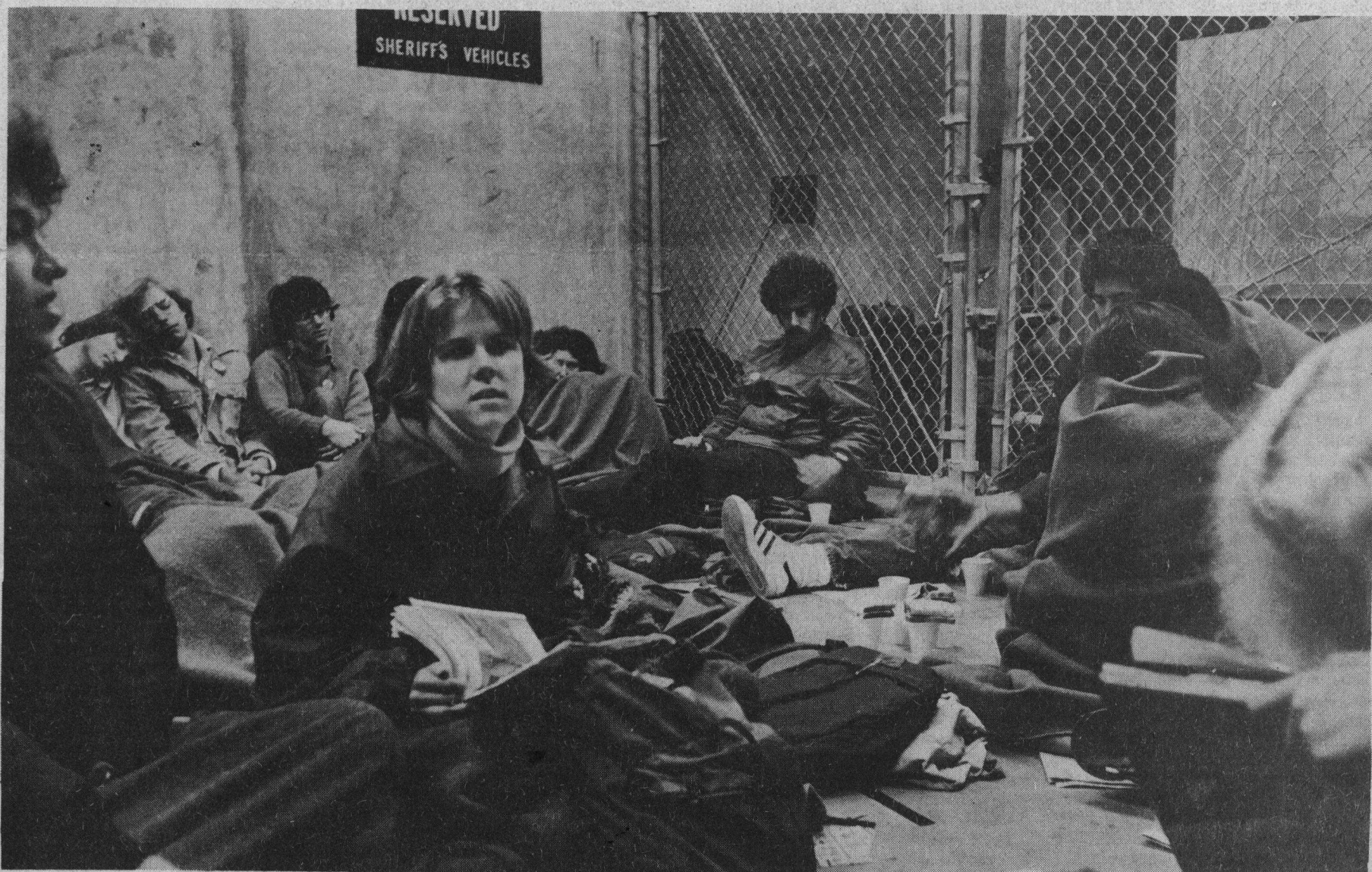


Mass arrests at UCSC



Protesters wait to be booked in basement of governmental center this morning.

Photo by Sam Vestal

400 booked after 'occupying' building on university campus

By MARJ VON B

It was shades of the sixties in Santa Cruz last night when police moved onto the UCSC campus to arrest 400 demonstrators staging a sit-in at the campus administration building.

It was dawn before all of the demonstrators, who were protesting various issues, ranging from Third World admission standards, to the university's involvement in South Africa, had been taken into custody.

Following a rally outside the university's Central Services building yesterday afternoon, the 400 began occupying the building.

By 5 p.m., when the demonstrators had refused the request of campus police to vacate the building, UCSC Police Chief Gene Stone requested mutual assistance from Santa Cruz police, who in turn asked for a standby force from Sheriff Al Noren.

Meanwhile, campus authorities began negotiations with the leaders of the group sponsoring the demonstration, the Coalition against Institutional Racism, as a crowd of some 800 persons assembled outside the building.

Assistant District Attorney Art Danner joined Chief Stone in the negotiations, and the demonstrators were told that they were trespassing and were violating a law which prohibits occupying a public building after 5 p.m.

The demonstrators were offered the option of leaving the building without arrest, police said.

When they refused to leave until the university acceded to their demands, the demonstrators were told that they would be issued citations in the field and released if they would agree to sign a promise to appear in court on the misdemeanor charge, police said.

However, by 8 p.m. word came that the demonstrators would not leave unless they

were physically taken into custody by police.

And when they refused to budge from this stance, shortly after 10 p.m. police cordoned off the building, refusing further entrance.

A campus policeman, Jack Churchill, then began a routine that was to go on all night. He individually asked each demonstrator to leave the premises, and when the officer got a refusal, he said, "Then you are under arrest."

By this time there were 78 law enforcement officers involved in the action.

An emergency booking center was set up in the "tombs" at the courthouse.

When the first paddy wagon of singing, chanting demonstrators arrived, there was a jail nurse on duty to screen them as they came into the area of the holding cells underneath the courthouse.

Judge Richard Kessel, contacted prior to their arrival had ordered that all eligible could be released without bail, but that if bail was required, it should be set at \$500.

Throughout the night paddy wagons shuttled between the university and the courthouse, as jailers and deputies worked to process the bookings.

But long before dawn, they were inundated with "bodies", and those who could not be housed in the large holding cells in the basement were huddled into parking space, partly sheltered by the upstairs patio between the courthouse and the government center building.

By 11 a.m. only about half the demonstrators had been booked and released. Many of them lay in blankets on the cold concrete floor outside, while others, guarded by deputies and police, huddled together under one blanket or moved around.

Occasionally, they would break into a chant, gathering together, under a shaft of sunlight that streamed down from an opening in the patio floor above.

In mid-morning, jail sandwiches were

distributed, and the sheriff also allowed food brought by friends to be given to the demonstrators.

Those needing to use sanitary facilities were escorted to the restrooms in the basement of the government center.

During the morning, some of the demonstrators also were allowed to use phones in the pressroom to call relatives.

Some of these persons spoke to reporters and complained about their treatment during the night, saying they thought they had been abused by being kept under the conditions they were while waiting to be booked.

Others complained about the food. One young man said he did not know the demonstrators had the option of being cited in the field and released.

But when asked if his leaders had not informed him of this, he refused to answer the question.

A few of the authorities were upset over the incident, too.

Sheriff Noren said he thought it was "ridiculous" that the arrests had been made. He had suggested prior to the action, that the demonstrators should have been left in the building with supervision from officers.

Moren estimated that the night's events had probably cost law enforcement "somewhere in the neighborhood of \$10,000, all told."

County Supervisor Ed Borovatz also was unhappy.

He told a reporter, "I'm going to send a bill to the university. You can bank on that."

Noren said he had heard an unconfirmed report that the university was planning to "pick up the tab for it."

This was not substantiated this morning.

On the inside

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A judge's attitude toward rape got him in hot water. Page 7.

The man who climbed the World Trade center yesterday got off easy today. Page 10.

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Gen. Singlaub draws good assignment

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Maj. Gen. John K. Singlaub, relieved as U.S. chief of staff in South Korea for remarks regarded by President Carter as contrary to his policy, today was appointed chief of staff of the U.S. Army Forces Command — the Army's biggest command.

Gen. Bernard W. Rogers, Army chief of Staff, announced that Singlaub will assume his new post at Ft. McPherson, Ga., effective June 27.

Contrary to some expectations that he would be relegated to an obscure Army job, Singlaub came out with a plum assignment.

His command of more than 300,000 active personnel stretches 10,000 miles from Guam, through the U.S. Trust Territories of the Pacific, across the continental United States to Puerto Rico and down to Panama.