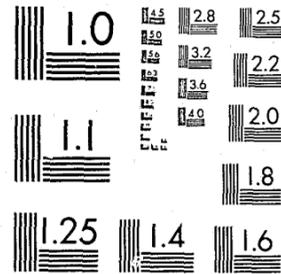


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PREFACE

PURPOSE

Our purpose is:

To investigate our local civil disorders;

To report to the whole community what occurred and an appraisal of causes of tensions and disorders; and

To recommend what can and should be done to reduce or eliminate the likelihood of further disorders and, should they occur, to cope with them effectively and justly.

SCOPE OF THE REPORT

We have done our best, within the limits of the information and time available to us, to present an objective and useful report. It is neither conclusive nor exhaustive, and it recognizes that certain aspects of the disorders stemming from national and historical events are beyond the effective reach or direct control of local citizens. But we trust our report can form the basis for understanding and action on matters that we can deal with. However, this does not mean that we individually necessarily agree or are committed to every statement and recommendation herein.

on every detail was not sought or expected. We believe that there are a number of subjects that need further investigation and appraisal by appropriate bodies.

IMPORTANCE OF ACTION

We submit this report to the local and state authorities and everyone living in the greater Santa Barbara area in the hope that it will be studied, and its recommendations acted upon.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to acknowledge our deep indebtedness to: those who testified before the Commission, submitted information in writing, and gave us financial support; those volunteers who helped immensely with our work, especially those who did our typing and reproducing of testimony, transcripts and drafts of our reports; the Santa Barbara City College Adult Education Division for the use of their facilities at 914 Santa Barbara Street; the news media who made their files available for our research and kept the public informed of our activities; our Officers and Committee Chairmen who guided our work; and Mrs. Margaret C. Orchowski who served as our executive secretary.

NCJRS

JUN 18 1982

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INTRODUCTION

ORIGIN OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission was spontaneously self-appointed and organized in mid-June. Members are from all elements of the community, except the University administration, University faculty, University students, Isla Vista residents, and local government officials. Membership was chosen so as to be generally balanced in political outlook but widely diverse in background, experience, and age. The Commission has 46 members.

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors was informed of the Commission's existence and its general purposes promptly upon its organization. The Supervisors commended the establishment of the Commission and offered cooperation and assistance in finding working space.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

The Commission adopted the following statement of principles:

"We, concerned citizens living in the Santa Barbara area, join together to form a Citizens Commission to explore the eruption of civil disorders in our area, the course and nature of these disorders, the efforts by official and unofficial agencies to quell or stem disorder, and the administration of justice connected with the disorders.

"We recognize our responsibility to the whole community and will act to the best of our ability without fear or favor, making our inquiries and findings fully public.

"As a Citizens Commission representing many points of view, we will approach our task with open minds and will work diligently to develop facts, to analyze problems, and to make recommendations to appropriate public officials, agencies and institutions, and the public.

"We will persist in our determination to assure that appropriate action is taken."

MEMBERSHIP

Salvador D. Aparicio...Sec'y-Treas., Const. Laborers Local Union No. 591.
Julia R. Bates.....President, Lobero Theatre Foundation.
Kenneth A. Brown.....Teacher.
Mrs. Guy C. Calden, Jr..National Chairman, Community Involvement of Republican Women.
William J. Cordero....Director, Placement & Financial Aid—City College.
Walter Bond Davis....Clergyman, Chairman, Santa Barbara Human Relations Commission.
Cres De Alba.....Rancher.
Alton C. Derick.....Life Insurance Agent.
Wilton A. Doane.....Surgeon.
James Duerr.....Executive Director, Community Action Commission.
Robert E. Dullea.....Owner — Dullea/Associates Commercial Furniture.
W. L. Fillippini.....Executive Secretary, Santa Barbara Building Trades Council.
James R. Garvin.....Real Estate.
Robert C. Goff.....YMCA Executive Director.
George J. Hall.....Episcopal Priest.
Thomas K. Haney.....Lawyer.
Stanley C. Hatch.....Attorney.
Henry C. Huglin.....Staff member, G.E. TEMPO. Retired brigadier general, U.S. Air Force.
Jill Jackson.....High school student.
Frances Johnson.....President, Women Associates, University Religious Conference.
Robert M. Jones.....Attorney.
Richard M. Look.....Counseling psychologist.
Anita J. Mackey.....Field social worker (Veterans Administration Social Work Service).
Marc McGinnes.....Lawyer.
Kenneth Millar.....Writer.
Theodore L. Million....Manufacturer.
Bruce D. O'Neal.....Merchant.
Bernard C. Parent.....Stockbroker.

Mrs. Adolf C. Pedotti...Rancher. Vice-President, Central Coast Broadcasters, KCOY-TV.
John V. Pollitt.....President, Mission Casket Company.
Richard M. Polsky.....Retired businessman.
Salvador Rodriguez....Goleta Boy's Club.
Marshall A. Rose.....Retail merchant.
Saadia M. Schorr.....Manager, G.E. TEMPO.
Elmer L. Shirrell.....Retired Personnel Manager.
Daniel J. Sisson.....Student. Teacher.
Annette Slavin.....Former owner, Santa Barbara Travel Agency. Co-owner, Santa Barbara Retail Operation.
Mrs. Lewis M. Smith...Vice-President, Planned Parenthood Board.
Almira Struthers.....Teacher's aide for mentally retarded children.
John W. Snyder.....President, Westmont College.
William Thornhill.....Boy's Club Counselor.
Corinne Van Horne....Service League, Santa Barbara General Hospital.
Thomas F. Van Natta...Management & Military Consultant. Retired major general, U.S. Army.
Bertram C. Willoughby..C.P.A.—Bartlett, Pringler, Wolf.
Ada Schick Wing.....Volunteer Worker. Santa Barbara Mental Health Association.
Helen M. Yager.....Experiment in International Living.
(Mrs. J. B.)

ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURES

The Commission organized itself into several committees, and elected as officers: Richard M. Look and Mrs. Adolph C. Pedotti, Co-Chairmen; Mrs. Frederic Slavin, Secretary; Bertram C. Willoughby, Treasurer. An Executive Committee was elected, consisting of the officers and James Duerr, Wilbur Fillippini, and Mrs. Ada Wing. Four committees were organized to specially investigate and draft portions of the Commission's report in the areas of "Sequence of Events," "Causes of Tension and Problems of Communication," "Complaints of Violence," and "Administration of Criminal Justice." The other committees formed at various stages of the Commission's work were: Organization, Membership, Nominating, and Drafting.

The Commission decided to hold public hearings which were open to anyone who wanted to present pertinent testimony; others with special knowledge or expertise were requested to appear before the Commission. These hearings were recorded on tape and were available to Commissioners and others who were not able to be present at particular hearings.

Over 150 people testified in hearings, beginning June 17 and ending September 1, 1970. Witnesses included University administrators, faculty, and students (including various political, social and ecology groups) at UCSB; Isla Vista realtors, landlords, and businessmen; attorneys, including the President of the Santa Barbara Bar Association and other legal and law enforcement experts including a Judge and the Chairman of the State Bar Committee on Civil Disorders; a former Deputy District Attorney; a bail bondsman; a member of the Sheriff's Civil Service Commission; a National Guard general; Santa Barbara County Fire Marshal and Chief; and a State Senator and his field deputy. Also appearing as witnesses before the Commission were: Isla Vista Community Council leaders; directors of Red Cross units; representatives of the Isla Vista People's Patrol; a member of a University-sponsored survey team on "street people" in Isla Vista; members of Switchboard; the medical director of the Isla Vista Community Service Center Clinic; psychiatrists from the County Mental Health Services and Addiction Prevention Team; medical observers in the jail during the disorders; a UCSB counseling psychologist; ministers from the University Religious Conference; chemists with expertise on the effects of C2 and Cn gas; and many citizen observers and participants in the disturbances in Isla Vista, at the University and at El Paseo.

Because of law suits pending against county officials and law enforcement agencies, the County Counsel ruled that these people could not give testimony before our unofficial Commission. In this situation the Commission has done as well as possible to function effectively.

PART I — WHAT OCCURRED

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

This sequence of events is based upon the **Santa Barbara News-Press, El Gaucho**, University records and court transcripts as well as statements made before the Commission and resource documents collected at the Commission office. Some of the source material used may not be wholly accurate. There was often understandable confusion and controversy as to what actually occurred. Consequently, it is impossible to attest to the total factual accuracy of each of the hundreds of entries which follow, although great effort has been made to confirm what did take place. This section does not purport to include all significant events. It is included as part of the report not as a finding of the Commission that the facts related occurred exactly as and when set forth but solely as background to help the reader better understand the problems we deal with herein.

Sept. '68: At the opening of the fall term, Berkeley campus was in a state of turmoil.

Oct. 11, '68 (Friday): Eldridge Cleaver scheduled to speak on UCSB campus Oct. 21. (Did not appear as scheduled.) Members of Black Students Union complain to coaches on treatment of black athletes. Complaint taken to Chancellor is referred to Athletic Commission. BSU alleges they are to be judged by those against whom complaint is made.

Oct. 14, '68 (Monday): Sixteen black students occupy the Computer Center in North Hall and make the following demands:

1. Firing of the head football coach and the supervisor of athletic activities.
2. Establishment of a commission to investigate problems of racism.
3. Development of a Black Studies College.
4. Reaffirmation of President Hitch's call for greater minority employment.
5. Hiring of a black female counselor of O.E.O.
6. Appointment of black coaches whenever possible.
7. Non-condonement of harassment of students, whatever the color.
8. Development of a community relations staff.

After negotiations over a period of some hours, the students withdrew on the basis that the last seven of their demands (as amended, some substantially, in the course of the negotiations) would be met.

Nov. 15, '68 (Friday): Students turn in draft cards at UCSB. No disorders.

Dec. 10, '68 (Tuesday): Students and others pitch tent city in De la Guerra Plaza protesting inadequate housing for low income families. Verbal confrontation re-

sults between young black activist and Santa Barbara City Mayor. No violence.

Jan. 6 '69 (Monday): Arsonists attack ROTC building; \$2,000 damage.

Jan. 14, '69 (Tuesday): Sheriff's deputies investigating obscenity charges are refused tapes by KCSB of BSU Rally held in free speech area. Student at station is arrested on charge of violation of probation.

Jan. 15, '69 (Wednesday): Free Speech (Obscenity) Rally draws 1500. Petitions being circulated to support open hearings for William Allen, non-tenured faculty member whose contract was not renewed.

Jan. 17, '69 (Friday): Professor Weaver files complaint against black student for alleged obscenities.

Jan. 20, '69 (Monday): Black Student Union, United Mexican-American Students, and Radical Student Union form "United Front;" make eleven demands. Chancellor Cheadle meets with the UF group; leaves meeting reportedly because insufficient time is allowed for his reply.

Jan. 22, '69 (Wednesday): Eight detectives, some armed with shotguns, serve search warrants on two BSU members in their apartment for 5 items reported stolen, and arrest them on charges of burglary. Deputies seize 85 other items on suspicion they may have been stolen. Rallies protest arrests. (see July 2, 1969).

Jan. 30 '69 (Thursday): Giant oil slick approaching Goleta Beach.

Feb. 1, '69 (Saturday): Two BSU students who have withheld rent payment pending repairs to apartment go to realty office to make payment; reportedly are told to return following Wednesday (February 5th) with roommates so "All can pay at the same time." (See Feb. 3 below, and July 2, 1969.)

Feb. 3, '69 (Monday): Seven BSU members arrested on alleged felonies (see item July 2, 1969). Eight Sheriff's deputies, some armed with shotguns, and a Deputy District Attorney arrest one black student in his apartment in the early morning on burglary charges, seize over 120 items, and then proceed to serve civil eviction notice for non-payment of rent on six BSU members in another apartment (see item Feb. 1, 1969), seize, reportedly without a warrant, 150 items of personal property, and arrest them on charges of alleged burglary, possession of stolen property, and narcotics and weapons violations. (Known as the "BSU Bust.")

Feb. 17, '69 (Monday): United Front marchers occupy University Center; set up "New Free University."

Feb. 27, '69 (Thursday): 1,200 students now members of the new "Free University."

Apr. 6, '69 (Sunday): Anti-oil rally on Stearn's Wharf.

Apr. 11, '69 (Friday): Home-made bomb critically injures caretaker Dover Sharp at Faculty Club. All student associations join in denouncing the act and a reward for information is pledged.

Apr. 12, '69 (Saturday): Dover Sharp dies from injuries.

Apr. 22, '69 (Thursday): A student, Phillip Gillespie, found dying in Isla Vista apartment. Body covered with cuts and bruises, acute belladonna alkaloid poison given as cause of death. Jimson weed tea found in disordered apartment.

Apr. 26, '69 (Saturday): "Slough-in" at UCSB attracts 200 in protest against proposed extension of Ward Memorial Boulevard which would allegedly damage ecology of slough.

Apr. 27, '69 (Sunday): "New Free University" formally dissolved for lack of support.

May 15, '69 (Thursday): Police arrest scores; wound 17 in Berkeley in "People's Park" controversy.

May 18, '69 (Sunday): Berkeley's "People's Park" fenced in. UCSB student group, COPE, presents plan for preserving Goleta Slough.

May 20, '69 (Tuesday): James Rector dies from bullet wounds sustained during Thursday's "People's Park" riots at Berkeley.

May 21, '69 (Wednesday): Students at five campuses of UC demonstrate in protest of Berkeley police actions.

May 22, '69 (Thursday): (Unrelated to Santa Barbara violence, but indicative of court conditions, is a **News-Press** account of a fourteen-month delay since arrest on a charge of possessing a large amount of marijuana. Trial is currently scheduled for mid-June, some fifteen months since the arrest.)

May 24, '69 (Saturday): A convocation to discuss Berkeley riots and police action draws 3500 at UCSB. UCSB Chancellor Cheadle calls for end to vandalism. Bomb scares at library; nail-studded 2 x 4 in road; vandalism at a construction site; fire in Administration Building rest room.

May 27, '69 (Tuesday): Convocation in De la Guerra Plaza in downtown Santa Barbara by UCSB students to acquaint Santa Barbara with issues at Berkeley. Vice-Chancellor Varley calls for "reason, not force."

May 28, '69 (Wednesday): A move to abolish ROTC at UCSB beaten by 3 to 1 majority in Academic Senate.

June 20, '69 (Friday): Students allege political motives in "firing" of Assistant Professor William Allen (Allen's contract not renewed for '70-'71).

June 26, '69 (Thursday): Academic Senate by mail vote approves modification of ROTC academic credits in accord with methods and standards for other professions.

June 28, '69 (Saturday): "Switchboard" scheduled for opening (a volunteer organization to counsel and aid students and others in emergency situations).

July 2, '69 (Wednesday): Following Grand Jury's refusal to indict, a Municipal Court orders that nine BSU members arrested earlier this year (see entries Jan. 22 and Feb. 3) must stand trial. Counter suits against DA and Sheriff's deputies initiated.

July 3, '69 (Thursday): Visiting student killed in Isla Vista when second floor balcony collapses.

July 15, '69 (Tuesday): Rector killing called "justifiable homicide" by Berkeley Jury.

July 16, '69 (Wednesday): Chancellor Cheadle proposes Black Studies Department to UC Regents.

Aug. 15, '69 (Friday): A can of mace tossed by unidentified person into the Campus Cue Pool Hall in Isla Vista at about 10:30 p.m. The manager calls the police and a patrol car is sent to investigate. An idle, curious crowd gathers. The initial crowd attracts others, rumors start, and the crowd becomes restive and sets fires. The patrol calls for reinforcements; more fires are set and rocks and bottles thrown. Eventually 40 Sheriff's deputies, 12 CHP and 5 UCSB police gather to quell the riot; block off streets; announce on bull horns "three minutes to clear streets," march away from crowd, then turn and charge the crowd which flees. Three persons arrested.

Oct. 2, '69 (Thursday): UCLA Acting Assistant Professor of Philosophy Angela Davis not rehired; sparks University uproar.

Oct. 15, '69 (Wednesday): Vietnam Moratorium Day sees over 4,000 students and townspeople march in Santa Barbara candlelight procession. Two students arrested for vandalizing draft board office in Santa Barbara.

Oct. 21, '69 (Tuesday): Los Angeles Superior Court rules in favor of Angela Davis.

Oct. 29, '69 (Wednesday): Blacks demand firing of Dr. Fisher, Black Studies Department Head; welcoming his retention as professor. Negotiations flounder.

Oct. 30, '69 (Thursday): Blacks (BSU) denounce Chancellor Cheadle for appointing all-white committee to advise Black Studies Department.

Nov. 2, '69 (Sunday): Dr. Fisher resigns; three black professors to head Department.

Nov. 4, '69 (Sunday): Angela Davis speaks to an estimated crowd of 3,500 at UCSB; no disorders occur.

"ISLA VISTA I"

Nov. 11, '69 (Tuesday): Approximately 30 students enter Anthropology Department Chairman's office and demand open hearing on Allen case.

Nov. 15 '69 (Saturday): 2,000 march peacefully in Santa Barbara anti-war rally. Brief disorder at UCSB concerning lowering the flag to half-staff. Minor demonstration at Isla Vista branch of the Bank of America.

Nov. 19, '69 (Wednesday): Final faculty decision on William Allen "firing" is approved. (Decision not to renew contract.) Allen is notified; he charges violation of privilege and tenure.

Nov. 20 '69 (Thursday): Academic Senate refuses to meet due to presence of unauthorized students.

Dec. 2, '69 (Tuesday): MECHA (Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Atzlan) disrupts public services career meeting, claiming no campus Chicano representation.

Dec. 11, '69 (Thursday): Academic Senate votes to open meetings to students and employees.

Dec. 25, '69 (Thursday): BSU gathers food and clothing for 150 Mississippi Delta families, victims of hurricane.

Jan. 8, '70 (Thursday): Students tell BSU rally of alleged illegal arrest and subsequent jail mistreatment.

Jan. 11 '70 (Sunday): William Allen comes second in a student rating of Anthropology Department.

Jan. 20, '70 (Tuesday): Reportedly over 7,000 signatures acquired on "Bill Allen" petition asking for open hearing.

Jan. 25, '70 (Sunday): Administration says "no" to open hearings on William Allen. Acting Chancellor Buchanan explains that official personnel matters are not discussed openly or with other than Academic Senate committees.

Jan. 28-29, '70 (Wednesday): Crowd of about 500 demonstrate on and block Stearn's Wharf in oil spill anniversary protest beginning about 5 p.m. Some remain throughout the night. Some rocks are thrown; two men fight and are arrested; and a campfire is started on the wharf paving. The blockade continues during the morning of 29 January. By mid-morning a group of about 45 police and Sheriff's deputies assemble at the scene; the demonstrators are told to disperse and by 11:30 a.m. the area is cleared without incident.

Jan. 29, '70 (Thursday): About 1,500 students hold rally in front of UCSB Administration Building protesting non-renewal of William Allen's contract. Reduced crowd of about 250 beats on doors. At 3:00 p.m. Dean Evans leaves building by rear and attempts to reach front of crowd. Scuffle ensues between Dean Evans and student; student struck with bull horn. Police inside building break out glass door of locked building to come to Dean Evans' rescue. Police and Dean Evans promptly re-enter building. Some of crowd return and a barrage of rocks breaks the windows. Eventually the rock

throwing stops. Most of the crowd leaves, but a group remains and spends the night. There is sporadic vandalism during the night.

Jan. 30, '70 (Friday): Between three and five thousand students demonstrate on campus; Administration Building remains blocked. Employees trying to enter building report verbal and physical abuse. University requests that the Sheriff take over at 10:00 a.m. By 2:00 p.m. "Mutual Aid" forces from CHP, Ventura County, and the City of Santa Barbara arrive on campus in large numbers. Student speakers urge students to stay put, "don't throw rocks." Crowd fails to obey dispersal orders; sweeps begin by 2:00 p.m.; building closed by 3:15 p.m.; crowd gone by 5:30 p.m. A University report states: "In general, the police were magnificent in their restraint despite severe verbal provocations."

Feb. 1, '70 (Sunday): Acting Chancellor Buchanan says, "Compromise is not possible on student demands for participation in faculty evaluation and employment decisions."

Feb. 2, '70 (Monday): "Mutual Aid" forces arrive at 7:00 a.m., secure Administration Building. 3,500 demonstrators gather by 10:00 a.m.; sporadic vandalism throughout campus; library bomb scare; no mass confrontations; 16 students arrested in scuffles. Administration explains again reasons for "No open hearings" and presents review of William Allen's record. Nineteen student leaders named in warrants in connection with January 20 "Allen" disorders found or come in voluntarily.

Feb. 3, '70 (Tuesday): 2,000 serpentine students end up at Faculty Club where they dance, loot food and liquor at Club and "skinny-dip" in pool. Carnival atmosphere prevails. \$1,500 damages done. Academic Senate votes down student participation in Review Board. Associated Student President Bill James arrested by deputy sheriffs while asking crowd to remain peaceful; his public address system seized. He is arrested on violation of probation for "participating in a riot." A second meeting to form an Isla Vista Community Council is held at St. Mark's Center.

Feb. 4, '70 (Wednesday): Approximately 1,000 student marchers, led by William Allen, parade through campus shouting "on strike." Privilege and Tenure Committee defeats open hearing on Allen, 6 to 1. Arrested students barred from campus. Anthropology Department accuses El Gaucho of inaccuracies in reporting Allen's academic record. Preceding week of turmoil on campus required presence of 239 police who sustained three injuries. Twelve students were injured.

Feb. 5, '70 (Thursday): Acting Chancellor Buchanan issues a statement indicating he is in the process of 1) appointing student and faculty members to a committee to devise ways of increasing student input in departmental affairs; 2) advising department chair-

men, deans, and administrative officers of University regulations regarding work stoppages; 3) initiating charges of unprofessional conduct against William Allen; and 4) taking disciplinary action against those students who violated University regulations. Administration says "no" to demands of the Radical Student Union regarding students arrested. Angela Davis addresses 3,000 at Campbell Hall; urges overthrowing whole system. Associated Students Legislative Council votes to support student strike. El Gaucho gives rebuttal to Anthropology Department charges. Associated Students request U.S. Attorney General investigation into police misconduct on campus.

Feb. 7, '70 (Saturday): Bomb tossed at campus traffic kiosk; fire started in ROTC building.

Feb. 8, '70 (Sunday): Two-day moratorium voted in lieu of strike. District Attorney refuses complaint filed by one of 19 arrested leaders, Chris Hall, who charges beating by five Santa Barbara police; report turned over to Santa Barbara City Police Department. Further charges filed against the student, resulting in reported conflict of interest for the District Attorney. Student's attorney, Stanley Roden, states, "There is nothing a citizen can do to protest alleged police misconduct unless he has access to the courts. In this case that access is denied."

Feb. 11, '70 (Wednesday): Chancellor Cheadle says "no open hearings." Dr. Cheadle issues a statement that: students are to be heard in matters affecting their lives; upholds all actions against Allen; and no amnesty for law breaking and violence. Apparently night vandalism continues unabated.

Feb. 12, '70 (Thursday): Two students sustain head injuries during rally in front of Administration Building attempting to see Chancellor Cheadle. One police officer injured; Chancellor Cheadle in courtesy meeting with William Allen.

Feb. 13, '70 (Friday): Chancellor Cheadle sees William Allen alone again.

Feb. 16, '70 (Monday): Rally speakers emphasize solidarity with "Chicago 7," drawing parallel with "Santa Barbara 19."

Feb. 19, '70 (Thursday): El Gaucho reports William Kunstler, defense attorney for "Chicago 7," to speak 25 February.

Feb. 21, '70 (Saturday): Senator Lagomarsino and Assemblyman MacGillivray protest William Kunstler appearance.

Feb. 23, '70 (Monday): Regents pass "Educational Fee" for all UC system.

Feb. 24, '70 (Tuesday): Chancellor Cheadle says William Kunstler's appearance not against regulations.

Feb. 24, '70 (Tuesday): Sheriff's deputies pull up to Campus Cue in two patrol cars. Arrest "Lefty" Bryant on a warrant for Jesse Newton. Bystanders challenge deputies, claiming that deputies know they have the wrong man. Deputies arrest Bryant and another man and are resisted by crowd of 25 who take keys of patrol cars and deflate tires. Unidentified arrestee escapes, assisted by bystanders. Bryant taken to jail. Deputies radio for reinforcements. Crowd enlarges to 200; man attempts to set fire to patrol car. 105 law enforcement personnel including Ventura and Highway Patrol (under "Mutual Aid") respond. Bystanders throw rocks and bottles. Two others arrested.

Feb. 25-26, '70 (Wednesday - Thursday): William Kunstler speaks in stadium; police in force with riot gear, rifles and shotguns, patrolling streets as audience returns to Isla Vista about 5 p.m. going toward Pe.fect Park for a meeting. Police attempt to arrest an ex-student for carrying and drinking from an open bottle of wine. He resists, is subdued after a scuffle and dragged to patrol car. Crowd pelts police and their cars with rocks; police leave. By 6:30 p.m. milling crowds are breaking windows of realty company and other business establishments. Between 6:30 and 7:30 p.m., fire is set in trash bin at Bank of America. Sheriff orders crowd to disperse or be arrested for unlawful assembly. 150 officers make first sweep on the crowd and are repulsed with rocks. A patrol car is overturned and burned. A later force of 80 law enforcement officers running single file to the bank, reportedly to rescue a guard, remain only a few minutes before being driven off by the hostile crowd. Gas is used on the crowd. At times, greatly outnumbered groups of police isolated, surrounded and nearly overwhelmed. Police withdraw and set up road block into Isla Vista. Fire is enlarged; flames leap 40 feet high by 12:30 a.m., completely destroying bank. County fire equipment parked nearby not able to be used because of hostility of crowd. Rioting continues until about 2:30 a.m. when police return. A final sweep disperses the remaining 200 or so. Crowd uses heavy missiles (concrete chunks, etc.) later found to have been projected from previously manufactured "launchers." 116 police reported injured, several severely. Anti-loitering ordinance in effect 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.:

"1. No person shall loiter upon any public street, sidewalk or public property within that area of the County of Santa Barbara bounded by and including Hollister Avenue, Storke Road, Fairview Avenue, and the Pacific Ocean, in the County of Santa Barbara, California, from 6 p.m. of one day until 6 a.m. of the following day. As used in these regulations, the term "loiter" means standing or roaming about any public street, sidewalk or public property without any apparent purpose or legitimate business.

"2. No person shall conduct or participate in any meetings, assembly, or parade, of more than 3 persons, or use voice or sound amplifying equipment, upon the public streets, sidewalk or public property in the County of Santa Barbara in the area prescribed in paragraph 1 above.

"Regulations numbers 1 and 2 above shall become effective immediately and shall remain in effect until further notice. Any violation of these regulations is a misdemeanor as provided in Section 12-10 of Chapter 12 and Section 1-7 of Chapter 1 of the Santa Barbara County Code."

Feb. 26, '70 (Thursday): An uneasy calm prevails with sporadic disorder and vandalism. Governor Reagan visits the area, confers with University and County officials, declares a state of emergency. Sixteen more arrested during the night and more warrants issued. William Allen surrenders when advised of warrant for his arrest. National Guard placed on alert. During the night a UCSB employee is wounded by a bullet when he drives between Sheriff's deputies and a student group. Police claim that students fired; students deny.

Feb. 27, '70 (Friday): National Guard arrives in Isla Vista in early morning. Approximately 16 units patrol area. Steady rain reduces conflicts. Supervisors modify terms of anti-loitering ordinance. Guard uses minimum force under orders to avoid injury to themselves and to avoid causing injury. Ball bearings being shot from building; one strikes Guard Commander. Telephone call from the Guard to manager of building results in ball bearing shooting stopping. Girls carrying rocks in tote bags are ordered to empty bags and sent on home. Guard's weapons not ordered loaded. Other law enforcement agencies work with the Guard.

Feb. 28, '70 (Saturday): A visiting police union organizer tells a police audience, "You don't coddle demonstrators." National Guard on duty; arrests now total 122.

Mar. 1, '70 (Sunday): Three arrests on campus for vandalism. Otherwise, area quiet.

Mar. 2, '70 (Monday): The National Guard is withdrawn. County Supervisor Tunnell suggests claims for riot damages against Associated Students. Of 115 arrested during the latter part of the riots, 47 are non-students and 4 are juveniles. Of the 68 students, eight are from other areas. Many complaints of police misconduct.

Mar. 3, '70 (Tuesday): Anti-loitering ordinance suspended 3:30 p.m. All is quiet in Isla Vista. Dr. Cheadle appoints Vice Chancellor Varley to work with Isla Vistans to improve "the quality of life" there. UCSB campus police reinforced intermittently through this period by campus police from Berkeley, UCLA, Irvine, Riverside, and San Diego campuses; maximum 20 on any one day and used only on campus. Recent program of standard-

ization among campus police forces facilitates this "Mutual Aid" (UCSB has assisted UCLA once.)

Mar. 4, '70 (Wednesday): Most of the 119 arrested are out on bail; only 14 still are in custody. Two non-students on staff of UC-Riverside campus newspaper boast of how, although sent to cover riots and carrying press cards, they participated in rioting (threw rocks at police). Car loaned by University was burned. (They were later arrested on charges of rioting; convicted April 30.)

Mar. 6, '70 (Friday): Fifteen are charged with felonies in the Isla Vista riots. Charges are dropped against one student; more are indicted. Supervisor Grant holds a meeting, attended by about 150 Isla Vista property owners and businessmen and a few students, to discuss a program to "start a new life in Isla Vista."

Mar. 9, '70 (Monday): A report is published by campus police that, in the incident of February 26th, the wounded UCSB employee's car had been penetrated by bullets from both sides, and that the bullet removed from his wound was of smaller calibre than any police pistol.

Mar. 11, '70 (Wednesday): Bank of America reopens in temporary structure. Isla Vista small businessman (washing machine services) facing bankruptcy over riots.

Mar. 13, '70 (Friday): Arson suspected in UCSB Women's Residence Hall fire.

Mar. 18, '70 (Wednesday): During demonstrations after Governor Reagan speaks at El Paseo, crowd is encircled, held by police, and then driven up State Street. Violence erupts. Two nearby bank windows are broken. Street sprinklers are torn out and thrown. Some minor damage done to private cars. Nineteen arrested. William Allen also arrested for disturbing the peace by earlier driving through demonstration area with shotgun displayed in car.

Mar. 21, '70 (Saturday): Dr. Cheadle announces suspension of William Allen from faculty effective March 25, "pending findings from the Academic Senate Committee on Privilege and Tenure on charges brought by the administration."

Mar. 25, '70 (Wednesday): "State of Extreme Emergency" lifted.

Mar. 31, '70 (Tuesday): Charges against nine rioters dismissed. Charges by now have been dropped against 75 of 130 persons arrested during February 24th - 27th disturbances.

Apr. 2, '70 (Thursday): A large amount of explosives is seized in Santa Barbara, believed stolen from military installations and stored here to sell to extremists; apparently a professional operation.

Apr. 3, '70 (Friday): Chancellor Cheadle bans talk by Jerry Rubin at UCSB.

Apr. 6, '70 (Monday): Academic Senate Committee states suspension of William Allen unwarranted prior to final determination of charges, as his continuance, in the absence of evidence, would not "threaten immediate harm to him or others."

Apr. 8 '70 (Wednesday): Jerry Rubin banned from speaking in Isla Vista park and city park by County and City officials.

Apr. 12, '70 (Sunday): The first Isla Vista riot felony (resisting arrest) trial ends in acquittal of ex-student arrested while carrying open bottle of wine. Dr. Cheadle upholds his suspension of William Allen and rejects a recommendation by the Academic Senate Committee on Privilege and Tenure to retain Allen pending completion of a hearing on his "misconduct." The suspension only affects Allen's functioning on campus, his pay continues. Dr. Cheadle cites that 1,250 of Allen's 1,300 students got "A" grades, as evidence of academic irregularity. Two disparate sentences for Isla Vistans are noted. One individual who was not seen throwing rocks, but did have rocks in his pocket, was sentenced to six months in jail. Another individual who was found guilty of actually throwing rocks was given a six months suspended sentence.

Apr. 13, '70 (Monday): Academic Senate supports Jerry Rubin's right to speak.

Apr. 14, '70 (Tuesday): Sponsored by JIVE (Joint Isla Vista Effort), a meeting to "meet your local fuzz" is held in Isla Vista. A fairly large group attends. Tempers flare as some of the group describe acts of alleged brutality. Officers reply they would report such acts to their supervisors if they witnessed them. "As long as there are laws against marijuana they must be enforced," is police response to plea to "let us alone." Two tires on a police car are slashed while the meeting is in progress.

"ISLA VISTA II"

Apr. 16, '70 (Thursday): Mrs. Jerry Rubin speaks to an audience of 1800 on the UCSB campus, calls for "revolution." Stu Alpert, one of "Chicago 7," says "kill the pigs." About 4:15 p.m., Dean Reynolds is taunted and harassed in Isla Vista park during discussion with students. By 8 p.m. crowds are in the streets; an intrastudent struggle breaks out, apparently between a group intent on destruction and another group that attempts to prevent it. A State of Emergency is declared at 11 p.m. Truck-mounted Sheriff's deputies rush into the area apparently without warning, tear gas and sweep the area. Birdshot is shot into small crowds by police, wounding four persons; another wounded by tear gas cannister; buckshot is shot into the ground in front

of groups. At 11:45 p.m. curfew declared for hours 6:30 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.

"Except in cases of extreme personal emergency, no person shall be or remain in or on any public street, sidewalk or public property within that area of the County of Santa Barbara described in the attached Exhibit "A" between the hours of 6:30 p.m. of one day and 6:00 a.m. of the following day.

"No person shall conduct or participate in any meeting, assembly or parade, of more than 3 persons.

"In determining whether an extreme emergency exists for the purposes of interpreting or applying these regulations, the legal test as to whether an "extreme personal emergency" exists shall be whether a reasonable person under the same or similar circumstances would believe that an extreme personal emergency exists under such circumstances."

The area is generally quiet by early morning. About 200 police involved.

Apr. 17, '70 (Friday): In the early evening 250 demonstrators roam about Isla Vista. By 11 p.m. they concentrate their attack on the new temporary structure of the Bank of America. Others intent on stopping destruction of property use persuasion and station themselves in front of the bank. At 11:45 p.m. Kevin Moran leaves his apartment with friends to answer an appeal on KCSB by Bill James, Associated Students President, for help in protecting the community. Two fires near bank and Taco Bell Restaurant are extinguished; fire at bank relit in a trash can. Lights in bank go out when switch box broken into; large crowd from park throws rocks at the bank. One or two individuals throw molotov cocktails through the bank door. The fire is put out by a group which includes Kevin Moran. He is on the porch of the bank with 5 or 6 others when, without warning, 2 dump trucks of police sweep into the area, firing tear gas, dispersing the main crowd. One truck swings into the bank parking lot. Seconds later Kevin Moran is killed by a shot. Police radio for an ambulance. He is dead on arrival at Goleta Hospital at 1:30 a.m. Eight are arrested during the night for curfew and other violations. At 3:20 a.m. campus police enter KCSB station on campus and order the station off the air until end of curfew at 6 a.m., on order of Sheriff Webster who alleges broadcast of operations make law enforcement "intolerable." KCSB charges infringement of free expression, possible violation of FCC regulations and offers tapes to prove responsible journalistic coverage which is "no jeopardy to police."

Apr. 18, '70 (Saturday): Santa Barbara News-Press published a picture of police with raised rifles "to exchange fire with snipers." Picture mistakenly titled, as it was later learned that police were challenging two individuals who had been called forward to identify

themselves. Preliminary ballistics report states a .30 caliber bullet caused death of Kevin Moran. Sheriff's Department states shooting work of snipers. Late Saturday night Sheriff's officers said they had checked all of the .30 caliber carbines issued to Sheriff's deputies and none had been fired. Santa Barbara Police Department spokesman said two .30 caliber rifles carried by Santa Barbara police had been turned over to Sheriff's Office for examination. No major confrontations. Several apartments allegedly are broken into by police. 23 are arrested during the night as police patrol the streets in trucks, marked and unmarked cars, and on foot in groups of 50. **El Gaucho** alleges police reportedly shot BB guns and marbles from sling shots at students who were watching them from windows. Up to 259 police remain until early morning hours. Gun fire and gas canister firing are heard sporadically until dawn.

Apr. 19, '70 (Sunday): Ten minutes before 6:30 p.m. curfew a crowd of 200 around the bank area is surprised by gas fired from trucks and allegedly dropped from helicopter; one person injured. Squads of riot-equipped police roam Isla Vista for third night. Only major confrontation occurs at San Rafael Hall on campus when campus patrol car is struck by rock while police attempting to disperse crowd of 30; they fire tear gas, which drives some students out of Hall. Sheriff's deputies in trucks called to the scene, fire more gas at larger crowd which has gathered and fire birdshot, striking one student in head, chest and hand as he attempts to place cover over flaming canister. (Student had been studying and was driven outside the Hall by the gas in his room.) KCSB returns to the air to provide needed news coverage with agreement to clear Isla Vista news with Sheriff.

Apr. 20, '70 (Monday): AM — Sheriff's office says two .30 caliber weapons used early Saturday morning and slug taken from Kevin Moran's body has been sent to California Criminal Investigation and Identification Bureau for test firing and comparison. Chief Trembly of Santa Barbara police says the two sniper rifles used by his men have been cleared. **PM** — At an afternoon press conference Sheriff Webster reveals that a ricochet .30-06 caliber bullet caused the death of Kevin Moran. A Santa Barbara City police officer has reported that his rifle accidentally discharged at the bank at the approximate time of Kevin Moran's death. Noise of gunfire at first moments of conflict made it impossible at the time to determine whether the officer's weapon fired the fatal shot. Sheriff requests appointment of special coroner and investigation by Attorney General. Chief Trembly states what when the officer came off work at 6 a.m. Saturday and learned the death bullet was a .30-06, he immediately went to police headquarters and met with Trembly, stating that his weapon had accidentally discharged as he disembarked from the dump truck. Isla Vista quiet. Two arrested for bomb. Curfew modified to 11 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Apr. 21, '70 (Tuesday): Isla Vista quiet. Curfew suspended.

Apr. 25, '70 (Saturday): The archeology field laboratory at Santa Barbara City College is destroyed by arsonists. That night bottles are thrown at a police car in Isla Vista.

Apr. 30, '70 (Thursday): Dr. Cheadle asks the County Grand Jury to investigate the riots. In student elections for next year's officers, the "moderates" win out over the Radical Union candidates.

May 1, '70 (Friday): U.S. troops enter Cambodia. Students are shocked and tense. The UCSB bulletin reports that construction has been started by a black-owned, managed and operated firm on 300 two-bedroom university owned apartments, to be completed by the fall of 1971. These university owned apartments will rent for \$145. Existing 250 university owned apartments have raised rents for two bedroom to \$120; for one bedroom to \$100.

May 5 '70 (Tuesday): 60 to 70 campuses "on strike" in protest of U.S. invasion of Cambodia. Four students killed at Kent State by National Guardsmen. At UCSB, a noon war protest rally on campus of about 2,500 listen to speeches, then break into several groups. About 1,000 return to classes. One group remains near the Administration Building, and then goes to the ROTC Building, but is blocked by campus police. This group then serpentine through the campus, eventually returning to the Administration Building. One group invades the cafeteria, looting food and cigarettes. Several groups of students attempt to calm the disorder. About 100 enter the Administration Building, throw rocks, break windows and throw paint in the lobby. Campus police help drive them out. At 1:35 p.m. campus police ask for help from Sheriff and CHP. By 3:00 p.m. generally quiet. At 6:00 p.m. a group of 200 meet to plan a strike of the University. A board to study Isla Vista conditions is appointed by UC President, Dr. Hitch. In a large voter turnout, the Isla Vista residents elect an Isla Vista Community Council (IVCC). Voters were all residents, 16 and over, who had previously registered. There were 45 candidates for 11 positions (8 precincts, 3 at-large). Student voters heavily outnumber other residents. Those elected include a faculty member, a cleric, students and non-students. IVCC is unofficial, has no authority or source of funds, but is the only representative organization fully concerned with Isla Vista. Vice Chancellor Goodspeed requests faculty to devote class time May 6th to discussing implications of American involvement in Southeast Asia.

May 6, '70 (Wednesday): 367 campuses "on strike" throughout U.S.; Governor Reagan orders all of the University of California and State Colleges campuses closed as of midnight May 6th to May 11th.

May 8, '70 (Friday): A large ("thousands") group of protestors, mostly UCSB faculty and students, march through Santa Barbara, listen to speakers, later break into groups. One noisy group enters the Post Office and City Hall. Later, other groups march in the Goleta area. No reports of violence. U.S. Highway 101 closed by student anti-war demonstrators; traffic rerouted, confrontation avoided.

May 11, '70 (Monday): 100 students invade North Hall; attempted computer center take-over fizzles. Campus quiet. Faculty group proposes a National Crisis course to cover war, peace, domestic problems. Course is approved; about 2,500 enrolled.

May 15, '70 (Friday): The Academic Senate, in a floor vote, recommends to eliminate all credit for ROTC studies, to be confirmed by mail ballot of entire membership. (Mail ballot held in June defeated the anti-ROTC proposal.) Suit against County of Santa Barbara and the State for one million dollars is filed on behalf of 19 claimants alleging "wrongful arrest" for "their political views and activities" in connection with "Allen" demonstrations. Another for \$50,000 is filed against County and City for alleged police mistreatment on behalf of one claimant.

May 21, '70 (Thursday): A prospective Isla Vista trial witness is allegedly threatened twice to prevent his testifying. In an earlier case (against William Allen) two prospective witnesses refused to testify, claiming they had been threatened with violence if they did. The Grand Jury makes several recommendations as the result of Isla Vista investigations: more responsibility by UCSB administration (supervise KCSB and **El Gaucho** during emergencies; establish clear-cut rules of conduct for faculty and students and expel violators promptly; University land and Isla Vista should be planned as a unit; more recreation facilities on campus; create a greater diversity of disciplines to generate a more balanced student body;) establish two-or-three man walking police patrols in Isla Vista (two Sheriff's deputies, both captains, were recommended by name); buy Perfect Park (now being used on loan from the private owner); more stop signs in Isla Vista, better ambulance service, more parking; have faculty and clergy observers at key places during emergencies; more riot training for police; add water cannon to police equipment; give courses in human relations and sensitivity training for Sheriff's deputies.

May 24, '70 (Sunday): A meeting to discuss drugs in Isla Vista reports a marked rise in student cases of gonorrhea and pubic lice.

May 25, '70 (Monday): Dr. Cheadle says he will not interfere with the Associated Students' invitation to Jerry Rubin to speak at UCSB. Student body officers are reported planning to prevent disorders. The Isla Vista Community Council endorses two candidates for the

coming elections (sheriff, judge) and takes positions on County propositions.

May 29, '70 (Friday): Jerry Rubin talks, fails to impress audience; two-thirds leave during talk. A group of construction workers start a march into UCSB in opposition to Rubin talk, but union leader, Wilbur Fillippini, and contractor, Eldon Haskell, and the Sheriff prevail on them to reconsider.

June 1, '70 (Monday): Isla Vista Community Council votes to support the recall petition of County Supervisor Grant; also supports proposals for various local improvements.

"ISLA VISTA III"

June 3, '70 (Tuesday): The Grand Jury indicts 17 for the Bank of America burning on February 25th. News is leaked before formal announcement. Anger and resentment are expressed by the University community because two of those indicted were known to have been in the Santa Barbara County Jail at the time they were charged with offenses in Isla Vista, and the list included student and IVCC leaders. Student tension rises.

June 4, '70 (Wednesday): A crowd of about 100 gathers in Perfect Park to circulate petitions against the indictments. IVCC members, university administrators, faculty, student leaders, and Isla Vista residents anticipating trouble, go to the "loop area" in the evening to protect the Bank of America and forestall violence. They are successful, by primarily persuasive means, in maintaining control, and avoid the necessity of calling upon law enforcement agencies for aid. Minor injuries are sustained by the defenders and some minor property damage occurs. Those seeking to destroy the bank are estimated at 25 to 30.

June 5, '70 (Friday): A protest rally of about 2,000 against the indictments is held at noon at UCSB. People at the rally are urged to go to the bank and deliver a petition requesting bank action to quash the indictments. About 150 persons enter the bank and commit various acts of vandalism. Bank closed "for the safety of the girls." By evening, a much larger crowd gathers in the "loop," augmented, according to many witnesses, by many outsiders ranging in age from ten-year-old to mature men. University administrators, professors, IVCC leaders and members, and area businessmen, housewives and many students join again to keep the peace. They stand their ground before the bank, withstanding at times a barrage of rocks and bottles, put out trash can fires, and circulate in the crowd, urging them to "cool it." Several are struck by rocks. Most of the spectators leave by midnight. Not more than 200 are estimated to have taken part in violence at any time. The hard core of demonstrators stay until 3 a.m., and then the exhausted defenders go home. More damage of businesses had occurred than on the previous night. At 3:30 a.m. the IVCC leader, Jon Wheatley, goes to the

Sheriff's Office, stating that he does not think the community can protect the bank another night and discusses alternatives for the next day. Police decide to protect the bank the next night.

June 6, '70 (Saturday): The day is generally quiet. Tom Hayden of "Chicago 7" speaks at "Fund Raising Rally" in Campus Stadium. In the evening, police guard the bank. About 200 people are across the street. A flare is thrown onto a market and extinguished. A small fire is started in the street. A five-car patrol repeatedly circles the "loop area" in front of the bank when a handful of jelly beans and-or some stones is thrown at one of the patrol cars. Reinforcements are called in by a Sheriff's deputy. A human blockade is formed and then a sound truck broadcasts the anti-loitering ordinance and 11 p.m. curfew. The broadcast is immediately followed by a police dump truck driving directly toward the crowd. The crowd scatters. Rocks start flying from the crowd. No tear gas; no shots. Small bonfires, sling shots and a few rocks; small harassments during the night. IVCC members broadcast on KCSB a two-an-a-half hour telephone talk show, urging listeners to stay off the streets, advising that the Sheriff said "he would use the utmost responsibility and protect the community at large."

June 7, '70 (Sunday): Isla Vista quiet during the day and early evening. Bank has been guarded all day; guards withdrawn around 7:30 p.m. A previously scheduled Pleasure Faire — music, stalls, games, etc. — is held at the edge of Isla Vista at Los Carneros - El Colegio Roads. The crowd includes faculty and other adults. The Sheriff is asked to extend the previously established 7:30 curfew because the major band of the evening is not due to start playing until 8 p.m. Arrangement is made for the curfew to start at 9 p.m. The announcement is made at 7:15, by which time tension has developed. Several patrol cars are in the area of the Pleasure Faire but all police have been withdrawn from the rest of Isla Vista. At 9 p.m., the music is stopped and those remaining begin to leave. A few hundred approach the bank at about 10 p.m., find it completely unguarded. Others pour out of their apartments to join them. Rocks rain; the doors are smashed; a molotov cocktail is thrown inside and one on the roof. By 10:20 p.m., deputies in riot gear in dump trucks move in in force and disperse the crowd. There is some street fighting, followed by police sweeps. 26 arrests are made. Some charges are made of police brutality during arrests and at the jail. 247 "Mutual Aid" forces (Ventura and CHP) and Santa Barbara City Police are used.

June 8, '70 (Monday): Day is quiet. IVCC meets at 4 p.m., goes on record against the curfew and reports that the Sheriff has turned down the request of the Faculty-Clergy group for observers to be stationed at key locations in accord with Grand Jury recommendation. Dump trucks of Sheriff's deputies are already stationed

in the area an hour before curfew. The Bank of America is set up as a command post with a van equipped for booking. Los Angeles Special Riot Squad and CHP "Mutual Aid" forces assist local deputies, totaling 323. At 7 p.m. a loud speaker truck goes through Isla Vista, reminding of the 7:30 p.m. curfew. A police helicopter circles overhead. Sweeps round up 20 curfew violators by 8 p.m. Fires are set at intersections to harass or slow police patrols; counter-police activity is engaged in. Tear gas cannisters are fired, checkerboard fashion, within the area throughout the night. Residents of the residential area, far from the hub of activity, complain that gas is used in their sector without reason. Police sweeps are made into apartments and on the streets, rounding up 73 persons by 11:15 p.m. and a total of 86 by morning.

June 9, '70 (Tuesday): Increasing frequency of reports of illegal and destructive entry by police into apartments under cover of the curfew, of CN and CS gas cannisters fired at and into dwellings without provocation and other irregularities cause IVCC to arrange to keep detailed reports of complaints. Bail for curfew violations reduced from \$1,250 to \$65 by Judge Lodge. During the evening, use of tear gas cannisters is greatly reduced. No organized violence. Protest activity is generally limited to trash bins set ablaze in many locations. However, many arrests are made. Newsmen are "hassled." More than 50 written complaints are filed, charging individuals arrested on private property, excessive force used in making arrests, destruction of furnishings and belongings by police officers and other violations. There is no riot but 142 persons are taken into custody. Supervisor Clyde, on the scene for many hours, reports that he saw no brutality. Dr. Cheadle adjusts the UCSB final examination schedule to the curfew. Dr. Goodspeed arranges bus transportation for unavoidable night examinations. Isla Vista resident families upset and resentful of the extreme inconvenience and of curtailment of their freedom from 7:30 p.m. to 6:30 a.m. due to the curfew.

June 10, '70 (Wednesday): The Sheriff's Department reports that prisoner administrative processing and jail facilities are becoming over-taxed. The IVCC leader, Jon Wheatley, arranges to have faculty and church observers stay in student apartments to observe from windows. An effort to bring a test of the constitutionality of the curfew before the Superior Court fails for the second time, when the Judge refuses to try it while the curfew is still in effect. Board of Supervisors refuses to meet to hear plans for lifting the curfew. Many residents send telegrams to the Governor. At 9 a.m., notices are placed in all faculty boxes calling for a meeting at an Isla Vista church at 4 p.m. with members of the University Religious Conference to discuss lifting of the curfew. Supervisors and the Sheriff are asked to come. The IVCC leader meets early in the morning with the president of the Bar Association and other attorneys.

That meeting results in the Sheriff agreeing to permit four members selected by the Bar Association to be observers at the command post; faculty and clergy not permitted. Members of the bar and Supervisor Clyde attend the 4 p.m. meeting. The meeting produces no relaxing of the curfew and many who attend join a group of students who have determined upon a protest "sit-in" in Perfect Park.

By 7 p.m., about 1,500 people have gathered in the park as the curfew deadline nears. Police helicopters and sound trucks warn the demonstrators to disperse or face arrest for unlawful assembly. About half obey, joining the crowd rimming the "loop." This leaves 700 to 800 in the park. Many witnesses have described the scene as resembling a battle zone with officers in flak suits and gas masks, and trucks and gas equipment ringing the field. Faculty members and adults who seek to negotiate a last-minute lifting of the curfew are told there is "no one in charge." Many find this disturbing information grounds for deciding to stay to protect the students from an armed force with "no one in charge."

As the deadline arrives, a murmur of "sit down, sit down" runs through the crowd and everyone sits. The Star Spangled Banner and other patriotic songs are sung. At 7:45 p.m., the officers move in to begin making arrests. Many townspeople and faculty are among those arrested as the evening progresses. In the beginning, with some exceptions, arrests are orderly. Some of those arrested go limp and are dragged and, according to many witnesses, beaten. As the evening progresses, the arrests become rougher and more severe. About 9:30 p.m., after some 300 have been arrested, deputies don gas masks and warn that no more peaceful arrests will be made and that gas will be used if the order to disperse is not obeyed. An officer in a pickup truck starts a portable fog machine, gets out of the truck and aims the nozzle over the crowd, who lay face to the ground. Then officers with night sticks wade into the crowd making no more arrests but dispersing the crowd with force. The administrative breakdown and delays of the preceding night worsen. A multitude of complaints covering a wide range of charges of improper handling, mistreatment and brutality arise from this situation. Sweeps are made throughout Isla Vista. Officers encounter wire strung across a street at height designed to injure those riding in open dump trucks as well as trash-fire barricades, rock barrages and nail studded boards placed in the street. There is one report of human excrement thrown in a police officer's face.

June 11, '70 (Thursday): Processing and arrangements for bail of those arrested continue slowly throughout the day. Conditions in the jail bring forth more complaints of crowding, mistreatment, and verbal and physical abuse. Supervisors request Governor Reagan to call out the National Guard. The Governor authorizes placing the Guard on alert, but it is not called. Curfew is set back to 11 p.m. for all but the bank area, where a 7:30 p.m. curfew continues to apply. A five-hour meeting held late at night at Campus Police and Fire Station between top officials of all involved law enforcement agencies and representatives of UCSB administration, Governor Reagan's office, County Supervisors, State Senator Lagomarsino's staff, Associated Students, the IVCC and the Radical Student Union to discuss the lifting of the curfew. There was agreement on holding continuing discussions on the problems of Isla Vista. (Several meetings for this purpose subsequently held.) The night is entirely peaceful. Los Angeles special forces are withdrawn. CHP and Santa Barbara Sheriff's deputies walk the street without incident.

June 12, '70 (Friday): Judge Lodge dismisses all misdemeanor charges, primarily curfew violations, resulting from Wednesday night (on cases in his court) stating "These people have been punished enough." The District Attorney promptly disqualifies the Judge from hearing further riot cases. The last of the prisoners in the jail are released. Injuries to police during the June 3 to 12 period total 34. University Office of Safety and Security report 48 students injured. A group of concerned citizens meet, take action to form the Santa Barbara Citizens Commission on Civil Disorders and announce its formation to the press.

June 15, '70 (Monday): First formal meeting of the Commission is held at 4 p.m.

June 17, '70 (Wednesday): The Faculty Clergy Observer Program group turn over to the Attorney General's office and the FBI over 300 signed complaints against law enforcement officers alleging 113 persons beaten, 60 dwellings illegally entered and searched, 48 instances of willful destruction of personal property, 34 persons apprehended on private property for curfew violation, 6 instances of improper familiarities with arrested women, and numerous other irregularities in Isla Vista proper as well as a long list of complaints including alleged brutalities enroute to the jail and in the jail for the period June 6th to 12th. The first hearing of the Citizens Commission is held in St. Mark's Community Center, Isla Vista, at 3 p.m.

PART II: APPRAISAL OF CAUSES OF TENSIONS AND DISORDERS

INTRODUCTION

This part consists of analyses of several problems. Some sections present viewpoints, sometimes starkly opposed, of life styles, the working of our American political system, ecological factors, and drugs; others deal with some of the problems of Isla Vista, the University, and minorities.

These analyses are not all inclusive or comprehensive, but we hope that they will assist all of us in gaining insight and perspective into some of the causes of tensions and disorders in our community and nation.

We cannot with assurance determine the specific causes of the disorders which have occurred in our community, but some of the causes are certainly those discussed in this section.

There are not many people dedicated to fomenting violence, or confrontation, or disorder. While their numbers locally cannot be ascertained with accuracy, in all the testimony before this Commission, the highest figure given was 100; and many witnesses suggested that there may be no more than 20 or 30. However, those who are so dedicated are skillful in capitalizing on tensions and frustrations arising from real or imagined dissatisfactions for which there seems to be no adequate or quick redress. They must capture widespread support in order to cause serious trouble and become appreciable threats to our community. Our actions to prevent the fomenters of trouble from gaining support must be directed toward dealing with the underlying conditions, causes and attitudes.

The following sections are intended to help create the framework of understanding of our situation on which the need for the actions, which we recommend in the next following part, may be wholeheartedly supported.

THE ISLA VISTA SITUATION

In addition to the general causes of student alienations or dissatisfactions which are to be found on virtually every campus in the country, there are certain local problems which give a unique character to the situation here. The campus of the University is located ten miles from Santa Barbara and approximately 70 percent of the nearly fourteen thousand students live in the still more remote and uniquely detached community of Isla Vista. This geographical detachment is not unrelated to some feelings of cultural and spiritual isolation from the larger community of Santa Barbara.

Roughly rectangular in shape and completely flat in terrain, Isla Vista extends for approximately a mile along a bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean to the south.

It measures about 4/5 mile in width, its northern boundary being sharply defined by the east-west El Colegio Road paralleling the coast line. Beyond this lie open fields, virtually unbroken and extending for nearly a mile to Hollister Avenue, the principal thoroughfare of Goleta. Highway 101 lies still further to the north.

On the east, Isla Vista borders the main campus of the University, but there is no access to the campus by road except at the northeast corner, where El Colegio joins the main campus road. All the east-west streets of Isla Vista come to an abrupt halt at the edge of the campus, although there are several foot paths and bicycle trails which lead on into the campus. To the west, at the other end of town, the boundary is also sharply defined. Again the east-west streets come to dead end. Beyond are lands, largely undeveloped, owned by the University, and planned for use in the University expansion.

Isla Vista, then, forms a kind of remote enclave beside the sea surrounded on three sides by lands, undeveloped on two sides, belonging to the University. A glance at a map makes it clear that there are only three roads leading to it: the main campus road, already mentioned, which joins El Colegio at its eastern end; Los Carneros Road, extending northward from near the mid-point of El Colegio, and Storke Road, parallel to it, a half-mile to the west. These latter two intersect Hollister Avenue and connect further north with Highway 101. Road blocks set up at only three points can completely seal off Isla Vista to vehicular traffic.

While many students use bicycles to attend their classes on the campus, any travel beyond that to Goleta or Santa Barbara virtually requires motor transportation. Those who do not own cars must rely on an infrequent bus service, car-owning friends, or hitchhiking.

It is small wonder, then, that many students in Isla Vista look upon their community as a kind of prison. Distance and topography both impose obstacles to their taking part in the life of the larger community. Even temporary escape is difficult. Furthermore, the residents of the remainder of the Santa Barbara community have little occasion to come to Isla Vista, or even to pass through it. There is little potentially to draw them and the roads that lead to it lead nowhere else.

Within this flat, undistinguished community, which was allowed to grow virtually without plan or much imagination, and thus waste its opportunity to match its magnificent setting, are crowded during the school year more than 13,000 people. More than 9,000 of these are students. The others, who should not be disregarded in assessing the community, include middle-class families

occupying about 125 single-dwelling units located largely in the western part of town. Many of them made Isla Vista their home long before it began to burgeon as a dormitory community less than a decade ago. In addition, there is a small fluctuating population of "street people," estimated to number not more than 30 to 40, apart from "action seekers" who flood into the area in times of crises to be "where the action is." Besides, there is a large dog population which contributes to confusion, noise, and health problems.

Both the permanent residents and the students are overwhelmingly white and middle-class in background. Racial tensions appear to have played no direct part in the Isla Vista disturbances. Where it has appeared that black students were being discriminated against or harassed by the police, the white students have tended to make common cause with them.

Apart from a few single family dwellings, most of the housing available to students consists of multiple-unit apartments and private dormitories which offer room and board. Many of these were built 6-8 years ago by speculative developers who had no intention of retaining ownership and cut corners in design and material during construction. Some of them were able to borrow more than the actual cost of construction, pocket the difference, and then sell the properties, now over-capitalized, to imprudent investors, who are now desperately trying to derive a net income from their investment. Many of the complaints about faulty construction and excessive rents stem from this situation.

A serious student needs privacy and quiet. Yet, the design of apartments in Isla Vista has been unimaginatively conventional. This, in part, is the source of complaints about congestion and lack of solitude.

Virtually all the property owners are absentee owners. While some of them attempt to manage their own properties, most of them have turned over the entire burden to real estate management firms which handle all the details and which are in a position to advise the owners on such matters as reasonable rental rates. The problems and conflicts arising between owners, agents, and tenants are discussed in another part of this report.

The community of Isla Vista has no separate political identity. It is an unincorporated area of Santa Barbara County and, like all such areas, it is governed by the Board of Supervisors and is dependent on the county for police protection, zoning, building codes, and other governmental functions.

Isla Vistans believe that their interests are not being adequately served from the county court house. They believe they know best what their community needs, and they cite such things as sidewalks, adequate street lighting, parks, and law enforcement officers who are based in the community and understand it.

In lieu of an officially recognized local government and, they hope, as a preliminary step leading to one,

they organized last spring the Isla Vista Community Council. It was the outgrowth of a series of public meetings in which plans and structure were worked out. There are eleven councilmen, eight elected from precincts and three elected at large. Any resident of Isla Vista over the age of 16 has the right to run and to vote for Council members. This provision "enfranchises" the students who live there.

Although the Council is legally powerless and can only recommend rather than legislate, it represents, more than any other body, the collective voice of Isla Vista. University officials recognize its potential usefulness and the valuable functions it could perform. Committees of the Council are making studies of the community's needs, and some of the ablest student leaders are devoting much of their time and talents to the work of the Council.

No assessment of Isla Vista would be complete if it failed to recognize amid all the disadvantages the real basis of its strength. This lies with the people themselves, old and young. There is strong community feeling and loyalty, derived in part, perhaps, from the sharing of common adversity and from the recognition of a common task. These drives are constructive and forward looking and should be given encouragement and guidance by the larger community of Santa Barbara.

THE UNIVERSITY SITUATION

A hundred years ago, only a dozen or so occupations required college training, most prominently medicine, law, teaching and theology. Alumni were more aware of the college's needs and the college received clear guidance from the community that supported it. Until a few decades ago, the clear and definite goal of the college was the literate, broadly informed, intellectually skilled and morally grounded citizen of his community. Students reflected homogeneous academic, cultural and religious backgrounds, similar abilities and goals. There was a natural integration of the forces of life bearing upon the students. The college shared responsibility for the "whole person" with the family and church, and their attitude toward the student was one of acting *in loco parentis*. The teacher knew his students and played the primary, if not the only, role in guiding them. In large part, because of the small numbers involved, the teacher's knowledge about his students was a byproduct of his full involvement with virtually all aspects of student life.

The growth pattern over the last several decades is all too familiar — the number of college students has been doubling every 10 years, and so has the store of knowledge that we feel we must teach them. As of now, about one-third of the 18 to 24 age group is in college, compared to 4% in 1900 and 12% in 1930. Educational costs and complexities increase not only with the rise in the number of students, but also the number and kinds of educational programs. The number of professions for which our students must be prepared has been prolifer-

ating enormously — something like 2500 vocations now exist which require high level, college trained manpower with a score or so being added annually. One of man's traditional reactions, when confronted with a growing problem, has been to "put more men on the job" — the knowledge explosion has been treated in the same manner, simply adding more teachers, more classrooms, and more courses over more semesters of work. However, it is doubtful that our geometric increase in knowledge can be handled by what is potentially only an arithmetic increase in teachers, classrooms, etc. — clearly the knowledge explosion should challenge our educational institutions to find effective and imaginative ways to handle it.

It is time to question the development of narrow specialization and multiple subdisciplines. Whether we wish to preserve culture or create it, to train people for vocations requiring technical skills or to prepare them for high level professions, our need is for highly developed individuals with qualities that are valuable in a great variety of jobs and situations. Industry may well undertake to train its employees in specific duties, but institutions of higher education must maintain their integrity in the search for truth, and pursue understanding of the environment, human relations, and the basic skills of reasoning, investigation, organization, and communication.

There is growing realization that the rapidly expanding store of knowledge cannot continue to be transmitted in the standard four year college course. More and more, educators are looking to the graduate and post-graduate levels as the proper loci of specialized and technical training, leaving the undergraduate years free for the development of that broad-based understanding necessary for this later learning. Except for very technical positions, most jobs do not have a very direct relationship to the undergraduate major — college graduates who rise to executive positions come almost equally from all under-graduate courses of study from art to zoology. No formal pre-employment education, however excellent it may be, can fully prepare the individual for the discharge of either his vocational or his civic responsibilities. The need for continuing education after graduation grows commensurately with the expansion of knowledge and complexity of human life. For this reason the cultivation of intellectual curiosity and initiative is a *sine qua non* of undergraduate study in any subject.

Universities, in their eagerness to satisfy the demand for professional training, may neglect the cultivation of those traits of mind, character, and spirit which typify a civilized human being. To a degree, this has already happened within some established academic disciplines, where often student programs are so highly concentrated in one field, or even one narrow subdivision of it, as to preclude the kind of education essential to broad understanding and intellectual versatility.

The emerging theme in current discussions concerning issues in higher education is what is variously called unity, wholeness, totality, integrity, and the like — the German word, *gestalt*, would probably have the most precise set of connotations. There is rising criticism of this age of specialization — specialist teachers, specialist students, specialist disciplines and professions, and specialist lives. The curriculum should provide the students with training in the basic skills of language, logic, philosophy, mathematics and science, and with the common denominators of adaptability — reasoning, investigation, organization, and communication. It has been said that there is only one subject matter for education, and that is life in all its manifestations. In testimony before this commission, the student today has emerged as a young person seeking answers to basic life questions — eager for a teaching situation in which a Socratic dialogue can occur.

The classroom is the core of the college enterprise and the teacher-student relationship is its central, coordinating dynamic. Every activity that facilitates this relationship has a proper place on the college campus, while nothing should be at variance with it. Unfortunately, the present emphasis on research and publishing, and increasing size of classes, detracts from this relationship.

It would be an interesting exercise for any teacher to ask himself just how his subject, as he teaches it, contributes to the development of the individuals in his classes. The ideal instructor is a man of broad culture, who recognizes his students as whole persons involved in their own individual development and learning as much about themselves as they are about the subject matter of his courses. The faculty member, however, is usually so involved in teaching a heavy schedule or in maintaining himself professionally by research that he does not participate adequately in efforts to deal with students' life situations.

The educational process should permeate the whole life of the campus — the residence halls, the extracurriculum, such as sports and publications — all should be an integral part of the educative process. Academic advising, rightly understood, is simply an extension of good teaching. If we are to resist the drift toward mechanized teaching, we must humanize the student-teacher relationship. In planning campus arrangements to bring faculty and students together in ways that are favorable to the student's development, it is not necessary to assume that a great deal of the teacher's time will be involved — the thing is to have the right kinds of encounters.

The politicization* of the university is an important

*"Politicization" is the act of making the University as an institution, in whole or in part, an instrument to promote political ends, rather than an institution where learning and the search for truth are pursued without partisan or ideological objectives.

concern of this Commission. We are especially anxious that the disorders that occurred here not be used as a political football. It is hoped that the members of the academic community will participate more actively in the political life of the larger community, sharing their understandings and hopes with those whose needs they serve, and whose support they need.

There is increasing feeling, both in the community and on campus that the current student population at UCSB is already at least as large as is optimal for the campus and feasible for the community, especially when its actual geographic location in the community is considered. When it first moved to its present location in the mid '50s, its projected size was 10,000, with this figure being a critical factor in determining, for instance, the amount of land to be procured and, in general, the overall ecological and socio-economic implications of having such a campus in such a community. Since that time, UCSB has become a general campus of the University of California with a planned student population of 25,000—it currently numbers close to 14,000. It is suggested that a major, pervasive aspect of the university presence underlying community tension in Isla Vista is the inappropriate size of the student body in relation to that detached part of our community surrounding the University. It can be seen as a contributing cause of such things as the depersonalization of academic life, the alienation of the students, the inaccessibility of faculty to students, the crowded classrooms, dormitories, and other facilities, and the dissatisfactions with housing conditions and other services in Isla Vista, the mutual feelings of isolation and lack of support and interest on the part of campus and community, the difficulties in providing community service to the campus in Isla Vista, and so on.

The Commission recognizes those efforts made thus far by the UCSB administration to ameliorate the situation in Isla Vista, in the face of adverse budgetary limitations and limited UCSB authority, and supports much of the planning now in progress.

STUDENT ATTITUDES ON THE WAR AND DOMESTIC ISSUES

When this Commission began to investigate the causes of tension that led to the riots in Isla Vista, we soon discovered that, while we could sometimes place our finger upon one incident and say "that was the spark that began the riot," the incident itself was merely the trigger, and that the nature of the situation which exploded was complex in its origins. In order to understand the sequence of events, we had to understand how the participants viewed society and their role in it. Then we could begin to see why masses of students demonstrated in the spring of this year.

Students have been rioting in many places all over the country since 1964, the year of the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley. Yet, for the most part, the

students at Santa Barbara did not become involved until recently.

What happened? Specifically, what happened in the minds of these students that enabled them to participate in riotous activity, which would have been unthinkable to them a year or six months before? The pages which follow are presented to help the reader understand what the students' attitudes were at the time of the riots, and to comprehend the basis for the dissatisfaction and unrest that appears to have pervaded their minds. The age of protest may have only begun. For that reason, and for what it implies in the future, the older community must attempt to understand the young as never before.

Although there have been segments of our population throughout our history which have been disillusioned with their country, nine generations of Americans, for the most part, have grown up with the belief that they and their government were capable of solving their most pressing domestic and foreign problems. But the tenth generation appears to be an exception. To a much greater extent, they are frustrated and seem to have lost faith not only in our national leadership but in the capability of our social and political system to achieve the principles guaranteed in the Constitution. National, state, county and city government, churches, schools and even the family have become suspect to them, and a substantial number of students have ceased to regard them as viable institutions.*

The violence that has spread across the nation, and in this community, particularly during the last year demonstrated that a deep malaise underlies the attitudes of many in this generation. The contrast between the ideals and the realities of contemporary American life and government have become intolerable to them.

Consider the national and international perspectives of the average student protester in the Santa Barbara-Isla Vista area: To him the country appears to be coming apart at the seams. As the protester sees it, the national leaders appear to have committed the nation to an immoral war in Indo-China, which they admit they cannot win; to defending a country (South Vietnam) that is undemocratic; to helping wage in another country (Laos) a "hidden war" that has already dislocated more than a third of that country's population; and to expanding the war into a third nation (Cambodia), while claiming that it is a step toward peace and de-escalation.

The national leaders' priorities on defense appear to have committed this nation to building the most de-

*This is related to the views of those students who testified before this commission and appeared representative of students who were protesting in the general Santa Barbara-Isla Vista community. The reader should make allowances for the complexity and diversity of student attitudes and look for the general views that students share in common.

structive potential ever seen in the history of man. Despite its intended purpose, this potential has produced more fear and greater insecurity than this nation has ever experienced. This is the foreign policy perspective.

The students' attitude on domestic issues is strong, too. All of these expenditures on material resources appear to them to have been at the expense of human resources. Cities are centers of crime, poverty, congestion and decaying ghettos. These students see the universities becoming politicized — with the authorities who are supposed to know better sharing more than equal guilt with the extremists who are bent on destroying those vital institutions.

They see the national administration's policies on race appear subject to the vetoes and threats of the white supremacists, and summed up by such palliative phrases as "benign neglect." Presidential commissions which have reported on "white racism" and "violence" have been ignored, suppressed and forgotten. The recommendations of our own Grand Juries have often failed to be implemented. These contradictions between the direction these students feel we ought to be going and the way they feel we are headed has produced a degree of cynicism that is highly disturbing.

If all of this did not add up to a "horrible enough picture" of society, these students, together with a sizable number of the older community, sense that their nation is becoming obsessed with force and violence. The examples of student deaths at Jackson State and Kent State, the six young blacks killed in Augusta, Georgia, the shooting of young Black Panthers, the death of Kevin Moran in Isla Vista, and the tragic deaths of several young people on the local beach — all have touched directly upon their lives.

These students connect these examples of overt violence with the rhetoric of some of our leaders, such as "bloodbath," and "preventive detention." The resulting feeling among the protesting students can be reduced to a simple: "it's either them or us." They have begun to imagine that there is no way short of violence to achieve adequate social change. This is especially true of students in Isla Vista who feel first and then reason (ask questions) later. These students profess to see little, if any, evidence of the Establishment's willingness to remove the causes of dissatisfaction.

To most students it is this failure of our national, state and local government to act in a manner consistent with its ideals that has eroded their confidence in its institutions. They believe this erosion, moreover, begins at the very top and trickles down to the smallest unit of local government.

One former President told them he would send no American boys to fight in Asian wars, and then proceeded to send over a half a million. The second was elected in part on the promise that he had a plan to end the war, and as his plan materialized as not an immediate

pullout, he said "he would not be the first American President to suffer a military defeat."

These students feel, think, and believe that the present administration, faced with an opposition Congress, will fail to recognize the importance of reordering its priorities. They place even less faith in the Congress, whose leadership seems paralyzed with age and the seniority system. Unfortunately, these students have concluded that despite the crisis and turmoil, there will only be "politics as usual."

Their faith in state government suffers from a similar set of problems. Governor Reagan, whether unjustly or not, has become the symbol of their lack of respect for the Establishment's authority. The testimony given to this Commission by students and faculty has revealed a deep and tension-creating antagonism between those young people and the head of our state government.

If the national and state administrations do not offer our local students who engage in dissent much hope, can our county and city government? Can they bridge the gap or repair the credibility and loss of faith among an increasing number of young people? To place local government in perspective (in the eyes of these students) we must remember that Santa Barbara was the scene of the nation's most publicized ecological disaster. It has become a test case, as to whether or not the System can work. With the exception of a few county supervisors and legislators, the response of the state and federal governments has been mainly evasive or disappointing to all who sense the true concern of this community. The damage inflicted upon the young's belief in the system — in this instance of real crisis — has been incalculable.

Some Observations Regarding These Students' Attitudes

To most older persons who read this student perspective on the American System it may be indeed bitter medicine. But this is NOT necessarily a radical or revolutionary viewpoint! There is no suggestion, here, that the students who hold these views wish to overthrow the government, or adopt Marxist-Leninist economic theories in the place of capitalism nor do they suggest resorting to violence. These are the viewpoints of young persons who are angry at our government for not listening to them the way they want it to listen, for departing from its ideals and for not measuring up to its true potential.

Many who read this may say these students are naive, and uninformed, or strongly partisan. Others may add: "If they dislike our leaders and our government's performance so much, why don't they go someplace else?" But this approach will not solve our problems, nor theirs. Only when we recognize that their perspective is a problem for all of us can we deal with it effectively.

Many may disagree with this analysis as a perspective on the nation or as representative of many students

in the Santa Barbara-Isla Vista community. But this perspective can become constructive for this community only if it recognizes that many older people are becoming less and less able to communicate with our young people.

Most older people have assumed that a certain wisdom accrued to age and experience, and that respect was associated with those same qualities. But for many of today's youth, respect may come only from a demonstration of understanding. If this community can demonstrate that it wants to comprehend the feelings of the young, and understand their frame of reference, then, perhaps, there will be a real chance for mutual understanding and common action.

PROBLEMS OF LISTENING, UNDERSTANDING, AND TOLERANCE

As much of the testimony to this Commission has indicated, one of the basic problems facing the community is the breakdown in communication and understanding on virtually every significant topic that is discussed by young and old alike. In most cases the loss of understanding stems from an unwillingness, and, ultimately, an inability of many on both sides to listen and try to understand the arguments of those who do not agree with them. The consequence has been a continuing polarization between many old and young, conservatives and liberals, Establishment-oriented people and those with a new or different life-style and, finally, a widening gulf between those who believe in the basic political-cultural values of our society and those who are challenging them.

We believe that such breakdown in understanding has occurred not by design, or calculation, but unconsciously. It has occurred within a national and even world-wide context of increasing frustration. It has been accompanied by a growth of suspicion and an erosion of tolerance that is recognized by everyone mature enough to be interested in public affairs. This has been a gradual, almost imperceptible process, one that has narrowed down the vision of many on either side without them being aware of it.

Disagreement and misunderstanding extends to all of the problems confronting Santa Barbara and Isla Vista. Points of conflict that emerged in the testimony about the problems in this community took on different meanings to those who listened to the discussions. The life-style of many young people, their attitudes toward marijuana and narcotics versus the basic values of traditional society, problems of housing, crime, riot tactics, police, Vietnam, Cambodia, student violence, etc., were all subject to polarized interpretations.

It was felt that the best method of presenting the points of conflict, and providing a basis for an exchange of ideas that might lead to mutual understanding, was to give typical viewpoints of the respective factions. In this manner all segments of this community could begin

to understand the more extreme positions of those who disagreed with them. Understanding is the basis for intelligent action.

The causes of tension between Isla Vista and the rest of the community are deep and complex. They are so numerous that they arise from the psychological attitudes of people — those tendencies in a man that enable him to call a person "pig," or "hippie," or "puke," with all of the hostility that can be generated by our sometimes intolerant species. We are also dealing with a philosophy of life or life-styles and views of the world and of the nature of man in society. These analyses attempt to show how both sides of the community respond to similar issues and to the same phenomenon, how they interpret them and, most importantly, how they disagree over them.

The positions presented here on both sides are highly simplified versions of the real positions most people in the community subscribe to. But, they are also attitudes into which many people on both sides drift — whether through over-generalization, misunderstanding or simply a plain disregard for the facts.

The reader is not expected to agree fully with either or even any of these positions. But it is felt that they are broad enough to encompass many of the views of both sides. They are presented in this stereotype format for a specific purpose. It is difficult to communicate across the gap on volatile issues. The tense, often hostile explosions that burst forth on both sides, often lead to greater misunderstanding than understanding. For this reason it is hoped that both positions will be read carefully.

The term "Counter-Culture" is used to describe those people, mostly young, who are challenging the generally accepted cultural norms, and the term "Establishment" for those who generally support the accepted norms.

The people who identify with the "Establishment" viewpoints are encouraged to examine the views of the "Counter-Culture" and to test their basic assumptions against their own. Those who identify with the "Counter-Culture" viewpoint are encouraged to do likewise with the "Establishment" viewpoint. It is hoped that each reader will attempt to penetrate the oversimplifications and generalizations of the other side as well as his own.

ATTITUDES ON DRESS, HAIR, AND GENERAL APPEARANCE

A "Counter-Culture" Viewpoint:

Perhaps the most unsettling factor in the life of a person who allows his hair to grow long, dresses in exaggerated fashion, and assumes a relaxed standard of appearance, is the hostility that he encounters. It is exceedingly difficult in the Santa Barbara area for young men with long hair to get jobs or even to rent apartments. Further, such young men say that, by

expressing their individuality in their appearances, they are subject to selective police harassment through being stopped and having their cars searched for narcotics, licenses checked and vehicles inspected. Meanwhile "straight-looking" young and old people seem to be able to continue uninterrupted on their way.

The inability of the "Counter-Culture" people to find a generally favorable response from others, such as a smile or a cordial "good morning" as they walk down State Street, or hitch-hike anywhere in the vicinity, may explain something about their sense of alienation. Many in the Isla Vista community admit to feeling total frustration and total uselessness in their attempts to communicate with the "Establishment." This has led many to come to a hard conclusion: until the rest of this community mellows somewhat, until it looks beyond their long hair and appearance, real understanding and tolerance are impossible.

An "Establishment" Viewpoint:

Many of the "straight" (primarily older people) also find their contacts with the "Counter-Culture" people unsettling. Accustomed to seeing those around them maintain neat and clean appearances, they deplore the tendency of others to assert their individuality through different external appearances, and other challenges to generally accepted norms. They feel that such people are acting rebelliously, that long hair and odd styles of dress are simply forms of counter-conformity, methods by which they express their defiance of society's standards. Many of the older generation feel that they were the last group of Americans who "had respect for their elders," and they expect others to reflect and to conform to their values as they conformed to the values of their elders. They argue pragmatically that if a person wants to get ahead then "he had better cut his hair, wear decent clothes, and use good manners."

Many "straight" people seem to have come to a firm conclusion: either the "Counter-Culture" people ought to begin to "shape up" in appearance and speech, or they ought to go someplace else. Since they feel rejected, they in turn reject.

ATTITUDES ON DRUGS

A "Counter-Culture" Viewpoint:

The problem of drug use in any community which contains an unusual number of young people has become a highly sensitive one. Most young people who use drugs make a distinction between what they believe are harmless or relatively harmless drugs like marijuana, on the one hand and, on the other, narcotics which are harmful (e.g. heroin, speed). Their opinion of LSD remains ambivalent — harmless to some, harmful to others. These young people believe that while they have made those distinctions, the rest of the community has not. Expert testimony to the effect that marijuana is relatively harmless, and not physically addictive, has convinced them that it should not be illegal. In fact,

most young people do not believe the use of marijuana is unnatural or wrong. So, the "Establishment's" refusal to distinguish the seriousness of the use of heroin or other hard drugs from the use of marijuana has caused such young people to label the "Establishment" intolerant and, where law enforcement is concerned, unjust.

This leads many young people to disregard the viewpoints of the rest of the community on other issues as well and something important takes place that has serious implications for society. When the young continue to smoke marijuana, despite the knowledge that they may go to jail or acquire a criminal record, they express their disrespect, defiance and contempt for what they consider to be a wrong-headed system of law. This, in turn, tends to produce suspicion and outrage toward anyone connected with law enforcement. These feelings are compounded by their belief that, while the "Establishment" spends much time and money harassing, intimidating, and arresting those who merely smoke marijuana, the pushers who supply large quantities of hard narcotics seem to go free.

The main point of conflict and the loudest complaint is over the use of marijuana — not over heroin or LSD or any of the hard drugs. While there is tolerance for another's use of drugs, of any drug, there is generally condemnation of those who attempt to hook others on heroin.

Perhaps just as important, the young point to what they charge is the hypocrisy of their elders' use of alcohol and prescription drugs. Most of them have a relative who uses alcohol regularly, or uses "pep" pills to keep awake and tranquilizers or "sleeping pills" to calm down. These young people say their elders are far more dependent on their alcohol and pills than they are themselves on marijuana. They point out that excessive use of alcohol produces anti-social behavior, while they feel that use of marijuana makes one quiet, introspective and quite repelled by the thought of destroying someone's property or even assaulting another's person.

The parallel with the Prohibition Era in our own recent history is worth noting here. The young — who believe it is "fun" to smoke marijuana, feel a certain sensual excitement in using it, experience a kind of adventurous thrill in being outside the law (as they believe their elders experienced in making and drinking bathtub gin) and believe it is harmless when used within reasonable bounds — are determined to go on smoking it. Some day, they feel, the Establishment will wake up to the fact that "grass is here to stay." Until then, they are determined to prove — for the second time in this century — that you cannot legislate morality.

An "Establishment" Viewpoint:

Most older people simply cannot understand the new "drug culture." Most of them say "smoking marijuana or using any drug whatsoever without a doctor's

prescription is illegal and wrong." They believe, moreover, that the use of illegal drugs — at any level — leads to crime. Direct linkage is often made between violence and rioting and the use of drugs.

The feel that taking drugs is an escape, and is therefore against the tradition of "facing life." For this reason many simply say that there must be no compromise on the drug issue. A small but vocal group say that the use of drugs (the distinction between different drugs is not usually made) is linked with a Communist plot — a view which makes understanding and communication all the more difficult.

ATTITUDES ON THE "COUNTER-CULTURE" LIFE STYLE

A "Counter-Culture" Viewpoint:

"Counter-Culture" people profess that their view of the world and of the nature of man stands in direct contradiction to that of most other people. Their emphasis on developing a humanistic philosophy compatible with an ecological view of the world, tends to place their value system on a collision course with authority.

They feel that they are trying to restore, through their protests, the idealism and individualism that lies at the core of the American system. They see themselves as developing the capacity for tolerance that, they believe, cannot be found in the rest of society. They claim that rarely, if ever, can they find one of their own who is racially prejudiced, who is unable to recognize the right of another person to "do his own thing" so long as it doesn't interfere with the lives of those around him. They claim to "love" their fellow man, while the rest of society distrusts and competes with one another.

They feel that such values as honesty and integrity differentiate them from a society which tolerates a basic dishonesty in its economic relationships and a lack of integrity in its social relationships. They feel that the difference between the professed ideals and the realities they see has never been greater in our history. They wish to create a peace-loving nation instead of one they view as threatening the world community with hot wars and nuclear catastrophe. They say they are concerned with justice, which others appear to have forgotten. They want greater individual freedom and protection from the state — which they see encroaching upon their lives both technologically and politically.

This rejection of materialistic values embodied in the question "Why should one work simply to save money and get ahead; to what and for what?" — is unsettling to much of the rest of society, because this challenges the strict Puritan work ethic, the idea that man can find salvation through work.

Perhaps most important to the "Counter-Culture" people is their idea of a "contribution to society" and how it differs from the view of the rest of society. "Making a contribution" is regarded as a spiritual or intangible affair, such as helping one's neighbor, giving some-

thing of oneself to all those with whom one comes in contact and, most of all, setting an example as a "human being" to everyone in the community. In sum, they are saying that the rest of society, in its preoccupation with practical and efficient materialism, has lost sight of the philosophical and human values of life.

An "Establishment" Viewpoint:

Most of the rest of society would also claim that they hate war, long for peace, detest pollution, want racial tensions eased, and support individual rights and freedoms, abolition of poverty, and improvement of all our imperfect institutions. They would also claim that they're against repression in any form, and that our society needs greater justice for all than is now in evidence.

The older members may point out that they fought World War II against repressive systems that were far more vicious than anything the young of this "affluent society" have any chance of experiencing. They might say further that — in terms of changing the direction of this country radically — more has been accomplished in their life-times than at any other time in our history.

"We were able to achieve more social benefits, broader educational opportunities, make more progress in civil rights, etc., etc., than had been made in the previous two centuries.

"Our older generations have accomplished great things and, importantly, without trying to tear down the whole structure of our institutions.

"Those who claim that we are obsessed with materialism and security, with work for 'work's sake,' have never experienced a deep Depression, to work seventy hours a week — simply to keep alive — and go to work every morning expecting to be told to 'go home — permanently,' nor experienced the terrors of typhus, scarlet fever, small-pox, polio and countless other diseases that used to attack our families, and that only hard work along with idealism found a cure for.

"We have succeeded in reducing the work week by many hours, spent our taxes on tens of thousands of schools, trained hundreds of thousands of teachers, provided countless recreational sites, founded cultural institutions and in every way we knew how, attempted to improve the quality of life in this America. We also have tried to insure that our nation play a responsible role in a world of unprecedented upheavals, challenges, and dangers.

"Wait until these dreamers, who assume that their idealistic instincts have never been shared by anyone but themselves, have to face reality; then, by God, we'll see what they can do. Wait until they have families to feed and jobs to find and hold. Wait until they try to get one of their idealistic goals translated into legislative reality, in light of competing interests and viewpoints of others their own age. Do they think they're going to accomplish "their revolution" by demonstrating, by

haranging everyone in authority and presenting 'non-negotiable' demands?

"As to the dissidents who inhabit our universities, who have most of their meals, tuition, board, books and automobiles paid for by their hard-working parents — what do they know about the real world? Most of them have the kind of opportunity to better their lives that many others only dream about, much less realize. Compared to the lives of many older people at their age, they have a soft life and don't appreciate it. Where is their appreciation for what we have created for them? And yet they charge the rest of society with placing material values above all other values.

"They are trying to change America's values — for the worse! Many are irreligious, undisciplined, permissive, selfish, arrogant and intolerant of anyone but their own kind. Their ideals of love, integrity and commitment seem to allow some of them to change mates whenever convenience suits them, and their cries for peace seem to end in a violent 'confrontation.' The vocabularies of many of them seem to depend on three and four letter words in their speeches, songs and writings.

"Some of those who talk about making a 'contribution' seem to end up retreating to some idyllic haven and 'dropping out.' If this is what the 'Counter-Culture' is really all about, then America and all her potential greatness will surely be doomed in their hands."

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICE

A "Counter-Culture" Viewpoint:

For a majority of the young and even a number of older people in the community the police are "the enemy." These people believe that the police are a major cause of tension. Their most recent experiences during the riots confirm this. They construe arrests of dissenting leaders as attempts to stifle dissent and suppress unpopular points of view.

To these people the police automatically produce an "up tight" feeling whenever they are seen or contacted, and have become the symbols of what they regard as a repressive society. They believe it is the society, condoning their harassment by the police, which is responsible for much of the tensions in the community. Indeed, their charges of "repression" and their fears of "fascism" are directed toward the society as a whole, as much as they are toward the police. The two have come to be viewed as one entity.

They believe that a majority of law enforcement officers are not concerned with maintaining justice and peace, but primarily with harassing and intimidating them.

Many of the young people in Santa Barbara, but especially in the primarily student community of Isla Vista (who do not consider themselves extremists or revolutionaries) view the police with such open hostility

that they attempt to ostracize them socially. When a policeman enters a public eating place these youths either glare at them or they get up and leave. They do not initiate conversation, and when they have to converse, they cut their conversations as short as possible.

The reason for this basic hostility can be summed up in the word **mistrust**. Many young people in the entire Santa Barbara community believe that the police, through an elaborate network of plainclothesmen and informers, have infiltrated their closest relationships, using deception to trap them in their possible use of marijuana. These young people deeply resent such tactics and focus their resultant anger and fear upon the police. This fear has led many to a general suspicion of most adults and to every stranger who may ultimately prove to be a "nark."

Unfortunately, this suspicion extends ultimately to the idea of legitimate law enforcement itself. A large number of students and other residents in Isla Vista are afraid to call the police when they are in danger or when a serious crime is committed because of this basic mistrust. Others refuse, because they feel that the police will "plant" marijuana or hard drugs on their premises and later use the "plants" as evidence against them.

This mistrust of the honesty of the average policeman appears to be on the rise. It tends to cause students and young people generally to place greater faith in local citizens' groups than in the recognized law enforcement officials of the community. It tends also to cause a growing number of extremists to preach that they must arm themselves for their own protection, which they believe the police will not or cannot provide. The sympathy which is given to these extremists — even though most others will not go that far — is an indication of how potentially dangerous this situation has become.

The experience of a majority of the young and many adults who were "non-involved" moderates prior to the Isla Vista riots, has caused those people to mistrust not only the police, but by implication, the judicial system, county officials and a large segment of the rest of the community. In their minds the arrest procedures, the excessively high bails, the treatment of a number of prisoners in the local jails, the seemingly indiscriminate arrests, and use of chemical agents—all have caused an erosion of trust in our institutions, to a degree that is not generally realized.

Most students in the community have either been involved personally, witnessed the police actions during the riots, or sat in on the trials, known personally someone who was arrested, or heard horrendous stories that appear believable regarding the system of justice, etc. They believe that too many others in Santa Barbara have simply closed their minds to the charges of injustices and are not interested. This has given them the most frustrating feeling of all and indicates that no easy

remedy is in sight, that police-youth relations may worsen and that confrontations may increase.

The feelings then, of lack of understanding and communication, which promote increasingly hostile and dangerous tension may be the most volatile and among the most difficult to deal with in our community.

An "Establishment" Viewpoint

Most people want to view the police as the protectors of law and order. With the nation's crime rate on the increase and the seeming inability of the present law enforcement agencies to reverse the trend, the cry is for more police protection, not less. Thus, the charges of "police brutality" and harassment are upsetting and are rejected by many people. Some simply cite the violence and claim, however, that the police response was justified.

Law enforcement officers consider that they are not selectively harassing, but doing their job when they stop and search persons and cars that look suspicious to them.

The police, understandably, resent being called "pigs." They also resent, in Isla Vista, for instance, being ostracized and alienated from the community in which they work, sometimes in highly hazardous circumstances. They can claim that they should be recognized as human beings, too, with the same desires of understanding and concern for the community that are so loudly claimed by the detractors.

Further, there is no thrill for them in engaging a suspect in a high-speed chase that may endanger their lives. There is little reward in being spat upon, shot at, or pummeled by rocks during a riot. Some of the critics could well take some of these risks or even ride beside the police in a patrol car while they cruised the Isla Vista Loop. This way they would feel the hostility and endure the insults and rudeness that have become a part of many policemen's everyday lives.

In regard to marijuana, the police could point out that they did not make the laws; their primary duty is to enforce them; and, if the community wishes them to stop arresting those who smoke "pot," then the law should be changed.

Another Viewpoint

Perhaps the general view of the police is never entirely favorable or hostile. There are times when we want them to protect us. When there is a wave of burglaries, street robberies, vandalism, we want the police, demand their presence, support their actions.

We also want traffic laws but we want to violate them and "play a game" with the highway patrol. When they get too efficient as with radar, we make them "warn" us with signs.

We want them to enforce "morals," but not ours; this is mostly to relieve guilt complexes.

ATTITUDES TOWARD ISLA VISTA HOUSING

An "Isla Vista Student" Viewpoint:

Among the causes of tension cited by the young in the Isla Vista area, none is noted more often than the problems of housing. A majority of the students believe they are being exploited. Rent is so high that most cannot afford to live alone even if they wished to. Economics usually forces them to find roommates. The conditions of many units reflect the cheap construction of the early 1960's by builders who are no longer the present owners. Walls are too thin, and most of the apartments are located in such close proximity to one another that the student occupants complain they cannot get away from the noise. Thus the living area for perhaps eighty percent of the students at the University reflects a few of the crowded conditions of a big city ghetto.

The students complain that the rental agents require them to sign contracts for ten months, when they are only to live in their apartments for nine. These contracts also serve as a focus for resentment whenever the responsibility of paying the rent becomes confused. In most cases students feel they are required to sign for their own rent payment and for their roommates. If the latter drop out or change residences — with several months remaining on the lease — the students who stay behind are required to make up the difference. Students are further faced with the prospect that, if the rent is not paid, and judicial action is initiated, courts may award property owners treble damages. Cleaning deposits are also required and, until this past year, were often not returned without a period of delay, and repeated inquiry. In addition, many students feel that maintenance could be greatly improved.

Students strongly resent the provision on rental contract forms which allows the lessor to "enter the apartment at all reasonable times for the purpose of inspection, maintenance, or repair."

Because many students feel exploited by the landlords in Isla Vista, the resentment against them as symbols of the Establishment has been strong. Real estate offices have been burned, some repeatedly, windows broken and other property damage sustained. Yet by all indications these incidents appear to have brought no one closer to solving the problems. In fact, quite the opposite seems to have occurred.

The young people who live in Isla Vista feel they have no choice — many of them cannot live elsewhere. Hence, some have attempted to organize rent strikes in the hope that this action would force absentee landlords and managers to make the dwellings more liveable. But these efforts have met with failure. In the past a majority of students have attempted to "live with their problems" and have refused to support a general rent strike.

However, many of the young feel there will certainly be additional attempts to organize one. In their pessimism the students see their housing situation as a

reflection of the wage-price spiral; so far, no one has provided an answer.

An "Establishment" and "Landlord" Viewpoint:

Most college educated persons living in Santa Barbara and its environs can recall their own student housing conditions and say "Yes, we experienced bad housing conditions, too." Thus their immediate sympathy toward the young is compromised by their own experience. Also, few people in this area can see how Isla Vista can in any valid way be related to the big city ghetto. Those who are directly involved in renting apartments to students claim they are faced with an impossible situation. Increased taxes, higher maintenance costs, deterioration of cheaply constructed buildings, etc. have all cut into profits. Consequently, the owners and the managers are faced with an unenviable choice: either raise the rents or lose their property.

Further, the landlords have had imposed on them certain limitations. Because many of their units remain vacant for a large part of the summer, they must have the security of a lease for the remaining nine months. They must collect their rents. If a student breaks a lease they will show a loss for that particular unit. They cannot afford costly litigation against former tenants, who may be anywhere in the country. And they must require a cleaning fee to offset whatever damages they incur, to ensure the units will be acceptable to the students who will follow.

The landlords and agents tend to resent the attitude of those students who disagree so strongly with them — because they feel they have gone more than half way to lower the tensions. They point to the facts. They have co-operated with the University to establish "approved" housing. They have contributed to the lease of Perfect Park, and urged owners of vacant property to allow their lots to serve as parks and gardens until they are developed. They have provided many scholarships over the years to needy students, paid a share of the rent for the IVCC, bought recreational equipment for the local playground, etc. They have not publicized these efforts because they did not wish to appear to be "buying off" the students. Nevertheless, they feel a certain amount of resentment over the charge that they have done nothing but exploit the students.

Those who manage income properties also point out that they cannot force individual property owners to upgrade their properties. The larger agencies, which receive the majority of the verbal and physical abuse, are limited in their ability to improve conditions. So conditions for both sides remain static. Some landlords and agents express a fear of retaliation by young extremists if they raise their rents. Caught in this bind, they appear to have no choice. Faced with unacceptable rising costs on the one hand, and the possibility of violence on the other — many feel paralyzed. Thus, if the problem of housing has not been a prime cause of tension in the

past — as many Isla Vista landlords and agents claim — conditions exist now which may indeed become a major cause of tension in the future.

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE ENVIRONMENT

A "Highly Concerned" Viewpoint

As many people look into the future and ponder their environment they are alarmed. They see their atmosphere polluted, rivers, lakes and streams unfit to drink, and incapable of supporting life. They see the swamps drained and woodlands bulldozed. They watch the landscape being devoured by square miles of concrete and tract housing. They see rare species of birds and animals threatened with extinction. They learn that even their great oceans are becoming seriously polluted, beyond any reasonable expectation. They feel the pressures and fear the deprivation of over-population, and some declare "they will never bear children."

They are coming to believe that the science of ecology may be our only salvation, because it represents a way to expand our horizons, force us to develop an ecological value system and realize how badly we are fouling our own nests. The tension these people feel relates directly to the "time" they think is available to do this. Most of them believe that the political system has neither the imagination, the commitment or even the desire to help them. They feel frustrated by the power of the oil companies, the public utility companies, the auto manufacturers, to name just a few. They do not believe the government is doing enough to control their power. These people believe that most of the national and state leaders who will decide our ecological future are committed to the very interests that contribute most to endangering it. Many of them believe, too, that much of the community simply does not comprehend that our survival is at stake.

A "Less Concerned" Viewpoint

Most other people, who listen to this environmental perspective will agree, but with a difference. The difference is in the belief that the nation, when it "has to save itself," will. They generally have a greater faith in the flexibility of our institutions and, since our society has solved most of our past crises, it can solve this one "when it becomes important enough." They believe too, that they have a greater awareness of the limitations of our governmental system, and they do not expect a complete and sudden reversal of our values or priorities can be achieved. Yet they do see actions the others regard as "tokenism" as a hopeful sign that "something" is being done. We are demanding smog controls on autos, imposing fines for polluting streams, etc. Somehow, they feel, our society will pull through and that our technology will help provide the solutions.

They argue the impracticability of altering our consumer economy abruptly for the sake of the environment, for we could then find ourselves in utter chaos.

Indeed, by closing large plants, causing widespread unemployment and dislocation in the economy, we would find ourselves unable to choose even the priority on the environment.

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE UNIVERSITY

A "Student" Viewpoint

The cries of "Shut it Down!" "Shut it Down!", were first heard in California during the Free Speech Movement in 1964, and directed, of course, at the University of California at Berkeley. Since that time attempts have been made to close down at least half the campuses in the state university system and more than half in the state college system. Why? There is no simple or definitive answer. Indeed, there may even be no complex answer — at least one that is readily available. Yet certain fundamental problems can be explored that may reveal why most students feel the university is and must be at the focal point of tension in society.

Beginning in 1963 students began to articulate, in a way that surprised many members of the older generations, their charges of deficiencies of the university. They criticized their teachers for not teaching, for being more concerned with publishing than with developing the minds of their students. They demanded that class sizes be cut to a reasonable teacher-student ratio. They requested that more teachers be found who were qualified and that those who were unqualified (the teaching assistants) be replaced. They also proposed that the bureaucratic structure of the university be re-examined and the process of administering to the students become more humane and individualized. They stated that the grading system must be changed to reflect a genuine achievement, not an index that was meaningless. They demanded also that their constitutional right to express political opinions be preserved inviolate. There were many more demands, of course, but these were the core of their program.

These were and still are the causes of tension "within" the university. Six years later, and despite the efforts of a number of educators, the majority of students see a university in which many teachers still refuse to consider teaching as their primary responsibility. The demands for "publish or perish" have grown steadily stronger. Class sizes have risen drastically each year with fewer qualified instructors hired. The teaching assistants will likely take over the freshman and sophomore years of the curriculum. The bureaucratic structure has grown more overburdened until every student can claim being "bent or mutilated" at one time. The grading system has become unreasonably competitive. The students on some campuses feel there are incipient threats to their political freedoms. Political and social concerns have led to an extension of their criticisms. They no longer limit themselves to university-academic problems, but combine their criticism of education with criticism of the entire social structure.

As the students look around and see too few people attempting to change the direction of a worsening academic, domestic, and foreign situation, they have concluded the universities are the only agents capable of revolutionizing the "Establishment" from within. Unless, the students believe, they force the System to change we are all headed toward chaos.

The students are raising questions about the nature of the university in society. How can it become a truly effective instrument of change? They realize that their view of a university education must prevail over what most of the public feels it to be; namely, a place where young people encounter interesting minds, change their values, and emerge concerned with "how to live;" as opposed to "how to make a living."

Other steps toward realizing this new university have meant to them that ROTC, defense-related research and everything that does not contribute to the educational process should go. They feel the fact that these issues have been the first points of confrontation — on almost all campuses — has been no coincidence.

But, as student efforts to obtain academic reform met with failure because they were confronting the power-brokers within the university, so their efforts to change society have failed when they confronted the professional politicians. It became clear after the first few confrontations that "student power" was not equal to "governmental power," and that the sole result of the students' efforts was further politicization of the University.

Indeed, the emergence of Ronald Reagan, who campaigned on the platform of "cleaning up" the university, has served to focus that frustration. Immediately, the new Governor became an obsession with the young.

This emotional reaction against the symbol of authority in our state is one of the keys to tension in the university. Yet, even the majority of students admit that even with a different Governor, the protests would not end. Tension remains high due to many factors that are beyond the Governor's (any governor's) control. While a number of students gave up early on the democratic process when the issues relating to control of grades, reforming the curriculum and evaluating faculty were not solved, the majority of students still remain reasonable. Yet, for that majority, the tensions continue to build slowly. As the crises increase in number and intensity, as the riots in Berkeley, Chicago and Santa Barbara become connected with and blurred with the tragedies of Vietnam, Cambodia, Kent State etc., no one can tell how the tensions will be released.

The students feel they are looking beyond what the general public sees and hears. They believe, moreover, that time is on their side and even should the "Establishment" oppose them, they are determined to have a voice in the shaping of the university's and their future. Even, if necessary, shouting in what seems to be an ever growing chorus: "Shut it down!" "Shut it down!"

An "Establishment" Viewpoint:

The perspective on the university of other people is more difficult to describe than the students' because others are even more divided than the students. One thing is clear, however, and that is the attitude of the general public toward supporting the university is changing — with disastrous implications for the university. No longer is the public willing to give carte blanche to a system of higher education that it pictured as far too leftist in its orientation and that has become a focal point of tension throughout the state.

Almost every taxpayer in the state was, until recently, willing to support the financial burden of the university. They were not entirely altruistic for they received in return: increased skills, income, taxes, prestige and a quality of university related services that was unmatched anywhere in the country. This tolerance and unquestioning support was remarkable — most of all — because the university escaped the perils of political involvement for nearly a century. State and public officials alike viewed the university as an academic enclave, free of political manipulation.

But beginning in 1965, after the outbreak of the Free Speech Movement, this began to change. Suddenly the university began to share the political spotlight and in the eyes of many people became symbolic of what was wrong with the society. A vicious cycle of riots, disorders, protests and accusations by government and university authorities against one another has plagued it since. This has resulted in many people hardening their attitudes about what support can be expected from them in the future.

Many people who have never attended a university, who neither understand the meaning or the operation of a giant university system, now view it as a threat to the society. For the most part, they are not concerned with the students' views on changing the nature of their institution. Most of these people feel it is not the university's function to become an agent of change for the entire society. They cannot understand student protests against ROTC and the war, their vitriolic language and the violence that appears to be burgeoning on all of the nation's major campuses. These people point to the riots and declare that if this is what the university has become — they want no part of it. For them, education is a privilege and it is being abused. Moreover, if students do not want to act like students by engaging in strictly academic pursuits they should be thrown out. To do otherwise is to encourage those who are fomenting violence.

Many of the people who take this position have begun to fault the faculty and administrators as well as the students. They believe the university authorities don't take proper care of their own constituency. These critics especially come down hard on the university for not somehow reforming its institutions satisfactorily. The charges the students make, combined with those

made by state authorities against the university, have taken on a validity that reinforces their critical views. Indeed, many of these people have reached the conclusion that, if the university continues to be the center of turmoil in the future, then they will withdraw their support — totally.

While many people, other than students, talk about taking action that would destroy the university as a functioning institution, there is another segment of the population that is equally determined to preserve it. This includes alumni, who have been connected with the university in some way, who realize the complexity of the institution and the limitations imposed upon its administrators, and who know its importance for a free society; they are deeply troubled.

These people do not approve of everything they see in the university, and they realize that what bothers many of them appears beyond the control of the faculty, administrators, and even the Regents. They are concerned about revitalizing the university in a way that makes a distinction between what the university has control over and those things beyond its control. They disapprove of student riots and the violence they entail, but they also realize that the use of massive force will create more problems than it will solve. They feel the extremists are guilty of antagonizing government officials who are attempting to cope with the violence on the campuses. They also fear that the division in a society may become so great that the university will serve as a mere pawn in the struggle. Indeed, the divisions within the populace over the future of the university contain all of the ingredients of a great political battle.

What many people fear has already — to a large degree — come true. The politics of the university have become a microcosm of the politics of the society. The extremists have attempted to broaden their constituencies within the university by blurring the distinctions between volatile issues that arise on campus. In addition, they are able to take advantage of divisions within the complex university community. But more important, they are able to exploit the frustrations of students on issues not related to the university and its problems. Hence the extremists, who are better organized, politically more active, and willing to create violence to further their ends, are progressively gaining ground. How the people of this state react to their efforts will determine in large part whether the university itself survives. The people outside the university, like the students, are divided; however, they agree on one point: unless the conditions of tension are somehow alleviated, the future of the university remains in doubt.

MINORITY GROUPS' ROLES AT UCSB

Without question, the two largest minority groups on the campus — the Mexican-American (MECHA) and Black Student Union (BSU) have had a strong influence on the majority of students that few people in the com-

munity realize. Their influence has been beyond any proportion to their numbers. So important has it been, that one could say that the minorities have served as the primary catalytic force in student politics for the past two years.

Both groups have organized their constituencies on the campus in such an effective manner that they have served as a model for the other students who normally take part in student politics. The Blacks, especially, have had excellent leaders who captured the attention, not only of their own members but the vast majority of other students. Both have been better organized, had far better discipline and have explained their policies in a way that after the riots apparently earned them high credibility on the campus.

The BSU and MECHA have functioned over the past two years not so much as a local issue-oriented student body, as a national issue-oriented body. Their calling to the attention of the other students the large national problems in the country, particularly those dealing with minority groups, has made the student body aware of these problems as never before. In fact, many local students seem to view the BSU and MECHA as two of the most intellectually stimulating bodies on the campus.

Black Student Union and the "BSU Bust"

The first major challenge to authority on campus at UCSB was undertaken by the Black Student Union (BSU) when they illegally occupied the Computer Center in North Hall (see "Sequence of Events," October 14, 1968), following a period of unsuccessful efforts to establish a Black Studies Department and to get action favorable to them on a number of other demands.

Following this, rumors circulated concerning the nature and intentions of the BSU and fear was generated. Late in January and early in February a series of arrests of BSU leaders were made that have become known as the "BSU bust." (See "Sequence of Events," Feb. 3, 1969.) The peculiar circumstances surrounding these arrests had the apparent effect of creating the impression in the student community of deliberate harassment of BSU leaders because of the North Hall incident. The "BSU bust" is apparently a continuing source of tension.

ROLE OF DRUGS IN CAUSES OF TENSIONS

Drugs can contribute to the build-up of community tensions in a variety of ways: Police enforcement of the drug laws can absorb a disproportionate share of the time and energy of law enforcement personnel to the detriment of other, more critical crime control responsibilities. Undiscriminating enforcement of the laws against various drugs, without regard to the relative harm they do to individuals or to the community, can distract attention from the very real dangers that do exist from such drugs as heroin, and make their control more difficult. Attempted strict control of marijuana

can mar the image of the peace officer as the maintainer of domestic tranquility. Community cooperation with the police can be endangered by the inevitable association with strict drug law enforcement. Undiscriminating enforcement of drug laws can result in paranoid feelings of harassment and oppression which could severely compound the problems of controlling civil disorders. The lack of appropriate clinical facilities for the treatment of drug problems, together with the resultant social problems, can lead to tensions which help provide a fertile field for civil disorders.

By far the most critical drug problem in this community is heroin. It is estimated by the Santa Barbara County Mental Health Services that there are approximately 1,000 heroin addicts in the South Coast area from Goleta (including Isla Vista) to Carpinteria. While the majority of heroin addicts is to be found among urban underprivileged minority groups, its use is by no means so limited — there are estimated to be about 200 heroin addicts in Isla Vista and a like number in Montecito and in the general Summerland area. Surprisingly, the main effect of heroin on the community is not physical but economic — his habit can cost the addict from \$50.00 to \$200.00 a day, and the typical addict lacks both the talent and the training to earn adequate funds by legitimate means. His desperate need practically forces him into criminal activities, with the selling of heroin being the most readily attainable and profitable. This need to sell heroin in order to buy it can be seen as a vicious, positive force behind the expansion of heroin addiction into the elementary schools and other previously uninvolved segments of society. Heroin addiction does, of course, also create health problems similar to, but more severe than, those engendered by alcoholism (malnutrition, unsanitary living conditions and the like) and not only add immeasurably to the sum total of human misery but, in very real terms to community, health and welfare expenses. It is shocking to realize, if we consider the costs of addiction, enforcement, crimes and treatment, that the overall costs of heroin addiction to the people of the greater Santa Barbara area may be something like a quarter of a million dollars per day! It should be pointed out that the critical problem of heroin addiction in this community is further compounded by the fact that there are tragically inadequate facilities for dealing with heroin addicts and that they are dealt with under the law as criminals and subject to lengthy and usually counterproductive incarceration. This has serious consequences which further decreases control of the problem. Although the overwhelming majority of the people of Santa Barbara, including the young, have a thoroughgoing fear and dislike of heroin and of the criminal elements that distribute it, they are reluctant, not only to turn in the unfortunate addicts, but even the pushers on whom the addicts are of necessity dependent, since they feel the addicts, without available treatment, must have heroin to survive.

It is estimated that virtually every urban dweller under 30 years of age has tried marijuana at some time and that 98 percent of the young living in Isla Vista have done so, most of them as teenagers before they ever got there. It is further estimated that approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of young residents of Isla Vista continue to be occasional users, typically smoking it at parties at least once a month, probably $\frac{1}{3}$ smoke at least one "joint" a week, usually privately but often in conjunction with public rock concerts, movies, and the like. Virtually all of the young who do stay away from marijuana probably do so, not because they think it is harmful, but because they are afraid of being arrested or, having tried it a couple of times, they do not enjoy its effects. The belief that marijuana is harmless is by no means confined to the young or the irresponsible; competent medical and mental health authorities from the county to the federal levels have publicly stated their judgment that it is virtually harmless and that the laws and penalties to which marijuana users are subjected are utterly disproportionate to any conceivable mal-effects from the drug, direct or indirect. It would appear that marijuana usage is the classic "crime without a victim," and that the efforts to legislate against it are more than superficially reminiscent of the similar attempts with alcohol in the Prohibition Era. Concerning the use of marijuana by the very young, it has been noted that the ingestion of any drug by an individual who has not attained full physical maturity can have markedly different physical effects from that consumed by one who has, and research on adolescent marijuana users is simply not adequate as a basis upon which to form a judg-

ment. Published efforts to relate marijuana usage to the subsequent use of hard drugs are thought to be irrelevant and misleading; while it may be true that 90 percent of heroin addicts first used marijuana, probably less than 1 percent of marijuana users go on to heroin, and there is doubt that even these would have avoided heroin if they had been denied marijuana. In fact, the usual, immediate and direct effect of cutting off the supply of marijuana to a community is an increase in the use of hard drugs. In regard to such interrelationships between drugs, it has been noted that one of the most recently developed and effective cures for heroin addiction is to change his addiction to methadone; the heroin addict is a danger to himself and the community, the methadone addict is not. A final note on marijuana; its primary danger can be considered to be its illegality; except for the paranoid fear of being busted, its characteristic effect is friendly goodwill, and there are fewer dangerously heavy users of marijuana than there are alcoholics.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The preceding analyses have attempted to give perspective and insight into the causes of tensions and disorders past and potential, and thereby promote understanding among all viewpoints of the community as the basis for constructive changes in attitudes and circumstances.

We hope that the effect is not despair but a challenge to new efforts and a recognition that actions along the lines of those recommended hereafter are desirable and essential.

PART III RECOMMENDATIONS: APPRAISAL OF WHAT CAN AND OUGHT TO BE DONE

INTRODUCTION

As local citizens of varied backgrounds, we have a common interest in and a common responsibility for eliminating the causes of tensions and civil disorders in our community. It is far better to deal justly with the causes of disorder than to bear their consequences. The costs of disorder are high, as we have seen. They include not only such tangible costs as physical injury, property damage, increased taxes for law enforcement, but more important subtle and more far-reaching human expenses: hatred, mistrust and suspicion leading to a general breakdown in the spirit and well-being of the community and the University.

As the most important cultural institution, and a major economic asset of the community, the University must be preserved and strengthened. We cannot permit it to be destroyed or permanently damaged, both because of its own intrinsic value and because of the effects on the community as a whole.

Our investigations suggest that the causes of disorder, the roots of civil violence, range from matters that affect us directly and that we can do something about, to national problems over which we have little or no direct control as a community.

The problems which we can do something about locally, pertaining to the University and to the young and other people who live in Isla Vista, are distinctly not just "their" problems, but "ours." They are the concern of everyone who lives in this area. To cope humanely with these challenges we need wisdom and tolerance, combined with patient firmness, and faith in the great strengths of our society. We must aim not just at the absence of disorder, but true peace.

We need to cut down on stereotyped name-calling, offensive and inflammatory rhetoric and other bars to communication. If we speak and listen more carefully to one another, it will help us to understand each other's views, and find common ground on which to build a greater sense of overall community, with the University and its students as integral parts of the whole.

There are extremists* of both left and right whose objectives and violent methods are destructive of free-

*Extremist, as used herein, is a person who promotes extreme action, beyond the legal and normal processes of our society and including violent actions to achieve his ends. He may be a "radical," a "revolutionary," or a "reactionary"; but many who advocate or engage in protests are not extremists. The distinguishing characteristic of an extremist is his methods. He is the bank burner, the bomber, the anarchist, the intimidator, the Fascist; he is the one with whom a democratic society has the most difficulty in coping.

dom, liberty, human rights and justice. They can best be coped with by removing the basis of their appeal. If they break the law, they can be dealt with legally. But they will gain strength unless those of all persuasions in between the extremes act to ameliorate the sources of justified dissatisfactions and counter, negate, or neutralize those who foment violence.

Dealing with justified dissatisfactions includes insuring that our political and judicial processes and mechanisms for change function in accordance with our democratic principles, including protection of minority and individual rights and administration of justice based upon laws promptly and equally applied to everyone. When our system does not function as it should (or appears to many people that it is not functioning as it should) frustrations, resentment, and feelings of injustice and of hopelessness build up. Then, extremists gain followers and the chance of violence greatly increases. When our society functions properly it has many safety valves short of violence. Our first priority should always be to insure that it does function properly and thus have the best chance of avoiding the violence of civil disorders.

We believe that if further violence does break out, it must be dealt with by the community promptly, effectively and justly. This community cannot tolerate continued violence; no community can without threatening its substance and survival. Violence can beget more violence, as we know, overwhelming the capability of local law enforcement officers and creating the need for outside assistance. As the Santa Barbara *News-Press* stated in a June editorial about the Isla Vista violence: "It is intolerable. It is sick. The perpetrators must be apprehended and brought to justice. For if (they) . . . can destroy a bank in Isla Vista and get away with it, they can do the same to a bank or public building in Santa Barbara, or Goleta, or to someone's home." Certainly, the more quickly a crisis or disturbance can be "dampened down" — with just and appropriate means — the better off and saner the community will be.

Our common interest in eliminating civil disorders and coping with rising crime can only be served by honest and efficient law enforcement officers, who recognize that they are not above the law. As also stated in another June editorial in the *News-Press*: "If those charged with enforcing the law have broken the law themselves, they deserve severe punishment, for by so doing they help undermine the respect for law and order which is essential in a free society." We emphasize that justified respect for the law and its servants, deriving from a love for the institutions of a free society, provides the only atmosphere in which such a society can live and think and exchange views and survive.

down in Isla Vista as a result of using Polaroid cameras requiring film changes and immediate processing. The Berkeley experience is now to use 35 mm film with 36 exposures and a strobe light to speed up identification pictures and to utilize tape recorders in the buses used for transporting the prisoners permitting the arresting officer to state, pursuant to a checklist, various items of information that will be essential at a later time in the prosecution of the arrested person. This saves a substantial amount of paperwork which can be accomplished after, rather than during, the riot.

"The Berkeley Police Department field arrest record . . . is directed towards fast identification and appears to be sufficiently complete to permit later booking or citation-release with minimal additional paperwork."

In order to achieve great savings both in the cost of police action and in human suffering, strong consideration should be given to the use of field and station house citations. These procedures (like the issuance of a traffic ticket, which includes a citation and a summons) avoid congestion of facilities, free personnel for more productive duties, and, in the event of mass arrests, avoid administrative delays at the jails and attendant harm to police-community relations. If these procedures are to be used, proper plans need to be made and police must be familiar with the plans and procedures. It is a police responsibility to decide whether to cite and release or to arrest and book. The decision involves proper identification of the individual, a probability that the individual will respond to the citation and summons, and a determination that release will not be harmful to the individual and to others.

Procedures should be developed, in cooperation with University authorities and Isla Vista representatives, for accepting selected teams of identifiable and impartial observers of everyone's activities (not just the police) during a crisis. This recommendation is enlarged upon and explained in our recommendations to the Board of Supervisors. In situations requiring large numbers of arrests, a citation procedure rather than detention should be used whenever possible.

We recommend the use of more effective identification badges and nameplates for law enforcement officers, and six-inch numerals on patrol cars, placed in clear sight.

Qualified civilians, such as Isla Vista People's Patrol volunteers, should be allowed to ride full shifts with deputy sheriffs patrolling the area.

If the Sheriff feels that the imposition of a curfew is necessary, the circumstances should be closely watched and, as they change, changes in the terms of the curfew should be recommended. Proper and adequate notice should be given when a curfew is imposed, and its conditions exactly defined. An essential is a system to pass through those whose legitimate activities require free-

dom to enter or leave the area. This can be accomplished by passes or special transportation. When violence makes entry unsafe and emergency shelter is needed, the Red Cross should be notified.

The Sheriff should study the problem of limiting access to Isla Vista to outsiders in times of stress and request of the County Supervisors any ordinance authority needed to that end. According to many reports, the influx of 'action-seeking' outsiders gravely compounds the problems of keeping the peace.

We endorse the recommendations of the Barristers Club and the Bar Association that grievance procedures should be reviewed and upgraded by police agencies, and specifically:

"It is the expressed desire of law enforcement personnel to 'police their own ranks' and in instances of allegations of police misconduct it is their desire to make an investigation and to take disciplinary action if required. If proper procedures are followed, we feel this is the best way for such matters to be handled. It is recommended that the procedures for the receipt of grievances and complaints be reviewed and upgraded by all law enforcement agencies in this area. It is essential that no person be denied the opportunity to file a complaint by reason of bureaucratic 'runarounds.' Procedures should be established which provide for the rendering of such complaints under oath by mail if the officer in charge of taking such complaints is not immediately available. Further, in the face of a charge of misconduct, public statements by the agency should not be made generalizing about the falsity of the charge prior to investigation of the allegations. Such a practice, usually justified on the basis of morale and support of one's men, can only result in a conclusion of whitewash by the public and a lack of respect for police grievance procedures. Finally, investigations should be thorough, impartial, and objective. Professionalism of peace officers is virtually impossible without adequate discipline in the event of misconduct."

Provisions in the Sheriff's Practices Manual dealing with how formal complaints against the department or its officers are handled should be revised, as follows:

- (1) There should be a provision for an open hearing.
- (2) The decision on each complaint should be made public.
- (3) The complainant should be notified in writing of the findings and disposition of his complaint.

RECOMMENDED ACTION FOR ALL OTHERS INVOLVED IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Santa Barbara County Bar Association and the Barrister's Club should continue to provide leadership to the community in order that adequate emergency procedures are developed by every judicial jurisdiction

in Santa Barbara County. They should continue specifically to insure that the administration of justice strengthens our democratic institutions rather than erodes the public's faith in them. As cited in their Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Civil Disorders:

"If we are to provide our judicial institutions with sufficient capacity to cope effectively with civil disorders . . . reforms are vitally necessary. They are long overdue. The responsibility for this effort will rest heavily on the organized bar for the community.

"It is recommended that each local bar take the lead in affirmative action . . . to assure that orderly, lawful, and yet expeditious procedures are followed in the event of emergency situations arising."**

Basic principles of justice must be upheld. While we emphatically agree that those guilty of violations of the law, especially the public peace, must be held responsible, we agree with the Barrister's-Bar Association Report:

"It is felt that our system of criminal justice will work best if those who are charged with administering that system do so in accordance with well-established constitutional rules in a professional, cool, unemotional manner. Training of law enforcement officers must emphasize that isolated or widespread instances of misconduct, illegal acts by police officers, verbal or physical harassment without arrest, and other unprofessional conduct reflects adversely on the entire system of justice . . .

"In this regard, the basic constitutional protection that a person is not to be punished prior to trial and then only if convicted must be kept uppermost in mind. No person has a right to punish any other person without due process of law."

Of course, the role of the courts in this problem must not be overlooked. They must make sure that the policeman does not feel that he is alone in the enforcement of the law. If he feels that the system is going to result in justice, he will be less likely to feel he must be arresting officer, Judge and jury. This problem relates also to the responsibility of those who draft the laws under which the arrests are made, for if the policeman feels that an ordinance will not stand up in court after he has made an arrest under it, he again may feel let down.

The Barristers' Club and Bar Association believe, and we concur, that:

"Santa Barbara County should prepare a comprehensive plan for the emergency operation of the entire criminal justice system. . . . It must involve every public and private agency in the community

**"California State Bar Special Committee on Criminal Justice, *The Administration of Justice During Civil Disorders*, 45 State Bar Journal 189 (10) at 204."

which will be affected by massive civil disorder. We would recommend that the Board of Supervisors direct the County Administrative Officer to immediately coordinate such an effort."

Further suggestions for elements of that plan are listed below.

We agree with the Barristers' Club and the Bar Association that:

"Specific laws and ordinances should be enacted which, upon declaration of emergency, deal with possession of incendiary devices (even before they are used), interference with police, firemen or other emergency workers, storage of firearms, restrictions on access to riot areas, restriction on sale of liquor or firearms during emergencies, and crowd dispersal."

The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders pointed out that:

"Laws designed to meet such emergency circumstances must be specific and uniform regarding conditions which must exist to invoke their application, who may proclaim such an emergency, and what activities or powers such a declaration limits or permits. Provision should also be made for judicial review of the invocation of such emergency laws."†

Standard bails, and punishments and conditions of enactment should be agreed on at the time of the ordinance's preparation. Alternatives to detention of persons arrested in incidents should be developed. We feel this is important for the following reasons:

(1) We cannot possibly afford to build facilities that could adequately hold persons arrested in civil disorders.

(2) Many people arrested on minor charges were severely alienated by breakdowns in the arrest and detention process caused by the increase in law enforcement activity.

(3) In many instances it is not necessary for the public safety to detain an accused person in order to insure that he will show up in court.

The costs of administering the present bail system seem to be great.

We have specific recommendations on the use of bail. If field citations or station-house releases are not felt to be adequate to insure that the person will refrain from commission of further breaches of the peace, or appear in court, he should be processed quickly for purposes of bail or Own Recognizance Release. Bail should never be used as a means to punish people; this undermines the whole meaning of due process.

We recommend that the practice of "piling on bail" be avoided. Persons who are charged with more than one misdemeanor, for instance, should be admitted to

†"Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders." 1968.

bail on the bail scheduled for the offense that is the highest amount on the bail schedule without having bail for other charges added on.

Wherever feasible, broader consideration should be given to release on their own recognizance of people charged with felonies as well as misdemeanors.

We join in the following recommendations of the Barristers' Club and Bar Association concerning advance arrangements for detention facilities:

"(1) **Courts.** In the event there are a substantial number of persons detained who do not qualify for 'station-house' citation release, requiring the setting of bail, it is recommended that a judge or judges be located at or near the detention facilities and that court sessions be arranged for arraignments and bail hearings as quickly as is consistent with individualized attention. . . This will permit a judicial determination of bail or of applications for "O.R." release in felony and other aggravated cases. . .

"The courts should engage in the pre-emergency planning outlined by the State Bar Special committee in its report.

"(2) **Counsel.** At the detention facilities the Public Defender and-or other representatives of defense lawyers, social workers, bail interviewers, and medical personnel should be on hand to gather pertinent information about detainees to present to the judge at bail hearings.

"It is recommended that a member of the Public Defender's staff be present to protect the rights of each individual defendant in the limited context of an explanation of their rights, the release decision and the first appearance before a magistrate pending the appearance of counsel of his choice, appointed counsel, or the Public Defender, as recommended by the State Bar Special Committee. This lawyer could also act as liaison for other counsel who call about their own particular clients. The Public Defender should be able to draw on a list of volunteer attorneys who can act as Deputy Public Defenders to assist in this function. . . Pre-planning in this area should be the responsibility of the Public Defender's office with full cooperation of the Bar and Barristers.

"(3) **Doctors.** Medical assistance should be available to each person at the time of arrest and booking to avoid any unmet medical needs and for protection of the police against charges of inhumane treatment of prisoners. Just as lawyers and others will be expected to function during the emergency without fee, so volunteer doctors should be available to meet this need.

"(4) **Bail information.** Emergency volunteer bail interviewers should be prepared to obtain information and check it out within hours. The present practice of requiring days to process this information and then to begin only after direction by a

judge is inconsistent with the need for terminating detention at the earliest possible date. This requires pre-planning by the courts, the probation department and the Public Defender's Office.

"(5) **Arrest log.** A log book detailing all arrests should be maintained in a public place and a public phone number with an adequate number of revolving lines should be installed to permit the Red Cross or some other agency to provide information to families and friends of the arrested persons.

"(6) **Emergency telephones.** An emergency phone bank should be installed either by utilization of a portable unit or by other arrangements with the telephone company so that at the time of booking each individual defendant will be able to make the phone calls required by law. Failure to provide for this legal right creates unnecessary hardship, confusion and public hostility."

We make the following recommendations concerning the treatment of prisoners: The detention of persons in the jail should not be used as punishment or for purposes of harassment. The placing of prisoners in solitary confinement should be governed by Sheriff's Department guidelines. Immediate social service counseling should be available at all times to county jail prisoners. This could be provided either through volunteer or paid sources.

We join with the Barristers' Club and Bar Association in recommending that court procedures in arraignments and trials be individualized as fully as possible. As the State Bar points out:

"The real danger inherent in mass arrests is that in the emotion and confusion of the time, many injustices may occur in the form of the arrest of innocent persons or in the failure to give each arrested person, guilty or innocent, the dignity of treatment each defendant is entitled to under our laws. The bench and the bar must not place speed, efficiency, and court calendar control above the responsibility of giving each defendant his full measure of due process. Every effort must be made from the time of arraignment to individualize each case. Wherever possible, each defendant should be charged in a separate accusatory pleading, and if indigent, be provided with separate counsel."†

The use of citations and station-house releases will help facilitate the scheduling or arraignments and trials.

It should be publicly and officially recognized by this community that drugs are primarily a health problem and only derivatively a crime problem; that the County neither has nor expects to have the capability of fully enforcing all laws on the book; that this limited law en-

†California State Bar Special Committee on Criminal Justice, *The Administration of Justice During Civil Disorders*, 45 State Bar Journal 207 (1970).

forcement capability be utilized under a priority system that is realistically sensitive to the actual community and individual dangers resulting from each violation of the law; that marijuana use be treated with "benign neglect" (the private, adult marijuana user being given the lowest priority, for instance, while concentrating on the heroin pusher as the prime drug law enforcement target); that drug law enforcement in this community should be primarily in support of the efforts of the Board of Supervisors (through the County Department of Health) to deal effectively with the community's very serious drug problem.

To the extent consistent with the avoidance and control of crime and civil disorder, except those involved in criminal activities, all arrestees identified as drug addicts should be turned over to the County Mental Health Service for any necessary detention, treatment, and rehabilitation in appropriate county, state, and federal facilities.

A permanent advisory commission should be created by ordinance to assist the Sheriff in planning the budget and program for the county jail. Its members should be appointed by the Supervisors from among attorneys, doctors, social workers, clergy, and general citizens (including adequate representation of minority groups). This Commission should be provided by the Supervisors with adequate clerical-research staff to determine and keep track of types of persons who have been in jail, why they were there, how long they have been there, and what has happened to them as a result, in order to decide on the appropriateness of various jail practices and to design a rehabilitation program consistent with length of stay and types of anti-social behavior.

RECOMMENDED ACTION FOR STATE OFFICIALS (AND CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE)

All attempts from without or within to politicize the University or use its troubles for political gain should be effectively countered.

Lowering the voting age to 18 should be further considered on several grounds: it would involve young people in the political process, relieve their current feelings of frustration over lack of representation, and promote responsibility.

Laws concerning the use and abuse of drugs should be focused on coping with drug dealers, and on providing resources for the rehabilitation of those addicted.

In regard to marijuana, it appears that the laws concerning its use, and the emphasis on the enforcement of these laws, are out of all proportion to the importance to society of controlling the use of marijuana. Further, the situation is seriously adversely affecting the attitude of many of the young toward the justice of our laws and their enforcement. We urgently recommend that this issue be faced, further studied if felt necessary, and appropriately acted on by our state officials in light of these facts.

An ombudsman or comparable office, at state level, would permit a sympathetic hearing to dissatisfied citizens and a better possibility of effective action on proven grievances.

County law enforcement agencies and the highway patrol would gain in efficiency from further standardization in riot control training, procedures, and equipment, radio frequencies, intelligence interchange, and "rules of engagement." A better system than the present "mutual aid" system should be considered to provide law enforcement assistance and financial support to localities such as Santa Barbara with small law enforcement agencies.

If it is constitutionally feasible, county officials should be given authority, if needed, to seal off areas like Isla Vista from the influx of "action-seeking" outsiders in a crisis situation, without the declaration of a curfew.

Certain University officials should be allowed legally to function in a consultative capacity to outside law enforcement officers when the latter take over control of a campus. It has been said that under these circumstances at the present time any University official who makes a suggestion may face a charge of interfering with an officer.

The law should provide a means of expunging from legal records all entries concerning arrests of individuals on whom charges were dropped, and clarifying the records of those who were acquitted. Under the present procedure, all citations of arrest are apparently left on the legal record — even when charges are dropped due to mistaken identity — to the lifelong detriment of innocent persons.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY SUPERVISORS, COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, COUNTY COUNSEL, AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICIALS

Revised guidelines and procedures for proclaiming states of emergency and curfew should assure that such declarations are made only when necessary, the area covered is the minimum feasible, and the terms are both clear and promptly disseminated. (Many complaints have been based on claims that a curfew was announced as only covering public property, and then enforced to cover private property as well.) Clear and detailed information on these guidelines should be published, so that every citizen can understand the scope and authority of the police under varying circumstances.

We invite attention to the cautionary words of the Barristers' Club and Bar Association:

"... The incontrovertible fact is that under a curfew non-participants cannot understand why they must be restricted at the same time as participants in a riot. As a consequence, considerable public resentment against law enforcement is created at the very time when it is needed."

Isla Vista has certain specific physical and social needs which should be met. These include: more public parks, including a county beach park such as could be comprised of the seven county beach lots and other necessary land which the county might purchase; Pleasure Fairs and other recreational and entertainment activities; community interests equitably represented on the Planning Board, the Park Commission, and other county bodies; county-supported treatment and counseling of drug addicts; and the establishment of a house for teenage runaways.

The Board of Supervisors should review the building code and zoning ordinances affecting Isla Vista with a view to modifying them, where needed, to prevent further deterioration of the area and, where possible, to improve it. Further variances should be scrupulously considered and not allowed to cause additional deterioration.

Youth "intern" programs with county government departments should be developed to the extent feasible. County election officials should encourage all eligible citizens to register and vote, including students who wish to participate in the affairs of the community where they are living and going to school.

Adequate support for the District Attorney should enable his office to work more efficiently and to avoid errors which tend to discredit the administration of justice. (An example was the inclusion in the recent arson indictments of at least one person who was in jail at the time of the bank-burning.)

Overall, the county government and its officials should work very closely with the University and Isla Vista in understanding developing situations, coping with crises, and keeping the channels of communication open between government and residents.

If trouble breaks out again, anywhere in the county, a corps of impartial observers, to observe everyone's activities (not just the police), should be stationed at crucial points of demonstrations and confrontations and at booking areas, holding areas, jails and roadblocks. These observers should be composed of clergy, lawyers, members of the business community, and others. They should know their posts and schedules before hand, should be familiar with the laws pertaining to arrest and what constitutes resisting arrest, and should be organized, meet, and establish ground rules with the Sheriff, police, and county officials for every area of the county, not just Isla Vista. As the Barristers' Club and Bar Association Report points out:

"Such observers have become essential in such riot conditions to protect both the arrested individuals and the police from unfounded actions and charges.

"It is felt that impartial observers, such as members of the bar, the clergy, and possibly the faculty, designated in advance, will create restraints requiring the persons administering the

criminal justice system and persons subject to it to comply with established rules, cooling excesses on both sides . . . They will be in a unique position to attest to the sincerity or falsity of allegations of police misconduct or brutality throughout the detention process."

We note with approval that the Bar Association and Barristers' Club with the Sheriff's and County Counsel's offices, are working out such an observers' program now.

The Board of Supervisors should direct the County Mental Health Services to give high priority to the direction, support, and coordination of existing local facilities, public and private, for the necessary hospitalization, treatment, and rehabilitation of people addicted to hard and dangerous drugs; develop and support the necessary additional facilities, coordinating county efforts to procure the essential funds and personnel to man and equip these facilities, from local, state, and federal agencies and individuals, public and private, giving top priority and concentrated emphasis on the multifaceted heroin problem.

The Board of Supervisors should direct the County Mental Health Services to coordinate with other County agencies, including especially the Sheriff's Department, concerning the immediate utilization of existing County facilities, or renting suitable facilities for the temporary detention, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug addicts, releasing these facilities as proper ones become available to the drug control program through public and/or private efforts.

The Board of Supervisors should take an immediate look at existing marijuana laws and handling of their violators, seeking out the counsel of local medical and legal authorities and agencies, with a view toward urging this community's legislative representatives in Sacramento and Washington to work positively and immediately toward the rationalization of these laws in the light of known and presumable effects upon community and individual welfare.

The Board of Supervisors should direct the County Health Department (utilizing the Ad Hoc Committee on Narcotic and Drug Abuse) to coordinate with the County Superintendent of Schools and all school districts in the development of an expanded drug education program in all county schools; and all private schools and colleges in the county should be urged to participate in and support this program.

We recommend support for adequate salaries of law enforcement agencies, including recognition for advanced education and training.

RECOMMENDED ACTION FOR THE UNIVERSITY BOARD OF REGENTS

Attempts to politicize the University, or to withdraw for political reasons the delegated powers of its local officers and faculty, must be resisted. Neither Regents

nor elected officials should make decisions in **absentia** for the life of this large young community.

In the light of Isla Vista's phenomenal recent growth, apparently beyond its ability to handle itself, the future size of the University and its rate of expansion in relationship to the rest of the local community should be re-examined. The Board of Regents should make the necessary funding available for updating studies and plans.

Overall, Isla Vista is a community of young people, with its 9,000 students, perhaps the largest and least differentiated community of this nature in the country. The present congestion and social alienation in the area could be ameliorated by the purchase of land in Isla Vista for University-sponsored projects which would merge its life more fully with that of the University.

The Regents should not impose forms of censorship which could create unnecessary tensions. The editors and staff of student newspapers should be allowed the same responsibilities for news and editorial content, toward their own constituencies, as those in the larger community.

RECOMMENDED ACTION FOR UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATORS AND FACULTY

BOTH: The University ought to adjust itself to the present needs of society through structured changes, procedural reforms and academic improvements, including a wide range of educational innovations and a reassessment of the value of teaching relative to research. Students should be involved in planning the changes without the abdication of those responsible and accountable.

ADMINISTRATORS: While provision for free speech, dissent, peaceful assembly and petition under the Constitution are assured, the campus must be freed, through due process, of those who use violence, intimidation and tactics of disruption.

FACULTY: Each member should recognize an individual responsibility for the total good of the University and for a true academic community.

BOTH: The future of the University as a major institution depending on the long-term support of the public can be assured only by avoiding politicization from any quarter. All such attempts, by staff or faculty or students, must be countered. The University belongs to and must serve the whole society rather than special factions. Efforts of faculty groups in countering politicization and of energizing the faculty in helping strengthen the University and coping effectively with those who would damage or destroy it are commended and should be supported.

FACULTY: Attempts by students to dominate or disrupt classes by threats or other intimidation ought to be dealt with promptly and effectively by the faculty, with the help of the administration, including pursuing due process action against them if necessary.

BOTH: There should be better procedures for lis-

tening to students' grievances and acting on their ideas for change. Perhaps more authority should be delegated, so that it doesn't appear to students that only the Chancellor can deal with their ideas on University governance.

FACULTY: There should be more involvement with the students, in non-classroom dialogue and broad social activities. Their need for contact with older people can be in some ways better fulfilled with faculty members than with other older people of the community, though all such activity needs to increase.

BOTH: The University's future and the tranquillity of the community depend on their mutual understanding. Members of the University can help to promote it, along with the common ends of the community, through involving themselves in civic enterprise, talking to local groups, and generally becoming full members of the community.

BOTH: (ALSO ASSOCIATED STUDENTS) Qualified and experienced people from the non-academic community should be used wherever feasible as speakers and resource people in study groups and seminars. Santa Barbara is rich in citizens who have a great deal to offer students, in addition to the academic approach of the faculty.

BOTH: A convocation at the beginning of each term could discuss teaching and learning, liberal education, academic freedom, the relationship of the University to the larger community, and other relevant ideas. These might include a discussion of the procedures and problems of governance of the University, and the reasons behind its standards, rules, and academic programs.

ADMINISTRATORS: The actions and policies of the administration should be more adequately publicized in order to counter such inaccurate and slanted views as have occurred in some local media in the past. The University needs to display better timing and skill in the public contest for psychological effect. (For example, the occupiers of North Hall got their position and claims to the press as soon as they left the building; the Administration's statement came out about a week later.)

BOTH: Isla Vista can and should become a challenging project for the University, focusing its multiple talents and disciplines. While the students are relatively transient, the more permanent staff and faculty could surely do a great deal to transform Isla Vista into a viable young city. One contribution among the many possible would be to help set up and staff a comprehensive Community Center. Another would be to start the construction of the second University Center in Isla Vista. Another would be to help the students find more interesting things to do on and off the campus: Pleasure Fairs and additional entertainment; craft shows and other sources of achievement and pride; athletic events and other opportunities for healthful activities.

ADMINISTRATORS: We feel that the UCSB administration should continue to communicate to State and University officials a real sense of urgency in modi-

fyng the budget to accommodate updating the general plan for this campus, and that the University should share responsibility for the impact of the campus on its environs.

RECOMMENDED ACTION FOR STUDENTS

Attempts to politicize the University, whether by students or faculty or staff, should be resisted. Demands for instant action need to be tempered by appreciation for others' views, and recognition of the inertia of society and of the danger of provoking strong reaction by over-action. Such considerations as these can help to define objectives, means and tactics for achieving change and ameliorating grievances.

Student government and the student newspaper need to be responsive to all their constituencies, not just part of them. They should take the initiative in presenting information about all sides of questions of concern to all of the students.

Well thought out programs are the best possible basis for discussion and action. A good means of gaining information, and disseminating it as well, would be to continue and expand "Operation Connection" with the rest of the community. One result can be to enhance the interest of all the community in upgrading Isla Vista and exploring means to that end.

Student representatives should continue meeting with the landlords and rental agents several times a year to work out satisfactory rental contracts and discuss other housing problems. Both students and landlords with problems that cannot be solved between them should ask assistance of the Mediation Board.

Organizers of protests and demonstrations should seek to establish effective liaison with the Sheriff and other authorities so that the latter can understand the purposes of the protesters and make preparations in advance for their protection. Such cooperation will also help to avert serious miscalculations on the part of police officials.

To those who are bent on protest, we say: keep it non-violent and guard against letting your protest be exploited to violent ends. The reaction to violence is not more freedom, but maybe less. The community will not and cannot tolerate violence.

Although peace officers are trained and expected to act professionally and unemotionally, they are human and have their limits of tolerance, too. They should not be taunted and verbally abused, least of all by those who abhor violence.

The rights of petition, of peaceful assembly and protest, do not carry with them the assurance that changes desired will necessarily be brought about. No one in a democratic society often gets the consideration and change he wants to the degree he wants and when he wants it. Frequently, compromise is the means to achieve some success. The rights and needs of others have to be considered by each citizen along with his own.

RECOMMENDED ACTION FOR THE REST OF THE COMMUNITY

We ought to listen to the students and Isla Vistans, strive to understand the complexities of their situation, and respond with tolerance of their diverse views and life-styles. It is our responsibility to help restore faith in our system and in our community's ability to solve our problems equitably and justly.

We must promote consideration and understanding among all elements, but particularly between the University, Isla Vista, and the rest of the community. The feelings of "them" and "us" which appear on many sides have to be broken up, along with the "island" idea of Isla Vista.

Service clubs, churches, and other groups and individuals should invite students to their meetings for dialogue, and accept invitations to join the students on their grounds.

We wish to call attention to the growing minority problems which are increasingly becoming sources of tension in the University and Isla Vista, as well as throughout the country. These problems, which may grow more serious in some respects, will continue to influence the lives of University students who make common cause with the minorities and often serve as the sensitive conscience of the community. The larger community should join them in their concern with and attention to minority issues.

Landlords and agents ought to meet with student and university committees on housing to work on contracts and discuss housing problems. The Mediation Board ought to be used when problems cannot be solved among the parties involved.

The media and other sources of information throughout the county should keep their coverage balanced, more thoroughly and imaginatively presenting all sides of the problems and prospects of Isla Vista and the University. In crisis situations they should keep the public informed of the facts while exerting great care not to exacerbate the situation.

We should support with backing and funds such community enterprises in Isla Vista as recreation centers, "Switchboard," the University Religious Conference, the churches there, a county welfare bureau, a health center, a drug crisis center, counselling services, and a job placement office.

We should encourage and support efforts by Isla Vistans to upgrade their area, to cope with their problems, and to try to control crisis situations.

We must help to reverse the estrangement of the University and the rest of the community from each other.

We must also consider seriously the improvement of our police forces, with the full realization that any increases in responsibilities, training, and major equipment will require increases in men and money.

Finally, it is not difference, but indifference, that a civilized community cannot afford.

PART IV — IF WE FAIL TO ACT

As everyone must realize who has read this report, we are a community in potentially serious trouble if we do not act sufficiently to change our situation. We are not alone; communities across this nation have experienced violence and civil disorders much worse than ours. But we can do something about our problems before the worst occurs.

The disorders which threw our community into turmoil earlier this year have served as an initiation. Most of our citizens hoped that the tensions behind them will just fade away; but we shall not be naive. The Isla Vista riots have established our community as being at the forefront of extremist activity in the state if not the nation. We have become a "Mecca" for young people who want to be "where the action is;" in their minds we place second, just behind Berkeley.

If we are to cope with this dubious distinction we might at least profit by that city's bitter experience. Berkeley has been under repeated attack by violent dissidents for over five years. It is a wounded and divided city. Its social fabric appears to be on the verge of disintegration.

Berkeley's police chief has recently said:

"There are many people in this city right now that have written it off. There are businessmen who are saying their lifetime's work is totally destroyed. There is no riot insurance in this city. All damage which is committed is borne directly by the businessman concerned. The community is divided; it is polarized. I have businessmen that I know that are now armed. They feel that we, the law enforcement personnel, are incapable of protecting them. They feel that the city government has let them down totally. They have no faith in the institutions of the Chamber of Commerce or other business institutions or community organizations. In meetings that you go to they are haranguing each other."

This is not by any means the whole story, though it is a prospect that should send a chill through every concerned citizen in our community. Actually, the police chief only gave us the outlines of an incredibly ugly picture. The complete picture in Berkeley is much worse, and can stand as a warning of what could happen in our own Santa Barbara.

Respect for life and property could be completely lost. The university could have to be closed, with the cultural and economic consequences that such an action would entail. (Some Berkeley business had already gone bankrupt and been forced to leave.)

We could have to live under intermittent conditions of curfew and martial law. We could have to suffer the inconvenience of being stopped and searched whenever we go about our daily business. We could have to live

with the disruption of lifelong habits and the loss of the feeling of personal freedom that we have all taken for granted.

Those who depend on being able to go to the store regularly may find it impossible, as the stores may be burned out or closed. Citizens may be forced to stock up on provisions or endure the privations of few markets with limited supplies.

We may have to remain within our homes after dark, with doors and windows locked and our concern for security heightened beyond any reasonable and comfortable level. A knock at the door or a loud noise in a neighbor's yard may produce reactions of fear and alarm.

Indeed, the contagion of fear and distrust may be spread throughout the whole of the community. With the massive use of force which can be necessary to deal with repeated riots, the rioters themselves may be counted upon to try new strategies and tactics, including terrorism and guerrilla warfare. We can head off such possibilities only by acting to deprive the far-out extremists of the popular base and the atmosphere of tacit approval which permits them to act.

Otherwise, violent doctrine can continue to spawn violent action, and like a contagion can spread through the entire community. While the young especially may be expected to respond to the excitement of violence, the past experience of communities that have suffered continued rioting indicates that many adults may also be drawn into its vortex. Stores can be looted and homes robbed as the violence enlarges, until no one in the community may be free of loss or damage or fear.

As the police chief of Berkeley implied, when county and city government begins to break down, when commissioners and councilmen and police — as well as citizens — begin to harangue one another, reason is well on its way to becoming irrationality. The process of deliberation in our mature community could be corrupted. Those who speak for temperate and prudent action might easily be denounced as "oppressors" and "dupes." Such factious quarrelling among citizens might encourage some of them to attempt to take into their own hands the enforcement of order, as they interpret it. We might well see the rise of vigilante groups whose leaders would equate violent retaliation with "justice," and whose actions would be outside of and contrary to the law.

This can happen. Indeed it may happen — gradually, within a period of years — if we fail to act wisely and well. We have the opportunity now to take the necessary steps toward dealing with our problems. Our elected and appointed officials must give top priority to dealing with the present and potential causes of disorders.

within the limits of their power and scope. We must give them full community support and provide them with a base of intelligent understanding.

The solution to our problems is neither simple nor self-evident. It requires community awareness and community determination, based on the realization that whether we like it or not, we are all dependent on one another. We can reduce the causes of tension only by understanding our problems, accommodating dissent and providing constructively, even gracefully, for changes that are essential and inevitable. If we fail to do these things, extremism and violence will feed on our

inaction. The Santa Barbara community may be progressively wracked with tensions, disorders, and acts of terrorism, with the ultimate possibility that it may become an armed camp and a miserable place to live in.

Let us, then, strive to understand our situation and to act with wisdom and determination to: (1) ameliorate or correct justified causes of dissatisfactions and tensions in our community, because it is proper to do so and in doing so we reduce or eliminate the likelihood of further disorders; and (2) prepare our community to cope effectively and justly with disorders if they still should occur.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF SOME OF THE ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THESE ISSUES WITH WHICH CITIZENS WHO WISH TO HELP CAN ESTABLISH CONTACT

	Telephone
"OPERATION DIALOGUE"	961-2391
c/o Associated Students Community Affairs Board	
University Center, UCSB	
Santa Barbara, California 93106	
AFFILIATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	961-2745
University of California, Santa Barbara	
Santa Barbara, California 93106	
"JIVE" (Joint Isla Vista Effort)	968-2611
6560 Pardall Road	
Goleta, California 93017	
(Primarily concerned with physical aspects of Isla Vista—parks, sidewalks, clean-up, etc.)	
ISLA VISTA COMMUNITY COUNCIL	968-8000
6551 Trigo Road	
Goleta, California 93017	
(Elected council charged with responsibility for Isla Vista affairs)	
"SWITCHBOARD"	968-3565
(Noon to midnight)	
6575 Seville Road	
Goleta, California 93017	
(Problem-solving center for students and Isla Vista residents)	
UNIVERSITY RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE OF SANTA BARBARA	968-1555
777 Camino Pescadero	
Goleta, California 93017	
(Interdenominational co-ordinating center—religious education and counseling for UCSB community)	
ISLA VISTA COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTER	
966 Embarcadero del Mar	
Goleta, Calif. 93017	

APPENDIX B.

AN ACCOUNT OF "CRIMINAL PROCEDURES DURING ISLA VISTA RIOTS"

"INTRODUCTION

"Special acknowledgment should be made to Captain Fritz Patterson, Lieutenant Vizzolini, Inspector Joseph Rodriguez, and Lieutenant Ronald Fisk of the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office for information regarding mass arrest procedures used. Other information has been gathered from officials involved in the prosecution, defense attorneys, and others involved in the court procedures used.

"MASS ARREST PROCEDURES

"a. Containment Teams:

"The Sheriff's Office states that various law enforcement personnel assigned to the riot area were specifically assigned as containment teams to keep people in various perimeters. An example of such an operation would be the containment of a large group who were acting in violation of the County Curfew Ordinance and were contained in the Perfect Park area.

"b. Deployment Teams:

"The Sheriff's Department indicates that teams of officers, ranging up to about twenty officers in a team, were deployed to make arrests within the perimeter areas where people were gathered. The arrest team would then bring back the arrested parties immediately to the field command post which also operated as a field booking station.

"In some of the riot situations, the peace officer agencies involved would be formed into company formation or squad formation, and would march through the Isla Vista area in 'sweeps,'

arresting individuals for violations of curfew ordinances or on other charges. Some of the arrest teams were deployed in squad cars to drive through the riot area to make arrests for observed offenses. Again, the Sheriff's Office indicates that the standing orders were for arrested parties to be returned to the field booking station as soon as possible. At least one arresting officer was to stay behind at the field booking station for the field booking process.

"c. Field Booking:

"At the field booking station, at first a five man booking team processed the arrested parties. When the need for additional personnel became apparent, a second five man team was deployed for this purpose. A short form booking sheet, known as Form 242, was filled out, the thumb print of the arrestee was taken along with his photograph, and both were attached to Form 242.

"The Sheriff's administrative personnel state that these arrestees would then be placed in an area to the rear of the field booking station, stacked like 'standing cordwood,' awaiting a bus to the new jail. Apparently the wait for the bus to the jail often was more than an hour. The field booking form and its attachments would go with the prisoner to the jail facility, in the custody of a sheriff's security officer.

"d. Emergency Medical Treatment:

"The Sheriff's Office did assign various deputy sheriffs, who had experience as corpsmen in the military service, to tending injuries. Obvious injured arrestees were transported by the UCSB Fire Department to either Goleta Valley Hospital or the County General Hospital. This was done immediately upon detection of obvious serious injuries, and an officer was assigned to go to the hospital with the field booking form to complete the field booking process there."

"e. Reports:

"In addition to being required to remain at the field booking station during the entire booking process, the Sheriff's Office states that the arresting officer was to make his report of the facts regarding the arrest contemporaneous with the arrest or at least before he went off duty. It is admitted that these orders were not complied with in all instances.

"It should be noted that officers assigned to the riot area came from many different agencies and departments. Each arresting officer would, therefore, use the report form and often the arrest form from his respective department. The Sheriff's Office advises that a new short form for field booking, including an incident report form, is being prepared. Thus, all the officers should henceforth be using the same report form.

"f. Physical Evidence:

"Evidence bags for the arresting officers were provided by the Sheriff's Office. Generally, all physical evidence obtained from the arrestees were to be placed in these bags. The bags would then be marked with the arrestee's name and his arrest number assigned at the field booking, to be turned over to a property officer at the booking station. Often, however, physical evidence was lost.

"g. Detention Facilities:

"Since the County Jail downtown was completely inadequate for the number of arrestees arising from the riot situation, the decision was made to use the new County Jail facilities. This facility was not and has not yet been completed, and is not fully equipped. During the February riots, for instance, this jail facility had only two phones available for calls. The Sheriff's Office advises that by the June incident seven rotary lines and two private lines had been installed. Because of the shortage of jail personnel and the number of incoming calls clogging these lines, even this was not a sufficient number. Consequently, it was not possible to allow telephone calls by arrestees within the time prescribed by law.

"h. Prisoner Information:

"The Sheriff's Office advises that information as to the presence of arrestees, and their location in the facility, was available, but that the staff shortage prevented this information from

*Presentation by Mr. Robert Monk, attorney, given at a conference on July 18, 1970, on the "Administration of Justice During Civil Disorders in Santa Barbara County."

being disseminated rapidly and in an orderly fashion to persons requesting the information.

"However, the Sheriff's Office has received an offer of assistance for future mass arrest situations from the Red Cross. This group has offered to institute an inmate welfare information center in the County Jail facility. It will bring in its own phone lines, and, if given access to the jail records, will disseminate this information to members of the inquiring public. Administrative personnel of the Sheriff's Office have indicated that this service will be readily accepted.

"i. The Formal Booking Process:

"The booking at the jail took place on regular long booking forms. Copies of these forms, as well as the field booking form, are available. This formal booking process took approximately one hour per prisoner. Three booking windows were available at the new facility, and at least two individuals were being booked on the long form at any given point in time. The Sheriff's Office advises that during the June incident, after approximately 300 arrestees had been booked on the long form, the influx of the larger number of arrestees from Perfect Park caused them to decide to utilize a 'short form' booking form, No. 251, and the usual photographs were not taken. Whereas the long form process took an hour per prisoner, the short form process took about ten minutes, not including the fingerprinting process. (It should be noted, however, that the Sheriff's Office has expressed a definite preference for the long form of booking, explaining that much important information is not obtained on the 'short form'.)

"The Sheriff's Office personnel also inform us that as much as twenty-four hours passed between the initial arrest and the formal booking of some of the arrestees from the various incidents. They indicate that this delay could happen again if the jail personnel are as limited as they have been. For example, during the June incident, there was a staff of five deputies and one matron to handle care and booking of prisoners. (It should be noted that the Sheriff's Office later called in personnel from the Department of Corrections to assist in the booking process during at least one of the riot situations.)

"RELEASE OF OFFENDERS

"a. Release Prior to Formal Booking:

"The Sheriff's Office relates that in a few incidents individuals were released pursuant to Penal Code sec. 849b, deemed not arrested, for various reasons. One of the reasons indicated was that their 'paper work was not in order,' meaning that the field booking form, No. 242, was not properly filled out and lacked important information, such as the signature of the officer charging the arrestee. (Some of these individuals, however, would wait as much as twelve hours prior to this release.)

"The Sheriff's Office administrative personnel interviewed do not recall any instance arising from any of the riot situations wherein citation procedures were used rather than arrest.

"b. Bail:

"None of the administrative personnel can recall an instance of an arrestee in a riot situation being formally booked and then released without bail. During the April incident, bail for violation of the County Curfew Ordinance and misdemeanor penal code riot charges was \$1,250.00. During the June incident, however, the bail on the curfew violation was reduced to \$65.00 including penalty assessments, and \$300.00 on the misdemeanor penal code violations.

"c. Juveniles:

"The Sheriff's Office advises that juveniles arrested in the riot situation were taken to Juvenile Hall as soon as possible after the fact that they were under eighteen was discovered. Prior to taking them to Juvenile Hall they were kept isolated in the new County Jail facility.

"SPECIAL PROSECUTORS AND SPECIAL DEFENSE ATTORNEYS

"a. Additional Personnel—District Attorney's Office:

"Commencing with the February riots, the District Attorney's Office procured special prosecutors on a voluntary basis to handle the overflow of prosecutions arising from the riot situation. In addition, the Attorney General's office sent a number of deputies to assist in the day to day court proceedings of the prosecutor's office.

"The special Deputy District Attorneys were sworn by the County Clerk's office, and were assigned specific cases. A member of the staff of the District Attorney's office coordinated the assignment of cases to the special deputies, and did preliminary trial preparation for the volunteer prosecutors. Approximately a dozen

local attorneys volunteered to serve as special prosecutors, and for the February, March (downtown Santa Barbara demonstration) and April incidents, handled through various proceedings, including trial, at least ten to twelve misdemeanor cases. Three or four felony cases were also tried by volunteer special prosecutors.

"b. Prosecutors' Duties:

"In addition to the regular court appearances and trial work, the prosecutors were assigned to the riot areas during the activity for consultation with the law enforcement agencies. Prosecutors were not assigned to the jail facility and had no specific assignment involving the booking or release process.

"c. Special Defense Attorneys:

"Although various members of the Bar volunteered their legal services during the riot situations, no volunteers were assigned to serve during any immediate post arrest proceedings. Rather, the decision was made to rely upon the Public Defender's Office and to appoint attorneys only for eligible defendants when the Public Defender noted a conflict of interest. Those appointed attorneys were compensated by the County.

"d. Legal and Clerical Assistance:

"Because of the vastly increased case loads of the prosecutors' and the Public Defender's offices, the paperwork increased accordingly. Consequently, much staff overtime was put in by attorneys and clerical personnel of the respective county offices. No provision was made for any voluntary services from other sources to work on this back-log. Much of this overtime has been uncompensated.

"COURT PROCEDURES

"a. Court Personnel:

"For the purposes of arraignment and trial setting, the municipal court personnel was able to handle the large influx of defendants caused by the mass curfew arrests. However, the increased number of cases resulted in longer work days than usual for the judges and especially for the clerical personnel. Calendars that generally ran for one to two hours would sometimes take up to four hours or more.

"Extra judges were brought to Santa Barbara for the trials of those arrested in April. However, since so few of these cases went to trial, it is doubtful whether these judges were needed.

"b. Court Room Facilities:

"Although the court rooms in the municipal court are relatively small, they were used for arraignments without too much difficulty. On two or three particularly heavy days where well over one hundred were to be arraigned, the large mural room in the County Court House was used. Although the mural room was not designed as a court room, its use was generally successful and sufficient. Because of the small size of the municipal court rooms, at times there was no room for spectators in these court rooms and on occasion some of the defendants would have to wait in the corridors until their names were called.

"c. Court Proceedings:

"It is hard to generalize about arraignment procedures because three different judges arraigned defendants, and there were three separate mass arrest situations. In the April arrests, the District Attorney joined numbers of defendants on the same complaint. This resulted in the arraignment of up to ten people at one time. Those arrested in June were generally charged in single complaints, but the practice was to arraign them in groups. These groups in some cases were as large as fifteen defendants. The Public Defender's office feels that, as a rule, the larger the group, the less the defendants understood their rights and the proceedings.

"Those requesting continuances to obtain counsel were given continuances for that purpose. One judge appointed the public defender for practically every one who requested a public defender. Another refused to appoint the public defender at arraignment unless the defendant had made a genuine effort to obtain private counsel.

"Trials for those charged with misdemeanors were set within the statutory times — however, all trials from the June arrests were set on Wednesdays. The result of this practice was that on some Wednesdays over thirty trials would be set. The defendant, defense counsel and District Attorney had little idea when a certain case would go to trial. The practice of setting trials probably increased rather than decreased the confusion resulting from a large number of cases. The confusion was also increased by the fact that possibly as many as one third of the jury trials set from the June arrests were set in the absence of counsel. For example, a defendant would indicate that he was going to get an attorney;

however, the court would let him set a jury trial date before he got an attorney.

"Preliminary hearings were set when the defendant was arraigned and were generally held within a week to two weeks.

d. Comment Regarding Court Procedures:

"By and large the initial court room processing of defendants

went fairly smoothly. However, as the cases came to trial it was obvious that if everybody wanted a trial, the court would experience some difficulty in insuring that a person got a fair trial. As a result, there was extreme pressure placed upon the parties to settle cases. The main objection to the arraignment procedure would be that not enough thought was given to how the cases would be handled at later stages of the proceedings."

Additional copies of this report may be obtained by mailing \$1.00 by check or money order, to cover cost, postage, and handling, to the Commission at 914 Santa Barbara Street, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93101.

END