

# Protest Mob at MSU Erupts Into Violence

By NORMAN SINCLAIR  
State Journal Staff Writer

Violence shattered the East Lansing business area Thursday night as an unruly mob of young people touched off a confrontation with police by smashing windows in the East Lansing City Hall and fire station.

The violence had hardly subsided when leaders began urging the crowd to return today for another rally.

What began as a demonstration protesting the outcome of

the Chicago 7 conspiracy trial turned into a melee of window breaking, rock- and bottle-throwing, and taunting of police.

Approximately 150 police from five area departments joined forces to bring the unruly crowd, estimated at 600 persons at its largest, under

control. Lansing and State Police and Ingham County Sheriff's Department units were called in to assist East Lansing and Michigan State University police.

By the time the eruption ended around 1 a.m., 19 persons were arrested, dozens of

store windows were smashed and many police cars and university buses were damaged.

Most serious among the police casualties appeared to be East Lansing State Police post commander S/Sgt. Glen Perry who was hit in the chest by a chunk of concrete. A trooper from Ithaca, Gary L. Teter,

was cut in the ear when a brick shattered his riot headgear.

The violence began after a meeting in the Union Building lounge at 7 p.m. Following discussion of the Chicago trial by the MSU Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), four men, later identified by SDS members as nonstudent Weathermen, a violent splinter group, took over the meeting. They urged the overflowing crowd of about 500 persons to follow them to the East Lansing City Hall for demonstration.

Pouring out of the Union, the mob marched up Abbott chanting "Off the pig, free Bobby Seale" (a member of the Chicago group jailed for contempt last year. They met no resistance when they assembled on the street and the front lawn of the city hall. One of the Weathermen produced a revolutionary red flag and ran it up the flagpole.

## Related Stories, Pictures on Page A-3

After trying to get the crowd to charge the building, the leaders began smashing city hall windows with what appeared to be two-foot sections of pipe.

After the first few windows were smashed, many of the crowd turned away. The four leaders then ran over to a fire emergency car parked on the apron in front of the station and tried to turn it over.

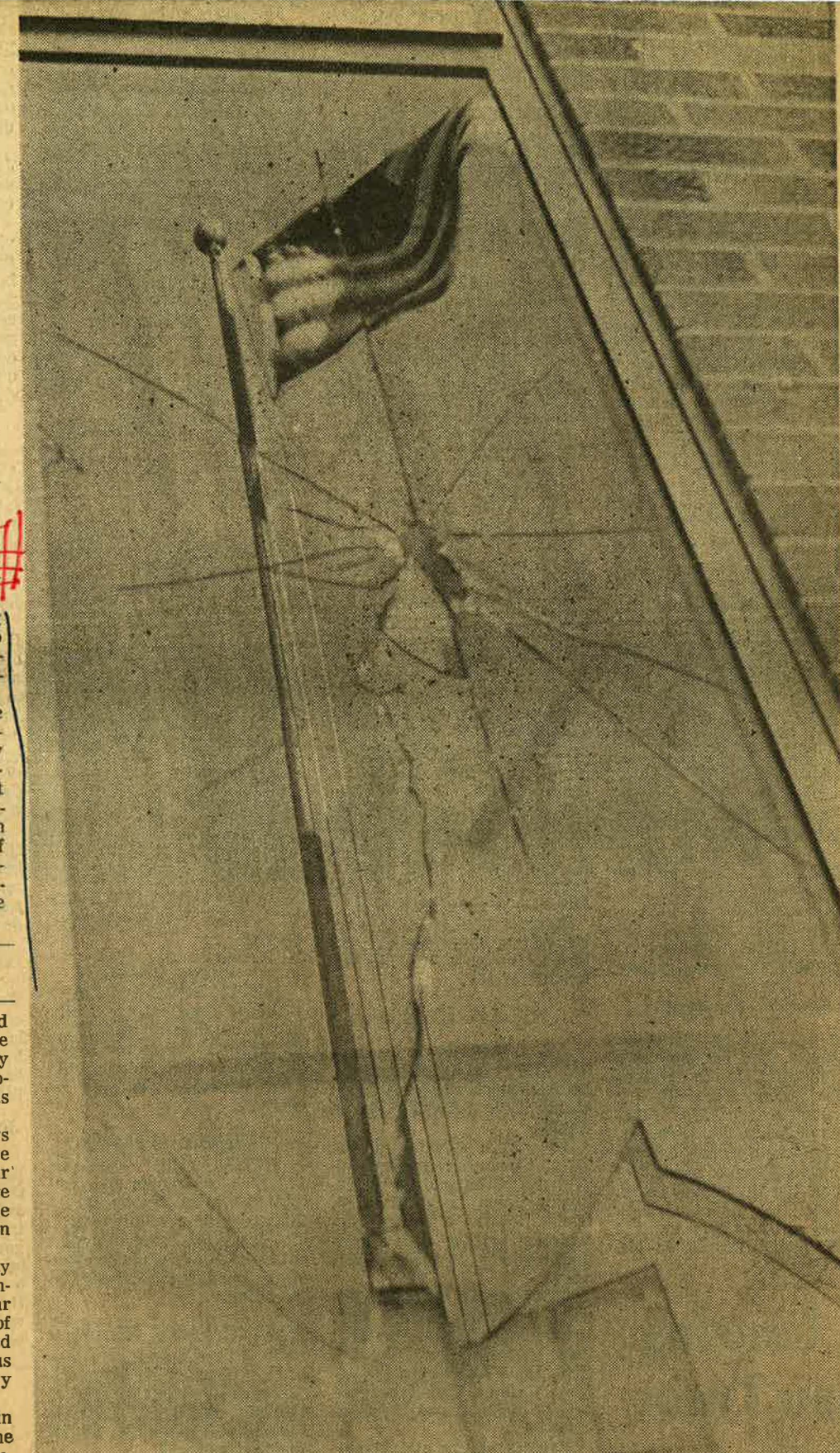
The front door of the city hall burst open and a detachment of policemen in riot gear made their first appearance of the night. The crowd turned and ran towards the campus smashing windows as they went.

While smashing windows in most East Lansing stores, the crowd spared Brother Gambit's and the Leather Shop, reportedly chief suppliers of their anti-establishment clothing.

## POLICE TARGETS

Waves of police cordoned off the business area after chasing the mob back onto the campus. A line of police faced the taunting crowd from the boulevard in front of the Union and other River.

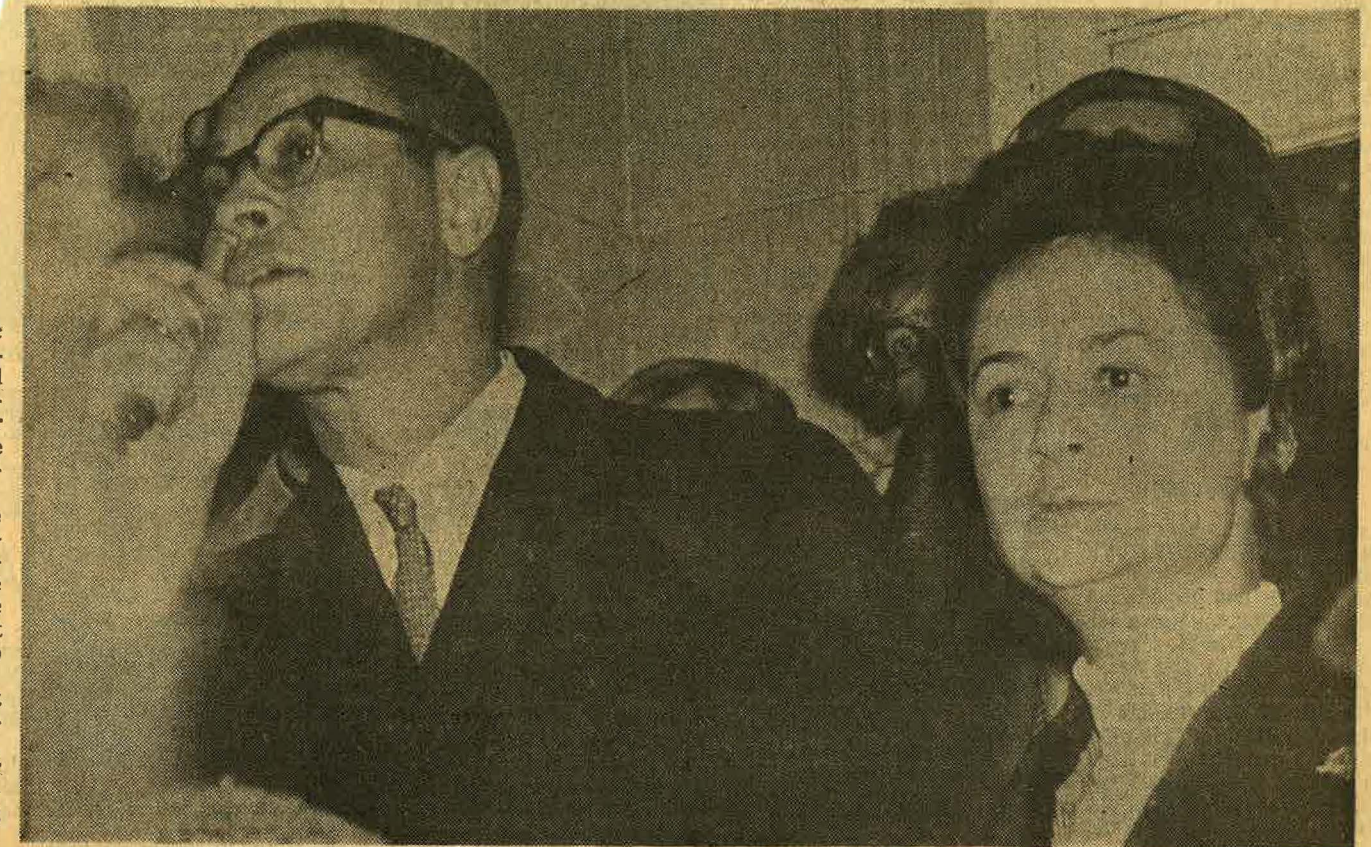
With the policemen and their cars as targets, the bombard-



—State Journal Photo by Bruce Cornelius

Broken Window of East Lansing City Hall Reflects American Flag





MSU President Clifton Wharton Jr. Addresses Mob from Union Steps, as Mrs. Wharton Listens

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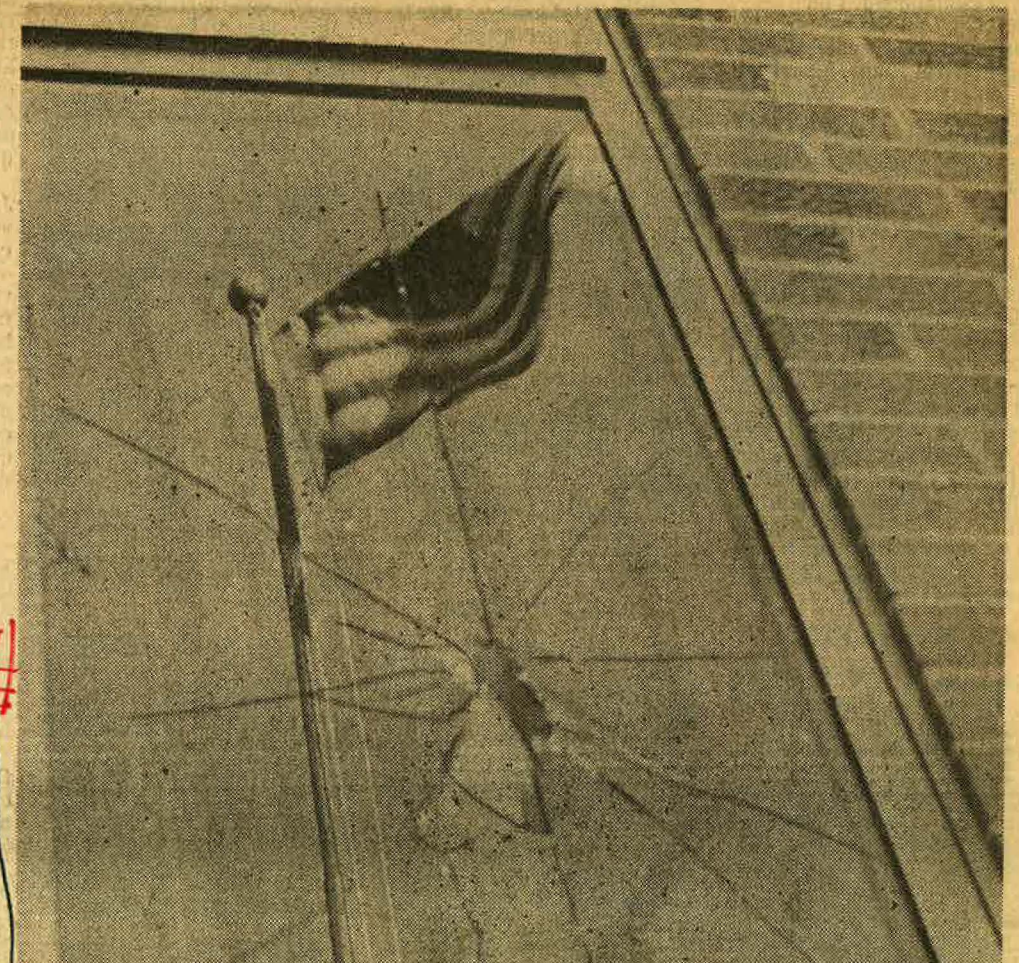
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## Board, LSEA Pick

Chicago 5'



# Violence flares following Union rally

By JIM CRATE  
KEN KRELL  
JACQUI MILLER

What began as a demonstration to protest the jury's verdict in the "Chicago Seven" trial soon degenerated into a series of angry confrontations between running crowds of students and edgy police forces Thursday night.

Police moved quickly to dispell the demonstrators when they broke windows in the East Lansing court-building where they had gone following a 7 p.m. rally in the Union Bldg.

Traffic was stopped on Abbott Road and Grand River Avenue as some 250 demonstrators marched to the court bldg. Violence erupted as demonstrators and policemen found themselves face to face

following the window breaking incident.

Marching five abreast, riot-equipped police drove the marchers back across Grand River Avenue to the campus. The demonstration then broke into several factions, with police splitting the group in an effort to hold them at bay.

Nerves on both sides of Grand River — the side the police held and the side the students were on — quickly became raw. Students, sometimes taunting and sometimes throwing anything they could get their hands on, pressed into the street only to be driven back by several police charges.

At one point, students yelling "Get off our campus" were driven back across Circle Drive to Beaumont Tower by angry police.

Numerous shop windows were broken

by the rioters and police acted swiftly with billy clubs as the violence developed into the night. At the height of the violence, between 500 and 1,000 demonstrators, and upwards of 200 police from area departments, were involved.

Isolated instances of confrontations between policemen and demonstrators then erupted at several points in the immediate area of the Union and Home Economics Bldg. In one incident several students dragged the fire hose out of the Home Economics Bldg. and turned it on the police. Police quickly moved in from the sidewalk onto campus, grabbing the hose and carrying several people away. As of 9 Thursday evening one arrest had been reported.

Louis Hekhuis, associate dean of

students, said Thursday night he "honestly didn't know" if the University administration had asked the East Lansing police to move on campus.

Hekhuis said, however, that he understood the police had moved onto campus to protect themselves after a patrolman was injured by a thrown rock.

Police continued to clash with students as late as midnight. At 11 30 p.m. President Whorton spoke to the group, pleading with them to go back to their residence halls and think of constructive steps to make their point. He suggested buying television time to present an intelligent dialogue of what is wrong with American society.

Olin Health Center officials said that by midnight "at least 20" injuries had been treated. Among reported injuries were broken bones, head lacerations, acid thrown in a person's eyes, and a state trooper with wounds resulting from a thrown brick which struck the side of his head.

State News photographer Mike Beasley was hospitalized after being assaulted by at least three demonstrators.

Beasley, who was returning to the State News office after taking pictures of the union rally and Grand River window breaking, was accosted outside the Student Services Bldg. Campus police took him to Olin.

At midnight ASMSU Cabinet President Bob Grossfeld, Oak Park junior, was trying to raise bond money for the

State News Photos by Dick Warren, Chris Wolf, Bill Porteous, Norm Payea, Jerry McAllister, and Don Gerstner.

See related photos pg. 15, 16

approximately 20 students arrested.

"We have \$2,000 in our fund set aside for such purposes," Grossfeld said, "and we'll look for more if we need it."

None of the area police departments would confirm the number under arrest at midnight. An Ingham County Sheriff's

Dept. bus was seen leaving Morrill Hall at 11 p.m. with about 20 persons aboard.

A group of MSU students representing non-violent action toward the verdict of the "Chicago Seven" conspiracy trial have called a meeting for 2 p.m. today at the Union.





# Pals Are Too Tough Guarding Huey

BY DON LENHAUSEN  
Free Press Staff Writer

The atmosphere at Oakland University's Intramural Building was reminiscent of Germany — say in about 1933 — when Black Panther Huey P. Newton spoke this week.

There were some differences.

The militant young men and women standing at parade rest on the gymnasium floor and along the pathway to it were black skinned and brown eyed instead of white skinned and blue eyed.

And they wore red-green-black armbands instead of brown shirts.

Moreover, Newton, one of the party founders, sounded most of the time more like a college professor than a fire-spewing Hitler.

INITIALLY, THE police state measures in effect at Oakland — including a rather thorough search before entering — might have been attributed simply to an overzealous effort to protect Newton from harm.

In any event, there was no oppression because no one had been forced to go into the gym. It was a free choice.

Later, however, a youth acting as master of ceremonies announced more restrictions:

When Newton arrived, there was to be no standing; no leaving the gym; "no movement whatsoever."

There was not so much as a murmur of protest from the audience, about equally divided between whites and blacks.

ONE OF NEWTON'S first references was to the "Gestapo." He was talking about police and other enemies of the revolution.

There was no indication that the audience rec-

*Huey P. Newton, who demonstrated at Oakland University this week what is meant by a captive audience.*



ognized any conflict between Newton's words and the storm trooper atmosphere in the gym.

In fact, there was no indication that the audience realized that the revolutionary hero had held them captive. Or maybe they didn't care.

There was always the rationalization that all the measures were necessary to protect Newton's life.

MIDWAY IN the talk, it appeared that some people were permitted to leave after making urgent explanations to one or more of the young guards lined along the doors.

But later everyone appeared to be turned back. And they all went back to their seats like obedient 6-year-olds.

In a way, the scene also was reminiscent of the days when Sen. Joe McCarthy ran roughshod over the countryside.

Even the few who would criticize McCarthy invariably seemed to feel they had to protect themselves by saying:

"Now I want you to know that I hate the communists as much as anyone, but this McCarthy is going too far."

In the gym, it would have been heartening even to hear someone say: "Now I want you to know that I hate the pigs and the establishment as much as anyone, but this is going a bit far."

Even after Newton ended his talk two hours and 25 minutes later, one of the hosts announced that everyone would have to stay until Newton left the building.

After he left the gymnasium, the guards blocked the doors for some 10 minutes more.

STILL NO protests.

Later, a student who had been in the audience objected when he heard a reporter comparing the afternoon's activities to Nazi Germany.

It would appear that in some minds the tactics of the storm trooper and the dictator are somehow different when applied by a 1970 revolutionary group than when applied by police, Ku Klux Klansmen, Nazis, and a Sen. Joe McCarthy.

A spokesman at the university said the armband-wearing youths were members of the Association of Black Students at the school.

The spokesman said they were only following Newton's orders.

He contrasted Newton's appearance with one by Sen. Edmund Muskie about two years ago. Students for a Democratic Society, he said, protested loudly and indignantly when campus police tried to keep open for Muskie a short pathway between gym and locker room.

Muskie, however, is not considered a revolutionary.



# Job of Protesters Smashes Windows in East Lansing

Concluded from Page One

ple with a disdain for police who gleefully joined the rock, bottle and snowball throwing "because there are pigs out there."

Anything that was not cemented down was used for ammunition by the mob. Some broke into a nearby class room and brought out fire extinguishers and sprayed the police. Others brought out a fire hose and turned it on police. They dropped the hose when police charged, leaving it writhing on the ground.

Some of the revolutionary factions came prepared with two-inch hunks of pipe that they carried in socks, using them as slings and missiles. Others had fire crackers and

cherry bombs which they encased in snowballs and threw at police.

One youth dropped an extinguisher when police charged, turned and ran head-on into a tree, knocking himself unconscious.

Most police took abuse without comment, but some East Lansing police who traded barbs with the crowd at times became special targets for the bottles and snowballs.

While maintaining a restraining line on the boulevard, small groups of police made periodic forays into the crowd grabbing the most frenzied of the bottle throwers.

Generally, police used their sticks merely to push the crowd back. No attempt by police to beat anyone was observed. Some police were infuriated with television newsmen who followed them closely shining their blinding light in their eyes.

Finally, police began to move the crowd, nudging them back with their sticks, trying to break up the concentration.

One young girl, probably of high school age, pulled a heavy glass ashtray from under her coat and asked this reporter to throw it for her. She then gave it to another youth who broke it in four pieces and hurled them at police.

At close quarters many persons were observed spitting at police. Yet, when State Police charged the crowd, one youth fell into bushes by the sidewalk. A burly trooper hauled him to his feet and told him to move on.

## POLICE HELP

The youth protested, saying he had lost his contact lenses and could not see. Two other troopers with flashlights got down on their hands and knees trying to find them for him.

While the Union was open many demonstrators had a place to go to talk some more, and to warm up. Temperatures dropped to 18 degrees at 11 p.m. After the Union Building closed the crowd began dispersing.

Shortly before midnight, President Clifton Wharton Jr.,

his wife and young son followed a group of students to the east side of the Union to speak to the straggling remains of the crowd.

Wharton, however, was virtually drowned out as revolutionary radicals heckled him as a "CIA worker," "pig chief," and other labels. Wharton replied by saying he has seen and lived in the violence of the ghetto and they did not scare him. He was finally allowed to talk after MSU football linebacker Ken Little and an equally impressive looking black man moved through the crowd telling them in no uncertain terms to shut up and let Wharton speak.

## SECURITY MEN

After Wharton left, police began pulling out until finally only a line of security men and trucks from window companies

were left on the street cleaning up the damage.

Sgt. Ferman Badgley, of the MSU police was admitted for observation at Olin Health Center after he was hit on the head by a brick. Cpl. Robert Foster of the East Lansing Police was hit in the face by some hard object and stunned momentarily. Lansing police, mustered many of the "empty holster police" officers permanently assigned desk jobs in training and planning and one such officer, Sgt. William Findsen, was treated at a hospital for a cut knee. Others were hit by stones and missiles but remained on duty.

A photographer from the Michigan State News said he was beaten by a group of unidentified persons; and a television cameraman said he was assaulted by a group of youths.

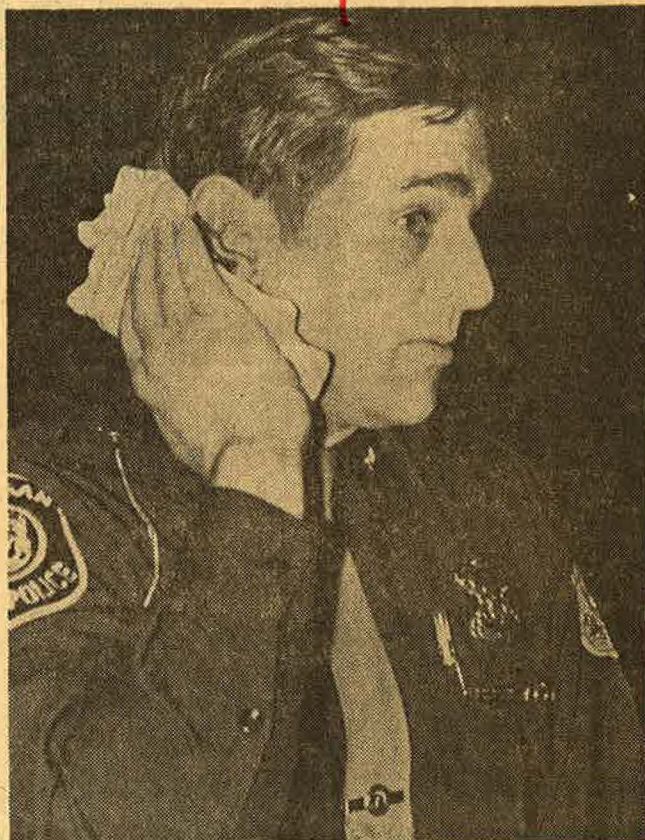
## Counseling To Salute 25th Year

Michigan State University's Counseling Center will mark its 25th anniversary this year with a special "Share-In" conference on the campus.

Scheduled for Oct. 7-9, the event will attract some 300 counseling center directors and staff members from colleges and universities across the nation.

Speaking will be Dr. Paul T. King, director, Counseling Center, University of Missouri; Dr. John L. Maes, director, Counseling Center, Boston University, and Dr. Paul L. Dresel, assistant provost and first director of the Counseling Center at Michigan State.

Of special interest to the participants will be the share-in sessions, informal meetings devoted to new developments in clinical and counseling psychology, current and future trends in college counseling, and an in-depth examination of new and varied approaches to problems of mutual concern.



Tpr. Gary L. Teter of Ithaca Nurses Ear Wound



# PROTOTYPICAL NAZI THUGS?

This is typical of the attacks made by the State News of the people who were out in the streets last Thursday night. The State News also called them a mindless mob and petition of crowd manipulators. These charges are just as such give. It is true that many people out there Thursday night did not have a complete understanding of the political significance of these events. But they understood who their enemy was and they knew that to defeat that enemy they needed to act in a militant way. It was the crowd's own anger that moved them into the streets, not "professional agitators" or inflammatory speeches, as the State News and others would have us believe.

But we do recognize the need for a clarification of the politics behind the events of last Thursday. In response to that need, we are holding rap sessions around the campus tonight. If you dig what happened, but you're unsure of the politics involved, come to the meeting at:

EAST COMPLEX:

8:30 E AKERS LOUNGE

CENTRAL CAMPUS

8:00 CLASSROOM A SNYDER

## THE CONSPIRACY



NEWS BUREAU  
(517) 355-2281



MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY  
Department of Information Services  
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

Contact: Edward Zabrusky  
355-2282

5/18/70

RELEASE: Immediate

EAST LANSING, Mich. -- The president of Michigan State University, Dr. Clifton R. Wharton Jr., proposed that the MSU community raise funds to construct an off-campus Black Cultural Center.

In a statement issued Monday (May 18), Dr. Wharton said that recent tragic events in Georgia and Mississippi have accelerated awareness within the university community, among both blacks and whites, of the struggle by minority groups to be free of repression and discrimination.

"Many individuals and groups on campus have proposed various courses of action to show their concern," he noted. "Obviously, it is the black community which feels these events most deeply, and in our efforts to help them see that something constructive emerges from these tragic circumstances, we look to that community to guide us."

###

(The complete text of Dr. Wharton's statement follows.)

"The recent tragic events in Georgia and Mississippi have accelerated awareness within the University community, among both Blacks and whites, of the nature of the protracted struggle of minorities in the United States to be free of all forms of repression and discrimination. Michigan State University is deeply aware of its responsibilities in this struggle, and it has sought to be in the forefront of public institutions in developing greater educational opportunities for Black students and in being responsive to their needs on campus.

(more)



"In a new examination of the situation in the wake of the Georgia and Mississippi deaths, many individuals and groups on campus have proposed various courses of action to show their concern. Obviously, it is the Black community which feels these events most deeply, and in our efforts to help see that something constructive emerges from these tragic circumstances, we look to that community to guide us.

"The Black Liberation Front International has proposed a general meeting of the MSU Black community Tuesday afternoon and a cultural event that evening. The University administration respects the BLFI's wishes and offers its full assistance in facilitating the two meetings. University flags will continue to fly at halfmast through Tuesday as a mark of its respect for those who died at Jackson State.

"The University also is very interested in moving forward in new, meaningful endeavors which would positively affect the lives of Black students and faculty on this campus. One creative suggestion developed from recent deliberations with the Black community is the need for a meeting place and cultural headquarters for members of the Black campus community. (Those persons included in recent discussions have included the Executive Board of the BLFI (Lamar Thomas, George Flemming, Bill Powers, and Tony Martin); Prof. Irving Vance, Chairman of the Black Faculty Caucus; Dr. Robert F. Green, Director, Center for Urban Affairs; Mr. Nolen Ellison, CUA; and Dr. Thomas Gunnings, Counseling Center.)

"I believe this is a very worthwhile proposal on which action has been long overdue, and which would be a permanent monument to the causes for which Blacks have lived and died.

"Consequently, I am proposing a major fund-raising drive among faculty, students and alumni to finance an off-campus Black Cultural Center. Such a center would serve as a hub for the Black community's social and student activities. Discussion regarding the type of center desired by the Black students and faculty will be initiated immediately.

(more)



"The first major step will be to secure funds for the rental of adequate space to initiate the center as rapidly as possible, pending the development of a more permanent structure. The MSU Development Fund has been asked to establish a separate account for this purpose and will receive the funds contributed. A fund-raising committee will be established to give the campaign direction.

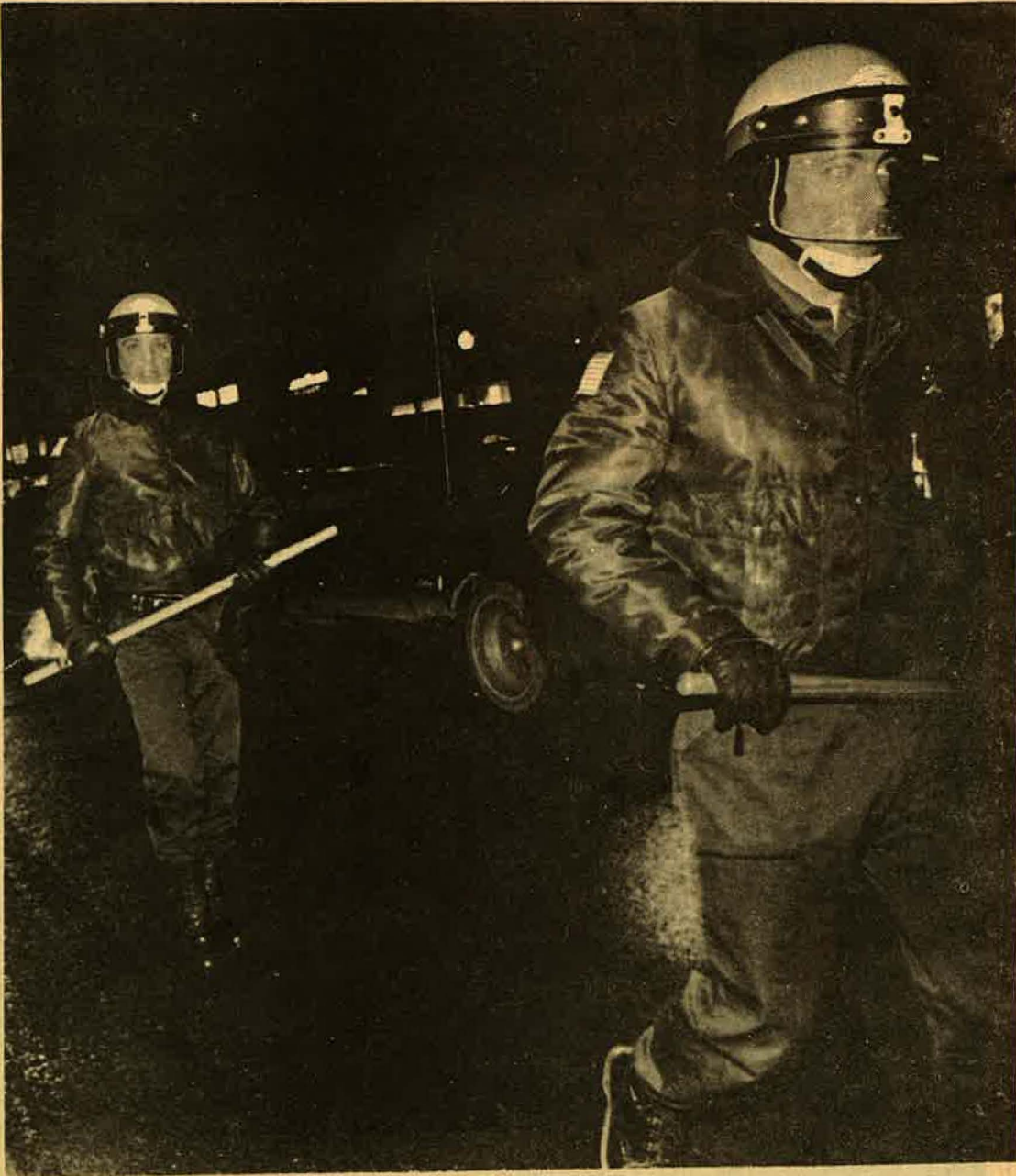
"I am hopeful that all concerned persons in the area, whether connected with the University or not, will support this effort so that the center will be a tangible response of the total community to a determined attack against minority oppression."

###



*why pics only of police?  
no story in causes &?*

Friday, February 20, 1970 15



Riot-clad police prepare move to contain demonstrators near the Union Thursday night.





11-15-70

# University needs rules to control public events

Black Panthers have always complained about being harassed and intimidated by a white, racist police state. Tuesday they created a police state of their own within the confines of the Auditorium.

Students willingly subjected themselves to an unreasonable search in order to hear Huey Newton but they had no idea the irrational and totalitarian atmosphere of the frisking would extend into the Auditorium itself. Once inside, students found only blacks were allowed in the front seats, reporters were not allowed to take notes; some students were not permitted to read newspapers; and anyone who dared leave the Auditorium was told he might be "offed." Students were even warned, "If you have to go to the john, you better bring a cup."

Such harassment is completely antithetical to the University concept. Frisking of students, even if it is publicized, has no place in an institution whose purpose is the free exchange of ideas.

There was more to the frisking than was publicized. Some students just entering the Auditorium for classes were frisked. Newton's sponsors never let women know they would not be allowed to bring

purses, forcing them to leave their purses lying around, in obvious danger of being stolen.

The results of the frisking were nil, no weapons were found. If anyone on this campus really wanted to assassinate Newton, he would have been able to do so, with or without frisking. Photographers were able to get long range shots of Newton entering and leaving the auditorium; clandestine access was available.

Almost as frustrating as the search at the door was the ticket sales procedure. Outside of a few campus blacks, no one knew about the availability of 25 - cent advance tickets. The \$2 admission charge at the door took advantage of the rest of the University community.

We urge the University administration to establish guidelines which would prohibit any group from intimidating people at public events on campus. No group — regardless of political persuasion — should be allowed to command entrance to a public building. It is unfortunate, but apparently necessary, that these guidelines should also specifically prohibit the sale of tickets and the allocation of seating on the basis of race.

## Siege state

To the Editor:

With all the urgency at my command, I wish to protest the University's countenancing the searching procedure that took place yesterday at the Auditorium before the Huey Newton talk. If the University's own security forces cannot protect a speaker on University property, it is time either to strengthen those forces or to close down as a community of scholars. To allow such a procedure as yesterday's is to endanger the very existence of this or any other institution of higher learning.

A university must protect its atmosphere of free inquiry and intellectual interchange. Through centuries of philosophical persecution and social injustice we have earned a right which we are now jeopardizing. I ask you to consider what an uproar we would all be in this morning if Vice President Agnew (whom I do not admire) had been yesterday's speaker and a self-appointed body of his supporters had been forbidding entrance to anyone who refused to be searched. I am sure we would now be in a state of siege, barricaded in back of our broken windows and watching the Computer Center go up in smoke.

Anne C. Garrison  
Professor of Business Writing  
Nov. 15, 1970



## Newton At MSU

Concluded from Page A-3

announcements that Newton would arrive shortly.

When he did appear, not explanation of his delay was given nor did anyone report how the money issue was settled.

### DISAPPOINTMENT

For those who expected a fiery speaker with the charisma associated with a revolutionary, Newton was a disappointment. Speaking in a flat, halting monotone, punctuated by an endless stream of "Ahs," Newton rambled at length on communism and Marxist-Lenin theories.

A sample of the Panther leader's rhetoric — "you people have to define your things, because things can't define people."

Only about a third of the audience was left when he finished speaking and started a question and answer period dealing mainly with the problems of blacks in America today.

"Black people realize we are communities under seige," he said.

"The only culture worth holding on to is a revolutionary culture and that is a culture in constant change.

"The wealth America has taken from the world must be redistributed," Newton said in his two-hour talk.

"That requires some destruction of the ruling class."

He added he expects to get only two things "a grave or a penitentiary and money doesn't matter" when asked about distribution of funds collected from the talk.

# Audience Dwindles As Newton Talks

By NORMAN SINCLAIR  
State Journal Staff Writer

Nearly 2,000 young people waited more than two hours for Black Panther leader Huey Newton to appear at Michigan State University Auditorium Tuesday and many walked out after he finally began speaking.

Their disgruntlement was long in coming as they sat in reverent silence, waiting for Newton, while spokesmen of Tuesday's black moratorium activities on campus tried to reassure them that Newton would show up.

It took the presence of Newton himself, on stage, to head off a potentially ugly situation as a hassle apparently developed among Panthers and black sponsors of the talk about how the gate receipts would be split.

A spokesman addressed the crowd shortly after noon and said Newton might not speak at all, because they did not take in enough money. He said it had been agreed that the local black group would get 30 per cent of the receipts.

### GOT \$1,100

"We only took in \$1,100 and we offered it all to them but they want more," he said. He asked the audience to sit patiently for three more minutes while Panthers outside decided whether Newton would speak for that fee.

Further confusion was created when another speaker who identified himself as a Panther from the New York branch, said he heard that black sisters were supposed to pay only 25 cents, black men \$1 and whites \$2, but apparently everyone was being charged \$2.

A general uproar followed as most of the audience kicked

by the Black United Fund and a committee for a black moratorium. The intent of the moratorium was to protest the treatment of blacks by judicial and police agencies in the United States and to show support for

### M.S.U.

Panthers Bobby Seale, Newton, and Angelia Davis.

The crowd, mostly black, paid \$2 at door after submitting to a personal search before being allowed to enter.

### SEPARATED

Women were allowed in through doors at the left of the front of the building, men filed in on the right. All were required to remove their coats and be "frisked."

University police and administrators were conspicuously absent as the young black men

and women, wearing white armbands, controled the building's "security." Women could not carry purses into the building and were ordered to check them in a room in Besse Hall across the street.

Once inside the auditorium no one was allowed to leave. The audience was ordered to remain seated and none was allowed to go to the bathroom or smoke as "security men" sealed off the building.

"There will be no standing, no clapping or any movement," a spokesman said. "If you don't comply you will be politely or forcibly removed."

Guards roamed the aisles watching the young people as they waited. Others took up positions in the balconies overlooking the crowd.

Meanwhile, the crowd waited and waited through numerous

See NEWTON, A-12, Col. 3

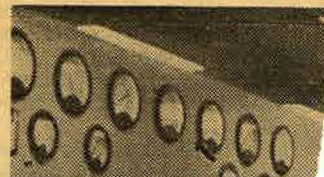
## Administration Irked

# MSU Speakers Policy May Be Rewritten

The Michigan State University administration Tuesday called certain procedures by the Black Panthers for the Huey Newton appearance "objectionable" and added "we are re-examining our speakers' policies and expect to alter them."

The statement was issued following demands by the sponsoring student groups for the appearance of the Black Panther minister of defense Huey Newton that everyone

considered "repugnant and morally wrong" because there was no rule covering such a procedure.





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Concluded from Page A-3

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Dedicated Hunter

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A general uproar followed as most of the audience kicked chairs and moved for the exits to try and get refunds. Newton appeared, however, restoring calm to the room.

Newton was to appear at 10 a.m. for an address sponsored

by the Black United Fund and a committee for a black moratorium. The intent of the moratorium was to protest the treatment of blacks by judicial and police agencies in the United States and to show support for

and women, wearing white armbands, controlled the building's "security." Women could not carry purses into the building and were ordered to check them in a room in Besse Hall across the street.

Once inside the auditorium no one was allowed to leave. The audience was ordered to remain seated and none was allowed to go to the bathroom or smoke as "security men" sealed off the building.

"There will be no standing, no clapping or any movement," a spokesman said. "If you don't comply you will be politely or forcibly removed."

Guards roamed the aisles watching the young people as they waited. Others took up positions in the balconies overlooking the crowd.

Meanwhile, the crowd waited and waited through numerous

See NEWTON, A-12, Col. 3

### M.S.U.

Panthers Bobby Seale, Newton, and Angelia Davis.

The crowd, mostly black, paid \$2 at door after submitting to a personal search before being allowed to enter.

### SEPARATED

Women were allowed in through doors at the left of the front of the building, men filed in on the right. All were required to remove their coats and be "frisked."

University police and administrators were conspicuously absent as the young black men

## Administration Irked

# MSU Speakers Policy May Be Rewritten

The Michigan State University administration Tuesday called certain procedures by the Black Panthers for the Huey Newton appearance "objectionable" and added "we are re-examining our speakers' policies and expect to alter them."

The statement was issued following demands by the sponsoring student groups for the appearance of the Black Panther minister of defense Huey Newton that everyone entering the Auditorium be searched.

Cameras and tape recorders and women's purses, had to be checked in a reserved room in Bessey Hall before the owner could enter the Auditorium.

Sponsoring Newton were the Black United Front, the Black Liberation Front, International, and a group of black graduate students.

The university's two-page statement was released by the office of the president after being approved by the administrators, among them MSU President Clifton R. Wharton Jr., Provost John E. Cantlon, and vice presidents of the university.

The administration noted that "the student sponsors were informed they would have to bear full responsibility for any legal ramifications if they instituted a search procedure" and that the university had told them they must advertise the search procedure in advance—a warning the student groups complied with.

The statement explained MSU did not forbid the search procedure, even though it was

considered "repugnant and morally wrong" because there was no rule covering such a procedure.



### M.S.U.

## WMU Talk By Newton Is Cancelled

KALAMAZOO (UPI)—An address by Black Panther leader Huey Newton at Western Michigan University scheduled for this afternoon, was cancelled today.

The talk, to have been sponsored by the WMU Black Action Movement, gave no reason for the cancellation.

Dr. James Miller, president of the university, Tuesday denied a request by Newton to "have those attending the speech searched for weapons at the door."

Miller said Newton could insist that those attending leave parcels and coats outside the speaking hall but said he would not subject them to a search.



February 23, 1970

## THE CHICAGO CONSPIRACY TRIAL: SOME PERTINENT FACTS

### I The Law

The law David Dellinger and the other defendants were convicted of violating is a rider to the 1968 open housing act. It was tacked on by southerners as their price for letting the open housing law get through Congress.

The law makes it a federal crime, punishable by 5 years in jail or a \$10,000 fine, or both, to cross a state line with intent to incite a riot. A riot is defined as, "any act of violence by one or more persons in an assemblage of 3 or more...which results in injury to the property of another."

For a person to be guilty, a riot doesn't have to occur. It is sufficient that a riot was threatened, or that there was a "clear and present danger" that a riot might have occurred.

Does that seem unconstitutional? Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark thought so. He told a Congressional Committee, "This law is clearly in violation of First Amendment rights to free speech, freedom of assembly, freedom to petition the government."

### II The Prosecution:

Before the Chicago 8 trial, Attorney General Clark decided to prosecute the Chicago police who were the real rioters. He charged them with violating an 1867 federal law which makes it "illegal for a law enforcement officer to deprive a suspect of his Constitutional rights by administering punishment before trial. Chicago police refused to help Clark obtain evidence. That's not surprising. The law violators were their colleagues. But neither would the FBI, which didn't want to disturb its good working relations with the Chicago Police Department. For his evidence, Clark had to depend on photographs taken by newsmen of police beating demonstrators.

Thomas Foran, chief prosecutor in the Chicago trial, has been the prosecutor in the trials of the Chicago police officers. So far, 5 have been tried. They've all been acquitted.

### III The Indictment:

Federal judge William Campbell, a Daley machine politician before appointment to the bench, virtually ordered a federal grand jury to indict Dellinger and the other seven. This was to "balance" the prosecution of the 8 cops. While the grand jury was sitting, the Walker Report on the 1968 demonstrations was made public, charging Chicago police with responsibility for the riot. Judge Campbell was angered, almost cited Walker (attorney for Montgomery Ward and Co.) for contempt: "You released your report to prejudice my grand jury against indicting the demonstrators!"

Attorney General Clark refused to prosecute. Mitchell didn't have the same scruples. Judge Campbell wanted to preside over the trial, but the chief judge thought that to be blatant. He assigned Judge Hoffman to hear it.

### IV The Judge:

Judge Hoffman showed bias against the defendants from the start:

1. Selection of the Jury. In federal court, the judge can do the questioning of prospective jurors. He gets lists of questions from the prosecutor and from the defendants' lawyers, and then he questions the jurors, presumably to save time. Judge Hoffman saved time -- he asked only the prosecutor's questions. He had the jury picked in 2 hours, 50 minutes. Compare that to the number of days it took to get a jury in the trial of the police who killed the blacks in the Algiers Hotel incident.

2. Attorneys who did pretrial work. When two of the young lawyers who did the pretrial research for the defense sent Judge Hoffman telegrams that they had finished their work and were withdrawing from the case, he put them in jail for not coming in person to tell him.

3. Wiretap Evidence. When defense attorneys learned that Foran was



going to use tapes of wiretapped conversations, they asked to be allowed to listen to them so as to prepare their defense. Foran let them hear two, but said the other five involved the national security. The defense asked Hoffman either to order Foran to let them listen to the tapes, or to rule them out. His answer was: If the defendants are found guilty, I'll rule on the wiretap issue after the trial. He seems to have forgotten it.

#### V The Sentences for Contempt:

1. Judge Hoffman's sentences (Defense Attorney William Kunstler - 4 years, 13 days, for example) are the longest ever imposed in our history. How did he do it, in view of a U.S. Supreme Court decision in 1968 that no one can be imprisoned for more than 6 months for contempt of court without a jury trial? By holding the lawyers and defendants guilty of a dozen or so separate instances of contempt, and imposing jail terms of less than 6 months for each one. Added together, they come to the long prison sentences.

2. Will the contempt sentences be reduced on appeal? Almost certainly, yes.

A) In 1961, a federal judge in Chicago sentenced a lawyer to 10 days for contempt. The federal court of appeals ruled that was too severe, changed it to a \$100 fine.

B) In another case where a judge strung together a series of jail sentences the way Hoffman has, the higher court cut the sentence back to 6 months. The defendant's behavior wasn't a series of separate contemptuous actions. It was one continuous course of action.

C) When Judge Medina sentenced lawyers for the 11 Communist leaders to 6 months for contempt, the Supreme Court upheld their sentence. But 3 Justices dissented, saying, "Before sentencing the lawyers, the judge should have given them a chance to defend themselves. And he should have turned that hearing over to another judge."

D) In labor law, a union leader can't be jailed for contempt without a jury trial.

#### V Political Trials:

Is Judge Hoffman's biased conduct of the trial unique? No. At the most, his behavior differs only in degree from the way political trials are typically conducted. Take the cases, for example, of Sacco and Vanzetti, Joe Hill, the Wobblies, Harry Bridges, the Communist leaders, the Rosenbergs. They all follow the same pattern: prosecutor's objections routinely sustained, defense lawyers threatened with contempt charges, frequently jailed, and so on and on.

#### VII The Verdict:

1. "Conspiracy to incite a riot in Chicago." All 7 defendants not guilty.

2. Froines and Weiner: "Teaching how to make bombs." Not guilty.

3. Davis, Dellinger, Hayden, Hoffman, Rubin: "Crossing state lines with intent to incite a riot." Guilty.

#### VIII The Penalty:

For all five defendants, in addition to prison terms for contempt:

1. 5 years in jail

2. \$5,000 fines

3. Payment of court costs, estimated at \$60,000.

Written by: Prof. C.P. Larrowe  
Endorsed by: Strike Committee and  
ASISU



**RALLY - ON THE STEPS OF**

**THE AUDITORIUM - WED. FEB. 2!**  
**9 P.M.**

**LAST THURSDAY,  
IN THE COURTHOUSE...**



Last Thursday 1500 people scored a major victory for the Movement in East Lansing. Up until then the Movement was characterized by long bull sessions which never accomplished anything. But that's all different now. It's different because people are starting to realize that peaceful protests, teach-ins, and working through the channels don't work. So they got out in the streets and learned about power. And they started a struggle to win power over their lives, to win power to stop Amerika's repression of the Conspiracy 7, Bobby Seale and the Black Panther Party, the people of Viet Nam and the rest of the world, and their own culture. And the pigs call us a Conspiracy. Right on, we are a Conspiracy! An international conspiracy. Join the Conspiracy!

**THE CONSPIRACY**



SUPPORT *the* CONSPIRACY!!

STRIKE

TUES

TEACH-IN

on the Conspiracy

at 2:30

in the  
AUDITORIUM

WORKSHOPS ON:

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE  
EDUCATION REFORM  
REPRESSIVE LAWS  
RACISM

ANTI ROTC  
STUDENT POWER  
WOMEN'S LIBERATION  
CAPITALISM

AND OTHERS

NON-VIOLENT COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT THE  
CONSPIRACY 10



# OPPOSE THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL

BOYCOTT CLASSES  
TUESDAY

AS.M.S.U. TEACH-IN  
ON THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL  
AUDITORIUM 2:30 P.M. tuesday

#### WHY A STRIKE?

1. We need a united action to show that we oppose the Conspiracy Trial.
2. We must show that we understand that the conspiracy law and the convictions that resulted from it are a blow against dissent. The trial made a farce of American justice. The Chicago 7 were tried because of what they believed rather than what they did.
3. The teach-in, coinciding with the STRIKE, will provide information for those uninformed about the trial and its ramifications.
4. This is an action that everyone who seriously opposes the Conspiracy Trial should support.

NON-VIOLENT COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT THE  
CONSPIRACY 10



# MORE CONSPIRACIES

The Chicago Conspiracy Circus is finally ending, and Judge Magoo Hoffman is continuing his contemptable behavior even while the jury deliberates. The contempt sentences given to the defendants and their lawyers are just the latest example of Magoo's fascist "justice".

From the beginning of the trial, Magoo refused to delay the trial so that Bobby Seale could have the lawyer of his choice, then refused to let Bobby defend himself. When he insisted on this right, the "dignity" of the court had to be preserved by binding and gagging him. When he still demanded his rights, when he spoke through the gags and through the racism of the court, Magoo separated his case from the other 7, and then gave him four years for contempt.

The rest of the trial was conducted so that it was impossible for the defense to present it's case. Magoo allowed no testimony relating to why people were in Chicago--why it is right for the people to "conspire" against an oppressive government.

The way to respond to the growing fascist repression is not by getting scared and drawing back, but by fighting back harder. Amerika needs more conspiracies! We can fight repression by letting the pigs know that they'll pay a price, that every time they rip off a brother or sister that there will be too much damage and disruption to control.

Show your support of Bobby Seale and the Conspiracy 7--wear a red armband!

The day after the verdict comes in there will be a rally at the MSU Union at 7 pm to demonstrate our support for the Conspiracy and Bobby in a militant way.

# NO MORE TRIALS

WHAT WILL YOU DO IF

# THE VERDICT IS "GUILTY"



# BOBBY SEALE FACT SHEET

Bobby Seale is Chairman of the Black Panther Party who is now in jail serving his so-called contempt sentences from the Chicago Conspiracy trial, and is now on trial in New Haven Connecticut with 8 other Panthers on a conspiracy to murder charge.

The Black Panther Party began as a response to repeated instances of police violence in the Black Community. Bobby Seale was one of the founders of the party and has suffered continual harassment by the U.S. government, as have all other Panthers and other dissidents.

In August 1968 during the Democratic National Convention, Bobby Seale, was asked by the predominantly white anti-war groups to speak to a rally at Lincoln Park to protest the Vietnam War. He arrived in Chicago, spoke for two hours and left immediately. He was, several months later, indicted with 7 others for conspiracy to incite to riot in Chicago during the Chicago National Convention.

Charles Garry, the Black Panther Party (BPP) lawyer was to defend Bobby in Chicago, but became suddenly ill shortly before the trial was to begin. A postponement was asked for and denied by Judge Hoffman. Bobby Seale attempted to defend himself and everytime he began to speak out in court contempt sentences were slapped on him. Finally, he was bound and gagged in court, in front of the jury, to keep him from defending himself. A mistrial was declared and 4 years of contempt sentences slapped on Bobby. When more than 3 months of contempt sentences are given, a trial, is for the defendant is required; if less than 3 months there is no trial. So Judge Hoffman slapped 14 separate counts of contempt on Seale, consequently no trial on Seale's guilt or innocence.

Bobby is now on trial for his life for conspiracy to commit murder. Last year a BPP member from New Haven was slain. The government states that the victim was a police informer, that the BPP found out and the Bobby Seale ordered him killed. The Panthers state that he was a member in good standing and that he was killed in order to frame Seale.

The Panther's evidence is strong; the government's star witness is an escaped mental patient. If Seale is convicted he could get the electric chair.

Bobby Seale (as other Black Revolutionaries) is fighting for the liberation of his people from the yoke of U.S. oppression at home. He is a political prisoner who cannot get a fair trial in this country.

We feel that the trial of Bobby Seale cannot be divorced from the other issues of the strike. The prosecution of Mr. Seale and all other political prisoners is an example of a broad pattern of repression of dissent at home which has widened as the war abroad has escalated. Therefore we ~~demand~~,  
FREE BOBBY!

## STUDENT STRIKE

## COMMITTEE



The Chicago Conspiracy Trial could be one of the most important trials in the history of the American Judicial system. Ten years and/or \$20,000 hover the heads of the Chicago 7 and Bobby Seale for conspiracy to cross state lines with the intent to riot. This is the test case for the Federal Anti-riot Act, passed in 1968, which was meant to prevent "outside agitators" like Rap Brown from traveling and speaking. Eight people were indicted under this law after the riots at the "Democratic" Convention in '68. Each person in the trial is charged with violation of the Anti-riot Act, and the group as a whole is charged with conspiracy to violate the Act.

The conspirators are representative of the broad spectrum of people who went to Chicago in August of 68. Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin are leaders of the Yippies, Tom Hayden and Rennie Davis are SDS-type revolutionaries, Dave Dellinger is a middle-aged pacifist, John Froines and Lee Weiner are academic radicals, and Bobby Seale is chairman of the Black Panther Party.

The indictment against Bobby Seale was another clear incident of government harassment of the Black Panther Party. Bobby was in Chicago for one day during the convention and gave a couple of speeches. He had never met most of the other defendants before that day.

The trial of Bobby became the most blatant example of the fascist and racist nature of the trial. Seale's lawyer, Charles Garry, was in the hospital, and Seale requested a postponement until he could appear. Judge Hoffman refused and said he should keep Kunstler as his lawyer. Seale demanded the lawyer of his choice or the right to defend himself, and fired Kunstler before the trial actually started. The trial continued with Bobby Seale trying to defend himself, and Hoffman insisting that he already had a lawyer. Seale tried to cross-examine witnesses when they were testifying against him specifically, resorting to shouting to demand his rights. Judge Magoo first had him gagged and bound with chains, then declared a mistrial for Bobby and sentenced him to four years for contempt of court.

The trial of the other 7 was almost as incredible. Hoffman used his power as judge to severely limit the defense's ability to present its defense. All testimony regarding racism, the war, or other issues that had brought people to Chicago was ruled irrelevant. Magoo decided that Ramsey Clark, U.S. Attorney General at the time of the Convention, was irrelevant to the case. The defense tried to cross-examine Mayor Daley when he was a witness. About 90 questions were asked. Prosecution objected to all of them, and all the objections were sustained. Magoo has granted almost no defense motions. The entire trial has been a blatant attempt to railroad people on a fascist law without even the usual pretense of legalism and constitutional bullshit.



It's true that the defendants and lawyers were in contempt of court -- no one could sit in that courtroom without feeling contempt for the judge and the proceedings. But no one should be punished for it.

The trial is an attack on everyone who opposes this decadent, racist system. It's an attack on the black movement and the anti-war movement. It's an attack on the new culture which rejects the emptiness of honky Amerika, a culture which is finding more and more that it has to fight to survive and fight in order to build something better. The only way to thwart the attempts at repression is to fight back harder and get ourselves more together. We've got to let the pigs know that they'll pay a price every time they try to keep us from growing.

Amerika needs more conspiracies! More Chicago's and more New York bombers! It is already happening all over the country, San Francisco, Seattle, New York, Berkley. And East Lansing? Right On!!!

RALLY IN SUPPORT OF THE CONSPIRACY---THE DAY AFTER THE VERDICT

COMES IN

uNION

7:00 p.m.

MSU Committee to Defend the Conspiracy 7 and Bobby Seale



Jmb

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING • MICHIGAN 48823

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CLIFTON R. WHARTON, JR. • PRESIDENT

May 19, 1970

Vandals moved across the MSU campus and nearby area again Monday night, leaving another trail of broken windows. Those engaged in the destruction were part of a larger group which had occupied portions of the Union Building earlier in the evening.

Beginning at 1:30 a.m. Tuesday, police arrested 130 who remained illegally in the building after the 11 p.m. closing hour. Repeated warnings were given prior to the arrests. Those arrested were taken to the Ingham County Jail and charged with trespassing and loitering. Not all were MSU students.

This continued and determined effort by some individuals to foment violence and disorder on the campus is reprehensible. While the great majority of students go about their business of securing an education, these irresponsible few take to the night to maraud.

It is an understatement to say that they have no legitimate cause which could in any way justify their actions. As was the case with the illegal sit-in in Demonstration Hall on Friday night, provocation seems the only aim.

Unlike Friday's affair, which ostensibly concerned ROTC, the Monday meeting in the Union which preceded the destruction and illegal occupation had been called by the "Action Group Against Racism." Earlier Monday, the group had demanded that President Wharton close the university on Tuesday.

In refusing this peremptory demand, President Wharton called such a closure tokenism and said he had been working with Black students and faculty on a more permanent and constructive response to the needs of Blacks on campus. He noted that the majority of Black students had declined to join the radical group, which engaged in the illegal acts.

"The university community cannot tolerate such wanton violence and disregard of the law," Dr. Wharton said, "It is the students who have had no part in these activities who, in the long run, will suffer the most. It is estimated that since May 1 when the lawbreakers began their activities, damage on campus has amounted to more than \$1.50 per student. Every dollar that must be spent to repair deliberate damage is, in effect, a dollar out of the students' pockets. Every dollar so spent is a dollar that is not available for student aid or services.

"During these weeks, the university administration has conducted itself with two major objectives in mind: To protect life and to keep this institution operating for those who are here for educational purposes. It has sought to use restraint at all times, but the lawless few have persistently sought to provoke the authorities into taking firm action.

"The university sincerely regrets that such action was required. However, in the face of these deliberate provocations, it had no choice but to act to protect the right of students and faculty to peacefully pursue their educational activities."

Clifton R. Wharton, Jr.  
President



11:00 — request

11:05 — warning

11:15 — warning

1:30 — warning a just before police arr. a one minute  
so could have gotten out in a hurry.

Bail \$200 — on two counts.

Beth Shapiro — claims physical exam in front of men  
deputies.

{ Prof. Masterson  
Prof. Salvo  
Gross. —



## POINT OF VIEW

# Huey's freedom binds audience

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following point of view was submitted by Lee Harrison, Clio junior.

It sometimes amazes me what "liberals" will put up with from an individual or a group merely because they're black. Huey Newton's appearance here Tuesday was so filled with inconsistencies, hassles and contradictions that I felt my neck turning very red — not from the hot Georgia sun,

but from anger.

Huey declared, "The battle cry must be 'free the people' because we all are prisoners of a sort — in maximum, medium or minimum security." He should either realize that this includes all people, not just his, or insert the word "black" into his statement.

I was a maximum security prisoner of his security people Tuesday, and suffered

worse indignities and oppression than I have ever received from any uniformed official.

The crowd meekly submitted to being herded about by arm-banded monitors. They allowed themselves to be searched, to be segregated according to sex, and to be told which door to use and when to use it. The women stacked their purses in a huge, unguarded pile inside the main door with no security provisions or guarantees of safety. People waited in lines for as long as an hour to purchase tickets because of time-consuming searches. The monitors said, "Take off your coats as you enter," and everyone did. They said, "Once inside, go straight to your seat. Once you sit down, you will not be allowed to leave your seat. No going to the john, no applauding — just sit and listen." And they did.

Security people guarded every door. Once Newton arrived, all doors were locked and no one was allowed to leave or

When told we still had fifteen minutes of class time left, he replied, "I don't care. We're locking all the doors in five minutes and no one will leave or enter. If you want to get to other classes, you be out in five minutes."

So we left in five minutes. As I was leaving by a front door, I was ordered not to use that door, but the one next to it. When I demanded to know why, I was physically forced out the "correct" door by four guards and the door was locked behind me.

When I called the Dept. of Public Safety and asked what could be done about this assault on my person, they replied, "Not much." They were operating under strict orders from the administration that none of their people were to enter the building under any circumstances.

Earlier that morning, they had been barely able to get employees of WKAR into the building to get to their jobs.

With this fact in mind, I would request

.....  
*I will not tolerate oppression by anyone. There is no difference in my mind between a black, civilian "pig" and a uniformed, "honky pig." And the police, for once, did not act like pigs Tuesday. They treated me extremely well and were very cooperative, despite my "highly suspicious" appearance of long hair, beard and leather bells.*  
.....

enter. Everyone there was virtually a prisoner of Huey Newton. Besides the obvious restraint of personal freedom, locking those doors was against University and fire marshal regulations.

This would have been intolerable enough had I voluntarily submitted to it, but I was put through all this merely trying to attend a regularly scheduled class in an Auditorium classroom.

It was a stupendous hassle to get to classes, and students were challenged several times. Anyone trying to get to a class had to explain his business to the satisfaction of each guard he met before he reached his classroom. Some were even personally escorted to their rooms by guards who closed and locked the door behind them.

This was bad enough, but fifteen minutes before the class was due to be dismissed, a guard entered and informed us we had to

readers to reread the article in Wednesday's State News which objected to the security measures utilized at the speech. This unprecedented move prohibited even plain-clothed agents from attending the session. The Auditorium was, in effect, placed entirely in the hands of the Committee for a Black Moratorium and they were given blanket permission to do whatever they wished.

I will not tolerate oppression by anyone. There is no difference in my mind between a black, civilian "pig" and a uniformed, "honky pig." And the police, for once, did not act like pigs Tuesday. They treated me extremely well and were very cooperative, despite my "highly suspicious" appearance of long hair, beard, and leather bells.

Newton's appearance here may have raised money for the Panther Party, but it certainly did not raise much support. Indeed, I believe it lost much individual





# Rationale for room shakey

[11-16-1970]

To the Editor:

Recently there has been a black movement for the creation of a black culture area in McDonel Hall. The rationale presented by these black students for the formation of the room was, at best, absurd. This room is supposedly to fulfill the "needs" primarily of the black students of McDonel. Whites would be theoretically allowed to use this room. However, the blacks want it operated with the stipulation that whites can be barred from meetings.

Does a racist policy like this have any right to flourish with official sanction on a campus? The reasoning behind this philosophy of segregated meetings was that too many people tend to make meetings "disruptive." Well, I agree with that statement, as far as it goes, but what would give the blacks their justification in throwing out whites from the meetings, when it would be primarily white money that would fund the whole operation? Their parasitical philosophy is clearly unjust. Who are they to judge the "disruptiveness" of white people and thus discriminate against them?

The proposal to create a black culture room, if carried out, would include a room, free paint, free furniture and \$1,000. This proposal is ridiculous when it is discovered that there are only 17 blacks in the entire McDonel dormitory of 1099. This is roughly the equivalent of \$60 per black. The East (women's) Council was confronted by blacks who demanded \$500

and a room or nothing. That's unbelievable! If there is enough need for a culture room, they might have settled for a free room, and worked on their own to create funds, rather than demanding a quick handout from both East and West Councils.

Some students on my floor stated that if the blacks' demands are met, it would only be fair for a white culture room to be established. So, as there are 1082 whites in the dorm, 63 white rooms would have to be created to insure equality of the races. But why stop there? We could then have separate eating facilities, study lounges, etc. Hopefully, however, people will realize that the black culture room, founded on illogical reasoning, poor proposals and studded with racist overtones, has no place in McDonel Hall.

Jim Bruno  
Vice Pres., 5 North  
West McDonel Hall  
Nov. 16, 1970





# New Course Offered Blacks

## Six Students, Outside Speakers Help Teaching

By HELEN CLEGG  
State Journal Staff Writer

"Pan-African Revolutionary Thought" is being taught this term at Michigan State University as a substitute for "Survey of Sub-Saharan Africa" and six black students, plus outside speakers, are helping teach the course.

Dr. James Hooker, history professor in charge of the course, says the switch in title and content was his suggestion—concurred in by the faculty of the African Studies Center which offers the course.

Hooker said he suggested the change following a so-called "black manifesto" which members of the Black Liberation Front (BLF) and the Pan-African Students Organization in the Americas (PASOA) made fall term.

Students demanded greater say in determining the curriculum and in giving courses sponsored by the African Studies Center.

It was the students who

chose the topic "Pan-African Revolutionary Thought," and Hooker helped them compile a bibliography.

### TITLE EXPLAINED

Hooker said "Pan-African" means, among militant black intellectuals, a sort of coming together of all black people wherever they may be, in or out of Africa. They now even prefer the term "African" to black or Afro-American, he said.

The title, he added, also includes "revolutionary thought" because the black students "wanted to consider racism, imperialism, and what they call neo-colonialism. Their rationale, Hooker explained, was that these topics have traditionally been taught in western universities in a supposedly 'objective' manner which, they believe, is really a front or mask of apologetics for the expansion of the western world at the expense of the Third World."

(The term "Third World" was coined by a French intellectual who thought of the West, dominated by the United States, as the First World, the East, dominated by the USSR as the Second World and all



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Lansing, Michigan  
Mon., Jan. 26, 1970 A-3

the rest of the lands and peoples as the "Third World.")

"The students wanted to talk about these topics in a revolutionary way," says Hooker. "They argue that white westerners are so completely brain-washed by our educational system they never think much about these topics and cannot talk objectively about them."

"The BLF and PASOA want to point out how these apologies for western culture are embedded in the students' minds."

Two men whose thinking and writing have influenced these MSU black students most, says

Hooker, are Frantz Fanon from Martinique, who died in 1961, and Kwame Nkrumah, who was deposed as president of Ghana in February, 1966.

Fanon was born in the black middle class, served with the French Army in World War II, earned M.D. and psychiatry degrees from a French university and served with the French Army during the Algerian war.

It was during this war that Fanon came to believe the fight was unjust colonialism, and he resigned in a famous open letter to the government, went over to the Algerian side where he became a highly trusted spokesman for the revolutionary government and its first ambassador to the first free black African state, Ghana, in 1957.

"This appointment was a link between the nonwhite Arab north and the Sub-Saharan blacks," says Hooker, a long-time student of Africa.

After a long analysis of colonial struggles, Fanon wrote fairly accurate predictions that the struggle for independence in Africa would be led by the black middle class who would obtain independence, some by force, others by negotiation.

Fanon, Hooker, says, also predicted that a small elite would rule the country and "not give a damn" about the people, that there would be ostentatious displays of wealth while most of the country stagnated.

### ANSWER OFFERED

If one accepted this position, there arose the question of what to do about it and Fanon had the answer, Hooker says.

Fanon advocated the forming of a black bourgeoisie from the mass of peasants who were illiterate, ignorant, and apathetic.

### NKRUMAH PLEDGE

Nkrumah pledged to create a socialist United States of Africa. He believed, first and foremost, in the unity of the continent and, second, in the unity of all Africans.

Hooker says he will make up final examinations in conjunction with the black students who are helping teach the course, but that he is responsible for the final grades since courses cannot be offered at the university except by faculty members employed by the university.