks, and tobaccos."

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Many biologists think it's too late to save the earth (at least as regards its habitability for man). I don't. I believe if we act now, we can stop and, perhaps, reverse man's pathological tendency to overbreed.

First, we must accept the idea that any couple that has more than two children is infringing on the rights of other couples to have two children. Implicit in this statement is the right of every couple to have children, or, as my colleague Dr. John Palmer puts it, every person has the right to reproduce himself.

Secondly, we should support any efforts of our government to limit population in this country.

Thirdly, we should support foreign aid to any country attempting to limit the growth of its population.

We should support the widespread dissemination of birth control information and materials, and subsidize these for families that can't afford them.

We should provide tax incentives for smaller families, perhaps in the form of a graduated tax deduction. For example, we might allow $800 income tax exemptions for a man, wife, and one child; a $400 exemption for the second child, and none for a third child.

We should liberalize adoption proceedings. Adoption allows larger families without adding to the population. There is exhaustive screening of couples who desire to adopt a child, yet there is no such screening for "natural" parents. Are natural parents in general any better at raising children than adopting parents? I think not.

We should liberalize, or abolish completely, existing abortion laws. Although abortion is an extreme form of birth control, it can serve as a last line of defense against an unwanted child (abortion always prevents an unwanted child). For those of you who consider abortion tantamount to murder, I ask you to consider the number of people who die each day as a result of overpopulation. Abortion, compared to these deaths, is the lesser of the two evils.

As individuals, we should make increased use of voluntary sterilization. In the male particularly, vasectomy is no more serious than a tonsillectomy and, contrary to a rather widespread misconception (no pun intended), has no effect on virility.

Politically, we should vote for candidates who understand the problem. Daniel Luten of the Sierra Club has proposed the ultimate sanity test for a candidate..."in which the candidate, confronted with an overflowing sink...reaches for the mop or the faucet."

Individually and in groups, we must become environmental activists. Examples of constructive activism abound on our campus such as the Chemistry Club's reclamation of organic solvents, the computerized car pool, and the ZPG project for recycling glass, aluminum, and newsprint. I recently learned of two students who, having completed the senior seminar Biology and Public Policy, on their own initiative put together a soon-to-be-released environmental handbook for the San Bernardino area. It's this kind of activism that leads me to conclude that the battle is not yet lost.

During the time it took you to read this article, the world's population has increased by about 500 persons, and approximately 30 people have died of starvation.

Students to use data terminal

A "multi-lingual" terminal is being tried out on campus.

On loan from Dominguez Hills State, the data terminal, a teletype-like machine which is connected by telephone line to a CDC 3170 computer at San Fernando Valley State, is adept at "formula translation" and "languages."

It speaks several languages, including "Basic" and "Fortran," and is a marvel at getting the "right" answers to math, physics and other natural science problems as well as assisting with data problems encountered in social science and humanities courses. Problems are typed on the terminal keyboard and relayed to the computer. The answer comes back via the same terminal in one of its languages.

Expected to be available to faculty and students this quarter, the terminal is currently located on the first floor of the Biological Sciences Building. It is under the supervision of Robert Schwabe, director of Institutional Research. Later in the term it will be moved to new quarters in the Library-Classroom Building, which will be home for two like machines which are in the 1971-72 CSCSB budget.
Spring happenings

Earth Day
April 21

Panel discussion of pollution, with participants from Kaiser Steel, the American Automobile Assn., Clean Air Now and CSCSB. Dr. Elliott Barkan, moderator.

8 p.m., Physical Sciences Lecture Hall

Films
8 p.m.,
Physical Sciences Lecture Hall

May 5, Wednesday
"Nazarin"
Spanish film with English subtitles.

May 14, Friday
"El Cid"
Stars Charlton Heston and Sophia Loren. Sponsored by Spanish Honor Society.

South Asia Colloquium of Southern California
Friday, May 14
Papers and panel discussions by specialists in Asian studies from Southern California colleges and universities:
"Cross-National Studies"
10 a.m., Room 151, Library-Student Services Bldg.
"Contemporary Asia: Ideology, Economy and War"
2 p.m., Room 122, Physical Sciences Bldg.

Noon Musicales
Wednesday noon, Room 104 of the Cathedral Bldg., except as noted
April 21
Medieval singers from the University of California, Riverside
Works by Palestrina, Monteverdi and Jannenquin

April 28
Miniatures in Sound, a piano recital
Dr. Arte Harris
Physical Sciences Lecture Hall

May 5
Woodwind Chamber Music

May 19
Baroque Music
Dr. Charles Gower Price, oboe, and Rachel Jupe, harpsichord

June 2
Opera Workshop
Betty Jackson, director

June 7
Student Recital
Rachel Jupe, harpsichord

Lectures

APRIL 15, THURSDAY
"William Styron and the Politics of Urgency"
Dr. Melvin J. Friedman, professor of comparative literature, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
2 p.m., Room 145, Library-Student Services Bldg.

APRIL 20, TUESDAY
"The Prisoner's Dilemma"
Dr. Harvey Wichman, CSCSB assistant professor of psychology, heads a colloquium on game theory based on his doctoral dissertation.
4 p.m., Room 122, Physical Sciences Bldg.

Players of the Pear Garden present
"All's Well That Ends Well"
directed by Dr. William L. Slout
in an Edwardian setting
One of Shakespeare's most charming ladies sets out to capture a husband who has no spirit for the match. Although the trickery used by this leprous heroine is not exactly cricket, and although her impetuously youthful but reluctant Romeo runs himself afoul, no matter; for all’s well that ends well when the chase is an hilarious romp.

May 21-22, 27-29
8:15 p.m., Little Theatre
Admission: 75 cents campus community, $1.50 public

Music

May 2, Sunday
Piano Recital by Dr. Arthur Wank
Works by Beethoven, Chopin, Debussy and Stravinsky

May 23, Sunday
Chamber Music Concert
Dr. Charles Gower Price, director

June 6, Sunday
Music of the Twentieth Century
College Chorus and Choral Society
Dr. Arthur Wank, director

ART

Student and professional shows in Art Gallery; Humanities Division Office has latest details.

Children's Experiment in Art and Exhibit
May 8, Saturday
1-4 p.m., free speech area
Children in kindergarten through fourth grade (and their parents) in an experiment with handcraft. Hand puppets, a paper mural on the ground, wire sculptures and other creative forms will be explored. Children's art from San Bernardino city schools will be on display. Refreshments. Sponsored by the Cal State Faculty Wives as part of the annual Allied Arts Festival.

Events on this calendar are open to the public. There are no admission charges, except for "All's Well That Ends Well." Further information may be secured from the Drama/Music Office or the Activities Office, phone 887-6311.
G.S. 108 is great

Keith Glaser

G.S. 108, Topics in Biology, taught by Dr. Mankau, is a very easy course to review. Almost everything about the way the course is presented is ideal — at least to me. Her lectures are interesting and not too confusing. Dealing with as broad a topic as Dr. Mankau does, she accomplishes a fairly general coverage of the biology topics that should be covered in a G.S. course. The only over-emphasis in the course is ecology. Seeing as this is a very important part of our lives, I agree with this over-emphasis, but I know of students who are against it. I happen to agree that we have to be aware of a problem and all its parts before we solve it.

A great emphasis is also placed on human reproduction, and for this I personally applaud Dr. Mankau. I know that many students will say that they already knew all the things that were presented about human reproduction, and under most circumstances I probably would say the same thing. But be honest: Didn't you learn something? Perhaps it only clarified something you were unsure of, but, because of this, wasn't it worthwhile? Now, for students who didn't say that, they probably learned a great deal. I might go as far as to say that a sex education course be required here for students who did not have one in high school.

My final comments on the lecture part of this class are twofold: (1) Dr. Mankau should prepare enough material to fill the class hour. (2) Any student who hasn't already taken the class and needs to fill his biology requirement should take the class as soon as possible because it is entirely worth their while.

G.S. 108 lab, taught by Dr. Goodman, is an easy lab to take. Most of the labs in this course are easy, and Dr. Goodman's is a good example of this easy lab course. About the only thing that distinctly sets off this lab is the lack of straight question-answer quizzes. Instead of these, Dr. Goodman gives either take home written essay quizzes, or the same type in class. Personally I like this type because if you're the type of person who gets nervous at tests and get easy questions wrong, this type of test makes it easy for you to express your knowledge in written form. This way, you can pass the lab part of the course, giving you a boost in your overall grade.

STUDENT UNION, cont.

Lounges, quiet study areas, student services center, check-cashing service, snack bar, patio for recreation, meeting place for campus organizations, day care center, lockers for commuters, parties and dances, student publications office, seminars, ticket service, student government offices, mail boxes, dark room, and billiards.

Union supporters emphasize that "after the proposal is passed, students will again be given the opportunity to become involved in the final decisions regarding the allocation of space and the design of the building through questionnaires and open committee meetings."

LIKE IT IS

"After the Library (and dorms) are completed, there will be no new buildings until 1975 or '76. . . . and we'll have crowding again," Richard Bennecke, activities advisor, warned.

Bennecke, a graduate of Cal State, has been witness to the college's growth since 1965. He is convinced that the proposed Student Union will deter over-crowding.

"Of course, a Union will also draw more people (high school graduates) to the college," he added.

Will seniors and graduates benefit from the Union's construction?

"Yes, they will," Bennecke replied.

"The Union will provide space for off-campus groups as well as the Alumni Association," he said. "Graduates will often use the facilities for reunions, etc." According to Bennecke, students may not have to pay fees "for quite so long" (to 1990) because of possible community financial support as well as support from on-campus organizations who "will sponsor activities for a Union fund."

"The importance of the Student Union to both resident and commuter students cannot be emphasized too greatly," Kate Wilson observed. "The Union will be particularly important to resident students as the dorms will be completed in September, 1972. The rising student population (ca. 4,500 in 1974) will create the need for a Union to make a growing campus community complete. Likewise, the commuter student will become more fully integrated into campus life when the Union becomes the focal point for campus activity."

Breck Nichols, AS treasurer and presidential candidate, was explicit: "This may be our last chance for any kind of construction. Each year the cost of getting underway increases. If we don't pass it this year, we might as well wait until . . . 1990. The way things are going now, we might not have a Student Union until the year 2000."

A Union rally will be held April 21 on The Green.

PLACEMENT OFFICE-UPCOMING RECRUITING DATES

April 15 - Lancaster School Dist. (Elem.)
April 16 - Northwestern Life Insur. Co.
April 20 - Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co.
April 21 - L.A. Unified School Dist.
April 22 - Paramount Unified School Dist.
April 27 - San Bernardino County
Whatever happened to student government? It used to be something solid, something which would involve well-groomed and idealistic law students. They got into student government not so much to change the system, but to instigate a few services for students and, if nothing else, to further their own careers... something to dash down on the old dossier.

Whatever happened to student government? "Nothing," responds a girl who worked with the National Student Association for many years. "Things have changed," she says, "but, for the most part, student government is as ineffectual as ever."

Whatever happened to student government? "Oh, they're still mouthing off here," a University of Texas coed told me. "This is a very rural, very unprogressive school. Our student government's working to lower the tuition. But it's not going to work. Student government just has no bearing on anything."

And a student at the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota said: "I didn't even know we had a student government," he quipped -- or, at least I think he quipped. "And, if we do have one, it's sure not doing anything to help me. I still can't find a place to park and rent is still too high -- so what good is it, anyway?"

"Our student government is -- well, let's just say it's, ah, dormant," said a former student government leader at San Diego State College in California. "The student leaders here used to be all, well, you know, all politically concerned with national and international issues. But the students wanted more services. So now the student government's getting back to student issues -- and the students don't think that's relevant. You can't win."

It doesn't look good for student government. But did it ever? Its history in the past ten years shows that it's been laden with confusion and ambiguity, going through new trends and ideologies that have led to its present mixed-up state.

During the early '60s, student government concerned itself only with student services, things that would immediately please and benefit the student populace. The list included alleviating crowded parking problems, establishing record and book co-ops, augmenting housing and food services, getting money for programs such as homecoming, freshman orientation, and student discount cards.

But while that student government was service oriented, leaders all over the country asked questions: Are students just students? Should they also be considered citizens or a special interest group? Should students get involved in issues of national and international political scope?

The question was answered in 1965. The infamous Student Power movement began organizing. Today, Student Power is just another memory of the past, something that will one day join the ranks of Free Huey, Dump Johnson, and Keep Cool With Coolidge.

But for about three years, Student Power was a hot issue: the darling of the student leaders; the pet project of many student governments. The Student Power movement was issue-oriented rather than service-oriented. It pushed for student representation on college committees, minor reform in the classroom, course evaluation, "free universities," and some community involvement. Today these matters seem almost passé, but six years ago they were innovative.

And then in 1968 came the elections. And with them came the Eugene McCarthy campaign, in itself a political student-youth movement. Students forgot about their hopes for classroom reform and focused their idealistic attention upon the state of the nation.

During this highly political period, for the first time, student leaders were joined by student masses. It was truly a People's struggle, and all kinds of students were brought together to rally for a common cause. This decline of the student leader has held true for many campus causes. As students take over the administration building, official student government leaders fade into the crowd and non-official leaders emerge.

"Things are different now," said a student at the University of California in Berkeley. "Nobody listens to the student government people. It's dead. Student government is dead. We pick our own leaders -- and they don't necessarily have to be elected."

In an era when government is frowned upon, denounced by students for being fraudulent and hypocritical, it follows that students don't want elected leadership that's bureaucratic -- all talk and no action.

"When students have needs that have to be met," the Berkeley sophomore said, "we make sure that our needs are known. We don't need some elected student body president to do that. There are other ways."

And those "other ways" -- the sit-ins, the silent protests, the picketing -- are all well-known. Along with sororities, fraternities and flagpole sitting, student government looks as if it, too, will soon be buried.

As colleges and universities are getting larger and less personal, it's gotten increasingly difficult for any student leader to represent the people. Students are impatient. They want action like instant coffee and aren't willing to wait around for the pot to perk. Students don't want to be considered a large mass labeled "student body." The emphasis is on individualism.

These are the times of the anti-hero -- not the days of the polished and neat young law student who can sit back and pontificate about student representation, Student Power, and more parking space.

There always will be student leaders. And students will continue to pick their leaders. But not necessarily at election time.
Thursday: "STYRON'S POLITICS" (lecture), 2 p.m., C-113; AS EXECUTIVE CABINET and SENATE (meeting), 3 p.m., L-114; SIGMA XI, 8 p.m., PS-122; "A CONVERSATION WITH CARL ROGERS" (film), 7:30 p.m., B-101.

Friday: ENGLISH COMPOSITION EXAM, 2 p.m., PS-10; "LORD OF THE FLIES" (movie), 7:30 p.m., B-101.

Monday: STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, 9 a.m., L-143; YOUTH CONCERT, 12 noon, The Green.

Tuesday: HISTORY COUNCIL, 11 a.m., C-113; "OCEAN SUICIDE" (lecture), 11 a.m., PS-10; CHRISTIAN LIFE, 12 noon, C-113; "THE PRISONER'S DILEMMA" (lecture), 4 p.m., PS-122.

Wednesday: BUSINESS CLUB, 12 noon, C-113; EARTH DAY (panel), 8 p.m., PS-10.

Happenings

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LEGAL ANNOUNCEMENT
Student Union election to be held April 22nd for the purposes of: (1) Construction and operation of a Student Union Building, and (2) assessing Student Union Fee to be paid by all students.
Where: Flag Pole Area
When: Thursday, April 22
Time: 7:30 a.m. - 7:30 p.m.
Eligibility: Under State Law, only regularly enrolled students are eligible to vote.

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