

# ★ Special Election Issue ★



## La Voz

de De Anza  
College

"THE VOICE OF DE ANZA"

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1972

CUPERTINO, CALIFORNIA

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## Proposed Amendments to the State Constitution

California is one of the leading states in the country in the community college field with 95 colleges in 63 districts throughout the state. There are nearly 850,000 students enrolled in community colleges, with a projected growth of 78,000 new full-time students in the next three years.

Proposition 1 on the ballot this year authorizes the Legislature to issue bonds in the amount of \$160 million to provide facilities for the almost 80,000 additional full-time students over the next three years. The bond funds will be used to construct general classrooms, laboratories, libraries, etc; to acquire land and equipment and for site development.

If this measure is not passed the only way for the college districts to accommodate the increased enrollment is through increased property taxes; which are already a heavy burden. Because facilities for community colleges cost far less than those for four-year institutions, a substantial savings to the taxpayers would result from passage of this proposition.

This will be the second year that Californians have been asked to vote on Proposition 2. The measure plans for the expansion of medical facilities on the University of California campuses.

Proposition 2 calls for \$155,900,000 in state bonds to build and improve U.C. medical and dental schools, hospitals, and clinics. If the measure passes, \$97,700,000 in federal funds and \$71.3 million from non-state sources will supplement this bond issue. In addition, a second bond asking for \$138.1 million for similar projects could be placed on the 1976 ballot.

Construction of facilities initiated under proposition 2 would be completed entirely with funds from the 1972 ballot measure, and in no way would depend on additional funds in 1976.

Proponents of Proposition 2 point out that U.C.'s existing medical and dental schools are so small that 90-95 percent of the qualified applicants must be turned away. This has resulted in a shortage of doctors, nurses and dentists, as well as crowded waiting rooms, unavailable physicians, and skyrocketing medical costs.

Opponents of the proposition (in this instance, Senator Clark Bradley-R-San Jose) criticize the amount of the bond issue as being "excessively high" because it is limited to "but one field of study at the University of California and its campuses."

With the passage of Proposition 3, the environmental pollution bond authorization, California industries would be able to construct pollution control facilities without having to worry about the extra costs.

Proposition 3 would let each company use revenue bonds to pay for the pollution control work. The different industries would end up spending money for pollution control instead of production equipment. The legislature would have complete control over the limit and amount of bonds that were issued.

Supportors of the proposition say that without this proposition the company would end up with layoffs and plant shutdowns. They wouldn't have enough money to spend on both, so one or the other would have to stop.

In opposition to this proposition is Senator Clark Bradley. He states that new laws allowing larger

tax deductions for firms installing pollution control equipment should be adequate, "and, in my opinion nothing more is needed."

Large amounts of bonds being sold would increase the interest rate on all state bonds. This would then hurt the sale of general obligation bonds. Also, to assure repayment the loans would be made to companies with good credit. These would most likely be the ones that least needed the bond.

A "yes" vote for Proposition 3 would provide revenue bonds to finance the acquisition, construction and installation of environmental pollution control facilities.

A "no" vote would simply be against granting the legislature this.

Proposition 4, legislative reorganization, changes the one-year unlimited sessions of the State Legislature to a two-year session. It will begin in December of even-numbered years and continue until Nov. 30 of the next even-numbered year.

It gets rid of the veto session and allows carry-over from one year to the next of bills which have passed at least one house of the Legislature. It requires that the Legislature pass the State Budget by June 15 of each year. Legislation, with the exception of tax, appropriation, and urgent measures, will be effective on Jan. 1. The Governor may call special sessions.

Those supporting this proposition argue that this measure will streamline the work of the Legislature, providing for greater efficiency, making it more responsive to the public, and saving money.

Those who are against this measure say that this amendment isn't necessary, since the Legislature can change its own rules. They feel that the two-year session will let the Legislature delay bills more, not less.

Proposition 5 concerns the school districts and would allow all school boards to take any action not in conflict with the laws and purposes of a school district.

There are no direct costs, in the absence of implementing legislation, and it would authorize school boards to carry out any activity as long as it is related to school purposes and is not against the law.

The main argument for Proposition 5 is that the uniqueness of each individual child, and his or her right to personalized education should be recognized. The intent is to tailor education precisely to the needs of a child, stressing the fact that total uniformity statewide is not healthy for children.

Arguments against Proposition 5 state that it could open the door for a few irresponsible individuals to experiment with programs and ideas which could seriously interfere with a child's right to an adequate and proper public education. To those against it, Proposition 5 is seen to be an ill-conceived attempt to use a child as an academic guinea pig.

Proposition 6 includes two constitutional changes as proposed by the State Constitutional Revision Commission.

It limits the term of noncivil service officers and commissioners to a maximum of four years, this makes a constitutional amendment necessary any time an exception is desired. The Legislature would control such terms of officers.

It will simplify the provision the Constitution holds to the boundaries of a state and its relationship to the United States.

California is inseparable from the United States where the Constitution is the supreme law.

Proposition 6 specifies the boundaries of the state and capitol. This would strengthen the 3 branches of government and allow the state to be sued.

It also prohibits salary reductions for elected state officers during their term of office.

The ballot pamphlet has no argument against Proposition 6.

Proposition 7 is an amendment to revise the suffrage section (Article II) of the California Constitution. It would provide that an 18 year-old United States citizen and resident of this state would be able to vote in all elections.

It provides that judicial, school, county and city offices shall be non-partisan, voting shall be done with secret ballot, and requires the legislature to define residence requirements.

This proposition also provides for free elections, prohibits improper election practices and removes certain privileges of certain persons. There is nothing financial connected with this measure.

If proposition 7 does not pass, this means there will be no change to Article II of the California Constitution. By changing it, we would wipe out a number of our traditional provisions in the area of voting eligibility.

A "Yes" vote on Proposition 8 would authorize the Legislature, by a majority vote, to exempt, in whole or in part, air, water and noise pollution control devices used by business from property taxes.

At present, if a firm is required to install pollution control equipment, the property value and property taxes go up. Prop. 8 would let the firm install the equipment and still keep its property taxes at the same level, provided the Legislature enacts laws to implement the measure.

OPPONENTS OF Prop. 8 feel that it would "give a tax break to business interests that are now polluting our environment," without assuring environmental improvement. They further argue that many industries already receive federal tax deductions for pollution control equipment.

Lastly, critics say, "items such as carpeting, acoustical ceilings, toilets, and air conditioners with filters could receive the exemption."

Those supporting Prop. 8 say that pollution control equipment is installed for the good of everyone, and therefore everyone should pick up the tab. They state that 24 other states already recognize this fairness in doctrine through adoption of tax relief provisions in connection with pollution control facilities.

If adopted, Proposition 9 would permit approval by majority vote of the legislature the passing of a bond issue for repairing, reconstruction, or replacing structurally unsafe public school buildings. Presently, it requires a two-thirds vote of the legislature to allocate funds for this purpose.

Proponents of the measure, including State Senator George R. Moscone, State Superintendent of Public Instruction Wilson Riles, and Assemblyman Leroy Greene, point out that a simple majority will make it easier for earthquake bonds to pass in future elections. Failure in these future elections would result in bussing of students to "overcrowded or double-session schools" as their own unsafe schools are being closed down.

SUPPORTERS ALSO SAY, in the situation where "the lives and safety of school children are at stake," the vote requirement for safe schools should be lowered.

Opponents of the proposition, including State Senator Clark L. Bradley, claim that passage of the measure would allow future earthquake bonds to "ease by" placing the sole burden of revenue on the property tax since school bonds are 100 percent repayable from this tax.

When Proposition 2 passed on the June 1972 ballot, it provided funds from other than property tax sources, "specifically for the replacement of earthquake-prone schools."

Opponents claim that if the funds provided by Proposition 2 are exhausted, alternate means of money-gathering should be developed which wouldn't depend entirely on property taxes.



# Nixon to beat McG Nov. 7

By DAVID M. FAMA  
Feature Editor

In this election year, the majority of U.S. voters don't consider Sen. George McGovern their Messiah who will "bring America home."

According to a Time Magazine (Oct. 23, 1972) poll conducted by Daniel Yankelovich Inc., President Nixon's lead appears far too large to overcome by Election Day, Nov. 7.

**YANKELOVICH STATED** that "Only something as dramatic as a sudden collapse of confidence in Mr. Nixon's Viet Nam policies is likely to close the gap entirely."

A local McGovern precinct worker, Kyle Clark, polled 35 prospective Democratic voters in the 10th Congressional District and reported that approximately 3/4 were pro-Nixon, the rest were either for McGovern or were undecided. Miss Clark reported similar findings conferring with precinct co-workers.

Ever with the Watergate events and ever-fluctuating

foreign and military affairs, Time Magazine continued, polled voters affirmed that President Nixon was "solidly ahead" of McGovern.

**AS IN THE '68** campaign, the race issue is playing an important role between the candidates. Voters were divided as to their opinion on support to minorities, yet three out of four people who answered "too much" support for minorities, were identified as Nixon voters.

McGovern support would indicate that he will receive most of the Black, Jewish, and Liberal-Radical vote. He also leads in the 18-24 college vote. However, the 36 other categories listed by Time, demonstrate a pro-Nixon support of 57 per cent.

The remaining 43 per cent is divided between 27 per cent McGovern and 16 per cent "Not sure."

Even though the polls would deem Nixon as unbeatable, Time reported the same issue in their "Tomorrow Newsgram" section that a Democratic Congress

would control the Senate and the House.

**ACCORDING TO THE** report, Republicans must gain 5 Senate seats and 39 House seats in order to take over Congress. In any event, President Nixon appears to return to a Democratic Congress.

Not covered by the aforementioned poll are the voters who belong in a category comprised of conflicting interest groups that support different political parties.

Among those listed as Presidential candidates other than McGovern are John Schmitz, American Independent Party; Dr. Benjamin Spock, Peace and Freedom (People's) Party; Louis Fisher, Socialist Labor Party; Gus Hall, Communist Party, and Linda Jenness, Socialist Worker's Party.

**IT APPEARS THAT** one can't tell the alternatives to a sure Nixon win without a scorecard.

# Voters to decide

Tuesday, November 7, is the day to step forward and take political power into your own hands. On this date, 22 California State Propositions are to be decided on. All 22 rank in varying degrees of importance to the people of this state. Five of these are of critical importance to the people on this campus.

Proposition 14 proposes to limit property taxes by shifting the burden to the state to fund welfare and school costs. If 14 passes the result would be an increase in sales, excise and income taxes. Large property holders like Southern Pacific Railroad and real estate brokers stand to come out ahead if 14 passes, but not the ordinary citizen.

De Anza College will lose 60 per cent of its operating budget if 14 passes. Proponents of the proposition have made campaign type promises that the state would make up this deficit, however nothing in the proposition provides for this. In effect the community college as we know it today would be destroyed if proposition 14 passes. La Voz emphatically urges a no vote on 14.

La Voz urges a no vote on 17 (the death penalty initiative) for two reasons. First, we can in no way sanction the legalized destruction of a human life. The second objection is the method used by Governor Ronald Reagan and State Attorney General Evelle Younger to put the amendment on the November ballot.

These two men using the power and influence of their political offices, put together a county by county campaign using district attorneys, police departments and personnel and civil service employees, to create a political machine that gained the necessary number of signatures to get the initiative on the ballot. The entire campaign was in flagrant violation of California state law.

Passage of proposition 17 would set a dangerous precedent that could be used at the convenience of top government executives.

Proposition 18 proposes to change the definitions of obscene or pornographic material and take away the "socially redeeming test" established by the supreme Court.

The authors of the legislation have defined what they feel is obscene and have structured it so that counties, cities and other political subdivisions would be allowed to establish their own definitions of obscene material.

It would allow government officials the power to seize material they consider to be obscene, without a search warrant.

Proposition 18 not only opens the door to censorship — it is censorship. Proposition 18 is the most dangerous piece of legislation on the ballot. La Voz urges a no vote on 18.

Proposition 19 proposes that no one 18 years of age or older will be busted for possession, use, cultivation, raising, preparing or transporting of marijuana.

La Voz feels that it is imperative to bring a degree of fairness to the laws concerning marijuana. The amount of research has shown that it is not physically addictive or harmful and that it does not lead to the use of harder drugs. La Voz urges a yes vote on California proposition 19.

In what is proposed as a fair and equitable legislation for the divergent factions of the farming industry and the farm workers, proposition 22 is decidedly designed in favor of the farming industry.

It severely restricts the powers of farm laborers by making illegal such actions as the secondary boycott, and strikes during the mediation period.

The migratory farm laborers, the largest segment of the farm labor force by a five to one margin, is left powerless by a provision in the proposition that states that in order to be represented by a union "a worker must have worked for the involved farmer 14 of the previous 30 calendar days, and for any farmer for 100 days in the previous year."

Passage of proposition 22 would render the farm labor movement powerless against the farming industry. La Voz urges a no vote on proposition 22.

## Propositions continued

Propositions 10 and 12 on the November ballot would provide property tax exemptions to disabled veterans.

Proposition 10 would permit the legislature to raise the property tax exemption from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for veterans with service-connected blindness. An estimated 300 of these men live in California.

Proposition 12 would permit the legislature to extend the current \$10,000 disabled veterans tax exemption to veterans who have either (1) lost the use of both arms, (2) lost the use of an arm and a leg, or (3) lost the use of their eyes, plus either an arm or a leg. Such veterans are not now considered to be disabled. The exemption would also be extended to a surviving spouse.



Proposition 11 is a movement to amend the Constitution to specify the "right of privacy" among the list of inalienable rights. The Constitution now provides that all men are by nature free and independent and have certain inalienable rights.

The arguments in favor of Proposition 11 are that a proliferation of data collecting is threatening to destroy our traditional freedoms, and that government agencies seem to be competing to compile most extensive sets of dossiers of American citizens.

Those for Proposition 11 also say that the right of privacy is a fundamental and compelling interest. It would protect our homes, our families, our thoughts, our freedom of communion, and our freedom to associate with the people we choose.



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### Letter to Editor

## Proposition 14 harmful to De Anza

Dear Editor and Fellow Students:

In the past it has only been in rare instances that students have had the ability to affect the educational institution which they attend. By virtue of a persistent Los Angeles tax assessor's diligence, students again have the ability to guide the future of all community colleges in California, including De Anza.

The Watson Tax Initiative has been defeated twice already. This is its third try and it is being

backed by such big business interests as the Southern Pacific Railroad (which owns tens of thousands of acres of California property, and large real estate brokerage houses.

**ALL OF THE GROUPS** backing Proposition 14 stand to gain heavily in decreased tax payments. The same funds allow De Anza College and its sister institutions in this state to offer to us, the students, the outstanding level of education found here!

In simple terms a NO vote on Prop. 14 allows this college to use the benefits gained in the passage of Prop. S last year (which ASDAC, the De Anza chapter of the CTA and a majority of the students, faculty, and staff worked for).

It allows this college to continue functioning on the same level as it is today. **IT DOES NOT IN ANY WAY RAISE TAXES!!!**

A "yes" vote takes away 60 per cent of the tax base of the De Anza operating budget.

A "yes" vote raises state sales tax from 5 cents to 7 cents on the dollar.

A "yes" vote raises liquor tax 40 per cent from \$2 per gallon to \$2.50 per gallon.

At least one of these will affect you, the student. Vote where your best interests lie.

Vote no on Proposition 14.

Jim McMahon  
ASDAC Vice-President  
Deb Moody  
ASDAC President

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# La Voz Recommends

President	George McGovern, Democrat
Congressional Rep. ..for the 10th District	B. Frank Gillette, Democrat
State Senator for ..the 13th District	Alfred E. Alquist, Democrat
Member of Assembly for ..the 22nd District	Rhoda Freier, Democrat

## California State Propositions

.1. Bonds to Provide Community College Funds	YES
.2. Bonds to Provide Health Science Facilities	YES
.3. Environmental Pollution Bond Authority	YES
.4. Legislative Reorganization	YES
.5. School Districts	YES
.6. Miscellaneous Constitutional Revisions	YES
.7. Elections and Presidential Primary	YES
.8. Tax Exemption for Anti-Pollution Facilities	NO
.9. Bond Vote for Structurally Unsafe ..... School Buildings	YES
10. Blind Veterans Tax Exemption	YES
11. Right of Privacy	YES
12. Disabled Veterans Tax Exemption	YES
13. Workmen's Compensation	YES
14. Tax Rip-off by the Big Landowners	NO
15. State Employee Salaries	YES
16. Highway Patrol Salaries	YES
17. Death Penalty	NO
18. Obscenity	NO
19. Marijuana	YES
20. Coastal Zone Conservation	YES
21. Assignment of Students to Schools	NO
22. Agricultural Labor Relations	NO

## Propositions continued

Proposition 13 proposes that in cases where the worker has no dependents or legal heirs, the accidental death benefits under Workmen's Compensation will be paid into the Subsequent Injury Fund. These funds are to be used for payment of extra compensation for second and following injuries beyond the financial liability of a single employer.

# 13

Proposition 13, if passed, would permit payment of additional injury claims to be taken out of employer's insurance, rather than the State General Fund. It will protect employee's rights under Workmen's Compensation. It will guarantee sound financing of "subsequent injury disabilities."

There are no official arguments against this measure.

Proposition 14 provides for a constitutional amendment to limit local property tax rates. The amendment will shift responsibility for financing welfare (including medical) programs, community colleges and schools upon the State.

# 14

Public services including fire protection, sanitation, flood control, police protection and public transit will also lose local property tax support.

The amendment requires that the state find other tax sources to meet these needs. To provide funds, the State will increase sales tax, personal income tax and excise taxes. State excise tax on cigarettes will be increased from seven cents to 17 cents per pack. Excise tax on distilled spirits will be increased from \$2 to \$2.50 per gallon. In addition, the 1/4 of 1 percent of the state sales tax now

allocated to local governments for development of mass transit systems will be voided.

Proponents argue that the amendment is necessary because the legislature has failed to produce tax reform. They chose an amendment in order to prevent future change. They argue that property taxes are growing beyond taxpayer's endurance and tax limits are necessary to prevent further rises. Businesses would benefit and expand employment opportunities. A guarantee of \$825 ADA would provide greater equality in education (this does not include community colleges). Signers of the argument in favor of Proposition 14 are the author, Philip E. Watson, an assessor in Los Angeles County; Joseph B. Carnahan, president of the California Real Estate Association and Allan Grant, president California Farm Bureau Fed.

Those opposed to the proposition include California's Junior College Assoc., which states that this amendment would eliminate all funds for community colleges and the PTA, which says schools would lose over \$700 million per year. The Los Angeles Times calls it, "A measure designed to produce huge tax savings for special interests at the expense of small homeowners and renters - the little guys - should not be written into the Constitution, particularly when a side effect could be chaos in government and even higher total taxes."

Proposition 15 deals with state employee salaries. It requires the State Personnel Board, University of California Regents and State University of College Trustees semiannually to determine prevailing rates in private and public employment for services comparable to those performed by state employees, and recommend to the Governor adjustments to state employee salaries and

# 15

(Continued on page 5)

## James Savoie exhibits art

Paintings, sculptures, furniture and drawings of James Savoie are being shown at the Helen Euphrat Center for the Visual Arts through Nov. 10.

The gallery is located on the east side of the Flint Center and is open Tuesday through Saturday from noon until 5 p.m. Admission to the exhibit is free.

Among Savoie's paintings are portraits, abstractions, figurative and non-objective works.

His sculptures include figurative works. Furniture in the exhibit includes a chest of drawers made of stained and carved woods. Photographs of a stone and wood cabin Savoie built in 35 days is also shown.

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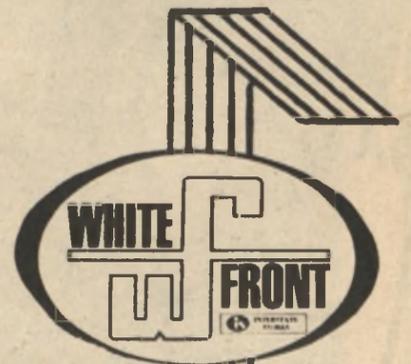
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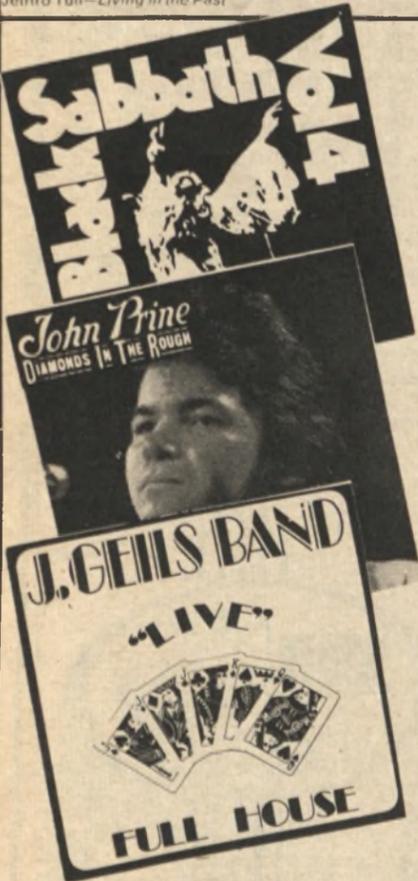


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# SCENE on CAMPUS

BY SID GAULT

The Vintage Singers under the direction of Royal Stanton will appear on Channel 4's Heritage program on Sunday, Dec. 31. The singers are one of three all-student groups - the others being the De Anza Chorale and the Madrigal singers. . . Today is the last day for you gals to sign up for powder puff football. A game is scheduled for Nov. 8 against West Valley.

The Sa

The San Jose Chamber of Commerce has included the Minolta Planetarium, the Flint Center and De Anza College among its list of 20 tourist attractions in the San Jose area. The planetarium replaced the Lick Observatory as one of the attractions. . . Drama students at Foothill will present Aristophanes' "Lysistrata" in the Foothill College theatre at 8:15 tonight and tomorrow night. It will also run on Nov. 9, 10 and 11. Admission for students is \$1.50.

If you don't want to be publicly embarrassed, don't try to rip off a book from the Learning Center. The new detection device is very effective and, according to Gary Peterson, has eliminated many attempted thefts. . . A trip to the Yucatan peninsula and Mexico City is in the planning stages for students and faculty. The trip will be during the Christmas holidays from Dec. 19-28. If you're interested, contact Helen Windham in the P.E. Department.

The California Junior College Association has elected Mary Lou Zoglin, a member and past president of our District Board of Trustees, as its president. This is the first time a trustee rather than an administrator has filled this office. Also on the distaff side, Shirley Fisher, photography instructor, has had a display at the Monterey Peninsula Museum of Art. . . Further, Venice Ostwald of the Learning Center staff has been included in "Who's Who of American Women."

The ASDAC President's Council was completed, with the exception of an Election Chairman, with the selection of Carol Hoskinson as Director of Publicity. There are still seven seats open in the house of representatives. Speaking of student government, because of the childish behavior of some of its members, one might think at times that he were in a kindergarten rather than at a business meeting.

Don't forget to vote on Tuesday and be sure it's a big "No" on Proposition 14.

## Propositions continued

(Continued from page 3)

benefits necessary to equal prevailing rates. The recommendations must be included in the Governor's budget. They cannot be reduced or eliminated except by two-thirds vote of Legislature, and are not subject to the Governor's veto. It provides for written agreements and arbitration between the state and employees on other employer-employee related matters. The financial impact is indeterminable, but there will be potentially a major cost increase.

The arguments in favor are: State employee moral is at an all-time low because of the denial of their basic rights. Work stoppages in any one of many critical areas would be catastrophic. Such things have happened in other states and they could happen in California.

Work stoppage or possible strikes would be ended by the State Pay Control Amendment through voluntary building arbitration.

Secondly, the amendment will effectively limit state salaries so that only the average prevailing pay rates are paid. No tax increase is necessary to pay for adjustments.

The arguments against are: Proposition 15 will

automatically include each year all proposed increases in salaries and benefits for employees of the State of California in the budget presented to the Legislature. It would completely eliminate the role of the Governor in helping to decide how much money will be made available for salary and benefit increases for state employees.

Proposition 16 requires State Personnel Board to: (1) determine maximum salary for each class of policeman or deputy sheriff in each city and county within the state, (2) adjust salaries of uniformed members of Highway Patrol to at least the maximum rate paid policemen or deputy sheriff within comparable classes, and (3) report annually to Governor on its determinations and adjustments. It requires the Governor to provide in budget for full implementation of these determinations and adjustments.

Arguments pro: A "yes" vote will provide a needed salary parity without an increase in taxes. The Highway Patrol is supported by funds received from motor vehicle registration and license fees. This fund annually generates enough revenue to finance this proposal and still leave a significant surplus.

(Continued on page 8)



## "October" depicts Russian uprising

"Ten Days that Shook the World," AKA "October," is a rare classic film depicting the events of the Menshevik revolution, the establishment of its provisional government, and the eventual takeover of the Bolsheviks.

This period of revolutionary activity began on March 8 and terminated on Nov. 8, 1917. By the old Russian calendar, which was in use then, these dates would have been Feb. 8 to Oct. 8. Hence, "Ten Days that Shook the World" was Also Known As "October."

The film was directed by the renowned Russian director Sergei M. Eisenstein (also of "Potemkin") who is generally rated with David Wark Griffith as one of the great directors of the motion picture history.

"Ten Days that Shook the World" will be offered without an admission charge next Monday, Nov. 6, at 2:00 in L-46.

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# X-country team in final league meet

The De Anza cross country team appears to be able to hold together long enough to finish League competition as they end their pitiful season today in Kentfield.

The Dons have scraped up five men to go against Contra Costa and Skyline in this final battle of the regular season.

Jim Withrow, overcoming blood poisoning in his leg will be rejoining the team for today's match but the Dons will be losing Chuck Swoboda who has transferred to a college in Washington.

Craig Burch will be continuing as top De Anza runner after his fine performance last week. Burch was first man in for the

Dons last week when they ran against Marin and Solano on the

Crystal Springs course in Belmont. Burch recorded a time of 24:16 at that meet with an overall placing of seventh.

Burch bettered his time on the same course last Saturday when he ran unattended and placed eighth overall in the open division of competition with a 23:38 clocking.

De Anza cross country Coach Jim Linthicum explained that he will have to turn to his fall track athletes to fill in vacancies on the cross country team, as he did last week.

"I was happy to see these athletes enthusiastically join our cause and because of the spirit they add to the team, I believe we have a chance to come through in the final bout this afternoon," Coach Linthicum comments.



Craig Burch, De Anza's number one runner, will lead the team against Contra Costa and Skyline today. (Photo by Rick Thoman)

# Dons top rate, title near

By KEITH BENNETTS  
La Voz Asst. Sports Editor

Like a neatly aligned procession of fallen dominoes, a long path of conquered opponents trails De Anza's title bound football team this week.

The Dons, 3-0 in Camino Norte Conference play, travel north to battle Contra Costa's Comets tomorrow before closing out their regular season schedule against West Valley in what will probably be the CNC championship game Nov. 11 at Buck Shaw stadium.

AFTER WINNING six of their first seven games this year (three in non-league play), the Dons were finally acknowledged as a "genuine" gridiron powerhouse last week by the Junior College Athletic Bureau.

The De Anza gridders were ranked tenth in the state-wide J.C. polls by the JCAB. They are the only CNC team to make the state's top ten this season.

Tomorrow's game is the first of two "nitty-gritty" battles for the Dons, as Contra Costa is only one game back in the CNC standings with a 2-1 conference record. The second key game is of course

against West Valley, also 2-1 in CNC play.

Head Coach Bob Pifferini, who doesn't express the confidence and optimism of a man whose team is 6-1 and rated as the tenth best club in the state, is worried about the Dons final two tilts.

"WE WEREN'T READY to play last week," explains Pifferini Monday. "We did not get emotionally charged up."

Although his comments may seem strange in the wake of what appeared to be an obvious 31-7 rout of Solano, Pifferini was only reflecting on his team's performance through the first three quarters of that game.

Solano, a team which Pifferini contends has never fielded a powerful unit, was fired up for the Dons. They battled the De Anza gridders blow for blow, inch for inch, foot for foot and yard for yard for three periods until finally "cracking" in the fourth quarter when the Dons scored 22 points.

"I have never seen them (Solano) play that well in all the years we've played them," admitted Pifferini. "They were

ready to play alright, no question about it."

THE FALCONS WERE so "ready" in fact, that they held a 7-3 lead at half time and looked like they had their sites clearly focused on an upset.

As it turned out, two blocked punts and a pair of quick De Anza touchdowns early in the fourth quarter broke the Falcons' spirit and "iced" the Dons win.

Pifferini expects tomorrow's game to be another "emotionally charged" contest, especially for Contra Costa.

"When you're number one in the conference everybody is out to beat you," assures the coach, "and being tenth in the state doesn't help either."

Pifferini thinks Contra Costa has one of the most explosive attacks in the CNC. "They can break it all the way on one play," he comments. "They have excellent speed offensively."

Needless to say, Pifferini was not impressed with the Dons showing against Solano; he expects the team to take things a little bit more seriously in the future.

# Don girls demolish Ft. Ord

The De Anza girl's basketball team, paced by the torrid, second half sharpshooting of Wanda Brown and Toni DeVilbiss, gunned down the Ft. Ord Ordettes (WACS) 53-32 last Saturday afternoon in the DAC gym.

The De Anza females, smaller than their military foes in both height and build, used overall

team speed and clutch defense to stifle the Ordettes and chalk up their second victory of the season.

The first half saw both teams squander scoring opportunities with costly fouls and turnovers that prevented either squad from "opening up" a strong offensive attack. The Dons, however, managed to build up a narrow 22-14 lead as the horn sounded ending the first half.

In the second half, Miss Brown and Miss DeVilbiss burned the Ordette defense with rapid scoring streaks throughout the final two periods.

Wanda, who scored 16 points in the contest, got a hot hand with

her outside jump shots in the final quarter. Toni, who also contributed 16 points to the Dons' winning effort, scorched the basket with a series of lay-ups and hook shots that would have even given male cagers something to talk about.

Other De Anza scoring leaders in the Ft. Ord conquest included Jill Mallett (6), Gayle Renneke (6), Lindy Bonetti (4), and Kery Rosenberg (2).

Coach Elmer Gates will lead his girls into battle tomorrow against a group of post-graduate students in the DAC gym beginning at 1:00 p.m. The squad will then host U.C. Santa Cruz here Nov. 8 at 5:30 p.m.

# Co-Rec slates activities

Now is the time for all sports-minded amateurs to run over to

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# Don booters face tough Vike team

By TIM WILSON  
La Voz Sports Writer

De Anza's soccer team closes out its regular season play here today against the West Valley Vikings. The Dons, after a controversial tie with Marin, now stand one full game in back of first place Canada.

In the Marin game the Dons scored what apparently was the go-ahead goal in a 0-0 game, but a referee, after first signaling a De Anza goal, ruled the goal nullified.

The game ended in a 0-0 tie, costing the Dons a half game in the standings.

The Dons' statistical leaders, through six games, were Doug Olson with 8 goals and John Smillie with 6. Greg Fish led the

team in assists with 6.

Coach Walker thought his most consistent players thus far had been halfbacks Graham Start (now injured) and Ray Isola. "As far as game-in, game-out strong effort, Isola has done the job," adds Walker.

The Dons previously met and defeated the West Valley Vikings, who are in fourth place in the standings. The game, besides marking the end of the season, could be a very important one to the Dons in the sense that a win by them and a loss by the Canada team today would result in a co-league championship for the teams.

The Dons move into the Shauhnessy playoffs this Wednesday.



Doug Olson (at right) is one of the offensive keys to De Anza's success.

(Photo by Mark Fenton)

## Arena needed for county

By RICK THOMAN  
La Voz Sports Editor

Santa Clara County, bulging with over a million citizens, is the only county of its size in the Bay Area without an all-purpose arena to serve its community.

An arena, proposed to be enacted with a majority of "yes" votes Nov. 7 on the county measure "A," would serve the entire county, from Palo Alto to Gilroy with sports and other entertainment events like ice shows, pop concerts, pageants and trade shows.

A "yes" vote on measure "A" would merely be a vote to enact an ordinance that would allow the County of Santa Clara to begin construction on an arena.

It will not cost the voter hundreds of dollars to construct the arena. In fact, the proposed financing calls for a charge of only \$2 per person per year, less than it costs to travel to an event outside the county.

Construction would take about three years and research evidence shows that the arena would be self-supporting. In fact, it would produce \$250,000 a year above operating costs, according

to the Stanford Research Institute.

The benefits to the average county resident are overwhelming. For those interested in sports, the arena would provide a maximum capacity of 17,500 with facilities to handle basketball, ice hockey, boxing, rodeos, tennis, roller derby, wrestling and horse shows.

To those interested in entertainment, the arena would provide facilities for musical concerts of all kinds, circuses, ice shows, pageants and other activities.

A "yes" vote would bring sports and entertainment within easy reach of any county

resident, and would serve to bolster the economy and image of the county itself.

Arena space outside the county is already heavily committed year-around. Entertainment events and revenue-producing gatherings are clamoring for additional arena space in the Bay Area.

With a simple majority of "yes" votes, not a two-thirds majority, Santa Clara County will be on its way to enjoying sports events in its own arena by late 1975 or early 1976. If voted down, the county could be without a facility for major sports and entertainment for many, many years to come.

## Water poloists in tough weekend tilts

The undefeated De Anza water polo team goes into its toughest competition of the season this weekend when they face West Valley for the league championship and powerful Foothill the next day.

West Valley and De Anza are both undefeated in CNC competition this season and today's game at West Valley at 3:30 will determine the champion of the Camino Norte conference.

Tomorrow at Foothill, the Dons face the Owls, who are undefeated in their league competition. De Anza met Foothill earlier in the season in a four-way tournament and defeated the Owls then, but in a very close 3-1

contest.

De Anza water polo Coach Art Lambert is hoping that the previous win will be a boost when the Dons face Foothill tomorrow, but conceded that anything could happen.

"Foothill has come a long ways since we met them and they are going to be tough to overcome," Lambert said.

The Dons, however, have had a week with no games and, according to Lambert, have been practicing hard for two weeks in preparation for the weekend tilts, hopeful for a pair of victories that will carry them on to the NorCal finals in two weeks.

Soccer

## California needs Hayden.

Richard Hayden's committee voting record was judged "100% Correct" on environmental issues, according to the latest fact-sheet issued by The Birdwatchers: a conservation-oriented group that tallies every vote on environmental issues in the State Capitol.

Richard Hayden co-authored the California Coastal Zone Act of 1972.

Richard Hayden led the fight against the Southern Crossing; he voted against it in the Assembly, and helped write the ballot arguments against it that led to the defeat of The Southern Crossing in the June election.

Richard Hayden wrote legislation that gives Air Pollution Control officials the power to issue on-the-spot citations to polluters.

Richard Hayden co-authored legislation to create the State Board of Forest Resources for better watershed and environmental control, and legislation to fund future outdoor recreational areas and facilities.



## Hayden needs you.

Richard Hayden needs the vote of every person concerned about conservation and the environment.

Richard Hayden needs your vote, so he can keep on voting for the people and against the polluters, for parks, for wild rivers, for cleaner air, for better management of our natural resources.

California needs Richard Hayden re-elected to the Assembly.

That means that on Election Day, Richard Hayden needs you.

Re-Elect **Assemblyman Richard Hayden** 22nd District.  
The legislator that listens to you.

## Propositions continued

(Continued from page 5)

Arguments con: This amendment would require that each year the proposed State budget contain funds to automatically raise the salary of State Traffic Officers to match the highest salary paid to any policeman or deputy sheriff in the state. If enacted, the State could be forced to spend tax dollars to increase the salaries of the 5,500 highway patrolmen simply because of an action by a local government, large or small, anywhere in the State.

Proposition 17 is an initiative constitutional amendment which would overturn a State Supreme Court decision and restore the death penalty. This issue is further complicated by U.S. Supreme Court decision branding the death penalty unconstitutional in certain cases.

The practical effect of Prop. 17 would, at present, restore the death penalty for certain offenses prescribed by state law which is constitutional under the Federal ruling but not under the state. They are: deadly assault on a prison guard by a life-term inmate; perjury resulting in the execution of an innocent person; train-wrecking that results in injury; treason against the State of California.

Proponents of Prop. 17 argue that the death penalty deters murder.

Oponents say that the death penalty doesn't deter murder as shown by the crimes of Manson, Speck, Sirhan and others which were committed in states with the death penalty. They also say that states with no death penalty have a lower homicide rate.

Proposition 18 would establish new definitions for obscenity and amend the state penal code to outlaw dirty books, movies, songs, recordings, pamphlets and television shows.

The current definition, handed down by the United States Supreme Court, states that material must be "utterly without redeeming social importance" and must appeal to the "prurient interest" of the average citizen. The initiative would change that to provide "contemporary standards" that would be the basis for deciding if material is obscene.

The Proposition adds three chapters to the penal code declaring obscene certain offenses dealing with nudity, obscenities and sexual conduct.

Oponents maintain the initiative is "the most drastic censorship law ever proposed to the citizens of California." It would impose cen-

sorship on newspapers, magazines, books, motion pictures, sculptures, paintings and records - in all forms of distribution including libraries. It would give power to government officials to seize so-called obscene material without a search warrant.

In addition, it would repeal protection now given to recognized works of art and literature, by repealing language protecting the matter of redeeming social importance.

Oponents point out that it would give cities and counties power to create even broader censorship laws. The narrow definition of community standards would have the effect of denying adults in many cities the right to read or view matter freely available elsewhere.

The Marijuana Initiative removes state penalties for personal use by proposing a statute which would provide that no person 18 years or older shall be punished criminally or denied any right or privilege because of his possessing, planting, cultivating, harvesting, drying, processing, otherwise preparing, transporting, or using marijuana.

The initiative does not repeal existing, or limit future legislation prohibiting persons under the influence of marijuana from engaging in conduct that endangers others. Nor does it legalize the sale or encourage the use of marijuana.

Advocates of Prop. 19 stress that after the most complete study ever made of social and medical evidence concerning marijuana, decriminalization has been recommended by President Nixon's Commission on Marijuana, as well as by the Los Angeles County Grand Jury, the National Institute of Mental Health, and the American Medical Association Drug Committee.

Oponents of the argument against Proposition 19 disagree with the medical and legal authorities. They believe that too little research has been done on marijuana's active drug content (tetrahydrocannabinol THC).

Coastal coordination is the main objection of Proposition 20. It divides the coast into six regions which will devise coastal plans for their prospective area. These six plans will be reviewed and coordinated by a state commission.

The entire program will be presented to the state legislature for ratification in January 1976. During that four year period building permits must be obtained by developers. Permits will be given to those projects that adversely affect the environment or conflict with the coastal plans being developed.

THE PERMIT AREA lies 1000 yards inland

from the mean high tide and three miles out to sea. Home repairs and areas that are already urbanized are not affected by this zoning. These permits will be issued on the state and regional commissions' consent.

PROPOSERS FOR 20 emphasize the "piecemeal" development that has been destroying the coast. They point out that California is one of the few coastal states without a coastal protection plan.

Oponents of the proposition believe that any restrictions on building is an infringement of rights. They feel that the coast is not in any ecological danger.

Proposition 21 specifically would provide that, "No public school student shall, because of his race, creed, or color, be assigned to or be required to attend a particular school." It will repeal a section of the constitution which establishes a policy that racial and ethnic imbalance in pupil enrollment in public schools shall be prevented and eliminated. The amendment shall also require districts to develop plans to remedy imbalances of ethnic group percentages in each school.

Proponents of Proposition 21 say that, "No part of this initiative has ever been declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court."

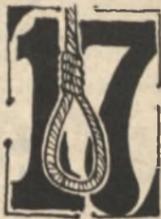
Arguments disputing Proposition 2 state that both Gov. Ronald Reagan and the Legislative Council agree that the Bagley Act does not require forced busing. They also point out that the law does not refer directly to busing as a means of correcting racial imbalances.

Proposition 22 proposes the formation of an Agricultural Labor Relations Board to administer collective bargaining between farm employers and farm employees. It permits informational picketing, the union shop, and controlled publicity for consumer boycotts.

It sets conditions for representation (by unions) of workers, in secret ballot elections. The workers must have worked for the involved farmer 14 of the previous calendar days, and for any farmer for 100 days of the previous year, and they can't have voted in a similar election within 12 months.

Those who are opposed to Proposition 22 feel that it turns back the clock of progress for farm workers.

The proposition, they insist, takes away from farm workers their right to vote in representation elections by mandating the time of election when the number of temporary employees does not exceed the number of permanent employees entitled to vote - ignoring the fact that many farm workers are migrant and seasonal.



## MECHA accuses administrators of bias

The administrators of De Anza college were threatened with a possible lawsuit and accused of racially biased hiring by members of the Chicano community last October 26.

These threats and accusations were part of a long list of demands aired in a two-hour session called by the Movimiento

Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan (MECHA) student group. Their list of demands were pointed out in an open letter to De Anza President Dr. Robert De Hart which threatened to take court action against De Anza if their demands were not met within a 60 day period.

IN THE COMMUNIQUE

MECHA claims that a grave crime has been committed by De Anza college because:

Presently, the Chicanos in this county account for 19 per cent of the population, 1.7 per cent being Black and 2.5 per cent Asian. These figures are not being met by the hiring administrators at De Anza. Because of this, the Chicanos felt that their interests

have been slighted by the college and its Affirmative Action hiring program.

They (MECHA) further stated that there are not enough Chicanos in administrative and instructional areas.

Therefore, the MECHA representatives suggest that a Chicano be immediately hired in an administrative position, and until this demand is met, they insist that a Chicano be represented in every committee on campus.

THERE WAS A demand that the two unfilled associate

coordinator positions of the multi-cultural program be filled by Chicanos.

In reply, a De Anza administrator answered these demands first by saying that there are only 10 per cent Chicanos in the "service area" of the school. Secondly, he felt that De Anza was meeting the intents of its Affirmative Action Program.

In an attempt to meet the feasible demands, this administrator explained that a forum will be set up with the multicultural people to establish further contact with the Chicano community.

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#### OPPOSING PROPOSITION 14:

Governor Ronald Reagan  
Former Governor Pat Brown  
Dr. Wilson Riles  
League of Women Voters  
PTA  
Statewide Homeowners Assn.  
League of California Cities

Calif. Peace Officers' Assn.  
Calif. State Firemen's Assn.  
Calif. Chamber of Commerce  
Calif. Labor Federation (AFL-CIO)  
Calif. Community College Assoc.  
Calif. Teachers Association  
Calif. Taxpayers and Renters Assn.

## Please be sure to vote NO on Proposition 14!

Citizens Against Proposition 14