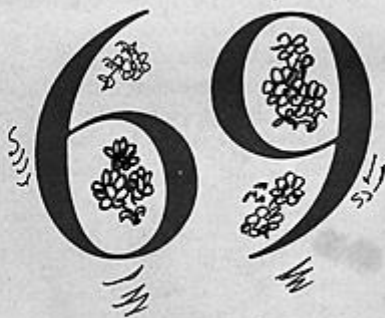




THE COLLEGE

Class of 1969

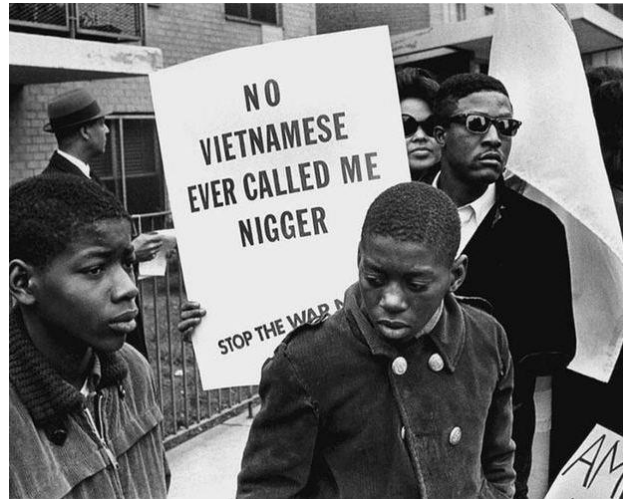
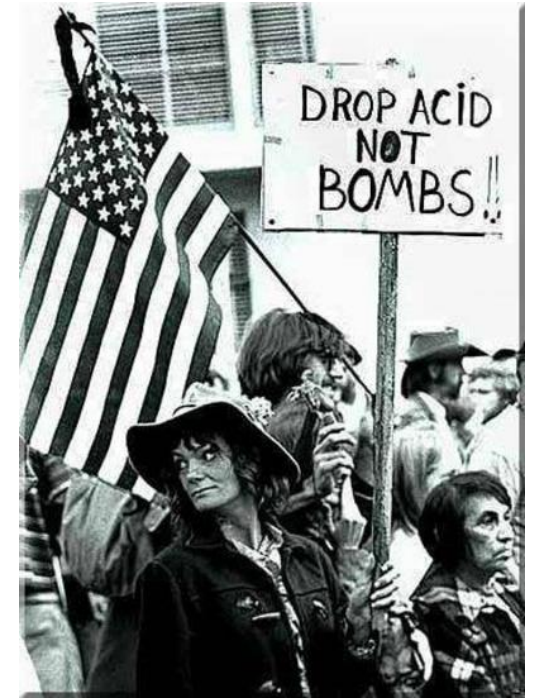
Our College Years



From the June
1969 *Maroon*
Supplement

We began our College days — with few exceptions — in the fall of 1965. Not everyone finished their degree in June of 1969. Some did so later that year, some in another year or two, or more. Some never finished their degrees, for a variety of reasons.

But we all lived through times of major social, political and cultural change that deeply affected many of our experiences at the University.



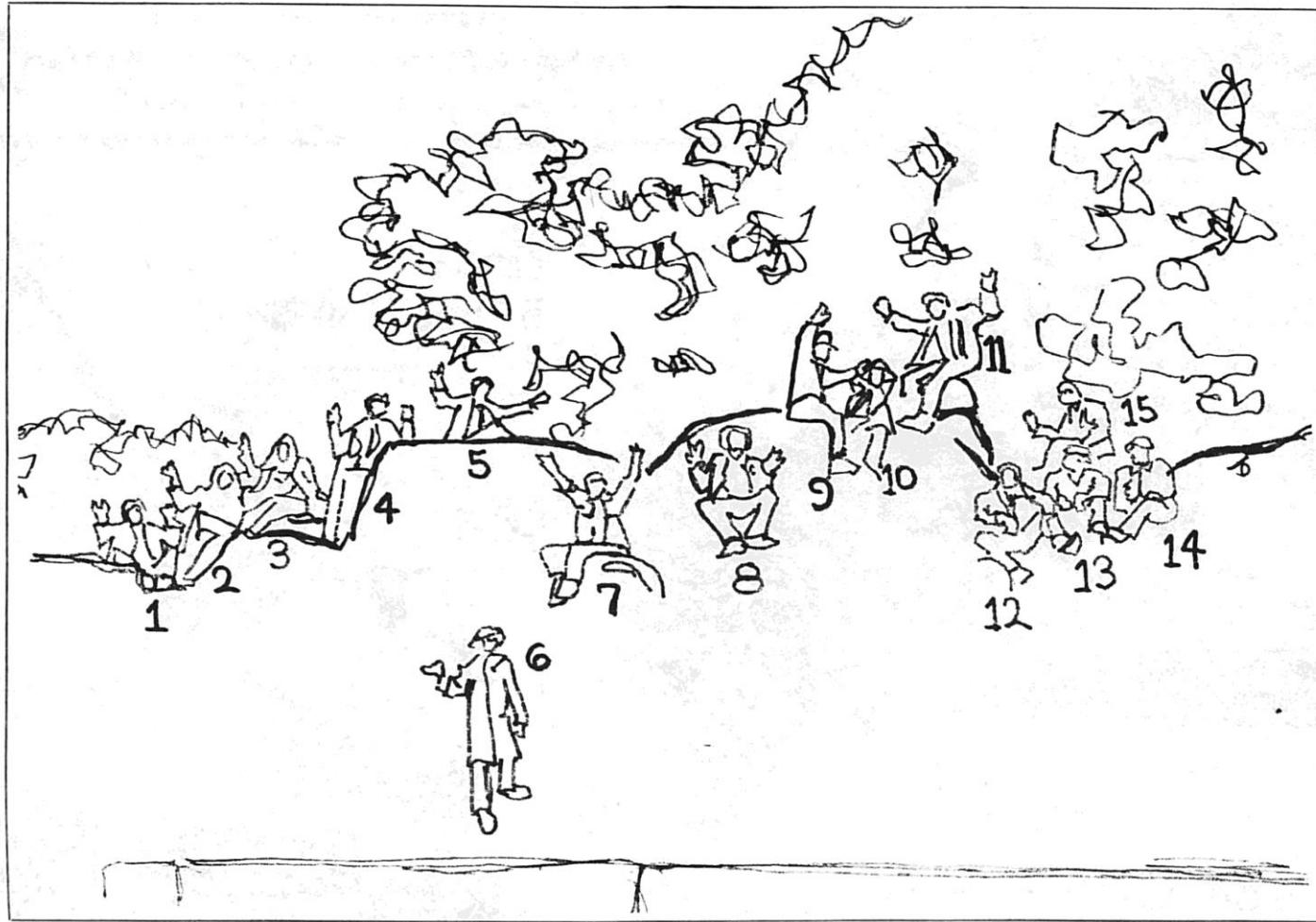
Perhaps a sign of the difficulties we encountered is that the Class of 1969 was the first University of Chicago College class not to have a yearbook.

The *Maroon*, hoping to capture a moment for memory, offered to take a class picture at the Laredo Taft statue “The Fountain of Time.”

Fifteen of us showed up.



Photograph by
David Travis



The Senior Class

(1) Gail Parry, (2) Amy Hamburg, (3) Penny Gold, (4) Thomas Pummer, (5) Frank Orland, (6) Richard Marc Rubin, (7) Steve Chatsky, (8) Paul Schollmeier, (9) Bob Forman, (10) Lisa Freeman, (11) Larry Silver, (12) Steven Korwin, (13) Joseph Shay, (14) M. C. Steinhoff, and (15) Bear Kruley, standing on Loredo Taft's sculpture at the west end of the Midway, "The Fountain of Time."

This series of slides is a retrospective of the experiences of our college years and the times around them.



When you arrived in Chicago, you quickly learned who was in charge.

Our journey as entering students began with “Orientation Week” – actually two weeks at the end of September that included a series of placement tests; meetings; lectures; social events; and tours of the campus, community and city.



Dean of the College Wayne Booth welcomed us with a speech about the “Aims of Education”

The aim of education is to produce educated men and women . . . who know enough to know that they are not educated . . . ; who can see education as a process and not a fixed goal; those who know whatever must be known — whether of facts, of concepts, of skills — to take part in the process; those who refuse to let what they know get in the way of further learning.

It was Booth's first autumn as a dean.

Aims of education

Learning must be ongoing, not static process

by Wayne C. Booth, dean of the College

Why is it that we never hear anyone complaining about his lack of education? Every man seems to trust his own form of ignorance, and we all assume that the aim of education is to bring the world up to our level. Perhaps there's nothing very strange in this. We have every human motive—especially in a university—to buttress complacency. After all, if I

know anything at all, it is easy to find an abundant supply of fools who don't know what I know; though it may be true that they in turn know some tunes not in my repertoire, those are, fortunately, the least beguiling tunes.

A professor told me this week that nobody can be called really educated unless he knows Latin and Greek; you might guess that he is an expert in both languages. A student told me that he "got a first class education in his first two years at Chicago." He said he was afraid that we might change the general requirements, thus depriving future generations of what he had been fortunate enough to receive.

Urges pursuit

When education is thought of in this way as something possessed by some men and lacked by others, genuine education becomes impossible. Knowledge as a possession is as inert as greenbacks; it can support a miserliness and snobbery as solidly as any other worldly possession. Education is not something that we have but something that we pursue, and at the heart of the pursuit lies *Catch-22*: as soon as a man says that he has it, he proves that he hasn't.

Most of us have by now learned that education is something more than a union card. But I am saying that we are in danger, in our sophistication, of turning it into a piece of costume jewelry. If you, dear reader, have not used any part of your education as a piece of costume jewelry within the last twenty-four hours (please try to be honest) the dean's office will award you, on presentation of proof a complete set of *The Great*



Booth

There is something in the autumn air (my first fall as dean—ambiguities intended) that leads me into this oracular tone. Let me try, now, to abandon aphorism and irony and say right out what I take our business to be.

THE AIM OF EDUCATION is to produce educated men and women. Educated men and women are those men and women who know enough to know that they are not educated (*Catch-22* again); who

can see education as a process and not a fixed goal; those who know whatever must be known—whether of facts, of concepts, of skills—to take part in the process; those who refuse to let what they know get in the way of further learning. The young man who asked, on Monday night (*Aims of Education, Part I*) anyone should require him to learn something he does not already want to learn sounded to me like a man in danger. The professor who told me that there is only one aim of education that we should bother about, and that is to teach students to read and write, sounded like a man in danger—he was so clearly confident that he knew just exactly how to read and how to write. Both these men seem to me in radical danger of letting their educational past get in the way of their educational future.

But is anyone of us safe? Proud of having climbed so high, we turn to enjoy the spectacle of the sweating climbers below. It is the aim of any educational community worth the name to jog us a bit, in the hope that ten years from now we shall be able to look back down on our present selves and laugh.

None of this gets us very far, of course, since there are processes and processes, some of them leading into blind alleys. It is only fair of me, now, to circle back around and make myself vulnerable to my own charge: here is a brief, frozen description of what I think the process should include (Lord, I

thank thee that my theories of education are not as other men's).

Learn to learn

It should be the aim of all education—not just of "general education"—to learn how to learn. A young man Monday night asked, "What is the use of education if ten years from now we will have forgotten all of what has been taught us?" James Redfield rightly replied by quoting Plato on the kindling of fires that will not go out (you cannot expect me, faced by a *Maroon* deadline on Tuesday to go look up the precise quotation!) If what you have "received" from college is inert information, what you will have when you have forgotten the information is nothing. If you have on the other hand, learned to learn, ten years from now you will have learned things that will make your meagre four-year garnering look pitiful by comparison.

But how do we learn to learn? By learning how to recapture for ourselves what other men have learned.

THE EDUCATED MAN knows how to learn in conversation. He knows how to listen actively, how to take in the other man's point, how to probe his own and other men's assertions to discover the true grounds of agreement and disagreement. Easy to say, hard to do. (How long has it been since you had a discussion which left you a changed man?)

The educated man knows how to learn by reading. Let me raise myself to my full height and pompously declare that most students

these days never learn to read, if by reading we mean the discovery of what is really being said. Show me a BA candidate who can really read for himself, and I'll show you a man who will be making original contributions to the world within five years.

BIG NEW CONTEST: I hereby offer a \$25.00 prize to any undergraduate at Chicago who can read a chapter from any major philosopher, and then re-state the argument in a way that might conceivably satisfy the original author. Decisions of the judge (myself) will be final. Deadline: December 1, 1965.

How do we learn? By learning how to think.

The educated man knows how to learn by trying to communicate in writing. We too often think of "learning to write" as learning to tell other people what we already know. But all writers know that writing is a process of discovery, and that in trying to make clear to others what we think we know, we discover how far we are from the truth and are thus forced to think into new territory. I heard this week of a young mathematician who presented a new and brilliant proof to his mentors; he was told it would make his international reputation and to go write it up. He went to write it up, and came back a year later having discovered, in the process of writing, flaws in his original proof and elaborations that the mathematics did not reveal. (Don't ask for proof of this **(Continued on page eighteen)**)

CAFE ENRICO

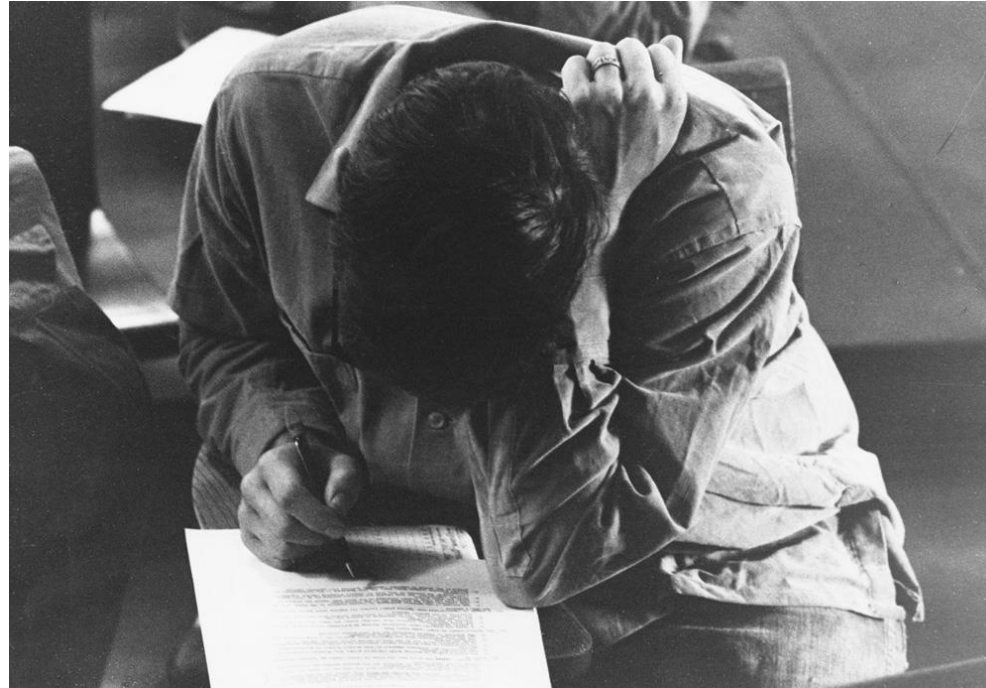
ACROSS FROM THE 'Y'

HY 3-5300

FA 4-5525



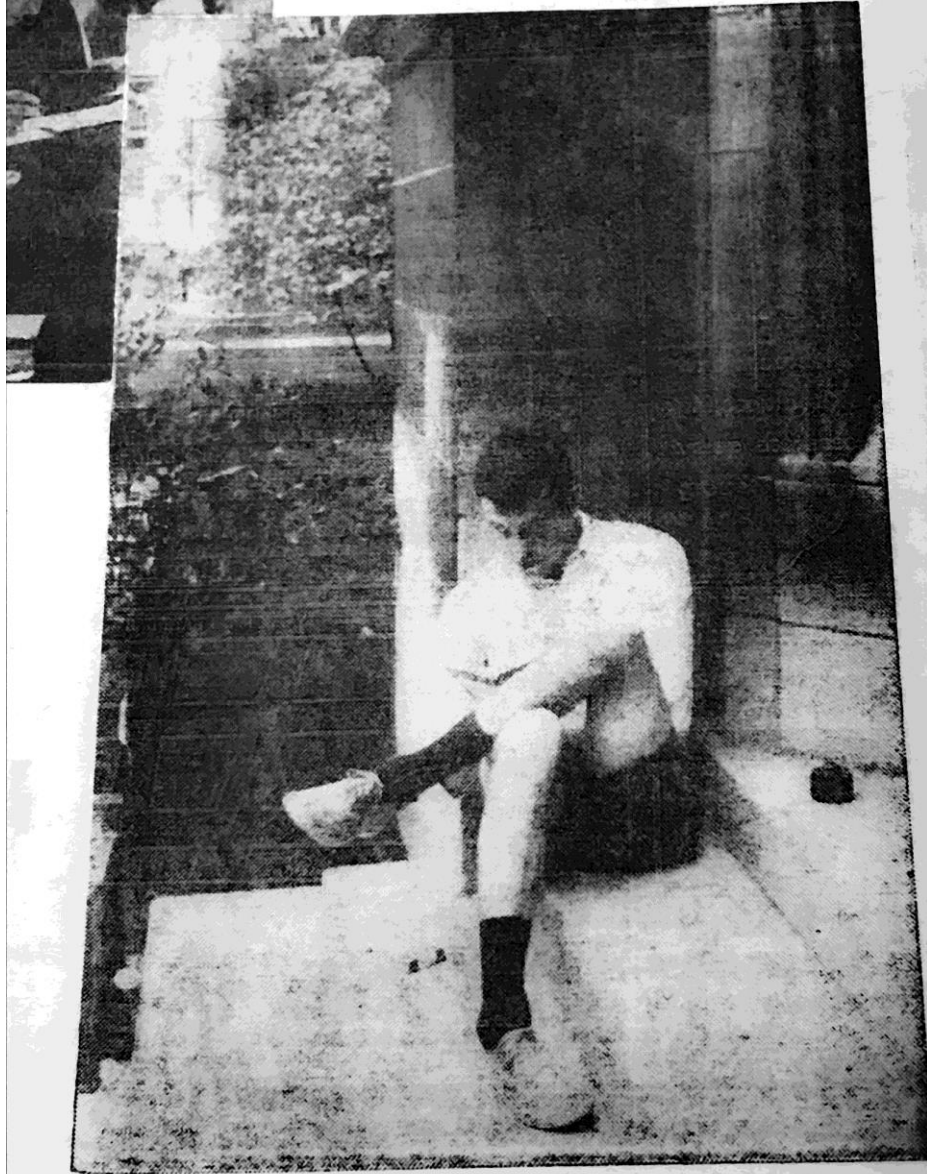
Placement tests applied to the ten (10) required General Education courses, and Physical Education.



The battery of placement tests required of entering students was reputed to be the most grueling in the country. -- *Chicago Tribune*, November 29, 1964.



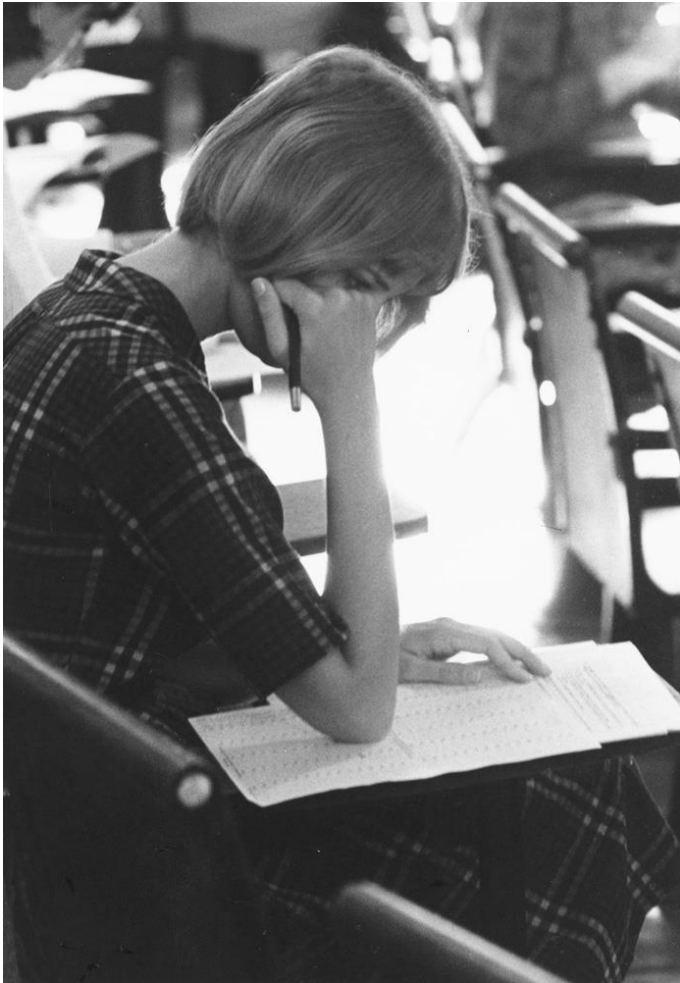
PLACEMENT TESTS force students to choose between a, b, c, or d, while one student elects a moment of solitude.



The Gen Ed courses to which these placement tests applied were:

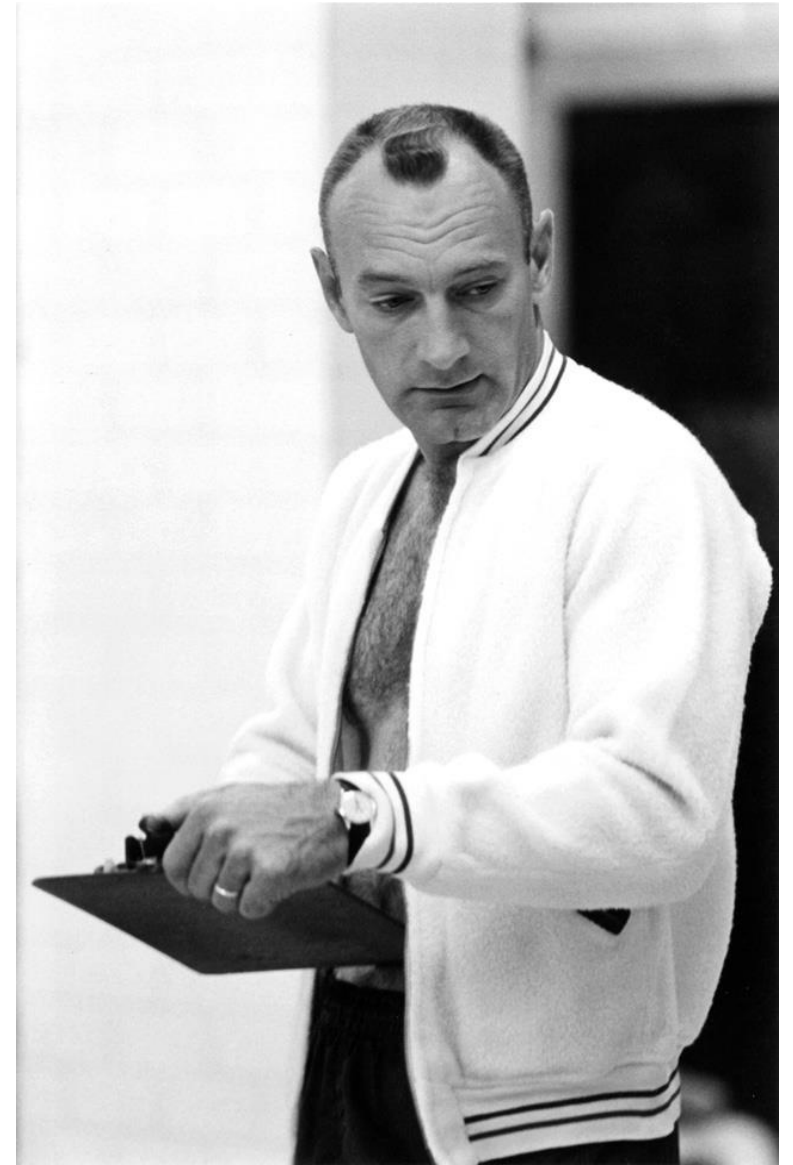
- **Biological Sciences**
- **Foreign Language (French, Spanish, Russian, or German)**
- **History of Western Civilization**
- **Humanities I**
- **Humanities II**
- **Mathematics**
- **Physical Sciences**
- **Social Sciences I**
- **Social Sciences II**
- **English Writing Composition**

The class of 69 was the last class to have 10 3-quarter Gen-Ed courses.



If an entering student did well enough on a placement test to “place out” of that requirement, the student was still responsible for taking the remaining General Education courses *up to a total of eight (8)*.

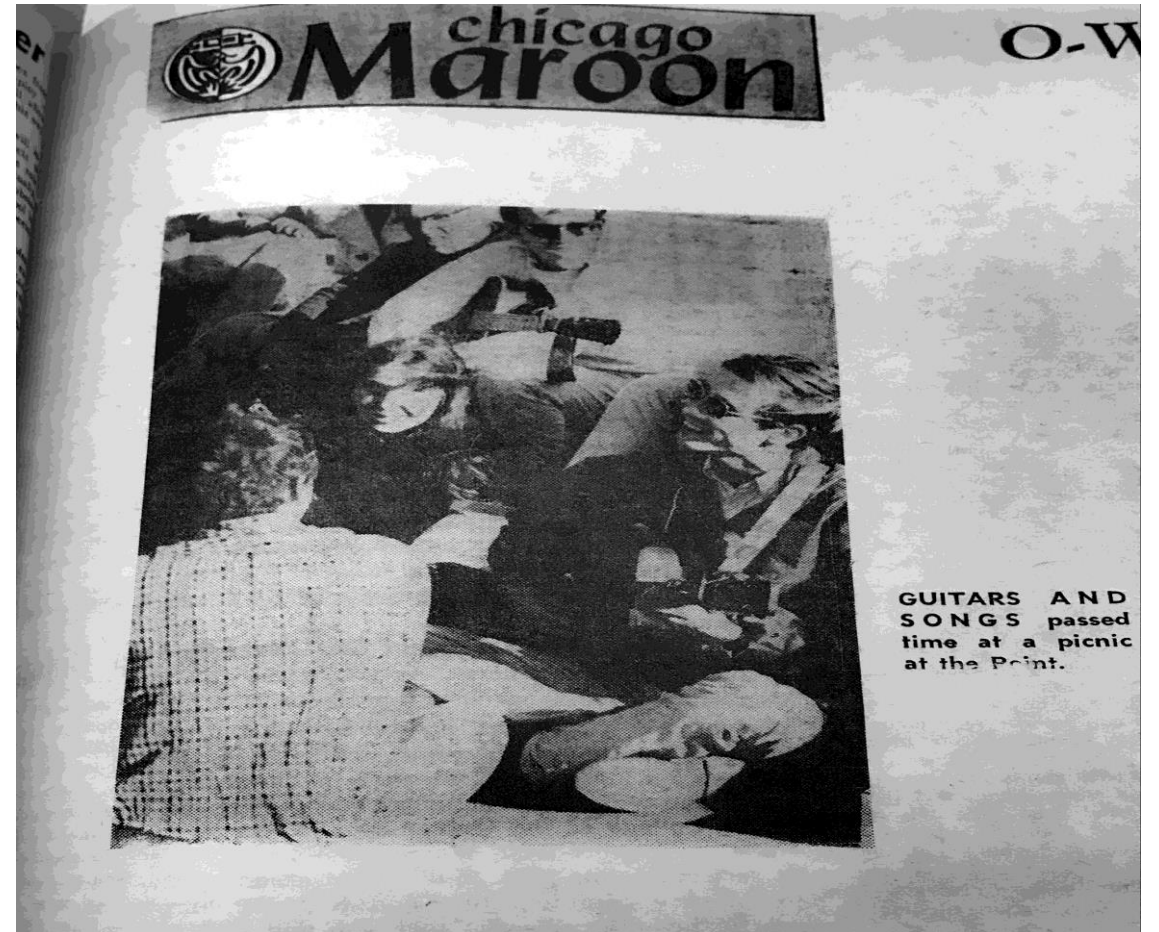
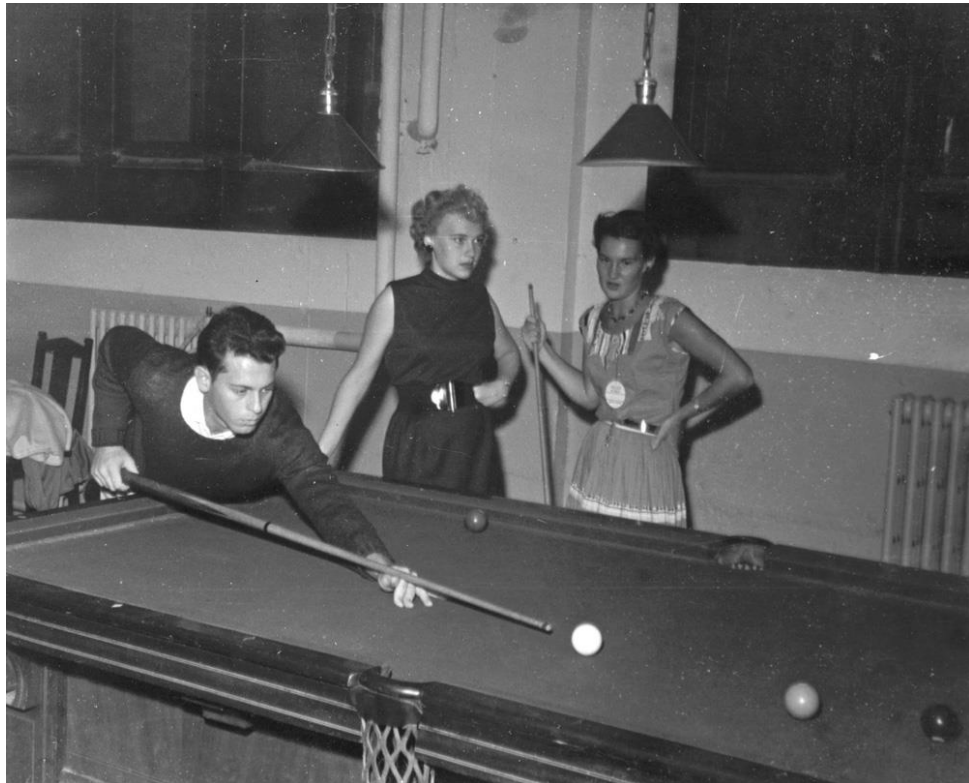
A swimming test was one of several athletic assessments made to determine whether we would be required to take Physical Education.



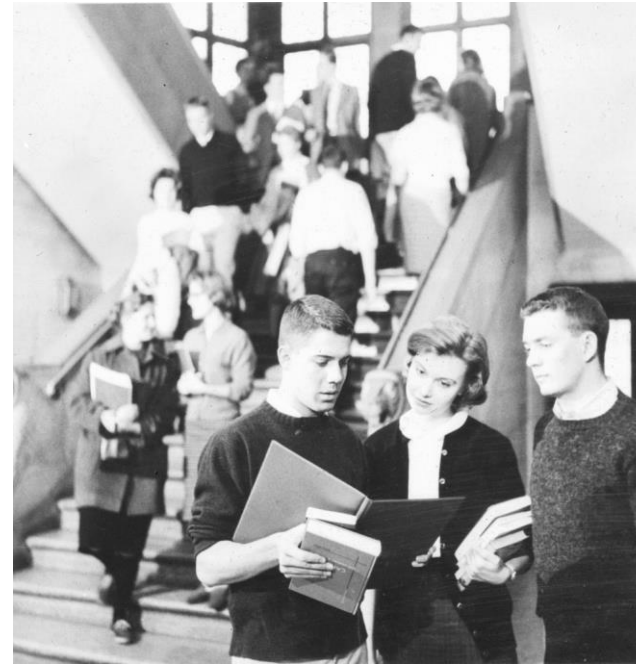
**A motor skills test
was also one of the
Physical Education
exams.**



Still, O-Week left time for informal socializing and getting to know our new roommates, dorm mates and classmates.



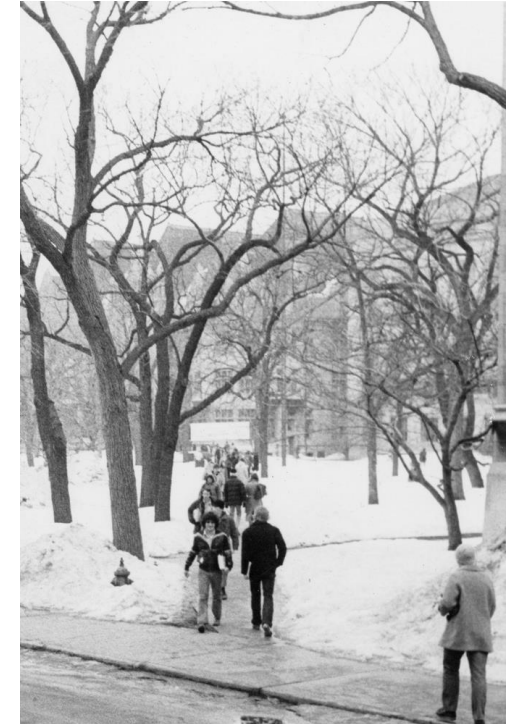
After all the placement test results were in, we met with faculty advisors to plan our schedules and register for classes. Then we had to engage with the Registrar's and Bursar's offices to complete our **schedules**, confirm our tuition arrangements and obtain our **student IDs**.



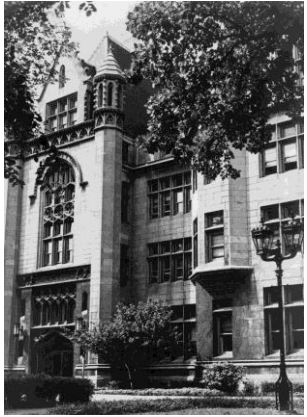


Soon thereafter, our academic careers began in earnest. Courses in the College consisted of several types of classes -- including lecture classes, discussion or seminar classes, hybrids of those, and lab classes...

...the vicissitudes of Chicago weather notwithstanding.



Undergrads attended classes in a variety of places across campus.



Cobb



Kent



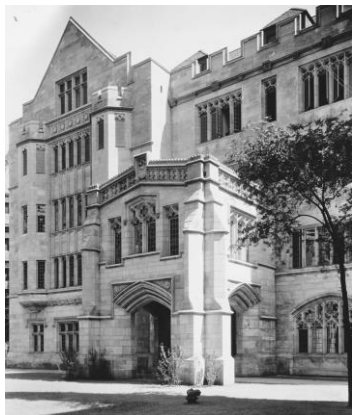
Classics, Fulton



Midway Studios



Haskell



Social Sciences



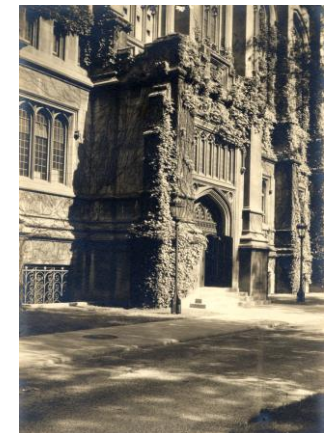
Mandel Hall



Swift



Rosenwald



Stuart



Abbott



Wieboldt



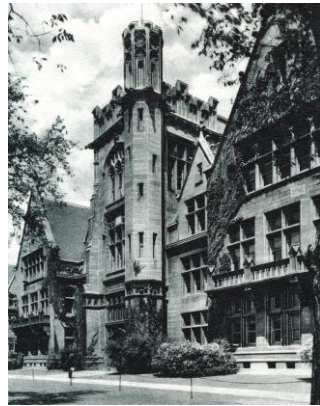
Beecher



Botany



Eckhart



Ryerson



Searle Chemistry Lab



Hull/Anatomy



Zoology



Bartlett Gymnasium



Field House



Stagg Field



LECTURES were a way for professors to impart information and perspectives to large numbers of students at one time.



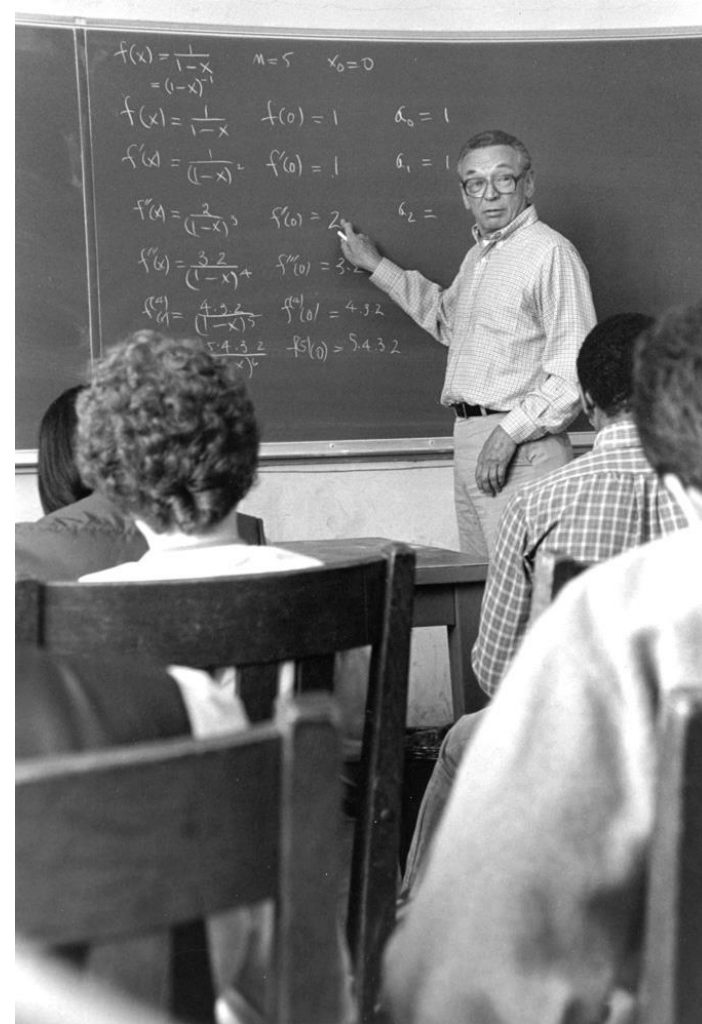
The halls where History Professor **Christian Mackauer** gave his lectures were always crowded.

Classics/Humanities Professor **James Redfield's** lectures exemplified the "Life of the Mind."



LECTURE - DISCUSSION

format allowed similar efficiency while affording more student-faculty interaction.



SEMINAR CLASSES, which promoted the face-to-face exchange of ideas among faculty members and students, were one of the most attractive aspects of education in the College for many students.



History Professor Karl Weintraub led seminar/discussion classes in the College.



Herman Sinaiko, Professor of Humanities, often led seminar classes.



Donald Levine, Professor of Sociology, taught many sections of "Soc II" as seminar/discussion classes.

Some courses involved **laboratory work**, especially those in the **physical** and **biological** sciences.



Physical Education
classes involved
indoor and
outdoor sports
activities for
students of
varying athletic
ability.



Some of our classes
required exams....

Book No. _____

EXAMINATION BOOK

Name _____

Subject _____

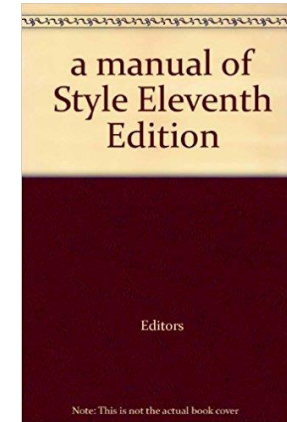
Class _____ Section _____

Instructor _____ Date _____

...others, papers...



etsystatic.com



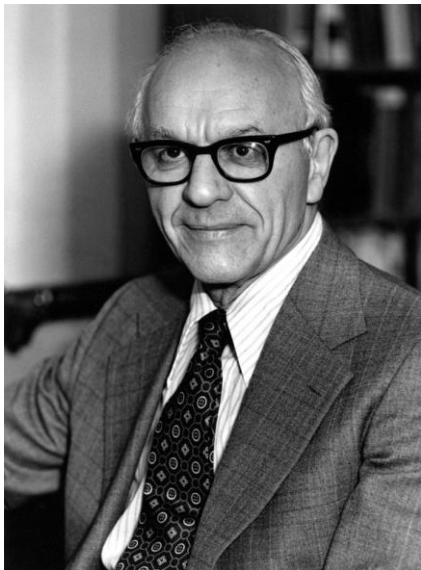
...others, both.

During our years in the College many faculty members, administrators, and staff taught us, mentored us, and assisted us. In the next few slides are the names, pictures, or both of some of those you may remember.



**Herbert L. Anderson
(1914-1988),
Physics**

**J. Kyle Anderson
(d. 1989),
Physical Education,
Basketball Coach**



**Mark Ashin
(1917-1997),
English**

**David Bakan
(1921-2004),
Psychology**





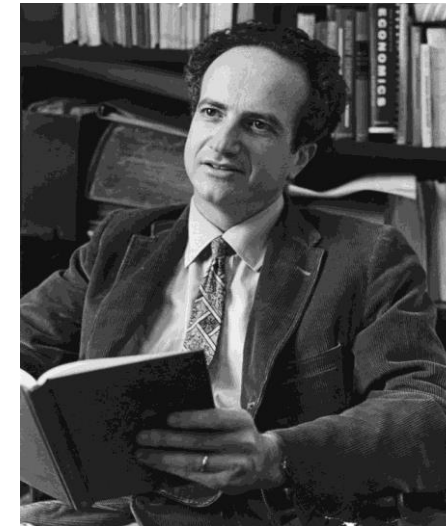
**Edith Ballwebber
(1901-1978),
Physical Education**

**Jeanne Bamberger,
Music**



**Brenda E. F. Beck,
Anthropology**

**Gary Becker
(1930-2014),
Economics,
Sociology**





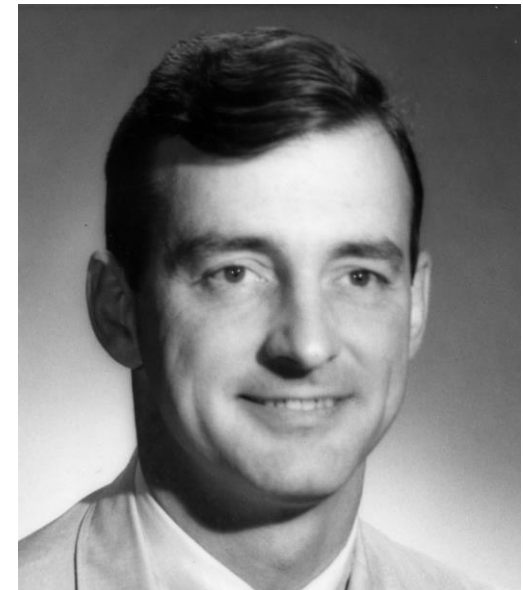
**Saul Bellow
(1915-2005),
English Language & Literature,
Social Thought**



**David Bevington
(1931-2019),
English Language & Literature,
Comparative Literature**



**Easley Blackwood,
Music**

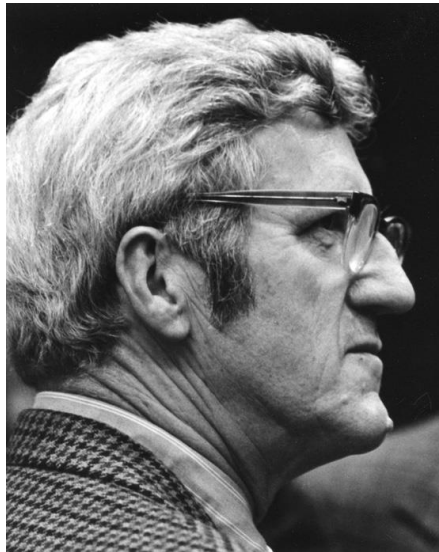


**Patrick P. Billingsley
(1925-2011),
Mathematics and
Statistics**



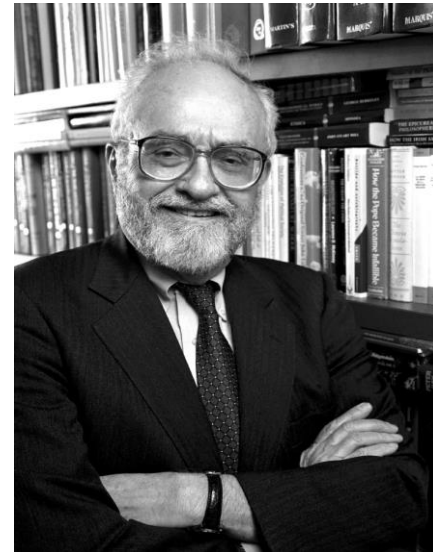
**Peter Blau
(1918-2002),
Sociology**

**Wayne C. Booth
(1921-2005),
English,
Dean of the College**



**Merlin Bowen
(1910-1999),
English Language
and Literature**

**Felix Browder
(1927-2016),
Mathematics**





**Howard Brown
(1930-1993),
Music, Humanities,
Director, Collegium
Musicum**

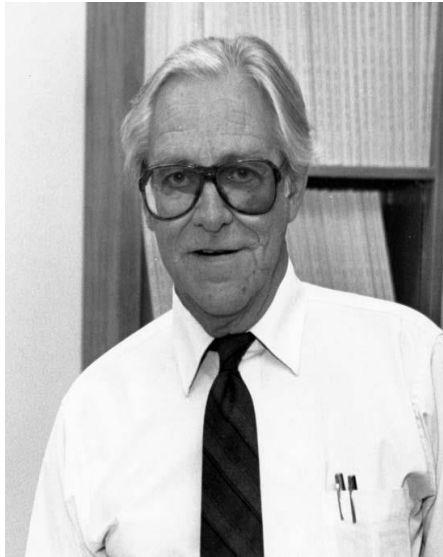
**K.A. Brownlee,
Statistics**



**Virgil Burnett
(1928-2012),
Art,
Humanities**

**John Cawelti,
English**

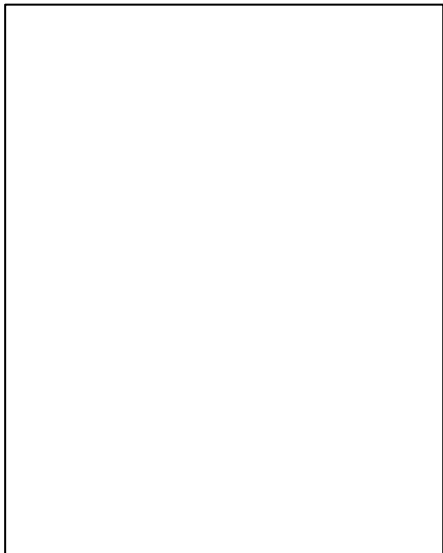




**Gerhard Closs
(1917-1992),
Chemistry**



**Eric Cochran
(1928-1985),
History**



**Edward J. Collins,
History of Science**



**Grosvenor Cooper
(1911-1979),
Music, Humanities**



**Joseph Cropsey
(1919-2012),
Political Science**



**Michael V. Deporte
(1939-2003),
English,
Humanities**



**Robert Dernberger,
Economics**



**Marlene Dixon
(1936-2008),
Sociology**



**Ruth Duckworth
(1919-2009),
Ceramics**



**Mircea Eliade
(1907-1986),
History of Religion**



**Virginio Ferrari,
Art, Sculptor
in Residence**

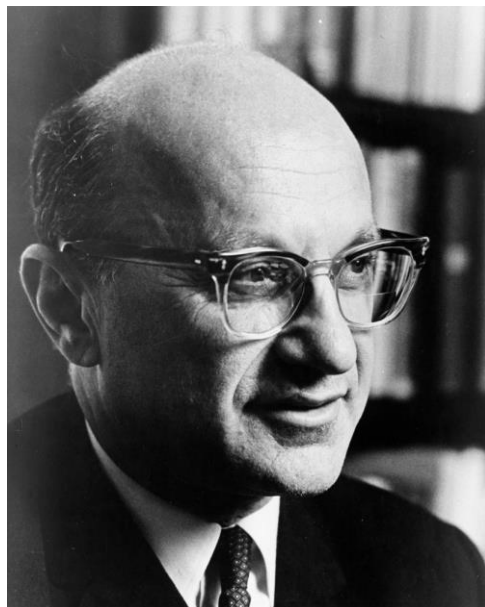
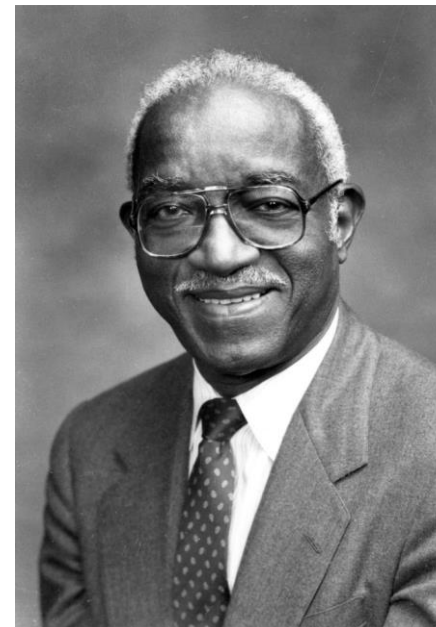


**Lawrence Fisher
(1929-2008),
Business**



**Richard Flacks,
Sociology,
Social Sciences**

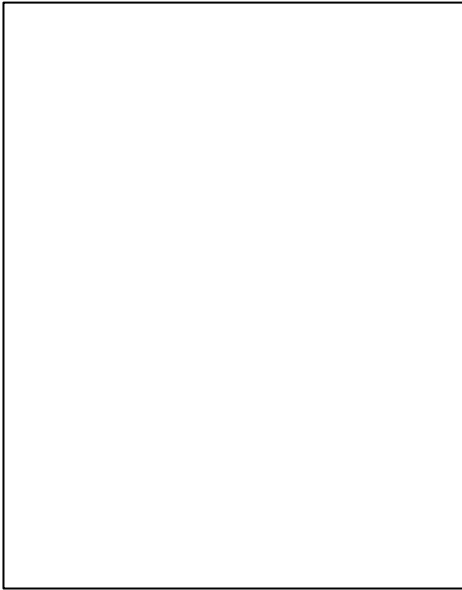
**John Hope Franklin
(1915-2009),
History**



**Milton Friedman
(1912-2006),
Economics**

**Tetsuya Fujita
(1920-1998),
Geophysical
Sciences**





**Harold J.F. Gall
(d. 1993),
Botany**



**Clifford Geertz
(1926-2006),
Anthropology**



**Hildred Geertz,
Anthropology**

**Eugene T. Gendlin
(1926-2017),
Philosophy, Human
Development**





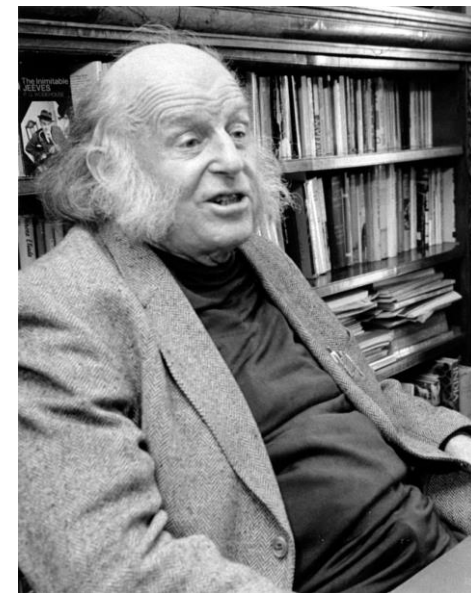
**Godfrey S. Getz,
Pathology,
Biochemistry,
Molecular Biology**



**George Glauberman,
Mathematics**



**J. David Greenstone
(1937-1990),
Political Science,
Social Sciences**



**David Grene
(1913-2002),
Classics,
Social Thought**



**Catherine Ham
(d. 1991),
Behavioral Sciences**

**Edward M. "Ted" Haydon
(1912-1985),
Physical Education,
Track Coach**



**Harold Haydon
(1909-1994),
Art, Director,
Midway Studios**

**Richard Hellie
(1937-2009),
Russian Language
and Literature**





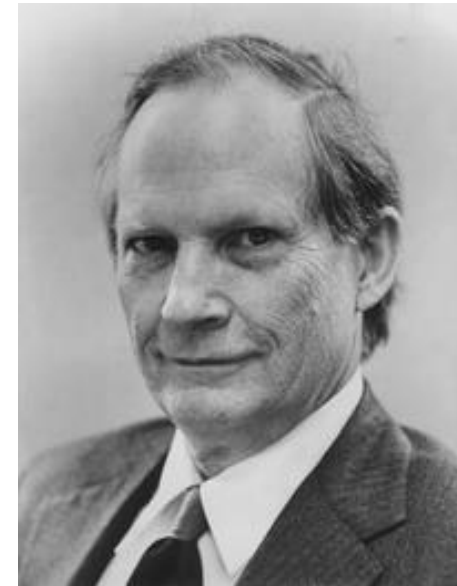
**Bert F. Hoselitz
(1913-1995),
Economics,
Social Sciences**



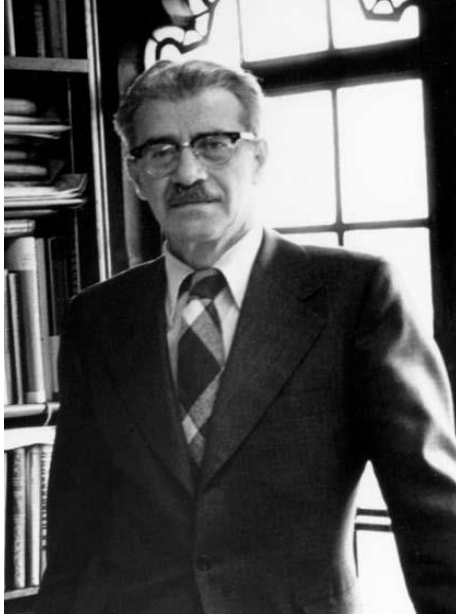
**Gerald J. Janusz,
Mathematics**



**Walter Jeschke,
Caretaker,
Ida Noyes Hall**



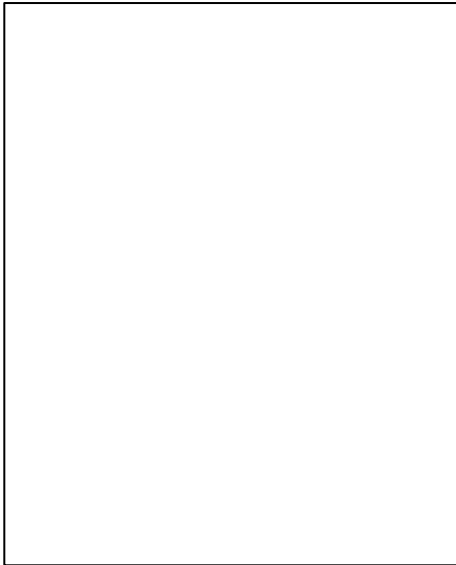
**D. Gale Johnson
(1916-2003),
Sociology,
Social Sciences**



**Arcadius Kahan
(1920-1982),
History, Economics**



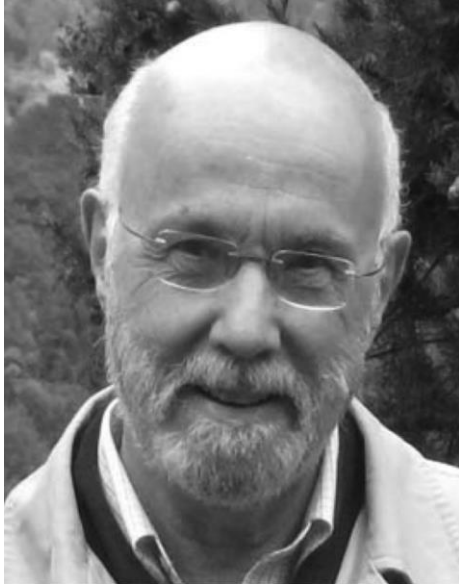
**Harry Kalven
(1914-1974),
Law**



**Helene Kantor
(1919-1993),
Archeology, Near
Eastern Languages
and Civilizations**



**Joseph J. Katz
(1912-2008),
Chemistry**



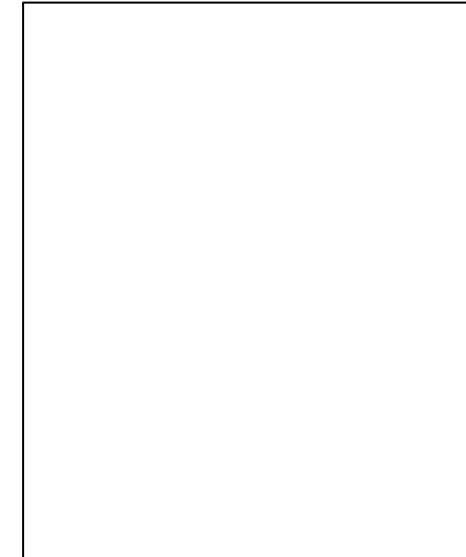
**Herbert Kessler,
Art History**

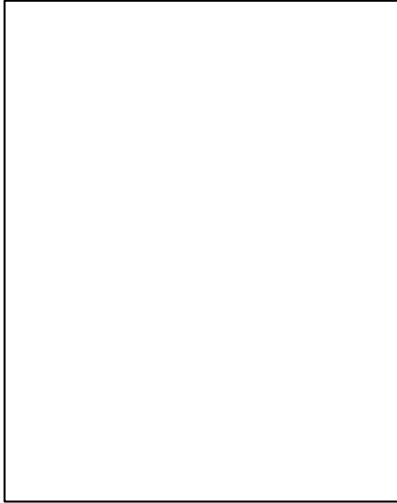
**Patricia R. Kirby
(1927-2011),
Physical Education**



**Erich Klinghammer
(1930-2011),
Biology**

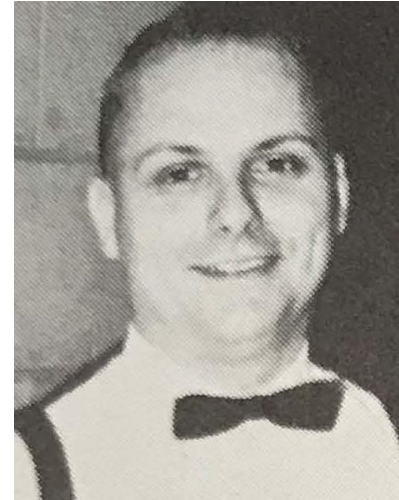
**Edward J. Kollar,
Biology**





**Herbert Lamm
(1908-1990),
Philosophy,
Ideas and Methods**

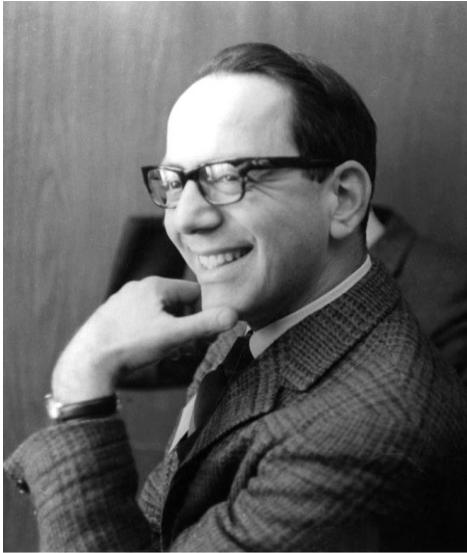
**Dan B. (“Skip”) Landt,
Director,
Student Activities**



**Jesse Lemisch
(1936-2018),
History**

**Ralph Lerner,
Social Thought,
Social Sciences**

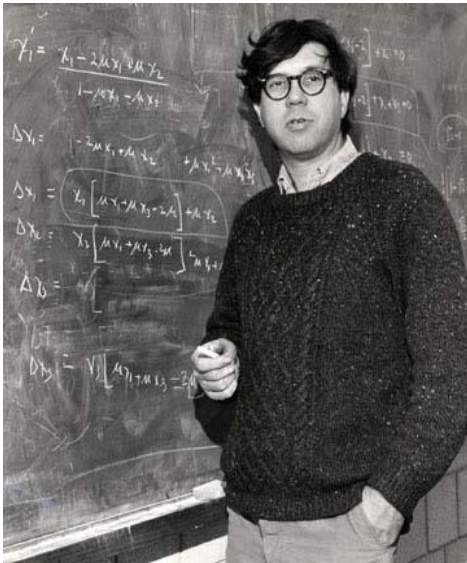




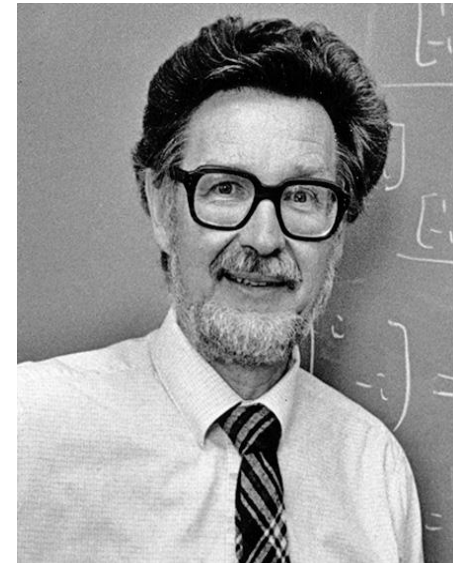
**Donald N. Levine
(1931-2015),
Sociology,
Social Sciences**



**H. Gregg Lewis
(1914-1992),
Economics**



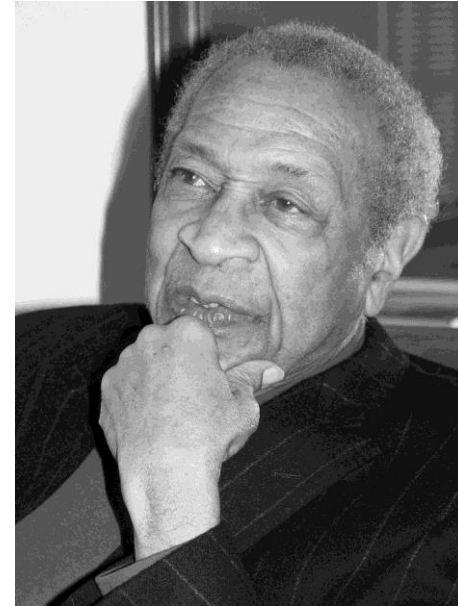
**Richard Lewontin,
Biology,
Mathematics**



**Arunas L. Liulevicious
(1934-2018),
Mathematics**



**Lester Little,
History**



**Charles H. Long,
Religion,
Divinity School**



**Theodore J. "Ted" Lowi
(1937-2017),
Political Science**

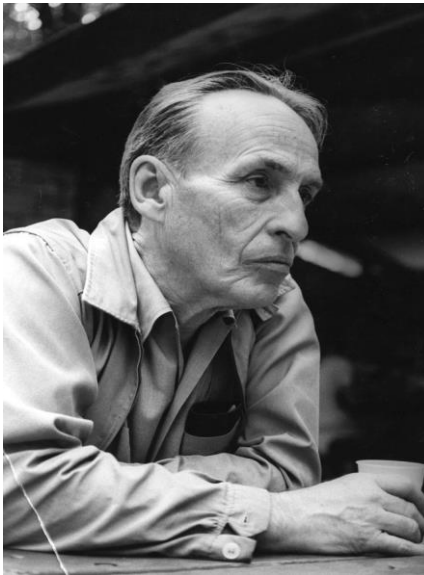


**Perrin H. Lowrey
(1923-1965),
English,
Humanities**



**Saunders Mac Lane
(1909-2005),
Mathematics**

**Christian Mackauer
(1897-1970),
History**



**Norman Maclean
(1902-1990),
English**

**Viola Manderfeld
(1903-1998),
German Language
and Literature**





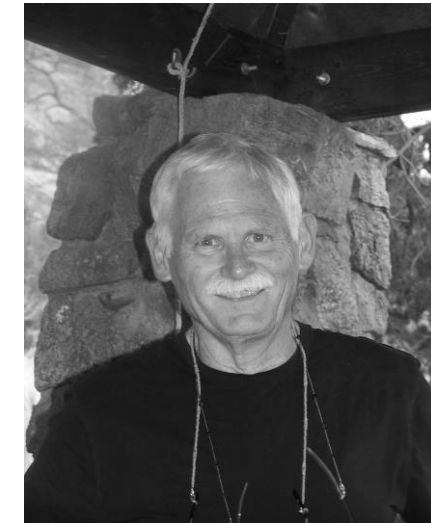
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Mathematics,
Topology**



**Harold M. Mayer
(1916-1994),
Geography**



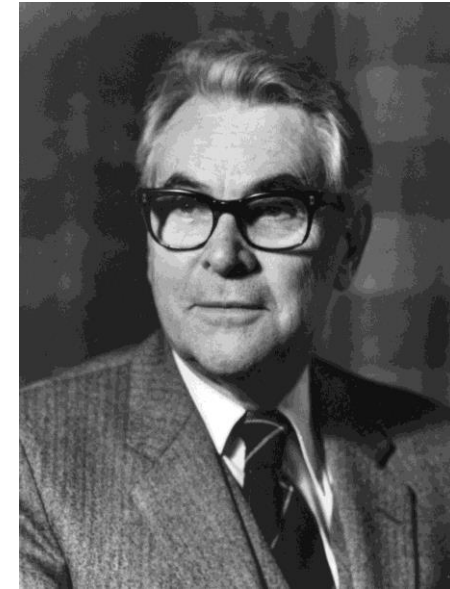
**Jerome McGann,
English Language
and Literature**



**William ("Bill") McGrath
(1937-2008),
History, Humanities**



**Richard McKeon
(1900-1985),
Philosophy, Classics,
Ideas and Methods**



**William H. McNeill
(1917-2016),
History**



**Lloyd A. Metzler
(1913-1980),
Economics**



**Gerhard Meyer
(1903-1973),
Economics,
Social Sciences**



**Hans J. Morgenthau
(1904-1980),
International Politics**



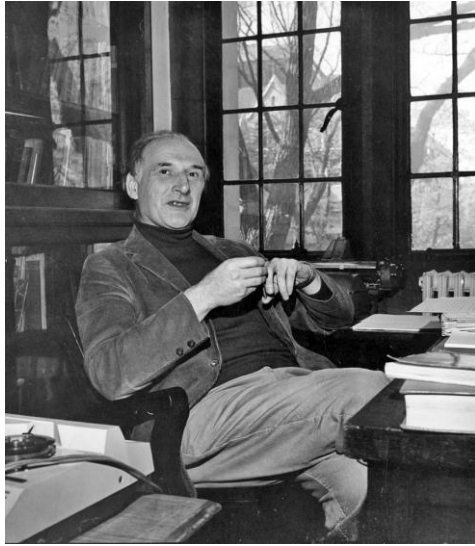
**Paul Moses
(d. 1966),
Art**



**Mary Jean Mulvaney,
Physical Education**

**Hans Nissen,
Archeology**





**Kenneth Northcott,
German Language
And Literature**

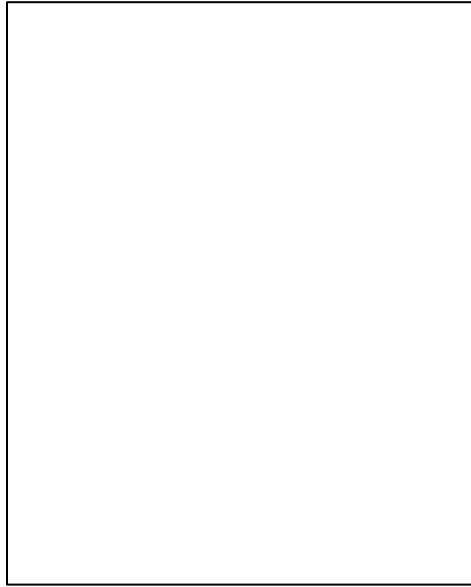
**James O'Reilly
(d. 1990), Director,
University Theatre,
Court Theatre**



**Elder J. Olson
(1909-1992),
English**

**David Orlinsky,
Psychology**





**Peter Parr,
Archeology**

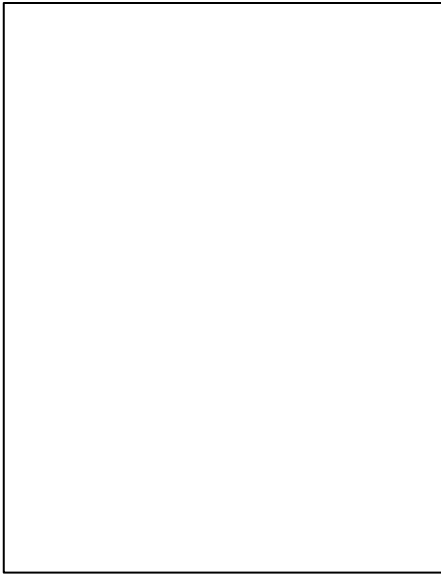
**E. Spencer Parsons
(1919-2013),
Dean, Rockefeller
Chapel**



**Sam Peltzman,
Economics,
Business**

**Melba Phillips
(1914-2007),
Physics**





**Kenneth Prewitt,
Political Science**

**Alfred L. Putnam
(1916-2004),
Mathematics**



**Henry Rago
(1915-1969),
Theology and Literature**

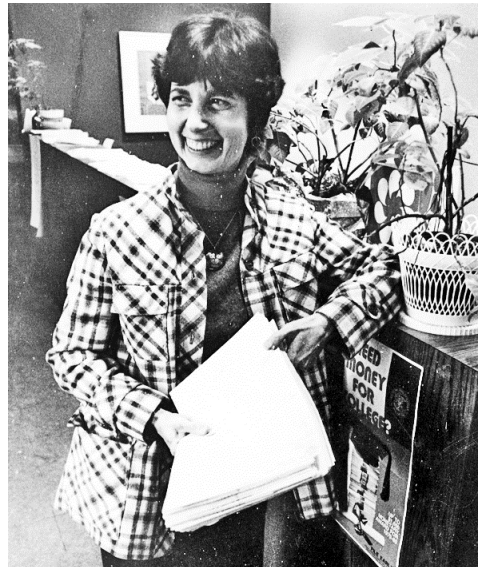
**James Redfield,
Classical Languages
and Literature,
Humanities**





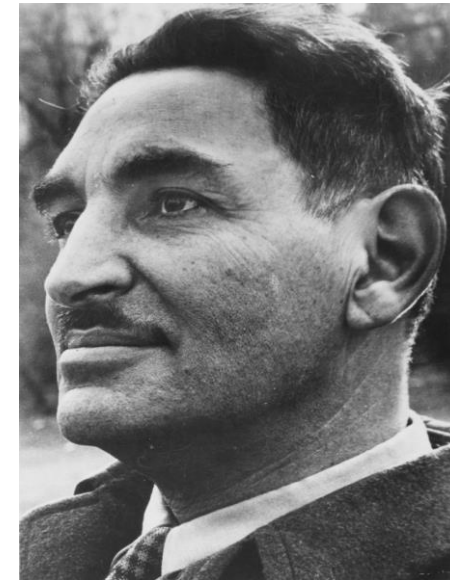
**Erica Reiner
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Oriental Institute**

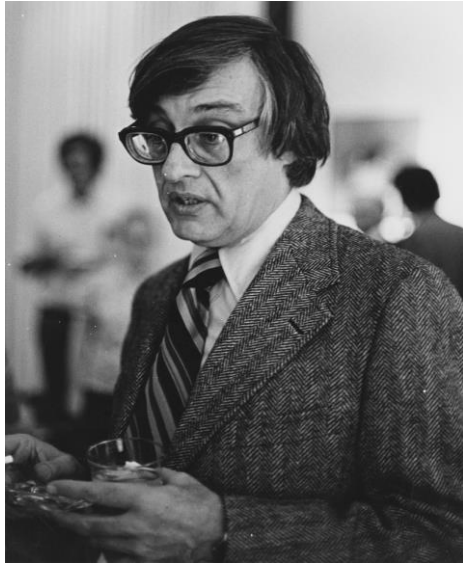
**Harold Richmond
(1939-2009),
Social Service
Administration,
Chapin Center,
Social Sciences**



**Enid Rieser,
Student Advisor**

**Harold Rosenberg
(1906-1978),
Art, Social Thought**





**Milton Rosenberg
(1925-2018),
Psychology**

**Edward Rosenheim
(1918-2005),
English,
Humanities**



**Manfred E. Ruddat,
Ecology and
Evolution**

**Robert G. Sachs
(1916-1999),
Physics**

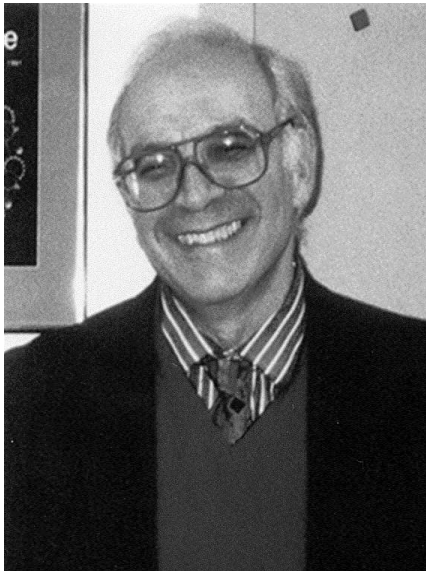




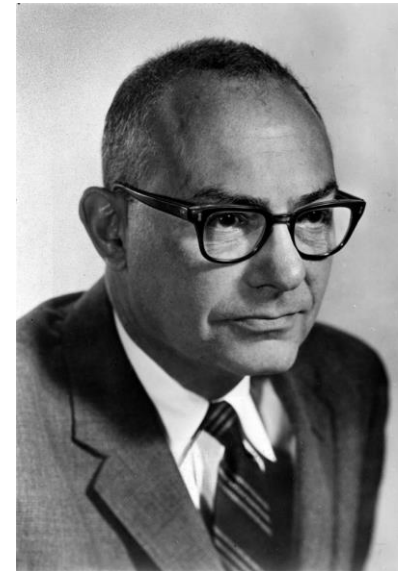
**Sheldon Sacks
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English,
Linguistics**



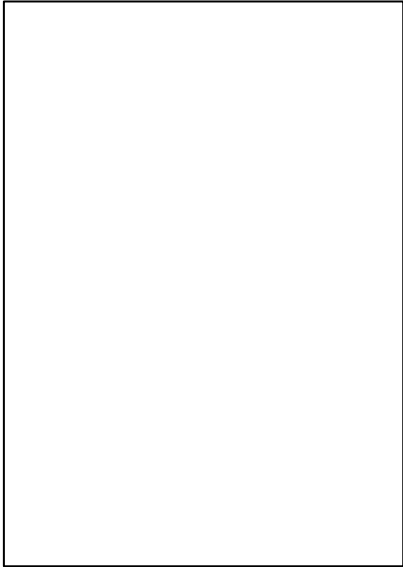
**Paul Sally
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Mathematics**



**Peter Satir,
Biology**



**Joseph Schwab
(1909-1988),
Natural Sciences,
Social Thought**



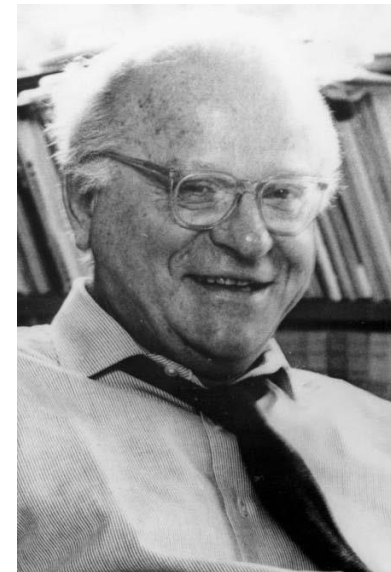
**David M. Scott,
History**

**Joan W. Scott,
Social Sciences,
Institute for Advanced
Study**



**William Sewell
(1937-1987),
Geography**

**Edward Shils
(1910-1995),
Sociology,
Social Thought**

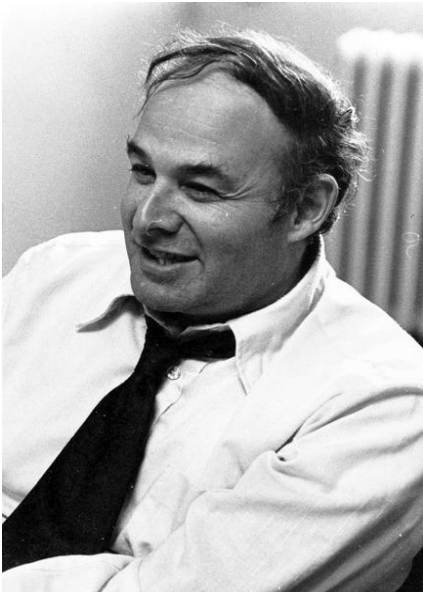




**Herman L. Sinaiko
(1929-2011),
Humanities**



**H. Colin Slim
(1882-1971),
Music**



**Richard G. Stern
(1928-2013),
English**



**Lorna Straus,
Biology, Anatomy**



**Nathan Sugarman
(1917-1990),
Chemistry**



**Joshua Taylor
(1917-1981),
Art History**



**Sol Tax
(1907-1995),
Anthropology**



**Henri Thiel
(1924-2000),
Economics,
Management Science**



**James Vice,
Social Sciences,
Assistant Dean
of Students**

**Richard Wade
(1922-2008),
History**



**Edward Wasiolek
(1924-2018),
Slavic Languages
and Literature**

**Karl J. (“Jock”) Weintraub
(1924-2004),
History**



Photo
courtesy of
Jim McDaniel



**Roger Weiss
(1930-1991),
Economics,
Social Sciences**

**Naomi Weisstein
(1939-2015),
Psychology**



**Richard Wernick,
Music**

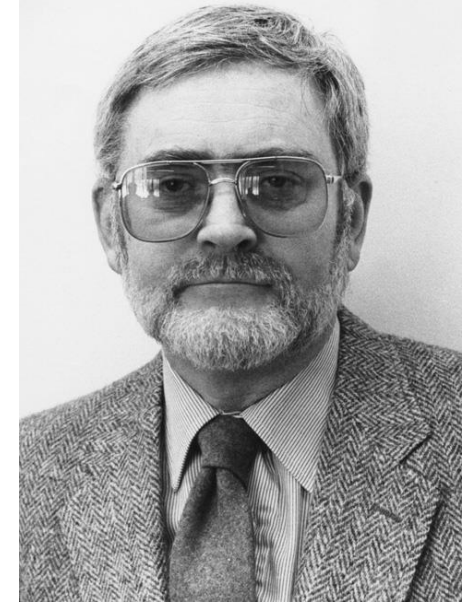
**Gilbert F. White
(1911-2006),
Geography**





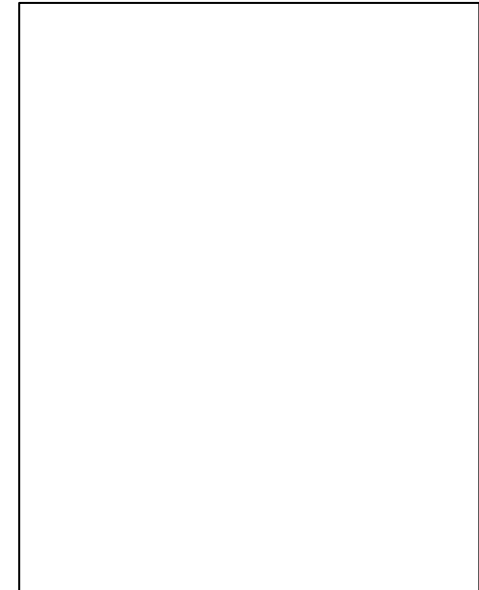
Charles Wegener
Ideas and Methods

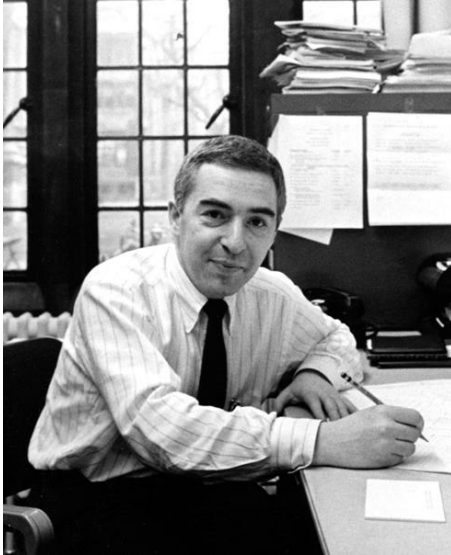
Joseph M. Williams
(1933-2008)
English,
Linguistics



Isaak Wirszup,
(1915-2008)
Mathematics

Doris S. Yasnoff,
Biochemistry



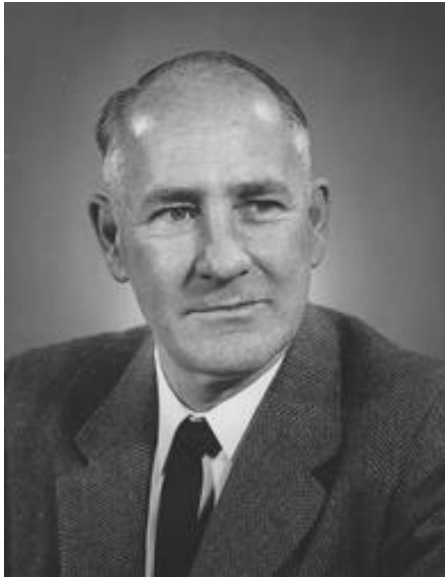


**Aristide Zolberg
(1931-2013),
Political Science**

**Marvin Zonis,
Economics,
Political Science**



You might remember other favorite teachers and mentors from your University of Chicago years.



**George W.
Beadle,
University
President,
1961-1968**

Growth and turbulence marked the Beadle years, which were a period of intense change for universities across the country. While strident calls were being made for universities to become centers for social and political action, the University of Chicago held to its traditional values of research and intellectual excellence, insisting that its role was to advance knowledge.

After the retrenchment of the previous administration, George Beadle presided over an impressive period of growth for the University. The faculty increased in numbers from 860 to 1,080, full professors from 345 to 433, average salaries increased 50 percent, and total campus expenditures doubled. A three year development campaign reached its goal of \$160 million. New buildings were constructed for high energy physics, astrophysics, the children's hospital, and the School of Social Service Administration; new facilities were planned for geophysics and life sciences.

Storms of protest overtook the campus as the Vietnam War escalated. In 1966 and again in 1967, students staged sit-ins at the administration building to oppose University compliance with government regulations requiring reports on the academic rankings of male students for draft purposes. Eventually, after months of protest, discipline of students and self-examination, the University decided not to produce class rankings, as it was judged to serve no intrinsic academic purpose.



**Edward H.
Levi,
University
President,
1968-1975**

Levi took office a few months after the riots which accompanied the Democratic Convention in August 1968. Students picketed outside the Conrad Hilton during his inauguration dinner. In January 1969, after demands were rebuffed to reappoint sociology and human development professor Marlene Dixon and allow students to participate in faculty hiring decisions, a group of students took over the Administration Building. Levi's actions were watched closely, since many campuses faced similar protests. While refusing to call in police or use force to get the students to leave, Levi also refused to agree to the protestors' demands. He consistently referred to the goals of academic freedom and discussion which he believed should govern action on campus. After two weeks of occupation without the result they sought, the students voted to leave the building. Consistent with Levi's hard line stance, University disciplinary committees summoned 165 students for hearings, expelling 42 and suspending 81 more. Reflecting later, Levi commented, "There are values to be maintained. We are not bought and sold and transformed by that kind of pressure."



**Wayne C.
Booth, Dean
of the
College,
1964-1969**

Wayne Booth served as head of the College, guiding the institution during a critical period of reorganization.

"Wayne Booth served as Dean at a time of great social change in the history of the American universities. He provided strong leadership of the academic affairs of the College, defending with special conviction Chicago's ideals of general education. He was proud of the fact that, as he once put it, 'nowhere else has liberal education been taken so seriously', and he urged the University to recruit more dedicated scholar-teachers who cared deeply about those educational values," said John Boyer, current Dean of the College.

"But Wayne also sought to improve social cohesion on campus, to reduce attrition among first- and second-year students, and to strengthen our relations with our alumni. Wayne understood that the University is a community in which we should support each other in doing our very best work, and the place was far better off for his dedication to our common values and common cause."



**Warner A. Wick,
Dean of Students,
1962-1967**

Warner Wick was Professor of Philosophy who served as Dean of Students from 1962 to 1967, a period of student protest over the Vietnam War, civil rights, inadequate student housing, social rules for the residence halls (especially for women), and other causes. By the time we graduated all the rules about visitation hours and the number of legs that could be on a bed were gone.



**Charles D. O'Connell,
Dean of Students,
1967-1970**

Charles O'Connell was instrumental in building the College's enrollment of talented students, while also strengthening its financial-aid system. He engaged faculty in the College admissions selection process and started the house masters program in the residence halls.

O'Connell implemented the University's disciplinary actions against students involved in several sit-ins in 1967 through 1969.

Although not an athlete, O'Connell led the Maroons to new levels of intercollegiate play. In 1969, he brought back football as an intercollegiate sport.

O'Connell was also named a Vice President of the University.

During our time in the College, almost all students were required to live in a dormitory during their first year. The main exceptions were commuting students from the Chicago area. The undergraduate dormitories for 1st year students were...



Burton-Judson Courts

**University House
5737 S. University Ave.
was a residence for 1st year
women in 1965-66
(no photo).**



**Woodward Court (aka New Dorms)
— now defunct**



**Pierce Hall —
replaced by
Campus North**



Snell – Hitchcock



Snell, like Hitchcock, was a men's dorm during our 1st year. In our 2nd year it housed women.

Snell Hall was all male our first year. It was home to SDS leaders. It was unique in being all single rooms. At the end of the year many of us signed up to return to Snell, but the University, after Commencement that year, announced Snell would be all-female and none of us could return there. It was a transparent way to clean out the SDS from that single location, and those who had wanted to return there had to scramble for housing.

—Elliot Feldman, AB 1969

Dorm rooms at these facilities were either single- or double-occupancy, with common lavatory and showering areas, study areas, lounges, dining halls, kitchens, laundry facilities and informal recreational spaces.



Woodward Court dorm room



Dorm room at Pierce Hall



Dorm room in Burton-Judson

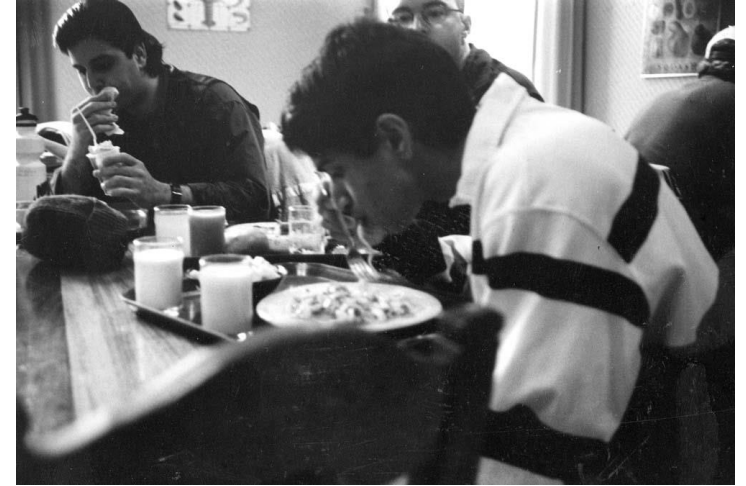


Dorm room at Snell-Hitchcock



Dining room at Pierce Hall

**Dorm food
never won
many praises
from students...**



Dining room at Woodward Court



**One of the dining halls at
Burton-Judson**



Student lounge in Hitchcock Hall

**Common
rooms helped
bridge social
connections...**



**Lounge at Woodward Court—
also known as “the fishbowl”**

Snack bar at Pierce Hall



Some of the dorms solely for **upper class women and men** including...



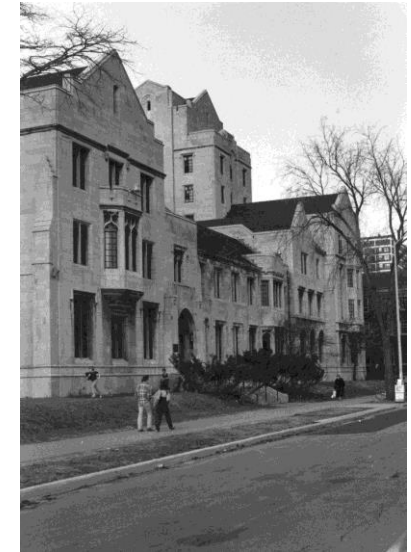
**Blackstone Hall, 5748
S. Blackstone Ave.**



**Eleanor Club (Breckinridge
Hall) 1442 E. 59th Street**



**Broadview, 5540 Hyde
Park Blvd.**



International House

**Laughlin House,
5519 S. Blackstone Ave.
(NO PHOTO)**

**Boucher Hall, 915 E. 53rd. St.
(NO PHOTO)**

**5400 S. Greenwood Ave.
(NO PHOTO)**

After pledging during their first year, some men joined fraternities, and some lived in those **frat houses**, including....



Alpha Delta Phi



Delta Upsilon



Phi Delta Theta



Phi Gamma Delta



Phi Kappa Psi



Psi Upsilon



Zeta Beta Tau

(Not pictured)

Phi Sigma Delta

Beta Theta Pi

An **Interfraternity Council** addressed common issues and concerns.



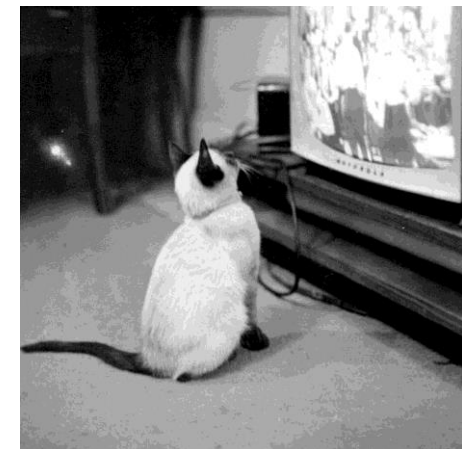
Women were *not allowed* to organize or belong to sororities. Women's "social organizations" were allowed, which provided academic and social support; but they were not allowed to operate residential facilities. These were some active groups --

**Dames Club
Mortar Boards
Nu Pi Sigma
Quadranglers**

Many upperclassmen preferred to move into **apartments** in the community, some of which were actually owned by the University. Apartment living afforded students greater freedom. Some advantages were...



- enjoying one's own menu & times for food and libation.
- entertaining friends at any hour.
- the chance to keep pets.
- lack of supervision.



Here are some of the popular apartment buildings occupied by students at the time...



5511-5515 S. University Ave.



1400-1450 E. 55th Street



55th St. & S. Everett Ave.



5440 S. Ingleside Ave.



5428 S. University Ave.



5412 S. Ridgewood Ct.



5326 S. Greenwood Ave.



5242 S. Kenwood Ave.



5213 S. Dorchester Ave.

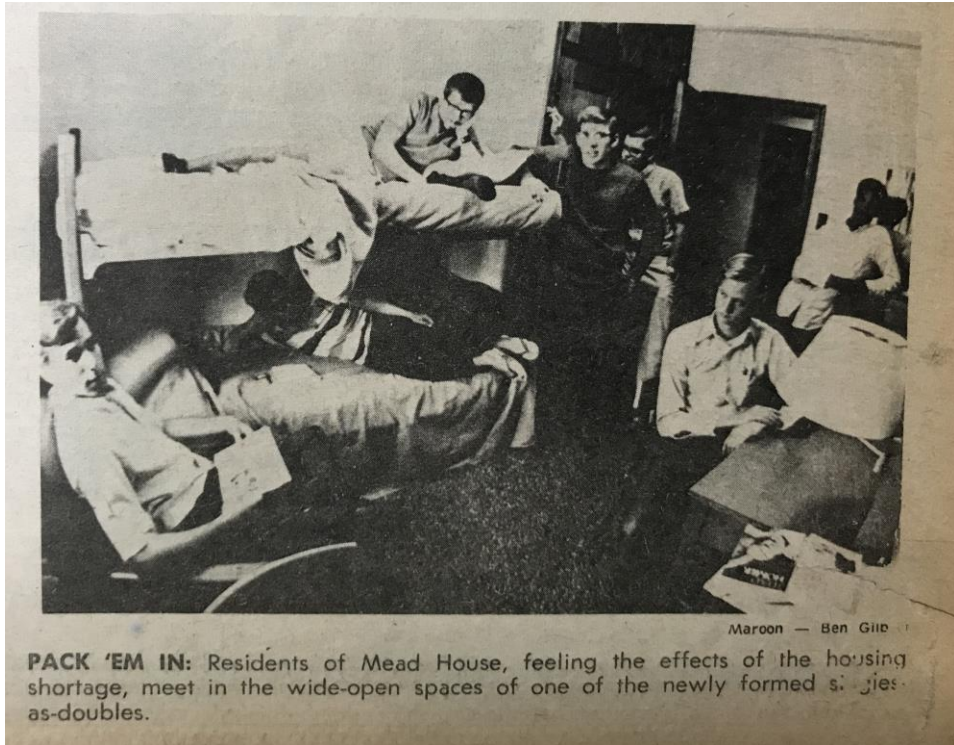


5202-5210 S. Cornell Ave.

6139 S. Greenwood Ave.



A lack of available housing for students was a recurring issue of contention between students and the institution...



Maroon — Ben Gibb

PACK 'EM IN: Residents of Mead House, feeling the effects of the housing shortage, meet in the wide-open spaces of one of the newly formed singles-as-doubles.

Housing Is Tighter Than Ever Here

By JOHN WELCH
Maroon Staff Writer

The University has opened its new apartment building for female students, and converted the Eleanor Club to University housing but non-dormitory housing seems to be as scarce as ever.

In fact, with Lutheran Seminary students being moved into apartments in Hyde Park, and with the beginning of demolition for the University's South Campus project in Woodlawn, off-campus housing is, if anything, tighter than it was last year.

The new apartment building, at 1400 E. 57th St., contains 23 units, rented to from three to five women. Edward Turkington, director of student housing, estimates that 92 students now live in the building. Another 95 undergraduate women, he adds, are housed in the Eleanor Club, at 1442 E. 59th St.

University-owned housing now serves roughly 1600 undergraduate men and women and 550 graduate students. This means that about 500 undergraduates live in apartments or commute, while about 450 graduate students live in apartments.

Grumbings Continue
When students drew lots last spring for the privilege of living in the new apartments, there was some grumbling heard about the high rent—\$260 per month for six rooms, or about \$100 more than clean six-room apartments rent for elsewhere in Hyde Park. Now residents are wondering how much of this rent is to cover things no student would need, such as the building's air conditioning system.

"I guess it's supposed to keep us comfortable during the last two weeks of the school year," commented one girl.

"But why does an apartment built for students need a master bedroom?" interjected her roommate.

Turkington did not know when the proposed "Village" dormitory complex could be started, since the Board of Trustees has not yet agreed to the full plan.

Dorm of the Future
The Village, which would be built along 55th St. somewhere between Ellis and Cottage Grove Aves., would contain low-rise, "cluster" housing for students and possibly younger faculty members. Plans call for building a theater and music complex as well as recreational facilities. When built, the Village could provide housing for more than 500 students.

However, off campus students now are feeling more and more squeezed by the high price and scarcity of housing in Hyde Park. In the years just prior to Hyde Park's urban renewal, students were easily accommodated there. With middle-class whites leaving the community, buildings deteriorated into student price levels, and owners in Hyde Park preferred students to lower-class Negroes, who were moving into the neighborhood.

Neighborhood Desirable
Urban renewal wiped out much available housing and rents in what was left have driven very high. "Once again Hyde Park is desirable," comments the report of a Student Government (SG) housing committee, made available last spring.

"In a competition with middle-class families," it added, "students are bound to lose."

Real estate companies operating in Hyde Park claim not to discriminate against students, but the problem, explains a man at McKey and Poague, is that the building owners for whom the companies operate refuse to rent to students. "Students are destructive," the owners find.

Another reason for the housing shortage, the SG report found, was that the University has, since urban renewal, sold much of the property it had

Turn to Page 5

COMING DOWN: These Woodlawn buildings will soon disappear for urban renewal and the University's South Campus.

Largest demonstration in five years

Students protest housing

by Mike Seidman

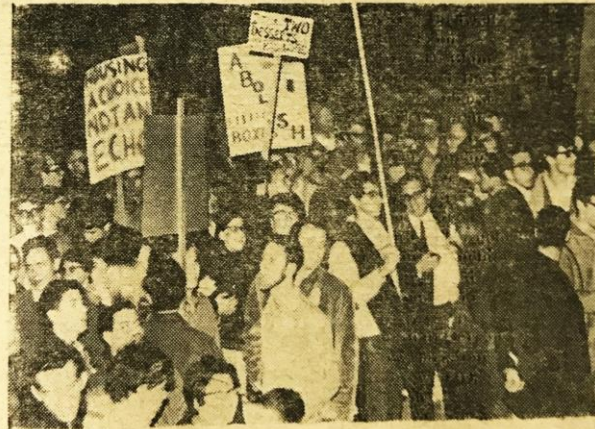
An estimated 500 UC students gathered under threatening skies in front of the Administration Building Friday night to protest University housing conditions. The meeting represented the largest student demonstration in at least five years.

The demonstrators, organized by a group calling itself Students Interested in Improved Housing, demanded improvement in dorm conditions, more University owned and pre-leased apartments, University police protection on north Woodlawn, campus bus service to South Shore, and housing within ten minutes' walking distance of the Quadrangles.

The protest was billed as a "sleep-in", and a number of students came equipped with sleeping bags and blankets. But a heavy downpour at about 1:00 am and a water-proof tent curtailed the demonstration prematurely.

BEFORE THE RAIN CAME, however, the crowd heard a number of student leaders and faculty members sharply criticize the University's housing policy, and several administration officials, including dean of students Warner A. Wick, call for a more sympathetic attitude towards UC's financial difficulties.

Shortly after the meeting began, a red flag was raised on the flagpole overlooking the demonstration. Flapping in the stiff wind, it remained hoisted throughout much of the meeting. Finally, it was lowered again in



Students protesting housing conditions in front of the administration building Friday night.

grants, the same money that is the backbone of our academic program. Thus, housing is in direct competition with our most serious

"The University is going through a very difficult period," Wick said in the battle after a very serious crisis.

Earlier, Wick had excited the

(Continued on page three)

SG Demands University Improve Housing Situation

by Seth Masia

Student Government, in a 27 page report completed this week unleashed a strong attack on the University's provisions for student housing.

Former SG presidents Tom Heagy and Bernie Grofman, and SG assembly member David Rosenberg

- Urge construction by the University of apartment buildings in Hyde Park suited to students' needs, and
- Blast the administration and the Blum committee on student housing for failing to involve students in planning for new facilities.

"AS YET," the SG report notes, "the University has failed to recognize the crying need for student apartment facilities in large numbers, or the need to actively involve students in decisions (such as those on student housing and facilities) vital to the character of students."

It urges that the University has an obligation to provide low-cost, liveable, non-dorm housing to all

undergraduates who desire it. All plans for future building should take into consideration the planned increase in College enrollment and the necessity to provide desirable dorm space to that half of the college which would rather not undertake the responsibilities of apartment living.

Apartments Urged

To these ends, the report recommends, the University should build three to four bedroom apartments, to rent at or below current dorm rates. The report claims that such apartments could rent unfurnished for \$50 to \$65 a month per student, a rate acceptable to the average undergraduate according to an SG

poll. Apartment accommodations for 2000 students should be constructed over the next five years, it urges.

In addition, "cluster housing" in the area next to Pierce Tower should be constructed to house 700 students. These recommendations assume a college enrollment of 3500, of whom half will live in dorms. Such housing would be a "cluster" of low-rise buildings, each for 60 students with individual bedrooms.

Should the University choose not to concentrate on cluster housing, the report commented, it will be necessary to construct a second Pierce Tower, which should follow original construction plans. That is, Pierce II should be composed entirely of two-room doubles, each with a private bathroom. The houses should also be smaller, and the dorm should eventually be made coed, the report says.

THE REPORT defines "liveable" in terms of space and social environment. Any student who wants one should be able to have a private bedroom; no social rules should apply to housing of any sort, and wherever practical housing should be coed. In cluster housing kitchen facilities should be avail-

Two-Day Conference for Press

Experts Assess China

by Ken Simonson

Experts and reporters spent two days at UC last weekend listening to China's political background, foreign policy, and military capabilities. American experts on China. The conference was held Saturday and Sunday at the Center for Continuing Edu-

Students To Run Tent-in To Protest Housing Fix



HOUSING RALLY: SG president Jerry Lipsch speaks at the housing protest rally held yesterday on the stairs of the Ad Building.



HOUSING ANSWER: The tent set up last week in the main quadrangle emphasizes the student housing protest.

By Barbara Hurst and Caroline Heck

The Fair Housing Alliance (FHA) met Monday night at Ida Noyes Hall to discuss plans for a tent-in on the Quadrangles to be held Thursday morning at 10 a.m. Fifty students attended the meeting of the newly formed FHA, whose motto is, "Up against what wall?"

The meeting was chaired by Danny Cohen, '71, and passed the decision to hold the tent-in by a wide majority with only four dissenting votes. It was emphasized that "it should be really clear that it's not a confrontation — not a sit-in at the Ad Building."

There was some disagreement about the timing of the demonstration. Arthur Hochberg, '70, vice president of Student Government, said, "I think the rally showed that there is not a lot of active expression of people's views. If we have it (the tent-in) at all, we should hold it."

The steering committee first brought the idea of a tent-in up at the beginning of the school, said Michael Krauss, '70, when hundreds of people couldn't find places to live. "It was a very spontaneous thing. What we need now," he added, "is a lot of talking among ourselves."

Nancy Stokely, representing majority feeling at the meeting, stated, "I think we're at a very good time to hold a protest demonstration. I think we have a lot of potential strength and goodwill. I think if we wait very much longer the momentum is going to fall off instead of getting greater."

The meeting followed from the rally Monday afternoon.

Two hundred people assembled on the steps of the Administration Building to take part in a rally on the housing situation Monday.

THE HOUSING CRISIS

Speakers at the rally announced that there will be a tent-in on campus Thursday. Four speakers discussed the housing situation, as planned, and also commented on the recent appointment of John Moscow, '69, as student ombudsman. A petition was circulated during the meeting that urged the appointment of Jeff Carp, '69, as the new ombudsman, on the grounds that he is "a student's student."

Jerry Lipsch, president of Student Government (SG) and one of the speakers, discussed the amicus curiae brief which SG is filing against the Department of Urban Renewal (DUR) on behalf of Fredricka Blankner, the landlady at 660 S. Woodlawn Avenue, who does not wish to sell her building to the DUR.

Lipsch announced that there will be a demonstration today in front of the Department of Urban Renewal, 220 N. Clark St., at 11:30. This is in place of the demonstration, Lipsch said, "It's very easy to cancel the court building today, and which has been canceled because Miss Blankner's lawyer wishes today to ask for a thirty day delay."

In urging students to attend this demonstration, Lipsch said, "It's very easy to intellectualize, to analyze what we know is wrong, and no longer become angry. We haven't the luxury of perfect alternatives with this issue, but we must take a moral stand here."

Continued on Page Three

SG Exec Gives Support To Dormitory Autonomy

The executive committee of Student Government (SG) at a meeting Wednesday reaffirmed its support of self-determination of social rules by dormitory housing. SG president Jerry Lipsch said, "Students are able and have the right to determine their own life styles, to govern themselves on a house and dorm level — regardless of what may happen to be the 'value consensus' prevailing in our society."

Lipsch expects a number of dorm houses to petition for either twenty-four hour visiting hours or for the principle of house self-determination. Lipsch said it is "important for houses to assert their right to self-determination in this matter, even if they do not intend to have open visiting hours, because houses where the residents feel open hours suit their situation depend on the support of all other houses for the principle of house autonomy."

Some women have objected to the possibility of having men in their dorms at all times.

"I can see their feeling, but I think they should keep one thing in mind before they reject open hours," he said. "First of all, open hours does not mean that there are

men around all the time. It just means, in a double room situation, that if girls want to have men visiting them at a given time, the roommate has to agree. "A schedule should be worked out — not too rigidly — where roommates and a house board could arbitrate if there are disputes," Lipsch said. "The point is, open hours does not mean your roommate can kick you out of the room all the time."

Nevertheless, Lipsch said, "I can understand that girls today feel that they don't

Continued on Page Three

Landlords

The Maroon is in the midst of compiling information on Hyde Park landlords for upcoming articles and a new series called "Most Odious Landlord of the Week." Students who would like to expose their unlivable conditions, or offer any information (for or against), please contact Barbara Hurst at ext. 3269 or 955-5036.



Maroon — PHIL LATHROP

HOUSING ANSWER: The tent set up last week in the main quadrangle emphasizes the student housing protest.

...as were **social rules** in the residence halls, especially **discriminatory ones** for women...

SG Urges Open Revolt Against Women's Hours

by Joan Phillips

"Women's hours will be abolished effective the beginning of winter quarter," announced Student Government (SG) president Tom Heagy at an informational meeting for first year students in Mandel Hall Tuesday morning.

Heagy warned that unless the Administration abolishes hours for first and second year women, SG would "unilaterally" do so.

The only reason women's hours exist, Heagy maintained, is because the women think they do. "If everyone suddenly stopped obeying them, they would cease to exist and there would be nothing that could realistically be done about it."

SPEAKING OF tactics, Heagy urged every girl who is willing to commit a major violation of the hours regulation to do so during the first two weeks of winter quarter as part of an organized campaign. He suggested that at the end of the two weeks they commit a second violation by "attending history's biggest and most incredible Hyde Park party, sponsored by SG, which will double as victory party."

Heagy pointed out that if enough women commit two violations, the administration would not have the "out" of merely sending reprimanding letters while claiming that the hours restrictions remained in force.

"It is necessary, however, that a majority of women to whom hours are applied participate," he said. He asserted that "no matter what, it is not possible to expel half the population of New Dorms."

'Indignity to Students'

Heagy explained that by beginning in winter quarter "we have a quarter to organize, and we followed—if those participating are it—the compromise of retaining hours for first quarter, first year women."

AT THE END of his speech Heagy insisted that he did "not see this as a threat, much less an ultimatum to the administration. Rather it will be a collective decision that no further obedience can be paid to the sham and hypocrisy of a double standard."

Commenting on Heagy's speech, Warner A. Wick, dean of students, said that the issue of women's hours was one of several considered by a student-faculty committee on social rules which made recommendations.

(Continued on Page 34)

Beadle Pi

UC President George Beadle University policy towards the Student Government. The committee, chaired by five faculty members and five students on the University and the draft issued this summer held its first meeting this August, and has had several meetings since then.

The new student-faculty committee is part of the University's continuing effort to deal with the controversial question of University cooperation with the Selective Service.

Other Draft Developments

On other fronts there are these developments:
 • In a memorandum sent to the academic deans on September 9, Beadle called on each dean to hold special meetings of faculty in his area to discuss student ranking and the Selective Service.

Women's Hours Greatly Reduced, Sign-Out Easier

by Michael Seidman

The Office of Student Housing has announced a substantial modification in the rules governing women's hours and sign-out procedure.

The new rules, which have already gone into effect, were announced in a memorandum sent to the resident heads of undergraduate women's houses by Miss McCormick, associate director of student housing. The memorandum, dated March 29, provides for the following rule changes:

• Second year women will now come under the same regulations as third and fourth year women—i.e., they will have no restrictions on hours but will be expected to leave a telephone number where they can be reached for emergency purposes.

• First-year women will now have a general closing hour of 1 a.m. seven days a week with an extra four hours to be used at their discretion except that not more than two hours may be used in one evening.

• Overnight permission for first-year women will require the use of two quarter hours and the initials of a resident head until parents notify the housing office that their daughter does not require such permission.

• **MISS MCCORMICK** also stated in the memorandum that the housing office is in the process of instituting changes in the coverage of dormitories at Woodward Court. "A study to make the sign-out system

Student Study

Subsequently, a committee of present and former women's house presidents was appointed to study the matter, and it was their recommendation which were eventually approved by Dean of Students Warner A. Wick.

Reached at his office, Newman indicated that these changes did not grow out of the concept of "house autonomy" which has dominated discussions of visiting hours changes in recent months. "This is a uniform regulation," Newman stated. "What is uniform in this case is being a freshman woman, not the particular house where the freshmen happen to live."

FOLLOWING AS IT does substantial modifications in UC social regulations.

(Continued on Page Eight)

No Decisions Complete

The Student-Faculty Administration court is in the process of deciding three major cases this week. As the Maroon went to press, one of the three cases had been partially decided upon.

In this case, Bennett V. Wick, Scott Bennett, the plaintiff, sued the Office of the Dean of Students for not informing him that there is a University physical education requirement until the end of August.

Reached at his office, Newman indicated that these changes did not grow out of the concept of "house autonomy" which has dominated discussions of visiting hours changes in recent months. "This is a uniform regulation," Newman stated. "What is uniform in this case is being a freshman woman, not the particular house where the freshmen happen to live."

FOLLOWING AS IT does substantial modifications in UC social regulations.

(Continued on Page Eight)

DIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1967 20 PAGES, 2 SECTIONS

Vincent Hours Rules Backed by the IHC

By JOHN RECHT

The Inter-House Council (IHC) Tuesday passed a proposal submitted by Vincent House asking for a complete withdrawal of restrictions on social hours.

The vote was nine to three, with 14 members present out of 26. Vincent House President Steven Cope, 79, has since requested that the proposal be withheld from formal presentation to Dean of Students Charles O'Connell until the November 27 IHC meeting. At that time the IHC hopes to take another vote on the proposal with more members present in order to show a clear majority decision.

Dean O'Connell has said it would be "unfair and foolish" for him to say that he favors Vincent's proposal.

Three Votes Taken
 Explaining Vincent House's position...

See Editorial on Page 6

The residents is that the hours now are such that a person could "over-participate," and a change of hours won't alter this, Cope said.

Apartment Shortage
 Cope declared that many of the students would like to be in apartments, but can't be because of the limited number of apartments available. These students should not be deprived of their freedom to determine their social life, he said.

IHC members questioned whether the social habits of some students would interfere with those of others. Cope answered that in Vincent this is no problem, since the rooms are almost all singles, the walls are very thick, and there are rules prohibiting excessive noise.

The enforcement of the anti-noise ordinances is carried out by hav-

teria to remain open all night to give students a place for study. The measure is being sent to the Pierce house council for approval.

A motion was sent to IHC's Orientation Committee urging it to plan an advisory service for students in the dorms. The IHC members argued that providing this service for all houses would make it unnecessary for individual houses to effect similar plans.

Pot Conference Will Be Here Next Weekend

The first large-scale intercollegiate drug conference will be held the weekend of November 24-25 in Ida Noyes Hall.

SG Exec Gives Support To Dormitory Autonomy

The executive committee of Student Government (SG) at a meeting Wednesday reaffirmed its support of self-determination of social rules by dormitory housing.

SG president Jerry Lipsch said, "Students are able and have the right to determine their own life styles, to govern themselves on a house and dorm level—regardless of what may happen to be the 'value consensus prevailing in our society'."

Lipsch expects a number of dorm houses to petition for either twenty-four hour visiting hours or for the principle of house self-determination. Lipsch said it is "important for houses to assert their right to self-determination in this matter, even if they do not intend to have open visiting hours, because houses where the residents feel open hours suit their situation depend on the support of all other houses for the principle of house autonomy."

Some women have objected to the possibility of having men in their dorms at all times.

"I can see their feeling, but I think they should keep one thing in mind before they reject open hours," he said. "First of all, open hours does not mean that there are

men around all the time. It just means, in a double room situation, that if girls want to have men visiting them at a given time, the roommate has to agree."

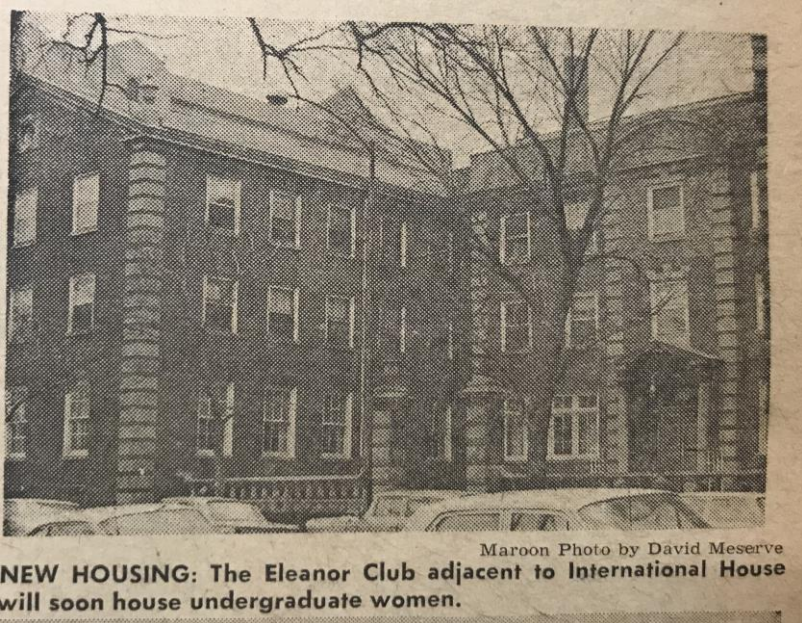
"A schedule should be worked out—not too rigidly—where roommates and a house board could arbitrate if there are disputes," Lipsch said. "The point is, open hours does not mean your roommate can kick you out of the room all the time."

Nevertheless, Lipsch said, "I can understand that girls today feel that they don't

Continued on Page Three

Landlords
 The Maroon is in the midst of compiling information on Hyde Park landlords for upcoming articles and a new series called "Most Odious Landlord of the Week." Students who would like to expose their unlivable conditions, or offer any information (for or against), please contact Barbara Hurst at ext. 3269 or 955-5036.

Although the University made repeated efforts to solve the problem, the issue continued to be the subject of concern...



Maroon Photo by David Meserve
NEW HOUSING: The Eleanor Club adjacent to International House will soon house undergraduate women.

New Apartments To Be Ready by Start of Autumn

Ground has been broken for the new undergraduate apartments at 57th St. and Dorchester Ave., and the units should be ready for occupancy by Autumn quarter, according to Winston Kennedy, manager of the community and real estate office.

The building, consisting of twenty four six room apartments, will probably be made available to upperclass undergraduate. Each unit has three bedrooms, is unfurnished, and will rent for \$65 per month per student.

Unlike the apartments UC now operates for undergraduates, the Dorchester apartments will be in twelve-month operation and will not be part of the dorm system.

"We're trying to give students what they want," said Kennedy. "We've attempted to match what used to be available in the community but no longer is — that is, unfurnished apartments that the students can do anything they want with.

The University is spending approximately \$750,000 to construct the apartments, according to Kennedy.

THE CHICAGO MAROON
Volume 77, Number 15 Chicago, Illinois October 25, 1968 16 Pages, 2 Sections

Committee Announces New Housing Report

by Caroline Heck

"The University must either provide additional housing, or realistically reduce further growth," states the report of the University financed student report on housing.

The 170-page report is the result of four months of research by Alan Jaffe and John Wertzmer, second year graduate students in urban studies, and Brad Rogers, a fourth year psychology major in the College. They were assisted by George Tolley, professor of economics. The University funded the project last spring, after the ad hoc committee on housing, a student group, suggested that the University hire a student housing researcher.

The report's preface states that it is "factual in nature and does not represent opinions of a group, either administrative or student." The report does make certain definite recommendations, however, based on its extensive statistical research on where students live now, projected housing needs, present degree of satisfaction with housing, and possible financing techniques.

The report found that 97 per cent of all students live in nonuniversity housing, 109 in married student housing, and 23 percent in single student housing. A majority of students, 69 percent, live in Hyde Park.

They also found that "most students pay rents between \$31 and \$34," excluding utilities and four over one buildings, a low rise four story building on raised stilts, with parking underneath. The latter, the report states, "provide decent housing, permit high student densities, and are not expensive. Per student construction cost would be approximately \$4,000, considerably less than that of new dormitories."

While stressing that the four over one building is not an ideal alternative, the report found that this approach "basically represents the most inexpensive and yet, most decent approach for housing for many students. Many other schools have built far inferior types of housing and the four over one still ranks above average for all schools."

The report studied housing accommodations at other universities. It stated that the construction residences with "two students, two beds, two lockers, two desks, two straight chairs, and 200 square feet of floor space" is taking place at many universities, but that it is an approach that is not acceptable at a quality private university such as the University of Chicago.

HOUSING MAP: Dots indicate concentrations of student living.

Although polls showed that most students would prefer to live in apartments, **not all landlords were fans of student tenants...**



Meanwhile, during our first weeks of classes there were signs of protests against the war emerging.

Vol. 74 - No. 7 The University of Chicago Tuesday, October 19, 1965

Workshop delayed

Angry students remove press

by Bob Hertz

Conflict with the Chicago press highlighted the campus Vietnam workshop, sponsored by the Committee to End the War in Vietnam last Saturday.

The trouble began when Chicago's American reporter Pete Reich refused to leave Ida Noyes hall when asked to do so by Allen Rubin, chairman of the UC Committee to End the War. As television and still cameras scanned the crowd, Reich defended his right to cover the meeting.

"God teaches us cleanliness. I can't understand why you kids want to pervert yourselves with these beards."—WMAQ cameraman at Saturday's Vietnam workshop.

"But sir, don't you think that's an innate prejudice?"—UC student.

"No, I'd just call it logical reasoning" concluded the cameraman.

"I don't have to take orders from you un-American students," Reich claimed, as committee members called dean of Students Warner A. Wick to eject Reich and 15 other cameramen and writers.

"These students have a right to a private meeting, and to express



Warner Wick (left) in the bright lights of television addressing antagonistic Chicago American reporter.

They cheer and ridicule noticeable defacement fountain see interrupted I was one marched la ham fount in Vietnam tion of Vie its citizens worth the peace could try that ha five year country, t be politica see no ston tion of the bombings, chance fo

WHEN the fount: loud spe more UC nal group people p seemed weren't speaker centration thing. Th marched to hurt noise. O

Yes

Students to vote on Viet

Viet referendum badly defeated

UC students defeated the SG Vietnam referendum by a vote of 2,846 to 981. The referendum included a strong denunciation of American foreign policy and a controversial mandate that would have allowed SG to give financial support to anti-Vietnam protests.

Voting on the referendum was especially heavy at the law school, the business school, and the undergraduate dorms. SG is not issuing any figures on the breakdown of the vote by College, divisions, or professional schools.

THESE RESULTS, however, differ sharply from the findings of a MAROON poll held Tuesday that show a substantial majority of UC students opposed to American policy in Vietnam.

Vietnam or mandate? Ellis Levin, acting chairman of SG's election and rules committee, said "It appears to me that the results do not reflect support of the war in Vietnam as much as reservations with the mandate section of the resolution and the role of SG."

Rusti Woods, SG vice president, said that despite the referendum results, there was more excitement and discussion generated over an important issue than ever before on this campus.

Referring to the results of the MAROON poll showing close to sixty per cent of those voting against the resolution as objecting to the mandate, Woods said, "I really believe that this defeat was not a defeat of the mandate. The mandate was an excuse for the many indecisive people who resented being called on to take a position at a time when they were confused."

RETURNING to the good accomplished by the referendum, Woods said, "We've involved more people, people who we'd have never gotten to. This referendum resulted in a slop the war movement in the divinity school that hadn't been there before, for example."

IVI plans petition One response to the referendum results is the project underway organized by the UC Independent Voters of Illinois (IVI).

The UC IVI is currently circulating a petition entitled "An Expression of Disagreement with Vietnamese Policy".

First emphasizing that "opposition to the referendum should not be construed as endorsement of the war," the petition states as grounds for opposition to the government's policy the US's support of undemocratic, unpopular governments, its denial of the Vietcong's South Vietnamese origin, and its censorship of war statistics.

THE FINAL SECTION of the petition requests the Johnson Administration to a), begin to care for the needs of the Vietnamese people, b), enter into negotiations with all parties, including the Vietcong and c), eventually withdraw all troops from Vietnam.

The purpose of the petition, according to one of its originators, is to show how UC students stand on the issue of Vietnam isolated from the SG resolution.



chicago Maroon

Vol. 74 - No. 11 The University of Chicago Friday, October 22, 1965

Students oppose Viet war

The defeat of the SG referendum wasn't due to student support for the war in Vietnam, according to a Maroon poll of nearly 450 UC students.

Working at or near SG election tables, Maroon polltakers at Mandel corridor, Pierce

Revise history 131-2-3

by John Beal

History 131-2-3, the college general education course in the history of western civilization, has been changed from a comprehensive to a cumulative comprehensive course, on a one year experimental basis.

Examinations at the end of the first and second quarters, prepared and graded by instructors, will count 10 and 20 percent of the year's grade respectively. A winter quarter paper, graded by the instructor, will count 30 percent of the grade, and a comprehensive examination at the end of the third quarter, prepared by the staff, will count the remaining 40 percent.

The change was conceived last spring by the history of western

A number of possible defects in the new system were pointed out by Associate Professor Karl Weintraub and Professor Emeritus Christian W. Mackauer. The primary criticisms were that the system might harm instructor student relations, because of instructor grading the first two quarterly exams and the paper

For health problems, students could turn to the Student Health Service, and, if necessary, to Billings Hospital, nearby. A reasonably priced health insurance policy was available to students through the Bursar's office.



The most pervasive activity of students was, of course, **studying**. Aside from dorms, frat houses or apartments, major locations of studying and working on papers were the **campus libraries**...



Harper Memorial Library – the University’s main library until Regenstein opened in 1970 – was a frequent site for study in its many reading rooms and collections.



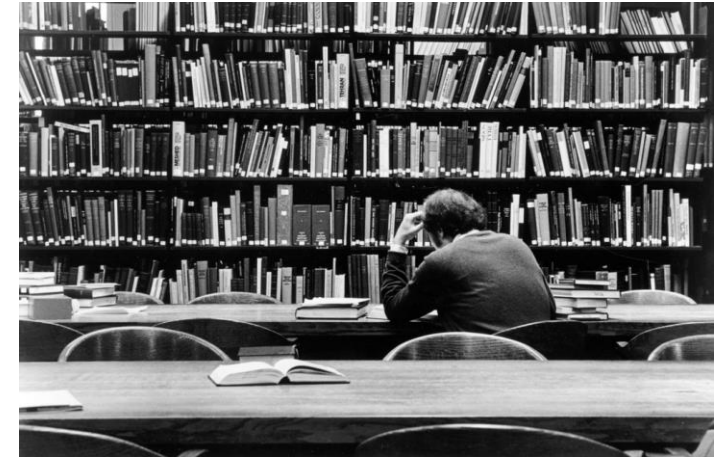
Other common venues for study...



Biological Sciences library



Cobb Hall English library



Library at the Oriental Institute



Library in Ryerson Lab building



Library at Burton-Judson



The "Quads"

Aside from the Pierce Tower Snack Bar, alternate places for students to get meals on campus developed in 1966 and 1967.

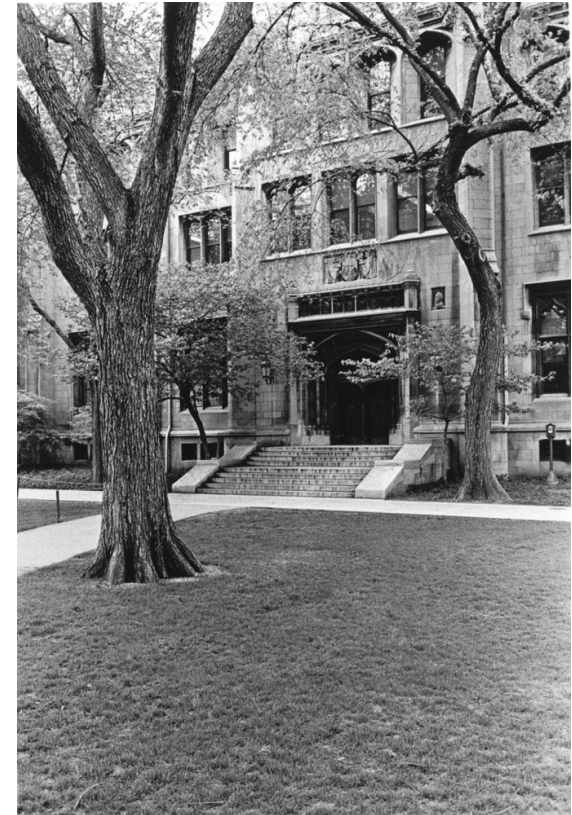


Fall 1966 the C-Shop re-opened in **Hutchinson Commons**, adjacent to the Reynolds Club, which helped make that dining room a daily favorite locale to eat and socialize.

Many students enjoyed a frequent respite at the coffee shop in Swift Hall, pictured....

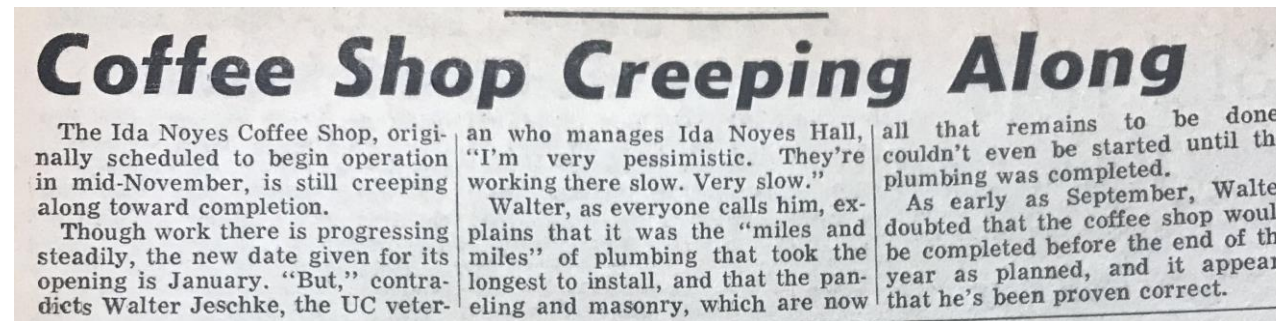


....or at another coffee shop inside Rosenwald Hall.





A student-run snack bar, scheduled to open in Ida Noyes Hall in fall 1966...



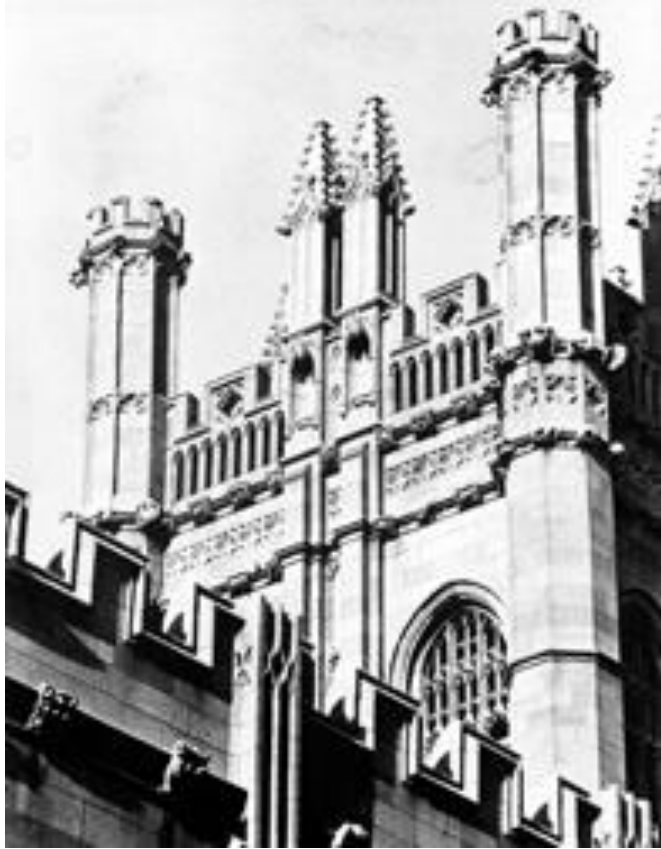
...finally opened in winter 1967.

IDA NOYES HALL was a frequent place for students to spend their “free” time, as it housed the offices of --

- *The Chicago Maroon*
- *The Chicago Literary Review*
- *The New Individualist Review*
- *Cap and Gown* (yearbook)
- Doc Films
- The Folklore Society
- Student Tutoring Elementary Project (STEP)
- Student Woodlawn Area Project (SWAP)
- Student Government
- **the Student Activities Office.**



It was also the primary place for student groups to hold meetings, dances and other social events.



Mitchell Tower, 1131 E. 57th Street, located above the Reynolds Club, housed the student radio station, WUCB which later became WHPK-FM.

WUCB struggled for several years to gain the funds and permissions, from both the University and the FCC, to convert to an FM station.

WUCB manager quits over 'stall' on FM license

by Robert F. Levey

Charles Packer, station manager of student radio WUCB, quit his post last weekend in protest over the administration's reluctance to consider a proposed switch to FM broadcasting.

In an interview with the Chicago Maroon, Packer said he felt his resignation was positive in that it might draw attention to the plight of the station. He quit only because...

WUCB-FM Still Has A Long Way to Go

WUCB, the hardluck campus radio station, will only be able to start FM broadcasting this year if it can raise an additional \$14,000 over and above its usual sources of funds.

\$19,000 is needed to start FM broadcasting, according to Chuck Metalitz, WUCB station manager. Of this total, \$2,000 has already been spent on a new console system for the station and the University has committed an additional \$3,000, but there remains a total of \$14,000 yet to be raised.

If the money can be gotten, WUCB will start broadcasting on both AM and FM bands. The AM station will be used primarily to train people for the FM station. The FM station will broadcast over a radius of three to five miles beaming taped campus events, WUCB news, and classical and folk music. As part of the expansion of existing WUCB facilities, AM transmitters are being installed in Snell-Hitchcock, George Williams and 5400 Greenwood.

Seeks \$14,000 more for FM switch Chicago Maroon, April 8, 1966

WUCB to receive \$7000 in matching funds

by John Beal



WUCB, the UC student radio station, has been voted \$7000 by the Student Government committee on recognized student organizations (CORSO) to convert to FM next fall, providing this money is matched two to one by other University and outside funds.

If this matching money is raised it will be the last obstacle in the long process WUCB has been going through in its attempt to convert to FM broadcasting.

THE NECESSARY application for the Federal Communications Commission has been all but completed and will be filed later this month. A detailed budget prospectus has been submitted to the administration, calling for a minimum expenditure of \$19,000, according to Todd Capp, president of the station.

The sum of \$19,000 is almost three times what the administration had thought the matching funds would be, and until the CORSO decision last Sunday there was considerable doubt that the money could be raised, Capp said. Two thousand dollars has been allocated from this year's CORSO budget and a provision for \$5,000 in next year's budget has been designated, although it will have to be passed again next year. Howard Abrams, chairman of CORSO, stated, "We can't finance WUCB by ourselves, but we hope that this will give the necessary impetus to make the conversion a reality."

Warner Wick, UC dean of students, indicated that it will still be very difficult to raise the matching funds. But he added, "The CORSO action will be very helpful psychologically in stirring up matching money."

WICK SAID that there is a possibility of outside help, but even if it is obtained it is very unlikely that it will be sufficient to supply all the money necessary to cover the CORSO appropriation. Therefore, he continued, it will be necessary to go to "the money bags upstairs." A special University appropriation may be required, he said.

As for raising the money in time to begin broadcasting in FM by the beginning of the fall quarter, Wick said, "If the University is in a position to provide the money, it can probably be decided to do so in time."

But he emphasized that \$14,000 is "a hell of a lot of money," and if a fund-raising campaign is necessary, it could be "longer" until UC's with FM sets will be able to tune in on the programming on WUCB.

WUCB hopes to be broadcasting FM soon if it can raise \$14,000 to match a \$7000 CORSO grant.

Finally, WUCB converted with the call letters WHPK at 88.5 FM and made its inaugural broadcast at 6:26 P.M. on March 22, 1968. Initially at only 10 watts, the station soon reached 100 watts.



The station featured a variety of programming, from rock, blues, jazz, folk and classical to news, a resurrected version of "The University of Chicago Round Table" and live shows from the Blue Gargoyle coffee house. **When students decided to occupy the Administration Building in 1969 in protest, WHPK was the only representative of the electronic media allowed into the building.**

Other organizations located in the same structure, in the Reynolds Club (whose address was technically 5706 S. University Ave.) were ...

- the **Student Cooperative** (which provided a ride board, job board, babysitting and a community bulletin board),
- **University Theatre.**



Reynolds Club Theatre space.

THE REYNOLDS CLUB
housed a barber shop and
pool tables on its lower
level, meeting rooms on
several floors, the
**University Office of Career
Counseling and Guidance**
upstairs, and an interior
entrance to Mandel Hall.



**Hutchinson Commons
and the C-Shop, as
well as Mandel Hall
were in the same
complex.**



A barber shop in the lower level of the Reynolds Club, 57th Street and University Avenue, served many young men during the 1960s. The number decreased when long hair for men became fashionable.



**The Reynolds Club Desk rented pool balls and sold cigarettes
(and sometimes other substances).
It was often a center of activity.**

MANDEL HALL -- in the same complex as the Reynolds Club, Hutchinson Commons, the C-Shop, and Mitchell Tower, and adjacent to Hutchinson Court -- was the site of numerous theatrical, academic, cultural, political and social events important to the University community and its neighborhood. Today it seats just under 900, somewhat more during our undergraduate years.



Pictured, a 1969 panel discussion at Mandel Hall titled "The Political Context of Your University." Speakers included, from left: Al Raby, civil rights activist and candidate for the Illinois constitutional convention; John Fry, minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago; moderator E. Spencer Parsons, dean of Rockefeller Chapel; Robert E. Mann, member of the Illinois House of Representatives; and Walter L. Walker, University Vice President of planning.

The *Chicago Maroon*, the student-run newspaper of the University, was a major campus institution. Its editors and reporters often found themselves in the thick of important events....

National newsletter cites Satter's story

The *Housing Affairs Letter*, a weekly Washington report on developments in the field of urban studies, has cited "The West Side and the plight of the urban poor," by David Satter, which appeared in the March 4th issue of the *Maroon Magazine*.

The newsletter, which goes out to over 8,000 people and agencies involved in urban redevelopment across the country, called Satter's article, "The best report we've seen in a long time on the subject of housing the urban poor."

Satter has already been contacted for copies of his article by major national publications and by agencies as far away as Washington and Pittsburgh. The article is also being used as a reading for a seminar on "The Negro in America," conducted by associate professor of political science, Herbert Storing, assistant professor of political science, Thomas Schrock, and assistant professor of political science, Richard Flathman.

In the meantime the need for copies is still acute. Anyone who has extra copies of the March 4 *Chicago Maroon Magazine* should bring them to the *Maroon* office or send them to the *Maroon* through faculty exchange.

Arrested in Cicero

Editors Have Day in Court

By David E. Gumpert

Disorderly conduct charges against *Maroon* editor David A. Satter and former *Maroon* editor Robert F. Levey were dismissed in Cicero Circuit Court Monday. The charges grew out of an attempt by Satter and Levey to interview Cicero residents immediately preceding a scheduled civil rights march into the racially sensitive Chicago suburb.

According to Levey, who received his bachelors degree from UC last June and is presently working for the Albuquerque, N.M. Tribune, the two went into Cicero on the afternoon of August 25 hoping to "find out what the man on the street felt" about open housing for a possible magazine story. This was three days before the scheduled open housing march into Cicero by civil rights forces.

THE MARCH was cancelled at the last minute when King received assurances from Mayor Daley and community leaders that every possible step would be taken to establish open housing in and around Chicago. Over 2000 Illinois National Guard troops had been called up to protect the marcher when King called the demonstration off.

Charges filed

The disorderly conduct charges were filed when a school store owner, Mrs. Adele Novy, complained to police after she was interviewed by the pair. According to the official complaint they "... did make statements at a public demonstration, at which they instill fear and alarm."

SATTER AND LEVEY, (l. and r.) with their lawyer, Irving L. Block, outside Cicero Circuit Court, 4932 W. 25th Pl., Monday.

Is Students How to Rhine-like University

1970 that he had three concerns in

Maroon Reporter Fined

by John Welch

Maroon reporter Rob Skeist was fined \$200 Thursday on charges that he participated in the January 23 sit-in in the doorway of the Continental Illinois Bank, called to protest the bank's loans to the Union of South Africa. Skeist, in pleading innocent, contended that he never sat down, and produced four witnesses who backed his claim.

TWENTY-THREE students who pleaded guilty were fined \$50 by the same judge, Magistrate Maurice Lee at their trial two months ago.

Skeist has until May 10 to pay his fine or post \$400 appeal bond. His lawyer said an appeal will cost at least \$1500 more in lawyers' fees, and fees for printing the trial transcript and defense briefs.

The prosecution based its case on the testimony of a patrolman who witnessed the arrest of each of the demonstrators. He testified that, "Robert Skeist did block the sidewalk in front of Continental Illinois National Bank, at 231 La Salle Street," thus obstructing the street and causing a large crowd to gather and become disorderly. The officer identified Skeist at the trial, with the aid of a mug-shot.

The patrolman asserted that he remembered where Skeist was sitting and that Skeist refused to move when asked by a police chief. In the sit-in, the arresting officer said he went from person to person, asking each if he would "cease committing this disturbance." When each refused, he was arrested. The sitters then stood up and marched into patrol wagons.

SKEIST swore he did not sit down. He was mistakenly arrested, he said, in the confusion while the persons who had just been arrested stood waiting to be loaded into patrol wagons.

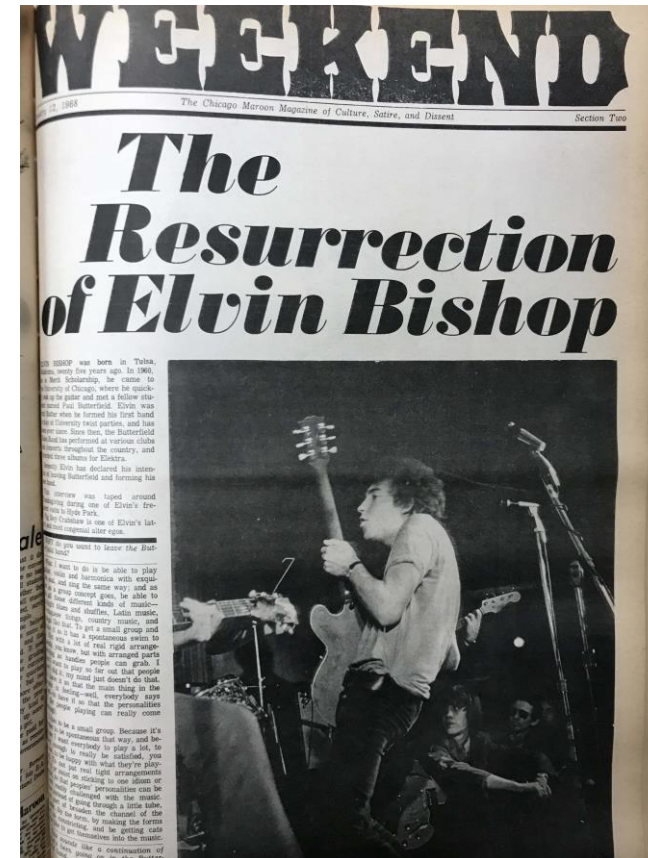
"I saw some friends of mine and walked through the crowd to them," Skeist said. "They said they'd been arrested and if I stayed there, the police would think I had been sitting down. I turned to leave, and a policeman yelled, 'Hey! Come back here! You're under arrest!' So they put me into a patrol wagon before I could say anything."

Three of the witnesses saw the group sitting down, and testified that Skeist was not there. The other witness had taken pictures of the demonstration which showed him to the side interviewing bystanders.

Bruce Applebaum testified that he watched the protesters from the time they sat down until they were arrested and that for most of this


(Continued on Page Seven)

The *Maroon* also included special sections periodically ...



Bishop was a guitarist for the Paul Butterfield Blues Band, which often played on campus.

The *Maroon* editorial board never hesitated to comment on the issues of the day. Gadflies, columns, and letters to the editor were also frequently published...



Daniel Hertzberg

Profs Exhibit Courage In Council Ranking Vote

In congratulating the members of Students Against the Rank on the successful conclusion of their long battle, we must not forget those who really achieved this victory—the professors of the Council of the Faculty Senate.

For it is these men who have recognized the real danger of Federal encroachment on education at the University of Chicago and, by their votes against the male rank, have made the sacrifices necessary to safeguard the University community against this threat. In doing so, they have demonstrated a special kind of academic courage of which we can all be proud.

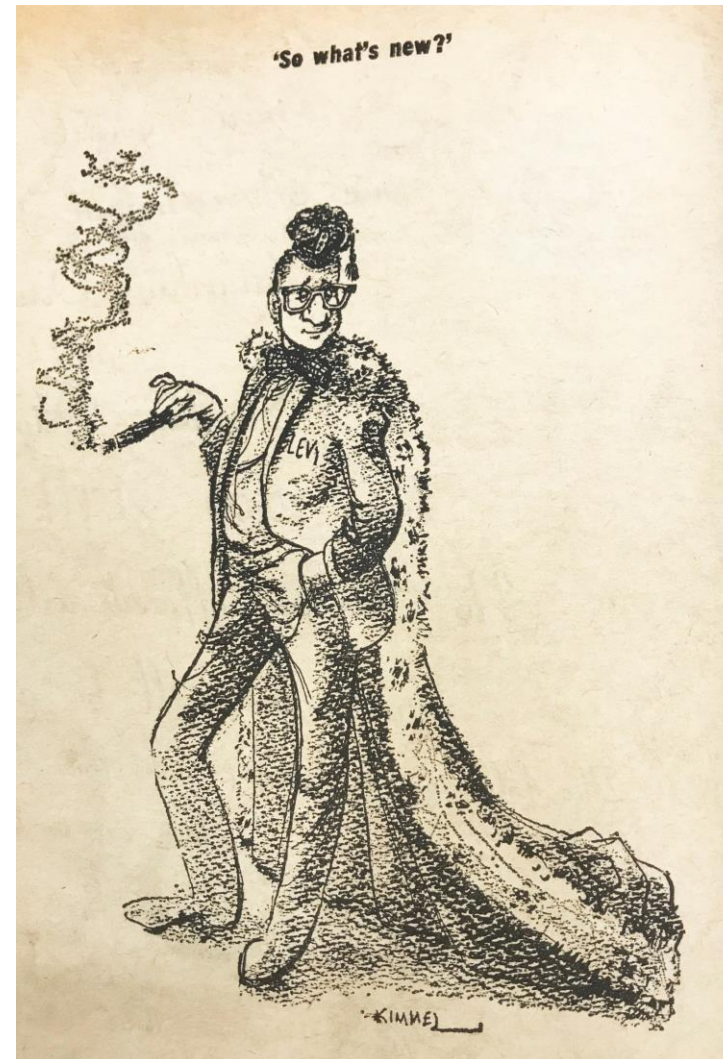
OF COURSE, THE members of the Council have chosen to maintain their traditional silence about the enormous quantity of government funds UC receives each year, funds from which many of them obtain the buildings in which they work, the equipment they use in their scholarly research, and the salaries on which they live. But rightly so, for they have demonstrated the acumen to delve below this surface issue and discover the true, insidious threat to the independence of the University of Chicago—the formation of a male class rank. The rank, they have perceptively discerned, poses the theoretical possibility of opening the door to Federal influence in the educational process at the University.

Recognizing this danger, the professors have thrown themselves into the fight. True, none of them made the personal sacrifice involved in a refusal to grade their students, a decision that a few misguided scholars in the United States have made at the risk of losing their jobs. But the Council members have correctly ascertained that this tactic might fail, for they can not be sure that many of their colleagues will make such a personal sacrifice for their just cause.

Instead, they have made a sacrifice that will assure victory, because it is a sacrifice that they can guarantee with their power in the Council. They have sacrificed their students.

THUS THESE SCHOLARS will be able to sit back comfortably in their offices for the next four of five years, morally secure in the knowledge that they have given their all for the defense of UC, while successive male undergraduate classes at the University are steadily decimated by the Selective Service system. By about 1973, at the normal pace of change in American education, enough pressure will have built up in the US for a change in the draft system. The professors will have carried the good fight through to victory—with a real display of academic courage.

Truly, these are brave men.



The Chicago Maroon
Founded in 1893

Jeffrey Kuta, Editor-in-Chief
Jerry A. Levy, Business Manager

Managing Editor	Roger Black	Library Editor	David L. Allen
Executive Editor	Michael Seidman	Associate Editors	David E. Gumpert
News Editor	John Maslow		Daniel Hertzberg
Photographic Editor	David Travis	Editor Emeritus	David A. Seltzer

Against a Strike

This spring we have seen the politics of confrontation applied at universities throughout the world on local grievances, traditional issues of academic freedom, and more and more frequently the responsibility and relevance of their institutions to society. Responses have ranged from total acceptance to total rejection by university administrations.

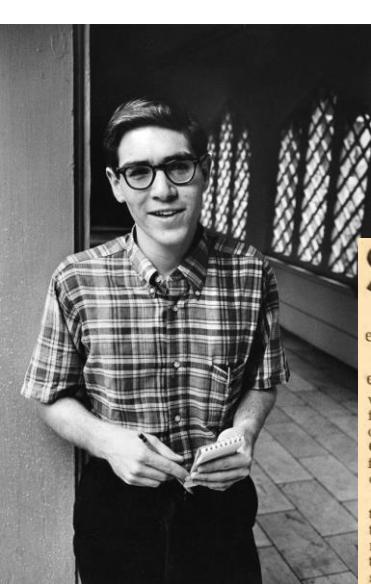
The politics of confrontation has led to violence in the past, but here black students appear to have made every effort to avoid disruption. They stopped their demonstration after they had made their point and when they found that to continue holding the building would jeopardize their own education, and thus their goal of more education for blacks.

We do not wholly agree with the BSA's two specific demands. We cannot endorse the right of any students to make the University deny the rights of others, nor can we support any kind of quota on admissions.

As far as the actions of the white radicals go, the Committee for a Responsible University has symbolized the white liberal concern with race as well as the frustration and resentment at the neo-segregation black students enforce in their own ranks and demand elsewhere. But the CRU's demands have been from the beginning uncertain and sometimes irrelevant.

To their petition they have added demands that the University repudiate the impending sanctions against anti-war demonstrators by Congress and that it establish a new, half-and-half student-faculty disciplinary committee elected by students. The Congressional

New Maroon editors-in-chief were elected each Spring.



Daniel Hertzberg

Satter new Maroon editor

News editor David A. Satter was elected Maroon editor-in-chief for 1966-67 at the staff election Friday.

Satter, a seven-quarter Maroon veteran, joined the staff in the fall of 1964 under then editor, Robert F. Levey. He was appointed news editor in the spring of 1965 and has served in that capacity for the last four quarters. Satter also was the originator of the highly successful Chicago Maroon Magazine which first appeared at the end of last quarter.

IN A TALK following his election, Satter told the Maroon staff that he looked forward to a year of major change for the Maroon. Satter said that under any circumstances next year's Maroon will be greatly expanded both in terms of coverage and in terms of number of pages.

Satter said he has confidence that the Maroon can expand and pointed to the fact that for the first time in several years there will be many staff members who will be returning to work on the Maroon next year. This means, he said, that the Maroon will have six or seven experienced editors handling deadlines, rather than the two or three that have characterized past years.

Satter also hopes to enlarge the Maroon staff by recruiting both new and returning students next year. In years past, he commented, the staff has dwindled as the academic year progressed, result-

ing in a relatively small core of workers being left to carry the ball. Satter hopes he can reverse this trend by allowing staff members to work in areas of primary interest to them and by making the

Gumpert appointed managing editor

Editor elect David A. Satter announced the appointment of assistant news editor, David E. Gumpert as Maroon managing editor for next year at the Friday staff meeting.

Satter called the post of managing editor, "the most important appointment I have to make" and said, "I think Gumpert is the best person for the job."



David A. Satter

kind of work the Maroon does more interesting. Maroon involvement.

"YOU CAN will invest in things the Maroon will want next year. We will take advantage of the situation and go out to have more influence."

Satter told to see the Maroon where questions of community viewpoints can be handled. Satter said he will think our re-

SATTER changes for new printing techniques, a general reorganization that there Maroon will be next year.

Maroon retained as re- Satter is student sciences. He Mark and Chicago.

Greenwood, 5:30-7:30
Snell-Hitchcock, 5:30-7:30.

heard about the decision yesterday morning. According to Mother Burke, the students were "very

tional scene," Mother Burke said. "A question we ourselves is distinguished coll

Black, Welch Managing Editors

Kuta Named New Maroon Editor

The Maroon staff Friday afternoon elected a second-year student in the College, editing coming academic year.

Kuta, currently a news editor, will succeed, who will begin his senior year in the fall.

Kuta did not appoint a new business manager at the Friday meeting, but later made known his choice of Jerry Levy, a business assistant and a fourth-year student in the College. Boruch Glasgow, the current business manager, will receive his M.B.A. degree from the Graduate School of Business in June.

UPON HIS pointed Roger Welch, both the College, They will succeed, who also year in the fall He also announced his Michael Seidman

(Continue



Jeffrey Kuta

Daisies, Sugar Cubes, People

Roger Black Heads New Maroon Staff

The staff of The Chicago Maroon on Friday afternoon chose Roger Black, '70, of Houston, to be editor-in-chief for the 1968-69 academic year.

Black, elected by acclamation, this year has been managing editor of The Maroon and editor of Weekend Magazine. He succeeds Jeffrey Kuta, '69.

Black announced the appointment of John Recht, '71, of Chicago, as next year's managing editor. He appointed Barbara Hurst, '71, of Boston, the news editor.

The staff also approved a change in the paper's constitution which would provide for the future elections of editors during winter quarters instead of spring quarters. Editors would then begin their four-quarter terms in the spring.

This change is expected to allow more continuity in The Maroon from year to year.

If Black is re-elected next spring he would serve through Winter Quarters 1970 in the hope that he Maroon editors have generally been third-year students for about the past ten years.

No Revolutions

Black announced no revolutionary shake ups in the paper for next year, though he suggested its appearance. "Wait, till you see the summer issues," he said, grinning.

He said The Maroon had made progress this year under Kuta and said he hoped the progress would continue.

He cited the inauguration of special issues, such as "The Gray City," and the development of a style for the paper in matters which had previously been decided "haphazardly."

Black said that he hoped that he could build on The Maroon as a forum for the University community.

He is a graduate of Deerfield Academy in Massachusetts and worked four years on The Deerfield Scroll. He has had experience working for a Vermont graphic-design firm and last summer was a reporter for The Houston Post.

Recht, a graduate of Steinmetz High School, was editor-in-chief of the student newspaper there, The Steinmetz Star.

The new editorial staff's term begins Summer Quarter, during which there will be five issues of the paper.



ROGER BLACK
"Wait until Summer"

The Thursday meeting, scheduled for 3:30 p.m. in Kent 10 Chicago's response to the Pettit late Monday afternoon. The pl were changed. According to T Rowson, one of the leaders of ad hoc committee, the meet will discuss Chicago's response various issue.

In addition to the petition, dents will raise questions concerning the University's continuing membership in IDA and Dean Connell's refusal to permit an addition to the Student Bill of Rights. The IDA membership issue a when Columbia students occupy the office of the Columbia President Greyson Kirk during the test there discovered a letter President Beadle on the ramifications of Chicago's imminent withdrawal from IDA.

Norman Christler, executive

Indiana Ca

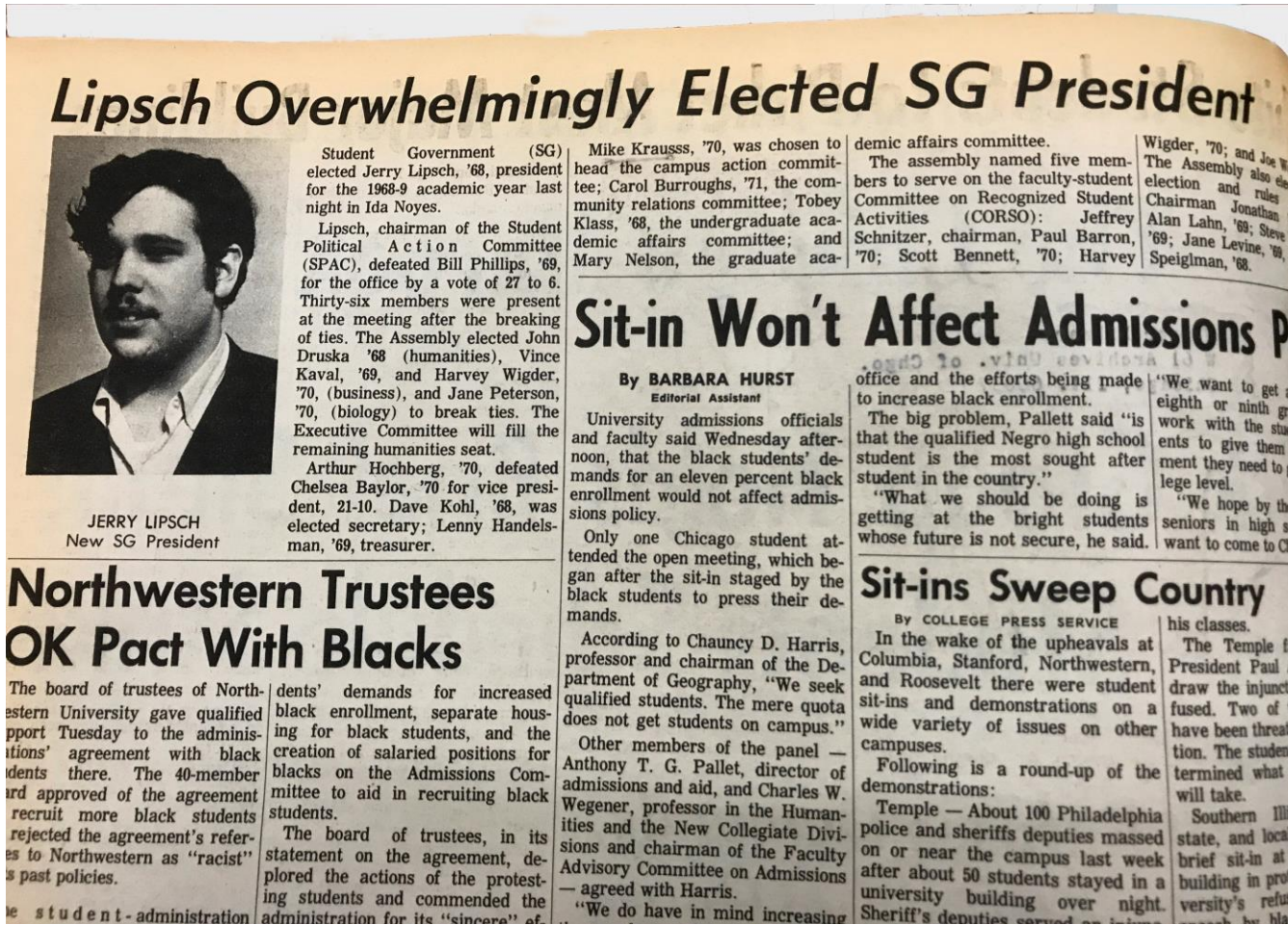
GARY — As the voters go polls today in Indiana, an uncertainty prevails in the tending camps.

Backers of Robert Kennedy watching to see if the New Senator has gained the confidence of the people of Indiana. Sen. Gene McCarthy (D. Minn.) reporters are wondering if the key campaign has caught the imagination of the Hoosiers. Gov. Roger Branigin's zation is pulling out all the for this one.

McCarthy and Kennedy using student volunteers within and without the state, however, has a more experienced and better financed.

Branigin an apparent for Vice President Hubert phrey, controls an organization which benefits from the of two percent from the paper.

Student Government attempted to be a voice for the student body. In the spring of 1968, Jerry Lipsch (AB 1968) was elected president to succeed Jeff Blum (also Class of 68, expelled in 1969).



Others officers chosen were: **Arthur Hochberg ('70), vice president; Dave Kohl ('68), secretary, and Lenny Handelsman ('69), treasurer.**

Committee chairs selected were: Mike Krauss ('70), Campus Action; Carol Burroughs ('71), Community Relations; Tobey Klass ('68), Undergraduate Academic Affairs; Mary Nelson, Graduate Academic Affairs.

The sit-in in the headline was the black student sit-in in in the Ad Building on 15 May 1968.

Note also the article about sit-ins at Columbia, Stanford, Northwestern, Temple, and elsewhere.

SWAP AND STEP were student groups that tutored high school and elementary school students, respectively, from the neighboring community, especially Woodlawn, in cooperation with community organizations.



SWAP advises college-bound tutees

The Student Woodlawn Area Project (SWAP) has added a new college advisory program to its services this year. Through this innovation, approximately forty UC students will provide 200 high school juniors and seniors from the Chicago area with individual information and guidance on continuing their education.

A 66 page manual containing advice on choosing a college, applying for admission, and financing the years at college has been compiled and distributed by the SWAP committee. Tutees under SWAP were the first to receive the handbooks. Area high schools and professional counsellors also received copies of the first edition.

The need for a program of student college advisors became apparent as students being helped by tutors also came to SWAP for aid in gaining admittance to college.

The training sessions for student advisors began on October 16 and

will continue with professional counselors through the year to help solve tutee's problems as they arise.

After the high school students' admittance to college, student advisors will continue to aid them in college study habits. They will also have contact with the student counsellors while they are attending their new school.

Slate talks on Plato

Elizabeth Anscombe, of Somerville College, Oxford University, Oxford, England, will deliver three public lectures at UC October 19 and 26 and November 2, 1965.

Her general topic will be "Plato, Phaedo, and Later Developments."

All three lectures will be given in Room 122 of the social science research building, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago. The lectures will begin at 8 pm. Admission is without ticket and without charge.

STEP program succeeding
Tutors helping Woodlawn youngsters!

Since October, 1965, after-school hours have held new excitement for 70 elementary school children in the Woodlawn community. These children have been attending the STEP Study Center, located in the Woodlawn Methodist Church at 64th st. and Woodlawn ave. STEP (Student Tutors' Elementary Project) established its study center at the present location in September, 1965.

STEP tutors, most of whom are UC students, work at the center once or twice weekly. Most tutors are assigned to help one child who is below grade level in basic school subjects, though some tutors work with groups of children.

AT THE center the children are given the individual attention and enrichment activities which they have missed at home and in school. All of the children join together frequently to work on special group projects that are given for them.

They often express delight at the world of new experience that is

Charlotte Ritter, STEP tutor aims at making learning a positive and very relevant experience for all the children involved.

In order to do this, tutors often discuss the problems of the children with the children's regular school teachers. An attempt is made to understand why the child is not responding to the kind of experience he is getting there, and together tutors and teachers design activities which will help improve a child's attitude toward school and his understanding of school work.

To help each other discover successful approaches and to plan group activities, the STEP tutors meet together in a weekly seminar. STEP has a long waiting list of help. Tutors are needed to work with an individual child or with a group. Anyone interested in knowing more about the STEP Study Center can visit it any weekday afternoon or Saturday, or call 363-4425.

STEP Camp Finishes Opening Session in Financial Peril

By MICHAEL KRAUSS

The Student Tutoring Elementary Project (STEP) summer camp is in financial difficulties and may not be able to meet its commitments for the remainder of the summer.

Now in its second year, the camp provides a wide range of athletic and creative activities for children from the Woodlawn area.

During the regular school year STEP operates a study center in Woodlawn to offer grammar school pupils tutoring and a limited program of group activities.

According to Karen Edwards, a STEP tutor and one of the counselors, the camp provides "a healthy institutional atmosphere, removed from city distractions, where the children have an opportunity to formulate their own activities and carry them through with as much or as little supervision and advice as they need."

The first of three two-week sessions is now over and the second is to begin Wednesday, July 20. Not aided by any foundation grants, the camp has relied upon personal contributions, mainly from faculty members here.

Besides financial help, the camp has received gifts of a car, a refrigerator and freezer, and a supply of meat, but ambitious programs require still more aid if they are to continue.

Creativity is the key word. The camp seeks to make available to youngsters the materials with which to fashion their own projects. An arts and crafts center has supplies which they are encouraged to use freely and often. A wood shop, too, offers a stock of lumber and tools which the kids can use as they wish.

They make boats, a miniature house, and other things, some quite innovative, and with minimal help from counselors.

The atmosphere, says Miss Edwards, is very different from that of the city where it is difficult to interest them in activities.

Little Regimentation
 There is little regimentation in the schedule. Athletic events are rarely planned, but happen spontaneously, at the instigation of counselors and campers alike.

Swimming instruction is offered in a pond on the property. There are trips to wildlife conservation areas, fish hatcheries, and spots of natural beauty. Use of the forest and fields will increase as the weather dries and the mosquito population diminishes.

Campers are expected to assume some responsibility for the maintenance of the farm. They clean dishes, feed animals in the camp menagerie, and clean their dormitories.

Additional plans for the next



The Chicago Maroon

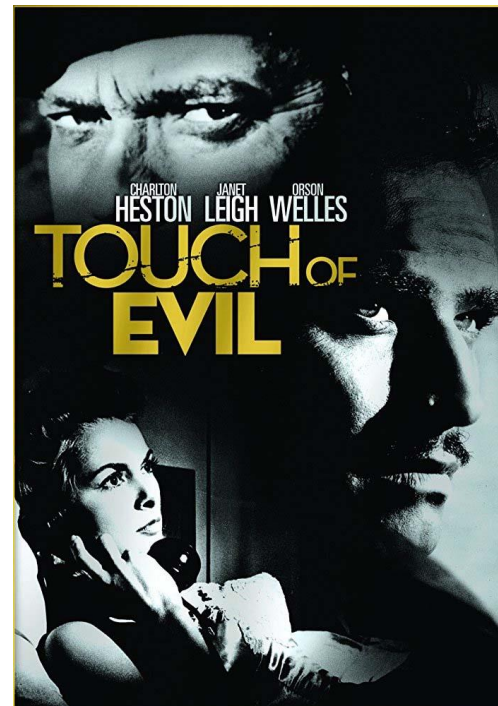
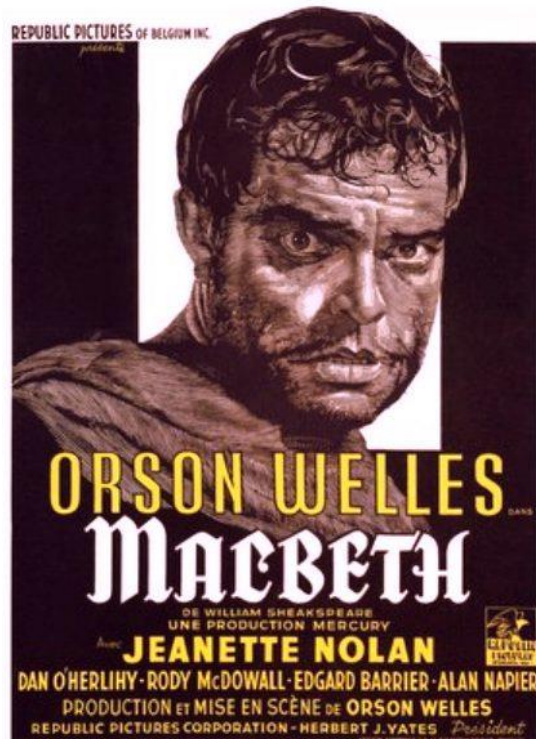
"NO, YOU CAN'T PULL MY BEARD!" Michael Krauss, counselor at STEP camp in Hancock, Wisconsin, jokes with campers.

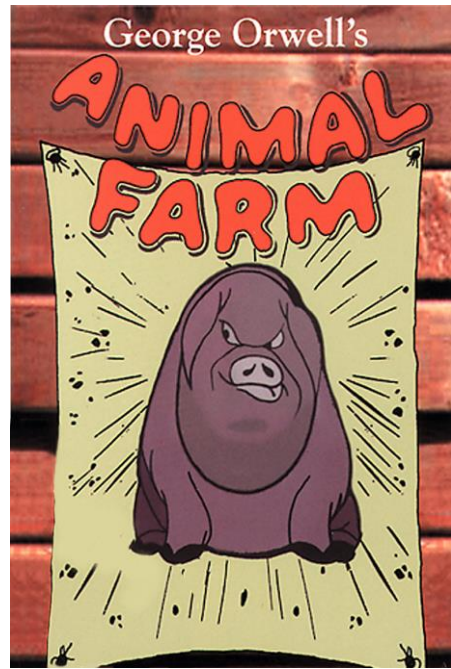
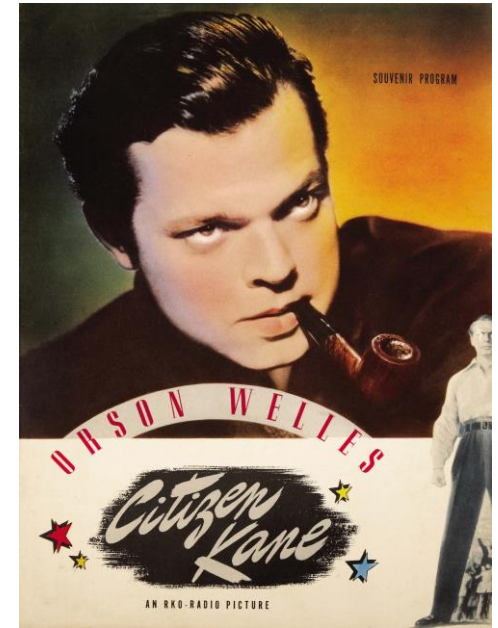
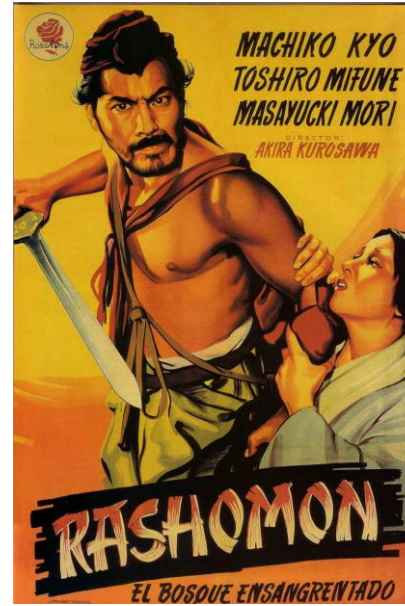
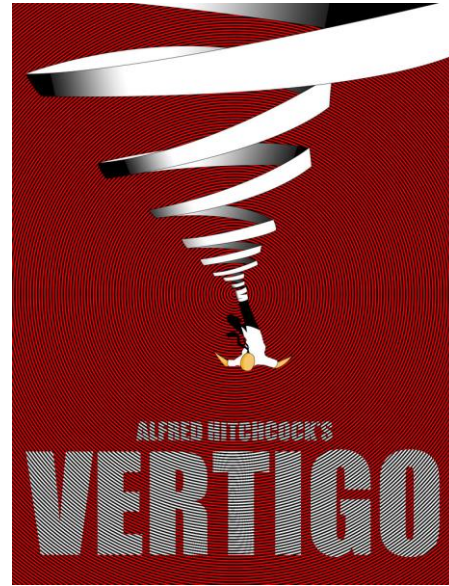
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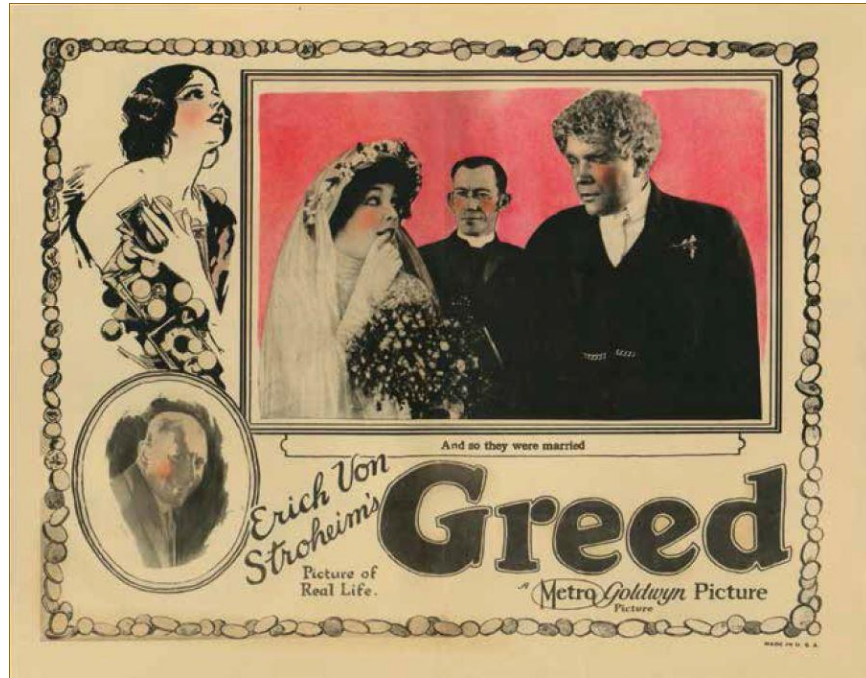
Documentary Films, aka Doc Films, is the longest continuously running student film society in the nation. Founded in 1932 as the Documentary Film Group, the society has always been populated by students who seem to have seen every film ever made!



Doc Films was not only an organization for students interested in cinema, but also a major provider of high quality entertainment to the campus. The late Fred Stein (class of 69) was an active member of Doc Films. These were some of the films they showed at various campus locations during our time in the College:

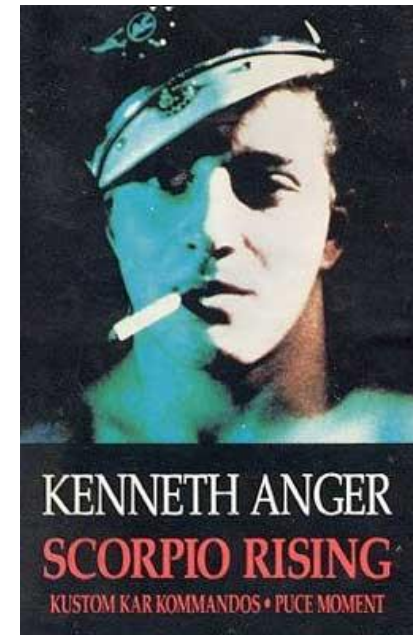
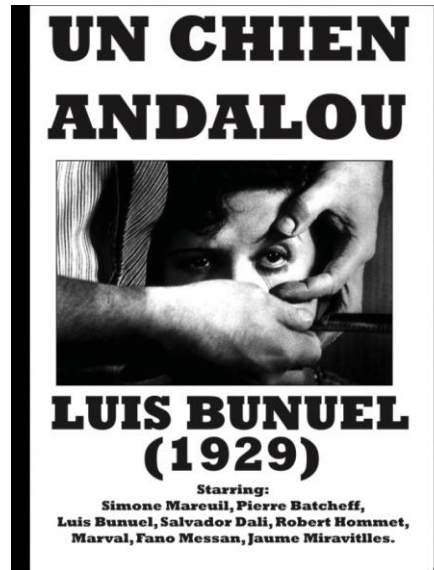
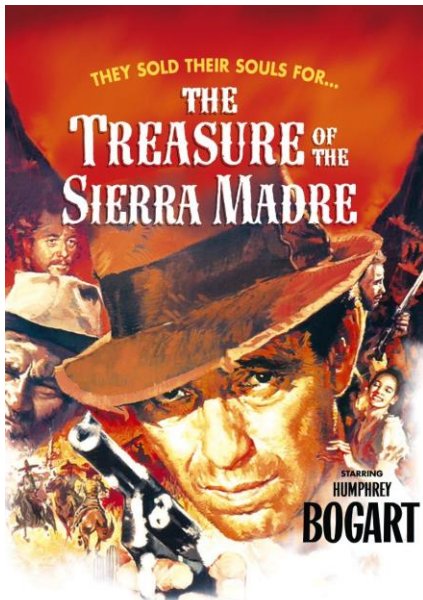
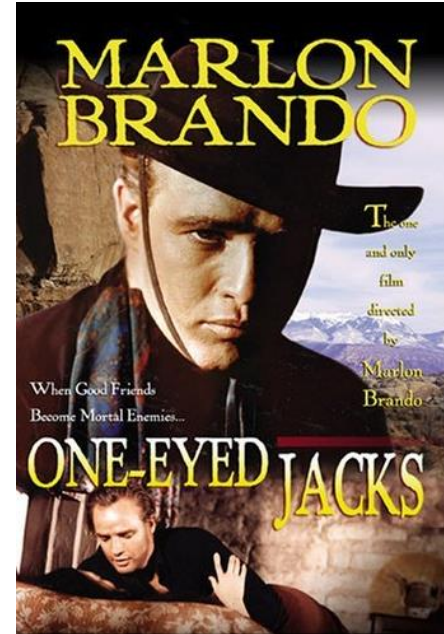
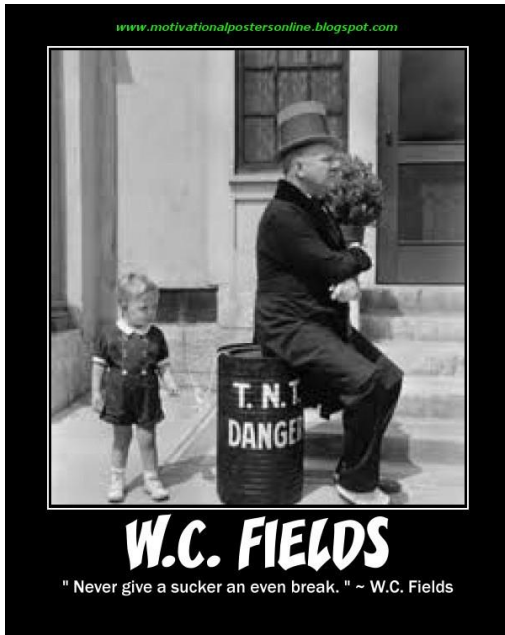


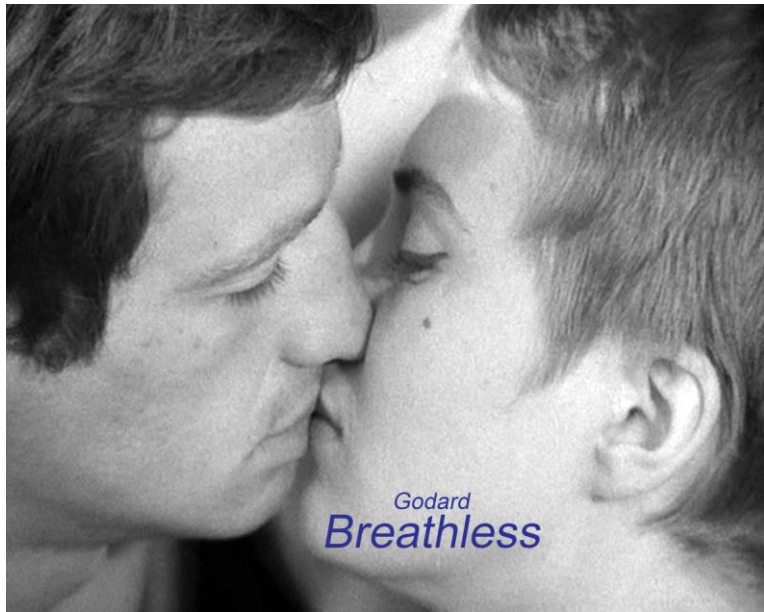
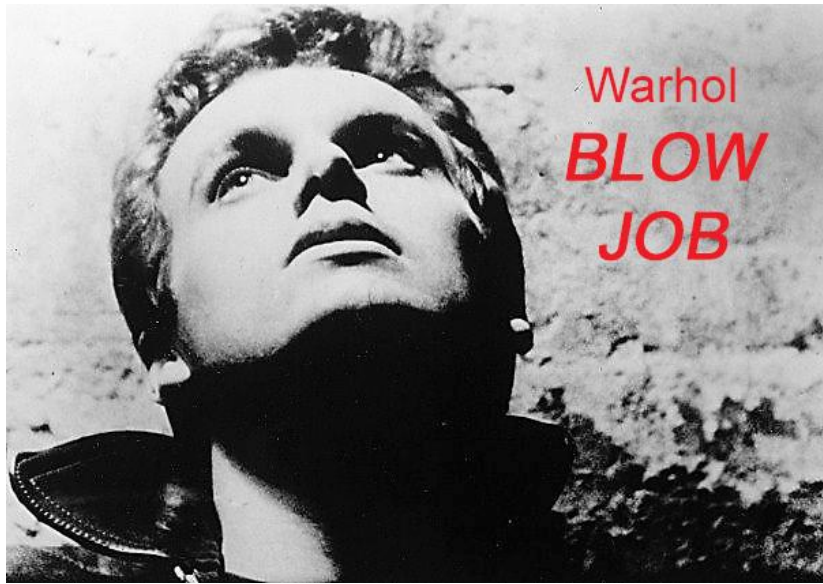


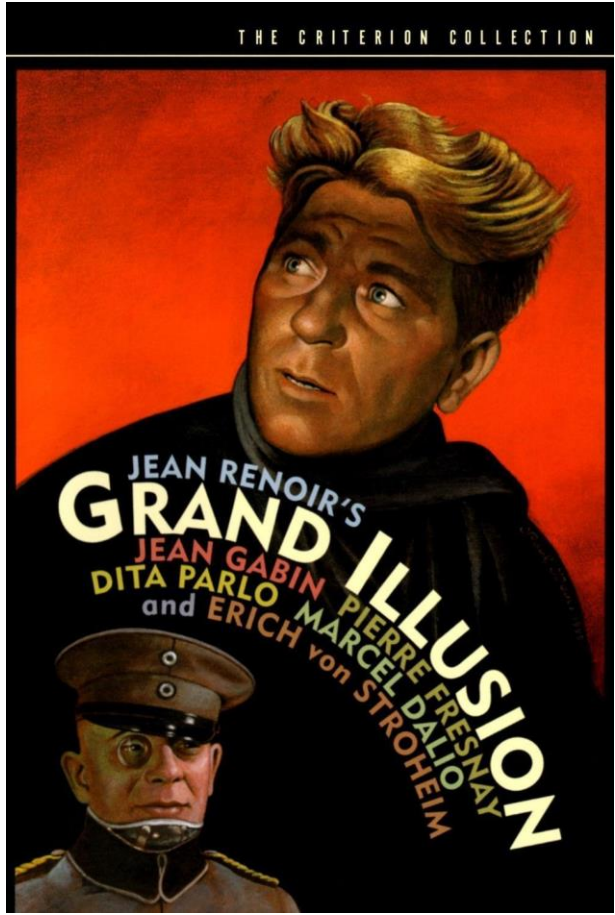


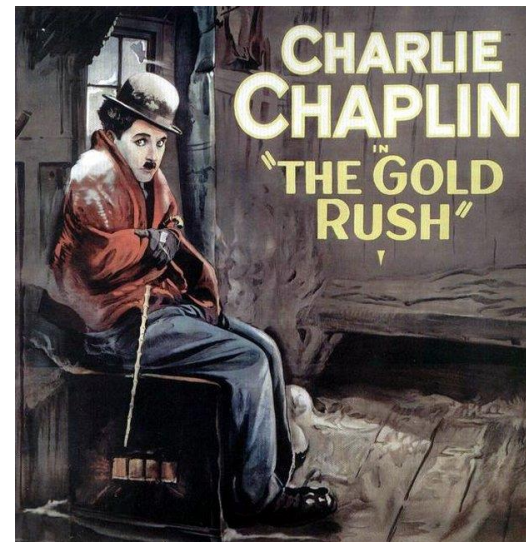
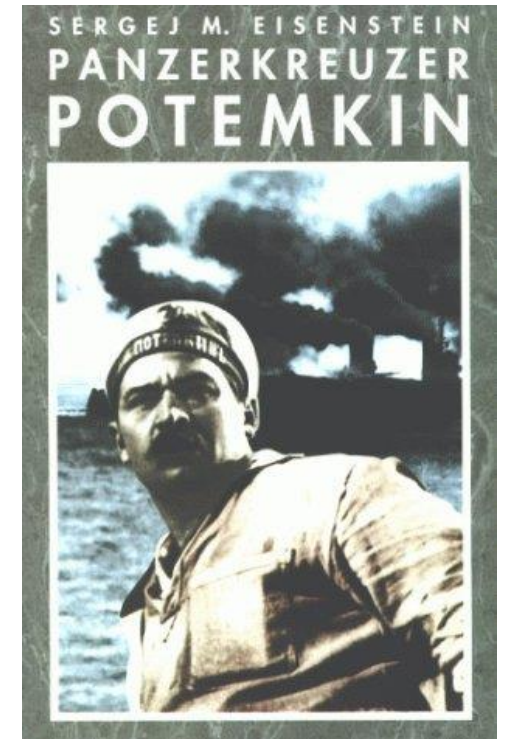
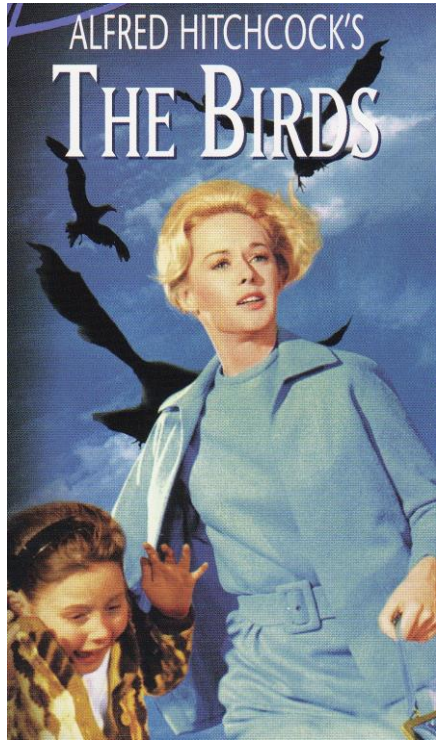
**Jack
Smith's
Flaming Creatures**

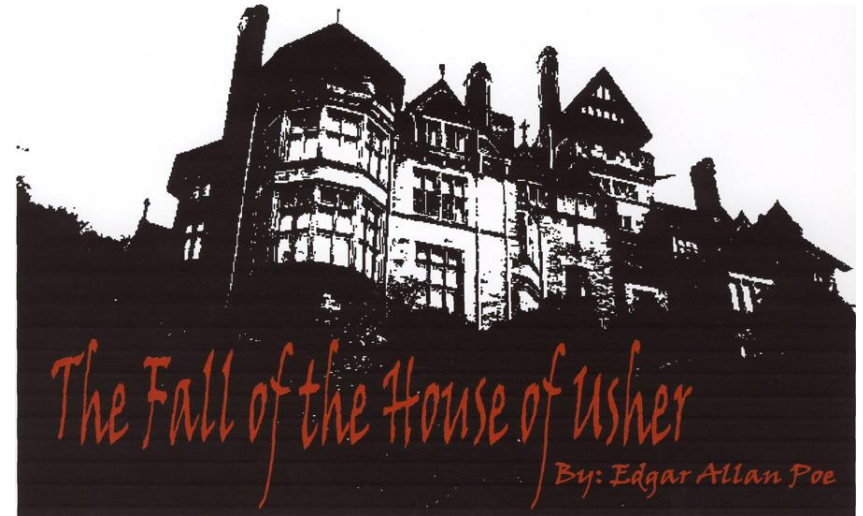
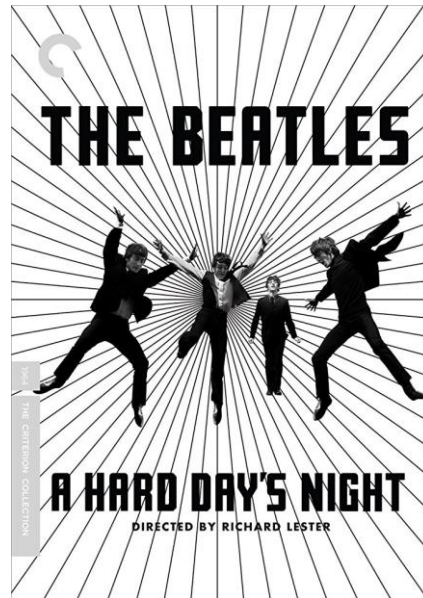
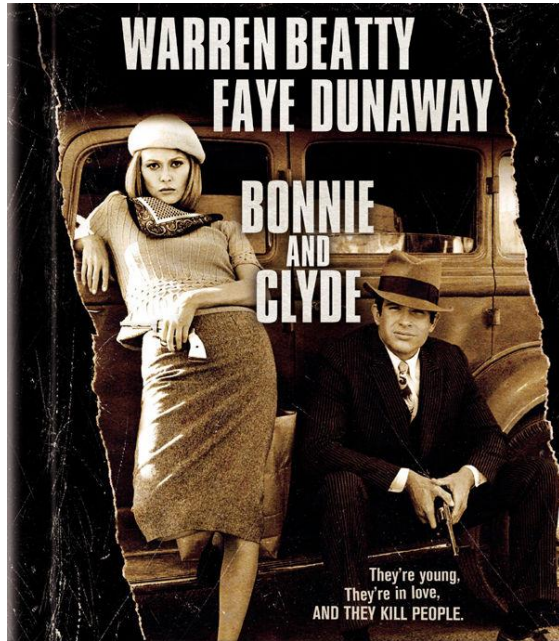


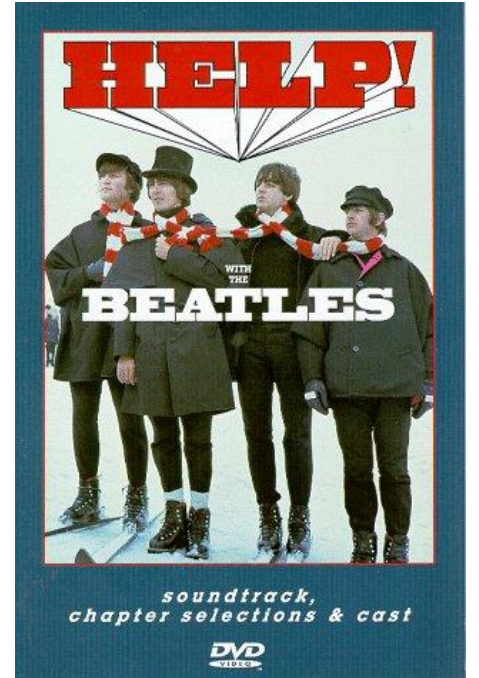
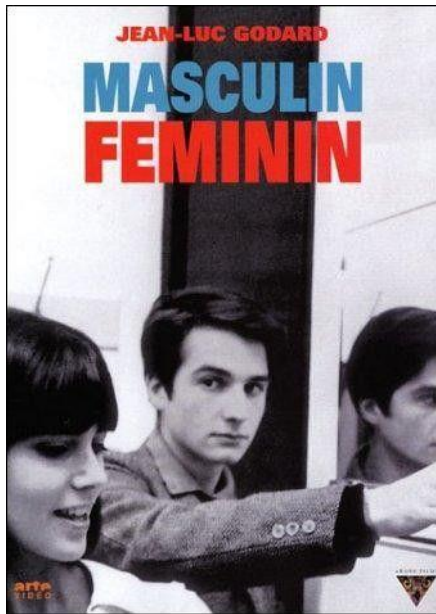
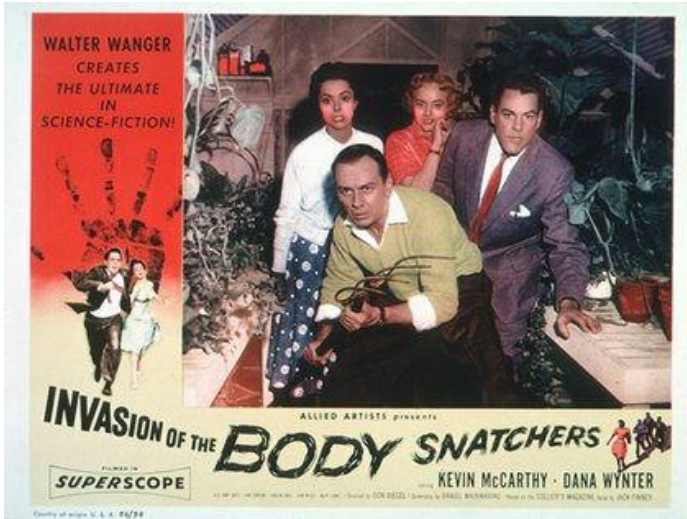


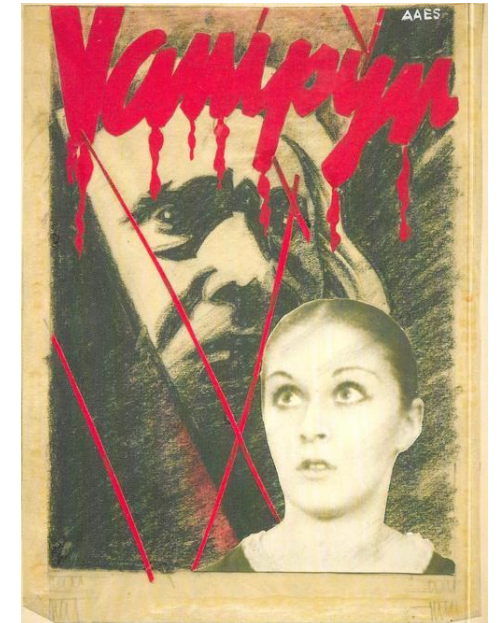
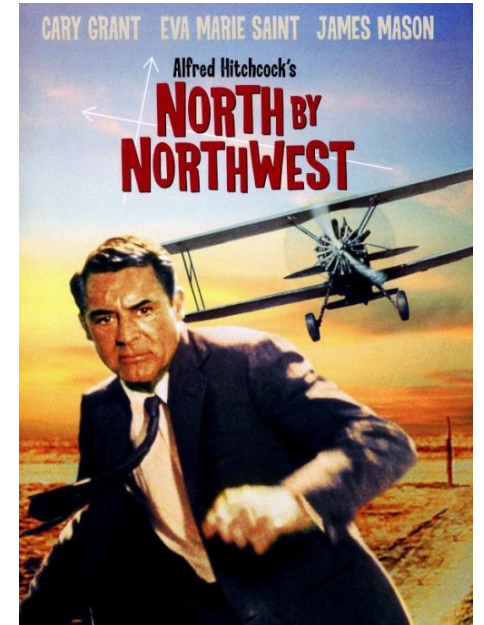
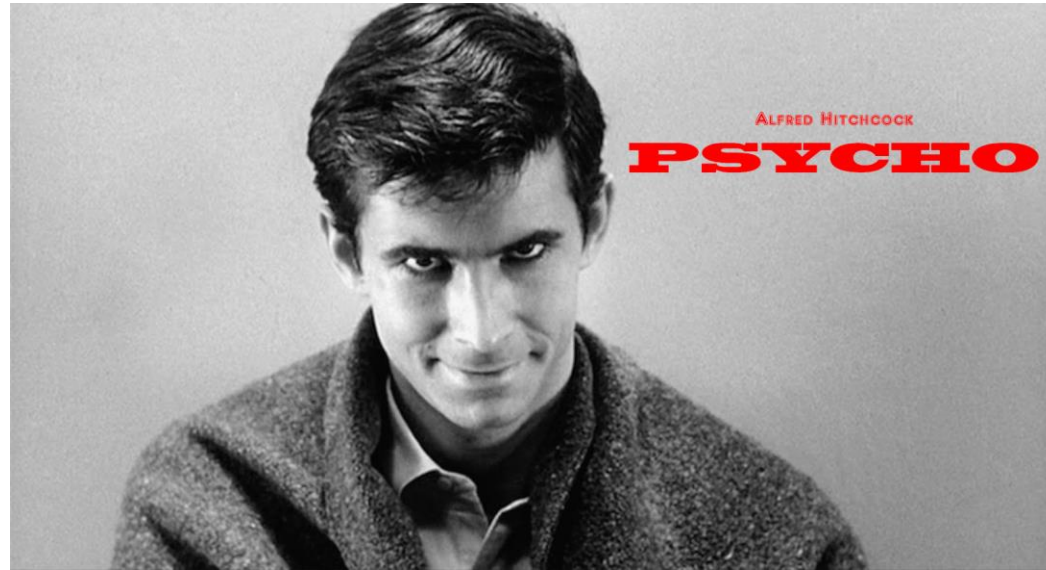
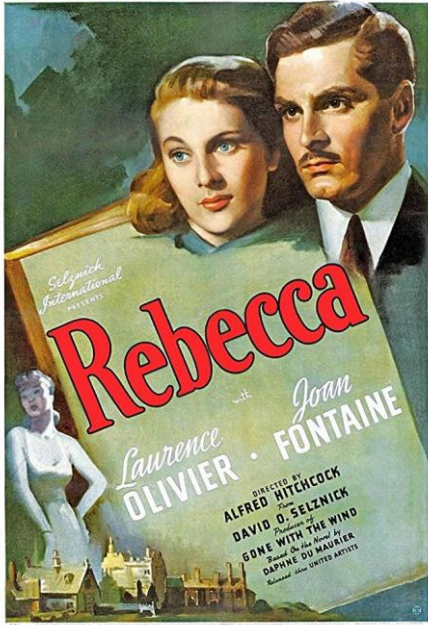


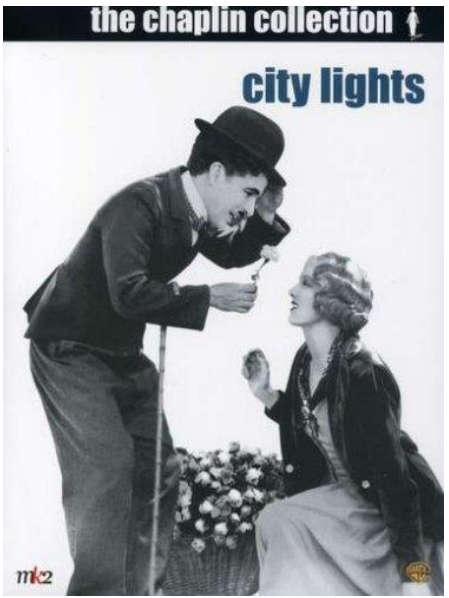
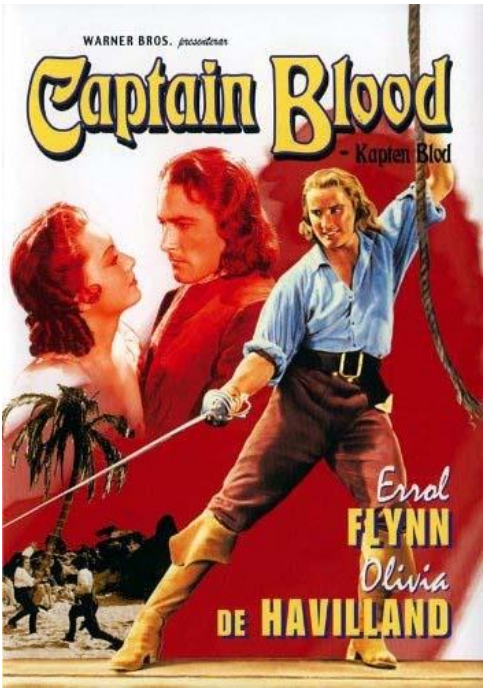
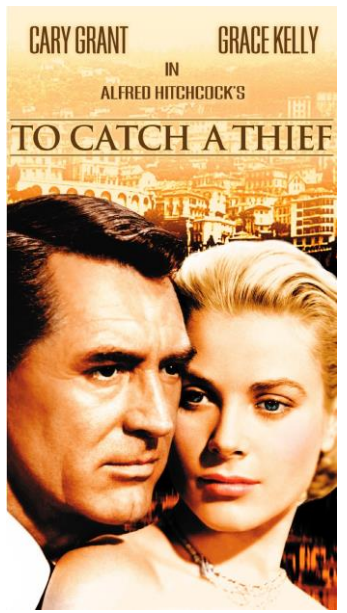
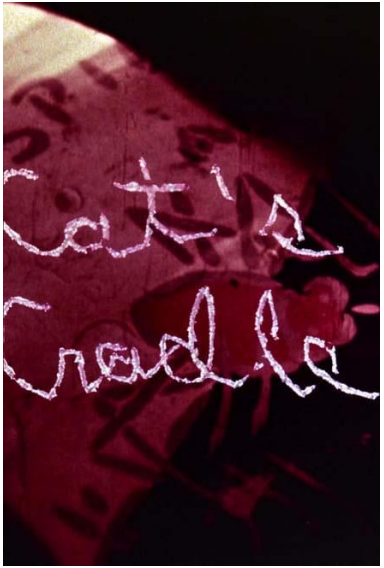


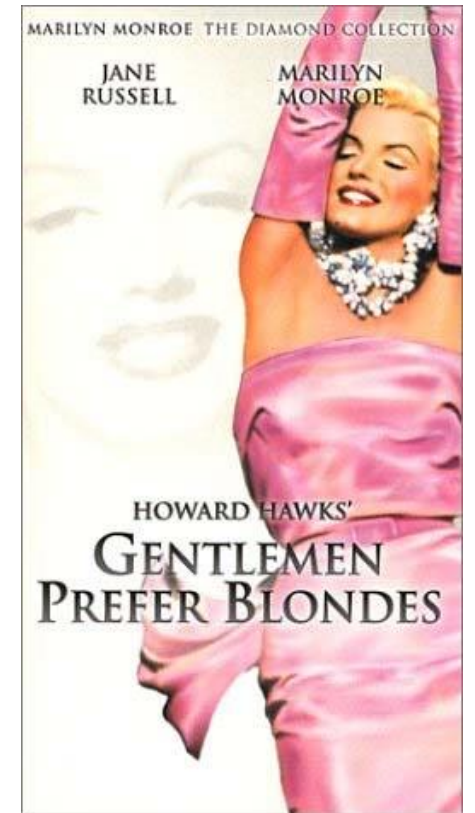
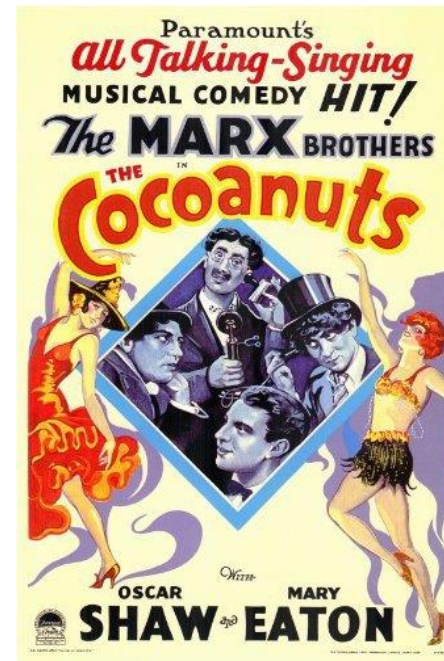
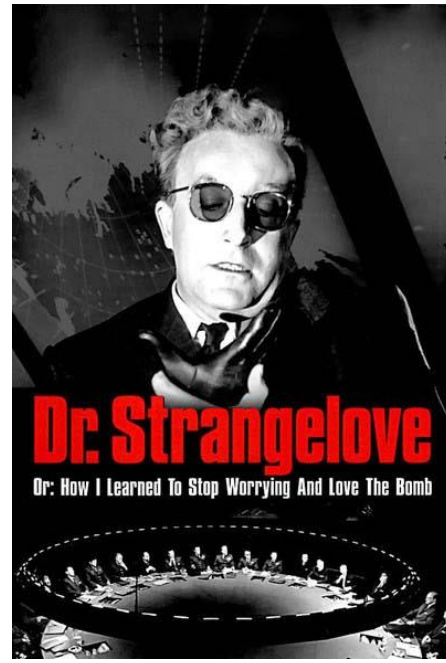
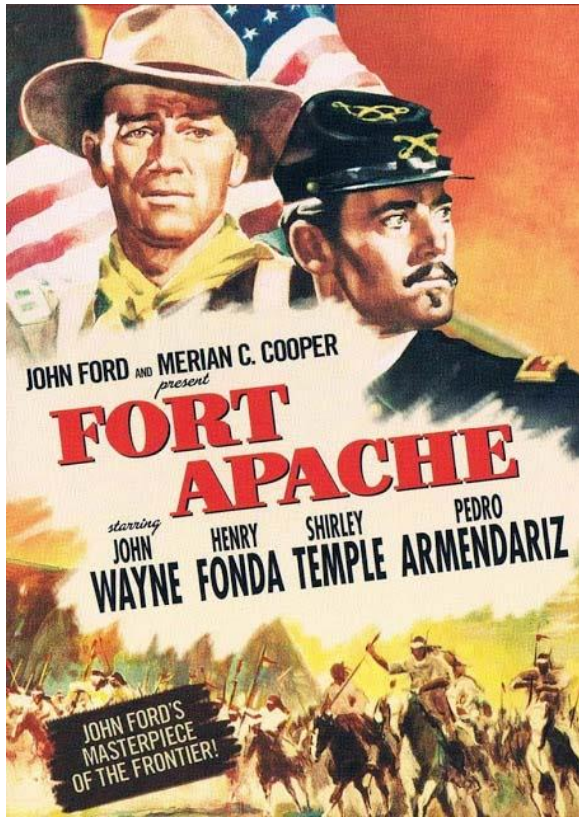


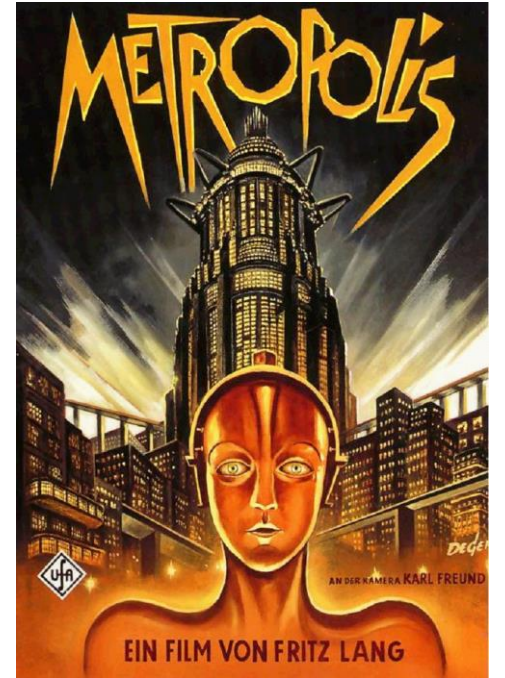
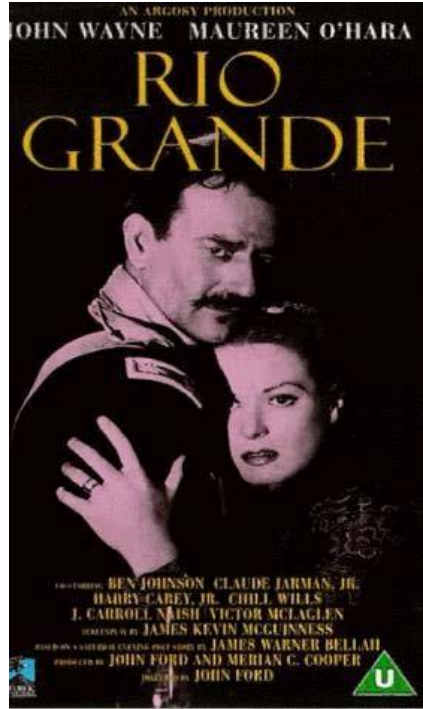
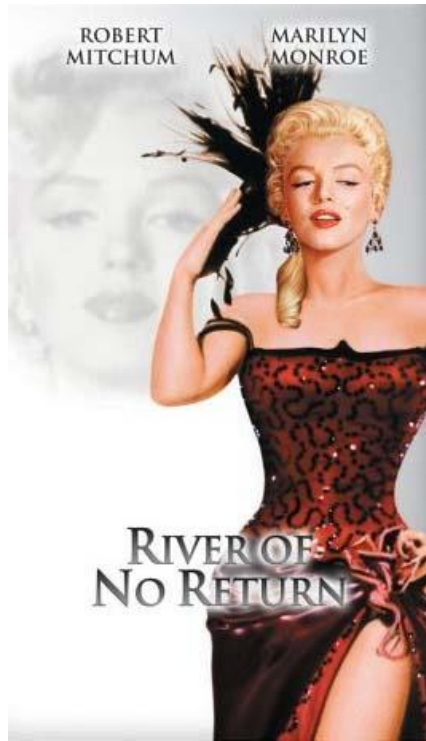


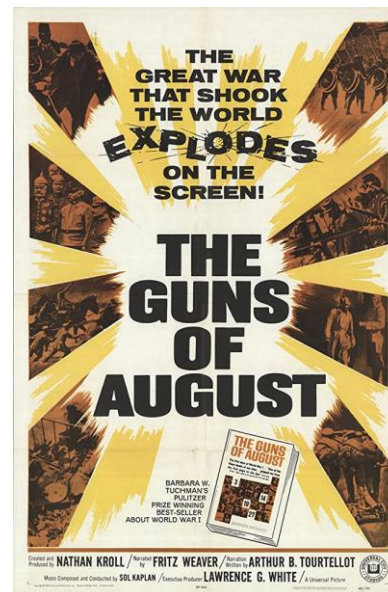
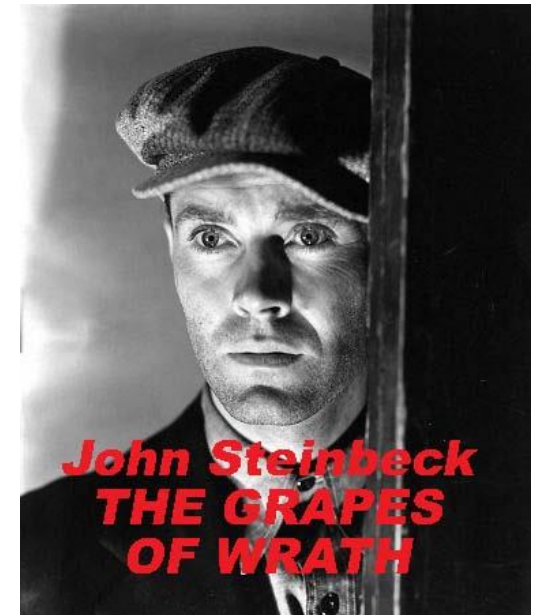
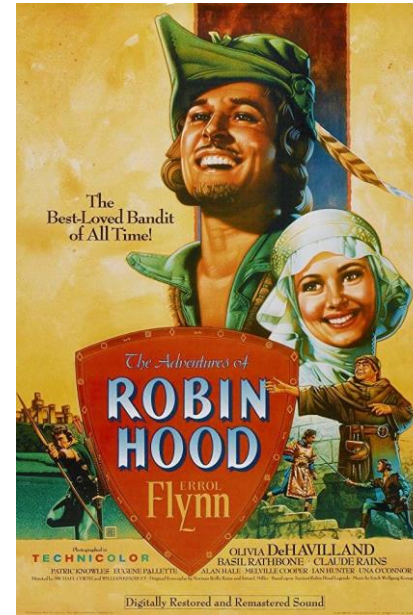


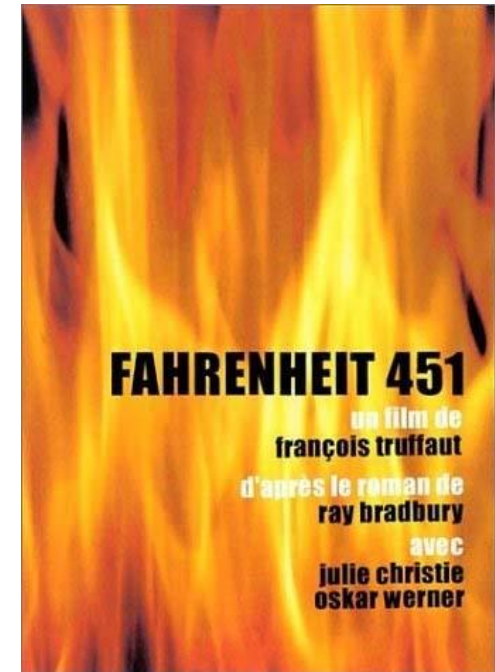
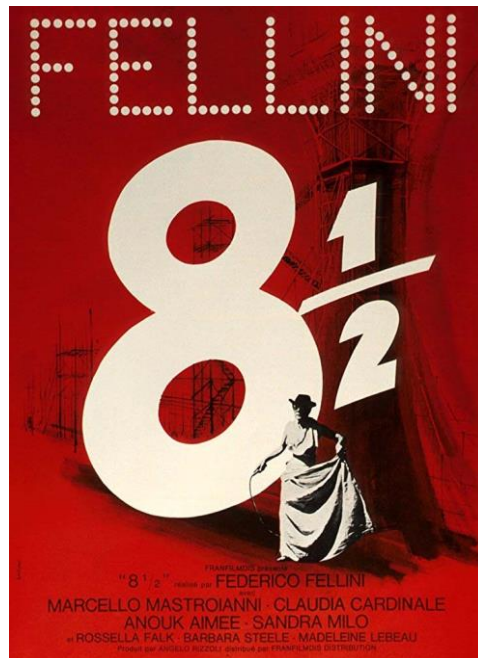
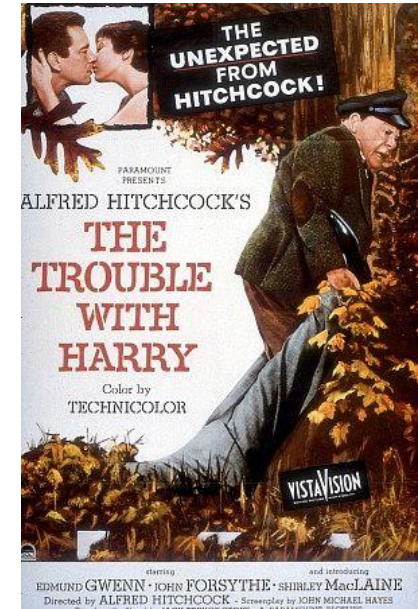
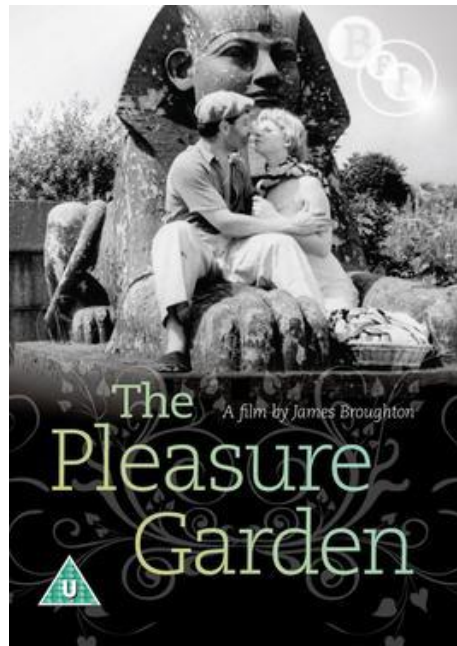


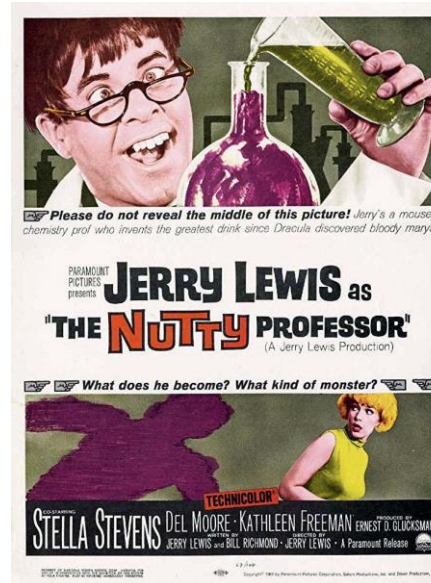
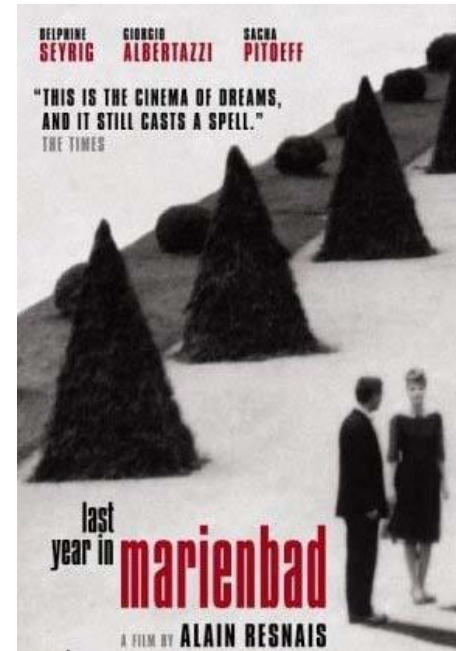
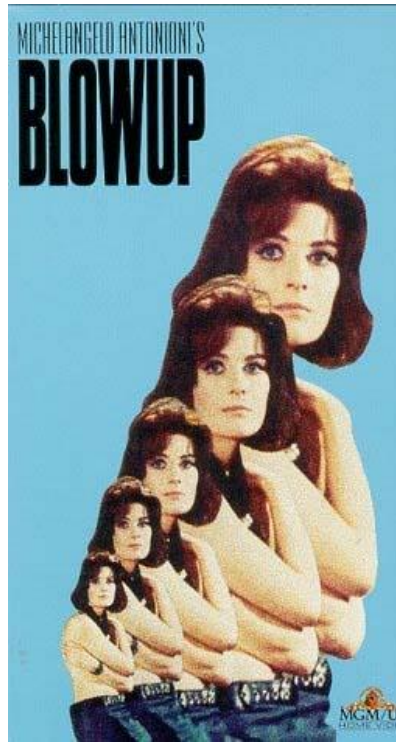


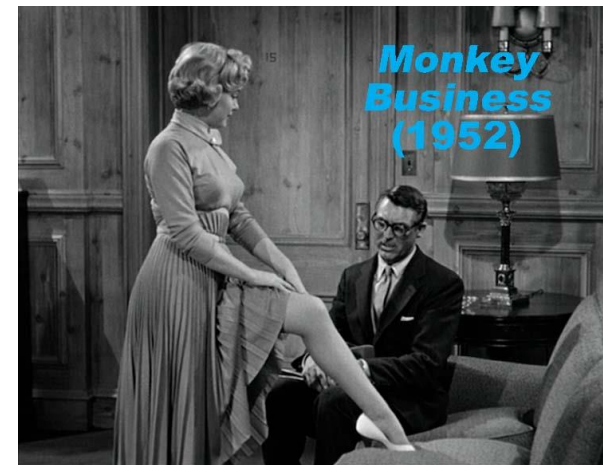
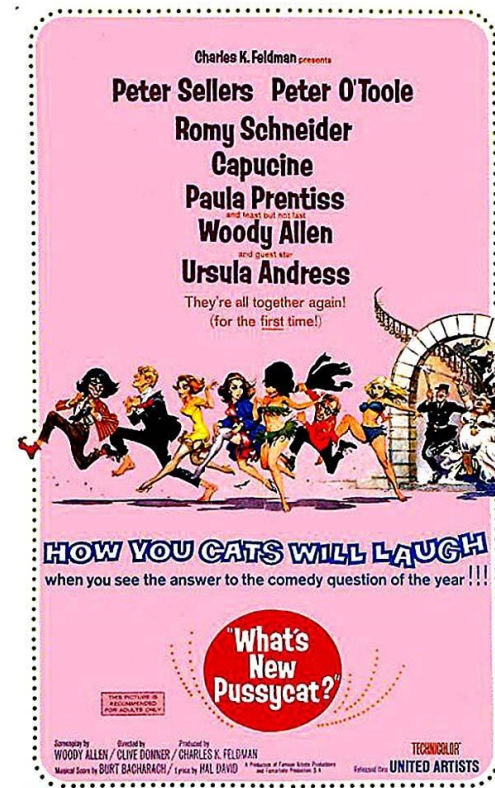
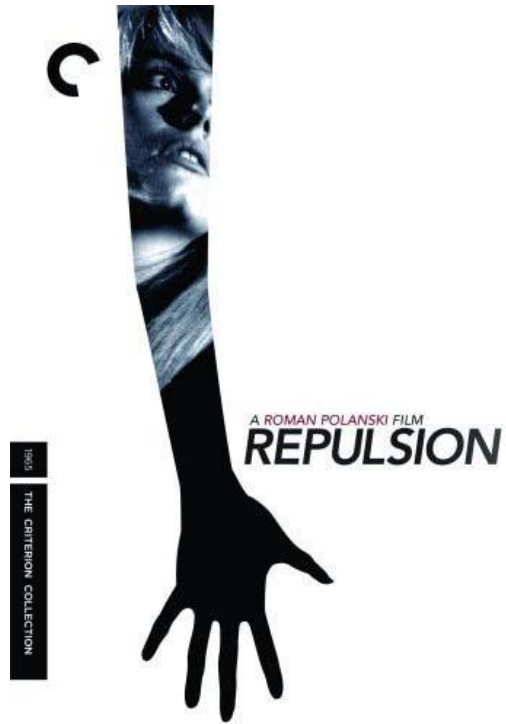












**Doc Films also
brought us
important
speakers on the
art of film.**

Alfred Hitchcock Reflects on Cinema

Alfred Hitchcock told an overflow audience at the Law School Friday that "the pure art of the cinema is the joining of pieces of film to create ideas."

Hitchcock also spoke about his attitudes toward film, actors, his movies and himself at the question-and-answer session. He appeared at the invitation of UC's Doc Films which is showing a series of his movies this quarter.

Hitchcock called improvisational techniques in movies unrealistic. "It is like a composer standing in front of a full orchestra with blank paper calling for a note!" Concerning a remark equating actors and cattle, he said, "What I said was that they ought to be treated like cattle." Again on actors, he said, "a good actor is a man who can do nothing, well."

Hitchcock said his appearance in his films were short so he would not have to suffer the indignity of being an actor for too long. He told of his favorite film, **Shadow of a Doubt**, and of being tailed by the FBI in the shooting of **Notorious**. He also spoke of his style of film-making and about problems of

being a director. The discussion lasted more than an hour and was followed by a reception for Mr. Hitchcock.



Alfred Hitchcock

University Theatre, Court Theatre, the Blackfriars Club, and the Renaissance Players staged performances that featured and entertained students during our years in the College...



SEASON - - '68/'69

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

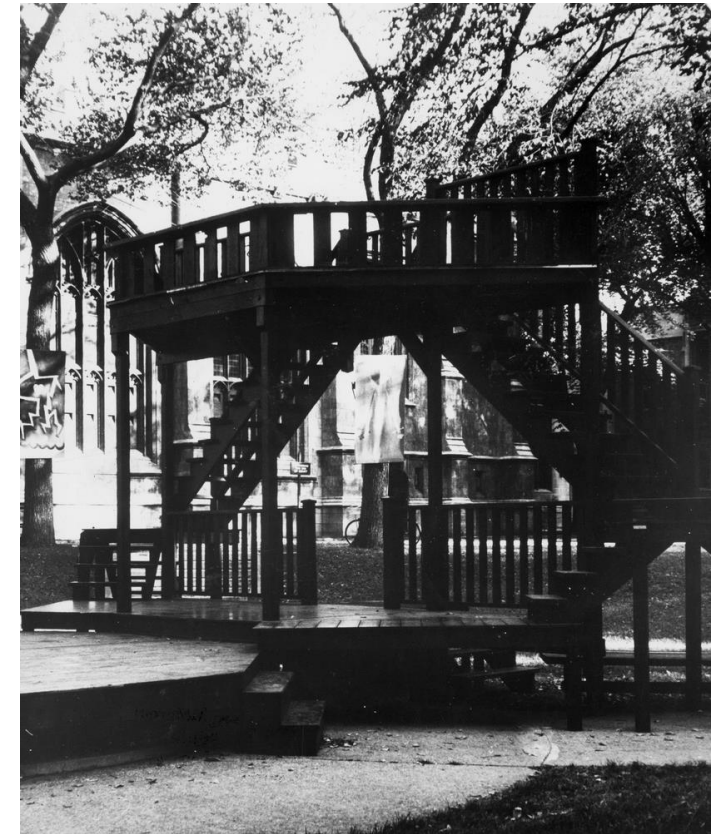
produced: The Game That Has No Name, The White Devil, Don Juan In Hell, The Balcony, The Servant of Two Masters, Liliom & The Duchess of Molfia helped with CUCHULAIN and The CCP OPERA sponsored: The NATIONAL THEATRE OF THE DEAF

AND! THE LIVING THEATRE!!

UNIVERSITY THEATRE is planning a Season of:
THREE Experimental Programs, SIX MAJOR PRODUCTIONS. . . to include:

Pinter's The CARETAKER
Schiller's MARY STUART
AND! BRECHT'S
THREE-PENNY OPERA!!!
in the Newly Refurbished

REYNOLDS CLUB THEATRE
Come and Visit, Join. . . at least ATTEND!



THE FOLKLORE SOCIETY sponsored the Folk Festival on campus each winter, featuring musicians and vocalists with a variety of styles.

Folk Festival

Today begins the largest folk festival in the University's recent history. Sponsored by the Folklore Society and honoring the University's 75th anniversary, the Seventh Annual University of Chicago Folk Festival will feature such names as Lester Flatt and Earl Scruggs, the Foggy Mountain Boys, and the New Lost City Ramblers.

Tickets are now on sale at the Mandel Hall Box Office: evening concerts \$3, \$2.50, \$2; Saturday afternoon \$1.50, \$1 (students here).

Friday, January 27
 4 pm—Reception, Ida Noyes Hall.
 8:15 pm—Concert, Mandel Hall.

Saturday, January 28
 11 am—Guitar Workshop, Ida Noyes.
 12:45 pm—Lecture, "Ballad Vocal Styles", Ida Noyes.
 3 pm—Concert, Mandel Hall.
 8:15 pm—Concert, Mandel Hall.

Sunday, January 29
 10 pm—Vocal Styles Workshop, Ida Noyes.
 11:15 am—Lecture, "A Collecting Trip to Scotland", Ida Noyes.
 1:30 pm—Panel Discussion, "What Kind of Folk Festival is most Worth Having", Ida Noyes.
 3 pm—Hoofenany, Ida Noyes; Folk and Square Dance, Ida Noyes.
 8:15 pm—Concert, Mandel Hall.



The Maroon — DAVID TRAVIS
BUKKA DOES HIS THING
 Country Blues Singer Bukka White, one of the hits of the three day University of Chicago folk festival last weekend, talks with some of his admirers at a folk workshop. The festival, the eighth sponsored by The Folklore Society, was the most successful in the Society's history.

Annual UC Folk Festival Sets Plans for Concert Featuring Flatt and Scruggs

The seventh annual UC Folk Festival will be held on campus January 27th through 29th.

Sixteen groups will be represented at the festival, which is sponsored by the UC Folklore Society. Among the performers are Lester Flatt, Earl Scruggs, and the Foggy Mountain Boys; the New Lost City Ramblers; Charles Seeger; Ed and Lonnie Young; and the Cook County Vocal Singing Convention, a church choir from Chicago.

The festival was originated in 1961 by two UC students who had been to the Newport Jazz Festival. Since then, many big-name folk and country music singers have appeared at the festival. Several gave their first college performances on campus.

There are concerts at 8:15 pm each evening, and at 3 pm on Saturday, January 28th. Tickets for the evening performances cost \$3.

Graduate students in residence in the Divisions and students transferring from the College to the Divisions: Applications for fellowships and scholarships are due January 15. Application forms are available in the Office of Admissions and Aid.

Most Complete on the South Side



Several campus organizations and academic departments put together the annual Festival of the Arts (FOTA) each spring...



Lawrence E. Steinberg

MADRIGALS

Amid the array of concerts, plays, art shows, strolling serenades, and happenings that FOTA '68 is sponsoring this week and next, was a madrigal-fest Tuesday. FOTA comes to a slightly anticlimactical end a week from today — FOTA will continue on into the quarter — with the fantastic Beaux Arts Masquerade Ball.

Additional student organizations active on campus during our time in the College were...

ACREN

Adat Shalom

African Cultural Group

Archeology Club

Asia Policy Student Committee

Astronomical Society

Balkanske Irgre Dance Ensemble

Bandersnatch Student Snack Shop

Blackfriars

Board of Regents of the University of Chicago

Bridge Club

Calvert House

Cheerleaders

Chess Club

Chicago Area Draft Resisters (CADRE)

Citizens' Forum

Collegium Musicum

Committee for Student Action

Committee for Women's Rights

Concert Band

Conference on the City and the University

Conservative Club

Council for a Volunteer Military

Country Dancers

Divinity School Association

Drinking Club

Ecumenical Christian Council

Egyptian Student Organization

Folk Dancers

Forensics Association

Friends of International Voluntary Service

Frumious Press

Graduate Germanics Club

History Club

Independent Voters of Illinois

India Association

Intervarsity Christian Fellowship

Karate Club

Additional student organizations, continued...

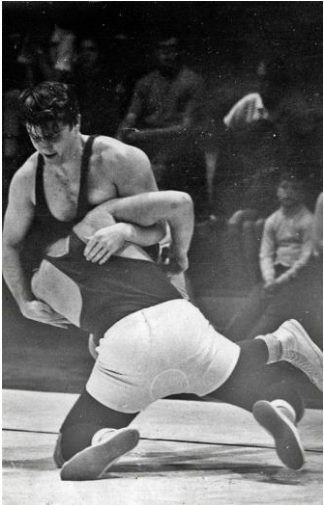
Kent Chemical Society
Latin American Study Group
Marbles Club
Muslim Student Association
Natty Bumpo Society
Nihan Bunka Kai
NSA
Overseas Volunteer Seminar
Owl and Serpent
Parapsychology Club
Particle
Phoenix
Politics for Peace
Pre-Med
Psychology Club
Quaker Student Fellowship
The Renaissance Players
Rugby Club
Self-Defense Class
Society of Charles King and Martyr of His People

Society of Social Research
Society of the Iron Horse
Speakers Bureau
Students Against the Rank
Student Medical Forum
Student Mobilization Committee
Student Senate of the University of Chicago
Students for a Democratic Society
Students for Peace in the Middle East
Undergraduate Order of the "C"
United World Federalists
University Symphony Orchestra
VISA
Washington Promenade Committee
White Water Club
Women's Athletic Association
W.E.B. Dubois Club
Young Democrats
Young Republicans
Youth for Adlai Stevenson

Varsity sports teams involved and entertained many students...



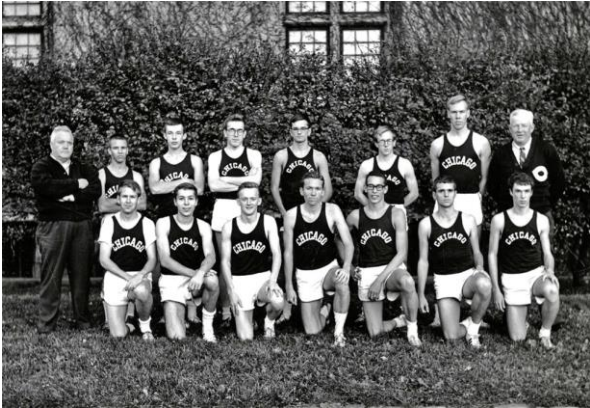
Baseball



Wrestling



Cross-Country



Track



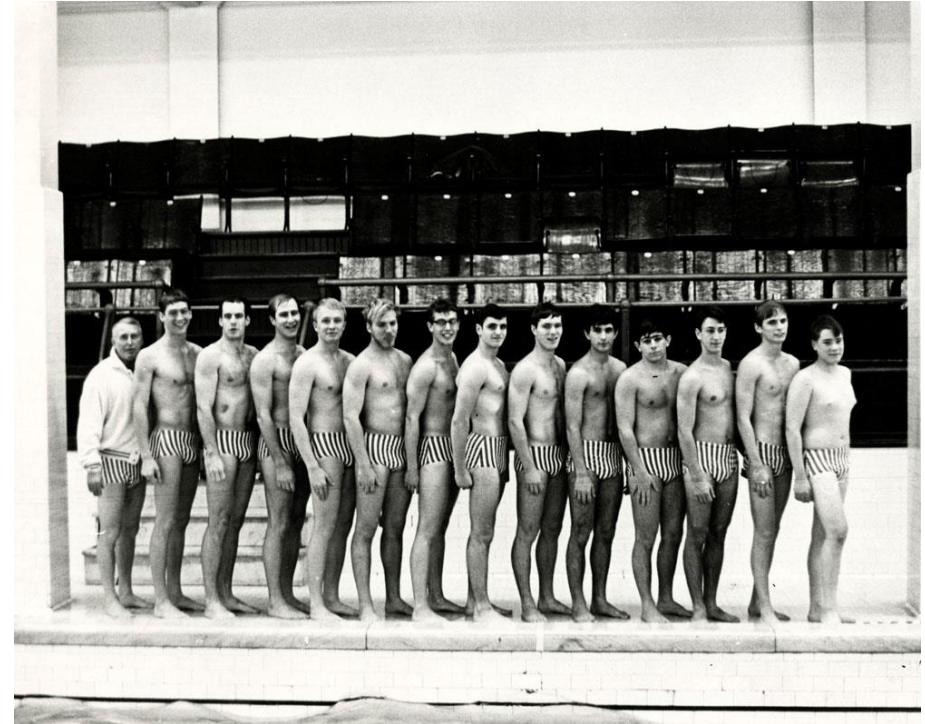
Fencing



Soccer



Varsity swimming practice, 1965, Bartlett Gym



Varsity swimming team, 1967-1968



Varsity basketball team, 1965-1966

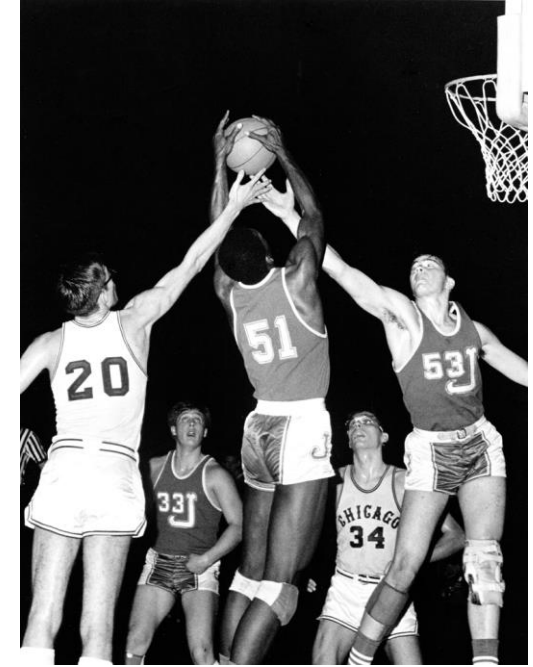
Winners of the Stagg Award 1966-69:

1966 - Thomas A. Goltz

1967 - Richard Stone

1968 - Bill Pearson

1969 - Dennis Waldon



**Varsity game against
Judson College, 1968**

Dennis Waldon (AB 1969)



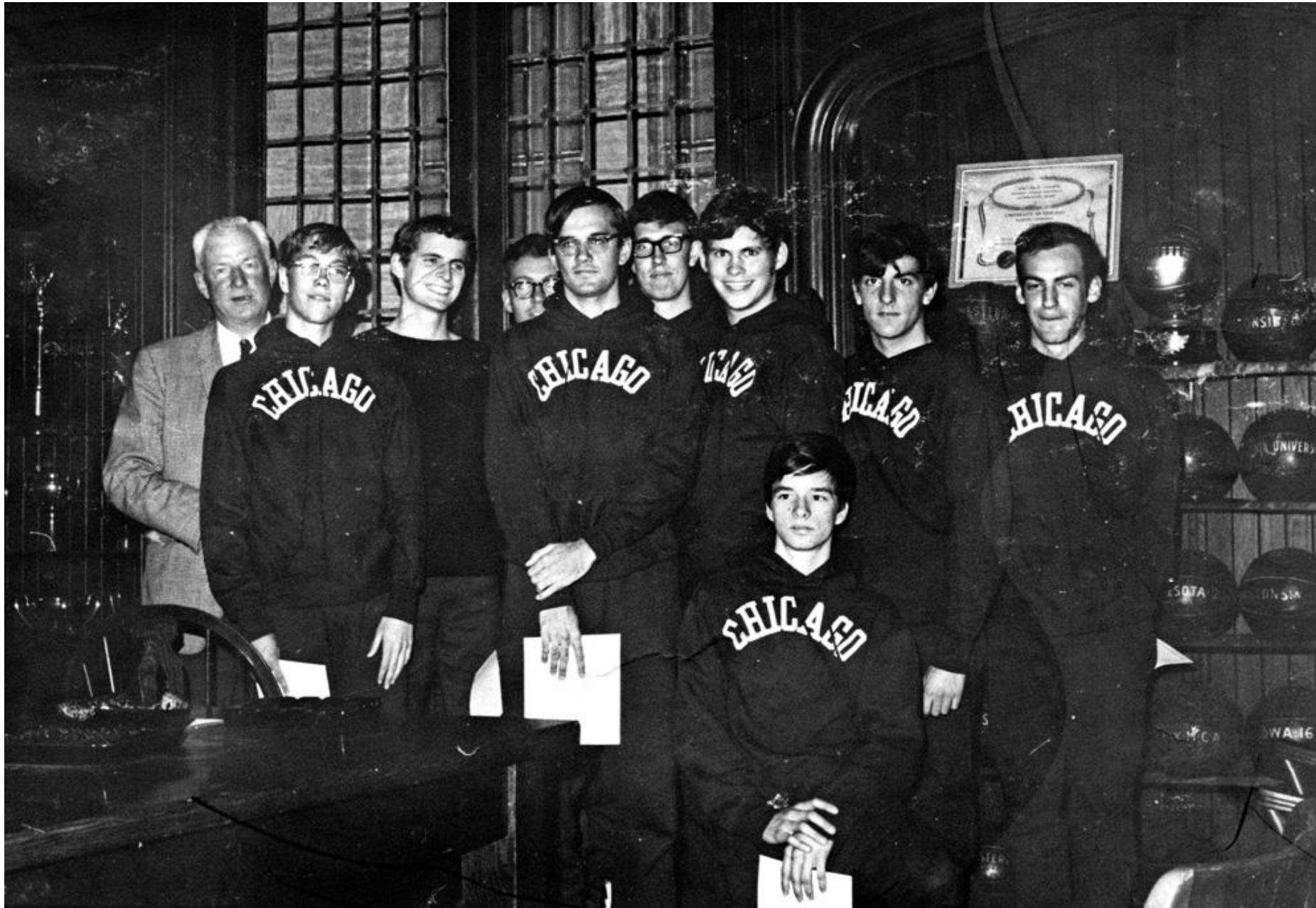
Football “club” in mid-1960s



1969 celebration of first Maroons varsity football victory in 30 years.

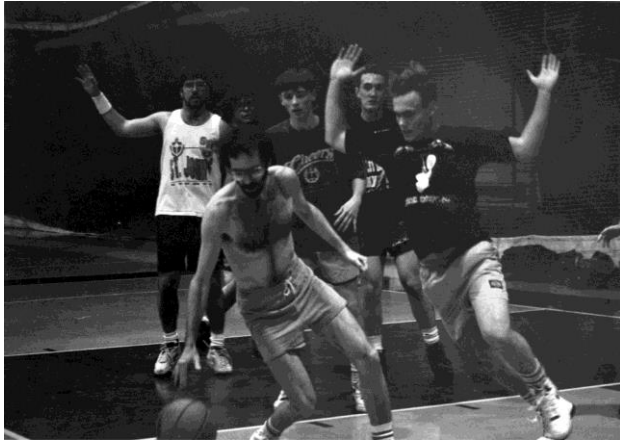
The saga of varsity football at UChicago

UChicago was a major college football power in the first third of the 20th century, but in the late 1930s, University President Robert Maynard Hutchins decided that big-time college football and the University's commitment to academics were not compatible. So, the University abolished its football program and in 1946 withdrew entirely from the Big Ten. Yet, football returned to the University of Chicago in 1963 in the form of a “club” team, married to a physical education class. After several Student Government resolutions during the 1960s asking the administration to reinstate football, the “club” was finally upgraded to varsity status in 1969. The **Maroons began competing in NCAA Division III football in 1973.**

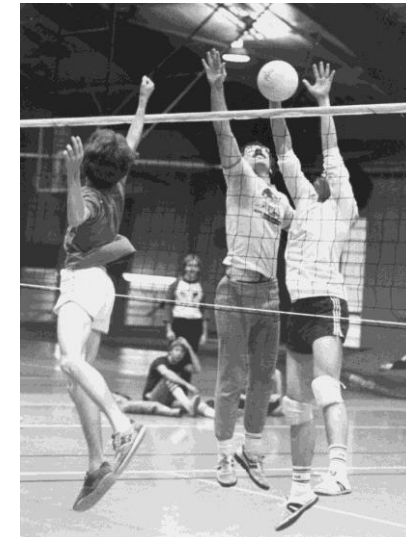


Coach
Ted
Haydon
and team

Intramural sports were a source of enjoyment for many students beyond those participating on the varsity squads...



Intramural sports awards, 1968





College women also engaged in organized athletics.

We had cheerleaders at all the basketball games and at some of the track meets at Stagg Field. We were pre-title IX and more informal. We were a bit of an anachronism!

— Lynn Junker Simms (SB 1969)

The *Chicago Maroon*, consistently covered campus sports, both varsity and intramural.

MAROON SPORTS

Tufts, Psi U Win Bowling Tournament

By JERRY LAPIDUS
Editorial Assistant

Tufts South and Psi Upsilon scored respective College house and fraternity victories in the intramural bowling tournament held last Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

Steve Korwin of Tufts South scored the high single games, 220, while Mark Cohen of Salisbury made high series with a 558.

Runner-ups were Henderson South in College house and Alpha Delta Phi in the frat division.

The Flint I team of Steve Henikoff and Fred Wigley defeated Delta Upsilon's fraternity championship team Dan Kroll and Larry Rockwood for the all-University title in the IM horseshoe tournament.

Henikoff and Wigley scored 21-10, 21-9 victories in the final match; they previously defeated Henderson South for the College house championship. This victory marked the Flint trio's third such title in four years.

In the softball tournament, Tufts

South trounced Salisbury 22-4 to win easily the College house championship last week. Later, however, fraternity champ Alpha Delta Phi nipped Tufts 11-8.

Alpha Delta will oppose the divisional champions, the Law School Eagles, in the all-University Championships tomorrow at North Field at 4 p.m.

Tennis

The 1968 tennis season was, in the words of Coach Bill Moyle, "one of our better seasons in several years."

Chicago netters finished with an overall 7-2 record, dropping only a 6-3 match to Wheaton and a 5-4 one to the University of Illinois Chicago Circle Campus. The squad shut out Illinois Institute of Technology 9-0 and scored 8-1 victories over Northeastern Illinois State and George Williams twice. In addition, the team took first place in the Chicagoland Intercollegiate Tennis tournament.

In that tournament, the Univers-

ity defeated UIC, 35-24. Over the year, the Maroon netters amassed a total of 59 match victories while dropping only 23 matches.

Individually, several squad members amassed excellent records. Don Mars led the team from the fifth singles spot by taking ten out of ten singles victories and losing only one of eight doubles matches. First singles Mike Koch-Weser, who usually teamed with Mars, finished 8-2 in singles and 9-1 in doubles, while Tom McCroskey was 7-3 in singles and 55 in doubles.

Other individual records included Dick Pozen, second singles and third doubles, 6-3 and 7-2; Jim Griffin, third singles and first doubles with McCroskey, 5-4 and 2-6; Bruce Simmons, sixth singles and third doubles, 5-4 and 6-2; Irl Extein, various positions, 2-0 and 0-2; Mike Koss, various positions, 4-0 and 3-1; David Liu, various positions, 0-0 and 2-0; and Mike Hu, no regular matches.

Phys ed prof honored by basketball writers

J. Kyle Anderson, professor of physical education and assistant director of athletics at UC, has been awarded the 1965 Gomez Silver Baseball Trophy of the National Collegiate Baseball Writers Association (NCBWA).

The award will be presented to Anderson at the annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) January 9, 1966, in Washington, D.C.

Vernon "Lefty" Gomez, former New York Yankee pitcher, will make the presentation. The award is made annually by the NCBWA and is sponsored by the Wilson Sporting Goods Company.

Anderson has been coaching at the University for 35 years, 33 of them as head baseball coach.

He graduated from the University in 1928. While an undergraduate he played varsity football and baseball. He was captain of the Maroon baseball team his senior year.

Yet another competitive event



College Bowl Team, 1968

Students Larry Silver (left) and John Moscow (right) represented the University of Chicago on NBC's G.E. College Bowl in 1968.

Churches in the community and on campus drew students for worship, and more, in the 1960s.

University's Bond Chapel



Augustana Lutheran Church



First Unitarian Church



St. Thomas the Apostle Church



Union Baptist Church



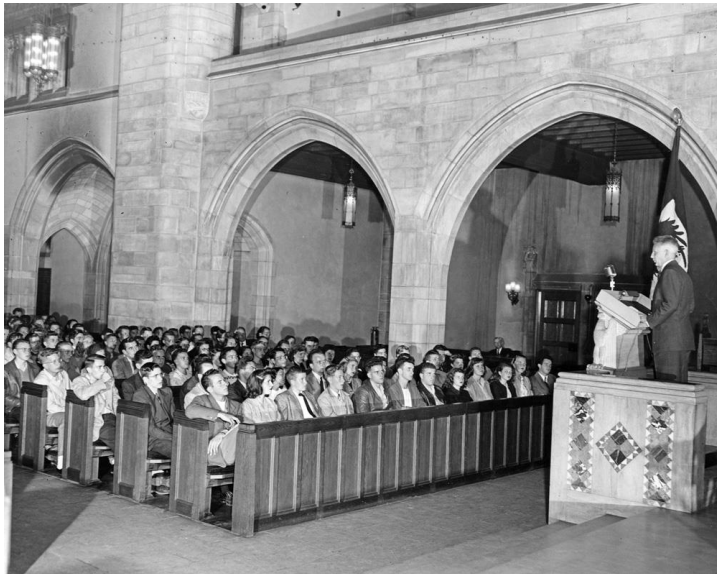
**ROCKEFELLER
MEMORIAL
CHAPEL**, site
of *many
types of
events* at the
University,
including...



Musical performances



Meetings and demonstrations

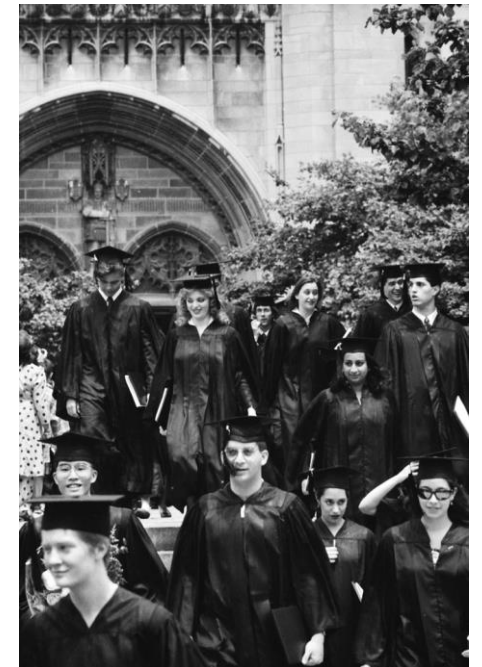


Worship services



AN IMPRESSION OF THE NEW UNIVERSITY CARILLON, CAPTURED BY THE CAMERA OF JOHN HILL

**Convocations,
orientation
events,
presidential
inaugurations
and other
campus
ceremonies and
commemorations**



Other centers on campus offered fellowship, spiritual guidance and observance...



**Calvert House
campus Catholic Center**

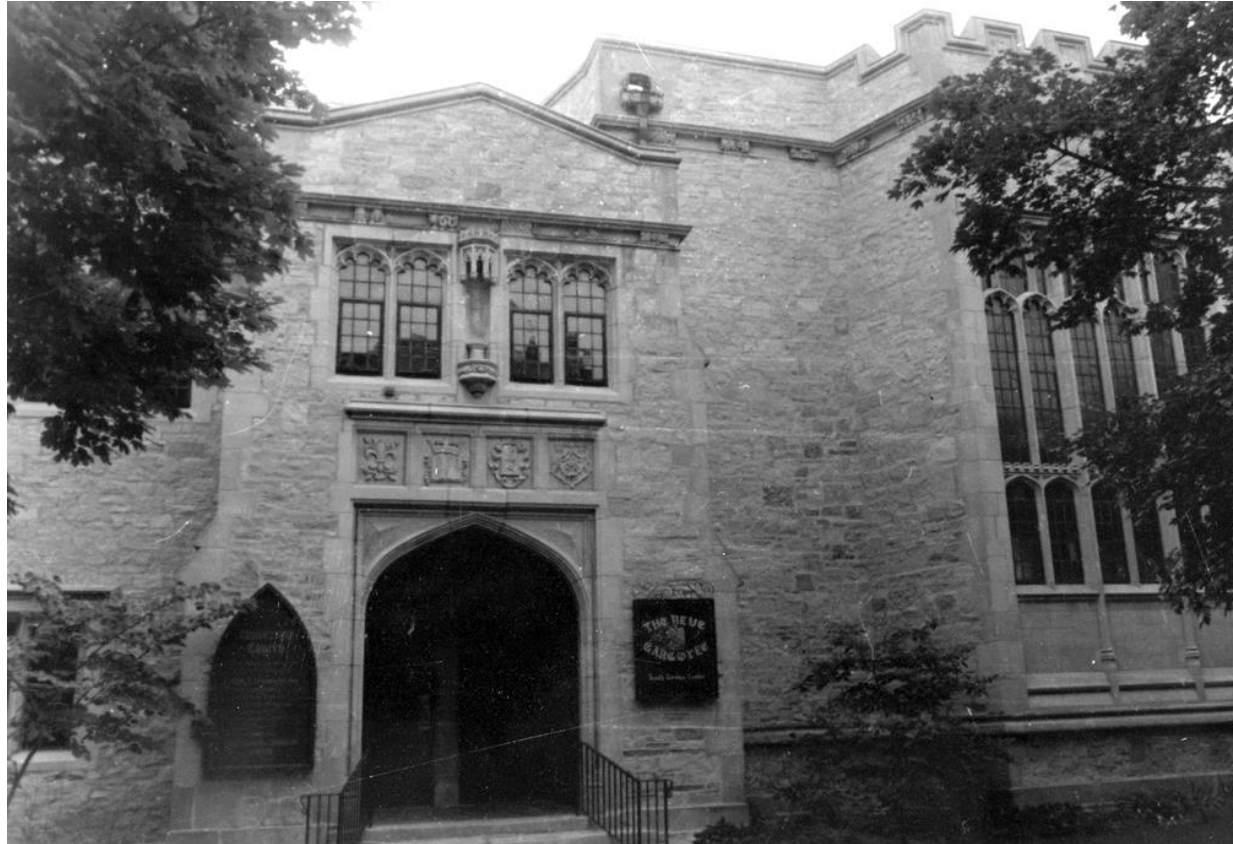
**Brent House
student Episcopal Center**



**Newberger Hillel Center
for Jewish fellowship**

A church that also served as a center of social activism....

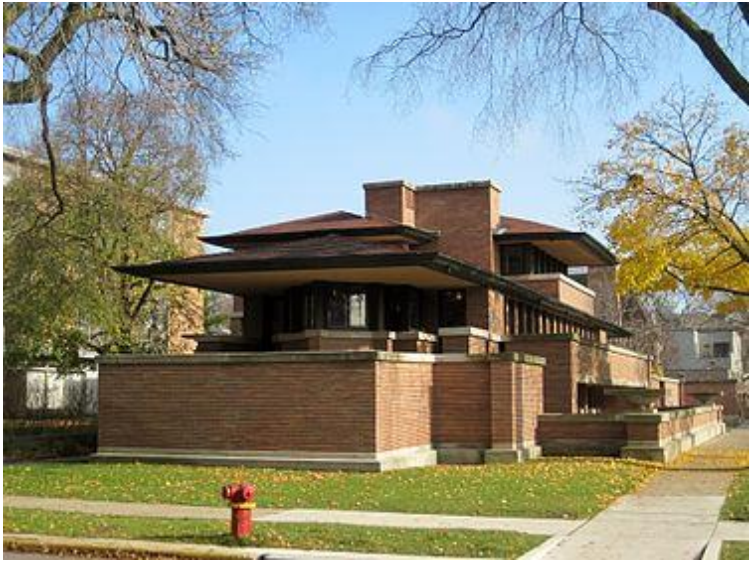
In the late 1960s, the Hyde Park Church of Christ (Disciples of Christ), pictured, **now known as University Church**, 57th St. & University Ave., opened the **Blue Gargoyle** coffee house and resource center for both UChicago students and community youth -- for social advocacy and fellowship.



Our campus presented some interesting places for students to explore and expand their knowledge, even outside of their course work...



"Nuclear Energy" by Henry Moore. Dedicated December 2, 1967, the sculpture was placed on the site where the first controlled self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction was realized by scientists of the Manhattan Project. That event had occurred under the west stands of the old Stagg Athletic Field on the University campus, December 2, 1942.



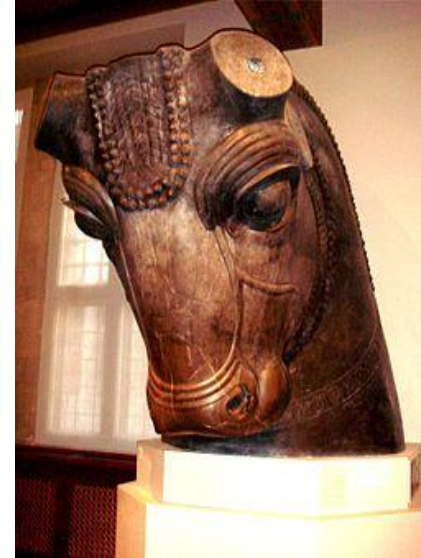
The Frederick C. Robie House, 5757 S. Woodlawn Avenue, a national historic landmark, was built in 1909. Designed by architect **Frank Lloyd Wright**, the house is renowned as the greatest example of the Prairie School style, the first architectural style considered uniquely American. After its donation to the University in 1963, the site housed the Adlai E. Stevenson Institute of International Affairs, and later the University's Alumni Association. Today, restored, all tours, operations, fundraising and restoration are in the care of the Frank Lloyd Wright Preservation Trust.





The Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago

Yelda Khorsabad
Court, Assyrian
Empire



Persian bull





James Henry Breasted (1865 –1935) was an American archaeologist, Egyptologist, and historian. In 1894, he joined the faculty of the University of Chicago. In 1905 Breasted was promoted to full professor, and held the first chair in Egyptology and Oriental History in the United States. In 1919 he became **the founder of the Oriental Institute** at the University of Chicago, a center for interdisciplinary study of ancient civilizations. Breasted was a committed field researcher, and had a productive interest in recording and interpreting ancient writings, especially from sources and structures that he feared may be lost forever.

Midway Plaisance: Though not much fun to cross during Chicago's coldest days, the Midway, situated between 59th and 60th streets on its north and south, and Stony Island and Cottage Grove avenues on its east and west, was often a beautiful sight, and a locus of campus and community activity.





"Fountain of Time," a statue by Lorado Taft, near the Midway in Washington Park, completed in 1920, was an object of fascination.

The Museum of Science and Industry, on 57th Street,
was a nearby attraction, as well.



The beautiful Promontory Point, AKA “The Point,” at 55th Street and Lake Michigan, was *usually* a source of enjoyment for members of the University community.

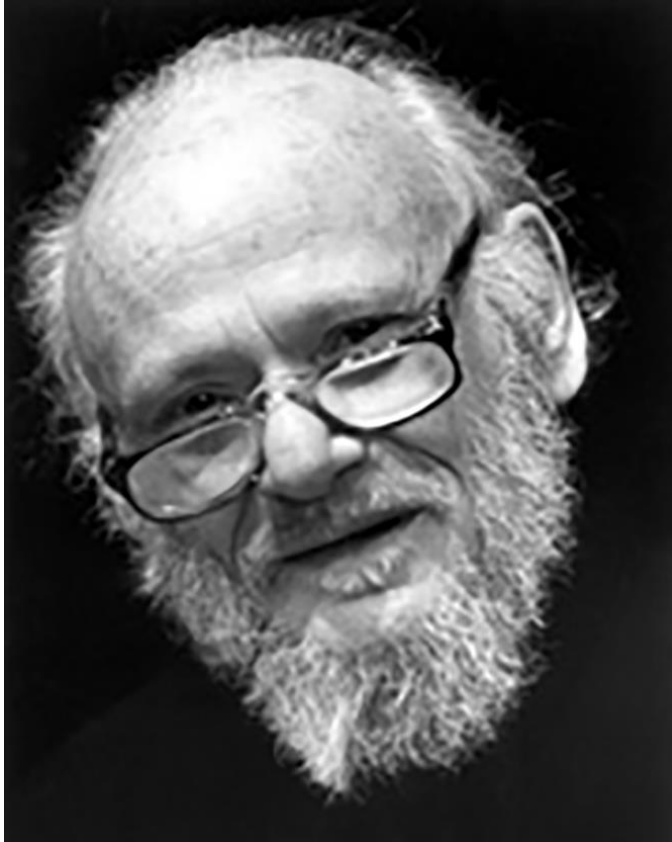


The 1966 counter-cultural “Be-In” at the Point, featured music and poetry.



The 1967 Be-In got a less enthusiastic reception from the Chicago Police Department. With many in attendance, the feeling was mutual.

Several music groups associated with the University of Chicago often played on campus



Ralph Shapey (1921-2002), who was on the Music Department faculty, conducted the **Contemporary Chamber Players**, a group of professional musicians who played recently written music, including Shapey's own compositions. His commitment to musical precision and imagination made many avant-garde works come alive.



Joseph Jarman (1937-2019)

The Chicago Art Ensemble was a group of jazz musicians who explored a variety of unusual instruments and sound combinations. They performed on and near the UChicago campus and occasionally lectured there.



Roscoe Mitchell



Organized in Old Town in the early sixties, **the Paul Butterfield Blues Band** often played at campus locations like Ida Noyes. (Butterfield had attended the Lab School.) The band's 1st album, released in Fall 1965, included "Born in Chicago" and "Got My Mojo Working." They were high on the list of Chicago musicians who gave many of us a life-long appreciation for the blues.

Safety and security around campus and its neighborhood were always a subject of concern during our years in the College.

The Chicago Maroon Founded In 1892

VOL. 76, NO. 23 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1968 12 PAGES

4 COEDS RAPED

Crime Wave Draws Police Here

By JOHN MOSCOW
News Editor

Additional men from the Chicago Police Department's Task Force have been transferred into Hyde Park following five rapes and a shooting in the neighborhood during the past six weeks. Four Chicago co-eds and an employee were the victims of the rapes, while 5th Ward Alderman Leon Despres was shot.

The rapes occurred between November 18 and December 13. In all cases women out alone after dark were accosted by a young Negro male who threatened them with a knife. Three of the incidents occurred outdoors, and two came after the woman had gone into a building. Police are seeking the two men pictured on this page.

Three of the rapes occurred on the 5300 block of Greenwood and the 5400 and 5700 blocks of Kimbark. According to Merle Albertson, a detective coordinating the investigation for the police, there is good reason to believe that these three incidents were caused by the same person. Two of the women, he stated, might have been followed home from 53rd and Harper.

See editorial on Page 6.

BULLETIN

As The Maroon went to press last night, it was learned that Chicago police had apprehended two men in connection with the rapes. One of the men is the one suspected of the three rapes while the other is suspected of committing one of the other rapes. This information came indirectly from a University official and had not been confirmed by police at press time.

Basement Attack

The rape on November 18 took place in the basement of an apartment house, while the other two took place between buildings on Kimbark. The victim of December 5, a first-year student, was hospitalized at Billings. Other victims were examined there and then released.

In the first of those three cases the rape took place at 5:15 p.m. The second was at 11 p.m. and the fourth at 10:30 p.m. In the first case the victim asked if her attacker wanted money, but the latter incidents involved robbery.

WANTED FOR RAPE





HAVE YOU SEEN THESE MEN? Police sketches of rapists in Hyde Park neighborhood.

Vincent Autonomy Gets O'Connell 'No'

By JOHN SIEFERT
Staff Writer

Dean of Students Charles O'Connell has announced that he has rejected their request. According to Cope, "House autonomy will now be limited to squabbles over hours within the narrow limits set by the Office of

University Adds Toward \$160 Million Campaign

Women Learn How To Kick and Gouge

By CAROLINE HECK
Staff Writer

Fifty to sixty Chicago women were given instructions on the proper ways to kick, jab, stab, gouge and otherwise mutilate men at a lecture given Wednesday evening by a member of the city's Police Department.

Catherine Johnson delivered the hour-long talk in the Wallace Lounge in response to student requests to the Department for information on self defense, in light of several instances of attacks and rapes in the past few weeks.

Mrs. Johnson recommended screaming, fingernails in eyes, and kicking. She explained that the kicking is relatively valueless unless the shoe is ground into the attacker's shin. "This has a very good effect," she stated.

'A Beautiful Area'

She deemed most effective an attack on what she called "the family jewels." "This is a beautiful area," she stated.

Enumerating handy weapons that a girl might have, Mrs. Johnson included jabbing the corner of a book into the attacker's adam's apple ("this gets a nice result") umbrellas ("use the point") and a ball point pen or pencil in the temple or the ear.

Mrs. Johnson gave a brief anatomy lesson, pointing out that such areas as the windpipe, solar plexus and kidneys could be handy spots for an effective attack.

In addition, Mrs. Johnson delivered advice on when to resist an attacker. She recommended that a girl not resist a purse snatcher or any other person she thinks will not do her bodily harm.

She also stated that sometimes it is advisable to cooperate with a rapist. "At least," she stated, "you've still got your life."



Miss Johnson at meeting

'69, from giate Di Nancy A Barnard, giate Di ory Comn and Dona Advisory cal Scien and Tobe Solomon, Council o Collegiate The stu approval mittee of plan calli common visional r side of th vision, wit all other where the the faculty

Mock

A mock convention today and university of lican Clu from 25 M tivities of platform o convention The pla meet tonig Ida Noyes representive state dele write a pl eign affair policy. Vie issues.

In March of our first year, we learned that the beloved art history professor Paul Moses had been shot to death.

119th YEAR—No. 90 *© 1966 Chicago Tribune THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1966 11 SECTIONS 10c

TELL PROF'S DEATH STORY

2 Youths Held for Murder of U.C. Art Expert

'Picked Up' by Moses, Court Informed

BY JOHN GAVIN AND ROBERT ENSTAD

A high school dropout and a chronic runaway were arrested yesterday for the murder of Paul B. Moses, 36, a scholar, art critic, and University of Chicago faculty member.

State's Atty. Daniel P. Ward said murder charges would be filed against Patrick Kennedy, 20, of 3406 N. Albany av., and Richard Tolowski, 16, of 4825 Altgeld st.

Kennedy, an employe of a screw machine company, was arrested in mid-afternoon at a hamburger stand at 3226 Addison st. on the basis of information given the state's attorney's office by Tolowski.

Taken by Father

Tolowski's father, Harry Tolowski, took the youth to the state's attorney's office at 10 a. m. after first telephoning that his son had some information about the Moses murder case.

Shortly after Ward announced



Patrick Kennedy

early last night that the two youths would be charged with murder, Tolowski was taken before Judge Helen F. McGillicuddy in Juvenile court for an extraordinary hearing.

Sergeant Is Witness

Judge McGillicuddy announced the hearing to determine if Tolowski should be detained was held at the late hour because the state's attorney's office did not have time to prepare a petition.

The only witness was Sgt. John Cagney of the state's attorney's police. Tolowski, his father at his side, stood silent.

[Continued on page 4, col. 2]

Story of Prof's Killing Told; Two Held

[Continued from first page]

ly as Cagney gave an abbreviated account of what Tolowski had told investigators.

"He [Tolowski] told us they were walking, trying to hitch a ride, about 12:45 a. m. [at North avenue and Clark street] when Moses stopped and picked them up," Cagney said.

"He said they drove around and Moses proposed they take part in an unnatural act. They drove around for about an hour, and then an argument started, and Kennedy drew a sawed off .22 caliber rifle and shot Moses.

"He said he was out of the car when Kennedy threw out Moses' body, and that Kennedy put the gun on him and forced him to get back into the car and drive with him to Clinton, Ia. They hitchhiked a ride back to Chicago.

"Return to Iowa"

"The next day Kennedy got his pay, and they took a bus back to Iowa, but they fell asleep and rode 60 miles past Clinton.

"They went back to Clinton and to the car, to wipe off fingerprints and get something out of the car, but they found the car locked. They came back to Chicago, and this morning Tolowski went home and told his father, who surrendered him."

Sgt. Cagney said Tolowski also told of being in Kennedy's basement a week ago tonight



Paul Moses

when Kennedy sawed off the barrel of the rifle. He said he did not know Kennedy had the gun when they left the house together.

Held in Custody

Judge McGillicuddy turned to Tolowski and his father and asked, "Do you have anything to say?" They remained silent. She said that the boy should be held in custody.

Tolowski had been staying at the Fullerton hotel, 3919 Fullerton av. The hotel said he registered there March 12, checked out March 25, and returned March 27 for one night. He tried to register again the next day but there was no vacancy and he left.

Kennedy's father, Charles, paced the living room of his home in his stocking feet as he talked to a reporter.

"My son got into trouble first when he was in grammar school. He was picked up as a passenger in a stolen car and put on probation for awhile," he said. "His only interest seemed to be building model planes. He came and went, and I never asked him what he was doing, or anything like that. I'm going to get a lawyer for him."

Arraignment Is Today

Kennedy, who dropped out of high school in his junior year, was questioned last night at the state's attorney's office by Asst. State's Atty. Thomas Regan and Lt. Francis Flanagan, commander of the police homicide unit. However, the investigators declined to comment on the questioning.

Kennedy will be arraigned on the murder charge in Felony court this morning. Police said he was placed on probation for

two years in 1963 for auto theft.

Moses was found dead in the street in front of 5055 Dakin st. at 2:30 a. m. last Friday. His watch was broken, and the hands stopped at 1:26 o'clock. Police have fixed that as the time his body was thrown from his station wagon.

Find Car in Lot

A nation-wide alert had been sent out for the station wagon. It was found Tuesday in a used car lot at Clinton. Chicago detectives were examining the car for clues when Ward announced the arrests.

Moses, a college graduate magna cum laude and a Phi Beta Kappa, arrived at his home at 5726 Drexel av. at 10:45 p. m. last Thursday with his wife, Alice, from a south side dinner party. He drove a baby sitter to her home at 4742 Indiana av., and drove away at 11 p. m.



Roy Guttman, class of 1968, was murdered on April 22, 1968, at 56th Street and Kimbark Avenue, a few weeks before his graduation.

What Will You Do About the Draft? See Weekend in this issue



The Chicago Maroon Founded In 1892

VOL. 76, NO. 47 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1968 20 PAGES, 2 SECTIONS

MURDER RESPONSE

University Strengthens Security



Lawrence E. Steinberg

MADRIGALS
Amid the array of concerts, plays, art shows, strolling serenades, and happenings that FOTA '68 is sponsoring this week and next, was a madrigal-fest Tuesday. FOTA comes to a slightly anticlimactical end a week from today — FOTA will continue on into the quarter — with the fantastic Beaux Arts Masquerade Ball.

Protective measures for pedestrians and increased security for all Hyde Park residents are the University's immediate response following the Monday night shotgun murder of Roy D. Gutmann, '68.

While administrators have expressed sorrow both officially and unofficially — including a public statement released late Tuesday afternoon — their predominant feeling has been that such a crime must not be permitted again.

•A new bus route was started which will carry persons with University identification along Woodlawn Ave. between 49th and 60th Sts. In addition, service has been expanded on the previously existing "C" route, so that it is now running every fifteen minutes between 6 p.m. and midnight. The new bus is running between 6 p.m. and 12:15 a.m.

•Emergency lighting has been

would be a rearrangement of the present patrol system to increase the number of officers walking around Hyde Park. He said that cooperation with the city police has been quite good so far, and that he expects a number of men to be assigned to the Hyde Park area in the near future.

But according to police sources, the additional men presently in Hyde Park are from the tactical patrol force of the department and are not permanent.

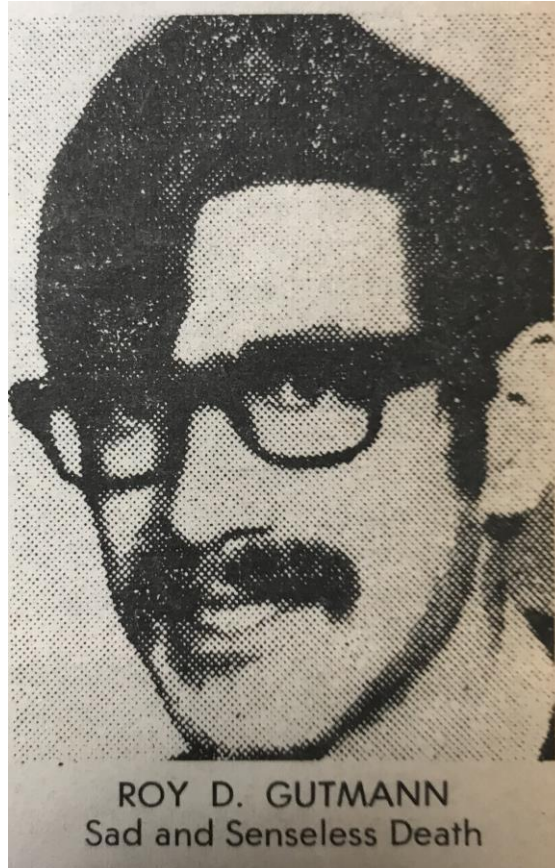
The reaction came after Gutmann, 21, was shot by an unknown assailant near the corner of Kimbark Ave. and 56th St., opposite 1306 E. 56th St. Official reports about the murder indicate that he was shot around 9:30 p.m. at close range, but his body was not discovered until 9:50 by Schyler Houser, a third-year graduate student in history, who was walking by on his way to visit a friend.



ROY D. GUTMANN
Sad and Senseless Death

She was quoted in the daily newspapers as saying that she did not want to cooperate further with the police, as they represented the

The University issued this statement.



IN MEMORIAM Roy D. Gutmann, a fourth year (senior) student in the College, was slain on Monday, April 22, at 56th Street and Kimbark Avenue. Charles U. Daly, a Vice-President of the University, made the following statement on behalf of the University: "Roy Gutmann was a person of exceptional achievement and promise.

"His mindless murder has lessened us all. It is a tragedy that falls most heavily on the family, yet it also falls upon the University community and the entire City.

"We will continue to work with all persons in this whole community to advance the ideals he understood, served, and should have been allowed to serve much longer."

Responses were demanded not only by members of the University community, but also by nearby residents. The city increased police patrols, and the alderman for the area organized a review of efforts to combat crime.

Add city police in U of C area University to continue security patrols

University of Chicago police officers will be joined by city police officers in a new security patrol in the Hyde Park area, University of Chicago police chief Robert G. Johnson said today. The police officers will be patrolling the area from 11 p.m. to 3 a.m. The patrol will be a joint effort between the city and the university. Johnson said the patrol will be a "deterrent to crime" and will help to "keep the area safe for students and faculty." The patrol will be led by a city police officer and a university police officer. Johnson said the patrol will be a "deterrent to crime" and will help to "keep the area safe for students and faculty."

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Monday, April 24, 1998
Second District politics proceed

Republican Ireland calls for "cop on every corner" plus citizens patrol

Republican candidate for the Second District, Ireland, has called for a "cop on every corner" and a citizens patrol to help combat crime in the area. Ireland said the city should increase its police presence and that citizens should be encouraged to patrol their neighborhoods. Ireland said the city should also increase its funding for police and that the city should hire more police officers. Ireland said the city should also hire more police officers. Ireland said the city should also hire more police officers.



By and the Wiley looks at a sign that the city will be a "deterrent to crime" and will help to "keep the area safe for students and faculty."

Peace candidate Ponties hits Johnson on Viet Nam; Daley on school to kill

Peace candidate Ponties has criticized Mayor Daley's support for the Vietnam War and his support for the school-to-kill program. Ponties said Daley's support for the Vietnam War was "unacceptable" and that Daley's support for the school-to-kill program was "unacceptable." Ponties said Daley's support for the Vietnam War was "unacceptable" and that Daley's support for the school-to-kill program was "unacceptable." Ponties said Daley's support for the Vietnam War was "unacceptable" and that Daley's support for the school-to-kill program was "unacceptable."

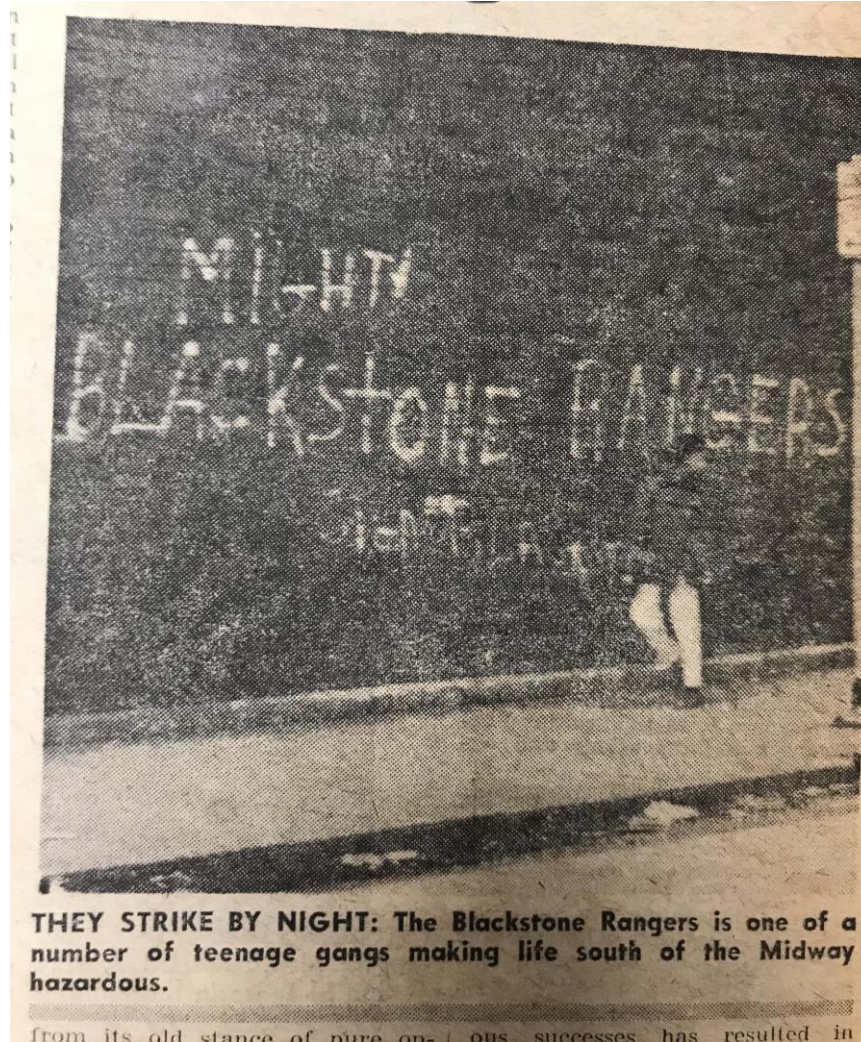


By and the Wiley looks at a sign that the city will be a "deterrent to crime" and will help to "keep the area safe for students and faculty."

Committee on crime organized at Despres meeting

A committee on crime has been organized at a meeting held at the Despres residence. The committee will be led by Despres and will include members of the city and the university. Despres said the committee will be a "deterrent to crime" and will help to "keep the area safe for students and faculty." Despres said the committee will be a "deterrent to crime" and will help to "keep the area safe for students and faculty." Despres said the committee will be a "deterrent to crime" and will help to "keep the area safe for students and faculty."

**Fear of
teenage gangs
in the area
had been
building for
some time.**



THEY STRIKE BY NIGHT: The Blackstone Rangers is one of a number of teenage gangs making life south of the Midway hazardous.

from its old stance of pure on-ous successes has resulted in

While campus police were seen as an important element of improved security, they themselves were not invulnerable...

The Workaday Lives of the Campus Cops

by Sue Loth

"You students don't realize the amount of money spent on security for you," a sergeant said as his squad car pulled out for a night shift. "We're one big family, we've kids of our own, and we want them protected like we protect you."

The campus security station is tucked at the back of the University Press building at 58th and Ellis.

Soon to be abandoned for more modern quarters at the Young building, 58th and Ellis, the station is a lime green office overflowing with file cabinets, lockers, cubbyhole offices, and two big propellor ceiling fans. At the main desk, two-way radios connect the office with the Chicago police department, University squad cars, and patrolmen on walking beats and posts.

The station never closes; the force works 24 hours a day, every day of the year. Traffic is busiest at 7 am, 3 pm, and 11 pm, when members of the 110 man force come in to grab a cup of coffee, check over the daily "hot sheet," and change uniforms or shoulder patches before starting leaving their shifts.

Of the 110 on the force, 77 men work full-time. Many of the part-time employees are Chicago policemen, who are allowed to moonlight 20 hours a week.

Often the busiest man in the security department is the policeman answering the phones and radios which keep the station informed.

On Friday, November 1 that man was Officer Stanley Bus. At 10:35 pm the Chicago police monitor reported "A shooting at 63rd and Blackstone. . . One DOA (dead on arrival) male, Negro, 35-40, and three wounded." Security checked the emergency ward at Billings to see if victims were affiliated with the University.

A University squad car made its half-hour routine check in "through the station's



Dispatching: UC Officers Stanley Bus and Samuel Evans



Sgt. John Brennan is a good-natured Irish cop who worked 29 years for the Chicago police before retiring and joining the University force full-time. Officer Pat (Arthur) Papineau works as a full-time juvenile officer for the city. Together they set out in the squad car.

"There is usually only one officer to a car, though sergeants occasionally ride around with officers to see how things are going," Sgt. Brennan began. "But I think

Campus Security Guard Killed by Unknown Youth

An air of tension prevails on campus in the wake of the shooting of a security guard in front of the American Bar Center Saturday.

Students, already afraid to walk around off campus, have become increasingly fearful of being accosted on campus.

Rumors of a black youth gang plot to kill "a cop a week" have spread among campus police, but the rumors are not substantiated by the details of the case made public.

The guard killed was Walter W. Lovell, 38, an employee of the Wells Fargo division of Central Watch Service in Chicago. He was to go off duty at midnight, and he apparently walked out to his private car in front of the center (near Woodlawn and 63rd) to await relief. He was alone in the car.

University policeman Kenneth Burger, heard shots while riding on 59th and came over to investigate. He found Lovell with a bullet wound in his chest and a slash on his left arm running from wrist to elbow. Burger reported seeing three black youths running from the scene as he approached, but police are unwilling to say positively that the youths were black.

Lovell was dead on arrival at Billings Hospital.

Although Lovell emptied his revolver at his assailants, there was no blood around the scene to indicate whether he had wounded any.

Area 1 Homicide has several detectives working full time on the case, and they report some definite leads. Police officials praised the "tremendous assist" they have received from the University police.

Despite concerns about crime and safety, students still sought a constructive relationship with the neighborhoods around the University, through programs like SWAP and STEP, as well as by continuing to press the University to help improve conditions for lower-income residents in the area.

This 1967 feature in the *Maroon* reviewed the University's long, complex relationship with its neighborhood to the south.



After the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., which was followed by the stationing of National Guard troops in Woodlawn and other ghetto areas, the local youth gangs held a huge truce meeting on the Midway. Thereafter, the Blackstone Rangers began promoting themselves as a legitimate community organization.



The Maroon — BETH GOLDRING
MILITARY IN WOODLAWN: Army troops patrol a Woodlawn business street after scattered incidents broke out over the weekend.



The Maroon
A NEW LEAF? Blackstone Rangers have turned from violence to working for a better community, they say. "Police harassment" is still a problem.

Rangers, Disciples Hold Peace Talks

By **MICHAEL SEIDMAN**
Executive Editor

About 2000 Blackstone Rangers and East Side Disciples massed on the Midway late Sunday afternoon and officially buried the hatchet. Leaders of the two teen-age Woodlawn groups agreed to abolish gang warfare and unite to work for the betterment of the community.

Sunday's mass meeting climaxed a four day effort to "keep things cool" in Woodlawn—an effort which was largely successful. "It was all their own idea," according to Chuck LaPaglia, a staff worker for the First Presbyterian Church which has worked closely with the gangs. "They objected to the pres-

The Maroon — LASZLO KONDOR
MASSED ON THE MIDWAY: 2000 Blackstone Rangers and East Side Disciples band together temporarily to aid the community recovery effort.

Turn to Page 3

Mighty Blackstones Claim Credit for Crime Reduction

By **CAROLINE HECK**
Staff Writer

"What we're trying to do is keep the money in the community," a member of the Blackstone Rangers said about his organization at a Sunday night lecture entitled "A Blackstone Ranger Speaks."

Three Rangers were present at the lecture, which was part of a supper and discussion series sponsored by the University's Lutheran Church at Chapel House.

The discussion was led by Mickey Cogwell, 22, who said he was a chief of the group. Other Rangers present were Williams and

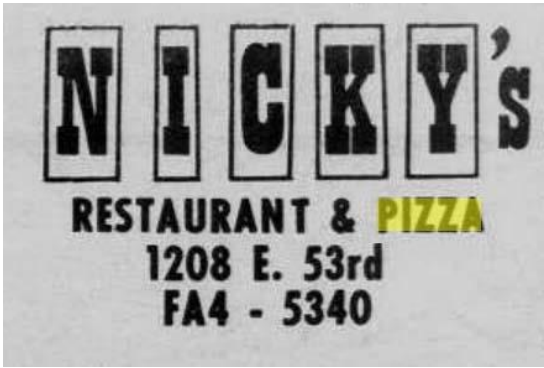
asked what communication the Rangers had with the University, Cogwell answered with one word: "None."

Rangers' Views

Cogwell commented on the Rangers' views on other topics of the day:

- Robert Taylor Homes housing development — "Get a bulldozer and tear them all down. Let the people move where they want to."
- Riots and violence — "It takes two to be violent."
- Education — "They don't teach us enough. They don't spend enough time on us."

Safety concerns notwithstanding, students in our era enjoyed many neighborhood venues for food and entertainment in the University's neighborhoods...



3 FREE PEPSIS with each PIZZA

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HY 3-5300

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SAUSAGE	1.80	2.35
PEPPER & ONION	1.65	2.20
BACON & ONION	2.15	2.70
COMBINATION	2.40	2.95
MUSHROOM	2.15	2.70
SHRIMP	2.40	2.95

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Kosher delicatessen in Hyde Park

1501 EAST 53RD STREET

(open Dawn to Dawn)

HOBBY HOUSE RESTAURANT 1342 East 53rd Street

We are pleased to announce that the Hobby House is now featuring, along with our regular menu, the following new dinner menu from 5 PM to 9 PM

HOBBY COMPLETE DINNERS 5 P.M. to 9 P.M.

Roast Round of Beef, Au Jus.	1.60
Grilled Pork Chops, Apple Sauce.	1.65
Liver & Onions or Bacon Strip.	1.35
Grilled Canadian Bacon, Apple Sauce.	1.45
Baked Ham, Grilled Pineapple Slices.	1.65
N.Y. Cut Choice Sirloin Steak	2.40
Boneless Sea Perch, Tartar Sauce.	1.35
French Fried Shrimp.	1.65
Grilled Polish Sausage.	1.35
Green Pepper Omelet.	1.35

The Above Include

Cup of Soup or Small Salad, Vegetable, Potatoes
Jello or Pudding, Coffee or Tea, Milk 10¢ extra

SPAGHETTI DISHES

Spaghetti With Rich Meat Sauce.	1.00
" " Italian Sausage.	1.50
" " Mushrooms.	1.50
" " Meat Balls.	1.35
Ravioli with Meat Sauce. 1.00 With Ital. Saus.	1.50

SALADS

Kidney Bean.	30	Small Cottage Cheese.	30
Sliced Tomatoes.	35	Potato Salad.	30
Lettuce & Tomato.	35	Cole Slaw.	25

POTATOES

Hash Brown 30 Mashed 25 Lyonnaise 35 Cottage Fried 30

DESSERTS

Jello 20 Chocolate or Rice Pudding 25 Apple Slices 25

HOBBY EXTRAS

B.B.Q. Spareribs, FR. Fries, Cole Slaw.	1.50
Special Skirt Steak Sandwich, Fries, Slaw.	1.25
Hobby Salad-Lettuce, Tomato Wedges, Cheese, Ham Boiled Egg, Choice of Dressing.	1.35

COLD SANDWICHES

Ham Salad. 60 Chicken Salad. 65 Tuna Salad. 60
--

**HOBBY HOUSE RESTAURANT
open 24 hours a day**

for those who get hungry at anytime



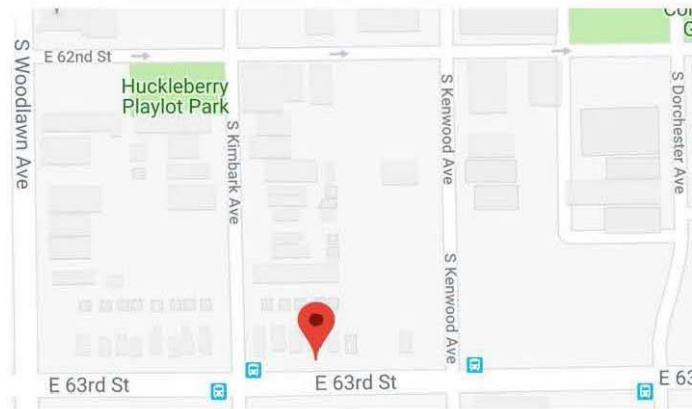
"There is nothing which has yet been contrived by man, by which so much happiness is produced as by a good tavern or inn."
—Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON
March 21, 1776

**JIMMY'S
and the UNIVERSITY ROOM**
Fifth-Fifth and Woodlawn
Schlitz on Tap



Tai Sam Yon

1318 E 63rd St
Chicago, IL 60637
684-1062



Tai Sam Yon, on 63rd Street, was a favorite place to get Chinese, Tai and other Asian food, dine-in or carry out.



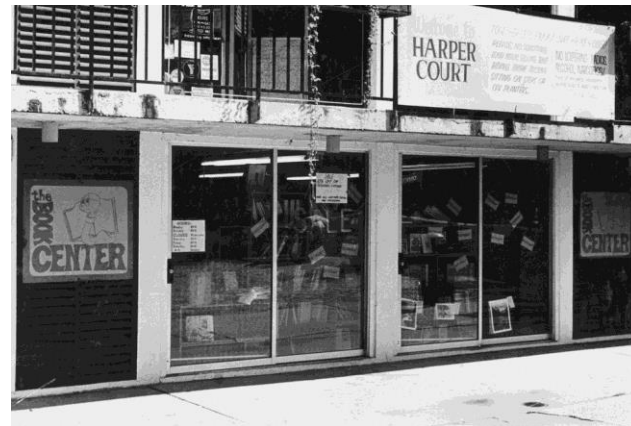
A favorite spot for “comfort food” was **Valois***, on 53rd Street, a cafeteria whose motto has always been, “See your food!”



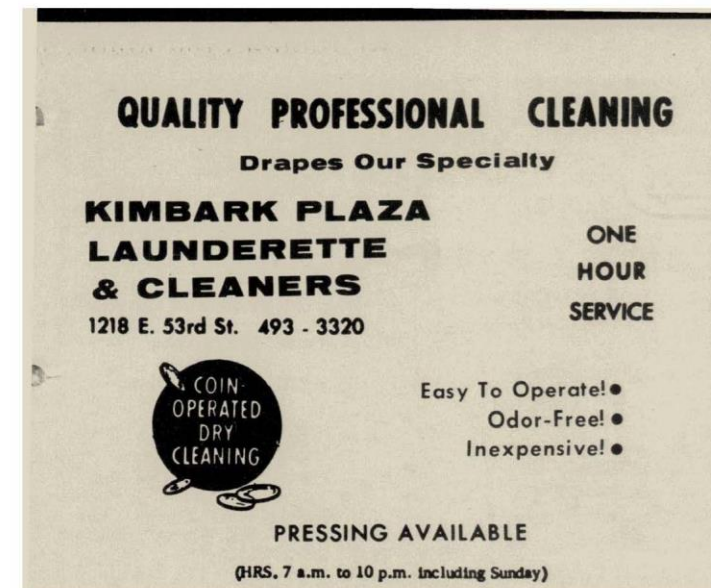
*The name is Greek, not French and is pronounced vah-LOW-iss, not val-WAH.



Harper Court (left), south of 53rd Street, commercially developed by the University, opened in 1965. It was home to new restaurants and shops, including the Court House Restaurant (below, left), a bookstore, and the “Fret Shop” (below right)



Few apartments or apartment buildings were equipped with their own laundry facilities. So, students could often be found using neighborhood laundromats, where they engaged with neighborhood residents, as well....



Many students shopped for food at the Hyde Park Co-op grocery store at 55th Street and Lake Park Avenue...



...but another grocery store in the area was also frequented by students.



Another, Campus Foods on 57th Street, a small retailer, charged prices that were sometimes higher than the Co-op. Students gave it the uncomplimentary nickname “The Goniff,” which is Yiddish for thief. One student, while writing a check and unaware of this derivation, asked a clerk: “How do you spell Goniff?”

Many students opened accounts at the local **Hyde Park Bank and Trust Company**, 53rd Street and Lake Park Avenue.

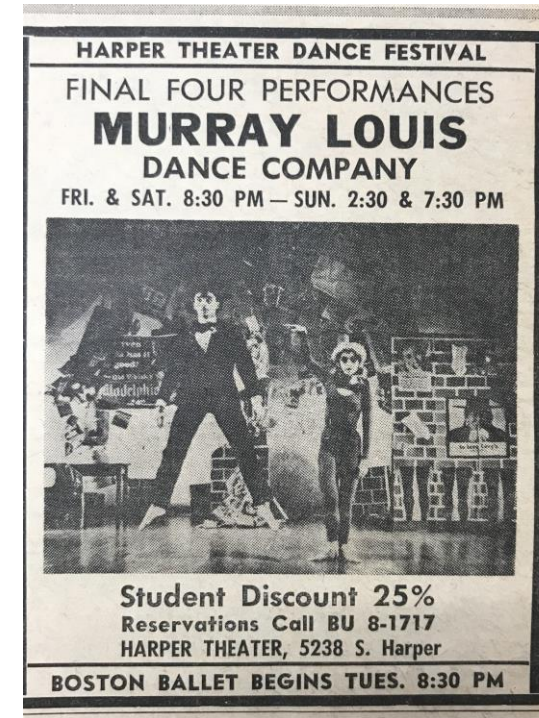


The **Hyde Park Theatre** and the **Jeffrey Theatre**, in South Shore, were nearby second-run movie houses regularly patronized by students.





When the Hyde Park Theatre converted to the **Harper Theatre**, it offered live performances, including innovative *modern dance* concerts in the mid-1960s, bringing this art form to the attention of the UChicago community.



Pioneering companies like Murray Louis, Jose Limon, Martha Graham, Paul Taylor, Merce Cunningham, and Erik Hawkins performed here. *Hyde Park Herald* Publisher and Harper Theatre owner **Bruce Sagan** and his wife, **Judith**, were instrumental in bringing modern dance here.

The 57th Street Art Fair was a regular Spring community event in Hyde Park.



The Illinois Central Railroad, or the “IC,” was a key means for students to reach the downtown Chicago area. It was, for its time, an innovative electrically powered train with stops that ran along Lake Park Avenue. (The line has been part of the Metra system since the 1980s.)



Cultural attractions that drew students to downtown Chicago included...



The Art Institute of Chicago



The Shedd Aquarium



The Adler Planetarium

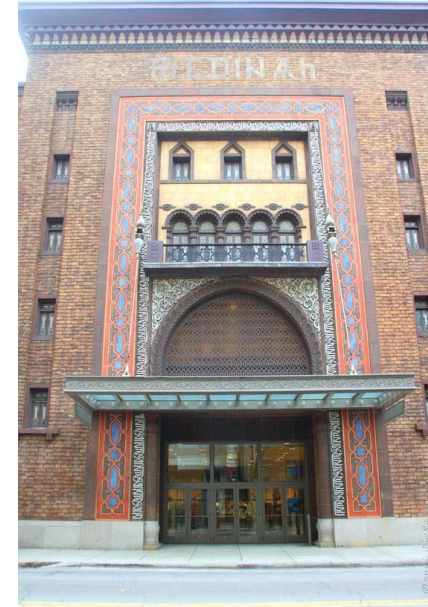


The Field Museum of Natural History

Some venues for distinguished performances and intellectual events were...



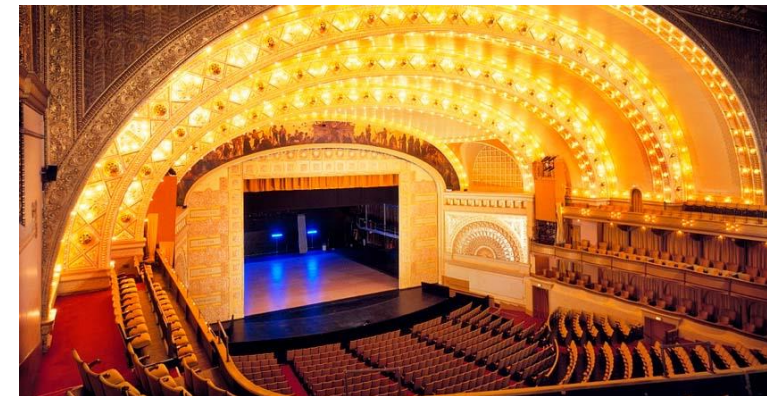
The Lyric Opera/Civic Opera House



Medinah Temple



Orchestra Hall



Auditorium Theatre

Downtown movie houses drew students for first-run films.





The Clark Theater revived a different pair of old films every night. The schedule had a rhyme for each night's offering.

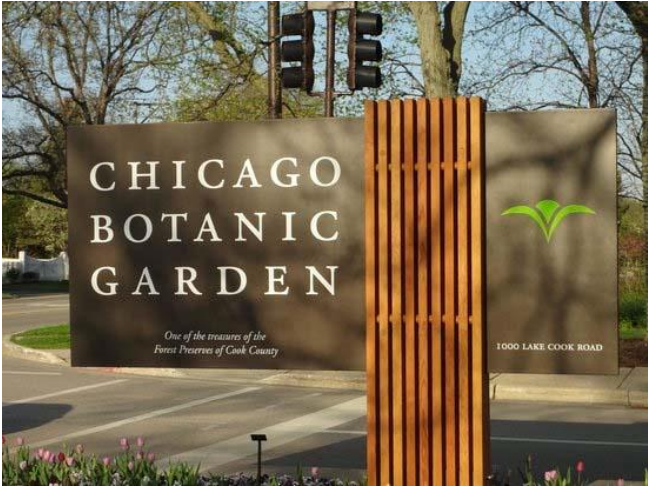
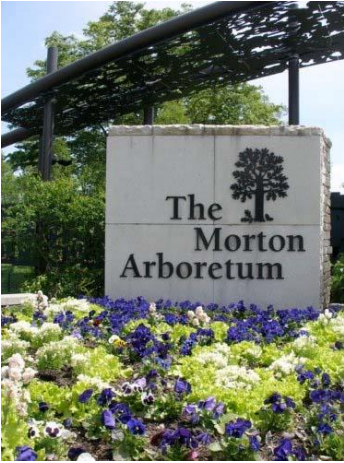
Here are some:

**Rosebud—the bane
Of Citizen Kane**

**Electra—Vengeful sister and brother
Stalk stepfather and mother**

**A House Is Not a Home—
Polly Adler's confession
Re: the oldest profession**

Other attractions in and around Chicago drawing UChicago students were...



Bahá'í
House of
Worship,
Wilmette





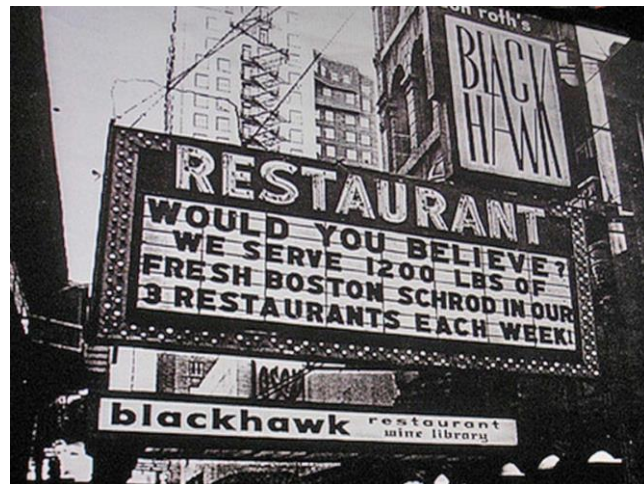
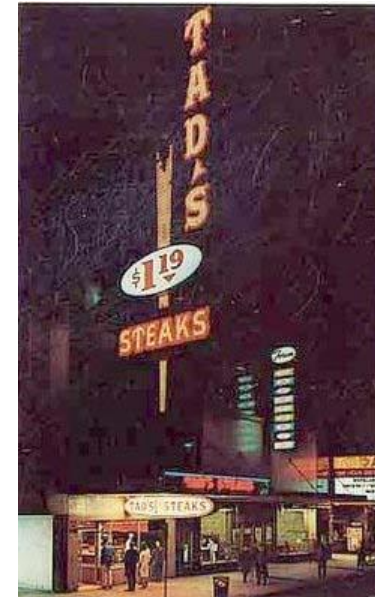


The 1st McCormick Place on Lake Shore Drive **burned down** in a huge fire on 16 January 1967.

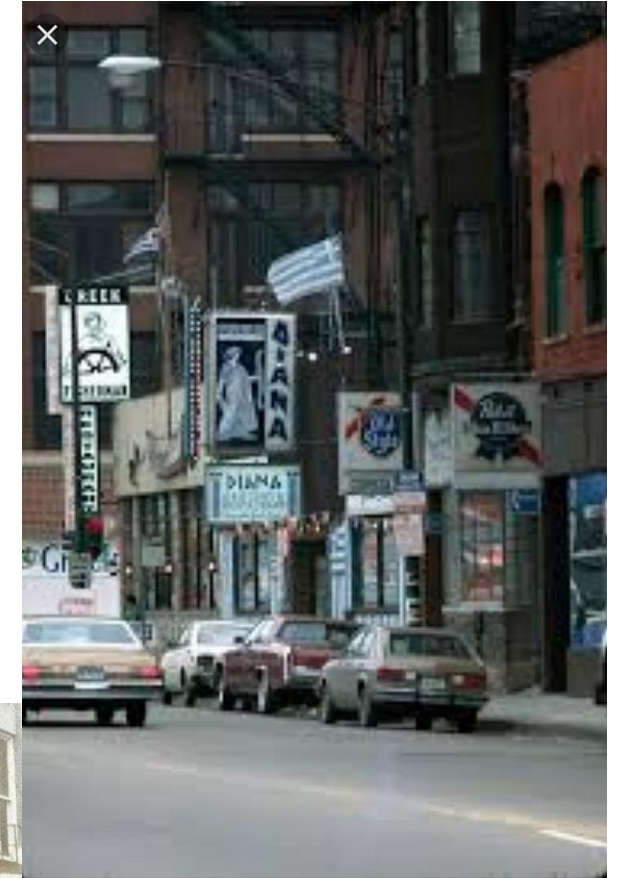
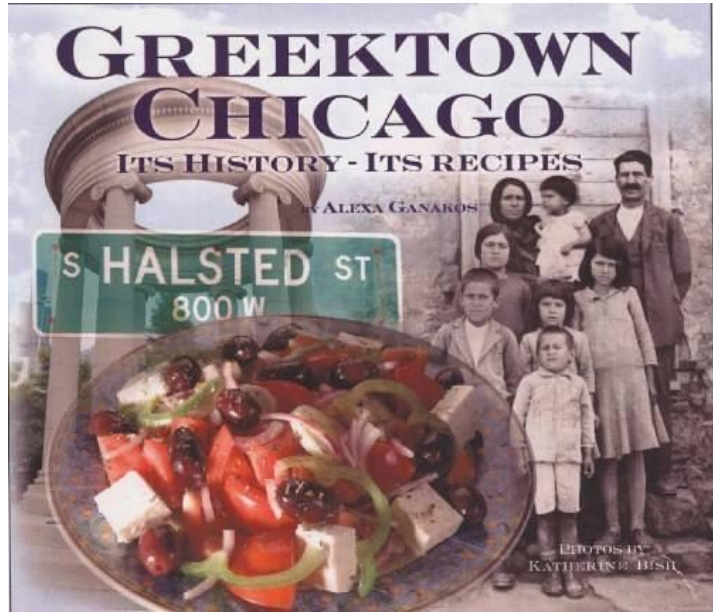


by Jstennel from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=76472777>

Downtown Chicago restaurants, and nearby ethnically inspired ones, also drew UChicago students during our years in the College...









Aside from WUCB/WHPK, these were some of the radio stations and radio personalities that UChicago students listened to, often.

WCF
FL

TURN TO 10

THE STAGG HIT LINE

The Stagg HIT LINE puts you in touch with Radio 10 . . . you listen, you phone, you make instant hits in Chicago!

Weekdays at 3:00 p.m., VIP Jim Stagg opens the Hit Line! Starting October 3, Jim tallies Chicago's big vote for Chicago's big hit! You make instant hits!

The Stagg HIT LINE! Exclusively and originally yours from Chicago's WCFL of course!



WLS Super Summer Survey

JUNE 16, 1967

THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
1. Wily	Association - W.B. 1
2. Little Bit Of Soul	Music Explosion - Laurie 2
3. Groovin'	Young Rascals - Atlantic 5
4. She'd Rather Be With Me	Turtles - Whitehouse 4
5. Up, Up And Away	5th Dimension - Soul City 8
6. Somebody To Love	Jefferson Airplane - RCA 3
7. I Got Rhythm	Happenings - Puppy 6
8. Let's Live For Today	Grassroots - Dashiki 11
9. Can't Take My Eyes Off You	Frankie Valli - Philips 18
10. I'll Play You Back With Interest	Hollies - Imperial 15
11. Come On Down To My Boat	Every Mother's Son - MGM 13
12. Respect	Aretha Franklin - Atlantic 10
13. Ding Dong, Witch Is Dead	5th Estate - Jubilee 14
14. Step Out Of Your Mind	American Breed - Acta 22
15. Him Or Me	Paul Revere & Raiders - Columbia 9
16. Little Bit Slower	Tom & Robin - Atak 25
17. Tracks Of My Tears	Johnny Rivers - Imperial 17
18. Sounds Of Love	5 Americans - Atak 20
19. San Francisco, Wear Flowers In Your Hair	Scott McKenzie - Gea 26
20. Don't Sleep In The Subway	Pet Clark - W.B. 27
21. Sunday Will Never Be The Same	Spanky & Gang - Mercury 29
22. New York Mining Disaster, 1951	Bee Gees - Atak 28
23. You Must Have Been A Beautiful Baby	Dave Clark 5 - Epic 37
24. C'mon Marianne	4 Seasons - Philips 30
25. Girls In Love	Gary Lewis - Liberty 23
26. Here We Go Again	Ray Charles - ABC 34
27. Seven Rooms Of Gloom	4 Tops - Motown 32
28. Mary In The Morning	All Mantras - Capitol 40
29. It's Cold Outside	Choir - Roulette
30. Hold On	Mauds - Mercury
31. Ain't No Mountain High Enough	Bonnie Warwick - Epic 23
32. Mercy, Mercy, Mercy	Buckingham - Columbia
33. All I Need	Temptations - Gordy 35
34. Bowling Green	Every Brothers - W.B. 24
35. Two In The Afternoon	Dino, Desi & Billy - Reprise
36. Airplane Song	Royal Guardsmen - Laurie
37. Funny, Familiar, Forgotten Feelings	Tom Jones - Parrot
38. Don't Go Out Into The Rain	Herman's Hermits - MGM
39. Mr. Pleasant	Kinks - Reprise
40. I Like The Way	Tenny James & Shondells - Roulette

LISTEN...
It could happen to you!

a visit from the WLS SUPER SUMMER TREASURE TRUCK

over \$25,000 in prizes
tune in WLS for details

PERSONALITY RADIO 890, AN ABC OWNED STATION
This list is selected each week by WLS/Chicago from reports of all record sales gathered from leading record outlets in the Chicagoland area and other sources available to WLS/Chicago. Hear Don Cord play all the SILVER DOLLAR SURVEY hits daily from 2:00 to 6:00 P.M. *Denotes record first heard in Chicago on WLS.

Dick Biondi



Larry Lujack



WVON (1450 AM) was a blues and soul station that contributed to the refinement of the musical tastes of many Chicago undergraduates. It was founded in 1963 by Leonard and Phil Chess of Chess Records.

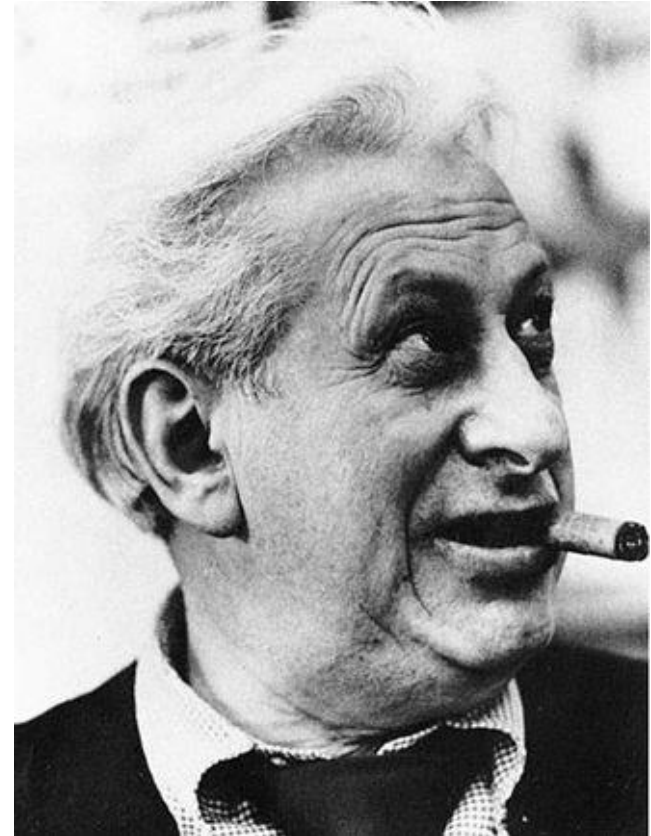


Pervis Spann with Aretha Franklin

**At midnight every night the famous Chicago DJ Pervis Spann, *the Bluesman*, who, remarkably, is still living (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pervis_Spann) would come on and start his show by playing Wilson Pickett singing *The Midnight Hour*. It was a great radio show.
—Jon Marvel (Class of 1969, AB 1972)**

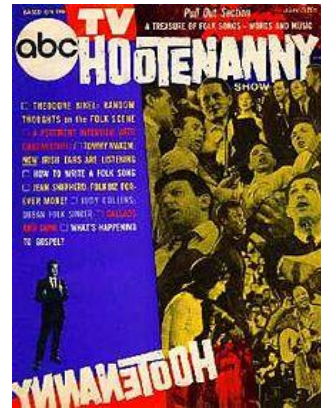


WFMT-FM featured classical music most of the time, but on Saturday nights broadcast “The Midnight Special” with folk music and blues. Studs Terkel (1912-2008), a colorful storyteller and brilliant interviewer, also had his own show on the station.



Louis “Studs” Terkel, PhB’32; JD’34

Students also watched TV, believe it or not, and there were too many popular programs – including new ones that reflected the growing “Counter-Culture” – to name. Just a few examples were Shindig, Hootenanny, Hullabaloo, The Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour, the Monkees and Mod Squad.



Two public affairs programs on Chicago TV frequently featured **University of Chicago faculty members as panelists** on a variety of social and political topics.

The Kup Show, featuring *Chicago Sun-Times* columnist Irv Kupcinet, aired on the local CBS station.



Norman Ross hosted 'Off the Cuff' on the local ABC station.

What Knowledge is Most Worth Having?



From left: Robert C. Sorensen; Richard J. Smith; Robert C. Upton

In the 75th anniversary year, a number of developments have provided a focus for the expression of the unique spirit of the University. The sense of "rededication" that President Beadle called for during the anniversary observance is particularly evident in the College, which is engaged in a spirited dialogue on the curricula which will be instituted when the reorganization goes into effect next autumn.

To give all interested persons an opportunity to share in this dialogue, a week-long series of conferences on the College were convened at the end of January. The title for the conference week expressed its central theme; and it was cast, characteristically of Chicago, as a question: "What Knowledge is Most Worth Having?" College classes were recessed for the week, and lectures and formal and informal seminars for faculty and students were arranged.

But, again characteristically, the University did not stop at the boundaries of the campus. It was recognized that, to preserve what Provost Edward H. Levi has called the University's "spirit of unifying purpose and community," the alumni also should be consulted. When the Alumni Committee for the 75th Anniversary conceived the idea for a conference of leading alumni to complement the College Conference, prompt approval was forthcoming. In his letter of invitation to the alumni participants, President Beadle wrote, "We are convinced that thoughtful reflection by concerned alumni on problems of liberal education can be of real value to the University. Their judgments about their College experience from their present perspectives are of great interest to those of us directly involved in the College as it is shaped for the future."

The 75th Anniversary Alumni Conference on the College was held January 28-30, preceding the College Conference, which began on the evening of January 30. Wayne C. Booth, Dean of the College, said, "Many alumni, here and elsewhere, complain that they are invited to the University only for social occasions or for fund-raising. This is an effort to give the alumni an opportunity for an educational relationship with the College."

ARRIVING alumni were greeted at the University's Center for Continuing Education by Dean Booth, who outlined the working plan for the conference: the participants would be

In the Winter Quarter of our 1st year, an extraordinary event occurred. In conjunction with its 75th anniversary, the University stopped all regular instruction and paused to take stock of what should constitute a liberal arts education. Classes were suspended for a week so that we might participate in a conference entitled:

"What Knowledge is Most Worth Having?"

Wayne Booth was a key organizer. The University invited distinguished scholars from around the world including the literary theorist Northrup Frye and the physicist Richard Feynman. Non-academics also participated, notably Terry Sanford, who had been North Carolina's governor.

What Knowledge is Most Worth Having?

The conference had tangible results. Commitments to interdisciplinary majors were increased, especially in the formation of the New Collegiate Division. Foreign language requirements were upgraded to an ability to speak a foreign language, and statistics were made an equivalent of a foreign language (which was more than metaphorically true for some of us). We were offered a choice: we could complete our undergraduate degrees with the requirements and majors already in existence, or we could enroll in one of the new majors and adopt the new requirements. One example was the creation of the first undergraduate major in the country in public policy, called “Public Affairs,” developed by geographer Gilbert F. White, the former President of Haverford College, who formed an initial faculty committee from education, economics, sociology, political science, law, geography, and international relations.

Our time in the College was a period of enormous upheaval -- of political, social and cultural change.

In our high school years, before coming to the University, we had seen the growth of the civil rights movement with the Freedom Rides and the March on Washington. We also saw the revival of the military draft by President Kennedy.



2 - Section 1 ***

DRAFT LAW EXTENDED FOR 4 MORE YEARS

Kennedy Defers Most Fathers

BY PHILIP WARDEN
(House Times Press Service)
Washington, March 15—The Senate, with less than 10 minutes of debate, today passed and sent to the White House the bill extending the military draft for another four years.

The bill, once one of the most controversial pieces of legislation to come before Congress, passed the Senate by voice vote. Only a handful of members were on the floor, many already having left town for the week-end.

Defers Some Fathers

President Kennedy, meanwhile, signed an executive order directing the selective service deferment of all fathers except doctors, dentists and veterinarians.

The President's order made formal a practice already followed by many draft boards. The move will put millions of young fathers out of reach of involuntary military service.

Draft age fathers, with the exception of the medical men, will be classified 5-A under the President's move. Previously, altho few had been called, their class was 1-A, the top group for draftees.

Fifth Extension

Passage of the draft bill marked the fifth extension of the universal military training law since Congress first enacted it on June 19, 1961. It first was an amendment to the selective service act of 1948 and was passed to provide men for the Korean war.

A study last year by the defense department showed that of 1,100,000 men reaching the age of 25 in 1962, a total of 640,000, or 58 per cent, had entered military service and discharged their military obligation under this draft law.

500,000 Are Unfit

Of the 650,000 who saw military service, 530,000 had performed extended active duty. The other 120,000 enlisted in reserve components, mainly under the 6-month active duty training program. Some 300,000 of the 1,100,000 25-year-olds were found unfit for service.

The bill was rushed thru Congress, having passed the House only Monday. The House debated the effect of the draft on the large number of unemployed draft-age men but refused to amend the law to make

**In our junior year of high school, we also saw
the assassination of our country's President...**



In June 1964, one year before we graduated high school, three civil rights workers, who were in Mississippi to register black people to vote, disappeared. Their bodies were discovered in August, just as President Johnson ordered the bombing of North Vietnam in retaliation for an alleged attack on American ships by small Vietnamese vessels in the Gulf of Tonkin.



Chicago Tribune
 THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER
 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1964
 46 PAGES, 4 SECTIONS 10c

YANKS BOMB NO. VIET NAM FIND BODIES IN RIGHTS HUNT

**FBI Believes 3
 Are Men Missing
 in Mississippi**

Graves Near Site
 Where Workers
 Disappeared

Philadelphia, Miss., Aug. 5.—Federal Bureau of Investigation agents today found three bodies in graves at the site of a dam near here, and authorities released tons of water from the plentiful supply of Lake Superior today to help replenish Lakes Michigan and Huron.

With three gains already making water down the St. Marys river to the two lower lakes, the United States Canadian Lake Superior board of control opened two more gates for 24 days.

Max Water in Space

An additional 19,000 cubic feet of water poured from the two extra gates.

The outflow "will lower Lake Superior a bit, but it's got plenty to spare," an army engineer spokesman said. "It's the only lake in the Great Lakes that has water to spare."

A week ago, engineers predicted Lakes Huron and Michigan would drop to record low water levels by the end of December. Only Lake Superior was believed to remain anywhere near the average water level.

I. C.'s MIAMI BOUND TRAIN IS DERAILED

Report 32 Hurt in So. Illinois

(Picture on back page)

Carbondale, Ill., Aug. 4 (AP)—At least 32 persons were injured today as the last six cars of the Illinois Central passenger train (City of Miami) were derailed 12 miles south of here.

Thirty persons were admitted to Hadden and Doctors hospitals in Carbondale. Hospital spokesmen said none was seriously injured. Staters others were given first aid and released.

Cars Remain Upright

Three coaches, a diner, an observation car, and a baggage car were derailed. They carried an estimated 100 of the train's 200 passengers. The cars left the track on a curve and were derailed about 500 feet before the train came to a halt. All remained upright.

The train left Chicago at 9:45 p. m., carrying 200 passengers and was destined for Miami. Most of those aboard were bound for Miami in Florida.

There was no immediate determination of the cause of the accident. An unidentified party was named.

President Addresses Nation

Answers Second Attack on Ships, President Says

Congress to Get U. S. Rushes Jet Resolution on Our Unity

Fighters Into So. Viet Nam

(Picture on back page)

GRAND, Wis. News, Aug. 1 (Wednesday) (AP)—United States air force F-105 jet fighters are being rushed to South Viet Nam for defense against possible communist attacks from North Viet Nam or Red China, a United States spokesman said today.

The South Vietnamese and American military leaders were in conference, and the general nature of a unified command structure in the area created by South Korea during the Korean war appeared finalized.

A general war alert in South Vietnam also appeared imminent.

Taylor Meets Khanh

United States Ambassador Maxwell Taylor met for half an hour with South Vietnamese Premier Nguyen Khanh to discuss the United States' assistance of attacks by North Vietnamese PT boats in United States destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin.

In solemn, unannounced session, the President announced he will ask Congress to pass a resolution "making it clear our government is united as it determines to take all necessary measures to support our freedom, and its defense needs, in southeast Asia."

The President said he has ordered Adlai Stevenson, the United States ambassador to the United Nations, to take as

BY PHILIP DODD

three times from Boston, Washington, Aug. 4.—President Johnson told the country tonight that American forces were counter-attacking North Viet Nam gunboats "and certain supporting facilities" by air in retaliation for attacks on American destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin.

In solemn, unannounced session, the President announced he will ask Congress to pass a resolution "making it clear our government is united as it determines to take all necessary measures to support our freedom, and its defense needs, in southeast Asia."

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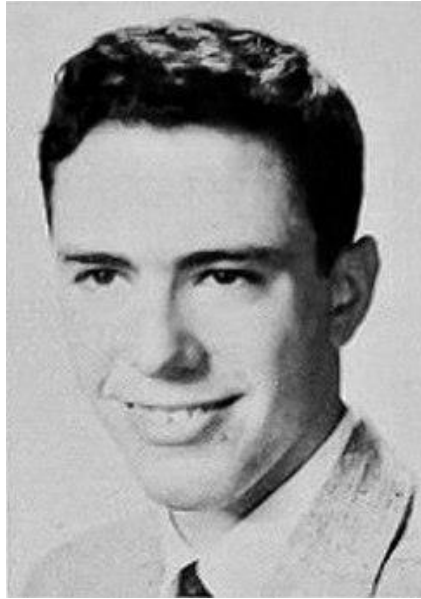
President Lyndon B. Johnson telling country that United States planes bombed North Viet Nam gunboats and facilities in retaliation for attacks on American ships.



**Julian H. Levi, head of
the South East
Chicago Commission**

In the University's own backyard was a **history of conflict surrounding the University's expansion**, especially to the south. Residents, and community groups – primarily low-income, minorities – were fearful of being displaced by a University armed with “Urban Renewal” laws, and connected to the powers-that-be in the city.

Julian Levi, brother of Provost and later President Edward Levi, had been a major figure in this Urban Renewal strategy. As head of the South East Chicago Commission, he was able to spearhead changes to benefit the University. Although many saw this effort as constructive, staving off urban decay and building a racially integrated community, local groups often felt these plans threatened existing housing for poor, black residents. The Woodlawn Organization (TWO), heavily influenced by community-organizer Saul Alinsky, developed largely to stop these Urban Renewal efforts from ignoring the needs of those residents.



Bernie Sanders, AB'64

In the early 1960s, a number of UChicago students developed alliances with community groups against the University. UChicago student **Bernie Sanders**, as head of a combined Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) chapter at the University, had allied with community groups fighting displacement of low-income community residents. Also at issue was whether the University-owned residential properties were managed in a racially discriminatory way.

In January 1962, Sanders led a rally *at the University of Chicago administration building* to protest University President George Wells Beadle's segregated campus housing policy. "We feel it is an intolerable situation when Negro and white students of the University cannot live together in University-owned apartments," Sanders said at the protest. Sanders and 32 other students then entered the building and camped outside the President's office, performing the **first civil rights sit-in in Chicago history**.

Against this backdrop of historic student activism and questioning of authorities, both at the University and in the larger society, the Class of 1969 entered the College.

As we entered the College, a number of fellow students had braved many obvious dangers by participating in the 1964 effort to register black voters in Mississippi. Among them were then 3rd year student Heather Tobis (Booth) and graduate student Peter Rabinowitz.



Heather Tobis (Booth), AB'67, MA'70, at left, chatting with grassroots civil rights icon, Fannie Lou Hamer, in Shaw, Mississippi, summer 1964.



**Peter
Rabinowitz,
AB'65, AM'67,
PhD'72**

Photograph at left by Wallace I. Roberts, Courtesy of the Roberts Family

UC student arrested in Miss

by David L. Aiken

Robert D. Gilman, 20, a UC student on leave to work in the Mississippi Project, was arrested Wednesday night in West Point with a group of other workers.

Gilman, who called the Maroon Wednesday night, and a COFO staff member Jackson who was called yesterday, told this story:

A local teenage Negro boy, Carl Rice, was watching two girls fighting when a policeman came up and arrested him, saying, "A nigger like you should be in jail."

Rice, according to the COFO information officer, had participated in the November Freedom Vote, which the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party held a mock election for disfranchised Negroes, with Lyndon Johnson running for president and three Negro women representatives from three of the five congressional districts. Johnson was not on the "regular" Democratic ballot in the state's election.

West Point COFO reported to the state COFO headquarters in Jackson that throughout the day on Wednesday after Rice's arrest, the police refused to give information on Rice's case, not even that he was charged with.

At 8 pm that night, all four COFO staff workers in West Point, and six local Negro teenagers, went down to the jailhouse to investigate Rice's case, but were turned away without information. Upon leaving the jail, they sang Freedom songs in front of the jailhouse, and all were arrested.

(Gilman reported that there were six local teenagers in the group, making a total of eleven persons in jail, counting Rice, Jackson COFO, however, said its reports showed that there were eleven teenagers, plus four COFO workers and Rice, giving a total of 16. It is likely that the Jackson office's reports were confused.)

All those arrested were held without charge Wednesday night. The arraignment took place Thursday, at which the charges were specified, but no bail was set. Those arrested for singing Freedom songs were charged with disturbing the peace. Gilman faces an additional charge

of resisting arrest. The Jackson COFO reported that their parents and police officials yesterday their cases.

Gilman, is from Bethesda, Md., and plans to return to UC next fall. The other workers are John Buffington, 20, from Chicago; Eddie Brooks, 19, from Chicago; and Mike Higson, 23-year-old Briton whose home is in New York City.

The West Point chief of police set at \$300 for every worker and \$500 for Gilman. Thomas Smith, a lawyer from COFO's Jackson office asked for a continuance of the trial, which was granted.

Also in the 1964-65 year, UChicago students continued their activism on civil rights issues in the South.

Thirty-four UC students return from South

by Robert F. Levey

Instead of the usual beer belly or sleep-gutted face, thirty-four UC students and one faculty member have one nearly completed pair of filthy jeans, and one profound feeling of accomplishment to show for the just-completed interim. These thirty-five hardy UCers,

the members of the Southern Work Project Committee (SWPC), spent the interim in Sumerville, Tennessee, helping to finish the construction of a Negro community center there. Their project was financed by private contributions, almost all of which came from the University community and the Hyde Park area. The contributions amounted in the end to over \$3,500.

Almost finished center

In spite of some uncooperative weather, SWPC very nearly finished the community center, which had been only about half completed when they arrived. The group busied itself mostly with finishing ceilings, adding insulation, digging out the foundation, and painting and varnishing. The floor of the community center is

all that remains to be completed. While in Sumerville, the group stayed in groups of two or three at the homes of local Negroes. Since the homes were quite spread out, often eight or ten miles from the construction site, the workers were picked up and returned each day by car.

Only one direct act of violence took place during the ten day period that the workers were in Sumerville. On the last night of their stay, a gang of local whites fired several shots at the home of John McFerren, a Sumerville Negro who operates a combination grocery store, gas station, pharmacy, and restaurant. No one was injured.

General intimidation

Good treatment for the workers and for local Negroes who were known to be working on the community center with the UC group was lacking in other instances, however. On the first day of work, a 20-year-old Sumerville Negro severely injured his leg with an electric saw. When he was brought to the Fayette County hospital, he was refused treatment by the hospital staff, and had to be brought to a hospital in Memphis, 40 miles away.

IN ANOTHER INCIDENT, one of the UC contingent went into a store in the central section of town with two local Negroes and was told brusquely to state his business and to stop blocking the doorway. Meanwhile, a white customer in the rear of the store flung several baseball bats that were lying on a counter, but nothing more than threatening glances transpired.

The did not go according to plan which was the breakdown one night of

one of the SWPC cars, which got mired in three feet of mud on a dark backwoods road. It was pulled out by a tractor owned by a brother of McFerren.

Besides working on the community center, SWPC participated in a voting rights march during the first weekend in Sumerville. Approximately 500 people participated in the peaceful demonstration, which was watched over by state troopers.

Will finish in summer

The remaining work that the community center needs will be completed by local contractors and workers, SWPC told the Maroon. Completion is expected by mid-summer at the latest.

THE THIRTY-FOUR students that comprised SWPC represented virtually every part of the University. The majority were in the College, but there were members from the business school, the medical school, the law school, and the graduate political science department as well. Included in the group were a graduate student from Germany and a Negro girl from the South.

SWPC members came from all parts of the country. About half of them were from the east coast, one-fourth from the midwest, and the remaining fourth from the west coast. Few had had any previous civil rights experience.

Plans for follow-up activity by the SWPC are indefinite as of now, according to (Mrs.) Randy Rappaport, leader of the group. It is possible, she said, that UC students will go down to Sumerville again over the summer to join forces with a group from Cornell University that will be working on voter registration down there, but all plans are presently incomplete

Grand Old Man' succumbs March 17

A. A. Stagg dead at 102

Amos Alonzo Stagg, football's Grand Old Man and UC's foremost coach and athletic director, died March 17 of uremia in Stockton, California. He was 102 years old. Stagg, who came to UC when it opened in 1892 and stayed on for 41 years, had been confined to a nursing home only in recent years after remaining active for his entire life.

STAGG'S WIFE, the former Mrs. Robertson, died July 22,

Man of virtue
Stagg's career was one of invention and his life of Spartan discipline and devotion. He was the first to receive tenure at any



Just over a year before we entered the College, the U.S. Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and subsequently U.S. troop commitments in Vietnam grew.

President Johnson deployed 3,500 U.S. Marines to Vietnam in March of 1965. His predecessor had supplied only “advisers” to the South Vietnamese regime. The new deployment included combat troops.



On April 17, 1965, the student activist group **Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)** held the first anti-Vietnam War protest rally in Washington, DC. It was co-sponsored by Women's Strike for Peace. Between 15,000 - 25,000 attended, including singers Joan Baez, Judy Collins, and Phil Ochs. The master of ceremonies was journalist I. F. Stone (the uncle of then 1st year UChicago Class of 1968 student, Peter H. Stone). One of the two Senators who voted against the Tonkin Gulf Resolution also spoke.



Singer Joan Baez



Journalist I.F. Stone

The *Chicago Maroon* reported that the University of Chicago was well-represented at the April 1965 march.

16,000, 300 UC'ers, march in massive Viet protest

In spite of an uncooperative bus and an even more uncooperative contingent of police, the Students for a Democratic Society's (SDS) March on Washington to End the War in Vietnam turned out to be a success.

Some 16,000 students, more than 300 of whom were from UC, spent Saturday marching through Washington, presenting a petition to congress, and sitting-in in front of the White House in an effort to demonstrate their position on Vietnam, which was a demand for an immediate end to the war.

THE STUDENTS began their day with a general picket in front of the White House, waving signs the "War Now" and "War on Poverty — Not on Peace."

Police overly helpful

But six of the eight buses which carried the UC group had been delayed for three hours en route, and to make matters worse, the impatient UC'ers were given the scenic tour through Washington by a squadron of Washington police. As a result, they missed the initial portion of the demonstration.

After finally joining forces with the other students, the UC contingent marched to the Washington Monument, the site where

speeches were scheduled to be given. Along the way, they were met with counter-pickets from Young Americans for Freedom and some local high school students, who jeered at the marchers and carried such signs as "Go Take a Bath" and "This Is A Communist Demonstration." The marchers reacted with cheers and hoots.

At the Washington Monument, the marchers heard first from Bob Moses, a Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee field secretary, who drew parallels between the war in Vietnam and the situation in the south.

Other speakers included journalist I.F. Stone, who told the marchers that the war in Vietnam was primarily a civil one and that North Vietnamese resistance did not justify bombing, and Senator Ernest Gruening (D.-Alaska), who called for immediate cessation of bombing and negotiation with the Vietcong. "We stand today on

the brink of a world war. Now is the time to find a decent way out," Gruening said.

"Continue your efforts for peace — redouble your efforts," Gruening told the assembled group. "Let us demonstrate that American public opinion can finally determine the nation's course."

PAUL POTTER, national president of SDS, then told the group that the US must stop waging what he called "cultural genocide." He drew the biggest hand of the day when he said: "I would rather see Vietnam communized than see it continue to be subjected to the ruin that American domination has brought."

More intellectual commitment

Staughton Lind, a professor of history at Yale, added that "it is time for the intellectual community to lend more support to ending the war."

Then to the strains of songs led by folksingers Joan Beaz and

Judy Collins, the marchers proceeded to the steps of the capitol, where an SDS spokesman told the group that a petition had been tacked onto the door at the entrance to congress. The petition, the spokesman told the group, informed congress that the marchers asked an immediate end to the war, and suggested the reconvention of the Geneva conference, and UN-supervised elections.

The petition stated that the marchers "may disagree on means" but that they were "unanimous in their belief that the war must be halted" and that the war "is inflicting untold harm."

With the march then officially over, the UC contingent organized the previously planned sit-in in front of the White House. The idea was to emphasize to a greater extent the necessity for immediate withdrawal of American troops.

The sit-in, which was staged by approximately 300 people, lasted about two hours without incident. A sit-in was also being staged at the state department building.

When the marchers returned to

their buses, disorganization was rife. Several members of the UC group were left stranded, and it was reported that several had decided to go home by way of New York. Typical of the confusion was a sign tacked to a tree in front of the White House. It read: "CCNY — people — we left — call SDS people in Washington — hope you get home OK — sorry."

In addition, traffic was jammed as several thousand tourists decided to visit the cherry blossoms, which are just beginning to bloom near the Jefferson Memorial.

VISA will hold an introduction to volunteer work with the mentally ill tomorrow at 8 pm in the East Lounge of Ida Noyes. Eugene Gendlin, assistant professor of psychology and philosophy, will speak on "Experiencing and Listening." Anyone interested in volunteer work or curious about mental illness is welcome. Refreshments will be served.

50,000 MORE TO VIET WAR

Monthly Draft Doubled to 35,000

END MARCHES ON SCHOOLS, PUCINSKIS ASKS SUGGESTS USE OF COURT ACTIONS

BY WILLIAM BRADY
 (Continued from page 1)

Washington, July 29.—(AP)—The office of education in Washington is expected to announce in the next few days that it will support the use of court actions to end the Vietnam War, according to a source familiar with the situation.

Protests made his proposal as the House education and labor committee considered his bill on the Vietnam War.

It was reported by Ed Rieley, chairman of the Committee on Education and the Arts, that the bill would require the use of court actions to end the Vietnam War.



WAR FOOTING

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SOX LOSE TO INDIANS, 4-2; CURBS WIN 2

Joe Mauer's solo walk in the game on the eighth and ninth innings, which gave the Indians a 4-2 victory over the White Sox, was the highlight of the game. The Chicagoans were held to one run in the ninth.

GREECE WARY HOUSE VOTES OF 'GOLD RUSH' FOR RIGHT TO WORK REPEAL

BY PHILIP BOND
 (Continued from page 1)

Washington, July 29.—(AP)—The House today rejected a bill to repeal the right-to-work law, a move that would have ended the right-to-work movement's long fight for repeal of the law.

The bill, which would have ended the right-to-work movement's long fight for repeal of the law, was defeated by a vote of 215 to 235.

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Joe Mauer's solo walk in the game on the eighth and ninth innings, which gave the Indians a 4-2 victory over the White Sox, was the highlight of the game. The Chicagoans were held to one run in the ninth.

Not Necessary to Call Any Reserve Units at Present, Johnson Decides

Step Up Appeal for Voluntary Enlistments

BY PHILIP BOND
 (Continued from page 1)

Washington, July 29.—(AP)—President Johnson today announced that he has ordered an additional 50,000 men to be drafted into the military service, but that the monthly draft will be increased to 35,000.

The President's decision was announced in a statement today. He said that the monthly draft will be increased to 35,000, but that no reserve units will be called up at present.

19-YEAR-OLDS FACING DRAFT

Estimate State Quota at 2,500 a Month

BY PHILIP BOND
 (Continued from page 1)

Washington, July 29.—(AP)—The State Department today announced that it has estimated that 19-year-olds will be facing the draft at a rate of 2,500 a month.

The department said that the number of 19-year-olds facing the draft will increase to 3,500 a month by the end of the year.

Agree to Seek Lagoon Under Fear of Flood

BY PHILIP BOND
 (Continued from page 1)

Washington, July 29.—(AP)—The State Department today announced that it has agreed to seek a lagoon under the fear of a flood.

The department said that the lagoon would be used to store water during heavy rains, and that it would be a major step in the fight against flooding.

The Weather

BY PHILIP BOND
 (Continued from page 1)

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ABE FORTAS NOMINATED TO HIGH COURT

Friend of Hiss

BY PHILIP BOND
 (Continued from page 1)

Washington, July 29.—(AP)—President Johnson today announced that he has nominated ABE FORTAS to the Supreme Court.

Fortas, a former associate justice of the Supreme Court, was nominated to replace the late Justice Tom Clark.

GI Paratroopers, 4,000 Strong, Landing

Friend of Hiss

BY PHILIP BOND
 (Continued from page 1)

Washington, July 29.—(AP)—The 4,000 GI paratroopers landed in Vietnam today, marking the beginning of a new phase in the war.

The paratroopers were part of the 11th Air Assault Division, and they were sent to the area to support the ground forces.

Find GIs Know Why They Are in Viet Nam

They Are in Viet Nam

BY PHILIP BOND
 (Continued from page 1)

Washington, July 29.—(AP)—A study by the State Department today found that GIs know why they are in Vietnam.

The study found that 80 percent of the GIs surveyed said they were in Vietnam to support the war against communism.

SOX LOSE TO INDIANS, 4-2; CURBS WIN 2

BY PHILIP BOND
 (Continued from page 1)

Washington, July 29.—(AP)—The Chicago White Sox lost to the Cleveland Indians today, 4-2, in a game that was a highlight of the season.

The Sox were held to one run in the ninth, and the Indians' Joe Mauer was the star of the game.

As more Americans were sent by President Johnson to fight in Vietnam, and draft call-ups increased....

.... so did American casualties.



Already members of the University community were questioning the U.S. government's justification for its military intervention in Indo-China.

Profs protest Vietnam war

Chicago Maroon, 1965

Twelve UC faculty members are among the 180 university professors who have signed a petition sent to President Johnson urging the US to negotiate an end to the war in Vietnam.

The petition, signed by professors from Northwestern University, the Illinois Institute of Technology, De Paul University, Vanderbilt University, and UC, declares that more signatures would be sent to the President, "all reflecting a heartfelt and considered judgment that we must talk and negotiate rather than fight over Vietnam and that the talk must begin now, before it is too late."

ONE OF THE UC signatories, Peter H. Rossi, professor of sociology and director of the National Opinion Research Center, said in a Maroon interview that the petition "succinctly" presented his views.

Air strikes a mistake

"Let's not get ourselves into a creeping or an escalating war," Rossi declared. He characterized the newest US air strikes against North Vietnam as being a "serious mistake."

Rossi said that the successful results of the US-Russian confrontation over Cuba, which he had opposed, had "shaken" his distrust for the policy of brinkmanship.

that the US avoid any "fatal errors" in Vietnam that might bring on war.

Assistant professor of sociology Richard Flacks, another signatory, shares Rossi's view that the US may be heading towards an Asian war in Vietnam.

"**THIS,**" FLACKS stated, "would be perhaps the worst disaster that ever confronted our society."

Sees bombings as helpful

Flacks said, however, that he was "sympathetic" to the idea that the recent US bombings of North Vietnam would enable the US to negotiate successfully with the North Vietnamese.

He called on the President to declare "that is his intention," ending the threat of a possible peace war faction in the Administration.

Flacks said that at present, any aggression is involved in Vietnam, "it's on our side."

"Being ethno-centric," he declared, "It's hard to see ourse

Hyde Park Herald, 08.17.1965

Discussion on Viet Nam

The Reverend Howard Schomer, 5740 Kimbark, president of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and Carl Oglesby, president of the Students for a Democratic Society (S.D.S.), will be the featured participants in a meeting on August 17 on the University of Chicago campus on the war in Vietnam.

is expected to involve faculty members, students, and members of the community.

The public is invited to attend and participate at 8 P.M. in 122 Social Science Building. The meeting is co-sponsored by the newly formed U.C. committee on Problems of Foreign Policy and the S.D.S.

Rev. Schomer and Oglesby, who have recently returned from a fact-finding mission in South Vietnam, will report on their trip which included conversation with leading South Vietnamese political, intellectual, and religious figures. Their report will be followed by questions and discussion ranging over the various facets of American foreign policy in Southeast Asia, and



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200,000 Yanks Expected to Be in Viet Nam by 1966

Total Is 40,000 More than Are There Now

BY WILLIAM ANDERSON
(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, Nov. 13—About 200,000 American service men are expected to be in Viet Nam at the beginning of next year, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE learned today.

This will mean an increase of nearly 40,000 above the size of the land forces there today.

Most of the new strength will be in ground troops—soldiers and marines. There also will be more helicopters and fixed wing planes as soon as construction teams can build new landing strips.

McNamara's Report

Robert S. McNamara, secretary of defense, disclosed Thursday from the LBJ ranch in Texas after a conference with the President that there



Gen. Westmoreland

would be additional Americans sent to Viet Nam.

McNamara said he did not wish to state the actual number, as he has done previously, because he did not wish to give the opponent information about deployment before it took place.

However, the secretary did disclose at a press conference that the Pentagon will buy next

year approximately 200,000 tons of aluminum more than it has in pre-Viet years—apparently to take care of the growing need for planes, helicopters and matting for landing fields.

Doesn't Include Navy

The total purchase of aluminum for the department next year may approach 400,000 tons. This would mean at least a 50 per cent increase in the use of the material by the department.

The troop strength of 200,000 does not include the navy's offshore contribution to the Viet Nam figures. The navy only has a small number of personnel ashore, but has at sea—depending upon the time — upwards of 30,000 persons.

Draft Figure Same

The navy's figure is likely to rise with the deployment of the 5,000-man carrier Enterprise, the nuclear-powered ship equipped with the latest planes and radar search equipment.

McNamara has indicated that the additional manpower re-

quirements will not, at least for the time being, increase the draft calls above the 40,000 to 42,000 level set for December.

Since none of the units for Viet Nam can be taken from stations in the North Atlantic Treaty organization, all of the additional personnel will have to be taken from the continental United States, Hawaii, and Okinawa.

Reports persist here and elsewhere that army units in the United States are below authorized strength, but the army refuses to make formal acknowledgment.

"The army does not comment on readiness status of any of its units," an army spokesman said.

Normal Situation

However, it is known that all army units with fixed wing and helicopter units in the United States are far below what would be considered their normal allowances. Defense officials contend this is a normal situation since it is natural to send

equipment to places it can be most effectively used.

In response to an inquiry, the army also said there is no intention at present to call up any reserve units to take up the slack in its regular organization. There have been reports that army reserve training officers have been visiting sites where training of inductees could be conducted.

The army, tho, said these visits were routine, part of the reserves' normal duties.

Called Perishable

Those who call the shots in the Pentagon consider the reserve forces a perishable unit, in the sense that if they are not used within a year's time, then they are out of service again without performing any essential military task.

The implication of this thinking is that if the reserves are called, they will be immediately pressed into active duty, most likely in the United States as training or replacement units.

serve units which will be increased to form, together with national guard units, a selected reserve force.

Theoretically, the selected force units — to be highly trained at 100 per cent of strength—would be able to join the regular army on shorter notice than the units now existing.

The defense department said it had reconsidered the plan in the light of the criticism and decided it was "in the national interest" to put it into effect.

Override Senate Demand

"Prior to reaffirming this decision," the announcement said, "the secretary of defense, the deputy secretary of de-

fense, the secretary of the army, and the army chief of staff carefully considered the resolution of the Senate armed services committee. . . .

"They decided that the immediate inactivation of these units, which are not required by contingency war plans, is essential."

The department added that the move "will make available quickly additional trained manpower for units which are required by our contingency war plans and will enable them to increase combat readiness at the earliest possible date."

Pentagon Aim Accomplished

When the plan was announced, it was widely noted that it accomplishes much that

the Pentagon tried to do in a plan to merge the reserve and the national guard. That plan was turned down by Congress.

Under the new plan, all six reserve divisions will be eliminated along with 19 battalion-sized units and four division command headquarters units. About 3,000 small reserve units will be left intact.

The selected reserve force will be composed of three divisions, six independent brigades, and supporting units. It will have a strength of 150,000 men. Of these, 5,868 will be from Illinois, which will join with Michigan and Indiana in providing one division for the selected force.

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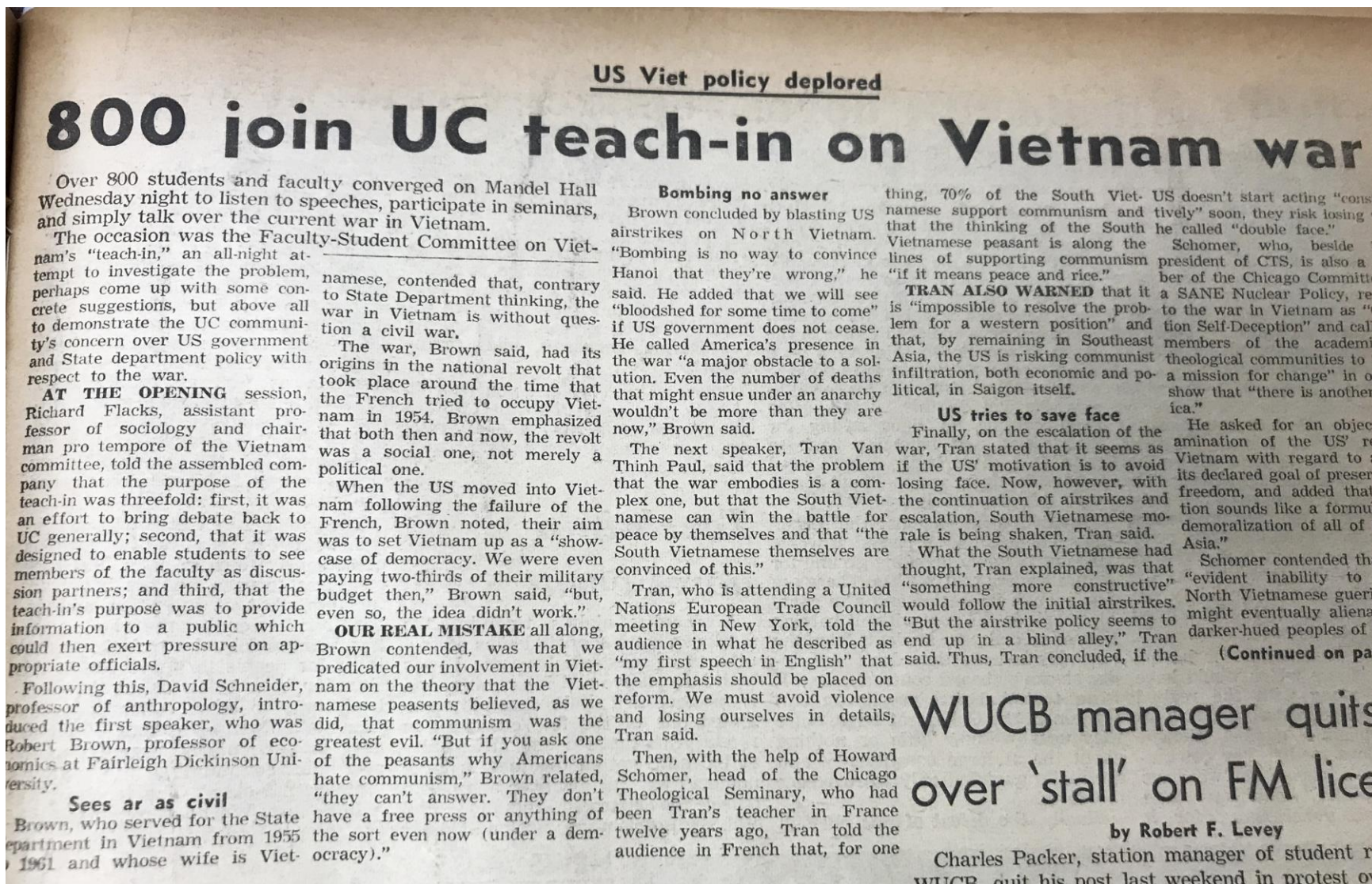
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UChicago held its 1st teach-in on the war in the Spring of 1965.



US Viet policy deplored

800 join UC teach-in on Vietnam war

Over 800 students and faculty converged on Mandel Hall Wednesday night to listen to speeches, participate in seminars, and simply talk over the current war in Vietnam.

The occasion was the Faculty-Student Committee on Vietnam's "teach-in," an all-night attempt to investigate the problem, perhaps come up with some concrete suggestions, but above all to demonstrate the UC community's concern over US government and State department policy with respect to the war.

AT THE OPENING session, Richard Flacks, assistant professor of sociology and chairman pro tempore of the Vietnam committee, told the assembled company that the purpose of the teach-in was threefold: first, it was an effort to bring debate back to UC generally; second, that it was designed to enable students to see members of the faculty as discussion partners; and third, that the teach-in's purpose was to provide information to a public which could then exert pressure on appropriate officials.

Following this, David Schneider, professor of anthropology, introduced the first speaker, who was Robert Brown, professor of economics at Fairleigh Dickinson University.

Sees ar as civil

Brown, who served for the State department in Vietnam from 1955 to 1961 and whose wife is Viet-

namese, contended that, contrary to State Department thinking, the war in Vietnam is without question a civil war.

The war, Brown said, had its origins in the national revolt that took place around the time that the French tried to occupy Vietnam in 1954. Brown emphasized that both then and now, the revolt was a social one, not merely a political one.

When the US moved into Vietnam following the failure of the French, Brown noted, their aim was to set Vietnam up as a "showcase of democracy. We were even paying two-thirds of their military budget then," Brown said, "but, even so, the idea didn't work."

OUR REAL MISTAKE all along, Brown contended, was that we predicated our involvement in Vietnam on the theory that the Vietnamese peasants believed, as we did, that communism was the greatest evil. "But if you ask one of the peasants why Americans hate communism," Brown related, "they can't answer. They don't have a free press or anything of the sort even now (under a democracy)."

Bombing no answer

Brown concluded by blasting US airstrikes on North Vietnam. "Bombing is no way to convince Hanoi that they're wrong," he said. He added that we will see "bloodshed for some time to come" if US government does not cease. He called America's presence in the war "a major obstacle to a solution. Even the number of deaths that might ensue under an anarchy wouldn't be more than they are now," Brown said.

The next speaker, Tran Van Think Paul, said that the problem that the war embodies is a complex one, but that the South Vietnamese can win the battle for peace by themselves and that "the South Vietnamese themselves are convinced of this."

Tran, who is attending a United Nations European Trade Council meeting in New York, told the audience in what he described as "my first speech in English" that the emphasis should be placed on reform. We must avoid violence and losing ourselves in details, Tran said.

Then, with the help of Howard Schomer, head of the Chicago Theological Seminary, who had been Tran's teacher in France twelve years ago, Tran told the audience in French that, for one

thing, 70% of the South Vietnamese support communism and that the thinking of the South Vietnamese peasant is along the lines of supporting communism "if it means peace and rice."

TRAN ALSO WARNED that it is "impossible to resolve the problem for a western position" and that, by remaining in Southeast Asia, the US is risking communist infiltration, both economic and political, in Saigon itself.

US tries to save face

Finally, on the escalation of the war, Tran stated that it seems as if the US' motivation is to avoid losing face. Now, however, with the continuation of airstrikes and escalation, South Vietnamese morale is being shaken, Tran said.

What the South Vietnamese had thought, Tran explained, was that "something more constructive" would follow the initial airstrikes. "But the airstrike policy seems to end up in a blind alley," Tran said. Thus, Tran concluded, if the

US doesn't start acting "constructively" soon, they risk losing what he called "double face." Schomer, who, beside being president of CTS, is also a member of the Chicago Committee for a SANE Nuclear Policy, referred to the war in Vietnam as "Confession Self-Deception" and called members of the academic theological communities to "a mission for change" in or show that "there is another

He asked for an objectification of the US' recommitment to Vietnam with regard to its declared goal of preserving freedom, and added that the situation sounds like a formula for demoralization of all of Southeast Asia."

Schomer contended that "evident inability to recommit to North Vietnamese guerilla might eventually alienate the darker-hued peoples of the

(Continued on page 2)

WUCB manager quits over 'stall' on FM lice

by Robert F. Levey

Charles Packer, station manager of student radio WUCB, quit his post last weekend in protest over

Chicago Maroon, Spring 1965

At the same time, the Civil Rights Movement continued. The Selma to Montgomery marches were three protest marches, held in 1965, along the 54-mile (87 km) highway from Selma, Alabama to the state capital of Montgomery. The marches were organized by nonviolent activists to demonstrate the desire of African-American citizens to exercise their constitutional right to vote, in defiance of segregationist repression, and were part of a broader voting rights movement underway in Selma and throughout the American South. By highlighting racial injustice, they contributed to passage that year of the Voting Rights Act, a landmark federal achievement of the Civil Rights Movement.



The first march took place on March 7, 1965. State troopers and county posse men attacked the unarmed marchers with billy clubs and tear gas after they passed over the county line, and the event became known as **Bloody Sunday.**

Several
UChicago
faculty
members
participated
in the
marches in
Selma,
Alabama.

Confederate flags and Negro determination

Faculty members describe Selma situation

Since the "Bloody Sunday" beating on March 7 of civil rights demonstrators in Selma, UC faculty members have actively participated in the Alabama voting crisis. Both as members of organized groups and as individuals, they joined demonstrations in Selma and various legs of the Selma-Montgomery march.

Within two days after "Bloody Sunday," 10 UC divinity school professors and 22 faculty and students from the Chicago Theological Seminary (CTS) had arrived in Selma and joined in the renewed registration drive. Singly, others journeyed to Alabama to march the first mile to Montgomery. Meanwhile, Walter Johnson, Preston and Sterling Morton professor of American History, organized a group of 40 historians from throughout the US to take part in the last lap of the 50-mile march.

Members of Johnson's group included Richard Hofstadter, C. Vann Woodward, Bernard W. Weisberger, and Kenneth Stampp.

The following comments express the reactions of some of the UC participants.

Howard Schomer
President of CTS

"Ordained religious leadership must now bring the central truths of faith dramatically home to the masses. It is in the tradition of both testaments for religious leaders to dramatize the convictions they are called to transmit."

"Too long have we concentrated on the verbal. The increased participation by the clergy in general elicits more red-blooded commitment to the truth they vowed to promote in their ordination."

With 22 CTS students Schomer

encountered a variety of white reactions in Selma following "Bloody Sunday:" "all whites are not completely against Negroes; some do not respect (Governor George) Wallace's and Jim Clark's manner of acting." He believes that the central problem in the drive for equality is one of political power.

"The tide has irrevocably turned. The southern Negro is not going to turn back. Pressure must be continued until full equality is attained. Such demonstrations (as the march to Montgomery) are legitimate, functionally appropriate, and in absolute keeping with the law."

Bernard Loomer
Professor, Divinity School

"I went to Selma (after 'Bloody Sunday') because these people need to be supported. I needed to identify with their protests of the injustices of the present system."

Confronted with a federal injunction against a demonstration, Loomer and other participants did not know if a protest would take place, and under what conditions. "During the march within Selma I was not aware of the agreement to cease at the point where we would be stopped. Negroes on the march were willing to meet the same threat as the bloody massacre

which had occurred two days earlier had presented. There was nothing theoretical about this. The threat was there as something to be encountered, and the price would be paid if necessary. When the demonstration was stopped I felt both relief and letdown."

Loomer believes anxiety existed on both sides. "In some white faces you could see hate, in other bafflement and bewilderment. Some were fearful. You could see sloppy, ignorant, illiterate, small-minded men living in a small world. They did not want to face the larger world of which they can see the handwriting on the wall. They do not want to move into it (the larger world) because of the prestige they think they have in their present world."

"Some of the marchers were fearful. Yet the officers were also afraid of an outbreak. Many were aware — as the governor, Wallace, was also — that violence was not to their advantage. For this would shorten their time by bringing in the federal government."

Alvin Pitcher

Assoc. Professor, Divinity School
Pitcher went to Selma with nine other Divinity School faculty members to take part in the first demonstration after "Bloody Sunday." "My decision to go was largely

spontaneous. I woke up Monday (after 'Blood Sunday'), saw the headlines, and told my wife, 'I got to go to Selma.'"

"You take your life in your hands down there. It's a semi-police state. Southern ministers fear that their telephones are tapped."

The clergy's presence in Alabama "is a kind of way to cleanse ourselves. We have procrastinated so long. These conditions have been present for a hundred years."

"People who march in Selma won't march at home in the North. The incogruity of it overwhelms me."

The murders of two civil rights workers are "apart of the social reality of the situation. There are strong feelings in the Selma area."

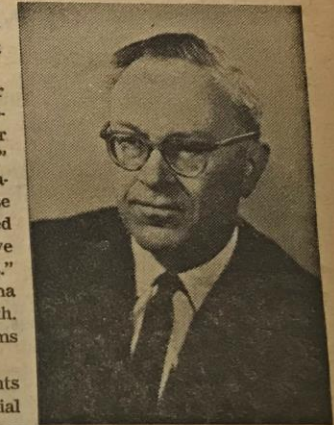
Frieda Brown

Asst. Professor, Romance Languages
Miss Brown and Miss Joan Ungersma, an instructor in romance languages, went to Selma on their own and walked the first seven miles of the Selma to Montgomery march.

"Why I went — that's the most difficult question to answer. I just know I had to go."

The civil rights movement in Selma "is a young movement; it belongs more to the teenagers who are in it. There is no question in your mind that these are normal kids. The only thing that makes them different is their spirit, their sense of goal."

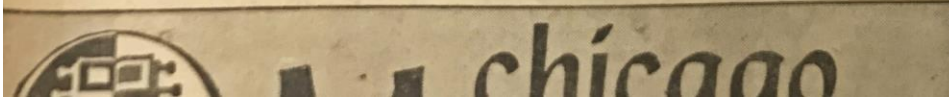
"The feeling that you get down



Walter Johnson, Preston and Sterling Morton professor of history, who was one of many UC faculty members and CTS and divinity school students who spent part of their vacation in Selma or Montgomery, Alabama.

where we stayed, some of the whites were smiling while others were stern faced."

Johnson views the events in Selma and the civil rights drive as another chapter in the struggle to achieve the American ideal of equal chance. "This march built support in the moderate white group which up to now has been silent. It fits in with the revolution of rising expectations that the civ



In a January 1966 "Gadfly" in the *Maroon*, Psychology Professor David Bakan urged reconsideration of the Selective Service System.

Gadfly

Draft Controversy: Time for Re-evaluation

by David Bakan
Professor of Psychology

The draft law which is currently in effect is due to expire on June 30, 1967. On previous occasions on which it has expired, it has been quietly renewed. However, current realities of the war in Vietnam, and the varieties of expression of deep uneasiness relative to that war, have brought the draft to the forefront of the American consciousness.

FOR SOME people debating the nature of the draft is itself compromising. It is like entering a family debate as to whether to go by train, car or airplane when one does not approve of the trip altogether. If there were no war at all, we should simply let the draft law expire. If the legitimacy of the war in Vietnam were without qualification at all, we should renew the draft law, allowing perhaps some minor reforms. But for that group which questions the very legitimacy or morality or

even whether the war serves our country's self-interest discussion of the draft is the discussion of means serving a disapproved end.

Since last May when Secretary McNamara let fly the trial balloon in his speech in Canada, the idea of "national service" has grown in popularity. A recent report of the Harris poll indicated that the idea of a universal service program that would allow young men to choose between two years in the armed forces and two years in the Peace Corps or some other form of public service was favored by nearly 4-to-1.

Although the details of any kind of a program have hardly been worked out, it is clear that the idea of "national service" has a very favorable aura associated with it. What is of particular interest is that the idea is favored by many who are far from enthusiastic about our involvement in Vietnam. To some of the opponents of our Vietnam policy the idea of "national service"

has appeared to provide a kind of honorable out for dissenters; for clearly accepting a "national service" assignment is evidence that one is not shirking one's responsibility to one's country.

THERE IS, however, some serious misunderstanding. We have to take Secretary Wirtz quite seriously when he indicates, as he did in his comments on national service on November 16, that the choice of a non-defense program would not exempt a youth from the military draft ("New York Times", November 17, 1966, p. 1). If the military needs require it, and there are not sufficient volunteers, there is little doubt but that young people in such "national service" would be prime eligibles for drafting into the military service as compared, for example, to men in critical occupations, men with children or men whose absence would cause hardship to their dependents. It is completely unrealistic to imagine that anyone could really choose non-defense

service instead of military service. The critical fact in the matter is that non-defense service does not supply military manpower, which is what the draft is all about.

The idea of "national service" has been viewed as a way of resolving the profound dilemmas associated with selective service. However, we need to appreciate the fact that the dilemmas of selective service are not failures in the system but are the dilemmas intrinsic to any situation in which one has to select someone for danger while sparing someone else.

The idea of "national service" has been viewed as a way to make the draft "fair," so that even if one does not bear arms one has at least "served." The reply to the fairness argument in this context is perhaps best made simply by reciting an old story of the "Wise Men of Gotham":

"ONE OF the streets of Gotham was in bad condition. Each time a wagon would pass it would throw mud at the people on the sidewalk, especially those close to the curb. The Wise Men of Gotham gathered to deliberate what course of action they should take with respect to it. In the course of their deliberations it was pointed out that it was very unfair that those who were near the curb should be splattered, while others were not. The Council of Gotham therefore passed a law requiring all citizens on the street to line up at the curb whenever a wagon was to pass."

In some way in many people a sense of the illegitimacy of the war has been joined by a sense of the mequity of the draft to pro-

duce a widespread support for a policy of compulsory service for the youth of America.

Indeed, as soon as it is proposed, the idea of "national service" quickly becomes the panacea for practically all of the ills of our society: It will create in the youth of America a sense of involvement with our total national destiny; serve to overcome personal interest and create national interest; build character; make up for cultural handicaps of early childhood and correct educational deficiencies eliminate illiteracy; reduce unemployment; take rioting youth, both negro and anti-negro, off the streets; result in hernias being repaired, teeth fixed, and vision corrected; channel youth into proper vocations; provide badly needed social workers, nurses, teachers, medical technicians, etc.; spread birth control information so as to reduce the population explosion; prevent the evils of early marriage; reduce pressure for housing so that the problem of housing integration may be handled with greater leisure; encourage integration; reduce poverty; reduce the guilt of young men who have been granted deferments for going to college; provide adventure, travel, and new experiences; extend the time before a youth must make a decision concerning occupation; get people from different parts of the country to know each other better; and (considering that there are those who also advocate "national service" for women) make the sexes more equal.

IN ORDER to achieve all of this we have simply to get over
(Continued on Page Twelve)

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New draft standards due

Collegiate Press Service

WASHINGTON—College students had been expecting it for weeks, but when the selective service director announced last weekend that college students would be drafted to meet the demands of the growing military forces, it was still a shock.

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, head of the Selective Service System, said the guidelines for local draft boards, "similar to those employed during the Korean conflict," will be issued soon. They will apply to current high school seniors and college students for the next academic year.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, which had been expected when draft quotas continued above 30,000 a month, recalled that special test scores or class standings were used to determine deferment for future college study from 1952 to 1963.

Currently the primary requisite for college deferment is satisfactory pursuit of full-time college studies. But increase in military manpower authorized or proposed last August total 452,000, and drafting from colleges will tap a pool of more than 1,800,000 young men.

Hershey's announcement followed disclosure that the Army and Marine Corps would draft 32,900 men in March. The figure rep-

resented another trend upward after a decline to 29,400 in the February quota. Quotas for December and January were 45,229 and 38,280.

Guidelines advisory

The guidelines for local boards are not mandatory, but generally determine draft status. Hershey called them "advisory criteria," which he said were decided after "consultation with other government agencies and leading education associations."

NEGOTIATIONS have been started with testing agencies, he reported, and the certificate that schools submit to local boards to reflect student status is being revised to reflect class standings.

The detailed guidelines will be "issued in the near future" as soon as they are determined, he said.

Congress authorized an increase of 340,000 in the armed forces last August when it approved a budget

addition of \$1.7 billion for the pursuit of the war in Vietnam.

New authorization

An additional 113,000 men would be authorized by the \$12.3 billion supplemental appropriations request now before Congress.

THE DECISION to rely upon the draft for Vietnam troops rather than turn to the reserves was made deliberately. Government officials described it as a "more equitable distribution of the burden."

In testimony before congressional committees earlier, Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense, remarked that "in as much as it appears desirable to be in position to deploy additional forces without calling up reserves, these support units must be provided in the active force structure."

The budgeted strength of the armed forces as of next June 30 would have been 2,640,266 under the original budget proposal for the current fiscal year. The earlier approved increase and the current proposal would raise the total strength to 3,093,109, with all but 105,766 to be in service by June 30.

Total commitment 270,000

Official figures put 197,000 American troops in Vietnam at present,

(Continued on page four)

In early 1966, the Selective Service was reportedly moving toward basing **student deferments not only on enrollment in a college, but on students' academic status** – such as class rank or some kind of testing. Increasing skepticism about the war's justification, the increasing cost of the war in terms of both U.S. and Vietnamese casualties, and increasing concerns that even student deferments from conscription might be narrowing generated a sense of anxiety and anger on campus.

Korean War draft was based on rank, tests

(Continued from page one)

but officials indicated that naval forces and other support units bring the total committed in Southeast Asia to more than 270,000.

How high that figure may go is the great uncertainty at this point. President Johnson has said that his pledge to prevent the Communist military takeover of South Vietnam means that as many troops as are required will be sent. The President has said that he will return to Congress for more money, and presumably, men if they are needed.

Some Congressional estimates have put the total requirement in Vietnam as high as 600,000 men.

This will mean that for the first time since the Korean War students will be yanked from colleges and universities and put into the armed services. Unlike the present system, student deferments will be given sparingly.

RIGHT NOW, everyone who is taking a full-time load at an accredited college and is heading toward a degree in—roughly—a straight line is granted a student deferment. The 1950 plan, however, was not so generous. It was based on two yardsticks by which local boards were to determine whether

a student was academically qualified to be given a deferment.

The first yardstick was class rank. The university gave to local boards each student's class rank, in quartiles—a system changed only three years ago.

Class rank guidelines

Washington suggested guidelines for satisfactory work. They were basically, that a student at the end of his first year of college should rank in the upper half of his class; at the end of his second year in the upper two-thirds; and at the end of his third year in the upper three-fourths of his class.

IF THIS were the only standard, the system would be disastrous to students in the better colleges. The 1950 system, however, also used another yardstick to equalize the difference between schools: an optional, voluntary test.

If a student thought he was ranked too low in his own school to get a deferment, but was well-educated in comparison to other students in the nation, he would take the national test, prepared for the Selective Service System by the Educational Testing Service and Science Research Associates.

Test results
When the test was first given in 1951, 83 per cent of the freshmen,

62 per cent of the sophomores and 71 per cent of the juniors passed it. The results varied widely with the schools, however; at one college, only 35 per cent passed it, while at another, 98 per cent had a passing mark.

THE TEST

appears to have been weighted toward the sciences. Sixty-eight per cent of the freshman engineers passed it, while only 58 per cent of the freshmen in humanities did so.

Students in the physical sciences and mathematics had a 64 per cent passing figure, compared with 59 per cent for students in the biological sciences and 57 per cent in the social sciences. Only 48 per cent in general arts and 42 per cent in business school passed it. The lowest scores were education majors; only 27 per cent of them passed the test.

Test aids deferments

A report published in 1951 reported that many of those who took the test were enabled, through it, to get a student deferment, even though they would not have gotten one through class ranking.

FIFTY-TWO per cent of the juniors in the lower quarter of their class were able to pass the test; 42 per cent of the sophomores in the lower third passed, and among

freshmen in the bottom half, 35 per cent passed.

How well did the 1950 system work?

System efficient

First, it worked efficiently. Of 1.3 million youths who reached 18½ in the 12 months preceding the Korean War, 65 per cent either enlisted or were inducted, 22 per cent were physically or mentally unfit, and only 13 per cent "escaped" active service. Of this 13 per cent, many served in reserve units, so actually far less than 13 per cent avoided their draft obligation.

If the Vietnam war achieves the proportions of the Korean conflict, one can expect an equal effect on today's male population.

THE 1950 system had some serious effects, however. Besides the consequences to the 65 per cent who had to take two or more years away from their peace time pursuits, there was also a serious effect on colleges.

The 1950 system cut into the student population, and many small, liberal arts colleges ran deeply into the red. One small school was forced to dismiss 30 per cent of its faculty—mainly young instructors without tenure.

Companies reported severe shortages of engineers: in June, 1951, a

survey of companies showed that there was a need for 80,000 engineers, yet 19,000 would-be engineers were scheduled for the draft.

Even though the 1950 plan did fill an immense need for manpower, many disagreed with it. They argued that neither class rank nor test scores were adequate or even acceptable standards of a student's intellectual growth.

But, as Gen. Lewis Hershey said in 1952: "I just can't think of any other way."

Chicago Maroon, February 4, 1966

75 UC'ers protest use of grade criteria

Profs sign draft protest

by Ken Simonson

"Interference by the Selective Service Administration in the educational enterprise" has come under fire from nearly 150 faculty members at 14 area colleges and universities.

Over 75 UC professors are among those signing a statement which criticizes the use of class grades in determining a student's draft status. Currently the statement is being sent to other universities around the country.

"EDUCATORS have often pointed out the negative effects of excessive emphasis on grades," the statement notes. "Requests by draft boards for grade information only exacerbate these negative effects."

According to the statement, there are no ultimately just criteria by which to decide who shall die and who shall not be conscripted." The statement lauds the Selective Service for trying not to be arbitrary in its choices, but declares that "the professor should not be made a party to these decisions since it interferes with the performance of his duties."

The pronouncement argues for a radical separation of the activities of the Selective Service Administration from the educational enterprise as possible."

No faculty consensus

Richard Flacks, assistant professor of sociology at UC and a spokesman for the signers, said the statement was stimulated by the effect of the war in Vietnam on draft policies. But he emphasized that the signers held a variety of



Richard Flacks, a spokesman for the signers.

conscientious objectors to include nonreligious grounds. He fears that the practice of granting student deferments is creating an unjustly select group.

Flacks said no more immediate actions are planned, but comment-

ment debate in the council of the faculty senate on grade policies.

Signers' views

Philosophy professor Manley Thompson said he signed the statement because he was "very unhappy about the use of grades" for draft purposes. He said he did not oppose conscription in general, but was against it in current circumstances. He agreed with the present University policy of sending grades only at the student's request, and said he wasn't taking any other protest actions.

ERIC HAMP, professor of Indo-European linguistics, also signed the declaration but said he was opposed to taking further individual action. He stated the University administration should be responsible for making a policy statement to Selective Service about use of grades. He did not feel it was right for him to say how a student should use his grades, and thought that current University policy is correct.

Hamp termed the present grade criterion "unfortunate". He said grades should be irrelevant, and called them "a silly way of measuring a person." He said he resented the "implication that in giving a student a grade you are giv-

University faculty joined with those across the country objecting to interference in the educational enterprise by the Selective Service System.

Chicago Maroon, April 26, 1966

Simultaneously, many in the University community remained mindful of the unfinished business of the Civil Rights Movement, as a movement icon visited the campus.



Fanny Lou Hamer to speak at UC

Fanny Lou Hamer of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party will discuss, "Civil Rights in America, 1966" in the north lounge of the Reynolds Club at 7:30 pm tonight.

Mrs. Hamer is being sponsored by the UC Friends of SNCC and will speak on new approaches in civil rights tactics, both in the South and in the North.

Mrs. Hamer was elected to Congress in 1964 in the mock election held by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party but was refused a seat in Congress when the House of Representatives voted in 1965 to seat the regular Mississippi delegation. Mrs. Hamer was one of the founders of the Freedom Democratic Party in Mississippi and is presently serving as that organization's vice chairman.

Chicago Maroon,
April 12, 1966

In the summer of 1966, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. led open housing marches in predominantly white neighborhoods on the Southwest side of Chicago, provoking enormous hostility. Eventually, an agreement was reached with the Daley administration to end discrimination through specific measures. A number of UChicago students joined King on the marches – including Class of 1968 member Ed Birnbaum.



Chicago Sun-Times photo

And, in 1966, student groups, including SDS and the newly formed Students Against the Rank (SAR), demanded that the University refuse to generate ranking for the draft. Dean of Students Warner Wick defended the University. Dean of the College Wayne Booth opposed it.

Forum on the draft set for tomorrow

Representatives of the University administration, faculty, and student body will discuss "The University and the Draft" Wednesday at 3:30 in Mandel Hall in a meeting sponsored by UC Students for a Democratic Society.

The speakers will be Warner Wick, dean of students; Wayne Booth, dean of the College; Richard Flacks, professor of sociology; and Steven Kindred, a third-year student in the College. Each speaker will deliver a ten-minute statement, followed by questions from the floor.

The meeting has been called for two reasons, according to Miles Mogulescu, a spokesman for UC-SDS. First, it will provide a forum in which students, faculty, and administration representatives will have an opportunity to discuss the general implications of the draft on the functioning of the University.

Second and more specifically, it will allow Wick to answer the SDS demand that the University publicly refuse to form a class rank of males for the purposes of the Selective Service. SDS has contended that such a rank would be a significant step forward in University cooperation with the war and would be a breach of students' civil liberties, since it would include all grades, even those of students

Discuss University deferment attitude

Wick and Booth differ on draft policy

by John Beal

Warner Wick, UC dean of students, and Wayne Booth, dean of the College, presented opposing views on the use of grades for deferment from the draft at a forum in Mandel Hall Wednesday afternoon.

Wick stated that the UC policy of providing the student with the option to give or not give the University permission to send grades and class ranking to his local board "puts the responsibility on the student. I think that this is where the responsibility ought to be."

But Booth declared, "I oppose the use of the University as a part of the Selective Service system, even in this mild form. It is anti-educational and provides a precedent for governmental use of universities."

AT THE meeting sponsored by UC Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) Wick outlined the policy the University plans to follow when local boards request grade transcripts and class rankings.

If the student has not already given the University written permission to send the requested information to the board, he will be contacted and provided an opportunity to do so.

If the student declines to give this permission, the University will inform the local board that the student has not authorized it to send the requested information.

Wick declared that this is a matter "primarily between each registrant and his local board."

"You ask to be treated as responsible citizens and be permitted to make your own decisions. The University ought not to interfere with students' freedom of choice in such an important matter," he said.

WICK GAVE the grade point averages for the academic year 1962-63. According to Wick a 2.33 average would place a first-year student in the upper half of his class,

a 2.00 average would place a second-year student in the upper two-thirds, and a 1.92 average would place a third-year student in the upper three-quarters of his class.

He indicated that the grades this year, even with the elimination of women, would be roughly the same.

Booth, speaking on student deferments in general, said, "Morally, it is just as unfair to have deferments on the grounds of brains as it was to have them on the grounds of money in the Civil War."

"Whenever the rewards of education are used for non-educational ends, education suffers," he stated. It also suffers when students stay in school only to avoid the draft or take easy courses to maintain a high grade average, he commented.

BOOTH DECLARED that a university should not take a public stand on an issue simply because it is important. This, he said, would destroy its position as a platform for discussion.

"But if an issue threatens the educational process and integrity of a university, then it should take a stand. It does seem to me that the University's preparing special rankings for males is use of the University for performing a governmental duty," he stated.

This could be the first step, he noted, toward the use of universities as the Communists have, the Nazis did, and the CIA did at Michigan State University.

"It is a seriously mistaken policy and ought to be changed," Booth said.

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May urge non-compliance or grade abolition

Faculty ponders draft, grade question

(Continued from page one)
Service—by providing transcripts, rankings, etc.—it is in fact destroying what it stands for.

"It must see that by doing so it is aiding in a determination of who shall live and who shall die, based on achievement in school. It is saying tacitly that it will allow the 'poorer' students to die, and the 'better' ones to live."

"We ask whether the University has a right to make such God-like decisions, or even to aid in the making of them."

THE FACULTY COUNCIL of the University of Iowa voted to advise the administration on March 28 not to furnish grade transcripts or information on class standing of students to local draft boards of Selective Service officials unless requested to do so by individual students. This is actually a technical reversal of UC's policy, which is to furnish information unless requested not to by individual students.

Wick and Booth comment

When asked about the possibility of the University's refusing to send class rank or grade reports to draft boards, dean of students Warner Wick said, "I think it is generally agreed that as long as the University is giving grades for its own purpose, it could not refuse a student's request to report them to whomever he wanted them reported to. The lawyers have even said that if we tried to withhold grades we were supposed to send, a student could go to court and force us to do so."

The reaction of dean of the College Wayne Booth to this same possibility was, "Confusion. Both moral and practical confusion. I don't see any pure moral position that doesn't lead me to question the deferment of students in the first place."

"As yet, I don't see any clear way for the University to make the case to the Selective Service that the use of grades is educationally harmful, I do believe using grades is anti-education, but I haven't worked out yet what I could do personally about it or what any college might do."

ON THE POSSIBILITY of doing away with grades completely, Wick referred to what he felt to be both the impracticality and opposition to the manpower management principle. "I think that the idea of abolishing grades completely is a very unlikely solution," Wick said, "simply because both students and faculty have lots of other reasons for wanting to have grades."

"If you get back to principle reason for student deferments, it is that the nation should use its manpower in the most advantageous way. . . that it's somehow in the national interest to use . . . Apple's services in these ways."

WICK ALSO POINTED to the similarities and differences between the present situation regarding the draft and grades and that during the Korean conflict. He said, "The Korean War is a good example of how things really happened, and this University was very little affected by the Korean War."

"The problem probably boils down to the fact that this is a tasteless conflict. The difference between 1951 and now is that competition for grades has grown to get into graduate school. I think that's unfortunate, but I don't think you can blame it on the draft. As long as you keep deciding things on grades, you're going to have conflict on whether we decide to send things to draft boards or not."

Ellis Levin was incorrectly listed in the SG election schedule as it appeared in last Friday's Maroon as a candidate from the fraternities. I should have been listed as a candidate from College at-large (GNOSIS).

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Note these FOTA Changes:
APRIL 30 - Eisenstein Film biography is cancelled.
MAY 4 - Film Trilogy by Markopoulos "Du Sang de la Volupte et de la Mort," Soc. Sci

But soon to be made permanent

Soc II grades advisory

by Mike Seidman

In response to the growing emphasis placed on class standing by the Selective Service, the Social Sciences II staff has voted to give all students advisory grades this quarter.

The decision, termed by one participant "a temporary thing to stimulate discussion," is largely symbolic in effect, however, since leaders in the anti-grade movement have indicated that the grades will be made permanent by the end of the year.

The move, which has been under discussion for some time, was approved by a majority of Soc II staff members, but not unanimously.

IN A statement explaining their position, staff members expressed concern over the "effects on the educational process which may flow from linking students' classroom performance to their chances for induction." In addition, the statement indicated that some of its signers "are disturbed by the fact that, by permitting our grades to be used in this way, we are ac-

According to Jesse Lemisch, assistant professor of history and a signer of the questionnaire, the action of the Soc II staff was designed to elicit faculty support prior to the April 7 meeting of the committee of the council of the University faculty Senate at which the issue will be discussed.

LEMISCH, who is also active in the Faculty Committee on Foreign Policy, a group which has long advocated action similar to that taken by the Soc II staff, admits that his stand on Vietnam may be to the left of most faculty members. But he nevertheless claims wide support for his position favoring the right of faculty members to withhold grades.

"This is a very important issue which goes beyond Vietnam or the draft," he said in an interview held in his office. "It should affect even the most conservative faculty members. There are a number of . . . (Continued on page three)

whose purposes we profoundly oppose."

The signers made clear, however, that a student is free "to use his grades as he sees fit," and that their action "could not prevent students who wish to have their grades scrutinized by draft boards from doing so."

Questionnaire circulated

The statement was accompanied by a questionnaire sent to all faculty members asking whether they oppose "the use of grades as a criterion for Selective Service Induction," whether they support the right of faculty members to withhold grades, and whether they personally would "refuse to authorize the use of . . . grades for selective

In May 1966,
 Psychology
 Professor David
 Bakan wrote
 another Gadfly
 in the Maroon
 opposing the
 generation of
 class rank for
 the Selective
 Service System.

GADFLY

Selective Service and educational freedom

The issue which has been raised by the students in asking that ranks should be withheld is one which is involved in a tangle with other issues. Among these are the issues of the rightness of student deferment altogether, the rightness of the war in Vietnam, and who is the "boss" among students, faculty and administration. Recognizing that these issues are involved (the last one, in my opinion, not the most seemly for a great university such as the University of Chicago), I would like to deal principally with one: Should the University of Chicago compute rank in class and submit such information to draft boards even if the student gives his consent? I think that it should not.

It is worth recalling that the very act by Congress which created student deferments was informed by the sense of the value of the educational enterprise to the national welfare. When the Selective Service Administration co-opts the educational enterprise in helping it to make its particular decisions on individual registrants it injures that which it is trying to protect.

There is a growing general sentiment among educators that excessive significance being given to grades cheapens and degrades the values of a liberal education. The current actions by the Selective Service Administration have only served to exacerbate the emphasis on grades. As someone has put it, if the student cannot understand a poem by Keats, the chance of his being drafted is increased. We may expect a growing trend toward shopping for easy courses, and a flocking to teachers who are reputed to be easy graders. Some have thought that, with the reorganization of the College, something ought to be done whereby grades become less important; but this will be blocked by the necessity of detailed grade information.

can to those who determine Selective Service policy. It is our duty as teachers to teach them as well.

Many teachers have sat in on committees in which applications to graduate and undergraduate programs have been reviewed. All of us are fully aware of the qualifications that we bring to bear in reviewing grade information of any kind. We, as experts, know that the evaluation of this kind of information has to be done very carefully. We certainly cannot expect members of draft boards to evaluate these records with even remotely similar qualification. When we evaluate a grade record it is often with some knowledge of the school from which the applicant comes. But we cannot expect a draft board member to know what the level of academic expectation is of a school from which he will be receiving rank in class information.

In recent days the terms "Coercion" and "freedom" have been rather freely used. It is indeed true that coercion spawns coercion. And it is indeed true that free discussion cannot take place in an atmosphere of coercion. The University should recognize that it is precisely the coercive presence of the Selective Service Administration in the University which should be barred. Unless we can effectively remove the coercive presence of the Selective Service System from our relations with our students, all of the liberal values which we are interested in defending will be undermined in the University itself.

puting rank in class for men for the sake of the Selective Service Administration is quite of another order. (As one person has said, it would make as much educational sense to rank all left-handed students.) The fact is that there is no valid educational reason for ranking male students. To do so is only for the purposes of the Selective Service Administration. To do so is also to exaggerate the student-to-student competitiveness, which many regard as injurious to learning.

Grades have certain customary and ordinary uses, as indeed, all professional records do. A psychiatrist's records are, in some sense, the property of the patient; and yet, the opinion of all men of good sense would be that they should not be freely opened to the patient. The dean of students keeps many records on individual students, and yet one would not claim that all of the student's records must be opened on demand; or, that on the student's request they should be given to anyone that he requests that they be given. Thus, the argument that the grades are the student's property, to be used in any way that he demands, cannot be defended. (And there is a real quandary when hundreds of students demand that their records shall not be used for the construction of a ranking of males for the benefit of the Selective Service Administration.) But the fact remains that this particular use of the grade information is an extraordinary use.

service requirement is a viable alternative which, at the very least, would remove the gross deficiencies of the present system.

Let me conclude by saying that there is a great tradition in the United States against government interference in education. This tradition is based on the recognition of the value to society of really free educational institutions. At the moment the colleges and universities of this country are being drawn into becoming agents of a government agency. Nor is this just an ordinary government agency. It is an agency which least expresses our democratic beliefs. The Selective Service System is hardly to be considered integral to our total democratic society. It is an undemocratic institution which we sadly tolerate for the sake of the larger good. Thus that which so deeply expresses our democratic beliefs, the University, is being drawn in to serve directly one of the least democratic agencies in our political life, the Selective Service Administration. It is my deep conviction that we should resist this with all of the resources at our disposal.

David Bakan
 Professor of Psychology

Calendar of events

- Tuesday, May 17**
- SIT-OUT: UC administration, until last demonstrator leaves ad building.
 - FOLK DANCE: International house, 8 pm.
- Wednesday, May 18**
- LECTURE: "Relation of urban design to the social sciences," Christopher Tunnard, Yale University, Breasted hall, 10 am.
 - CARILLON RECITAL: Daniel Robbins, University carillonneur, Rockefeller chapel, 5 pm.
 - LECTURE: "Is God Dead?" John Warwick Montgomery, Trinity divinity school, fifth floor Pierce Tower, 7:30 pm.
 - LECTURE: "Quantum fluids," Lothar Meyer, professor of chemistry, 5640 Ellis, room L-8, 8 pm.
 - COFFEE HOUR: Blackstone hall, 5748 Blackstone, 9 to 11 pm.
- Thursday, May 19**
- LECTURE: "The genetic code," M Nirenberg, National Institute of Health Abbott 101, 11:30 am.
 - LECTURE: "Calendar, cannon, and clock and the cultural contact between Europe and China," Ling Wang, professor, Cornell University, Soc Sci 122, pm.
 - SEMINAR: "Alveolar hypoventilation and cor pulmonale," with Dr. Alfr Fishman, Columbia University, Bc Roberts B604, 5 pm.
 - FOLK DANCING: Hill house, institution 7:30, general dancing 9 pm.

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DR. AARON ZIMBLER, Optometrist
 IN THE

Despite these objections, the University prepared to provide class ranking of its male students to the Selective Service System in the Fall quarter, if requested by the student.

UC prepares to report class ranks for draft use

by David E. Gumpert

Present UC policy with regard to the draft entails reporting all information desired by Selective Service boards unless otherwise instructed by individual students.

According to Maxine Sullivan, UC registrar, "We will send as much information as a student wants, excluding partial transcripts."

Starting next academic year, a student's rank in class in comparison to other males and according to his year in school will be used by Selective Service boards, in addition to previously required information, to determine eligibility for student deferments.

In addition, the student's score on the Selective Service college qualification test will be considered along with class rank, and whichever is better will take precedence.

MRS. SULLIVAN REPORTED that tabulation of rank will take place immediately after spring

Scholarship applications are now available in Administration 201. The deadline for filing an application is May 2.

quarter ends, based only on grades received in this academic year. Because the student deferment statement released March 25, General Hershey, director of the Selective Service system, set the following standards as generally acceptable for student deferments: first-year students must be in the upper half

boards."

Faculty senate debating secretly

The whole question of what UC's position should continue to be is presently being considered by the University Faculty Senate. The senate consists of all tenure members of the faculty, and elects members of the council of the senate, who in turn elect members of the committee of the senate.

THE COMMITTEE IS presumably considering such questions as the possibility of withholding grades completely from the Selective Service or perhaps doing away with grades all together. According to the committee's spokesman, professor of law Walter Blum, "Council meetings are closed and minutes are confidential. I don't know when and if any statement will be forthcoming."

On April 8, UC SDS came out in a policy statement against University compliance with the new Selective Service recommendations. It said, in part, that, "The University must realize that by complying with the demands of the Selective

(Continued on page two)

Voting e

In May 1966, with the University unwilling to change its policy, SDS and SAR called for a sit-in at the Administration Building to stop the process of ranking for the draft system.

College Dean Wayne Booth criticized this tactic, saying, "As faculty and students in a University that is dedicated to free inquiry, we are all committed to making decisions through discussion and persuasion, not through force."

Anti-rank sit-in ready to go

by Gary Christiana

Students opposing the ranking of male students for the draft will stage a sit-in demonstration in the administration building tomorrow to protest University's plans to rank in accordance with the present Selective Service system.

Only a proclamation by the administration reversing its policy on ranking can stop the sit-in, say spokesmen who represent an ad hoc group of students opposed to University ranking which is being organized for the demonstration.

Last week, UC President George Brown issued a statement announcing the University's intention to rank a male class rank. He declared that the question of whether or not a student's name would be submitted to a local draft board is to be decided by the individual student.

Yesterday, feeling among the anti-rank group was that the administration was not planning to comply with its demand not to force a class rank.

EVE KINDRED, a spokesman for the group's elected executive committee, declared, "Since there have been no official new developments and since any changes or ideas have been communicated to us only by rumor, we regret to conclude that the administration's attitude toward our particular concern and toward discussions to resolve the present difference of opinion remains unchanged. Therefore there seems to be little likelihood of a change in our course, as much as we regret to say it."

One of the fundamental points of friction between the administration and the anti-rank group, according to the students, is the University's alleged reticence and neglect regarding the promulgation of its decision to rank, and on its failure to consult the students on a decision of such importance for their futures.

Another spokesman from the executive committee stated, "Those 300 students who unanimously approved a sit-in last Wednesday (at a meeting held by the group) did so with deepest regret. They have been presented with a **fait accompli**, a decision to rank that was made administratively and secretly. They decided to work through every possible channel for a peaceful solution to the problem before sitting in; in every case they were rebuffed by the administration."

LAST FRIDAY evening, the Committee of the Council of the Faculty Senate invited several students, including the elected spokesmen of the anti-rank group, to dinner to discuss the ranking question.

A spokesman for the anti-rank group said the meeting was not fruitful. "The administration is scared. Students have been trying to talk with them for six weeks," he said. "Suddenly when we threaten to sit-in, an invitation appears for dinner at the center for continuing education.

"They will try and buy us off by giving the impression of consultation with students. All this cannot bury the fact that the decision has already been made behind closed doors."

Members of the Committee of the Council of the Faculty Senate who could be reached for comment agreed that the University's present policy was at least open to debate.

Professor of business Harry Roberts called the accusation by the anti-rank group that the University met with students only under pressure a "gross oversimplification." "Every member of the council of the Faculty Senate will meet with any and all students, and the President and Provost too have been open to consultation," he said.

PROFESSOR of medicine and physiology Dr. Clifford Gurney stated that "the pressure from the sit-in has not influenced any communication between students and the administration."

Professor of physics Roger Hildebrand thought the sit-in might "have the effect of stopping debate and preventing change." He said he "wouldn't want a university to establish policy under pressure from coercive pressure groups."

The 50-member Council of the Faculty Senate, which is elected by the Senate and elects, in turn, the 7 regular members of the Committee of the Council, met late yesterday afternoon, reportedly on the ranking issue.

Under regular policy, the Council will make no public statement on any decisions reached, reporting instead only privately to the president.

Over the weekend, members of Student Government, working as individuals, met with the administration in an attempt to work out compromise.

They gave up after realizing that compromise on the essential question of ranking was impossible.

Booth statement

Force is not the answer

As faculty and students in a university that is dedicated to free inquiry, we are all committed to making decisions through discussion and persuasion, not through force. It is not clear whether the unsigned "summary statement" is by those who are calling for the sit-in is a threat for the use of force of simply a call to use the techniques of peaceful persuasion—



Chicago Maroon

The University of Chicago Tuesday, May 10, 1966

Volume 74—No. 53

Stress student protection

Prof's voice draft concern

On May 11, 1966, the sit-in began, as over 450 students entered the Administration Building and effectively blocked normal operations.

Late bulletin

A committee of important faculty and administrators met with three delegates from the anti-rank demonstrators last night for three hours. Among the group were Provost Edward Levi and professor of law Walter Blum, chairman of the Committee of the Council of the Faculty Senate.



chicago
Maroon

Vol. 74—No. 54 The University of Chicago Friday, May 13, 1966

Late bulletin

Eighty-five UC faculty members have signed a statement calling for the postponement of the decision to create class ranks until late fall.

Protesters block ad building in move to prevent draft rank

by Mike Seidman

An estimated 450 UC students protesting University draft policy took over the administration building Wednesday afternoon and effectively blocked entrance to it by University employees yesterday morning. The students are asking the University to delay the formation of a planned male class rank until the move had been discussed by students and faculty.

The anti-rank demonstrators, who call themselves Students against the Rank, have agreed to stay in the building at least through this morning, when they will meet in the ad building lobby to make further plans.

"We, students of the University of Chicago," a statement by the ad hoc committee for the sit-in stated, "... demonstrate in order to make known our concern about the University administration's decision to allow class ranks to be used in determining draft status. It is our conviction that this decision subverts education. It turns students into enemies in a life-and-death struggle for grades, and teachers into judges of human expendability."

THE UNIVERSITY took no steps to prevent the seizure of the ad building, and, with the exception of a statement by President George W. Beadle deploring the sit-in, has refused to comment on the student

causing more crowding and disorder. Demonstrators gathered outside the second floor office of dean of students Warner Wick with a sign reading "Hell no, Wick."

WICK, looking haggard and irritated, emerged from his office briefly to remark, "I'm not saying anything. No comment. I want none of this."

About fifteen minutes later, demonstrators sitting on the stairs parted to let Wick leave the building. He acknowledged loud applause from the demonstrators with a half wave and walked quickly out the door.

Provost Edward Levi and President Beadle had left the building before the demonstration began. Shortly thereafter, the crowd parted again to allow administration personnel to depart. A sit-in spokesman grabbed a microphone and shouted, "I have a rather nice announcement to make. The secretaries have been ordered not to report to work tomorrow until called for. That means that tomorrow, the administration building is ours."

No authoritative source for this statement could be found, but a University public relations official later remarked, "We'll sort of play it by ear on reporting to work to

obviously delighted by their positions within their new stronghold. Small discussion groups formed, and rumors of all kinds began to spread. There were persistent reports that negotiations were going on with the University, although they apparently had little foundation.

Kindred stated that discussions had been held by phone with Dean of the College Wayne Booth, but that only a clarification of positions emerged.

One student, who refused to be identified, said that he telephoned Wick on his own initiative and was invited to his house for private talks. It was decided, however, by the group that Wick should not be approached by individuals, and nothing came of the alleged invitation.

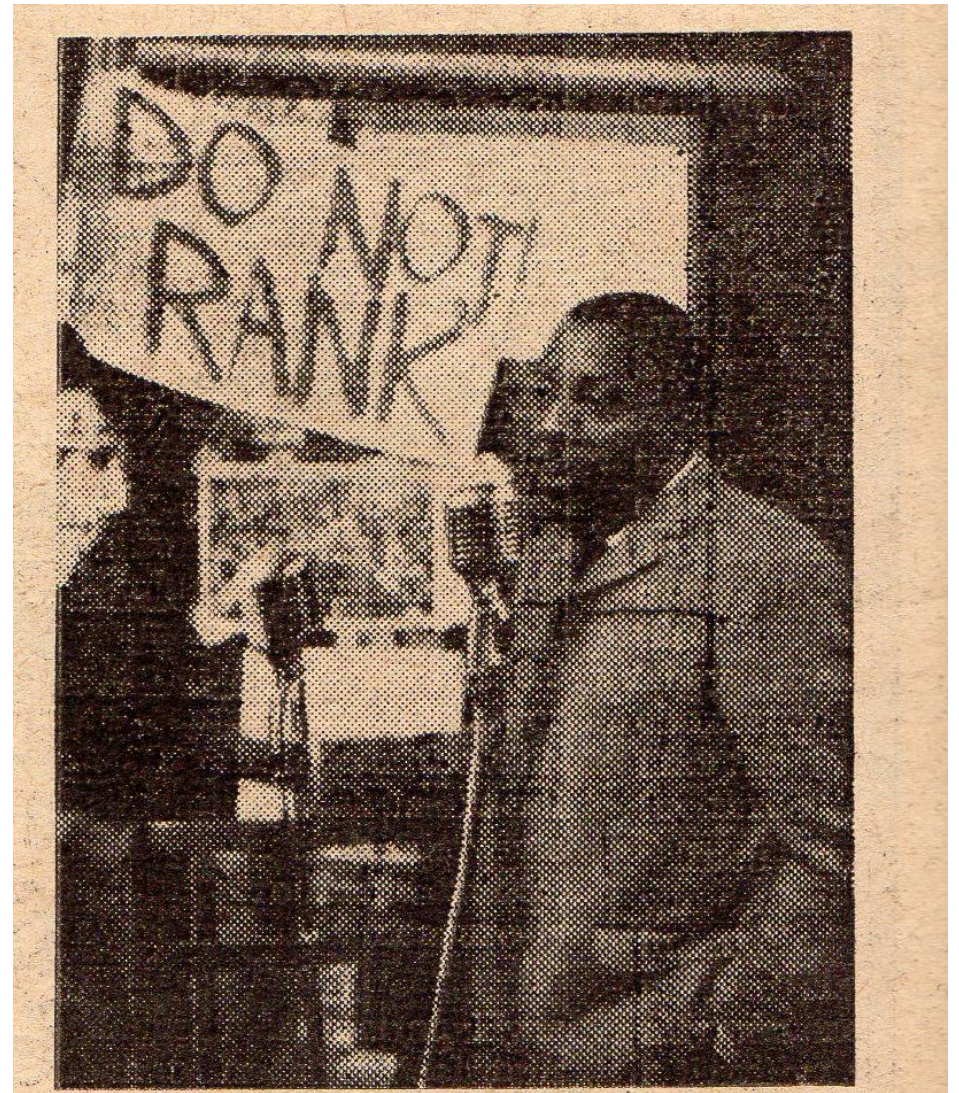
The only administration official who has actually talked to demonstrators thus far in the protest is James Redfield, master of the New Collegiate Division and associate professor on the committee of social thought.

Speaking to the executive committee of the anti-rank group in a small, over-crowded foyer, Redfield stated, "There are real issues about the way the University operates. I think this student demonstration has a real point to make, and I think that it has made it."



Students protesting the University's decision to rank male students for the draft block the lobby of the administration building.

Standup comedian Dick Gregory (pictured right), a Hyde Park resident, came to the anti-ranking sit-in to lend his support to the students there. Below, student musicians also cheered the protesters.



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The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

U. S. Weather Bureau Report (Page 8) forecasts
Some rain then clearing today; fair
tonight. Increasingly cloudy tomorrow.
Temp. Range: 72-56; yesterday 57-52.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1966.

TEN CENTS

75% OF TAXIS IDLE, BUT STRIKE IMPACT ON PUBLIC IS LIGHT

Hacks That Are Available Concentrate on Hotels, Terminals and Airports

MAYOR URGES PARLEYS

Full Schedule of Helicopters Is Resuming at Pan Am Heliport in the Tie-up

By HOMER BIGART
The taxi strike swept all but 131 of the city's 8,816 fleet-owned cabs off the streets yesterday, causing hardship for some travelers, but no chaos in the transportation system.
More than 2,500 of the 4,900 owner-operated cabs were available. Thus of the 10,000 hacks normally on the street, about three-fourths were idle.
Those that were running concentrated on the big hotels, rail and bus terminals, and the airports. The anticipated congestion at the airports resulting from the first full day of the taxi strike and the continuing strike of the airport buses of Carey Transportation, Inc., did not materialize.
Mayor Lindsay appealed to both sides, the fleet owners and the Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee, to resume negotiations immediately. But prospects for an early settlement were clouded by the adamant refusal of the operators to grant a wage increase.

Meets With Mediator
The Mayor met early in the day with Vincent L. McConnell, chairman of the New York State Board of Mediation, who in turn met separately with both sides in the dispute. Mr. McConnell refused to speculate on the chances for a quick settlement, but said he would be discussing the dispute with both sides and the Mayor well into the night.

All certainties on helicopter
Full schedule of helicopter
resuming at Pan Am
heliport in the tie-up

Council Leaders Dampen Hopes for Transit Unity

Ross Casts Doubt on Action This Year Because of Mayor's Lateness in Submitting Home-Rule Bills

By CHARLES G. BENNETT
The chance for enactment this year of Mayor Lindsay's plan for coordinating the city's transportation facilities practically vanished yesterday.
At City Hall, the Democratic high command of the Council made clear that it was unwilling to ask the Legislature to pass the pending Lindsay transportation bills without the Council first holding a public hearing.
In Albany, it was reported that the legislators, eager to get home, were likely to wind up the present session before the end of this month.
At City Hall, some anguished aides to the Mayor, conceding that time for action was rapidly running out, said they realized that there were likely to be at best only a few days for consideration of the Mayor's bills before the Legislature's adjournment.

New Auto Sales Fall 15% In First 10 Days of Month

By WALTER EUGANER
Special to The New York Times
DETROIT, May 12—Sales of new automobiles dropped by slightly more than 15 per cent during the first 10 days of May, compared with the same period last year, manufacturers' reports showed today. Of the four major manufacturers, only Ford reported an increase.

GOVERNOR URGES 'CITY' AT BATTERY

98-Acre, \$600-Million Plan for Landfill Envisions Housing and Offices

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS
Governor Rockefeller pro-
posed yesterday the construction

HEBERT ATTACKS McNAMARA ANEW ON BOMBER NEED

Asserts Defense Secretary Still Conceals the Views of the Joint Chiefs

By BENJAMIN WELLES
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, May 12—Representative F. Edward Hebert, chairman of a House Armed Services subcommittee, accused Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara today of continuing to conceal the true views of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the need for a \$6-billion manned-bomber program.
Returning to his April 28 challenge to the Secretary to publish the Joint Chiefs' censored testimony before Congress, the Louisiana Democrat called a news conference to release excerpts on his own responsibility.
He struck hard at Secretary McNamara's contention, in a news conference April 25, that Mr. Hebert's subcommittee had "shockingly distorted" the true situation about the bombers.
Chief General's Remarks
Mr. Hebert called attention to testimony by Gen. John P. McConnell, Air Force Chief of Staff, who told the Congressional panel April 5 that the Joint Chiefs "support full-scale development" of the bomber project.
Two and a half hours later, in a crowded Pentagon news conference, Secretary McNamara conceded that a "badly drafted" memorandum from his office had misled the Joint Chiefs over procedures for testing and procurement policies for future bombers and other weapon systems.
Mr. McNamara also conceded that the document might have contributed to public and Congressional confusion over the intricate topic.
He left no doubt, however, that he had President Johnson's full backing for his refusal to



ACCOMPANIMENT TO CHICAGO PROTEST: A guitar and a banjo are played by two of the students who took over the six-floor administration building at the University of Chicago during a demonstration against use of academic building by Selective Service.

Chicago U. Students Seize Building in Draft Protest

Campus Offices Closed
By AUSTIN C. WERHWEIN
Special to The New York Times
CHICAGO, May 13—About 300 University of Chicago students seized control of the six-floor administration office building today to protest university

U. S. IS SURPRISED BY CHINA'S CHARGE

Officials Say They Have No
Information—Rise in Air
War in Vietnam Is Seen
By MAX FRANKEL
Special to The New York Times

PEKING REPORTS IT LOST A PLANE TO U.S. INTRUDERS

5 Fighters Are Said to Have Flown Over Yunnan and Attacked 'Training' Craft

PROVOCATION ALLEGED

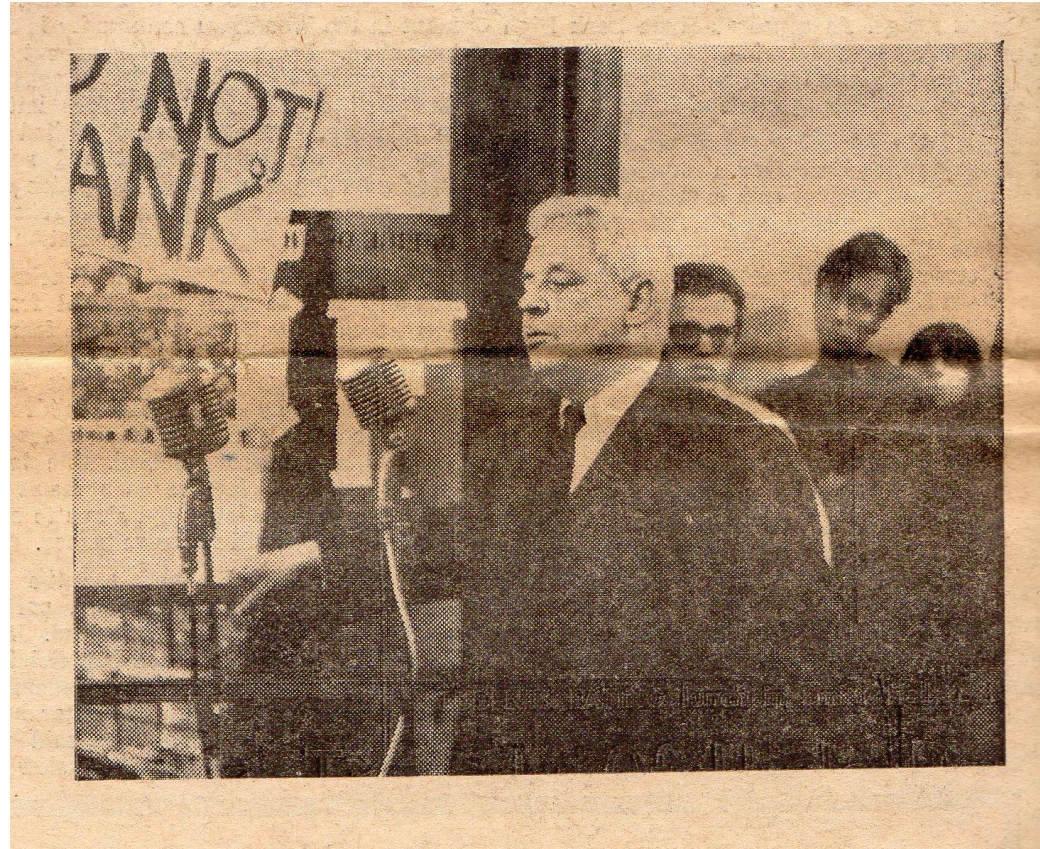
Chinese Protest 'Deliberate' Act—Assert 'Pirates' Fled Before Counterattack

Text of Peking statement is
printed on Page 2.

By KEYMOOR TOPPING
Special to The New York Times
HONG KONG, Friday, May 13—Communist China asserted today that five United States fighter planes intruded yesterday into Yunnan Province and shot down one of its military aircraft.
Peking denounced the alleged attack as "an act of war provocation."
Hsinhua, the Government press agency, said in a broadcast that the United States fighters had launched guided missiles at Chinese aircraft taking part in a training flight.
"When Chinese fighter planes counterattacked, the U.S. air pirates fled southwestward," the broadcast added.
It said that the clash took place northeast of Makwan, which is about 20 miles north of the North Vietnamese border, at 4:17 P.M. Peking time (4:17 A.M. Thursday, Eastern daylight time).
[A United States Air Force jet shot down a MIG-17 Thursday over North Vietnam, the United States command said, according to The Associated Press. A military spokesman said the MIG had been hit by an air-to-air missile 105 miles northwest of Hanoi and 25 to 30 miles south of the Chinese Communist border.]

May 13, 1966
Above the fold

**Social Sciences
Professor Gerhard
Meyer addressed
students during the
1966 anti-ranking
sit-in, arguing that
the students' action
was not the way to
persuade the
University to end its
policy.**



Protesting students in the May 1966 sit-in listened to speakers on the war, the draft and issues of social justice in America.



**George Beadle,
University President,
issued a statement
condemning the sit-
in as an
inappropriate use of
force, and
reiterating
University policy on
providing draft
boards with a male
student's class rank,
when requested by
the student.**

UC policy same

The following statement was issued by President George Beadle yesterday afternoon at about 2 pm:

I regret this sit-in, which, along with other coercive tactics, is unacceptable in a university devoted to inquiry and discussion. The University's policy in this regard is clear. The policy could not be otherwise if the University is to maintain its freedom, and to protect the right of the teacher, the right of the inquirer, the right of the student, whether in majority or in dissent.

The University's policy with respect to student deferments remains as it was: (1) we will only provide grade and class standing information at the request of the particular student involved; (2) at the same time the University has said, and the academic Council of the University has repeatedly reaffirmed, the University is continuing discussions and deliberations to see if its present policy can be improved and see what suggestions can be made, backed by a certain amount of agreement in the academic community, to improve national student deferment policy. The University's inquiry and deliberation on these matters have been in no way assisted by this sit-in. The coerced mind is not a good instrument for inquiry, and the coerced voice is least influential.

It is said that those who have engaged in these tactics do not realize the University is continuing to study the problem of academic involvement in student deferment, even though this point has been repeatedly made. Violation of the rules for rational discussion frequently results in misunderstanding. This is one reason the rules are important.

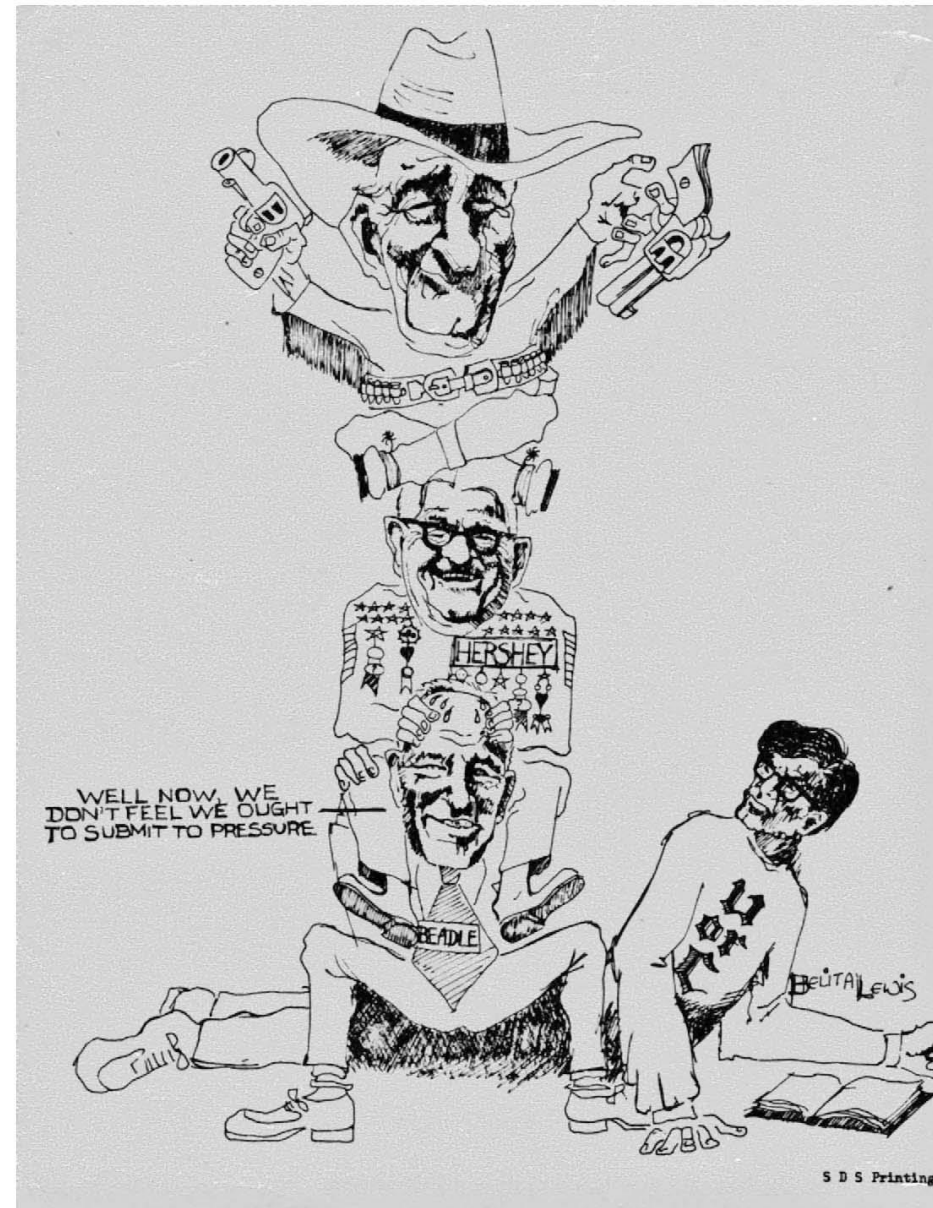
It has been said that the University is particularly vulnerable to a sit-in with its accompanying publicity at this time because the University is engaged in a drive for \$160 million for major academic purposes. Those who believe the University will deviate from what it regards as a proper course for considerations of this nature fail to understand the spirit of this institution.

It is also said that most or all who are involved are sincere. Sincerity is hardly the issue. In a university, the goal of free and rational discussion begins with an assumption of sincerity. Disagreement does not suggest insincerity. But coercion is not justified by sincerity. Coercion spawns other coercive tactics and ultimately destroys the University's goals of rational discussion, free inquiry, and the attainment of excellence.

In the face of unacceptable tactics, the University has maintained its traditional posture. It has supported and welcomed the right to dissent; it has invited those who disagree to discuss; it has sought to continue with its academic purposes despite obstacles placed in its way, and it rejects as unworthy attempts from whatever quarter to coerce its judgment. Perhaps those who attempt to coerce in one direction today should realize that a university which bows to this kind of force will bow to coercion from other directions tomorrow.

George W. Beadle

This leaflet, distributed by SDS at the time -- in a cartoon drawn by Class of 1968 member Belita Lewis -- shows UChicago President Beadle being sat upon by both U.S. President Johnson and Lt. General Lewis B. Hersey, head of the Selective Service System. Beadle, in turn, sits on a student. Beadle is captioned saying, "Well, now, we don't feel we ought to submit to pressure."



As the sit-in continued, an opposing group of students who supported the University's position on ranking formed, arguing that students' choice was primary.



'Free choice' group backs UC on rank

A new group calling itself the Ad Hoc Committee for a Free Choice has formed in opposition to the anti-rank protestors and collected the signatures of over 350 students supporting their belief that each student should have a right to decide whether or not he wants his grades or rank sent to his draft board.

According to the committee's spokesman, Mike Klowden, a third year student in the College, "Our major stand is that we don't believe in University paternalism. We feel that each student should be free to make up his own mind and sent to their draft board."

Organized Wednesday night, the committee has been working to gather signatures for a petition supporting its position and has been distributing a leaflet explaining its stand.

Says part of their statement, "A minority of University of Chicago students, including SDS and others who are marching on the Administration building Wednesday, are trying to force their views on the entire UC student body. If they succeed in convincing the University not to rank students and not to end class ranks to local draft boards, then male UC students will be left with absolutely no choice as to whether their class ranking is sent to their draft board."

It says, further, "It is dangerous to let the University think that a majority of students support no ranking. We believe they don't. Those opposed to ranking are acting undemocratically in attempting to deprive UC students of a free choice in this matter."

Anybody interested in signing the petition or helping the committee could call Bob Miller, Tom Schroer, or George Beck at 684-9608.

Encouraged by increased faculty opposition to cooperating with the draft, a majority of students participating in the May 1966 sit-in voted to end it, May 16.

See schedule
of final exams
on page two



Chicago Maroon

Volume 74—No. 55 The University of Chicago Tuesday, May 17, 1966

Pre-registration for the
summer and autumn quar-
ters, scheduled to begin on
Wednesday, has been post-
poned indefinitely.

Protesters to leave ad building

by David L. Aiken

The protesters against ranking voted last night to end their sit-in in the administration building.

By an overwhelming majority the group of several hundred students decided to pull out the token force they had left last Friday evening after the original sit-in which began Wednesday afternoon. The vote followed discussion of tactics and issues, featuring comment from seven faculty members on the draft and demonstration methods.

Issues still to be decided at press time were whether to reenter the administration building at some point if their demands are not met and details of a teach-in scheduled for tomorrow.

Protesters against ranking left the administration building Monday morning, leaving only a few people at a literature table in the lobby. But the administration didn't come back.

A check of the upper floors of the building revealed only a few university staff members in their offices Monday morning. Employees of the comptrollers office came only to go back out with boxes full of papers and adding machines. It was learned they moved their operations to the basement of the Center for Continuing Education.

The public relations department is operating but without secretaries, while the autonomous travel office was open

night, it was decided to pull out all people and supplies except for a literature table. If employees came, they would be welcomed, and no work areas would be blocked.

THE MAIN part of the 450 demonstrators who had been sitting in the building since Wednesday afternoon left Friday evening, after a discussion of plans and goals lasting almost ten hours.

Upon leaving, the protesters issued a statement to "reiterate our original demands." These were that the University

- "suspend its decision to rank in order to give those involved an opportunity for discussion;
- "organize means by which such debate can be facilitated;
- provide a means by which the power to make the decision can be turned over to the people whom it really concerns—the faculty and, particularly, the students."
- Finally, they asked that "this commitment to the above three points be communicated at a joint press conference of students, faculty, and administration."

THE STATEMENT continued, "We are also maintaining our 24-hour a day sit-in in the administration building. However we shall permit free access to and operation of the building by the administration, as long as they act in good

meeting voted to adjourn and the demonstrators began leaving the building by the east door, marching down the quadrangles toward University avenue and 58 street.

Singing "We shall overcome" the first protesters to leave the building had reached the tennis courts at University avenue before the last demonstrators could get out.

CARRYING SLEEPING bags, blankets, pillows, and books they turned south on University avenue. A feeling of emotional elation pervaded the 400 marching demonstrators. Many of them had been in the ad building more than fifty four straight hours, and now it was over.

The group gathered in the street

(Continued on page three)

Educators will fight college draft policy

A committee of faculty members of Chicago-area colleges protesting the present Selective Service policy to draft students on the basis of class ranks and test scores reported Friday that among professors in schools across the country "sentiment against the present policy is indeed widespread and d



Not an administrator was stirring Monday morning as the administration building was deserted.

Faculty Senate to meet in extra session May 27

A special meeting of the 800-member Faculty Senate has been called for Friday, May 27th. The Senate normally meets only once a year to hear the report of the President. No agenda has been set for the meeting.

Prior to the meeting of the Senate, the Committee of the Council of the Senate will meet Saturday morning with representatives of Student Government, Students Against the Rank, and Students for a Free Choice, to establish a temporary student-faculty committee on draft policy.

THE COMMITTEE of the Council invited Tom Heagy, SG president, William Zimmerman, a representative of Students Against the Rank, and Lynn Vogel, a spokesman for Students for a Free Choice, to send three delegates each to the Committee meeting.

The committee to be established would study alternatives for UC policy on draft deferments and class ranks. It would prepare a report for the final meeting of the Council of the Senate on June 7.

According to Charles D. O'Connell, director of admissions and secretary of the faculties, the action of the Committee was taken at meetings April 12 and May 10.

The special meeting of the Senate was called at the request of 78 faculty members who signed a petition initiated by Marshall Cohen, associate professor of philosophy. Cohen said he felt issues were at stake "which should be discussed by a larger group than the Council of the Senate."

The Committee of the Council held two extra meetings on Sunday and Wednesday of this week, in addition to its regular session on Tuesday. Committee member Alan W. Gewirth, professor of philosophy, said that the issue of deferments had been discussed at all

three meetings. The Committee will report to the Council next Tuesday.

GEWIRTH said he favors greater discussion of what role students should play in decision-making in the University. "I would welcome discussion on how student participation in decision-making should be made more effective," he said. "I want to get at the basic causes of the difficulties we have been through."

Both Gewirth and Committee member William H. Zachariasen, Ernest DeWitt Burton distinguished service professor of physics, said they had been discussing the deferment issue extensively with students and other faculty members. Zachariasen said the Committee was seeking to set up a "permanent channel for student-faculty communication."

College faculty sets special talks Thur. on draft, grading

A special meeting of the College faculty to discuss grading and the draft will be held next Thursday at 3:30 pm in Kent 107. Announcement of this meeting came yesterday from Wayne Booth, dean of the College.

Booth explained that many mem-

Although many faculty members continued to express their discomfort with University policy and involvement with the draft system, the policy did not change for over two years. Some faculty members and students resented the coercion that the sit-in represented and did not want to capitulate to it. The University administration seemed to agree.

Concerned that their protest might be perceived as merely seeking to protect students from induction, Students Against the Rank in a May 20, 1966 meeting voted to express **opposition to the student deferment system** altogether. At the same time they expressed their continuing opposition to the draft and the war.

 **Chicago Maroon**

Vol. 74—No. 56 The University of Chicago Friday, May 20, 1966

Votes to boycott SG referendum

Anti-rank group hits 2-S

by Gary Christiana

Approximately 250 students voted to take a position against the practice of student deferments and against the present Selective Service System in general at a meeting Wednesday afternoon of the Students Against the Rank.

The group acted in response to the assertions of several student speakers that the anti-rank group was open to charges of self-interest in opposing class ranking for the draft unless it publicly declared opposition to student deferments.

The Wednesday stand on 2-S deferments was intended to be only a position statement by the group, in contrast to its demands for action by the administration to suspend any decision on ranking until the fall quarter and give students a legitimate decision-making vote in the ranking decision.

EARLIER in the meeting, which was held outdoors on the quadrangles near the administration building, the group voted to boycott the Student Government draft referendum scheduled for May 25.

The referendum was suggested last week by SG as a means of determining student opinion on the use of a class rank for selecting students to be drafted.

Chris Hobson, a member of the executive committee of the Students Against the Rank, cited some of the reasons for the group's decision to boycott the referendum.

see "how a referendum can be construed as a threat by a group that believes in participatory democracy. The entire University is concerned with the issue of rank-

Divinity students a support demands of

Forty students in the Uni-



Students at the outdoor meeting Wednesday of the Students Against the Rank voted to oppose the practice of student deferments.

Student protests against ranking for the draft continued in other forms.

UC hunger strikers camp in Quad Club, on quadrangle to protest University policy on class ranking for the draft

by David E. Gumpert

Approximately 150 UC students have started hunger strikes in protest of the University's decision to supply class ranks to the Selective Service for use in determining eligibility for student deferments.

On Monday, six members of Students Against the Rank began the hunger strike at the faculty Quadrangle Club. Their cause was taken up by more students on the central quadrangle, whose number had grown to 144 as of Thursday afternoon.

IN ADDITION, several hundred "sympathetic non-fasters" had signed a poster set up on the quadrangle fast site.

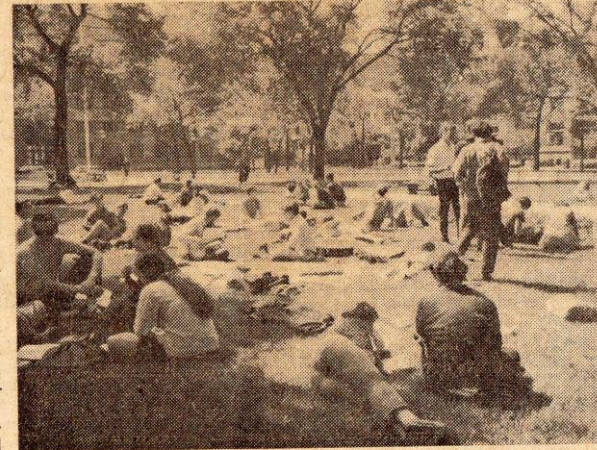
The six students in the Quadrangle Club, in a statement released Monday pointed out that they were "acting as individuals" and said, in part, "We consider that if the traditional freedom of the University can be compromised so easily, the possibility that American involvement in the internal affairs of the Vietnamese can yet be halted is slim."

The statement concluded by saying, "We have not yet been able to impress our teachers with the seriousness and urgency of our commitment to these beliefs. We have chosen this means to demonstrate our concern."

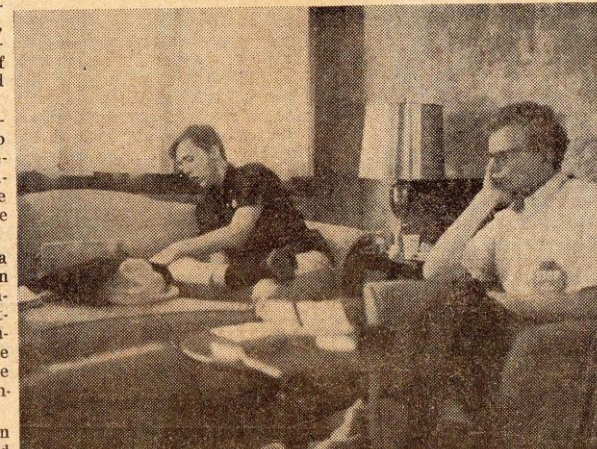
According to Joe Lubenow, a second-year graduate student in philosophy and one of the Quadrangle Club fasters, "We're just sitting here watching the decision-making process going on. We are in the Quadrangle Club because this is where the faculty members eat."

The hunger strikers on the main quadrangle have set up tents and sleeping bags, and Wednesday night about 39 slept there. In addition to the petitions set up for fas-

(Continued on page three)



Fasting protesters enjoy the sun on the quadrangles.



Six students on a hunger strike are sitting-in at the faculty Quadrangle Club.

And faculty groups expressed their continued opposition to ranking.

Vote at Closed Meeting

Hum Div. Opposes Rank

by Michael Seidman


The Humanities Collegiate Division has gone on record against the male class rank. In a vote taken at a closed meeting Thursday, members of the department called on the University to stop compiling class ranks and to submit in their place a statement explaining the University's position to any draft board requesting information.

The resolution reads as follows: "Resolved: That the faculty of the Humanities Collegiate Division go on record as opposing the University's furnishing of student ranks for selective service purposes and recommend: 1. that the University not send such rank to selective service boards; and 2. that the University furnish to all students a statement of its intention not to send such information to selective service boards."

THE RESOLUTION passed by a vote of 22 to 16, with one abstention. There are a total of about 145 faculty members in the Humanities Collegiate Division.

The anti-rank vote comes a week after the Graduate Humanities Division rejected a similar resolution and two weeks after the Philosophy Department passed the first of the anti-rank statements. The votes have been conducted in response to a memorandum issued early this fall by President George Beadle, calling on the various departments to hold special meetings on the issue of class-rank and the draft.

Stuart Tave, master of the Humanities Collegiate Division, indicated that the results of the vote would be forwarded to Beadle as well as to members of the Fiske Committee on University selective service policy.



Stuart Tave

It was learned, however, that a second resolution was also passed at the meeting, requiring that the first resolution be circulated by mail and voted on by the rest of the College humanities faculty before the results were submitted.

Siegler Objects

Shortly after this second resolution was passed, Frederick Siegler, associate professor of humanities and one of the leading supporters of the initial resolution, introduced a motion urging the Humanities Graduate Division to poll its faculty members as well. At this point, according to Siegler, Tave responded by stating that he would not rule the motion out of order, but that he considered it inappropriate for the Humanities Collegiate Division to tell the Humanities Graduate Division what to do.

"SINCE MANY of the people in the collegiate division are also in the graduate division," Siegler later remarked, I don't understand why it should be inappropriate for these people to urge themselves to poll the faculty. I don't see why a similar concern for justice, equity, and full representation should not apply in both cases, whether the resolution passed or not. It is a very strange phenomenon, indeed." Reached by telephone after the meeting, Tave refused comment on the incident.

Faculty Fear

Siegler also remarked that he considered the failure of the Collegiate Humanities Division to have a secret ballot on the issue unfortunate. "Many untenured faculty members are afraid to speak out on this issue," he stated, "and I might add, there is some reason for that fear."

Anti-ranking student protests continued in the summer of 1966.

The University of Chicago Friday, August 5, 1966

SAR Pickets Hit Ranking

by Joe Lubenow

The UC administration building Monday was once again the focus of a demonstration by Students Against the Rank (SAR) to protest the University's formation of an undergraduate male class rank for use by the Selective Service Administration.

Sixty students marched from noon until 1 p.m. to the beat of a steam hammer operated by nearby construction workers.

The demonstrators walked back and forth outside the ad building around picket captains placed at both ends of the building on the east sidewalk.

MOST OF the students on the Quadrangles for classes or eating lunch on the grass showed only mild curiosity about the nature of the demonstration.

Nearly all the marchers were veterans of the spring sit-in. One girl carried a sign reading "We Want Our Building Back".


Joe Felsenstein, chairman of SAR's demonstration committee, felt that the demonstration had been "moderately successful, but not overly so". He attributed the small turnout to the absence of most SAR members from campus in the summer and the inability of others to secure time off from jobs.

Felsenstein added, with a sidelong glance at the building which the demonstrators occupied for six days in the spring, "This is essentially a token effort. The real thing comes in the fall."

THE RATIONALE for holding the demonstration August 1 rather than some other date was that the University would have had under its present ranking policy to complete physical process of forming the rank and making it available for students to transmit it to the local draft boards in time for October reclassifications.

SAR contends that voluntary operation by the University with Selective Service Administration constitutes tacit approval of war in Vietnam and direct endorsement of such Selective Service policies as the granting of student deferments.

One group of SAR members, led by fourth-year College student Tom Smucker has been working through the summer on plans for bringing new students into the organization. Others are doing research on the workings of the system and preparing discussion papers for the University-sponsored national conference on the draft held here in early December.



Members of Students Against the Rank picketing outside the administration building August 1.

Logist and Advocate of General Education, Professor Here for Coming Academic Year

Most respected sociologists in the world will be here for a visiting professor of sociology this academic year.

Dr. D. Gale Johnson, dean of the division of social sciences, said Johnson, dean of the division of social sciences, "He will be a welcome addition to our faculty."

Intellectual fragmentation. Included in the book is a comparison of Columbia's programs with those at Chicago and at Harvard University.

HE ALSO IS the author of *The End of Ideology* (1960), a collection of essays which scrutinize some of the social and political changes

Chicago Maroon, January 1967

Vietnam Colloquium Slated

The academics and the activists will get together this weekend for a student-faculty discussion of the Vietnam problem, in the first Beardsley Ruml Colloquium sponsored by the Social Sciences Division.

Participants will range from Hans Morgenthau, Professor of Political Science and History and a noted critic of present U.S. policy, to Tom Hayden, first director of Students for a Democratic Society now leading the Newark Community Union Project.

ALL EVENTS EXCEPT a dinner Friday will be open to students and faculty only, in the Law School auditorium.

The Ruml Colloquia were announced last month as a quarterly forum to bring students and faculty together for a forum on major public issues.

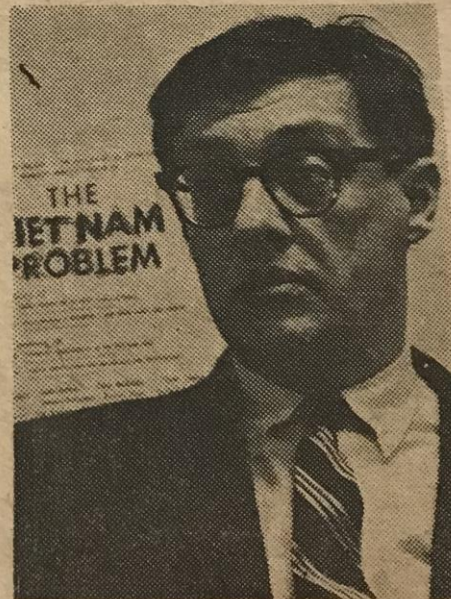
The colloquia are named in honor of Beardsley Ruml, who was first dean of UC's Division of Social Sciences and a Professor of Education, after receiving his PhD in 1917. After serving as consultant for the U.S. government and treasurer of Macy's in New York, Ruml died in 1960.

Milton J. Rosenberg, Professor of Psychology, has been chairman of the faculty committee planning the topics for the colloquium. He explained that the colloquia are designed:

- First, to analyze the issues involved and inform the community, because "there's no more pressing situation than the Vietnam war and our involvement in it;"

- Also, to get the academic community "involved in some collective experience. He commented that students often complain the University is uninterested in the world at large and issues that involve the lives of students.


THE COLLOQUIUM will be a start in the direction of putting the University's resources to work on a current public problem.



Milton J. Rosenberg

Reflecting campus concern about the war, the Social Sciences Division of the University devoted an early 1967 colloquium to the issues surrounding Vietnam and U.S. involvement there.

The University decided in February 1967 to end “male ranking” for the Selective Service. They didn’t actually end ranking, but instead decided to rank all students – male and female – together. This policy did not satisfy either the draft system needs or the students and faculty who opposed ranking.

 **Chicago Maroon** WEEKEND EDITION
75th Anniversary Year
Vol. 75—No. 41 The University of Chicago February 24, 1967

But Male-Female Ranking To Continue

UC Abolishes Male Class Rank

Selective Service Confused by New UC Ranking Policy

by David E. Gumpert

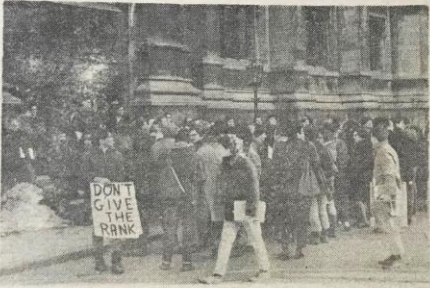
Students aren't the only ones thoroughly confused by the University's decision to discontinue male class ranking and instead rank males and females together.

So is the Selective Service. Of four local boards contacted in the Chicago area, three said they were not sure whether they would use UC's ranking system to determine eligibility for a student deferment. One indicated that the combined rank "will mean nothing to us" because it violates Selective Service guidelines calling for a male class rank.

IN WASHINGTON, a high ranking spokesman for the Selective Service said that it was up to the individual draft boards to decide how they want to use UC's rank. The spokesman noted that this new rank is not in conformity with national guidelines set down last year. "In the absence of any other criteria they may use it."

He added that, "The University of Chicago actually may be hurting the boy since by ranking him with girls he could rank lower than he might have had he had been ranked only with other males."

The Chicago area boards that expressed uncertainty about how to apply the new ranking system said that they expected to receive directions from the Illinois Selective Service.



Decision Announced after Tuesday Council Meeting

by John Welch

The Council of the Faculty Senate voted Tuesday in a closed meeting to abolish the male class rank, but to continue an all-students rank in the College.

The long awaited decision apparently brings to an end the controversy which began last Spring when the University decided to form a male rank in compliance with Selective Service guidelines. Students Against the Rank (SAR) responded by sitting in the Administration Building to protest the decision and the secrecy with which it was made.


The action is the first by a major university to reverse a decision establishing a rank specifically for the Selective Service System.

PRESIDENT BEADLE'S official announcement Wednesday of the change in policy read, "I have requested implementation of the following recommendations made to me yesterday by the Council of the Faculty Senate:

1. That the University continue to rank all students and make these ranks and/or transcripts available to the students.
2. That the ranking of male students be terminated.
3. That this decision become effective with the first date at which students who have not yet registered for the national Selective Service examination will be able to use this procedure to apply for military deferment."

SAR, which had collected over 1000 signatures of students in the College on an anti-rank petition, claimed Wednesday that the University's action was a "victory for SAR."

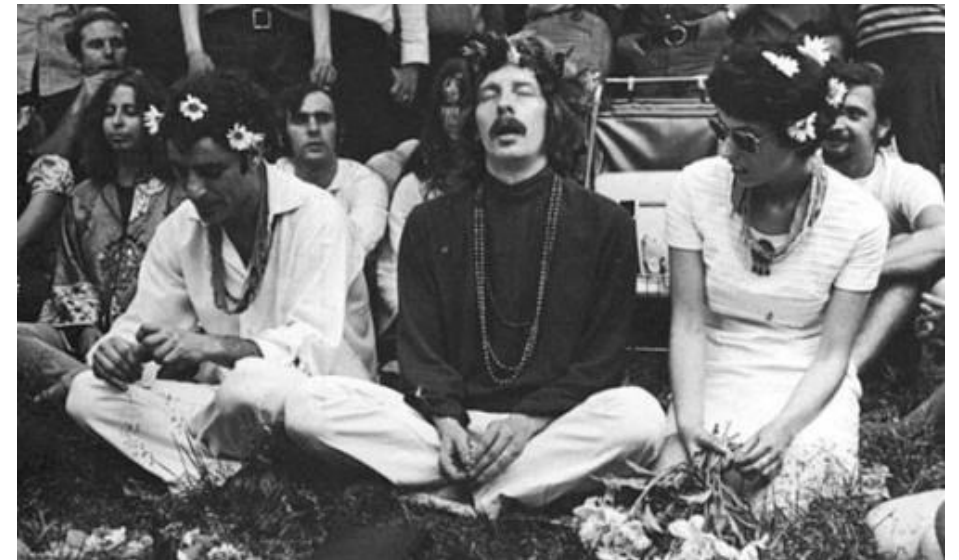
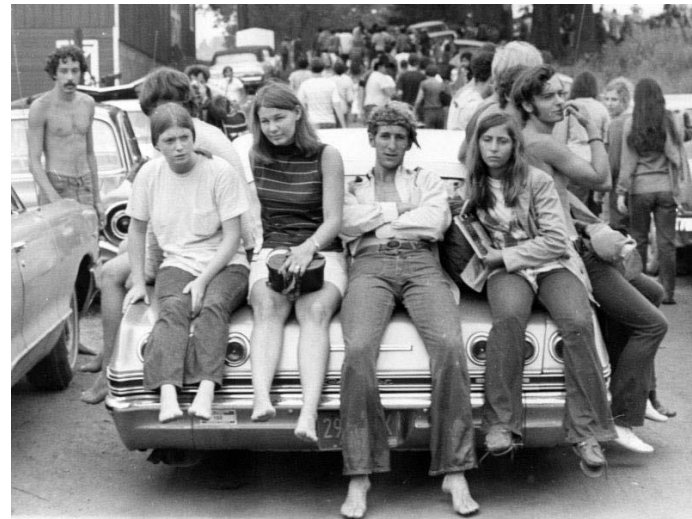
Richard Flacks, a sociology professor and friend and advisor to SAR, said, "I personally consider this a victory for SAR." He explained that the University's decision meant that it "would not coopt in computing data on students had no academic validity, symbolic level it is a victory for SAR."



Change Result of SAR Action, They Say

While anti-war, civil rights and other political issues drew great student interest, the 1960s also brought on changes on other fronts.

Anti-war sentiment blossomed into what came to be known as the “Peace Movement.” Skepticism about the war led many young people to **question authority** generally. At the same time, many of us began to experiment with **marijuana and other, more potent mind-altering drugs**. Those drug-induced experiences brought about a sense of having achieved new **levels of consciousness**. The drugs were referred to as “**psychedelic**,” meaning soul-revealing. A greater interest in **Eastern religions and meditation** emerged. At the same time, the increased use of **oral contraceptives** by women opened greater confidence that sexual relationships need not be tied to the fear of pregnancy. As this development occurred before HIV and even herpes were prevalent, a greater sense of **sexual freedom** began to permeate student culture.



Attire, music and art were all affected by the emerging counter-culture.



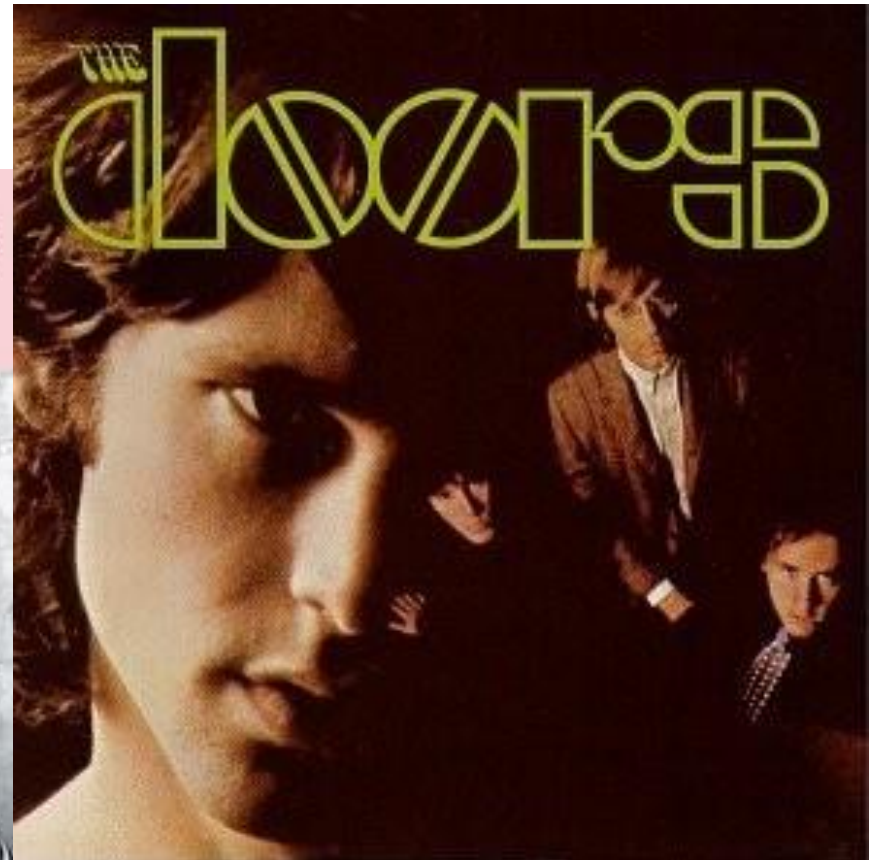


At the end of our second year the Beatles released *Sgt Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band*, which included obviously acid-influenced songs like **"Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds,"** and the traditional music-hall style number **"When I'm 64."** East Indian influence appears in songs like **"Within you, without you."**

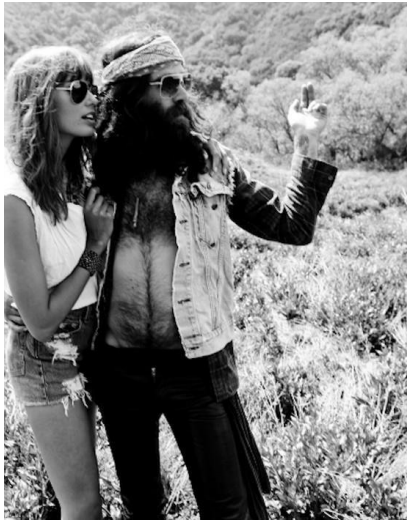
Other albums influenced by the drug culture also came out in 1967, the year of the Summer of Love.



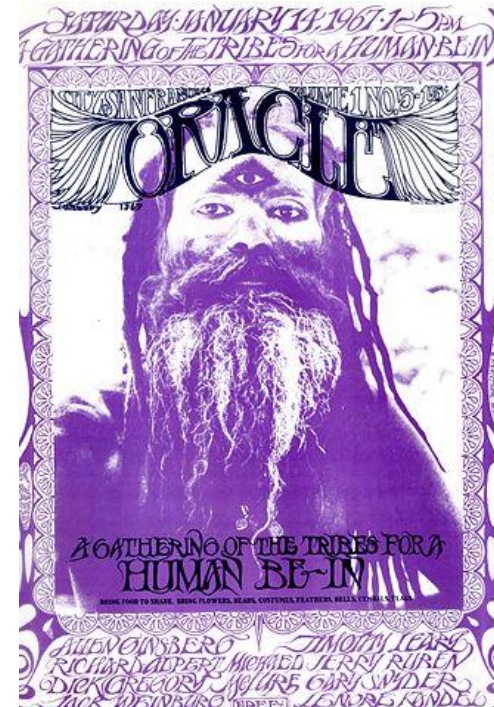
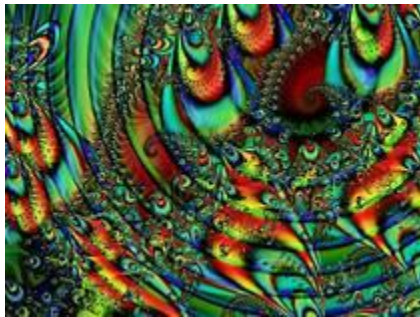
SURREALISTIC PILEUP



Alternative dress and lifestyles -- reflecting the new sense of freedom and expanded consciousness -- began to affect student culture at colleges and universities.



Contemporary with psychedelic music were visual arts known as **psychedelic art**. Concert posters, album covers, liquid light shows, murals, comic books, underground newspapers and more reflected not only the kaleidoscopically swirling color patterns of LSD hallucinations, but also revolutionary political, social and spiritual sentiments inspired by insights derived from these psychedelic states of consciousness.



Speeches by both LSD guru Timothy Leary, advocate of the mantra “turn on, tune in, drop out,” and Zen Buddhist philosopher Alan Watts, at Mandel Hall in the Fall of 1966 reflected these trends at UChicago...

Leary Speaks to Capacity Crowd at Mandel Hall

"Turn On, Tune In, Drop Out"

by Slade Lander

Timothy Leary, addressing an overflow audience at Mandel Hall Thursday night, reiterated his call for the formation of a new religion based on LSD.

Leary called himself a member of the profession of "religious founders." He said there are four characteristics connected with the founding of any religion:

- A crying need for a new religion in the society;
- A new sacrament for the religion;
- A new language of metaphor expressing the religion;
- A socio-political reaction to religion from the "establishment."


LEARY DESCRIBED our present culture as having little function except to limit the consciousness of its members, but he said he should not hate the society for doing this effect on us. He stated, "I urge some of you, when ready to do it, to go home and turn on mother and dad."

Addressing himself to the dangers of LSD, Leary maintained that the form of energy, even a college education, is dangerous in the hands of the foolish or the uninitiated. The sacrament must be approached with fear and knowledge of its potential danger, he said. He criticized psychiatrists of opposing the use of LSD simply because it is unorthodox.

THE METAPHOR used in the founding of a new religion, according to Leary, must speak in terms of cracking your DNA code.

"There is a lawful regularity to internal geography," he said, maintaining that there are levels of consciousness which can be labeled. "Wherever consciousness is, that is reality."

The time to start a new religion is when the society is most



Timothy Leary

...olently against any innovations. Leary said his attitude toward his persecution was, "That's the way the game is played."

"I'm arrested about every four months. It gives me a chance to talk to the police."

FORMING A NEW religion, in Leary's judgment, follows three stages:

- Initiating the religion with the alienated, the young and the creative;
- Initiating it in the family unit. LSD has been given to many carefully selected couples for use at their own discretion, with the discovery that if many qualifications are fulfilled by the couple, it can act as a powerful aphrodisiac;
- Bringing the religion into the public and political arenas. Leary described his religion as League for Spiritual Discovery (LSD).

He said that the motto of the religion is, "Turn on, tune in, drop out."

Within our lifetime the LSD religion will become static and will be replaced by new religions, Leary asserted. "We must not let this new religion be suppressed."

Watts Eyes Fallacy Of Psycho-therapy


Alan Watts, speaking on psycho-therapy and metaphysics at Mandel Hall last night, stated that a mechanistic view of reality has led to a psycho-therapy which is based on the alienation of the ego from its surrounding environment.

"I am disquieted by the metaphysical shallowness of psycho-therapy," Watts said. "Man should be represented as an organic expression of his environment. We do not come into the world, we go out from it."

WATTS WENT ON to explain that modern psycho-therapists tend to view reality as though they were looking with a narrow beam spotlight at various things rather than realizing that it is one organic interrelationship.

This fallacy, Watts explained, results from two beliefs held over from the nineteenth century: that the universe was created arbitrarily out of form and substance, and that it follows "fully automatic, mechanistic patterns."

"Because of these views," Watts



Alan Watts

stated, "we tend to separate ourselves from our environment and even from our own bodies and our own unconscious forces."

As use of marijuana and psychedelic drugs increased by students, there were signs of concern by the University, as well as continuing interest in the topic.

Administration Worried By Drug Use; May Publish Pamphlet Discussing Issue

by Slade Lander

(Editor's note: The following is the first in a series of articles dealing with LSD use on the UC campus.)

At least three UC administrators contacted by the Maroon this week view student use of drugs like LSD with concern. Dean of Students Warner A. Wick emphasized, however, that the University does not plant agents to obtain information on student drug use.

The main responsibility of the University, according to Wick, is to provide the student body with information about the effects and dangers of drugs. Wick referred to a pamphlet published by Columbia University presenting medical and legal facts concerning commonly used drugs. He said the administration here is considering publishing a similar pamphlet.

WICK ADDED, however, when the use of drugs becomes a community problem, the University does take action. "We are concerned about pushers and when we have evidence of pot parties we try to follow it up," he said.

Although UC administrators feel that dealings with drugs become a disciplinary matter only when the

Newman, assistant dean of students. "I think the most serious consequences are what would happen emotionally or psychologically."

No administration official said he could estimate the extent of drug use on campus. Wick said that he didn't have any notion and added that it is impossible for the administration to obtain information from either the Student Health Clinic or the Student Mental Health Clinic concerning students—much less their problems with drugs.

Wick noted that the first case of a student being admitted to the Billings emergency room because of the bad effects of LSD occurred in the fall of 1965. "But, he added, I don't know who the student was and I couldn't find out if I wanted to."

THE ADMINISTRATORS generally felt there were two reasons for student use of LSD. The first, they said, is curiosity or a desire for new experience and the second is an emotional problem or an inability to find meaning in more conventional life experiences.

James Vice, dean of first-year students, discussed the second reason with this reporter. He main-

NSA Will Host Drug Confab Here

The National Student Association (NSA) will hold a drug conference on the University of Chicago campus over the Thanksgiving weekend, it was announced today.

Legal, medical, and sociological aspects of campus drug use will be the theme of the meeting, which will feature some of the most knowledgeable experts on drug use in the country, according to Carolyn Chave, NSA coordinator on campus.

Approximately 150 delegates are expected to attend the three-day meeting with additional spectators from Chicago welcome at the plenary sessions.

Among those speaking will be Daniel X. Freedman, Chicago professor and chairman of the Department of Psychiatry; Joseph Oteri, a Boston lawyer who is currently involved in narcotics litigation; and Howard Becker, a sociologist at Northwestern University.

Jerome Jaffee, assistant professor of psychiatry and director of the Drug Abuse Program in the Illinois Department of Mental Health, will attend some of the workshops but will not speak.

The conference is being sponsored by the NSA under a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health.

Caught Using Pot and LSD

4 Suspended for Drug Use

by David E. Gumpert

The University has suspended four students — two for smoking marijuana and two for using LSD — until autumn quarter, the Maroon has learned.

The suspensions, which are effective immediately, were decided upon by the University disciplinary committee and were upheld by Dean of Students Warner Wick, who has the power to change such a decision.

THE STUDENTS, all of whom lived at George Williams, were allegedly discovered using the drugs in one of the suspended student's rooms by the dorm's resident head. Two of the students are first year students and two are second year

students, all in the College.

This action is apparently the second taken by the University this academic year, the first having come autumn quarter and having involved several students in Burton-Judson. In that case three students, all in the College, were put on varying degrees of social probation, but were not suspended.

The University has declined official comment on either of the two cases, but one high administration source explained, "We simply will not stand for this sort of thing going on in the dorms," and contended that all students in George Williams had been warned about using drugs.

He also noted that the University's action was not based on pressure from city or federal authorities, although the George Williams resident head informed the Maroon that Director of Student Housing Edward Turkington had warned him and other resident heads to be prepared for police raids.

THE FOUR suspended students claimed, however, that they had not been warned not to use drugs, but rather were warned to be "discreet" about using drugs. They

also noted that the legality of LSD is very questionable at the present time.

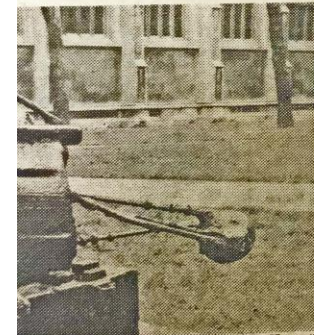
The students involved in the George Williams case, who asked not to be identified, gave the following account of the incident that led to their suspension:

Last Sunday night, April 30, five students gathered in one of the student's rooms where two took LSD and three sat smoking marijuana. Later in the evening, the resident head, who was apparently tipped off about what was going on by a student or assistant resident head walked in on the five, looked at them sitting in the room, and said "I've warned you about this before."

He then walked out, and immediately proceeded to report four of them to Turkington.

The next day the four were ordered to see Dean of Undergraduate Students George Playe, who informed them that they would have to go before the disciplinary committee. No action was taken against the fifth student involved. The resident head did not report him, according to the other four.

(Continued on Page Six)



Maroon photo by Marc PoKempner in a Pierce Tower lunch, it's one of Ferrari, UC's current artist in residence. Ferrari's creations outside Good-

HANDBOOK REVISED

Deans Clarify Narcotics Rules

By **MICHAEL SEIDMAN**

Executive Editor

The flowers may bloom in the spring (tra la) but Chicago's administration made clear this week that flower power will be in serious trouble this fall.

In statements to incoming undergraduates, resident heads have indicated that the University will not permit the use of hallucinatory drugs by its students and that violators will be subject to disciplinary action.

In addition, The Maroon has learned that the revised edition of the Student Handbook, to be released today, contains a specific prohibition on the use of "dangerous" drugs and that a statement on drug abuse co-signed by Dean of the College Wayne Booth and Dean of Students Charles O'Connell will be released some time early this quarter.

The University's action comes in the wake of what many students viewed as a crackdown on drugs during Spring Quarter of last year and growing confusion about the

University's position on the drug problem.

In past years, Chicago has not had a reputation for strictness in dealing with drugs, and the use of drugs has not until now been specifically forbidden in the student code, although action has been taken against pushers or flagrant violators in the past.

Only a Clarification

University officials insist that the new moves represent no real change in this policy, but only a clarification of it. "We got in kind of a bind last year," said George

Playe, dean of undergraduate students and chairman of the Disciplinary Committee.

"Things were never fuzzy in our minds, but they were in the minds of students. We are now making crystal clear that we will treat drug abuse as a very serious matter."

Playe also indicated that the University will not make a distinction between marijuana or "pot" violations and violations involving stronger drugs. He did, however, state that "flagrant" violators might

Turn to Page 6

Chicago Maroon, September 1967



Drugs and politics were not the only challenges to established ways of life.

We started college to the pounding rhythms of the Stones' "I Can't Get No Satisfaction," released in the summer of 1965.

Frank Zappa, who shunned the use of marijuana and psychedelics, satirized rock and roll and treated much of American culture with irony and disdain. His band The Mothers of Invention issued its first album *Freak Out!* in 1966. In the next few years it gradually caught on, as it expressed the growing disaffection and alienation of many of us when we were young.

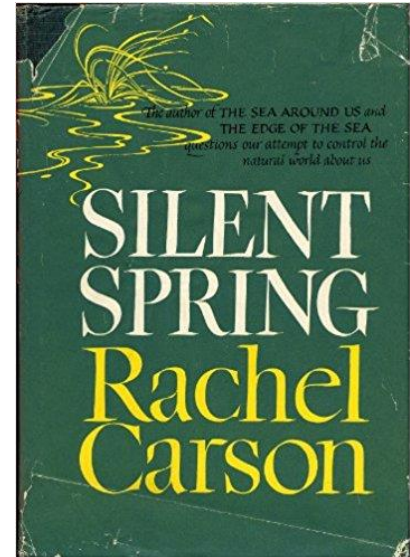
Chicago students were not at the extremes of freakiness (with some exceptions) but the feeling of a **wave of change** coming over our nation and the world was ever present.

Among the other changes at this time were the beginnings of the **Women's Liberation Movement** and the dawn of the **Environmental Movement**.



French writer Simone de Beauvoir's *Second Sex* and Betty Friedan's book, *The Feminine Mystique*, called attention to the second-class role of women in society. **Heather Tobis Booth, AB'67, AM '70, was an early leader in that movement on campus and nationally by calling out even the members of the anti-war movement for their sexist attitudes. Heather was also a founder of a secret underground abortion network called "Jane."**

Meanwhile, Rachel Carlson's *Silent Spring* had begun to alert society, particularly young people, to the **dangers to the Earth** that were developing because of the habits of the industrialized world.





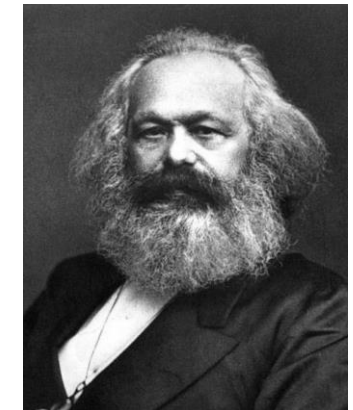
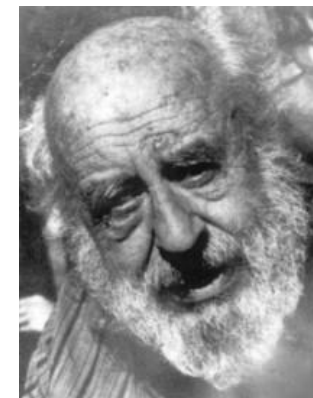
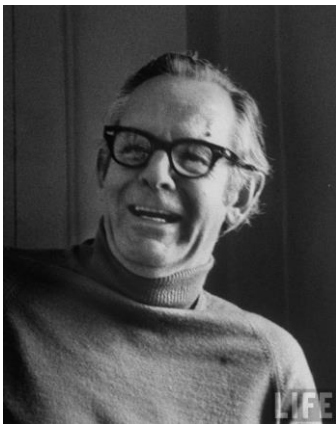
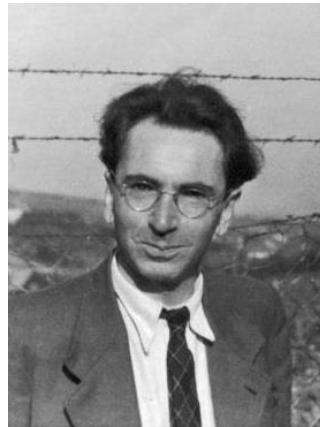
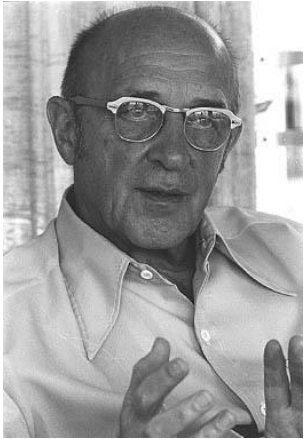
Around the same time was the dawning of a “gay liberation” movement. In 1964, the Chicago area Mattachine Society chapter moved in a more political direction in response to police harassment of gays and lesbians. By 1968, the American Civil Liberties Union agreed to help defend gay men and lesbians who were arrested, reflecting the ACLU’s view that freedom of sexual orientation was a Constitutional issue.

As other “liberation movements” swept UChicago, gay liberation was beginning also. In the context of those developments in Chicago and the Stonewall riots in New York, the Chicago Gay Liberation Front (GLF) was founded in Hyde Park in 1969. Graduate student Murray Edelman placed ads in the *Maroon* about forming a “Student Homophile League” in June 1969, while former student Henry Weimhoff placed an ad looking for a gay roommate in October 1969. Lesbian Michal Brody responded. The Gay Liberation Front soon met in Weimhoff and Brody’s apartment, although some people walked around the block several times before getting up the courage to go in. GLF members went public with their own stories, including a February 1970 appearance on Studs Terkel’s WFMT radio show and an eight-page Gay Liberation Supplement in the *Chicago Seed*, a counter-culture publication.

The “**Human Potential Movement**” also arose out of the counterculture milieu of the 1960s, and formed around the concept of cultivating extraordinary potential that its advocates believed to lie largely untapped in all people. The movement took as its premise the belief that through the development of "human potential," humans can experience an exceptional quality of life, filled with happiness, creativity, and fulfillment. As a corollary, those who begin to unleash this assumed potential often find themselves directing their actions within society towards assisting others to release their potential. Adherents believed that the net effect of individuals' cultivating their potential would be to bring about positive social change at large.

- Wikipedia

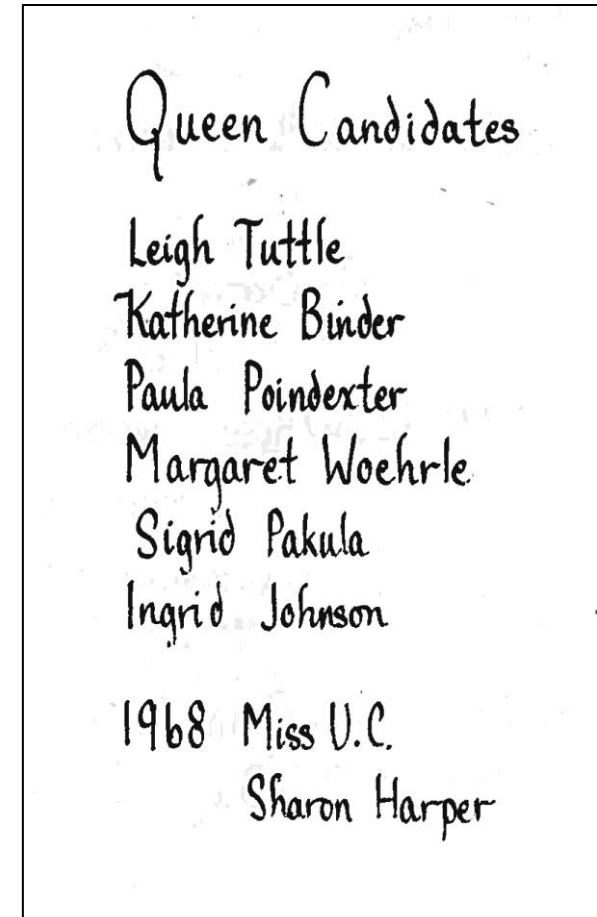
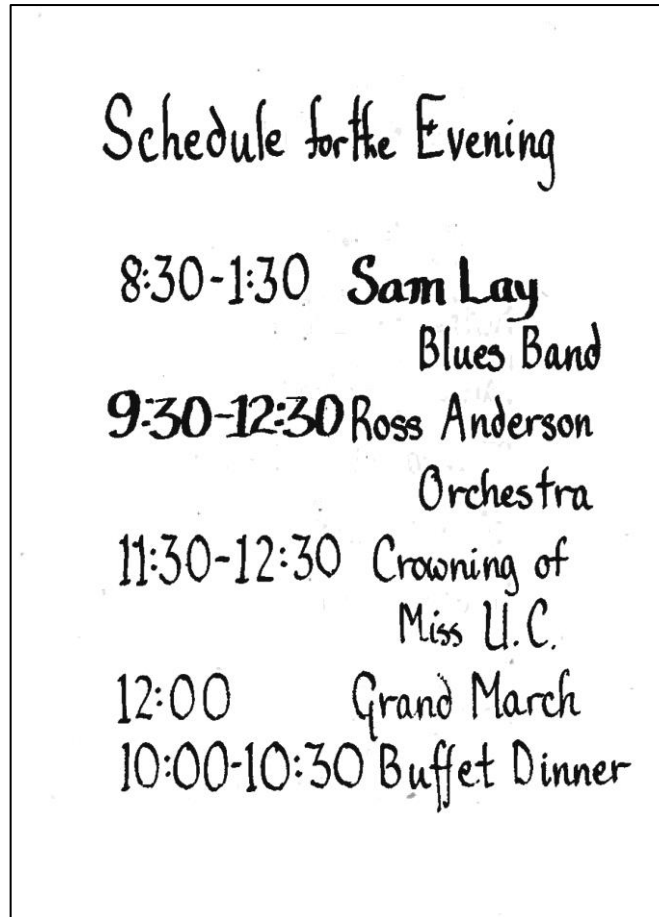
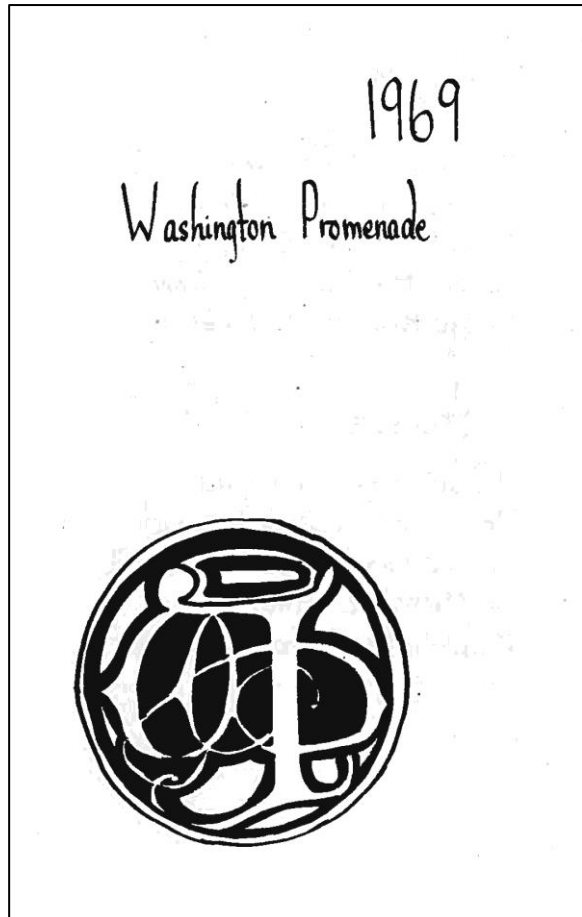
Among this movements' proponents were Carl Rogers, UChicago's Eugene Gendlin, Viktor Frankl, Abraham Maslow, Alan Watts, Rollo May, Erich Fromm, and Virginia Satir, considered the "Mother of Family Therapy." There was renewed interest also in the work of Fritz Perls, originator of "Gestalt Therapy." The sociological analysis of Karl Marx was also being reconsidered in terms of the effect of social/economic conditions on human potential.



More traditional student lifestyles and social events still survived on campus, as this 1966 “Miss UC Contest” reflects.



The Washington Prom took place as usual.



This was a year before the soon-to-be-infamous **Lascivious Costume Ball**.
Note the entertainment included **Sam Lay**, who had been a drummer for **Paul Butterfield**.

The most profound changes were political.

As major changes in attitudes and values permeated the campus culture, activist groups focused some of their attention on new issues, such as Apartheid in South Africa. In January 1967, SDS conducted a sit-in at the Continental Illinois National Bank in downtown Chicago to demand that the bank **end its investments in South Africa** because of that country's racial policies.

Friday, January 20, 1967

SDS Demands Continental Quit Consortium

Bank Sit-In Set

by David A. Satter

A sit-in in the lobby of the Continental Illinois National Bank is being planned for Monday if talks between representatives of the Bank and members of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) do not result in the Bank's ending its complicity with apartheid."

SDS is demanding that the Bank refuse to renew its membership in a consortium of American banks that is loaning \$40,000,000 annually to the government of the Union of South Africa. Membership in the consortium is renewed every two years and the Continental Bank will have the option of renewing its membership this February.

ORGANIZERS OF next Monday's demonstration against the Continental Illinois Bank hope to have as many as 200 pickets downtown to protest what they call, "the bank's complicity in perpetuating apartheid in South Africa."

The protest, according to a spokesman from SDS, is scheduled to begin at 12:30 in the afternoon and last for an hour.

Meet With Officials

Representatives of SDS and the other protesting organizations will be meeting with bank officials while the demonstration is going on and the sit-in will be held immediately after the demonstration if bank officials, as expected, refuse to accede to SDS demands.

Two weeks ago, members of SDS



The Continental Illinois National Bank, 231 S. LaSalle St.

sent out letters to the UC trustees urging that the University withdraw its funds from Continental Illinois Bank and place them in a non-consortium bank.

Responses were received from five trustees, including UC President George W. Beadle, David M. Kennedy, the chief executive officer of the Continental Illinois Bank, and Emmett Dedmon, the editor of the Chicago Sun-Times.

clear that the matter of boycotts of the kind you propose is very complex with many implications. There are arrangements under way for discussion of these by faculty and students, including knowledgeable and experienced persons in political science, economics, and international relations. . . I hope concerned students will use this opportunity. . . to consider all aspects of involvement in actions of the kind you propose."

Decision day—Wick

200 Picket Bank; Police Arrest 24

by Michael Seidman

Twenty-four demonstrators were arrested yesterday as they blocked the entrance of the Illinois Continental National Bank at 231 South LaSalle St. The demonstrators were protesting the bank's participation in a consortium of American banks loaning \$40 million annually to the Union of South Africa.



MARCHING TO PRETORIA?: Approximately 200 protestors demonstrate in front of the Continental Illinois National Bank, 231 S. La Salle.



The demonstration, organized by the UC Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), began at 12:25 when four lines, each consisting of about 70 people, formed in front of the bank.

TWENTY-FOUR of the demonstrators, of whom all but three or four were UC students, sat down in front of the Bank's main entrance and were immediately arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. There was no violence, and no charges of resisting arrest. All but one of those arrested posted \$25 bond.

Picketing continued undisturbed after the arrests until 2:03 pm when the protestors dispersed.

Kennedy and the Bank

The demonstration culminated a campaign instituted by SDS to force the Bank to withdraw from the consortium, and, barring that, to force the University to withdraw its money from the Bank. UC is one of the Bank's chief depositors, and David Kennedy, the chief executive officer of the Bank, is a member of UC's Board of Trustees.

According to Steve Kindred, an SDS leader, two consequences are likely to develop from yesterday's sit-in. "First, it is possible that the

A *Maroon* reporter gave an account from inside the sit-in at the bank, at which at least 20 protesters were arrested for trespassing.

Maroon Reporter Views Bank Sit-In from the Inside

by Rob Skeist

I'm not the kind of reporter who would go to jail just to get a story. But I was disgusted with apartheid, angry with the bank for its defense of amorality, sympathetic with the demonstration I was covering for the *Maroon*, and annoyed by the sneering look from a police officer.

I didn't debate his assumption that I had been part of the sit-in, and at that moment joined the 23 other protestors. We were quickly taken to jail.

Paddy-wagon spirit was very high. We introduced ourselves, talked, sang, and admired the speaker system carrying our conversation to the front of the wagon. Paul Booth and Chris Hobson bragged of their participation in a similar SDS protest at the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City.

HOBSON TOLD US about the conversation he had with Continental Illinois National Bank's vice-president for international loans, who would not deny that the Bank would trade "with the Devil himself" if he paid cash. Then Hobson settled back to read some Trotsky.

At the police station, the four girls were taken to one floor, and the twenty boys to another. We were led without much comment to a cell (the first of several) measuring about seven feet by nine feet. There were two built-in wooden benches, a toilet, a sink, and a autographs of previous guests.

The twenty of us were constantly regrouped.

There were policemen all over the place. At first many of them looked suspicious, as if we were going to try to escape. Later we had casual conversations with some of them. While many of the police at the demonstration itself were Negro, almost all them at the station—clerks and administrators, it seemed—were white.

WE WERE TAKEN through various rooms, asked basic questions such as age, place of birth, and address. We emptied our pockets and got finger-printed and photographed. After that the twenty of us waited in two cells for about three hours. While we waited our fingerprints were sent to Washington to be checked by an FBI computer system, a policeman told us.

We spent the time singing, talking, playing hearts with two decks of cards, playing Botticelli, touching our toes, and eating dinner: two bologna sandwiches each washed down with some strange-tasting water.

Provisions for bail were made and we left at about 8 pm after about 6 hours in jail.

THERE HAD BEEN a good turn-out at the demonstration that afternoon. At 12:30 there were about 80 marchers on LaSalle St. and Jackson Blvd., in front of the bank. By 2 pm there were over 200 marchers.

Most of the demonstrators were quite neat. Many of the boys wore jackets and ties. Most were UC students or phone on their lunch hours. This didn't prevent hecklers from sneering, "Go take a bath" and "Don't you have

anything better to do? Why don't you get a job?"

THE SPIRIT OF the crowd that gathered was hard to define. Some joined the marchers, some smiled and walked by, some refused literature, some assured each other that the whole thing was just to stir up trouble.

"You're definitely wrong. You're making asses of yourselves," one kindly gentleman told me when I asked for his opinion. This WASP attorney was soon joined by a Jewish street owner, who agreed that there's nothing wrong with keeping the black people down. Behold the forces of ecumenism.

At 1:15, 23 marchers sat down midway between the bank's door and the street curb. Some of them locked arms. Hobson made a statement to the press. They sang "We Shall Not Be Moved." An officer, obviously of high rank, told them that the sit-in was blocking pedestrian traffic. At the same time, another officer was telling the pedestrians that anyone who wanted to pass by could do so. Only a few people trickled through the path, which was about four feet wide. Evidently a few of the pedestrians wanted to leave at such an exciting moment; this was the real reason the sidewalks were jammed.

At least twenty policemen gathered around the demonstrators in the sit-in. Then came the paddy wagons. The marchers were singing and chanting. At 2:03, after reaching the station, they quickly dispersed.

University faculty expressed differing reactions to the protest at Continental Bank.

Profs Here Comment

Mixed Reactions to Bank Sit-In

UC professors of the Division of Social Sciences had mixed reactions to yesterday's sit-in at the Continental Illinois National Bank.

Gerhard Meyer, professor of economics, said that while he sympathized with the object of the bank demonstrations, he questioned the method the demonstrators chose to use. He feared that the protest might actually backfire, getting bad publicity and a negative public response. Meyer pointed out the difference between a Negro sitting-in at a lunch counter in protest against discrimination which directly affects his life and students protesting a problem only remotely involving them. A more effective means of fighting apartheid, he declared, would be through the U.S. government.

JESSE LEMISCH, assistant professor of history, asserted, "I was there. I support the people one hundred per cent. What they are asking is right. The bank should have nothing to do with South Africa. I really admire the students who sat-in today."

"It is important to dramatize the degree to which American corporations are involved in supporting apartheid in South Africa," asserted **Richard Flacks**, assistant professor in sociology. He added that every organization which has studied South Africa has recommended that the consortium banks withdraw their funds. "What they did will hopefully lead the University to reconsider its position and will open up discussion on an issue too long ignored."

Hans Morgenthau, professor in the department of political science and history, asserted that while there is no harm in the student protest, no good will come of it either. "It is of no political significance whatever," he said.

Strong opposition to the sit-in came from **Lloyd Fallers**, professor of the department of anthropology. Fallers declared, "I am not at all convinced that discouraging investment in South Africa is the best way to help black South Africans."

Student groups also demanded that the University, which held accounts at Continental Bank, remove those accounts and divest from any company that was involved in South Africa. Faculty members expressed differing views on the strategy of divestment.

Profs To Discuss UC South Africa Policy

Three faculty members will analyze and evaluate the possible "entangling effects" of the University's associations in a special panel discussion on "National Policy and Private Power" next Thursday.

The faculty members are Hans Morgenthau, professor of political science and director of the Center for the Study of American Foreign and Military Policy, Arnold Harberger, professor and chairman of the Economics Department, and William Polk, professor of history and chairman of the Committee on Near Eastern Studies.

"This is an important question that involves the University's many relations," observed Dean of Students Warner Wick. One issue sure to come up, he noted, is that of the University's involvement with the Continental Illinois National Bank.

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) has been attempting to persuade the University to withdraw its accounts from the bank because it grants loans to South Africa and Rhodesia.

"When people raise a good question it deserves to be aired," explained Wick in urging students to attend the panel discussion.

The discussion will be held at 4 pm in Kent Hall.

January 1967
 also saw the
greatest
snowfall in
 Chicago history.
 Over 23 inches
 of snow
 blanketed the
 University
 campus.

Chicago Maroon
 75th Anniversary Year
 The University of Chicago
 Tuesday, January 31, 1967
 BLIZZARD EDITION

Vol. 75—No. 34
 75th Anniversary Year
 The University of Chicago
 Tuesday, January 31, 1967

Campus Comes to Near Standstill

UC, Hyde Park Get Snow Job
 by Michael Seidman

The worst blizzard in Chicago's history has come and gone, but the UC campus will be feeling its effects for some time to come. Although classes were resumed Monday and most stores in the neighborhood were again opened, as the Maroon went to press last night, many University streets were still impassable, and some normal operations continued to be hampered.

Students, UC professors and employees, trudging through five feet drifts on Ellis Avenue, tried to get back into mid-quarter routine after the hectic, snow-clogged weekend. Those employees who were not stranded at their homes or on the highways had worked twenty-four hour shifts over the weekend. "I THINK everyone who could responded as best as you could expect," said A.J. Eidson, chief of campus security police. "Our regular work was tremendously curtailed," he continued. "All but one of our cars was immobilized. Only about one third of the force was working—about twenty fellows. The rest were snowbound."

Members of the force worked continually over the weekend, according to Eidson, sleeping only intermittently on beds donated by the sleep laboratory and in dormitory lounges. Residence Halls and Commons and the Quadrangle Club provided food.

The force eliminated all special guarding, Eidson stated, and concentrated on traffic problems and emergency situations.

No Looting

There were no reports of looting on the campus during the snow emergency, although a student at International House was stabbed during the storm. She was transported to Billings Hospital by city police, and is expected to recover.

Most normal University functions were either cancelled or sharply curtailed during the snow emergency. The University announced early Friday that all classes were cancelled for the day. The closing was not unprecedented, but is extremely unusual. "I can't remember the University closing in the thirty years I've been here," observed Dean of Students Warner A. Wick. Because of communications problems, however, many students and professors remained unaware of the decision, and a number of classes were held, although attendance was light.

OTHER UNIVERSITY activities continued on an emergency basis with sharply curtailed staffs. On Friday, Wick issued an appeal through the Dormitory system for volunteers to help continue operations at the UC Medical Center. Some 125 students responded, and they were put to work feeding patients, shoveling snow, and doing laundry.

The situation was complicated by the cave-in of the roof at Sunshine Laundry, the firm which does laun-

Robert F. Kennedy Due Here for China Parleys

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D.-N.Y.) will highlight two conferences on China here with a major speech on "American Foreign Policy and China" next Tuesday, February 7, at Mansfield Hall.

The China conferences, sponsored by the University Center for Policy Study, will begin tonight and last night, February 3, and will bring to campus over 70 experts on China from the United States, the Middle East, Europe, and Asia.

KENNEDY WILL speak at 8 pm, opening here following talks with French President Charles DeGaulle and British Prime Minister Harold Wilson. Free tickets for Kennedy's speech will be available at the Reynolds Club box office after 10 am tomorrow. There is a limit of two tickets per person.

All conference sessions will be held in the Center for Continuing Education, 1307 E. 60th St., and will be closed.

Kennedy's speech will come at the mid-point of the two China conferences.

The first conference, January 31 to February 4, will consider "China's Heritage and the Communist Political System." Such topics as the defeat of the Chinese Nationalists, Party leadership, and the "Cultural Revolution" carried out by the Red Guards will be discussed.

The second conference, February 5 "China, the United States, and Asia," will discuss relations between the U.S., Russia, and China, China's military strength, and Vietnam.

THE CONFERENCES are part of the Center for Policy Study's year-long project on China. During this "China Year," the Center has brought an expert to the University each month for discussion of such topics as American involvement in Asia, problems of negotiating with China, and Chinese law.

The center has already published a series of monographs from the monthly meetings. Similarly, major papers and transcripts from the proceedings of the current conference will be published later in book form.

Among the participants in the conference are UC Professor of History Ping-ti Ho and Professor of Political Science Tang Tsou, both fellows of the Center, who helped plan the conference.

The Center for Policy Study was begun in February, 1966, by 29 faculty members to discuss major issues affecting the country. Charles U. Daly, vice-president for public affairs, is its director.

Rusk Responds to Student Viet Letter
 by David A. Satter
 WASHINGTON—An executive committee of the group of student leaders who wrote to President Johnson last month opposing the war in Vietnam announced yesterday afternoon that they had received a reply from Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

Thanking Rusk for his "courteous reply," the students stated that "... we cannot state too forcefully our conviction that any long range widening of the war risks domestic repercussions that could embarrass the government.

"Because we are disturbed by the prospects of wide-spread non-cooperation at home," the statement continued, "we are convinced that steps to end the war are essential and that the government must take steps to demonstrate its good faith in negotiating a settlement."

The committee also announced that it

THE DAY AFTER: Friday saw the campus covered with 23 inches of snow, forcing the University to close its doors officially for the day.

LOOKING FOR SOMETHING?: This bike, like cars, streets, and sidewalks, was simply snowed under.





THE DAY AFTER: Friday saw the campus covered with 23 inches of snow, forcing the University to close its doors officially for the day.

How did you cope with the “Great Snow” of 1967?



Students at Hitchcock Hall thought it might be a good idea to dive off the roof. When would that chance come again?



Kalven Committee:
Report on the University's Role in Political and Social Action

Report of a faculty committee, under the chairmanship of Harry Kalven, Jr. Committee appointed by President George W. Beadle. Report published in the Record, Vol. I, No. 1, November 11, 1967.

The Committee was appointed in February 1967 by President George W. Beadle and requested to prepare "a statement on the University's role in political and social action." The Committee conceives its function as principally that of providing a point of departure for discussion in the University community of this important question.

THE KALVEN REPORT
In February 1967, University President George Beadle appointed Law Professor Harry Kalven (pictured top left) to head a committee of faculty to examine the role of the University in political and social action. Its report (bottom left), still cited to justify decisions, advocated "neutrality" on most issues in order to preserve the institution as a safe space for all points of view -- except when issues directly affect the University's mission.

The Kalven report was criticized by student activists and some faculty members, who argued that in its corporate decisions -- contracting, property acquisition, research grants, purchases, hiring, admissions, trustee appointments, administrative policies, etc.-- the University regularly took actions that implied social, political and moral *choices* for which it must take responsibility.

Maroon editor David Satter and SG President Jeff Blum called for a teach-in about the war and the draft, to be held on May 10, 1967.

Satter, Blum Call for Day of Inquiry Into American Involvement in Vietnam

by John Moscow

A call for a day of inquiry into American involvement in the Vietnam war was issued yesterday by Maroon Editor David Satter and Jeffrey Blum, the new Student Government (SG) president.

Condemning the war as "one of the most tragic mistakes in our history," they called on all "students, faculty, staff members, and administrators" to participate in the national day of inquiry, set for May 10.

BLUM SAID "WE hope that all classes will be suspended, and that students and faculty will spend the day discussing the war and the draft." He added that, "If they don't do it now, they may never get the chance."

Satter, who was one of the signers of a letter to President Johnson sent by a committee of student leaders in December, announced that a mass meeting would be held in Mandel Hall, at 3:30 pm on May 10 to discuss plans for the formation of "a broad-based student group on campus and elsewhere to work for an end to the war in Vietnam."

Following is the text of the joint statement:

"The war in Vietnam is the most vital issue of the day. It has grown to the point where it affects the lives—in one way or another—of every American.

"Last weekend hundreds of thousands of citizens staged what was probably the most massive single protest in American history. Yet, only days later, the decision was made to bomb North Vietnamese air bases and further enlarge the Vietnam war—a war that is one of the most tragic mistakes in our history. Moderate men in Washington fear that in the near future war may be declared, the North invaded, and dissent stifled.

"WE CALL ON students, faculty, staff members, and administrators to forgo their regular university activities for one day and take part in a national day of inquiry on May 10.

"Every American is implicated by present U.S. policy in Vietnam. Universities are faced with a special responsibility not to let their resources be used to further a policy which they do not condone, and which is antithetical to the purposes of a university. As the war escalates and high government officials appeal to superpatriotism, the danger to intellectual freedom and political dissent also escalates."

THE UC DAY OF inquiry will be part of a nationwide program being organized by the Campus Coordinating Committee, the group of student body presidents and college editors who have already written to President Johnson and met with Secretary Rusk to express their reservations about the war in Vietnam.

The Teach-in culminated in a rally at the Field House featuring a speech by **Muhammed Ali**, who, because of his refusal to submit to the draft on religious grounds, had been stripped of his World Championship Boxing title. Aside from many UChicago students, the rally drew a large number of youths from the surrounding communities. In response, the University decided to ban future non-athletic events at the field house.

The University of Chicago Friday, May 12, 1967

Ali Attacks War; Cheered by 1600

by Jeffrey Kuta

The United States is in Vietnam today "to kill, kill, and kill some more," said Muhammad Ali, former world heavyweight boxing champion and currently an Islam minister, before an above-capacity crowd of 1600 in the Field House Wednesday night.

And the "only alternative to the war is justice," added Ali, who was recently indicted for refusing induction into the U.S. Army.

HE WAS THE LAST of four persons to speak at a 7:30 pm rally climaxing Wednesday's Day of Inquiry on the War in Vietnam, part of a nation-wide effort by a group of 300 student body presidents and newspaper editors to examine the war in Vietnam and demonstrate their concern.

Didn't Lose

Responding to critics of his refusal of induction, Ali stated that he "didn't lose a thing up to this moment by not taking that step forward. But I've gained a lot."

He said he had gained "peace of mind, peace of heart, and contentment with almighty God" by refusing to serve in the Army. He claimed that the wealth of America and the friendship of those who support the war do not measure up to these.

Ali said there was no inherent contradiction between his condemnation of the violence of war on the one hand, and his practice of violence as a boxer on the other. "There's one hell of a lot of difference between fighting in a ring and going to war in Vietnam. In the ring, we have a referee to stop the fight if one fighter gets hurt too badly."

HE CHARGED THE Johnson Administration with allowing his "sisters" to be beaten up in his home town of Louisville, Kentucky, while sending his "brothers" off to fight in Vietnam.

Ali twice asked the crowd, "Who is the heavyweight champion of the world?" After being overwhelmed with cheers of "Muhammad Ali! Muhammed Ali!" the Islam minister tugged his ear lobe, squinted, and shouted into the microphone, "Louder, I can't hear you!"



Rev. James Bevel Muhammad Ali



Some of the over 1600 people who crowded into the Fieldhouse, Wednesday night, to hear Muhammad Ali.

omen Too

gest, Brightest Ever



**Ranking for the draft
continued to be
an issue for many
students.**

**Student activist Steve
Kindred speaks to a
student rally against
class ranking for the
Selective Service
System just before a
May 1967 “study-in.”**

On May 29, 1967, a group of students staged a brief “study-in” in the Administration Building to protest the University’s **continued calculation of student class rank**, which they argued had no academic purpose.



Although the action was only briefly disruptive of normal operations, the University undertook **disciplinary actions** against the students. Eventually, the protesters were suspended for two quarters, but first-year students received suspended sentences. Still, SAR leaders criticized the discipline as overly harsh, in light of the nature of the protest action.

The Chicago Maroon FOUNDED IN 1892

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1967 2 PAGES

STUDY-IN AFTERMATH

58 Awaiting Separate Verdicts

By JOHN MOSCOW and ROGER BLACK

Fifty-eight students are facing disciplinary action—possibly suspension or expulsion from the University—following a study-in against ranking held Monday in the Administration Building.

The students all received summonses to appear before ad hoc faculty disciplinary boards and have until 5 p.m. this afternoon to request individual hearings. Decisions will probably come by next week.

The study-in was sponsored by Students Against the Rank (SAR) and Student Government (SG) to protest University inaction on the issue of ending all ranking in the College.

A referendum, held May 17 and 18 among students and faculty of the College, had called for an end to ranking. Jeffrey Blum, SG president and leader of SAR, together with other members of both groups, went to Deans of the College Wayne C. Booth and requested that the College Council act to end the rank.

A little time for discussion was allotted at a Council meeting and no SAR issued a call last Friday for a study-in.

SAR stated that "a nonchalant response to a definitive expression of student opinion will not go unchallenged." SG supported the call for a study-in by an 18-0 vote at a Sunday meeting.

Called "Disruptive" by soon on Monday Deans of Students Warner A. Wick, together with Booth, had issued a statement calling the proposed study-in "disruptive" and threatening with disciplinary action any student who engaged in it. "The University will institute disciplinary procedures against any student who persists in such action after he has been notified that his conduct is disruptive and has been requested to cease," the statement read.

Despite this, planners of the study-in began the demonstration with speeches from the Administration Building steps at 4:30 p.m. Among the speakers were first-year students Rusti Woods and Jeffrey Blum.

Speaking to a crowd of over three hundred, Miss Woods, a former SG vice president, traced the history of last year's sit-in. She said that "we left last year trusting in faculty assurances" that students would be listened to. "Students must have a vote in University decision-making," she concluded, because the faculty was not to be trusted.

Blum, speaking later, said that the issue was not merely one of ranking, but of student power. Accusing the administration of bad faith in not discontinuing the male class rank, he said that the issue was broader. It was a question, he said, of who was to determine the intellectual, moral, and social atmosphere on campus.

Entered Building

After the speeches about 120 students entered the Administration Building at 5 p.m. After 5:15 p.m. notices signed by Deans Wick were passed among them, saying that their presence in the building was disruptive, and calling upon them to leave. The students then held a meeting to decide if they should go.

This meeting was interrupted twice by James Newman, associate dean of students. The first time Newman warned the students that if they failed to leave they would be subject to disciplinary action. The second time, half an hour later, he started to hand out summons class rank, he said that the issue was broader. It was a question, he said, of who was to determine the intellectual, moral, and social atmosphere on campus.

ON THE INSIDE

'Solidarity Forever'

By ROB SKISST

Inside the Administration Building Monday night, student "studiers-in" reacted quite calmly to the administration's threats of harsh punishment.

When the rally ended outside at 5 p.m. about 120 students went into the building. No one tried to prevent them from entering. Once inside, they spread out over the first, third, and fourth floors, some actually beginning to study.

No one knew what action the administration would take. Then, at 5:15 p.m., Deans of Students Warner A. Wick issued the following notice, which was circulated and taped discussing the pros and cons of leaving.

Those in favor of leaving the building argued that the demonstrators had already drawn public attention to the administration's policy on the rank and its attitude toward student opinions. Students in favor of

Fifty-Seven Suspended for Protest

By JOHN WELCH

The 57 students who sat in the Administration Building May 29 to protest the University's continued compilation of class rank have been slapped with suspensions on the advice of a disciplinary committee that heard their cases. However, the suspensions of the twenty first-year students were suspended, and the University has granted some appeals by upperclassmen and graduate students.

Undergraduates and spring candidates for degrees were suspended for the fall quarter. Graduate students were suspended from June until next January 1st.

The students had presented a joint defense against charges that their study-in was a disruptive demonstration. They argued that the sit-in did not cause much trouble, since it began after all employees were out of the building, and that it was politically justifiable.

The University, they charged, had disregarded the referendum in which students in the College voted to abolish all class rank, and it had also failed to carry out its promise of last February to cease compiling male class rank for Selective Service purposes.

"I think the punishments were too harsh," snapped Jerry Lipsch, vice-president of Student Government and a leader in Students Against the Rank (SAR), the group that organized this year's study-in as well as last year's Administration Building sit-in. He said the suspensions could leave male students open to draft in the fall, or they could cut off graduate fellowships and shatter students' programs in some of the graduate schools. Most of the appeals granted were to relieve the latter problems.

Vote Last Year

The penalties handed down were prescribed by a nearly unanimous vote of the Council of the University Senate, after last year's massive rank sit-in tied up the building for a week, said Mark Haller, associate dean of undergraduate students. After last year's sit-in, he explained, most of the faculty became worried that similar actions could again bring the University to a halt.

"It was decided not to permit UC to become another Berkeley with continued threats of sitting in . . . so that no one could get any research done," Haller added. Further, even the most inoffensive takeover of a University building takes hours and hours of time from administrators, and causes tremendous trouble for everyone, he said.

'Unseen Hand' at Work Here

raising and speechmaking. His col-
 that his greatest tal-

Also in the Spring of 1967, a **new issue emerged** for activists – **faculty hiring**.

It began when the History department failed to renew the contract of Assistant Professor Jesse Lemisch. Lemisch said he was told that his “political views had affected his scholarship.” Lemisch’s research focused on common people’s role and experiences in historical events, as opposed to the perspectives of elites. Left-wing students suspected that Lemisch’s divergent academic approach and his support of student protest had been the reasons for his being “let go.”

McNeill Defends Decision on Lemisch in Soc 122

by Jeffrey Kuta

With charges shifting from outright political bias to an “unconscious” academic bias, Chairman William H. McNeill sought Tuesday afternoon to defend the Department’s decision to refuse tenure in the Lemisch case.

“His politics were not mentioned, and the levels of discussion were on scholarship and teaching,” he maintained before a crowd of about 200 in Soc Sci 122.

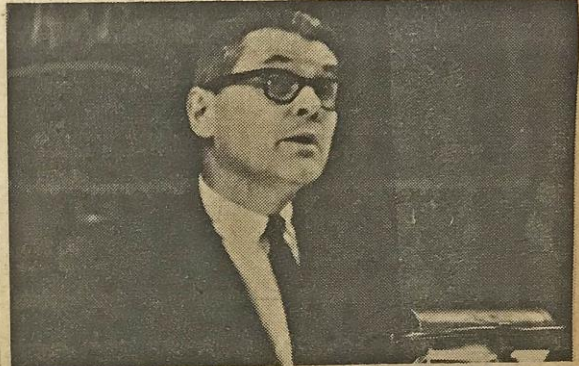
Jesse Lemisch, an assistant professor of history noted for his left-wing activities, received notification on December 15 that his contract would not be renewed for a second three year term. When a petition for his retention signed by 200 students failed to produce action on the part of the department, an ad-hoc committee in defence of Lemisch was organized.

IN THE TUESDAY meeting, which was arranged by the ad-hoc committee, McNeill asserted that the manner in which the Lemisch decision was made did not differ

was set up to assess the merits of junior faculty members whose terms will expire at the end of the year. A report on Lemisch by the committee was discussed by a body of tenure members of the department, who then voted by secret ballot. The decision was eventually submitted to Provost Edward H. Levi.

“But it would be improper to paraphrase what was said, to report the vote, or to give you my personal opinion,” McNeill told the crowd. He said this might have an effect on future tenure deliberations.

Responding to a charge by Ron Tabor, a second year student and a member of Students for a Demo-



William McNeill defending decision of the History Department not to renew the contract of Jesse Lemisch.

McNeill implored the crowd. “The University must be built on mutual faith and trust.”

Speaking in terms of a “credibili-

and have prejudices. There is absolutely no reason this can’t be taken to the students or the University community as a whole.”

He did not understand

History department Chairman William McNeill defended the Lemisch firing decision at a meeting for students, although few details of the decision were given – only a defense of the process.

Few left-wing students found McNeill's defense convincing.

SDS Will Demand Lemisch Retention

by Michael Krauss

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) voted Monday night to take action in defense of Jesse Lemisch, assistant professor of history, whose contract has not been renewed.

William McNeill, chairman of the history department, offered no spe-

cific reason for the Lemisch decision, and SDS contends that the reasons were political. Lemisch offered strong support to student demonstrators during last spring's sit-in against the rank. SDS charged that his views and activities have won him enemies on the faculty.

Steve Kindred, fourth-year student in the College and member of

SDS, pointed out the difficulty of learning precisely what the facts are. Faculty members, he said, are unwilling to discuss the issue because they consider it a "breach of propriety." Thus the information available is speculative.

LEMISCH WAS HIRED three years ago by the University with a research grant to do work in his area of major interest—the seamen during the American Revolution.

According to normal procedure a new teacher is given a three-year contract which can be renewed. At the end of six years a decision is made on whether to offer him tenure and thus insure his permanent retention, if he so desires. Many observers call the denial to Lemisch of a second three-year contract during which to prove himself a serious departure from policy. He will be retained, however, for a single additional year as a courtesy to enable him to find another job.

DECISIONS ON HIRING and firing are made by a vote of the members of the department faculty who have tenure. Kindred asserted that although Lemisch teaches two-thirds of his courses in the College, apparently the College history group played no part in the decision. He added, however, that SDS does, in fact, know nothing of what meetings were held and what votes were taken.

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The *Maroon* published an editorial in support of Jesse Lemisch, pointing to the need to guard against insular thinking in the academic departments. However, the University did not change its decision – and that became the backdrop of two future hiring decisions that angered many students.

The Dismissal Of Jesse Lemisch

THE PROBLEMS POSED by tenure are among the most delicate and difficult that any university must face. Based as it is on a subtle balancing of a wide variety of interconnected factors, deciding which faculty members are to be kept and which are to be given their walking papers is never pleasant. When the professor happens to be especially popular or active in student affairs, the decision becomes potentially explosive.

Jesse Lemisch is among the most popular professors at the University of Chicago. During his brief stay here, he has been persistently outright in his defense of what he viewed as student interests and unusually generous in his willingness to devote time to student affairs. Thus, an explosion was bound to occur, and when it came this week, the tenured members of the history department had presumably armed themselves to answer it.

Frankly, we are not particularly interested in either the student explosion in defense of Lemisch or in the efforts which have been made to meet it. The arguments that go into discussions of contract renewal are extremely complex and technical, and although we are not convinced that there is any particular merit in keeping them secret, neither are we convinced that the average student is conversant enough with the current literature in the field of American history to be able to make a meaningful evaluation of Lemisch's work.

NOR ARE WE convinced that Lemisch's dismissal can itself be dismissed as still another manifestation of an insidious political bias which left-wingers would have us believe is engulfing the University. There can be no doubt that Lemisch made enemies during his stay here and that such feelings must have some effect on a decision which is in part determined by those enemies. But so long as contract decisions are made by human beings, personal bias must always be a factor, and the significant fact in this case is that reasonable steps seem to have been taken to keep its influence to a minimum and to decide the case on its merits.

What does disturb us about the Lemisch case, however, is that, as in so many other University decisions, it is obvious that important interests are going unrepresented. It is all too easy

to forget that the majority of those connected with the University of Chicago are not administrators or faculty members, but students, and that even the most rudimentary notion of fairness requires that their interests be considered in a decision directly affecting them.

UNFORTUNATELY, no such consideration seems to have gone into the Lemisch case. It is true of course, that the history faculty examined Lemisch's teaching ability before reaching their decision, but in this case, teaching is only a small part of what Lemisch has contributed to UC students. It seems to us that it is Lemisch's extra-curricular activities—his ability to demolish a powerful administrator with a singular colorful phrase or his willingness to discuss with students, aspects of the University which other faculty members consider fit conversation for only the Quadrangle Club—which make him uniquely valuable to students and thus to the University as a whole. Big powerful Universities need rabble-rousers and nay-sayers—people who are willing to goad all encompassing bureaucracies and force them to take notice of those whose interests they occasionally trample on.

We think that Jesse Lemisch has served that function and that even if he has served it to the detriment of his more academic pursuits, he is nevertheless doing more than enough to merit his continued employment by the University. Moreover, with a little ingenuity, it seems to us that a way could be found to allow him to stay without overturning the elaborate and perhaps indispensable tenure system now in effect. For instance, we see no reason why UC could not follow Antioch's example by hiring an "agitator in residence" or why it could not implement a system whereby students had a right to hire one faculty member per year.

WE ARE WILLING to recognize of course that such schemes present technical difficulties and undoubtedly deserve more study. But what is disturbing is that there is hardly a chance in the world that they will get that study—or at least that they will get it in time to save Lemisch's job. And Jesse Lemisch's are hardly a dime a dozen. Having let our agitator in residence slip through our fingers, we are unlikely to find a replacement for some time to come.

Also in Spring 1967, a mobilization against the war was planned for New York, with a number of UChicago students intending to participate.

The University of Chicago Friday, April 7, 1967

Anti-War Activity Here Grows In Preparation for Mobilization

Two weeks of intensive anti-war activity here will culminate next weekend as hundreds of UC students and faculty board buses and cars to participate in the national mobilization in New York on Saturday, April 15.

This is part of a nation-wide series of protests which will end in simultaneous marches on the East and West coasts, expected by demonstration organizers to be the largest such protests in American history.

Already hundreds of students and faculty have made arrangements to participate in the march, and even more are expected before the deadline tomorrow. Information and transportation arrangements can be obtained in the Mandel Hall corridor and at other places on campus or by contacting Jackie Goldberg at 288-5790. Bus fare is \$27 round trip for students, but subsidies are available for those unable to afford this sum.

ON CAMPUS, the Student Mobilization Committee is planning activities for almost every day between now and next Friday's noon departure. Tonight, Leonard Liggio of Bertrand Russel's War Crimes Tribunal will join other speakers in a teach-in at the Cloister Club at 8 pm. This will be followed by a fund raising party at 5430 S. University Ave., to help subsidize transportation for the march. Admission will be 50 cents.

Saturday will see a noon march and demonstration at the Witco Chemical Factory, 6200 W. 51st St., a firm which produces naplam for war use. Students will meet at the New Dorms parking lot at 11 am and all those with cars are requested to bring them.

On Saturday night, an International Wiener dinner at 4850 Kimbark Ave. at 9 pm. will feature sixteen kinds of wieners as well as drinks, rock and roll band, and go-go girls. Reservations can be made by calling MU 4-6524 493-1868. Donation is \$1.

IN ADDITION to marches and parties there will also be several movies and lectures during the week. On Sunday at 7:30 p.m., the Hillel Foundation, four films: two pro-war and two anti-war, will be presented; the U.S. government films "Why Vietnam?" will be screened at 7:30 pm on Monday at the Judd Theater. There is no mission charge.

Wednesday at 8 pm in Eckhart Hall, several veterans including a marine recently back from Vietnam will discuss the war; the

n Machinery A-OK

April 9, 1967, a fundraising party in Hyde Park to help support the cost of the upcoming Peace Mobilization in New York was **raided** by a large force of officers from the Chicago Police. The fundraiser was at the home of a DePaul University professor. He was among 19 people arrested at the gathering, which was attended by more than 150 people.

The University of Chicago Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Police Seize Nineteen

Mobilization Party Raided

by John Moscow

A Hyde Park party to raise funds for this Saturday's Spring Peace Mobilization in New York City was raided early Sunday morning by Chicago police.

Nineteen people of the 150 present were arrested on charges of aggravated assault, resisting arrest, contributing to the delinquency of minors, and selling liquor without a license.

"ALL OF THE CHARGES are thoroughly unfounded," claims Dr. Arnold Abrams, an associate professor of psychology at DePaul University, and owner of the residence at 4850 S. Kimbark Ave. where the party was held. "The whole incident is unimaginable and outrageous."

Abrams was charged with aggravated assault, disorderly conduct, resisting arrest, and selling liquor to minors. He denied all the charges.

"The party was an idyllic affair, raise money for the peace march," Dr. Abrams explained. "We have a large house and often give it for neighborhood parties. We usually check with our neighbors to make sure they won't be bothered." Dr. Abrams asserted that he and his wife had talked with their neighbors before the party on Saturday night and had asked them to call if the noise got to be bothersome.

Idyllic Affair

"The party was a n idyllic affair, very quiet," "There were about 150 people there, many students and teachers from DePaul, IIT, the Divinity School. I had taken special precautions to make sure that no minors were served alcohol."

A spokesman for the Vice Control unit of the 21st District Police said two plainclothesmen were sent to the party after the Maroon had published Friday a preview of the event which mentioned "drinks." According to Officer Sam Bubich, "We don't go to a party unless we hear of it or we hear that violations are being committed. It was on the front page of your paper and there were posters all over the South Side."

WHEN THE plainclothesmen returned to the party it was with a large number of uniformed reinforcements, and Dr. Abrams says he tried to turn them away. "We refused to let them in without a warrant—that's when the scuffle started. They kicked my wife in the shins to get her away from the door, several other women were manhandled and several men were also hit."

No Warrant

"We didn't need a warrant," Officer Bubich told the Maroon. "We paid our admissions like anyone else." He did not say whether he was speaking of the plainclothesmen or of the massive police force that staged the raid. The force was estimated at 150 men, 25 cars, and four paddy wagons.

Witco Company Is Target

Protest Attracts 350

by Alfred Marcus

More than 350 demonstrators, including 75 UC students, rallied Saturday afternoon in front of the Witco Company on Chicago's Southwest Side to protest the company's use of napalm.

The demonstration were approximately 40 Nazis who watched the protest from outside an area closed off by Sheriff's police and carried signs reading, "Gas the Reds," and "We Want Rockwell."


INSIDE THE CIRCLE, formed by fifty ferocious looking Sheriff's police armed with billy clubs, the protestors carried signs reading "Two Billion a Month - High Cost of Arrogance", "Would Napalm Convert You to Democracy?", and "They Are Our Brothers Whom We Kill".

Other Signs

Especially conspicuous among the signs of the demonstrators was one reading "Festive Circus Love Tribe Wants Peace" and a sign carried by a little old lady which said "Not My Son, Not Your Son, Not Their Son".

Aftermath

Reporter Fined



on outside the Witco Company Sat

When it happened, the mobilization in NY showed new alliances growing among civil rights and anti-war groups.

Massive Crowd at N.Y. Mobilization

King, Others Denounce U.S. Viet Policy at Rally

by David E. Gumpert

NEW YORK — A massive crowd that overflowed United Nations Plaza Saturday afternoon heard Rev. Martin Luther King denounce this country's role in Vietnam and then listened in amazement as the next two speakers called on King to run for President next year as a third party candidate.

The crowd in the U.N. Plaza, estimated by New York police at 125,000, had marched from the sheep meadow in Central Park where it had gathered that morning. Thousands of other demonstrators filled the two mile march route and waited in Central Park, unable to fit into the plaza during the speeches. King's address was the climax of the Spring Mobilization to protest the war in Vietnam.

KING URGED the United States to take the initiative to end the war in Vietnam by immediately calling a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam. "In its deepest sense, the tragedy of this war lies in the fact that there is no vital American interest involved," he said. "This war cries out to be brought to an end. Yet we are told we cannot move toward an end unless we get

concessions. There is not a shred of truth to this argument."

The speakers that followed King, William Pepper, author of the article "Children of Vietnam" in the March issue of **Ramparts** Magazine, and Howard Zinn, professor of political science at Boston University, suggested that serious consideration be given to a Presidential ticket of King and Dr. Benjamin Spock. Such a ticket, they said, would give the American people a real alternative in 1968 and would also serve to withhold votes from President Johnson.

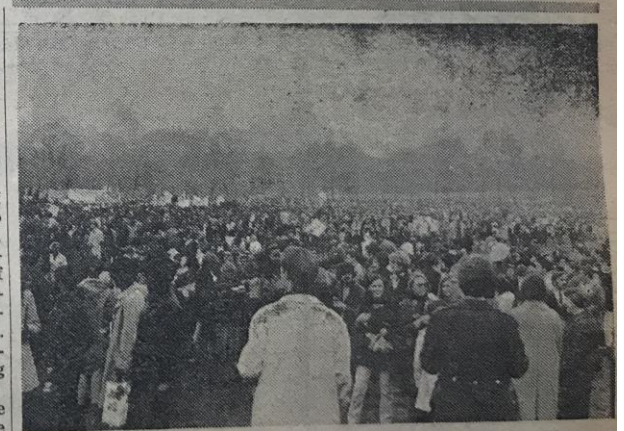
Demonstrators began assembling in Central Park under leaden skies early Saturday morning for a demonstration that was a half year in planning and organizing. They had come from all over the eastern half of the country by bus, car, train,

and plane. The UC contingent, consisting of approximately 250 students, arrived at about 7 am in five chartered buses.

POLICE HAD ROPED off all of Central Park and by 10:30 am two police helicopters circled overhead. The atmosphere, however, was relaxed and almost festive. A few of the early arrivals painted themselves up and entertained the others by performing Indian dances. Many people wore flowers and carried balloons, and a few smiling girls passed out caramels.

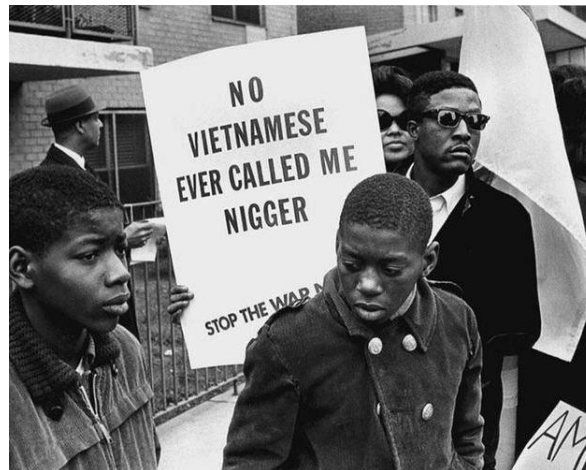
At 11 am someone atop a large rock in the southeast corner of the sheep meadow held up a sign reading "Draft Card Burning" and a large crowd gathered to watch dozens of persons burn their draft cards. This reporter saw at least 20

(Continued on Page Eight)



(Maroon photos by David Meserve)

MASSIVE CROWD: A small portion of the crowd that gathered in Central Park's sheep meadow Saturday morning for the Spring Mobilization.



That summer of 1967, UChicago students who intended to resist the draft formed their own group called Chicago Area Draft Resisters, or CADRE.

CADRE ACTIVE IN HYDE PARK

Draft Resisters Form Group

By DAVID L. AIKEN

Resistance is the current byword in the militant anti-draft movement.

Not content with gaining conscientious objector status and serving alternative service, many young men are moving toward ways of rejecting the entire Selective Service System, and consciously risking jail in the process.

Latest development in the resistance movement on the local scene is the formation of CADRE, Chicago Area Draft Resisters. In an all-afternoon conference last weekend in Ida Noyes Hall, CADRE leaders explained their strategy to about 200 students and others interested in draft resistance.

According to Gary Rader, a former member of the Green Berets

who publicly burned his draft card last April 15 during a demonstration in Central Park and is now acting as chairman of CADRE, the idea behind the draft resistance movement is both to offer individual "moral witness" against the draft system, and, if large numbers of men can be attracted to resistance, to "deny the government the manpower it needs to fight the war."

CADRE and Citizens for a Democratic Society are co-sponsoring a series of New Left Forums, the first of which will be held tonight at 8 p.m. in the Hyde Park Co-op meeting room, at 55th St. and Lake Park Ave. Speakers will be Rader; Bob Switzer, who has served time in prison for refusing induction; and a soldier who is working to oppose the war while in the army.

(Continued on Page 2)

Federal Building Is Closed Against Draft Card Return

By JOHN WELCH
Managing Editor

Federal authorities closed the Federal Building yesterday afternoon to keep a representative of area draft resistance groups from delivering to the U.S. Marshal the draft cards of 40 young men who were "disaffiliating" themselves from the Selective Service System.

Four people were arrested, tried, sentenced, and jailed without benefit of legal counsel.

Paul O'Brian, a leader of the draft card turn-in, said after the U.S. officials refused to accept the draft cards that he would take the cards to Washington Friday and hand them to Attorney-General Ramsey Clark. Since the U.S. Marshal won't take the draft cards, O'Brian commented, "we'll go over his head."

Invoking a two-year-old restraining order barring demonstrations inside the Federal Building, Federal agents locked all but two doorways against the anti-draft people, and arrested six Chicago Area Draft Resistance (CADRE) members who slipped through the heavily guarded entrance.

Convicted of Contempt

The first four arrested were immediately taken before Judge Edmund Robson, who convicted them of "civil contempt" for breaking the court restraining order. According to a WCFL reporter who was present at the trial, the CADRE members were not allowed to plead innocent and were transported to Cook County Jail to begin serving ten-day sentences, all before their lawyers arrived at the Judges chambers.

When informed of the arrests and incarcerations, CADRE leader Gary Rader commented, "I'm very sad." Another CADRE member, Don Tylke, said the arrests were "typical" of what his country stands for.

Explaining the court order banning demonstrations, Rader added that an American Civil Liberties Union leader had told him that the restraining order was probably unconstitutional. It was decided to send three people carrying the draft cards in to the U.S. Marshal.

Confronted by Guards

As Rader went from door to door, guards inside the Federal

Building closed and locked them.

At one doorway, he managed to get inside, only to be grabbed by Federal marshals and shoved back out. "This man is illegally blocking my way," Rader complained to city policemen who stood by. Commander Reardon of the First Police District declared that he could not take action since the building was Federal property.

Later, a girl with CADRE walked past the guards, and carried the packet of returned draft cards to the U.S. Marshal's office. The office was locked, the Marshal's secretary was gone, and a guard quickly appeared to lead her from the building.

Demonstrators, carrying signs reading "Closed on Account of Fear" posted themselves at all doors to the building as Rader vowed to carry out a "fast" for the rest of the day unless let inside.

The attempted draft card turn-in was part of a national anti-draft action yesterday. Besides the Chicago affair, a group called The

Turn to Page 3

Ten Offer Draft Cards at Rockefeller Service

By RON HAMMERLE

Ten students placed a variety of letters, papers and Selective Service cards on the altar of Rockefeller Chapel Sunday during a worship service led by Yale chaplain William Sloane Coffin, Jr.

The action, which was partially staged and partially spontaneous, came after Chicago divinity student J. Brooks Smith seized the

pulpit following Coffin's call for "men and women of courage" who see that "not to go against conscience is neither right nor safe."

Smith told the congregation of a thousand that his act of draft resistance was motivated by "concern for this country, compassion for those suffering on both sides, and objection to the Selective Service System."

"I find it impossible to speak to others on this matter if I fail to heed my own conscience," he continued.

In explaining the setting of the action, Smith said that "worship is an act of witness, and I'm tired of meaningless sacrifices."

Joined by Seven

After completing the statement, he moved to place his draft card

on the altar table. He was quickly joined by seven others, some of whom had returned or burned draft cards preciously.

Two others, one later moved to tears, joined the group shortly thereafter, making a total of ten but leaving "evidence" of only nine persons.

Those responding in addition to Smith included Jonathan R. Asher,

Paul Rupert and Richard all of the Divinity School; V. E. Barnett, of Meadville Theological School; and Richard R. Robert M. Peterson, Dani Fallon and William D. Belzner.

Rockefeller Chaplain E. S. Parsons then quickly moved plain to the congregation "we're not out to organize it (resistance). Some protest way, some another. This is which must be respected."

Demonstrations against military recruitment on campus.

On October 15, 1967, 130 students filled the Reynolds Club lobby and stairwell to protest recruitment interviews being conducted in the Career Counseling Office on the second floor by U.S. Army personnel. The draft resistance group, CADRE, also had an information table on the first floor.

Demonstration Held Against Army Recruiters Here

About 130 people filled the Reynolds Club Wednesday afternoon in a demonstration against recruiting on campus by representatives from the Chief of Staff of the Army's civilian personnel office.

The interviews were being held in the counseling offices on the second floor, and the demonstra-

tors sat quietly on the stairwell and in the first floor desk area for an hour until one of the two recruiters agreed to come down and address the group in the lounge.

The speaker, Andrew A. Masiello, addressed the group and answered questions for about a half hour and then returned to the second floor office to resume interviewing. The crowd dispersed at this time.

The total number of appointments made for interviews was roughly ten, but only three were serious: two undergraduate math majors and a grad student in philosophy. The rest of the half-hour interview periods were filled by student demonstrators.

CADRE Table

The demonstration was not spon-

sored by any groups, but CADRE literature was available at a table set up in a corridor. CADRE (Chicago Area Draft Resisters), a radical organization, was not leading the demonstration, however, and no one made any serious attempt to lead the crowd in any actions.

In his speech before the demonstrators, Masiello outlined the work of his office. With 10,000 career civilian positions serviced, and one-half of these technical or professional, recruiting is necessary, especially on the college level, he said.

The Army seeks data-process trainees and mathematicians for jobs staffed jointly by civilian and military personnel. The job de-

scriptions are similar to positions in civil career services, he declared.

'No Viet Tie'

Masiello stated that the purpose of their being here doesn't have a direct tie-in with the Vietnam involvement, and that he is not in a position to make policy statements for the Department of the Army.

In response to questions from the crowd, Masiello said all the positions to be filled are in the metropolitan Washington, D. C. area.

He said that he does not know the ultimate use of information processed by his department, but that it is used by the Army on a world-wide basis.

THANKSGIVING

The Maroon will not publish next Friday due to the Thanksgiving holidays. Tuesday's edition will include Weekend magazine and a special supplement on drugs. Normal advertising deadlines apply.

Other demonstrations occurred on campus against recruiting by the **Napalm-maker Dow Chemical Company**, and against the **University's accepting research grants from the Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA)**, a Washington, D.C. think-tank with close ties to the **Pentagon**.

The Chicago Maroon
Founded in 1927

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'Let's play again. First I punch you in the arm, then you hit me in the head, OK?'



Dow and IDA

Tuesday's editorial discussed two alternatives Chicago might ideally take with regard to unpopular recruiters on campus, concluding that neither of them was entirely heartening; by doing nothing to prevent such companies as Dow Chemical from flourishing, the University in effect politically devotes itself to the maintenance of an undesirable status quo, while by opting to limit the lending of facilities to "acceptable" companies, the University by violating a general principle of freedom of individual choice invites what could become an equally undesirable tyranny of the majority.

In view of the return of Dow to Chicago this Monday and the Left's consideration of various plans of action, we are compelled to take a firmer position on the issue. This position can be only that freedom of choice must be maintained.

Last year we advocated that Chicago withdraw its funds from Continental Illinois Bank because of that bank's membership in a consortium that makes loans to the racist Union of South Africa. Here too the University—whether it liked it or not—was faced with a moral decision; the difference is that by its nature the decision had to be made collectively and did not segregate individual liberties. Chicago's endorsement of civilian control of nuclear energy is an example of a political decision actually made; the abolition of class ranking is another issue that can be decided only collectively.

The University's membership in the Institute for Defense Analyses is a further example. By retaining its affiliation with the IDA, Chicago is giving tacit approval to the Vietnam war. A referendum among all members of the University community would undoubtedly indicate widespread disapproval of this affiliation, and on this ground we urge the Committee of the Council of the University Senate to terminate Chicago's membership when it discusses the matter on Tuesday.

In the Dow situation we reiterate that students, being the parties concerned, ought initially to decide whether, all else, or a selected few off-campus organizations are to be lent University facilities for recruitment purposes; and like any set of ground rules, the decision once made would have to be adhered to until changed. But we would hope the majority of those voting on the matter would recognize the dangers and difficulties involved in embracing the last option.

The limiting of University facilities for political reasons in this case has frightening ramifications concerning free speech and academic freedom. If Dow and other recruiters are to be resisted—no matter how obviously they should be—it must be accomplished on individual bases. To make a collective decision where one is not necessary is to accept the principles of totalitarian rule.

We wholly endorse a non-disruptive demonstration against Dow on Monday, but cannot lend our support to activities infringing upon the rights of students to be recruited—blocking access to the representative, for instance. For a disruptive demonstration against Dow, in contrast to civil disobedience over the Vietnam war in the form of draft resistance and related activities, would consist only of unjustified militancy on the part of those for whose employment Dow couldn't care less.

Dow and the New Left: Majorities and Minorities

JEFFREY KUTA



Why the writer of today's first letter to the editors asked that her name be withheld is beyond me, for what she wrote crystallized in a beautiful way the current dilemma concerning the presence of unpopular recruiters at Chicago and other universities — except for a few hidden assumptions.

First, not everyone recognizes Dow Chemical as morally reprehensible for its role in the manufacture of napalm, a substance too well known by the Vietnamese for its quality of sticking to human skin as it burns. For Dow continues to make its visits in spite of the trail of conflict and — what's more important to Dow — the unfavorable publicity they leave; evidently, some people actually are being recruited.

ALSO, not everyone recognizes the natural right of students to make rules for themselves in matters that concern them — who their University may lend its facilities to for recruitment purposes, for instance. This is clear in the power structures of educational institutions, which have a small and unrepresentative clique of administrators, or faculty and administrators, making decisions that affect the entire academic community.

After these two assumptions are granted (as they should be), a third one presents itself, one that is impossible to accept. This is that people, like worms, cannot be made to realize the consequences of their actions before they make them. A human being venturing blindly out onto an avenue in front of heavy traffic doesn't have to be forced against his will to wait for the green; he can easily enough be warned to "look out."

The application of this in the Dow situation is the following: Even though such companies should be opposed, and even though students should legally have the power to decide whether or not the University is to lend its facilities to such recruiters, the individual's freedom of choice should be spared on the assumption that he can be educated — if he isn't already — to the moral implications of working for an outfit like Dow. A generalization of this conclusion carries with it a suggestion for a rechanneling of New Left energies.

TO USE THE racial crisis as an example: Civil rights has come a long way in the past few years (and has a long way to go). It has come this far because the majority of the people and their elected representatives have been educated to the truth that racial discrimination is on principle morally wrong. The trouble now is, given the same opportunities open to whites, blacks still would hold a second-class position in American society because centuries of victimization have left them ill-equipped to compete with whites. Drastic measures to correct this disparity must be undertaken.

But as hard as it is to make a lower-middle-class white see the merits of job training programs and negative income taxation over the strengthening of the National Guard, convincing them or their representatives of the truth is the only road to lasting social change. Open housing and open recruiting are both examples of protection of the few from tyranny of the many, and paradoxically both policies must be decided on by a vote of the majority just the way the U.S. Constitution was made the law of the land.

IT BOLLS DOWN to this: those who would ban Dow and others from Chicago — even if they constituted a majority of students — while right in declaring the moral reprehensibility of that company, haven't the "right" to say that they are right and the minority wrong. Legally, Dow pines. But ethically speaking this is tyranny and in practice not a very good idea since some day the tables could be turned.

The Left too often forgets that you can't produce social change by hitting people over the head with the truth, and the Dow issue is just one case in point. As Linda Murray points out, the University is a racist institution in its housing policy — but this is a de facto rather than a conscious policy and she didn't make the distinction clear. This kind of sloppy argument is as typical of the Left as neglect of the principle involved in the Dow case.

In-group rhetoric against the majority and power plays against the minority are not the ways to effect change.

The Chicago Maroon
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8 THE CHICAGO MAROON November 3, 1967

In the Fall of 1967, a much larger action was planned for Washington, D.C.

Mobilization Week Nears

By MARIO ROBERSON

With the anti-draft campaigns moving toward a fall climax later this month, a graduate student here burned his draft card at a peace rally held in Hutchinson Court Sunday.

Paul O'Brian, who is active in Chicago Area Draft Resisters (CADRE), an anti-draft organization, lit his card from a Peace Torch that originated in California and will be carried through cities and small towns to Washington on October 21.

Although O'Brian's gesture of defiance was the dramatic development in the anti-draft campaign last week, it formed only a part of the increasingly feverish preparation for the day ahead.

Three Programs

Student resistance to the war in Vietnam will culminate this month with National Non-cooperation Day (October 16), followed by Stop The Draft Week (October 16-21), and a National Mobilization to the Pentagon (October 21-23).

National Non-cooperation Day is organized on a nationwide basis under the direction of The Resistance, an organization whose purpose is to help young people against the draft. With the assistance of The Resistance, CADRE is organizing rallies at universities and within the community in the Chicago area for the execution of the National Non-cooperation Day. On this day, Stop The Draft Week will officially begin in Chicago.

CADRE's aim is to help make it impossible for the United States to fight the war in Vietnam by cutting into the pool of manpower from which the military draws its soldiers.

Thursday Teach-In

Together with several professors and clergy, CADRE will explain the purposes concerning the political role of draft resistance and the function of Stop The Draft Week at a teach-in Thursday at 7:30 p.m. in Mandel Hall.

Guest speakers are Staughton Lynd of Yale; Howard Zinn of Boston University; Richard Flacks of

Chicago; Vere Chappell of Chicago; John Wilson, from the Student Non-violent coordinating Committee; Sid Lens, New York labor leader; Dee Jacobsen, from Students for a Democratic Society; Jeff Segal, sentenced to four years in jail for induction refusal; Paul O'Brian, from The Resistance and from CADRE; Gary Rader, chairman of CADRE; Daniel Stern; Robert Freeston; and David Greenburg.

Preview Last Week

A preview of what is to come took place last week at the pre-induction physical of Carl Davidson, national vice-president SDS, which led to a demonstration at the Chicago induction center Friday.

Members of the University's chapter were joined by representatives of the national SDS organization and CADRE. The demonstrators infiltrated the induction center, passed out leaflets, and spoke to the inductees.

About thirty people took part in the demonstration. No incidents were reported and Davidson was not asked to leave the induction center. Similar demonstrations, sponsored by CADRE, have been held at the center almost weekly during the summer.

Don't Cooperate

On October 16 each Chicago-area school participating in National Non-cooperation Day will hold a rally—at Chicago, the time is 8:30 a.m. in front of Ida Noyes Hall.

Then, students will march from each of the more than half-dozen campuses, converging on the downtown Federal Building at noon. A large demonstration there will include handing of draft cards.

Two women's groups have committed their support to Stop The Draft Week. They intend on committing civil disobedience Wednesday by closing down the induction center.

On Thursday, activity at the induction center will be coupled with a rally at the Civic Center for men already in jail for induction refusal. The names of these men will be read publicly.

On Friday, many Chicago people will leave for Washington and the October 21 National Mobilization March.

A Motley Coalition

Like its predecessor, the April Mobilization, the Washington march is a volatile coalition of many leftist groups. Stemming from the energies of moderate groups (SANE, certain New York labor unions, Veterans for Peace), this alliance is aimed at producing the largest possible mass of protestors to petition their grievances with the Johnson Administration. It is seen by the moderates as a forceful witness of conscience and concern, this one all the more powerful, because it will march directly to the Pentagon and address itself to those who are carrying out the war.

What makes this march different from all others is the prospect of massive civil disobedience at the Pentagon beginning on October 21. Jerry Rubin, a director of the National Mobilization Committee (NMC) and a militant in its context, is thinking in terms of the thousand or more sit-down protestors who will block the above-

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October 21, 1967, the largest anti-war protest in U.S. history took place in Washington, D.C. The event included a march to the Pentagon. UChicago students, again, were well represented.



More than 250,000 protestors gather in Washington, D.C., in the largest anti-war demonstration to occur during the Vietnam War.
Online Photo Source:
<http://www.multied.com/vietnam/bigantiwar.html>

At the protest, some students tried “Flower Power” on the U.S. Marshals controlling the event, with limited success.





Peace Marchers Storm Pentagon; Marshals Use Tear Gas, Clubs



THE MARCH: Students from the University carrying a Student Mobilization Committee banner were among the 100,000 marchers representing some 600 colleges at the demonstration Saturday.

By JOHN SIEFERT
Staff Writer
Special to The Maroon

WASHINGTON — An attempt Saturday to storm the Pentagon failed as government forces used tear gas and rifle butts to drive back the attacking marchers.

The attack came at 5:45 p.m. Saturday when the marchers surged up the lightly defended driveway of the Pentagon mall entrance. Lead by two young men with battery powered loudspeakers, the group attacked—not the Mall entrance, guarded by a solid phalanx of military police, but a smaller entrance provided for the use of the press, unlocked and almost unguarded.

Newsmen, photographers, and demonstrators struggled to enter the building as MP's fought furiously to lock the doors.

A Maroon reporter, along with a photographer and two Pentagon officials, was trapped in a corner of the vestibule between the besieged outer doors and the quickly locked inner glass doors.

Marchers Clubbed

About a dozen marchers squeezed into the vestibule and threw themselves on the floor. A handful of MP's fought a losing battle to regain control of the outer doors. The sound of glass being smashed could be heard in the background. Momentarily, the marchers were in a position to seize control of a part of the Pentagon.

Then 200 heavily armed soldiers stationed in the press corridor burst through the inner glass doors

the outer doors and established a perimeter about 20 feet from the press doors.

Federal marshalls and MP's using rifle butts and night stick clubbed and beat the demonstrators lying passively on the vestibule floor and forced them out the doors.

One young man went stumbling down the steps. A marshal caught him and hit him on the head repeatedly. Blood ran from his forehead onto the cement steps.

At the same time other marchers climbed up onto the plaza and surged against the line of troops guarding the mall entrance. They met a barrage of tear gas from the government forces. Girls ran down the hall screaming and tearing their eyes. Men fell back coughing.

McNamara Watches

Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara watched the spectacle from his window.

Most observers called the conduct of the Federal marshalls deplorable. Dr. Benjamin Spock, the prominent pediatrician, who marched with the demonstrators Saturday, described the government forces as brutal.

Once arrested the marchers were well treated. Through the effort of the Mobilization Committee, they received legal aid at every step of their arraignment. Those marchers who were taken into custody and injuries were treated and released to avoid charges of police brutality.

Marchers Victorious

When the situation cleared the marchers found themselves in

'Today We Mobilize...'

Special to The Maroon
WASHINGTON — Over 140,000 demonstrators gathered at the Lincoln Memorial Saturday in the largest militant anti-war demonstra-

tion since the Vietnam War. They loudly swooped down over the crowd to drown out the sound of the speakers. At their first approach a ring of march marshalls leaped to their feet and linked arms to protect them from the crowd.

They crossed the Memorial bridge. On the Virginia side a handful of Nazi's held the march for about 15 minutes while march marshalls tried to protect them from the crowd.

In early 1968, UChicago students organized a new group, called “Alice’s Restaurant” (after the popular Arlo Guthrie song), to counsel students and others in the community about their options in respect to the draft.

ALICE’S RESTAURANT

Students Organize Draft Counseling

“Alice’s Restaurant,” a group of ten draft-eligible Chicago students who organized at the beginning of the quarter, last Tuesday made momentum to their resistance movement with a discussion of “Alternatives to the Draft.”

Richard Spiegelman, ’68, said the goals of the group’s members are two-fold: to make informed, individual decisions about the draft through “mutual soul-searching”; and to inform others of legal and personal problems of draft resistance, encouraging them to form their own small discussion groups.

Keynote speaker Staughton Lynd, who teaches at Chicago State College, considered alternatives to the draft in light of his own draft board confrontation in 1953. “The draft is like something else,” he remarked, “a different kind of decision.”

‘Can You Refuse?’

Lynd, granted a IAO status (non-combatant medic) in the Ko-

intricacies of draft resistance, he cited prison, fine, suspended voting rights in some states, and disability in licensing and employment as possible consequences of the resistor.

“Draft resistance may weigh heavily against any applicant for a federal job,” he added, quoting a pamphlet prepared by a group at the Yale Law School.

Alice’s Restaurant has announced an open meeting tonight in the Ida Noyes Library to plan a resistance and anti-Vietnam program for graduation week. Graduating seniors and first-year graduate students were especially urged to attend.

Law Students Meet

Staughton Lynd, professor of history at Chicago State College, addressed the newly formed Law Students Against the War Wednesday night on the legal aspects of draft counselling and resistance.

Lynd discussed three types of test cases which effect draft resis-

phased the importance of unity and communal activity in the area of political protest.

Charles Isaacs, a first-year law student and chairman of the group, announced plans to research the request of the Student Health Organization concerning the draft of doctors. Isaac also stated that plans are being processed for a possible draft infor-

mation service to be setup next quarter.

Law Students Against the War was formed early this quarter to discuss the role of the law student in the anti-war movement. Discussion is centered around the legal aspects of draft counselling and resistance with respect to the general character of the local draft boards.



Finally, on April 18, 1968, the University decided to sever its ties with the Selective Service System and cease making reports about student academic status to draft boards. Students could still use evidence of their registration at the College to seek student deferments, but the University would no longer be an intermediary.



“We were wrong,” commented College Dean Wayne Booth.

Also in April 1968, U.S. President Lyndon Johnson announced he would not run for re-election. The decision opened the upcoming Democratic National Convention to a wider field, although Vice President Hubert Humphrey soon announced he would be seeking that nomination.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1968 20 PAGES, 2 SECTIONS

Mixed Response Here To Johnson Decision

Surprise was the most overwhelming opinion of the students and faculty here at President Johnson's announcement that he wouldn't run for a second full term in the White House. Few people seemed to be unhappy that he wouldn't run, but many expressed fear about the consequences of his withdrawal.

Dean of Students Charles D. O'Connell expressed this opinion, saying "I hope this doesn't mean that McCarthy will be knocked out of the race for want of a target."

A freshman who declined to be identified continued the theme: "I heard the news coming back from Wisconsin. I was in ecstasy. I wish I knew what was going to happen. I hope for a McCarthy-Kennedy ticket, but it is doubtful that Kennedy would take second spot."

Christine Tanz, a graduate student in psychology, was also a McCarthy supporter. "I was in a car coming back from Milwaukee when we heard about it. The whole car kind of shook with confusion — not knowing if to believe LBJ, not knowing the effects, not knowing what it does to our work in Wis-

incumbent who has served only one full term to step down, either voluntarily or otherwise."

Noting that it was also extremely rare for a President to withdraw in a time of unprecedented prosperity, May continued: "Doves on Vietnam ought to be weeping, and people who favor large expenditures on human resources ought to be weeping," but, he added, they don't seem to see the danger of having Richard Nixon elected in the wake of Johnson's withdrawal from the race.

Nixon Aided

One who did see Nixon aided was a Republican, Cap and Gown Editor Suellyn Hetrick, '71. "Nixon's chances for election may be enhanced by Johnson's withdrawal from the race. Many of Johnson's supporters may switch to Nixon, especially if McCarthy becomes the Democratic nominee," she said.

Following Johnson's announcement there was a great deal of speculation about the possible Democratic nominee. One man who was fairly sure was Richard C. Wade, professor of history and the chief of the Kennedy forces in Illinois. "I have always been optimistic about Kennedy's nom-

of the College, commented, "My choice would be LBJ without the war. But if it's anyone else with the war," he continued, he would be disappointed.

Radical Reaction

Other students had even stronger anti-Johnson reactions, but some, while glad the President had decided not to run again, viewed his speech in more favorable terms.

One radical, who declined to be identified, said, "It's the end of the dark ages."

Another, Student Government President Jeffrey Blum, '69, said that "although his decision changed the situation for the radicals, I really don't know how, because we never thought a McCarthy or a Kennedy victory would do more

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McCarthy Boosters Open Office

The Second District Citizens for McCarthy Headquarters, 5211 South

But suddenly, on April 4, 1968, a tragedy struck the nation.

MARTIN LUTHER KING SLAIN Sniper Fells Him at Memphis Motel Johnson Delays His Trip to Honolulu

LBI APPEALS FOR CALM AND NONVIOLENCE Cancels Speech to Democrats

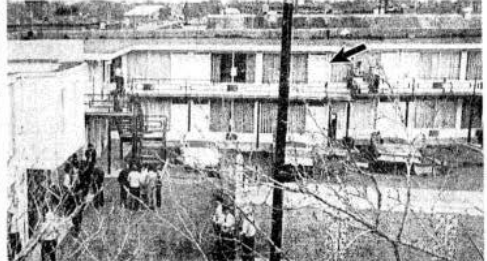
BY RUSSELL FREEDBERG... Johnson cancelled his appearance before a Democratic fundraising dinner here. The dinner was abruptly adjourned because of Dr. King's death.

Johnson had been scheduled to leave the capital for California on the day he learned of the death of Dr. King. He was expected to appear at a national convention and to say that the United States can achieve nothing by force.

Prayer for Understanding... I pray that the family can find comfort in the memory of all he tried to do for the world. I have not known the sympathy of the world, Johnson said.

THE WEATHER... CHICAGO AND VICINITY... Forecast for Friday, April 5, 1968: Partly cloudy, 60 to 70.

Table with 2 columns: City, High/Low. Includes Chicago, St. Louis, New York, etc.



Where King Was Shot

Police Tell of Clues in King Death

BY THOMAS POWERS... Police early today identified the assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as a white man between the ages of 20 and 30 years.

Police Commissioner Frank C. Hoffmann, at a news conference in police headquarters, said the killer was about 5 feet tall and weighed between 100 and 125 pounds.

He said finger prints of the man were found on the 30.06 Remington pump rifle which was used to kill King and discarded by the killer in his flight. Finger prints also were found in the room the killer had rented.



Memphis police say shot that killed Dr. King was fired from window at rear of this old hotel.

KING'S DEATH STUNS CHICAGO Slaying Called 'Loss to Every Man'

The death of Dr. Martin Luther King came as a stunning blow to Chicago area civil rights leaders. They said King's death had called the nation's attention to the struggle for the Negro in the South.

Hit in Neck by Bullet; Police Hunt for Killer

Memphis, April 5 (Friday)—Martin Luther King, Jr., 39, father of nonviolence in the American civil rights movement, was killed last night by an assassin's bullet.

Dr. King was hit in the neck by a bullet as he stood on the balcony on a motel here. He died less than an hour later in St. Joseph hospital.

Dr. King, the 1964 Nobel peace prize winner, had come to Memphis to lead protests in behalf of the city's 1,500 striking garbage workers, most of them Negroes.

Police issued a bulletin for a young, dark-haired white man who ducked out of a telephone across South Main street from the motel.

Police Commissioner Frank C. Hoffmann said the assassin of Dr. King was a white man between 20 to 32 years of age, about 5 feet tall, and weighing 105 to 125 pounds.

The rifle he used has been recovered. It is a 30.06 Remington pump rifle with a telescope on it. Fingerprints of the man have been obtained from the rifle, Hoffmann said.

Shortly after the shooting, police had reported they were pursuing a car thru Memphis.

An aid who was standing nearby said the shot hit Dr. King in the neck and lower right part of his face.

Dr. King had been in his second-floor room in the Lorraine motel through the day until just before 8 p. m.

Then he emerged, wearing a black suit and white shirt. He passed, leaned over the green iron railing and started chatting with an associate, the Rev. Mr. Jackson, who was standing just below him.

The Rev. Mr. Jackson introduced him to Ben Branch, a musician who was to play at a



Chicago on page 3, col. 4

The assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. profoundly affected the campus and the community.

VOL. 76, NO. 43 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1968 12 PAGES

Dr. King's Death Stirs Campus; University Closes for the Day

By JOHN MOSCOW
News Editor

The University will be closed today in honor of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, who was assassinated Thursday evening in Memphis. All normal University functions will be suspended, except for the dormitories and hospitals which will be open as usual.

Among other effects of the assassination and subsequent riots in Chicago on the University community were:

- A Friday night exodus of black students from the dormitories;
- A Saturday afternoon memorial service in honor of Dr. King;
- The cancellation of all Saturday evening Liberal Arts Conference events following the imposition of a city-wide curfew for people under 21 years old;
- The emigration of a substantial number of students from apartments in Woodlawn;
- A mass meeting of Woodlawn youths on the Midway;
- The cancellation of all events scheduled for Monday evening and Tuesday, including the planning meeting of the Young Democrats and the tuberculosis tests for third-year students; and
- Plans to aid the riot victims.

But the overall reaction of the University community to the weekend's events was fear.

One girl in New Dorms put it simply, "I found it hard to realize



The Maroon — BETH GOLDRING

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SPEAKING IN WOODLAWN: Army troops patrol a Woodlawn business street after scattered incidents broke out over the weekend.

THREE ARRESTED

Marchers Clash With Troops



The Maroon

SLAIN LEADER: Dr. King, speaking in Mandel Hall recently.

were black radicals in the dormitories. They met in Ida Noyes Hall early on Friday and decided that all black students should at least temporarily move outside of the dormitory system if violence reached Hyde Park.

Some sources reported that this was due to a feeling that their presence in the dormitories might be detrimental to the black movement. Other sources stated that

Riots in reaction to the assassination took place in many of Chicago's poor neighborhoods – with extensive fires and looting -- but a truce between youth gangs in the area seemed to help prevent that from happening near the University.

Rangers, Disciples Hold Peace Talks

By MICHAEL SEIDMAN
Executive Editor

About 2000 Blackstone Rangers and East Side Disciples massed on the Midway late Sunday afternoon and officially buried the hatchet. Leaders of the two teen-age Woodlawn groups agreed to abolish gang warfare and unite to work for the betterment of the community.

Sunday's mass meeting climaxed a four day effort to "keep things cool" in Woodlawn—an effort which was largely successful. "It was all their own idea," according to Chuck LaPaglia, a staff worker for the First Presbyterian Church which has worked closely with the gangs. "They objected to the pres-

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The Maroon — LASZLO KONDOR

MASSED ON THE MIDWAY: 2000 Blackstone Rangers and East Side Disciples band together temporarily to aid the community recovery effort.



The Maroon — BETH GOLDRING

MILITARY IN WOODLAWN: Army troops patrol a Woodlawn business street after scattered incidents broke out over the weekend.

What was perceived to be a heavy-handed approach by the Mayor in response to the unrest – including a “shoot-to-kill” order in respect to looters – sparked a demonstration by 300 in a march to a National Guard Armory. About 35 UChicago students were reported to be in the protest.

THREE ARRESTED

Marchers Clash With Troops

By **ROB SKEIST**
Staff Writer

Three hundred demonstrators, mostly white, got a small taste Saturday afternoon of the violence and tenseness in Chicago as they marched to the Chicago Ave. National Guard armory with leaflets and were met with bayonets. About 35 University students took part in the demonstration and at least three of them were arrested.

The confrontation stemmed from a noon vigil and rally in honor of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in the Civic Center. When police ordered participants to disperse because they had no permit, the group decided to walk to the Armory, a mile away, and persuade National Guardsmen to refrain from violence.

As the demonstrators reached the Armory, about 300 soldiers emerged and confronted them about four abreast with fixed bayonets, ordering them off the sidewalk. Several demonstrators scattered copies of a “Plea to the Troops,” urging the soldiers not to kill people in the ghettos and to “go home to your families.”

Demonstrators Flee

The soldiers, pressing bayonets against the front line of demonstrators, forced them into the streets while Chicago police ordered them away from the Armory.

Several demonstrators were roughed up and a few were knocked to the ground, beaten, and dragged away. Reports circulated that a few demonstrators were hospitalized for bayonet wounds.

Soldiers shot off two cannisters of tear gas into the demonstrators, and the use of mace was reported.

Twenty-eight demonstrators were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct, obstructing the work of a police officer, and resisting arrest, according to Steve Kindred, one of those arrested.

Christopher Hobsen, a graduate student in political science, and Mitch Hilton, '71, were also arrested.

The Aftermath

When the demonstrators were cleared off the block, soldiers were placed at arms-length all around the building. Ten soldiers guarded the entrance to the tennis courts in back of the Armory. About a hundred demonstrators were left in the area.

Some had come to the noon gathering of Students for a Democratic Society, Student Mobilization Com-

Turn to Page 4

Rangers, Dis

By **MICHAEL SEIDMAN**
Executive Editor

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MISPRINT

The Maroon will next publish Tuesday, April 15. Due to a misprint in The Maroon's publication calendar, no advertisements were contracted for this Friday and, consequently no paper could appear without considerable financial loss.

In May 1968, black students on campus staged a *four-hour sit-in* at the Administration Building to demand increased enrollment of African-Americans. They proposed a target of 11%, to reflect the black population of the country. University authorities called the action disruptive, **although no discipline ensued.**



The Chicago Maroon

Founded
In 1892

VOL. 76, NO. 53
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1968
20 PAGES, 3 SECTIONS

Black Group Holds Brief Sit-in; White Students Schedule Strike

SIT-IN CALLED 'DISRUPTIVE'

About 40 black students marched into the Administration Building Wednesday afternoon and then marched out again. The students held the building for just under four hours in the first University sit-in since last spring.

The Black Students Alliance (BSA) moved into the building Wednesday afternoon and then marched out again. The students held the building for just under four hours in the first University sit-in since last spring.

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The black students are demanding an eleven-per cent black quota in the College, conversion of Boucher Hall into a coed black dormitory, and acceptance of other demands submitted in June of last year.

These proposals were that more black students be admitted to the College, that these students be offered special programs prior to entrance, and that special assistance be given them during the regular year.

Sudden and Unexpected
It was impossible to learn more about the black demands because

CRU ISSUES NEW DEMANDS; ULTIMATUM RESPONSE TODAY

By **MICHAEL SEIDMAN**
Executive Editor

About 300 white University of Chicago students crowded into the Disciples of Christ Church Wednesday night and voted to organize a student strike for Monday if the University does not accede to their demands by 1 p.m. today. Nearly 100 students then marched through a rainstorm to President Beadle's house where they presented their demands in person.

The student proposals consist of the original demands incorporated in the Committee for a Responsible University (CRU) petition plus demands for a student-elected student-faculty disciplinary committee and official University opposition to the proposed federal legislation punishing disruptive campus protesters by revoking their financial support.

The original CRU petition included demands for a 20-percent black quota in the College, low-cost housing for both neighborhood residents and students, more courses dealing with black culture and history, and open University facilities.

Administration sources have indicated it unlikely that they will accede to the CRU demands today. "We don't deal in ultimatums," Dean of Students Charles O'Connell stated when asked about the CRU demands.

"We're trying to show some joint concern on genuine problems. But we're not going to come up with some new revelations."

O'Connell refused comment on student demands for an elected disciplinary committee and a University statement on legislation attacking student demonstrators.

The new Student Government assembly passed, 14 to 13, a resolution endorsing the student strike Thursday night. The resolution stated that SG will provide aid to the strikers including office space, mimeographing, telephones, and limited financial aid. The assembly stipulated that the 20 percent Negro quota be interpreted as "a target figure for which the university should strive, and not a strict quota."

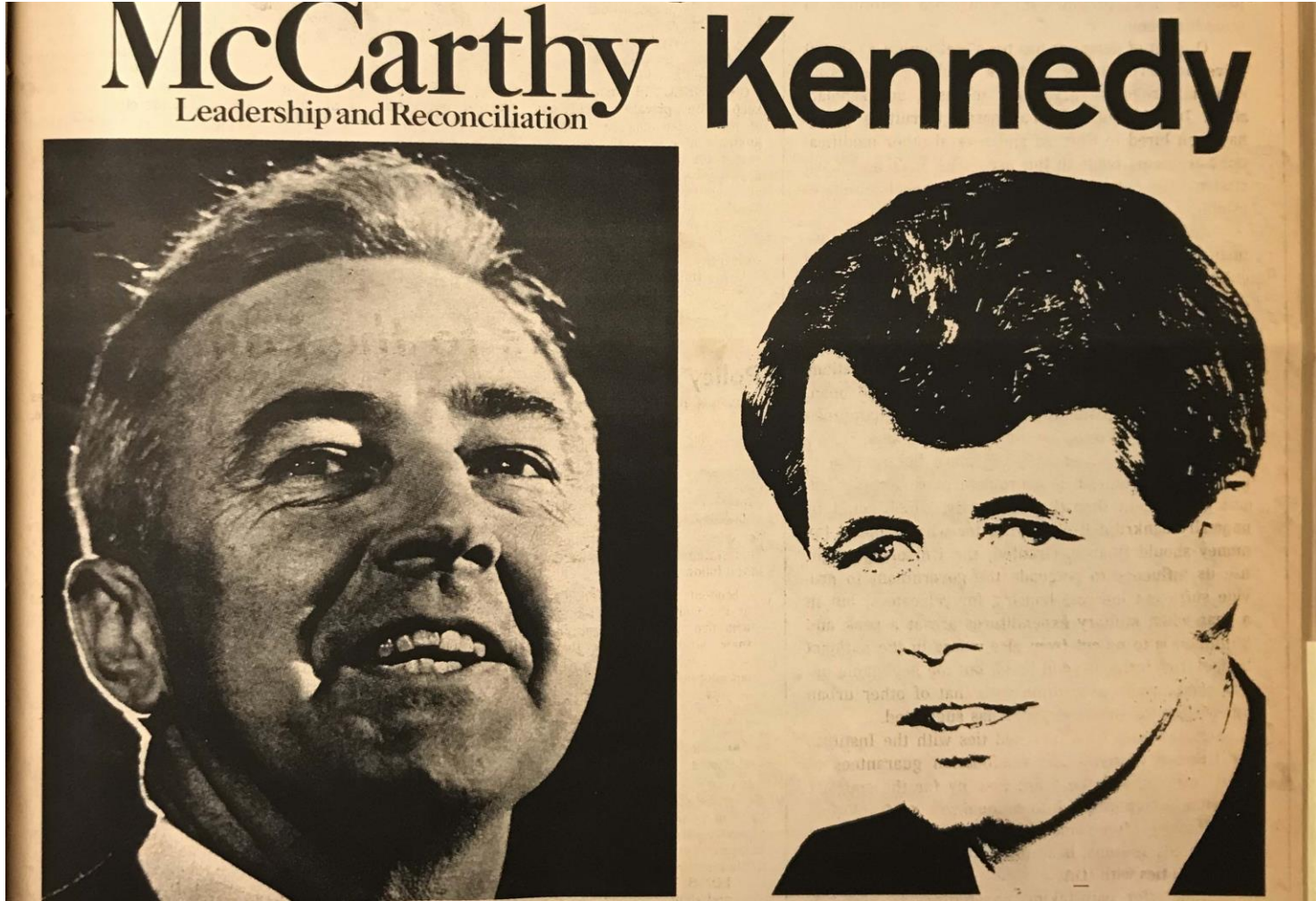
The Whites Act
The white students acted Wednesday night after black students



BLACK TAKEOVER: Students demonstrators on the 6th floor of the Administration Building during the sit-in Wednesday.

Turn to Page 3
Turn to Page 3

After LBJ withdrew, Senators Eugene McCarthy and Robert F. Kennedy were soon vying for the nomination against Humphrey.



Within two months, however, Robert F. Kennedy had also been assassinated.



At the convention in Chicago that August, Hubert Humphrey was nominated, but a large number of people protested the convention in Grant Park — including many UChicago students.

ONE BALLOT; IT'S HUBERT

Cops, Hippies War in Street

VICE PRESIDENT ROLLS IN WITH 1,761 3/4 VOTES

ENVOY OF U. S. ASSASSINATED IN GUATEMALA
Scores Hurt in Battle on Michigan av.

Mein Felled by Machine Gun

State of Siege
GUATEMALA CITY, Aug. 28 (UPI)——A state of siege declared in Guatemala today after the assassination of a U.S. envoy.

BY CLAUDIO BROWN
GUATEMALA CITY, Aug. 28 (UPI)——John Gordon Mein, U.S. ambassador to Guatemala, was shot to death by machine gun fire here today by unidentified snipers who ambushed his car.

Mein Trade Killed
 The principal claim of police and a portion of the state assembly still accused the head of state, General Yrigoyen, when Ambassador Mein was shot.

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Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Democratic Presidential nominee.

HHH BURSTS WITH JOY AT HIS TRIUMPH

Muskie, Shriver Considered for Second Spot

BY JOHN MACLEAN
BY HARVEY THORSON
 When the news of the first election Hubert H. Humphrey moved to a double victory for the Democratic Presidential nomination by capturing the 1,761 3/4 votes.

HHH BURSTS WITH JOY AT HIS TRIUMPH
 When the news of his victory over Richard Goodwin, Republican, burst upon him, Hubert H. Humphrey burst into a double victory for the Democratic Presidential nomination by capturing the 1,761 3/4 votes.

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Bell Strikers to Vote on Proposed Pact

BY JAMES STROGAN
 Leaders of striking telephone workers agreed yesterday to discuss a proposed contract to end the strike.

Doves Lose Battle for Viet Plank

BY PHILIP WARDEN
 The Viet Nam doves lost their battle yesterday to get a non-binding plank into the Democratic platform.

THE WEATHER
CHICAGO AND VICINITY:
 Today: High, 80; low, 60. Tomorrow: High, 80; low, 60.

THEATRE NOTES
BY JAMES STROGAN
 The Chicago Theatre will open its new season with a production of 'The Merchant of Venice'.

The Chicago Police attacked the protesters and many demonstrators were seriously hurt, including some UChicago students.





As the demonstration and clashes in Grant Park subsided, UChicago student Christopher Cullander, Class of 1970, a member of SDS, was taken by a group of Chicago Police officers in a squad car to a downtown alley and beaten repeatedly with billy clubs, causing serious lacerations and contusions all over his body. The officers justified the beating by identifying him as having held up a sound speaker earlier while protest leaders addressed the crowd. After the beating, Cullander walked more than five miles to his Hyde Park apartment, where roommates transported him to the Billings Hospital emergency room. Cullander spent nearly a week in the hospital and was in pain for weeks thereafter.

Chicago Mayor
Richard J. Daley
regarded the
demonstrations,
and the widespread
condemnation of
his police
department's
handling of the
situation, as a
personal affront.

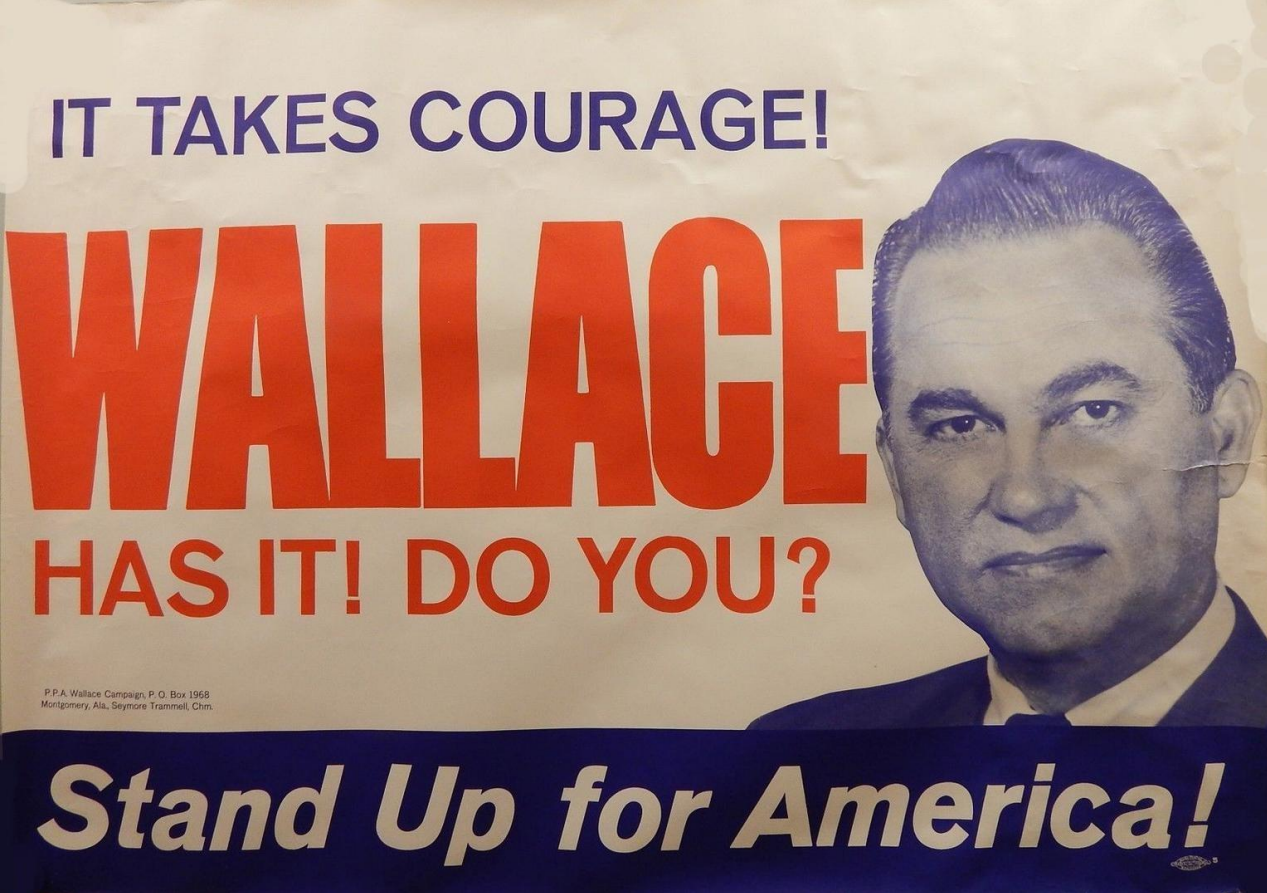


These events led many in Chicago, including UChicago students, to protest police brutality.



That same October, the United Farm Workers' (UFW), led by Cesar Chavez, asked Americans to **stop buying grapes from corporate and other farms that would not recognize their right to bargain, or agree to the union's demands for improved pay and working conditions. Most of the field workers picking grapes were immigrants from Mexico and other Latin American countries. The boycott campaign reached the Hyde Park Co-op and other local grocery stores, supported by students.**





In the fall of 1968, **George Wallace** held a rally near the Chicago stockyards. Several University of Chicago students showed up as members of **Students for Violent Non-Action (SVNA)**. They held signs saying **“ANARKISTS FOR WALLACE.”**

SVNA’s founder was **Steve Landsman** (X’ 69 — X by one course).

SVNA went on to sponsor the **Pike for Peace** (a pumpkin on the Hull Court gate), the **Flush for Freedom**, and, in 1969-70, the **Nude Swim-In** (147 nude swimmers in Ida Noyes pool) and the **Lascivious Costume Ball**.

Also in
October 1968

Student Ombudsman

President-designate Levi named a student ombudsman. This appointment raised some eyebrows and even stirred some controversy, at least partly because the ombudsman was selected by the administration, not chosen by the students or their representatives. A long simmering issue had been the lack of student influence on decisions that affected them.

By Barbara Hurst

John Moscow, '69, this week was appointed official ombudsman at the University. The post is a newly created one and the first of its kind among American colleges and universities.

Moscow is a political science major and has been news editor of The Maroon. His appointment was made by provost and president-designate Edward H. Levi.

The ombudsman office is designed to deal with student complaints in academic, social, and policy-making areas. Like his historical counterpart, the ombudsman at the University investigates complaints to determine if they are justified and may "recommended and persuade" but has no formal power to mete out solutions.

"I will deal with administrative procedure," said Moscow, "both questions of proper and improper use of discretion and cases where perhaps the rules are wrong. On police decisions, for example, I will investigate to make sure the decisions were made on full knowledge of all relevant facts. I don't know how much more I can do," he explained.

Initial reaction to the creation of the post and to Moscow's appointment is somewhat divided. Students appear to be far less enthused over the idea than administrators, who view it as an exciting experiment.

Jerry Lipsch, president of Student Government, remarked: "I had no idea — in fact I think no students at all, except Mr. Moscow, would have had any idea — that John was being considered.

"It's certainly an appropriate choice for Mr. Levi to make," Lipsch continued, "since, as anyone who has read Mr. Moscow's stunning insights in the Maroon, on all subjects, must know, John will fit in perfectly with the administration, since John is known to be as truly sensitive to the needs of students as any administrator."

Dean of the College Wayne C. Booth, on



Maroon — DAVID TRAVIS
checking ball. At right,

rief;
lay

ent housing rally in
stration Building Mon-
re made at a meeting
by 40 people.

That November, the Republican nominee, and former Vice President, Richard M. Nixon, was elected President of the United States, largely on a law-and-order platform.



Also in November 1968, after Edward H. Levi was named President of the University. McGeorge Bundy, an adviser to President Johnson considered a major architect of the Vietnam war, was the speaker at Levi's inaugural dinner downtown. SDS organized a protest outside the location of the inaugural dinner. They had also protested at Levi's inauguration ceremony at Rockefeller Chapel earlier.

Students Protest at Dinner



The inauguration of Edward Levi as President of the University was observed at a "civic" dinner in the Conrad Hilton Wednesday evening by 2000 invited guests inside the hotel and approximately 100 students demonstrating outside.

Guests arriving at the dinner had to cross a picket line at the main entrance. The side entrances were not blocked at all, however. The demonstration was organized by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

Further student protest took place inside the dinner, as students periodically got up from the main floor to interrupt speakers, particularly the main speaker, McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation, former Harvard faculty member, and former adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

Other speakers at the dinner were Lawrence A. Kimpton, former chancellor of the University, George J. Stigler, Charles R. Walgreen Distinguished Service Professor of Economics, and Mr. Levi. Fairfax M. Cone, chairman of the board of trustees, presided.

Guests at the civic reception and dinner included trustees, alumnae, civic figures, and prominent faculty members. Approximately 150 students were invited.

The demonstrators outside the hotel marched in a circle carrying signs reading, "Throw the Moneylenders Out," and chanting slogans such as "1-2-3-4 McGeorge Bundy made this war" and "Work, study, get ahead, kill." There was little contact between guests and demonstrators.

Inside the hotel, guests proceeded first to

January 1969 brought a number of events.

The Living Theater performed a series of plays in Mandel Hall.



The last was *Paradise Now*. The actors mingled with the audience, leading people through stages of political awareness. At the end, the doors of the theatre were opened, so that revolution could be taken to the streets.

**A week after the Living Theater,
Buddy Guy and Junior Wells performed in Mandel Hall.**



It was before wireless connections. Buddy Guy had a long, long cord attached to his guitar, which he played up and down the aisles of Mandel Hall.

Audience members climbed onto the stage to dance, much to Guy and Wells surprise, but they kept playing.

When Nixon was inaugurated on 29 January 1969, SVNA had planned special way to commemorate: the **Flush for Freedom**. The idea was for everyone to flush a toilet as soon as Nixon uttered “so help me God” at the end of his oath of office. The hope was to get enough publicity so that the Chicago water department would raise the water pressure, as it does for football halftimes.



Dutifully manning my station on the 3rd floor of Hitchcock, I flushed on cue and heard a loud groan, Accompanied by an anemic Swirl of water. In contrast, my dorm-mates on the lower floors were surprised by a faux Old Faithful shooting from the toilets, soaking anyone too slow to get out of the way.

—Bill King (AB '69)

University of Chicago Magazine, Nov-Dec 2012

Also in January 1969, the appointment of Asst. Professor of Sociology Marlene Dixon -- who had stepped out of Levi's inaugural procession to stand with student protesters -- was not renewed, despite her popularity with students whom she had taught.

The Chicago Maroon Chicago, Illinois, Tuesday, January 7 Volume 77, Number 2

Mrs Dixon Not Appointed

By Barbara Hurst

Assistant professor Marlene Dixon, who marched out of line at November 14's Inauguration procession to stand vigil with student demonstrators has not been offered a three-year reappointment to the University faculty. Reasons for the decision have not been disclosed.

Recommendations for reappointment first came from the faculty of the Committee on Human Development, where Mrs. Dixon holds a joint appointment with the department of sociology. "I think it was certainly a clear, straight-forward recommendation," said William Henry, chairman of the department. However, the faculty of the department of sociology unanimously recommended a denial of reappointment, the Maroon learned Monday.

The faculties' recommendations were then passed on to dean of the social sciences, D Gale Johnson, who transmitted them to John Wilson, vice-president and director of the faculties here. The recommendations of the Committee on Human Development went to Wilson without Johnson's approval.

"Regardless of what decision I make or a recommendation made by a department," Johnson said, "that recommendation is passed on."

"Human Development regrets very much that this was the outcome," Henry commented. "This was not our recommendation. We have always looked upon her teaching with considerable enthusiasm."

Mrs Dixon has held her joint appointment for the last three years; this was her first teaching position. She received her BA and PhD from the University of California at Los Angeles. She has made no secret of her new left political persuasion. She has been active in women's liberation.

Continued on Page Two



Howie Shames

Marlene Dixon talks to reporters after leaving the procession to Rockefeller Chapel

Majority Praise Mrs Dixon's Ability

By Caroline Heck

One of the major issues in the controversy concerning the University's decision not to reappoint Marlene Dixon has centered about the fact that students consider her to be an excellent teacher. In an effort to determine more precisely just what students think of Mrs Dixon in the classroom, the Maroon conducted a survey of students who have studied with her in the past two years. Approximately 70 students responded to

the survey. They were asked four questions, concerning their connection with Mrs Dixon, their opinion of her as a teacher, their concept of her academic views, and their feeling on whether or not she should have been reappointed.

Most of the students polled were enthusiastic about her teaching abilities. Many pointed to her personality as the reason, characterizing her teaching with such terms as "human," "sympathetic," and "stimulating." A large proportion of re-

sponses — about 14 percent — termed her "one of the best" teachers in the particular student's career.

Five of the students clearly stated that they think Mrs Dixon is not a good teacher. These comments ranged from "I think she's much overrated," to "she's not good, doesn't know her stuff." One student stated that he thought "her (political) bias interferes with her teaching." Five other students expressed reservations about her teaching. All the other students thought

her to be an exceptionally fine teacher. Students remarked, "She's the only teacher I've had who is totally human," "She made the quarter for me," "She is bouyant and enthusiastic," and "I always thought I would hate soc, but I found her course very exciting."

Students were somewhat less unanimous in their idea of what her academic views were. Several students stated that they didn't consider themselves to be academically qualified to comment. Others who did exhibited a wide range of opinions of what theories she personally subscribed to. Some names that students associated with her most often were Marx, Mede, and Wright Mills. Around one fifth of the responses mentioned the term "interactionist" or "symbolic interactionist."

Students disagreed on whether her political views intruded on her teaching. Of the students who mentioned objectivity in the classroom about half said that she was careful not to let her personal views color her teaching, about half said that her personal opinions were evident. One student remarked, "The only thing extreme about her was her real enthusiasm." Another student said, "In teaching the theories Marx, she was not entirely objective, but a teacher shouldn't be entirely objective."

Only 50 of the 70 students polled answered whether or not she should have been reappointed. Forty-eight thought she should have been retained; two agreed with the decision of the social sciences department. Of those who didn't answer, however, many made statements that indicated their doubts about the advisability of her being reappointed. Other stud-

Marlene On Universities and Radicals

Continued from Page 11

begin to develop a theory which ranges from individual psychology to structural sociology. In terms of research in the problem of consciousness and social location, phenomenologists began to interest me, that is, problems in how you can explain pathology in human behavior. Now, to discover that George Herbert Mead and Marx and phenomenology and sociology of knowledge and role theory could all be brought to bear on the same phenomenon, and in fact were highly interrelated, I found exciting, and I suppose students found exciting.

Ironically enough, I was trained in the Chicago tradition by graduates of the University, but the tradition represented by Mead and others has been purged from the department. So I'm fond of Everett Hughes, I adore Everett Hughes, I think Veblen is marvelous and should be rediscovered, we should pay much more attention to Veblen than we have. I admire, at one

else did. So clearly we have the need to theorists and weld them into a macrotheory — we don't need any microtheories, we've got microtheories down to where they're practically microscopic — we need macrotheories that tell us what is going to happen in advanced industrial society in the next hundred years. We need to know whether or not the United States is bound on a course, if she doesn't change, that will make her an imperial power. We need to understand the role of imperialism in underdeveloped countries. We need an international theory, we need a theory that's going to tell us what will happen, and therefore what we can do, about the relationships between the enormously wealthy countries and the very hungry countries. We need powerful revolutionary theories that can cope with these questions. We need to understand what wars of national liberation mean, and we need to turn the "common wisdom" on its head. So we're in favor of the Viet Cong, we're in favor of revolution, we're in favor of militant black people, indeed black people

in despair with me. I cannot, and anyway, would not want, to "advise" them, or try to tell them what to do. They are more take Marx and Weber, and more current than capable of making their own decisions. But as a student, and now from a faculty position, I know them as highly committed and altruistic, often brilliant, young men and women. The whole myth of perverted anarchists, with no other desire than to smash the university, has to be the product of hysteria I find difficult to understand. I know these students, and when I hear the distorted? what shall I say? beliefs about these students I am shocked, and profoundly saddened. Howie Machtinger or Jeff Blum or Burt Michaels or Nancy Stokeley . . . I know them, to attribute stupidly destructive motivations to them . . . it's wrong. The vilification of these students, scape-goating them, isolating them . . . it cannot go on. How to "save" the universities? Make them open to change, let them change . . . let them

Students reacted by planning pickets and other actions, demanding an explanation from the Sociology Dept. faculty. The non-renewal of the history professor Jesse Lemisch over a year earlier was also weighing on their minds.

Students Demonstrate for Mrs Dixon

A meeting of about 75 college and graduate students concerned about the failure of the University to rehire Marlene Dixon, Thursday night moved for student action on four lines — picketing today, circulating petitions, demanding an open meeting of tenured sociology professors to explain Mrs. Dixon's dismissal, and holding a mass meeting Friday, January 17.

The students succeeded in settling early ideological differences between human development students and more radical college students and passed the final program by acclamation. Both sides agreed that the most effective way to help Mrs. Dixon and future radical professors was to bring student pressures to bear on the present hiring system.

Human development students are circulating a separate petition among themselves. The faculty of the human development department, which originally brought Mrs. Dixon to the University and handles her salary, voted unanimously earlier to rehire her.

The following is a letter sent by the "Committee of 75" to the Maroon.

In the mind of too many members of the University of Chicago academic community, a distasteful and unclear decision has been reached with respect to the reappointment of Mrs. Marlene Dixon, one of this University's outstanding professors. The fact that the faculty of the committee on

human development, which has hired and financed her stay thus far, has publicly declared their unanimity in approving her reappointment only increases the cloudiness of the decision-making procedure employed.

There are several reasons for her popularity. Her lectures are thoughtful and provocative. She focuses her efforts on student needs and interests and takes teaching seriously as her primary vocation.

We are unclear about the reasons for the denial of the reappointment for two reasons: we were not consulted about the decision and channels of communication to discuss such issues do not exist at present.

We can only surmise that Mrs. Dixon's contract was not renewed for the following reasons:

- It was politically motivated.
- The type of sociology Mrs. Dixon teaches is at variance with the mainstream of sociology taught at this University.
- Publication was considered a more important criterion than teaching in evaluating her academic performance.
- There is discrimination against women in the hiring of University faculty.

We demand that:

- The criteria for this decision be made public and explicit.
- Mrs. Dixon be rehired.
- That students become coequal partners with the faculty in all future decisions

on the hiring and firing of faculty.

Why is it that the sociology department which does not pay her salary had a say in Mrs. Dixon's dismissal while students who work with her have no say at all?

The following actions have been planned:

- There will be a demonstration and a picket line today at 11 am to protest Mrs. Dixon's dismissal.
- A petition is being circulated in support of Mrs. Dixon's return.

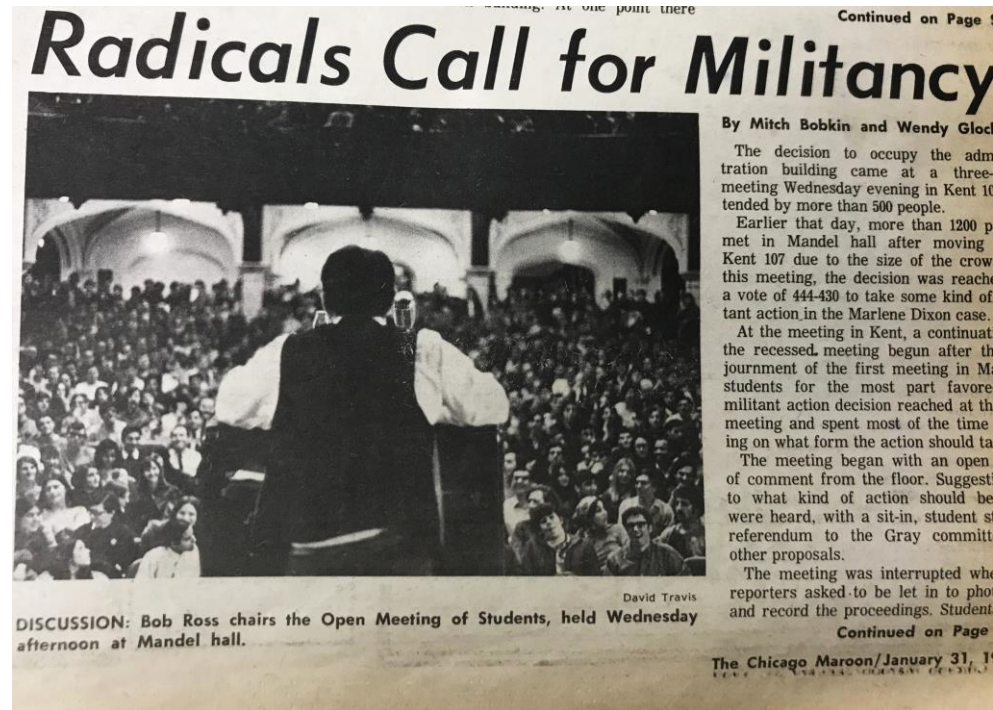
Further we demand that the social science division respond by Monday, giving the time and place of an open meeting to be held by Wednesday, Jan. 15, explaining the reasons for their action. If this demand is not met, the classes of all tenured members of the sociology department will be disrupted in order for us to discuss Mrs. Dixon's case.

The Committee of 75

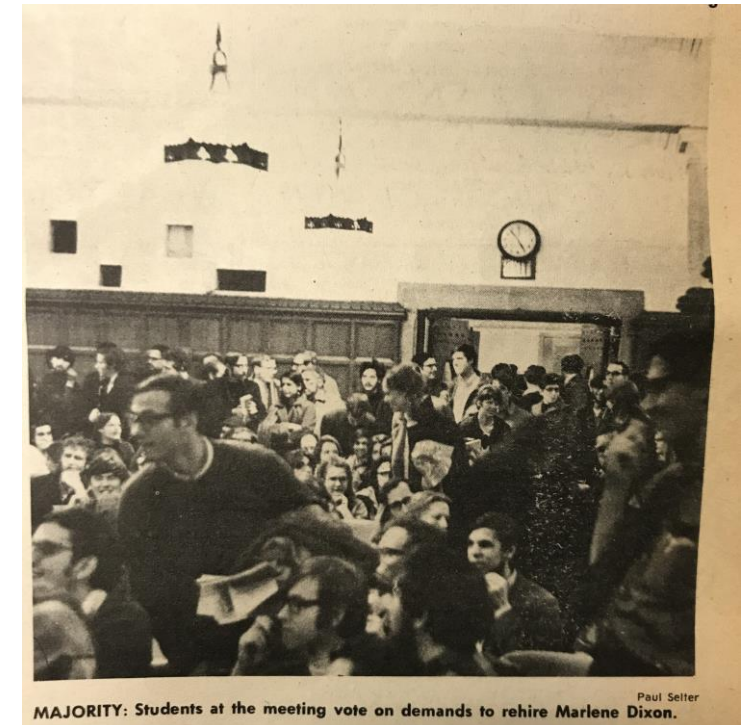
Murphies

The deadline for Murphy Scholarship applications will be Jan. 17. Applications are available in the College aid office, 5737 South University. Murphy Scholarships are the ones awarded to students who engage in highly time-consuming activities and are based on financial need, academic standing and the nature and extent of the students activity.

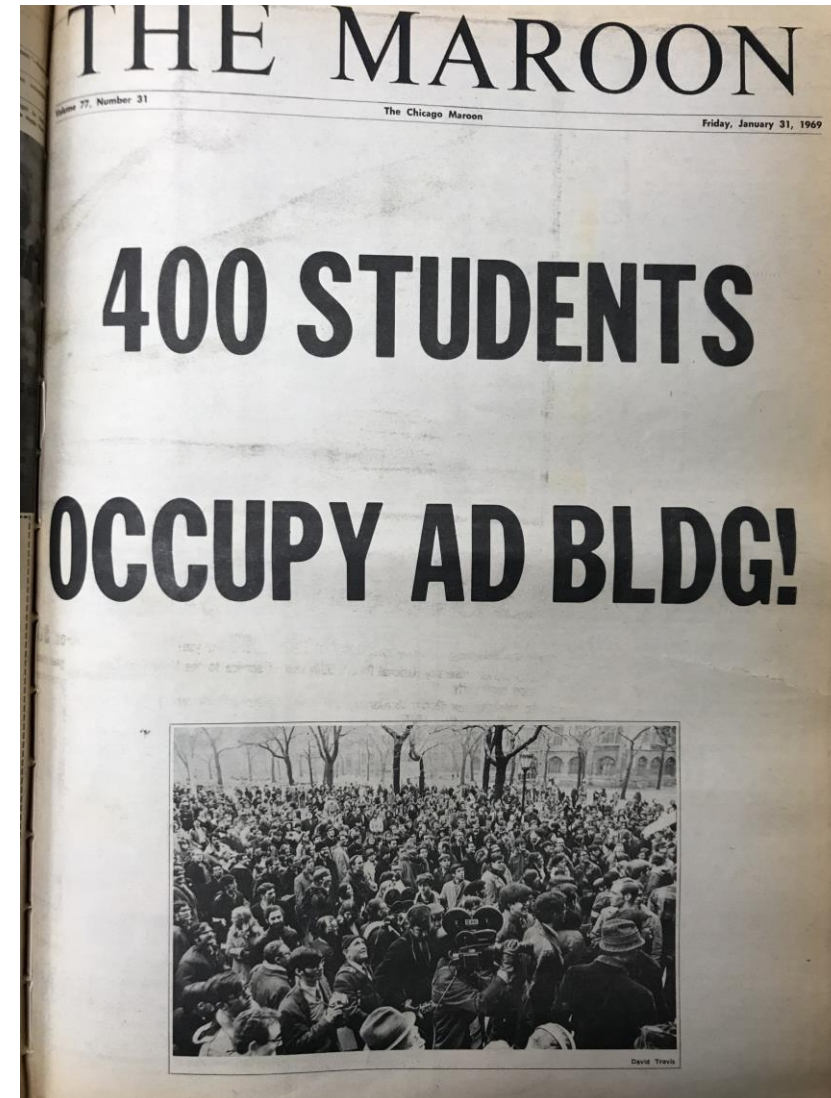
Eventually
1,200
students met
at Mandel
Hall to
discuss the
firing of
Dixon.



Later that evening, at a meeting of 500 at Kent Hall, they voted to sit-in at the Administration Building to protest the University's action.



This time the students were more militant than in 1966. They did not plan to leave after just “making their point.” They intended, for the most part, to stay until the University agreed to rehire Ms. Dixon.



Student Government took a position in support of rehiring Dixon, and circulated a petition for students to sign. The petition also demanded an equal role for students in University decision-making.

“We the undersigned, having reason to suspect that Marlene Dixon was fired in part because of her political activities, because she is a woman, and because her scholarly activities do not conform to the conservative standards prevalent at the University of Chicago, hereby petition the administration for the rehiring of Marlene Dixon and for the right of students to share equally with faculty the power to hire and fire faculty.”



College Dean Wayne C. Booth dialogs with students, February 5, 1969, during the sixteen days of student protests over the University's refusal to renew for a second term the appointment of Marlene Dixon, an assistant professor of sociology.

College Dean Wayne Booth (pictured, center), listening to student speakers outside the Administration Building, attempted to mediate the dispute, but to no avail.



Assistant Dean of Students Jim Vice, drawing on his good relationships with many students, also attempted to find middle ground, but was not successful.



Later, students sighted Vice identifying protestors from photographs for disciplinary action. Other administrators and faculty members were said to have done the same.

The leadership of the Sociology Department was firm in their position regarding Ms. Dixon.

Shils Advises Not To Rehire Marlene

Edward Shils, one of the biggest guns of the sociology department, has come out strongly against rehiring Marlene Dixon Tuesday.

Shils describes Mrs Dixon's work as "unqualifiedly mediocre," in a 10-page critique released by the department.

"She has not a single relatively original or even bold idea," he said.

Asked in a press conference Tuesday morning why Mrs Dixon was hired in the first place, Shils said "it was a mistake."

"There was no mistake about her sex or her politics," he added. "Those were known; but there was a mistake about abilities. She looked promising, but she did not fulfill her promise," he said.

In the statement, Shils, a noted sociologist and a member of the UC committee on social thought dryly criticized the papers that Mrs Dixon submitted to the personnel committee of the sociology department.

He said seven of the eight papers about engineers reiterated many of the same ideas.

"It is not that they are 'what there

are" of recent years. She lacks analytical skill. She is unimaginative. Such perspective for theoretical brainwork as she possesses belong to the problematical cliches of the present day," Shils said.

Shils pointed to what he called a "lack of any historical depth of comparative range in Mrs Dixon's treatment of the profession of engineering.

"Some application of the insights of Veblin, Marx, and other writers would have been helpful to her.," he said.

In the press conference Shils discounted the idea that there is some kind of international conspiracy behind the sit-in. He said conspiracies are no longer needed to foment disturbances now that the mass media cover them so thoroughly.

The sociology department issued a statement last Wednesday, which said that "if a detailed public criticism of Marlene Dixon's work, much of which is still in a preliminary state, were undertaken by the department, it would be contrary to her best interests and to the best interests of the department, and to the University as a whole."

Shils, out of the country until last week, did not sign the statement. Asked at the press conference what will happen if the Gray committee recommends Mrs Dixon's reappointment, Shils said the faculty would have to "grin and bear it."

"I am certainly not going to sit in at Mrs Gray's house" he said.

Turkington Clarifies Eviction Notices

"Physical force will not be used to remove a suspended student from his dormitory room," said Edward Turkington, director of student housing.

Speaking to Pierce Tower residents, Turkington said that his letter to John Fox,

on the suspension procedures. Summoned students are temporarily suspended until their case is resolved by the disciplinary committee. Those who appear before the committee are allowed to live in their dormitories. Students who refuse to appear are suspended and not permitted



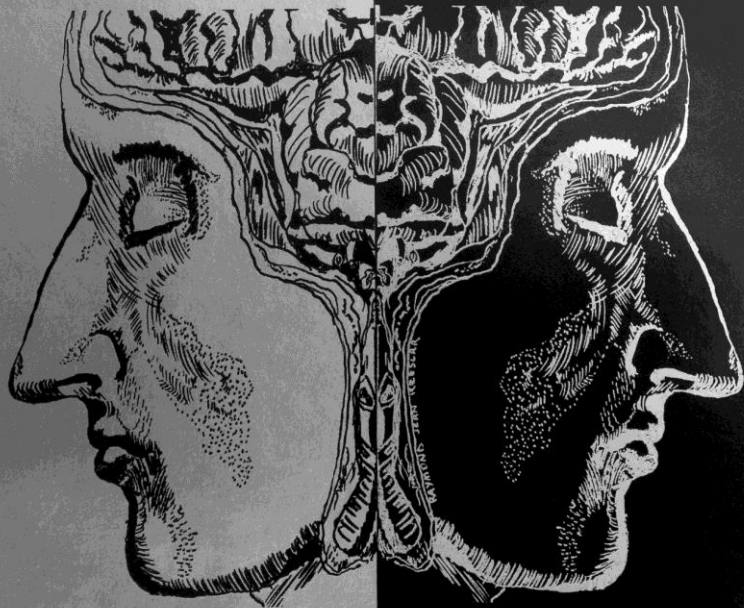
Meanwhile, the sit-in and the questions raised by it largely pre-occupied the campus.



JEAN GENET'S

THE BALCONY

directed by richard rubin



january 24,25,31 reynolds club theatre
february 1, 8:30 pm 57th & university
admission \$2, 1.50 mi 3 0800 ex. 3581

While the sit-in was taking place, **University Theatre** was running a production of **Genet's *The Balcony*** in the Reynolds Club Theatre. The play is set in the midst of a revolution. Actors ran outside the 3rd floor theatre on a parapet, firing a pistol. To simulate explosions, the stage manager threw ashcan firecrackers, procured from the Reynolds Club desk, onto the roof above the C-Shop.



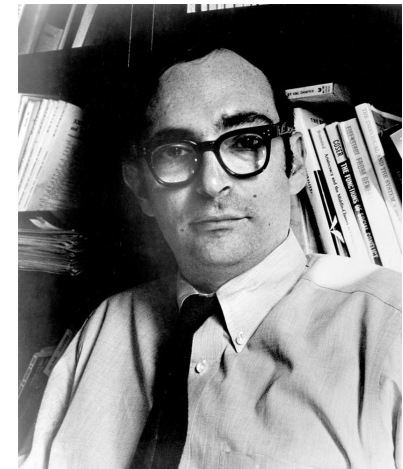


Fundamentally, the 1969 Sit-in Was About Faculty Hiring

Although the 1969 sit-in seizing the Administration Building was precipitated by the failure of the University to renew the contract of Asst. Prof. Marlene Dixon, pictured left, protestors were also angry about the earlier non-renewal of Asst. Prof. of History Jesse Lemisch, below left, and the uncertainty of the upcoming tenure offer to Asst. Prof. of Sociology Richard Flacks, right. All three took left-wing perspectives in their scholarship, and all three mentored student activism at the University.



Also at issue in the discussion was what weight should be given to teaching – especially undergraduate teaching – as opposed to research and publishing, in the hiring of faculty members.



As two weeks of occupation approached, the University notified the students whom it could identify in the sit-in—as well as their parents—that they were subject to discipline, up to possible expulsion. At right, immediate past SG President Jeff Blum burned his summons to appear before a disciplinary committee.

Disruptive' Students Face Expulsion

Caroline Heck and Wendy Glockner dozens of students face expulsion from University as a result of charges leveled against them at the administration building sit-in.

Charles O'Connell, dean of students, said in a statement yesterday that the University will take disciplinary action against students involved in "disruptive" actions. He said the action might include expulsion. An ad-hoc student negotiating committee met at the captured administration building last night that they have not changed their demands despite the University's statements.

The students, led by the Committee of 444 (now the Committee of 444), demand: The immediate rehiring of sociology human development assistant professor Marlene Dixon.

Acceptance in principle of equal student participation in faculty hiring and fir-

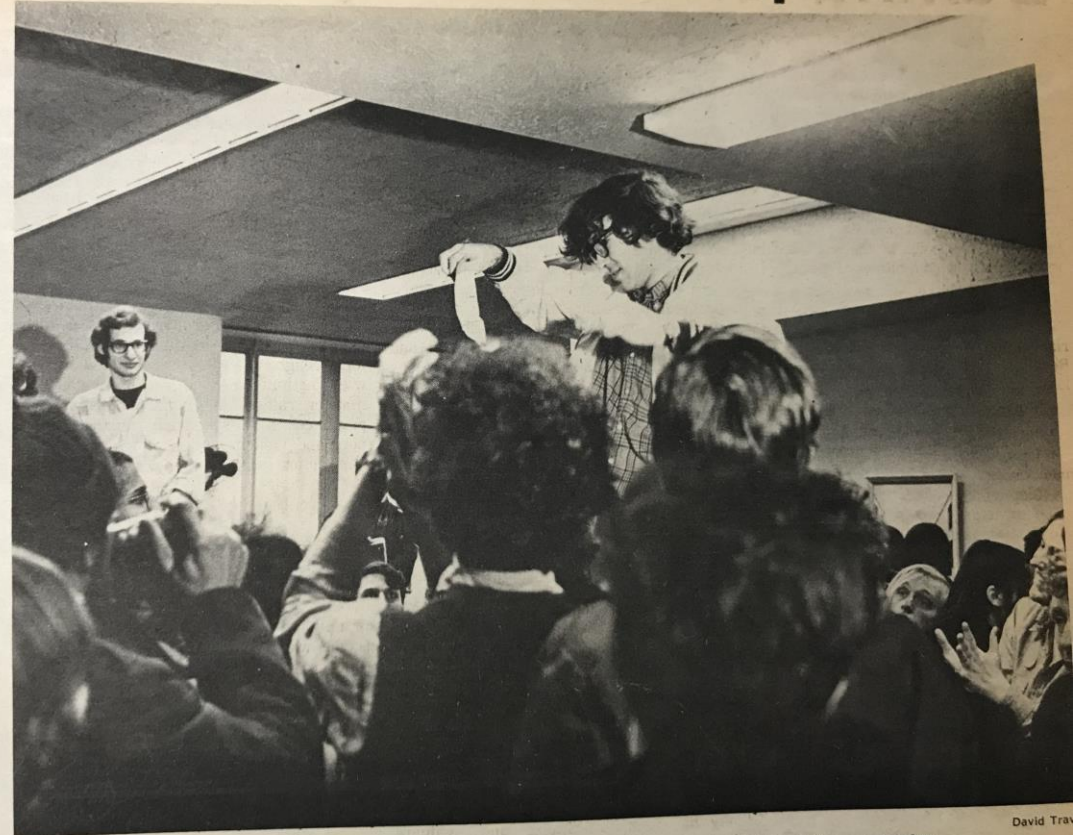
Unconditional amnesty for demonstration students.

Full compensation for University employees who could not work because of the demonstration.

University president Edward Levi was unavailable for comment last night.

Fifty students marched from the bus at 11:00 pm to the University Avenue of President Levi to give him an end copy of a student summons. He was to appear in one hour at Eckhart for a disciplinary hearing on charges of participating in a disruptive demonstration. Occupants of the house refused to open the door.

Approximately 400 students seized the administration building yesterday at noon. The decision to occupy the administration building was made at a meeting Tuesday night attended by more than



David Tr...

ACTION: Former SG president Jeff Blum burns a disciplinary summons in the Ad Building yesterday.

James Redfield, housing director Edward Turkington, and Skip Landt, director of... was a city police car on the quadrangle but the two patrolmen left when requested by Jerome Fresco, assistant to the pre...

Steve Kindred (1944-2013), a graduate student activist, organized the **Chickenshit Brigade**. The Brigade was made up of students sympathetic with the protestors' goals, but fearful of University retaliation.

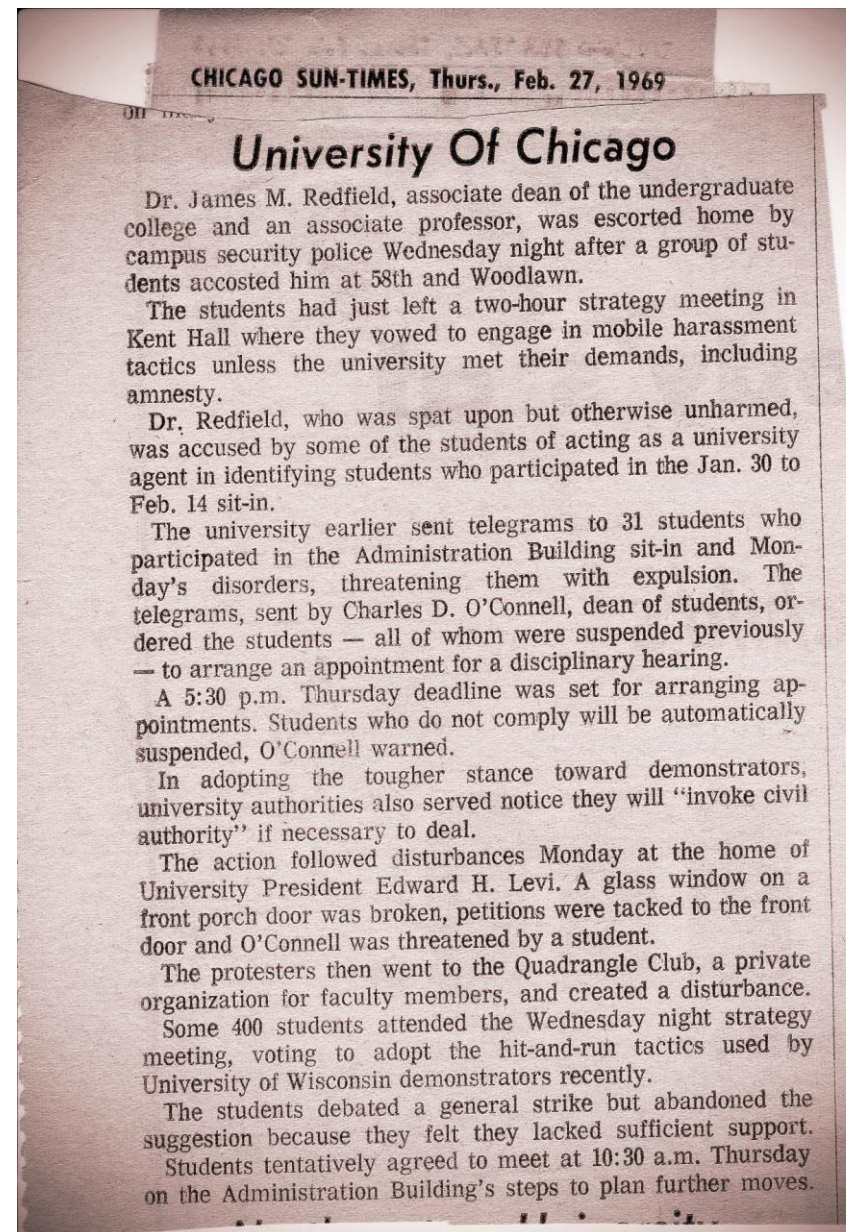
In early February, 30 members of the Chickenshit Brigade barricaded a group of administrators inside the **Quad Club**. They marched around the building tooting kazoos, singing, tapping on windows, and chanting "61"—then the current number of suspensions announced by the Disciplinary Committee.

"You're all very badly in need of psychiatric care," said Julian Levi, an urban studies professor and brother of President Levi, to the protesters when he emerged. He then pointed his pipe at the students, shouting "You're 62, you're 63, you're 64..."



Although some, like sociology graduate student Howard Machtinger (photo), argued for continuing the sit-in, the majority of students in the protest voted to end it on February 14 after there was no evidence of movement in the University's position.

Expecting disciplinary actions, some students turned to other forms of protest. In February 1969, a few days after breaking a glass window and attaching a petition to the door of President Edward Levi's house, students held a meeting and then accosted Associate Professor James Redfield as he left the Woodward Court. Redfield was escorted away by University police officers.



Chicago Sun-Times, February 27, 1969



Discipline of Student Protestors

In March 1969, on the advice of its disciplinary committee headed by Law Professor Dallin Oaks (pictured below), the University **suspended 81 students involved in the sit-in, expelled 42, placed three on probation, and fined one for the cost of a broken window.**



Many of the protesting students who were summoned before the disciplinary committee told the University that they would appear only as a group in one hearing. When the University rejected that approach, many of those students ignored their summonses.

Those who were expelled consisted largely of that group.

Meanwhile, parents of many of the suspended and expelled protesters formed a group that, among other things, wrote open letters to the University accusing it of *purging* dissenting voices from the University community as a way to avoid seriously addressing the substantive issue of ideological bias in the hiring of faculty in certain departments.

Purge!

U.C. punishments
are harsh and political

By Merry Selk

The University of Chicago, which gained national acclaim for velvet-gloved, non violent handling of its student sit-in has pounded out the harshest student punishment in the nation in a clear-cut political purge.

The number now stands at 42 expulsions and 62 suspensions.

The vast majority of expellees are leaders of the student left—at least 23 are leaders of Students for a Democratic Society—who, ironically, were protesting the political firing of Marlene Dixon.

The university now holds title as the only major U.S. university to use mass expulsions of this magnitude against dissenters. It is not rivaled in this by Columbia, Berkeley, or San Francisco State, where the demonstrations were bloodier and longer than here.

The disciplinary procedures themselves have been called sharply into question as well.

The university did not call in the Daley police against the students who occupied its administration building for two weeks. Instead, faculty panels were convened to investigate and mete out the punishment.

It is interesting, however, to consider that had the building been cleared by the police, students charged with trespass, the maximum charges would have brought a \$100 fine and ten days in jail. Had individuals been found guilty of criminal damage to property under \$150, the maximums would have been one year, \$500 or both.

REPRINTED FROM HYDE PARK-KENWOOD VOICES APRIL, 1969

BY **A Committee of Parents**

Box 10A 305 West 86th Street New York, N.Y. 10024

only for infractions of rules that students had a hand in drafting.

As we will see, the university's "overkill" violated all of these at one point or another.

Students were disciplined and expelled for two actions: a non-violent two-week sit-in from Jan. 30 to Feb. 13 and a march to President Edward Levi's house and later to the Quadrangle Club on Feb. 24.

The sit-inners voted not to break into files as was done at Columbia. Their demands were not met, and they left peacefully. More than 400 students sat in the building at one time or another.

A memo by the university public information office officially described the march: "About 80 students then marched to the President's house, surrounded it, pounded on doors and windows and demanded that President Edward H. Levi receive their petition. In President Levi's absence, Dean O'Connell offered to receive the petition. He and University counsel Raymond Kuby were shoved back, and O'Connell was grabbed by his coat and pulled from the steps. The glass exterior door to the President's house was kicked in, and about 15 students rushed in to staple papers to the locked interior door. The students then marched to the Quadrangle Club, entered the dining room, ate some of the food, harassed faculty and guests, and made speeches for about 30 minutes."

Students were disciplined by two special

The second committee, headed by Prof. Charles H. Shireman, was appointed to deal with the post-sit-in offenses, including "an assault upon the President's house" and an "invasion" of the Quadrangle Club. Students were called to this committee to "show cause why they should not be expelled forthwith."

Who was summoned?

Not all students in the building for the sit-in or at the post-sit-in actions were called before either disciplinary committee.

Of the more than 400 students who sat in the occupied Administration building, only 164 were ever summoned before either of the two disciplinary committees. This number may or may not include twenty students of the "Committee of 500+" who were summoned on the basis of "complicity statements" they signed.

Only 38 of the more than 80 students in the post-sit-in action were identified and summoned. They were among the 164 summoned.

Those summoned were identified either by a team of faculty and administrators who looked through the building on the first few days of the sit-in, or from photographs. Early in the sit-in, the demonstrators decided not to give their names to people handing out summonses.

The likelihood that "known" radicals would be tapped by such a process of identification is borne out by the fact that at

Religion
New Cardinals and New Trends

In the 1960s, the American Catholic Church has been through a period of rapid change. The new cardinals appointed in 1963, 1965, and 1969 represent a new generation of leaders who are more open to change and more concerned with the needs of the people.

Quotations

...the new cardinals...
 ...the new trends...

E D U C A T I O N

Computer classes start April 14

Business is linked, on both sides, to the new computer classes. The new classes are designed to help students understand the computer and its applications in business.

...the new classes...
 ...the new trends...

OVERKILL
 at the University of Chicago

Chicago has just expelled more dissenting students than Columbia, Berkeley and San Francisco State combined.

They did it in reprisal for a non-violent sit-in of students protesting the firing of a radical woman teacher.

There are a dozen decent ways to discipline students but the university powers chose expulsion of some forty people.

That is overkill.

To punish dissent by killing off a student's education, killing off his college degree, killing perhaps his future livelihood and career—that is overkill.

We who underwrite this advertisement (names and addresses on request) are parents of such students and of others who may have escaped this blast but who now live with the terrible fear that comes inevitably with overkill.

The fear of getting it next—that's part of overkill.

The fear of not toeing the line—that's overkill.

There must be dissent if a nation is to live free; there will be dissent in this nation—nobody's overkill can silence it.

This advertisement is proof of that.

A Committee of Parents
 (names and addresses on request)
 Box 10A 305 West 86th Street New York, N.Y. 10024

Computer Technology
 Just one of the many exciting programs at RCA Institute.

RCA
 Radio Corporation of America

Collegiate Institute
 801 Madison Avenue, New York City 10022

St. John's University
 chemistry

FREE BOOKLET
 ROTARION COLLEGE

IBM/350 COMPUTERS
 COMPARE

The parents also printed an ad in the Sunday New York Times

(March 30, 1969, Week in Review, p.8)

OVERKILL

at the University of Chicago

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The fear of getting it next—that's part of overkill.

The fear of not toeing the line—that's overkill.

The threat that you'd better conform or else—that's overkill too.

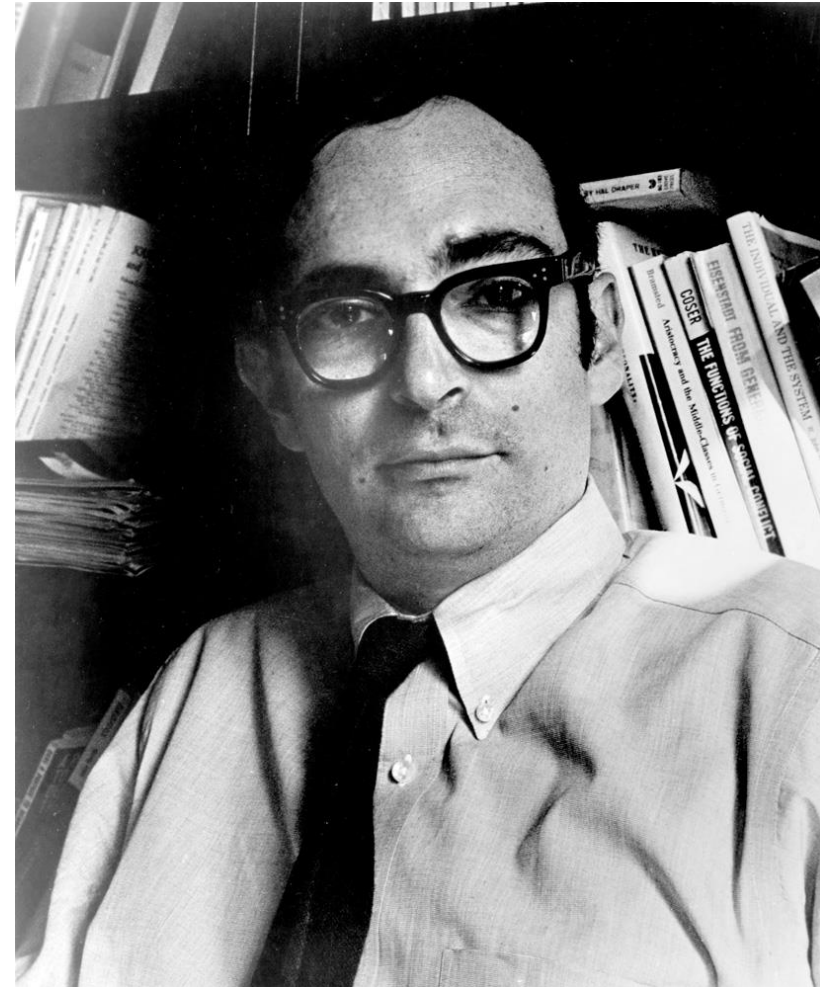
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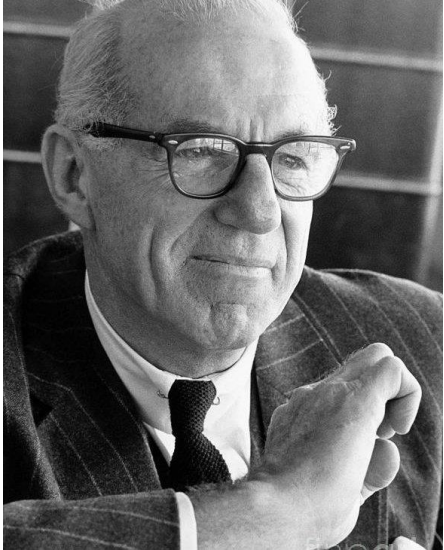
(names and addresses on request)
 Box 10A 305 West 86th Street New York, N.Y. 10024

A couple of months later, in May 1969, Richard Flacks, a left-wing professor in the Sociology department, was **brutally attacked** by an unknown assailant, who pretended to be a newspaper reporter. The attack left permanent injuries. Still, shortly thereafter, Flacks was **denied tenure** in the Sociology Department. Flacks went on to a position at the University of California at Santa Barbara, which had been courting him.



Many students who did not participate directly in the sit-in, but whose friends and classmates had been expelled, were left with bitter feelings about what they considered the University's overly-punitive reaction.

Although the University's internal disciplinary response to the student protests was hailed in some circles as a model for how to handle them without calling in police, there is evidence that the University – especially the College -- paid a price for its actions, in terms of a marked decline in applications to the College for several years thereafter.



Our commencement ceremony in Rockefeller Chapel was punctuated by the names of expelled students. Activist guerrilla theatre performers had hidden themselves in the chapel's high chambers. While the names of the graduates were being read, the performers called out the names of the missing:

“Where’s Andy Polon?” “Where’s Robert Salasin?”
President Levi was persuaded to break with the University tradition of the President delivering the Commencement Address because the likely protests might have prevented completion of the graduation ceremony. Instead, our classmate Paul Brown gave a brief address.

Shortly afterward, an alternative commencement ceremony was held in Mandel Hall. The speaker was Dr Benjamin Spock. He was introduced as the best prepared speaker in history, as he had begun twenty years earlier by preparing his audience.

In retrospect, student unrest in these years seems, at least, to have helped to move the culture of the University in ways that would not have happened otherwise -- such as faculty recommending more inclusion of students in decision-making and new scrutiny of the faculty hiring process....

City of Chicago Friday, April 28, 1967

Committee Recommends
Involving Students in Decisions

by David L. Aiken

The Page committee on student-faculty relations has recommended that students' viewpoints be heard by faculty, administration, and trustees before policy decisions are made, the Maroon has learned.

According to persons who have seen the committee's final report, it urges completely open decision-making on matters affecting students, recommending that free discussions involving students should be held before important decisions are made.

Further, the report is said to recommend:

- **OPEN MEETINGS** or other means within each department should be used where students may voice their suggestions and complaints, and
- **A STUDENT-FACULTY** committee to set policy on some matters directly concerning students, and advise the Dean of Students on other matters.

The report is the product of about six months of meetings of the Student-Faculty Committee on Student-Faculty Relations, usually called the Page committee for its chairman, Dr. Robert G. Page, Associate Professor of Medicine and Associate Dean



Dr. Robert G. Page

Other faculty members on the committee are Philip M. Hauser, Professor of Sociology; Norman F. Maclean, Professor of English; Gerhard E. O. Meyer, Professor of Economics in the College; and Manley H. Thompson, Professor and Chairman of the Philosophy department.

Student members are Jeffrey Blum, third-year College student and new Student Government president; Warren L. Coates, economics department; David F. Greenberg, physics; Jerry Hyman, anthropology department, a former SG vice-president; and Robert E. Sandy, law school.

IT WAS learned that the final report of the committee was submitted to President Beadle this week, and will be discussed by the Council of the University Senate at its next meeting, May 9. The 51-member Council is the final policy-making body for academic policies.

A basic point upon which all committee members agreed, it was reported, is that students should participate to some degree in all policy decisions which could affect them. Open forums should be held to discuss particularly important issues before any decisions are made, the committee reportedly urges. In all cases, the Committee urged, decisions should be fully disclosed, with the reasons behind them, once they are made.

(Continued on Page Four)

Val. 75--No. 27



SOON TO BE ONLY A MEMORY: Stagg Field in the process of being destroyed to make way for the new Regenstein Library

Council Approves Plans For New Student Role In Policy Deliberations

by Michael Seidman

ed all the time," said Dr. H. Stanley Bennet, a professor of biology



WALKING OUT: Faculty members leave the Friday meeting on faculty hiring and firing after a majority vote to discuss the Dixon case specifically.

Paul Steffer

Students to Formally Evaluate Profs

The committee of the council of the university senate endorsed Tuesday a statement by the academic deans calling for recognition by the faculty of student appraisals of individual instructors on a continuing, institutionalized basis. The statement and its endorsement — the faculty's response to the controversy over the University's decision not to rehire Gene Dixon, an assistant professor of biology and in the committee on human development, — suggested that student councils or other advisory groups within divisions, schools, or other academic units of the University meet with committees of the faculty regularly, but not in the context of an immediate decision. While formal decisions on hiring and firing would remain with the faculty, increased faculty-student communication, ac-

ording to the statement, would enhance student responsibility, student understanding, and expression of student opinion.

President Levi on Tuesday made public the text of the statement, appended with a "personal plea" that it be implemented and an excerpt from remarks he had made at a January 8 trustees' dinner encouraging "a searching review (of the University) in each of its major areas . . . The elected student councils in each of the areas might well become a useful vehicle for the examination of some basic problems."

This is the complete text of a statement on student participation in the hiring and firing of faculty passed Tuesday by the committee of the council of the academic senate:

Counter-culture Claims Professors' Recognition

Continued from Page One

you shout at them that they have no sense, they will respond by the instinct for survival: walk out, hide, make emotional appeals *ad hominem*, and if continually used on this, will eventually use all the power they possess to rid themselves of you. But if you simply tell them they have made a mistake, and that whereas you understand mistakes, this one must be corrected now, then perhaps you have a basis for collaboration.

At this University it's time for the coun-

Admittedly their intuition is unfounded. That is why they are at the university. They simply demand that sociology's tools be used to answer **their** questions. Perhaps it is true that Mrs Dixon is not yet a master of the tools of methodical inquiry. But they have seen in her one person at least who answers their questions seriously. Perhaps it is true that Mrs Dixon will become a better sociologist if she spends some time at another university. But if she goes, the university will be very ill-served if there is no one to take her place in trying to put the tools of research at the service

The relevance of student views on educational matters is clear. Students can bring to an understanding of academic issues knowledge that is outside the direct experience of the faculty, viewpoints that may counteract attitudes or unexamined premises that age and institutional factors tend to perpetuate in a university, and ideas that may have escaped even the most inventive of faculties.

Faculties within this University have always recognized, of course, the pertinence of student views in educational discussions, and through informal channels have availed themselves of this resource. They have taken into account student judgments and ideas on a wide range of academic matters, including programs, requirements, and the performance of faculty members. Decisions on such matters have often been importantly influenced by what has been learned from students.

Recognizing that the purpose of student consultation is to improve the quality of education at the University of Chicago, and believing that this purpose is best served by rational discussion and regular communication, we urge adherence to the following principles with respect to student participation in the processes by which academic policies are determined:

- The most appropriate and most productive modes of eliciting student views, and indeed the extent to which these views can contribute to the wise governance of the University, will vary from area to area within the University, depending upon the size, traditions, and procedures within each area and the nature of the problems with which it is confronted at particular times in its development. Accordingly, the kind of student participation should reflect the educational situation within each division, school, or other academic unit of the University.

- Recommendations on academic appointments are the responsibility of the several faculties. In reaching decision on such a recommendation, the extent to which student appraisal of the effectiveness of a faculty member is taken into account should be determined by the particular faculty making the recommendation. Use of the evidence provided by student appraisals is wholly consistent with the established appointive processes of the University. To enhance the objectivity of this evidence, the faculties should inform themselves of student appraisals of individual instructors on a continuing basis rather than in the context of an immediate decision. This procedure should be institutionalized part of the process.

- In making use of the consultative processes described above, or any others, each faculty as a ruling body remains responsible under the University Statutes for the determination of academic policies within its jurisdiction.

Students Discuss Phy Sci Changes

Tired of "fooling around in labs," Phy Sci 116 students met Thursday night to discuss demands to abolish required laboratory classes.

Though no strike against labs was organized, attendance in some labs dropped as low as 25 per cent this week, according to John Manning, '72, an organizer of the protest.

Manning, co-organizer John Fox, '72, and other students distributed leaflets and forced discussion of the course's objective in Prof Stephen R Berry's Thursday morning lecture.

"Students in humanities and social sciences are more interested in conceptual aspects," Manning said. "Lab takes up too much of our time."

Perhaps partly as a result of the turmoil of the 1960s and thereafter, the University has turned increasingly, in recent years, toward engaging the surrounding communities, the city, the nation and the world. **This new culture is what the University now calls “Civic Engagement.”**



The University's website now says "Civic engagement is critical to the work and mission of the University of Chicago."

Would that vision have been expressed in 1964 – 1969?



When we were in college, the University was *in* the South Side, but not *of* the South Side.

Under President Robert Zimmer and Vice President for Civic Engagement and External Affairs Derek Douglas the University has dramatically increased the resources devoted to civic engagement.

- Toni (Reed) Preckwinkle (AB 1969, MAT 1977)
President, Cook County**

In our years, we heard great emphasis upon the “Life of the Mind,” and protecting it from distortions and intrusions from within and without. Today, the University’s website, while still valuing that intellectual mission, includes a markedly different perspective...

“Civic engagement is critical to the work and mission of the University of Chicago and is fostered by individuals and groups from across the University, including our faculty, staff, and students.

“As an anchor institution on the mid-South Side and a center for education, research, and innovation, we partner within our city and surrounding communities to share talent, information, and resources to have a positive impact on our city’s well-being.

“As a global research university in a major city, we have an opportunity and an obligation to help make sense of today’s urban challenges and contribute to solutions that can have local benefits and global impact. We partner with institutions and agencies around the world to discover solutions.”

What forms does “Civic Engagement” take?

PARTNERING IS A CRITICAL ELEMENT IN CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AT ALL LEVELS

As an anchor for local neighborhoods and a global center for education, research, and innovation, the University **now actively partners within its surrounding communities to share talents, information, and resources, in order to have a positive impact in Chicago that can be spread to cities around the world.**

WHAT TYPES OF ACTIVITIES COMPRISE “CIVIC ENGAGEMENT?”

from the University’s website...

ANCHORING: As an anchor institution on the South Side of Chicago, the University of Chicago is committed to **supporting strong, vibrant communities in the neighborhoods surrounding our campus.** Through partnerships with local communities and the City of Chicago, we seek to catalyze economic growth, expand educational opportunities, improve public health, connect through arts and culture, and enhance public safety.

EDUCATION: As an educational institution, the University of Chicago both contributes to and benefits from the diversity of perspectives, expertise, and resources that a robust exchange with the broader community and city enables. Through a network of civic partnerships and community collaborations, **we open the doors for learning to residents across the mid-South Side and the city of Chicago**—from Chicago Public Schools students to retirees.

“Civic Engagement” activities, continued...

RESEARCH: The University of Chicago supports research that responds to urban opportunities, *spurs solutions to urban challenges*, and **creates *models for urban improvement*** that can be replicated in cities around the globe.

INNOVATION: We believe innovation is the lifeblood of cities. UChicago fosters an innovative community of faculty, students, researchers, alumni, and partners who propel **our culture of *innovation to benefit our city and cities around the world***. We pursue relationships with municipal and private partners to support entrepreneurs, attract new industry to the mid-South Side, and enable the combination of research, infrastructure, and investment necessary to generate and execute new ideas and solutions for the public good, in Chicago and beyond.

**DRAMATIC EXAMPLES OF THE
UNIVERSITY'S CURRENT CULTURE
OF "CIVIC ENGAGEMENT"...**

UCHICAGO URBAN represents the University's interdisciplinary *commitment* to understand urban issues and *create a positive impact* on urban life. Collaborating scholars examine urban environments and lay a critical foundation for *effective response*. Partnering with civic and community leaders, **the University develops evidence-driven, scalable solutions to address the most complex questions facing cities.** Together, its research and practice have a *positive and lasting impact on the lives of people in cities around the world.*



Schools and Divisions involved in UChicago Urban:

Biological Sciences Division

Humanities Division

Physical Sciences Division

Social Sciences Division

The Graham School of Continuing Liberal & Professional Studies

The Harris School of Public Policy

The Law School

The School of Social Service Administration

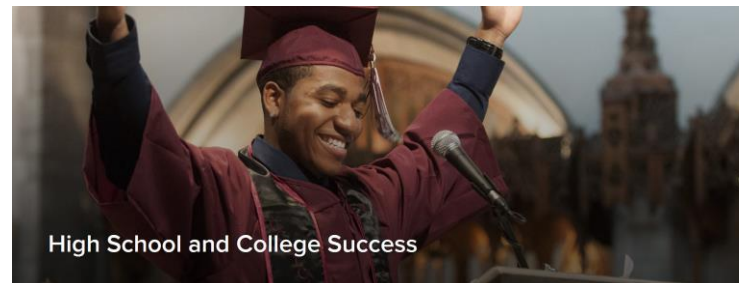
The Booth School of Business

The Divinity School

UChicago Medicine

**Here are some of the initiatives
and projects connected to the
UChicago Urban hub...**

THE URBAN EDUCATION INSTITUTE, which produces knowledge about reliably excellent urban schooling. UEI conducts rigorous *applied* research, trains teachers and school leaders, operates a preK-12 public school, and provides research-based tools and resources to schools in 62 major cities across 34 states. Together, **UEI's units will help determine *what matters most for school improvement and student success.***



THE URBAN HEALTH INITIATIVE is UChicago Medicine's *community health department*, addressing population health and community benefit. UHI fosters strong relationships with civic leaders, community organizations, health care providers and residents to strategically **improve health and access to quality care on the South Side of Chicago.**



THE URBAN LABS: For each lab, the University partners with civic and community leaders to **identify, test, and scale the programs and policies *with the greatest potential to improve human lives.*** The labs address **five key dimensions** of urban life...



CRIME PREVENTION



EDUCATION



HEALTH



POVERTY



ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

MANSUETO INSTITUTE FOR URBAN INNOVATION - - a broader view:

Researchers from the social, natural, and computational sciences, and the humanities, pursue innovative, interdisciplinary scholarship, new educational programs and leadership, and evidence *to support global, sustainable urban development.*

In the next 20-30 years, Earth will reach peak population, with the net population growth of 4 to 5 billion happening in cities. **The Mansueto Institute creates the research, evidence, and knowledge that *empowers citizens* from the realms of policy, activism and practice to realize the potential of our increasingly urban world.**

**THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION (SSA) LEVERAGES
MULTIDISCIPLINARY STRENGTHS TO SOLVE URBAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS.**

SSA's Chicago Center for Youth Violence Prevention brings together researchers, community representatives, practitioners, and policymakers to understand the risk and development of violence and to rigorously evaluate preventive interventions.

SSA's field education program trains students in 600 major nonprofits in Chicago while delivering tangible services to the most vulnerable citizens in the city.

MORE MANIFESTATIONS OF CIVIC ENGAGEMENT...

- **The Kreisman Initiative on Housing Law and Policy at the Law School builds networks with peer academics and practitioners** to examine the effects of legal and policy tools that bear on residential choice, and *considers how reforms and innovations might advance housing access and stability and build better neighborhoods.*
- **The Harris School of Public Policy prepares students to apply their education to real-time public policy challenges**, analyzing field research and presenting policy recommendations to city officials in programs like the Harris Policy Labs.
- **The South Side Health and Vitality Studies (SSHVS) connect UChicago scholars with health care providers** and researchers at peer institutions for broader impact. SSHVS *generates new knowledge about health and tests the impact of health-related interventions.*

INSTITUTE OF POLITICS:

Through workshops, treks and trainings, students can explore their passion for public service. By developing leadership skills, serving their communities, and exploring public policy, students can see how their actions impact the world around them.

Leadership Programs such as [Leaders of Color](#), [Women in Public Service](#), [TechTeam](#), and [The Gate](#) help students learn the skills necessary to meaningfully influence politics and public service.

Civic Engagement Initiatives are where students actualize their ideas. Initiatives allow students to seek answers to specific questions or address a particular public need. Current Initiatives, such as [New Americans UChicago](#), the [Chicago Peace Corps](#), and [LegUP Woodlawn](#) are a chance for students to work directly in Chicago communities on issues ranging from immigration to restorative justice and education.

During [Political Exploration Treks](#), students see firsthand how governments function.

Civic Engagement offers [workshops](#) introducing students to the nuts and bolts of politics. [Topics range from protest to running for office.](#)

MORE EXAMPLES OF CIVIC ENGAGEMENT BY THE LAW SCHOOL:

- **Criminal and Juvenile Justice Project**
- **Civil Rights and Police Accountability Project**
- **The Exoneration Project**
- **The Young Center for Immigrant Children's Rights**

CHICAGO CENTER FOR HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT (CACHET):

The University of Chicago and the University of Illinois at Chicago received a joint \$4 million grant last September from the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to establish an environmental health sciences center run in partnership by the two universities.

CACHET will study disparities in environmental health among Chicago residents, and aims to find ways to mitigate them. It will do this by promoting multidisciplinary environmental health research among clinician, laboratory, and population scientists.

CACHET is currently studying issues including air pollution, lead in Chicago water, and airborne metal pollution, among others. The grant will fund education, community outreach in pollution-affected areas, statistical support, translational assistance, and pilot project funding to initiate new research opportunities across both campuses. CACHET was formed conceptually three years ago, but was officially launched last September.

CACHET researchers will also collaborate with other local organizations and researchers, such as the Array of Things and the Southeast Environmental Task Force.

NEW TRAUMA CENTER

Another major example of “civic engagement” has been the opening, May 1, 2018, of the UChicago Medical Center’s *Level 1 Adult Trauma Center*, a facility long sought (and fought for) by south side community activists, as well as many students and faculty members. The new facility complements the University’s pediatric trauma and burn centers.



Kandice Denard, a leader in the community campaign to open a trauma center at the University of Chicago Medical Center, stands by the intersection of 61st Street and Cottage Grove Avenue, where her brother was shot in 2010.

Although the student and community activism that helped spur this turn toward a culture of “community engagement” did not begin or end with our time in the College, events during our time in the College certainly prompted discussions that contributed to that change.

**The Class of 1969 lived through
times of profound change
at the University,
in the United States,
and in the world beyond.**

This brief pageant comes from the collective memory of people from our class and those before and after.

Your own reflections will enhance what has been gathered here.

An earlier version of this slide show was projected on the wall during our class dinner in June 2019, where the photo on the next page was taken.



Class of 1969

University of Chicago



2019

At the time of our 2019 reunion, we learned of class members who had died.

Neil Walsh Allen

Charles Ray Birdwell

John E. Bremner

A. Keith Brown

Amy Hamburg Brown

Jeffrey Carp

Mark Carpenter

Allen Stuart Cohn

Rodger W. Davis

Carl F. Dixon

Marian Sue Grebin

Margaret W. Green

M. Carolyn James Harshbarger

Pamela Hartwig

Douglas Edward Heitz

David M. Kamsler

Nancy Patricia Kelly

George Harold Klumpner

Judith R. Kornfeld

Linda B. Landgrebe

Beverly Ann Lane

Robert Perry Lieberman

Lewis Howard Likover

Joan Mankin

Jean Mather, PhD

David Williams McKay

Marc William Mercer

James F. Mullerheim

Sandra A. Natuk

David C. Nelson

Daniel Joseph Numrich

Theodore A. Peterson

Thomas Alan Pummer

Albert A. Raby

Peter Lewis Ratner

Michael A. Richfield

Larry Newton Robbins

Alvin S. Rosenthal

Lawrence Stephen Ross

Robert Salasin

George Neil Schmidt

Arondelle L. Schreiber

Jerrold F. Schwaber

Arthur J. Schwartz, PhD

Alma Crew Schwartz

Adine L. Simmons

Joseph Herman Smith

Phillip Solom

Frederick Marc Stein

David Lewis Stewart-Jones

Stephen B. Vance

Melvyn Harold Wald

Katherine J. Walsh

William F. Ware

Earl Victor Weiss

Hugh C. Wilkins

George R Yates Jr

Gary Yudkoff

Robin Lee Zawacki

Abraham Leib Zylberberg



Return to the Fountain of Time – June 9, 2019

fin

October 12, 2021

50th Reunion of the Class of 1969

Susan Grosser, Chair

This slide show is based largely on a presentation originally prepared for the Class of 1968 by Jerry Lipsch with help of Dan Kocher (both from the class of 1968) and others. Without Jerry's help this new version for the class of 1969 would not have been possible.

Slide Show Subcommittee

Richard M Rubin, Class of 1969, Editor

Jeffrey Kuta, Class of 1969, Archive researcher

Meagan Spellman, Maggie Dermody, UChicago Staff

Special THANKS to Jerry Lipsch, Class of 1968, for his advice and assistance, especially in reorganizing the faculty photos and in digging up material we would not have found otherwise.

THANKS to all those who pitched in with comments, corrections, suggestions, supplementary material, memories, and encouragement. They include Roger Alperin, Tom Busch, Candace Falk, Elliot Feldman, Susan Grosser, Richard Hack, Alicia Hetzner, Bill King, Steve Landsman, Andrei Laszlo (SB 1970), Jon Marvel, Musa Rubin (AB 1972), Ellen Silon, Larry Silver, Lynn Simms, Steve Viktora, and Bill Sterner.

Roger Alperin, who contributed to this document but was unable to attend the reunion in June 2019 because of illness, died in November 2019.

Jeffrey Kuta, who provided vital research for this endeavor, died in July 2021.