Fitzsimmons will discuss farm labor

The president of the Teamster's Union, which is currently involved in a battle for the right to represent migrant farmworkers, will discuss agricultural labor in Chumash Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, Feb. 27.

Fitzsimmons succeeded James Hoffa as leader of the 1,100,000-member International Brotherhood of Teamsters in 1971 after 30 years of militant activism on behalf of the Teamsters.

Fitzsimmons' career with the union began in 1934 in Detroit, when he joined Local 399. Hoffa was so impressed with Fitzsimmons' union work that he appointed Fitzsimmons' business agent for Local 399 in 1937.

Fitzsimmons was vice-president of the Teamster's Union for 30 years before becoming president. His first act as president was the successful opposition to the 1970 merger of the Teamsters and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The Teamsters are currently involved in a controversial bid to organize migrant farmworkers. In competition with the United Farmworkers of America, Fitzsimmons has been working to organize migrant workers in the southwestern United States.

On this count, as on several others, the Africans were a group apart. Much the next largest group to the English, they concentrated their efforts on the coast. There were many Scots and perhaps a similar number of Dutch, the latter in New York and New Jersey.

And other groups came as well: Protestant French (Huguenots), and in lesser numbers, Catholic Irish, Jews even Poles.

Happily for the predominantly English sorts of English who came, they were nearly all Calvinists, a heavily of the low-church, modified Calvinist sort.

More than anything else, this fact brought a measure on unity out of the professedly divided English colonies.

In the long run, English laws, government, language and customs prevailed in the new land, partly because they arrived first on the scene and partly because imperial governance.

Yet the fact remains that by the eve of the American Revolution, nearly a majority of the people of the "English" colonies were, by any contemporary definition, not English at all. Some 300,000 French Huguenots, for example, adopted a policy oftoleration in 1684 out of sheer necessity.

Lord Baltimore's Roman Catholic settlers had by that time become outnumbered by Protestants.

There had been some skirmishing but no full-scale religious warfare, and it became clear the inhabitants of the struggling little colony preferred peace to combat over the question of enforced religious orthodoxy.

In similar fashion, religious multiplicity compelled adoption of the same policy in other colonies.

Even where a single church was "established," as with the Church of England in the Southern Colonies and the Puritan churches in New England, other sects were permitted to worship openly.

Because the English colonies in America were founded relatively late, they largely escaped involvement in a European tradition of religious conflict.

For the most part, in fact, America was originally intended as a haven for religious liberty and diversity.

A major and much praised American value was set in, largely out of necessity, by the back door. Real utopias make strange entrances.

Another important, and related, characteristic of the new societies was that they were not truly English was equally dear to them selvae and to truly English settlers.

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One of the earliest proponents of the idea of religious freedom in New England was Roger Williams.

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Inflation, the need for events sponsored by Baker did not consider activities, and the people who attend concerts, films, speakers, and exhibits have been and will continue to do so.

A "Yes" vote to maintain out current activities fee at $20 per year would allow an increase in quality and quantity of your events.

The School of Communicative Arts and Humanities, an ASI program, has sustained a lack of manpower in any student and community needs for the past 24 years. There are some facts that Gary Tower of Power, Temp­

tations, Beach Boys, and Moody Blues as in the past. The cost of performers, speakers, concerts, films, art materials, and exhibits has been and will continue to rise.

The Communicative Arts and Humanities School Council

Editor:

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- [Image of Minolta SR T 101 camera]
Confusion reigns as fee vote nears

But even with Brown's action, there's still hope

showed you starting to pull ahead and then Richard Nixon announced he'd be glad to campaign in your behalf. Now, that's pretty disheartening, isn't it? To look at all the polls, the campus faces around the ASI offices recently. Brown's action is almost as tragic as that. But, as is usually the case with politicians, hope springs anew. To understand why, some background on AB 3116:

AB 3116 is an appropriations bill effective statewide, that supplies money to fund instructionally related activities, such as drama and musical productions, publications, and radio.

This bill became effective Jan. 1, 1975. In the state budget presented to the legislature by Gov. Brown a month or so ago, there was $8.1 million allowed for under this bill.

For the past few weeks, there has been an active campaign on the part of the student government to get students to vote yes in an advisory referendum on AB 3116.

That referendum will ask the student voter this question: Shall the current student body fee of $20 a year be maintained? If a student votes no on the question, is: What level of fee do you favor? Several options are offered, with no less than 10 per cent of the current fee offered as the final option.

Basically, what student government officials such as Plotkin tell about the news, just imagine how you would feel if you were a Republican senator or congressman and neck with your opponent, months before starting to pull into your campaign, the opinion polls

The legislature votes on the state budget in July. Brown has asked that the AB 3116 money be taken out. The legislature can vote to keep it in. Brown can become a "blue line" that appropriation. The legislature can override that decision, but the odds of that happening are considered to be unlikely.

Where does that leave Scott Plotkin and his battle to inform the students on the bill?

A little dazed, to say the least. But Plotkin hasn't given up the fight.

"Our job is twice as difficult," said Plotkin. "But we still have to have the referendum."

Plotkin admits that many students may find it hard to understand the logic of voting on a referendum that determines how money will be spent, when the governor has said that the money shouldn't be in the budget.

"We have four things going for us," Plotkin explained. 

But, explained Plotkin, the chances are good that an effective campaign can be made between now and July by the student body presidents of all the campuses to convince the legislators that the AB 3116 money should be kept in the budget.

The legislature on the money in the budget. It's harder to take something out than it is to put it in.

"Second, we are dealing with a legislature that passed this legislation once before and is sympathetic to our cause."

Third, A. Alan Post, the B.1. million not be approved in the final budget.

"We have four things going for us," explained Plotkin. "First, the AB money is still included in the budget. It's harder to take something out than it is to put it in.

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Why should students still vote in the referendum if the chances are there will be no money allocated?

According to Plotkin, "It is obvious that if the tax is cut, we can't vote to reduce the fee and the next time there is a kick in the referendum, it is not placed back in the budget, programs and activities sponsored by the ASI will be significantly slashed."

Plotkin is the chairman of the California State University and Colleges Student Presidents Association (CISCPA) and he said his group's main goal now is to inform the Gov. Brown to the effect that the bill means to students.

"We can't mess up another referendum," said Plotkin with a weary smile, "We have to educate the Gov. as to what his decision means."
THE
HARLEM
CLOWNS

Photos By: Ken Chen

Coach Ernie Wheeler (24) looks on as clowns prepare the referee for a free throw.

They clown around, but they could play ball too.

Going thru a spectator purse seems to be more interesting than playing the game.
English exploitation

(continued from page 1)

As Africans came to the American colonies in increasing numbers, particularly after 1700—which was, roughly, when the other non-English came—Englishmen began rapidly to realize that their New World lands would not automatically be English. Indeed, as one Virginian put it, "I fear this Colony will come something else to be confirmed by the name of New Guinea."

Or, as Benjamin Franklin once described Pennsylvania, "New Germany."

But while Franklin and others fretted about the ethnic composition of America, American diversity seemed to be just happening.

Sir Thomas More's utopian society was developing in its own richly different direction in the New World.

From Sir Humphrey Gilbert's vantage point on the eastern shores of a fishing smark and from Richard Hakluyt's study chair, the new societies would not have been quite as they had envisioned.

If we reflect on actual developments in the new colonies against the mirror of original intentions, we can see how frightfully dissenting in certain important directions.

English society did not reproduce itself in America. Rather than representing a cross section of English or European society, the immigrants who came from England (and elsewhere from Europe) were heavily middle-class but with a large lower-class element.

So in a crucial sense, "Middle-American" began not in the Mississippi River heartland but on the Atlantic beaches.

The opportunities of the "empty" coastal territories, so gradually but brutally and effectively stolen from Native Americans in the eighteenth century a new artifice—unvisited and most un-earthly—but very real nonetheless.

The unavailability of land also resulted in a relatively small number of poor. The great bulk of colonists were, by European standards, middle-class.

because they prided themselves on being a free people, the English settlers in America worked on political forms conducive to still greater political freedom that existed at home. Once again, though, we must distinguish between original intentions and eventual results.

In successfully asking for the establishment or representative assemblies in each colony, the settlers were far from taking a radical step toward adoption of new political institutions.

If anything, the establishment of representative government in America was a conservative step. Elective assemblies were meant to conserve already-existing English liberties and institutional practices.

"It was no accident that New York, the last colony to gain an assembly, was the one originally settled by another nation, the Dutch."

The attempt to recreate in America what was valued in England resulted in the political forms which Americans came eventually so greatly to value.

No one realized at the time, of course, that by establishing little parliaments in America, the settlers were erecting political institutions which eventually would challenge imperial authority.

In the process of a Revolution, they would form the basis of a Federalized nation-state.

The actual practice of politics in the colonies was so ridden by factional bickering and so assiduously concerned with mundane tasks that no one thought the colonists were engaged in a utopian project.

Yet what emerged was, by the standards of history and the world, a utopian dream.

"Popular self-government by means of representative, elective institutions was then and is today a rarity. That is had and still has serious flaws in it today."

But is it also clear that those who originally conceived of English settlement in America, had lived to see this outcome, would have approved.

And, as freshmen Englishmen, they would have been exactly surprised.

If they were dreamers, they were among those who seal their dreams by activity.
Cal Poly ace Gary Orgill looks for a shot over Roadrunner Mitch Platt. Orgill, who was injured and scored only four points in the Mustangs last-second victory earlier in the season over Bakersfield, had a bad night, scoring three points as the Mustangs were virtually eliminated from the title race losing 66-61.

The Mustangs were forced to rely on the shooting of Orgill and sophomore Paul Mills. Carl Larson finally found himself going into the final minutes to close the gap on only 23-27. The Mustangs scored first on a three point shot by John Gordon, with 1:26 left. The Mustangs tallied six straight points on two free throws by Mills, a bucket and pair of free throws by Jones to cut the margin to 64-61 with only six seconds left. But it was too little too late as Hord completed the scoring with an easy lay up for the visitors.

Bakersfield shot 41 percent from the field hitting on 27 of 65 shots and out rebounded Poly 34-24. Both clubs hit over 90 percent from the free throw line, Cal Poly Pomona 12-12, Bakersfield 18-18 and the Roadrunners on 10-11. Saturday night's contest came at a different as night and day for Wheeler's squad. With the pressure of the previous night gone the Mustang offense got untracked early and finished with a flourish. Every team member scored with six players reaching double figures.

Senior forward Ray Hall lead the Mustangs scoring three of 12 from the field and ten from the free throw line."
Cindermen do well

The Bakersfield All Comers track and field meet was a good way to prepare for the outdoor season, said Coach Steve Simmons. "It gave me a chance to look at the entire team as a whole and to judge the progress of the older members as well the new." The meet took place at the University of the Pacific's Stag Stadium and organizers said that they were "very pleased with the day's performance. Everything went smoothly, business as usual. ... We're looking forward to hosting the meet again next year." The meet was won by the team from San Francisco State and the top high school team was Buchanan High School from Stockton.

The seventh-man Percussion Ensemble was then spotlighted in a lively and amusing performance. The ensemble was composed of the 46 top wind, percussion and organist for the studio band. "It gave me a chance to look at the entire team as a whole and to judge the progress of the older members as well the new," said Simmons.

Why do people believe in evolution?

Evolution is certainly not a proven fact of science. It can't be checked into, the scientific method because the source of that is hypocrisy. The conjectured evolutionary history of the earth and its inhabitants is non-repeatable and, therefore, non-observable. It's a matter of faith. Why, then, do most people believe in evolution? When it comes right down to it, most people believe in evolution because most people believe in evolution. It's the religion of the scientific, political and industrial establishments.

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By Jim Swenney

A fast-approaching Sandy Harr after Saturday's doubleheader with San Francisco State and asked: "Right now?" replied the coach.

After taking Friday's game 9-3, the Mustangs swept the noon doubleheader to pick up their season record to 5-1, and Harr could find little in his team's performance to complain about. Although the pitching was sporadic at times, it proved effective in the long run. It hasn't allowed more than four runs in any of the five games this season. Harr doubleheader to push their season record to 5-1, and Harr could find little in his team's performance to complain about.

The key to the sweep was the Mustang offense. On Friday, they didn't want it to carry over into the loss, but they were able to put a couple of runs across in the top of the fourth, the Mustangs went on to win going away with four more in the bottom of the inning. The Mustangs, led by Baker, finished the weekend with a 10-3 over UBC. They scored four in the first three innings and were able to put up 3 more runs in the second, 4 in the third and 6 in the fourth.

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