

PUBLISHED BY MEMBERS OF STATE NEWS STAFF

Demonstrators ask amnesty after Ad Bldg. fracas

Student demonstrators demanded today that the University grant amnesty to those arrested in disruption in the Administration Building, Wednesday evening.

At a rally of about 400 sympathizers, student leaders called upon the University to remove its charges against 26 students seized by club-swinging policemen and hauled out of the building about 5:30 p.m.

"We won't be happy until those people are freed," a student leader told the throng sitting on the lawn near Beaumont Tower.

Leaders coupled their demand for amnesty with an indictment of University policy surrounding their attempted seizure of the building. They renewed charges of police brutality and University complicity in the arrests and called for:

- disarming of all campus policemen;
- student and faculty control of an "autonomous" police force, separate from the city and county;
- banning of outside police forces from the East Lansing campus;
- banning of campus police from going off-campus;
- and placing blame for "police brutality" with some University official.

"If Bernitt (Richard Bernitt, director of Public Safety) is responsible we want his job," shouted Jim Beaver one of the student leaders. "If someone else is responsible, we want their job."

Beaver, speaking without a bullhorn, charged that the 13 students arrested Monday on narcotics charges had been denied their constitutional rights and personal privacy.

Beaver, a lanky blond with shaggy hair, criticized the relationship of the campus police and the University administration and denounced a policy which, he said, made Bernitt answerable only to President Hannah in cases of police intervention.

He also accused dormitory officials, particularly resident assistants, of aiding campus police in an apparent crack-down on the use and sale of marijuana on campus. He called RA's a "sort of Hitler force."

"This whole thing does not stem from wanting marijuana legalized," said Beaver, perched on a huge rock. "We are simply demonstrating our sympathy for those arrested because we know they would do the same for us."

Many in the crowd, mostly casually dressed students, lounged on the lawn beneath Beaver or stood on the side-

walk leading to the Union. The rally attracted bystanders, many of whom appeared to be faculty members. Some University administrators also stood in the shade and listened to speakers. Plainclothesmen could be seen near the Administration Building and inside the throng, some carrying walkie-talkies.

Then, Frank Pinner, chairman of the MSU chapter of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) climbed atop the rock and expressed the concern of faculty that the University "remain an academic community."

"The academic community is damaged," he said, "if relations dwindle to a face-to-face confrontation between armed police and students."

This remark brought a rousing cheer.

He announced that leaders of the AAUP and the local American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) would meet at 7:30 tonight to consider steps to prohibit "these confrontations" in the future.

"In the next few days," he said, "we should together carefully explore the reasons for the kind of exploding developments we have seen here."

"We of the faculty were not there," he added, "and that is part of the tragedy. There was no exchange of ideas."

Afterwards Pinner, professor of political science, dismissed the idea of a tripartite to consider the issue of the arrests and the policy of police on campus. He said the AAUP was now only concerned in learning all the facts surrounding the protest.

"If there is surveillance in the dorms," he said, "it would be completely irreconcilable with academic freedom."

Student leaders disclosed that they expected no new mass demonstrations today because of the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

A demonstrator stood on the sidewalk with a black hat in hand to collect donations for those arrested Wednesday.

The rally was remarkably free of hecklers, as opposed to earlier outbreaks Wednesday between demonstrators and counter-demonstrators.

In addressing the rally, Beaver traced the events leading up to the arrests Wednesday and called the police intervention "an atrocity." He said that in a private meeting between protest leaders and President Hannah Wednesday that Hannah had talked "paternalistically and condescending" to them and had "insulted our intelligence."

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Nation mourns death of RFK; funeral Sat.

Grief and anger gripped the nation Thursday in the aftermath of the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, who was shot in the head early Wednesday in the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles after celebrating victory in the California primary. Mr. Kennedy, 42, died 4:44 a.m. (EST) Thursday in the Good Samaritan Hospital after undergoing three hours and 40 minutes of brain surgery during which most of a .22 caliber revolver bullet was removed.

At least 33 family members will be aboard the Air Force jet which will fly Mr. Kennedy's body to New York, Thursday evening where a high mass will be celebrated in the St. Joseph's Cathedral Friday. Burial will be in Arlington National Cemetery, near the grave of his brother, John F. Kennedy.

The man accused of shooting Mr. Kennedy was identified as Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24 years old, who was born in Palestinian Jerusalem and had lived in the Los Angeles area since 1957.

Washington was in the last still minutes before dawn Thursday when news of the death reached the Capitol. President Johnson termed it a loss to the nation.

Other public figures, awakening to the bitter news, cited Kennedy's energy and bouyant spirit, recalling the way he had always met life head-on.

"Robert Kennedy affirmed this country," Johnson said, "affirmed the essential decency of it's people, their longing for peace, their desire to improve conditions of life for all."

Johnson proclaimed Sunday as a day of national mourning. Kennedy, he said, "believed in the capacity of the young for excellence and in the right of the old and poor to a life of dignity. Our public life is diminished by his loss."

Kennedy's rivals for the Democratic presidential nomination, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, were rocked by the news of his death.

McCarthy did not issue a

statement immediately but a spokesman said he was "shocked and expressed sorrow for the Kennedy family and for the entire country."

"We have all lost a great American, Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey said, "a man of deep concern, compassion and personal commitment."

The tragedy, Humphrey said, imposes an obligation on the grieving country.

"May our nation find the strength, the faith and the wisdom to dispel the forces of irrational hate among us and to replace them with love of man and God," he said.

Former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon said in a statement in New York Thursday. "Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was a man of tremendous energy and vitality. He was one of the great popular leaders in American history. His death is a terrible tragedy both for a family and a nation which have known to many such tragedies in recent times."

"Our deepest sympathies go out to the family of Sen. Kennedy in this hour of grief. While the Kennedy children are stricken with sorrow today, as they grow up they will know their father, like their uncle, was a young man of great courage who already had left his mark on history."

An aide said Nixon had ordered his New York presidential campaign headquarters to remain closed Thursday and that Nixon's moratorium on campaigning would continue "in this period of sorrow."

In Kennedy's death, said Sen. Charles H. Percy, R-Ill., "America has lost more than she can afford to lose."

Graduation Sunday as planned

Commencement exercises for over 5,000 MSU graduates will be held as scheduled Sunday, despite the fact that the day has been declared a national day of mourning by President Johnson for the late Sen. Robert Kennedy.

Herman King, assistant provost and chairman of a 10-member commencement committee, issue the statement Thursday afternoon.

"It is felt that this is a solemn academic convocation

that in no sense conflicts with the spirit of the day of mourning for Sen. Kennedy proclaimed by President Johnson," the statement read.

King said that commencement is traditionally opened and closed with a prayer, and the speaker for the occasion, Benjamin E. Mays, is a theologian of national repute.

He added that those participating will have had the opportunity to participate in formal public worship earlier

in the day.

Commencement exercises will begin at 4 p.m. in Spartan Stadium. In the case of bad weather, the ceremony will be moved to Jenison Fieldhouse.

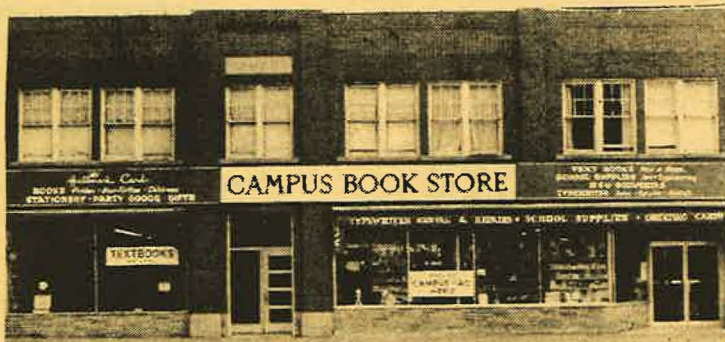
In that event, closed circuit television will be available in the Auditorium, for those without tickets. Each graduate has been given two tickets to the ceremonies if held in Jenison.

AN OPEN NOTE TO THE MSU COMMUNITY:

It is our understanding at Campus Book Stores that local and national events have prompted the publication of this newspaper. We are supporting this special News issue with the hope that it will lead to the clear thinking we feel is necessary to preserve the good name and reputation of Michigan State University and the City of East Lansing, as well as our national interest.

CAMPUS BOOK STORES

"MSU's Partners in Education"



ASMSU proposes group to oversee police

ASMSU student board made a proposal Wednesday calling for a student-faculty committee to supervise the Dept. of Public Safety, while the Faculty Committee on Students Affairs today dropped any further intervention in the past two days' demonstrations on campus.

The offer by the faculty committee Wednesday afternoon to aid student protesters with consideration of their demands dissolved after Wednesday nights arrests and demonstrations at the Administration Bldg. T. Clinton Cobb, committee

chairman, said today that he could see no further basis for discussion with the protestors at this time in view of Wednesday nights events.

The faculty committee met over two hours Wednesday with Tony DeFusco and Beth Shapiro, whom he called the "self-appointed leaders" of the week's events. "At the end of our meeting yesterday, we thought we had reached an understanding with Miss Shapiro that she would put their demands in more meaningful form."

He said Miss Shapiro agreed today that she had been ready to meet with the faculty committee again at 3 p.m. today as tentatively scheduled, until the police got involved when she returned to the Administration Bldg. at 5:30 p.m.

"While we were in the faculty committee meeting, Bernitt was calling the cops," she said, "and this changed the whole perspective of the thing."

Cobb emphasized that the situation looked "hopeful" immediately after the meeting broke up Wednesday and Miss Shapiro had said that it would be agreeable to them if they could get

their complaints filtered through the proper University channels.

Reacting to the problems raised by the demonstrations on Tuesday and Wednesday, the ASMSU Student Board, meeting about the same time as the police began arresting students at the Administration Building yesterday, met to consider a proposed student-faculty committee that would supervise the activities of the Dept. of Public Safety.

The meeting of the ASMSU Board followed by minutes a discussion held by the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs held on Wednesday, which heard testimony from two demonstrators, two members of ASMSU, and three administrative officials.

In essence, the supervisory committee, to be composed of four faculty members and four students, would "review any and all actions of the Dept. of Public Safety which it considers necessary."

Pete Ellsworth, present chairman of the ASMSU, said today that the proposal was discussed by the student board, a set of amendments, and then it was referred to the policy committee for re-

search and word changes.

"Then," he said, "they will submit it for approval or rejection" within couple of weeks to the summer session of the ASMSU Board.

The ASMSU chairman commented that initiation of any policy action must be taken through the student board ultimately on its way for the decision by the MSU Board of Trustees.

Ellsworth termed the proposal as an attempt to structure "a set of guidelines for the handling of student demonstrations."

The specific structure of the committee would call for four faculty members, four students, and the university attorney as a nonvoting member.

Contributors

James Spaniolo, Eric Pianin, Larry Werner, Norman Saari, Roberta Yafie, Linda Gortmaker, Jim Schaefer, Leo Zainea, Stan Morgan, Dorlores Colangelo, Debbie Fitch, Jill Duquette, Jan Gugliotti, Jim Granelli, Henry Plante



Demonstrators demand amnesty

continued from page 1

Twenty-five demonstrators stood mute to charges of trespassing and breaking an MSU ordinance forbidding unlawful assembly. Seven stood mute to additional charges ranging from resisting arrest to assault and battery. They were arraigned in the Ingham County Jail in Mason shortly before noon Thursday.

Lansing Township Justice of the Peace George Hutter entered a plea of not guilty for the demonstrators.

Those arraigned were: Emily Barbour, 17; Glenn Burdick, 19; Garret Callihan, 20; Gerald Cedarstaff, 17; Gary Cools, 18; Peter Dame, 19; William Eddy, 17; Robert Eggermont, 22; Janice Heidrick, 19; Rita Herral, 22; Shareyn Horvath, 18; Susan Juni, 19; John Kane, associate professor of physics; Richard Kibbey, 21; Stephen Kirtland, 18; Rebecca Morris, 18; Steven Rosen, 19; Djavaad Sadeghi, 26; James Schubert, 21; Douglas Sterrett, 18; Richard Swigle, 21; James Tebben, 20; Dennis Vitton, 20; Robert Waber 23 and Randal White, 20.

Additional charges were filed against seven of the demonstrators. Cedarstaff, Eggermont, Kibbey and Tebben were charged with resisting arrest. Eggermont, Swigle and Sadeghi were charged with assault and battery.

Sadeghi had charges of destruction of police property placed against him. Swigle was charged with interfering with police, and Vitton with felonious assault.

Bond was set at \$200 for those charged with trespassing, and at \$1000 each for the seven charged with additional counts.

Most of the students were

release when MSU students took up a collection to raise funds for a bondsman to secure their release.

Sterrett, who was one of the first persons taken from the building by Michigan State Police, said that the American Civil Liberties Union may handle a few of the cases.

Trial for the women arrested will be at 8:30 a.m. on June 10. The men will be tried at 9:30 a.m. on June 12.

The arrest of 12 persons Monday for the sale or possession of marijuana and LSD sparked demonstrations by several hundred MSU students Tuesday.

Of those arrested, five were students and four were ex-students. Some of the arrests were made in the students residence hall rooms.

Charged with the sale of marijuana were George F. Paull, 21, of 525 Albert; John B. Keillor, 21, of 215 Linden; Marc J. Lampert, 21, of 123 E. Wilson Hall; Milton L. Lucas, 23, of 4894 Hagadorn; Mrs. Catherine Ann Reed, 21, of 818 Cowley John D. MacAllan, 25, of 226 N. Clemens, Lansing; Jan E. Hooker, 19, of 129 E. Grand River and Mt. Pleasant; Jay W. Hillis, 19, of 345 Snyder Hall; Sandor F. Bacsik, 22, of 601 Abbott; Daniel O. Reeves, 20, of 1443 1/2 E. Michigan, and Steven H. Mehler, 23, of Detroit, who was arrested in Detroit but had been on campus earlier, State Police said.

Thomas C. Hartmann, 17, of 211 1/2 E. Grand River was charged with the sale of LSD.

MacAllan, Keillor and Mrs. Reed waived preliminary ex-

amination before Municipal Judge Harmon and were bound over to Circuit Court under \$10,000 bond, pending arraignment Friday.

The others demanded preliminary examination and their bond was set at \$10,000 pending the examination which is set for August 26.

Tuesday four of the defendants were freed after posting \$5,000 and \$10,000 bonds before Roy W. Adams, Mason justice of the peace.

Posting \$5,000 bond was Hartmann, only member of the group charged with the sale of LSD. The others were charged with sale of marijuana and posted \$10,000 bond.

Those released were Mrs. Reed, Hillis and Mehler, whose bond was also set at \$5,000.

At 11:30 a.m. Tuesday, several of the demonstrators met with President Hannah in the Administration Building and presented the following demands:

—The University police be disbanded.

—That the University refuse to co-operate with other law enforcement agencies in making arrests on campus.

—A new University police force be created and put under the control of the students and faculty.

Hannah told the demonstrators they could remain in the building until it closed at 5:30 p.m. as long as they remained peaceful.

A sit-in by an estimated 150 students then began at about 1 p.m.

At about 2:30 p.m. the building was cordoned off by about 120 police from the MSU police, State Police, Lansing and East Lansing police and Ingham

County Sheriff's Department.

At 3 p.m. the demonstrators left the building after Richard O. Bernitt, campus police chief, gave them five minutes to either leave the building or be arrested. The building and demanded to know why they had been evicted from the building and why the police were present, since the group had not broken any laws.

By 3:45 p.m. the police took down the cordons around the building and began loading up on buses and moving out.

At noon on Wednesday a crowd began to gather on the grass between the Administration Bldg. and Beaumont Tower. Lang, using a battery-operated bull horn, spoke throughout the afternoon against the demonstrators taking "direct action"

Lang claimed that there was not enough strength to attempt a sit-in at the Administration Bldg. Despite Lang's appeal, several entered the building. At 5:30 p.m. officials locked the doors of the building with 17 demonstrators remaining inside.

After the building was secured, approximately 60 people remained on each of the two porches. At approximately 5:50 p.m. the Ingham County Sheriff's "paddy wagon," an MSU Bus and a small green van pulled up in front of the east entrance to the building.

Police, wearing helmets and armed with riot sticks, then left the bus and approached the east porch, on which approximately 50 people were standing, arms locked.

Using their sticks, the police removed the group from the entrance. Several students were struck with the riot sticks of the

policemen.

No injuries were reported to Olin Health Center as a result of the confrontation at the Administration Bldg.

After the entrance was cleared those who remained in the building were led outside, arrested and guided into the Sheriff's wagon. The arrests were completed by about 8 p.m.

The "paddy wagon" then departed behind a wedge of policemen, who cleared the way of protestors taunting the police with chants of "Sieg Heil" and "Cops must go."

After the wagon had escaped the crowd, the troopers filed into the MSU bus, and the vehicle was pursued by the crowd. The bus proceeded slowly along West Circle Drive with protestors taunting the policemen and pounding on the bus with their fists.

The bus drove around Circle Drive, past Sparty between the Men's IM and Demonstration Hall. Rocks and bottles were reportedly thrown at the back window of the bus, and the window was broken.

When the bus reached the rear of the IM, the police beat back the pursuers. The demonstrators claimed that unnecessary force was used on the part of the police.

Richard O. Bernitt, director of the MSU department of Public Safety, said that he was not present and could not comment on the charges. Bernitt said he heard conflicting reports on the matter.

Blanton said Wednesday that no one who was present at the Administration Bldg. Wednesday "wants it to happen again. And we will do everything we can to prevent it."

Dear Seniors :

As you leave MSU for the hard cold world outside, remember,

that the hearth is always warm, and the beer is always

cold at

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Closed for alterations

June 9 – June 16

1968?

THE THIRD DAY : POLICE BRUTALITY

Over 20 MSU students had their heads smashed and, in some instances, their faces kicked by Michigan State police brought on to the campus by the MSU administration to remove the 15 students and 1 faculty member inside the Administration Building. The demonstrators had been told by the MSU Safety Director that there would be no police brutality if they had to be removed from the building.

Over 70 cops (Campus Police, East Lansing, Lansing, Ingham County, and Michigan State Police, County Prosecutor Reisig, MSU Safety Director Bermitt) moved to the Administration Building, entered by the side door, and began moving the demonstrators out. The cops were equipped with helmets, guns, riot clubs; a crowd of about 300 or more moved to the front door to watch as the demonstrators were removed---and out came the riot clubs---one bystander was beaten unconscious and dragged down the street on his face; at least 4 other bystanders were smashed on the head, others were kicked or clubbed in the face. One demonstrator was beaten before being hauled out of the Ad Building because he was carrying a knapsack they suspected of containing a bomb. (Needless to say he was not armed.) All those arrested were escorted--and sometimes shoved--into a waiting paddywagon. The arrests took two hours, and Physics professor Jack Kane was brought out last.

Those cops left out on the street as the paddywagon left were greeted with chants of "COPS MUST GO" by a crowd of over 400 students. The cops regrouped and many of them entered the MSU bus to return to the quonset huts near Wonders Hall. The bus, preceded by a line of cops on foot pushing the crowd of students blocking the street, circled around West Circle Drive.

When the procession reached the skating rink near the IM field, violence broke out. At least one cop lost his shirt, rocks were thrown, and 3 to 5 cops on foot broke ranks and began brutally beating students: one girl was kicked in the head, another laid out on the ground, one guy lost some teeth, and another was choked with a riot club. The road was blocked by a car, and it had to be moved after the cop-formation had regrouped its more eager members.

The student crowd swelled to 500 or more, and they sat in the IM field to discuss tactics and issues..

The three demands about the disarming of campus cops, the removal of student informers, and student-faculty supervision of police activities on campus will soon be supplemented by other demands.

THE POLICE DID NOT USE RESTRAINT IN DEALING WITH MSU STUDENTS THIS EVENING. There is a rally at the Union Building going on the moment you read this, Wednesday night into Thursday morning.

Also: there will be another rally at Beaumont Tower NOON THURSDAY.

to the Union Building Food Contry

Students it's YOUR university!!

MSU does not belong to the cops

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of Michigan State University in its action of March 16, 1967 approving the Academic Freedom Report, recognized that when a student enrolls in the University he retains his constitutional rights; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees is equally cognizant that such enrollment does not confer upon the student a right to interfere with functions of the University or engage in conduct detrimental to its well-being, or behave in a manner that may tend to deprive other students of their right to a peaceful atmosphere in which to pursue their ambition for an education;

54 NOW, THEREFORE, to clarify and make plain its support of the officials of the University in the firm enforcement of University policies, rules and regulations, as frequently asserted heretofore and most recently on June 14, 1968,

IT IS HEREBY DECLARED, that misconduct for which students are subject to discipline including probation, suspension or expulsion falls generally into the following categories: dishonesty, such as cheating, plagiarism, or knowingly furnishing false information to the University; forgery, alteration, or misuse of University documents, records, or identification; obstruction or disruption of teaching, research, administration, disciplinary procedures, or other University activities, including its public service functions, or other authorized activities on University premises; physical abuse of any person on University owned or controlled property or at University sponsored or supervised functions, or conduct which threatens or endangers the health or safety of another; theft of or damage to property of the University or of the University community or campus visitor; unauthorized entry to or use of University facilities; violation of University policies or regulations including those concerning registration of student organizations, use of University facilities, or the time, place, and manner of public expression; use, possession, or distribution of intoxicants, narcotics, lysergic acid diethylamide, hallucinatory or dangerous drugs; violation of rules governing residence in University owned or controlled property; disorderly conduct or lewd, indecent or obscene conduct or expression on University owned or controlled property or at University sponsored or supervised functions; failure to comply with directions of University officials acting in the performance of their duties; conduct which adversely affects the student's suitability as a member of the academic community.

IT IS DETERMINED that the President of Michigan State University or his designee, confronted by an instance where the activity of a student constitutes an immediate threat to the normal and orderly operation of the University, is authorized to suspend such student pending outcome of the established procedures set forth in the Academic Freedom Report. 234

9/20/68.

243

* 125 words or less
* 50-150 kids

Reports Hurt Relationships

Stud Org - Off Campus
The Paper

Apr. 18, 1967

CUE Confronts the Living - Learning Complex

By CHAR JOLLES

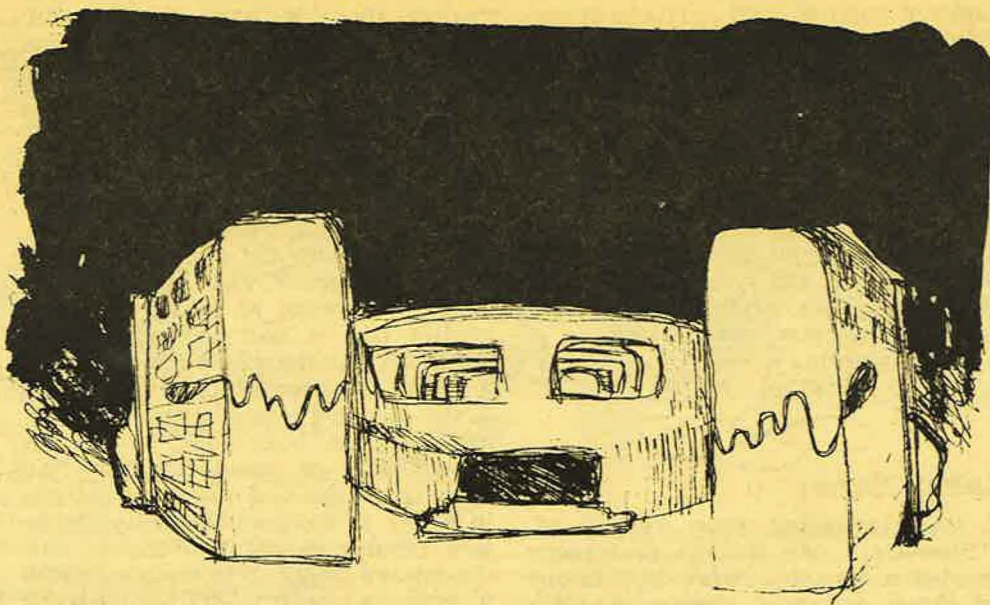
Testimonies at the first open hearing of the Committee on Undergraduate Education last Thursday revealed the pathetic truth about the living-learning complex, which for years has been one of Michigan State's most treasured conceptions.

The six students who gave formal speeches focused on academic life, but the audience of 150 continually overruled them by stubbornly shifting the subject back to residence halls--because, obviously, that's what they care about.

Held in the McDonel Kiva, the hearing naturally attracted the students who live in McDonel, Holmes, Hubbard, Fee or Akers residence halls, which represent most of Michigan State's living-learning units. They provided a lively, talkative, aggressive audience whose comments about residence hall life were largely negative. They complained about the overcrowdedness, inadequate food (I question the legitimacy of that one), lack of privacy, petty rules and regulations. They were so insistent on this subject, that they dominated the 2-1/2 hours-long hearing; only six of the 13 students scheduled to make formal presentations had a chance to speak.

It became obvious that the rational management and perfect coordination of the living-learning plan was "out of whack," as one student put it. Theoretically, the living-learning halls create an atmosphere that encourages academic excellence because they contain academic facilities as well as living and dining areas; this set-up is supposed to allow students to mingle freely with their academic advisers, professors, and counselors, and to "identify" with "fellow" students. Testimonies revealed that few of the students had classes in their own dorms, and that living conditions were not conducive to serious academic life. It seems that learning is subordinate to living and that many average but intellectually eager students find it difficult to study or quietly meditate in a residence hall whose physical set-up and personnel encourage social living.

I am beginning to wonder if the living-learning plan has been misconceived. Its emphasis seems to be on socialization, adjustment to group life, rather than on the cultivation of individual differences; I believe residence hall personnel use the phrase "social education." Social living is encouraged--or should I say imposed governing dress, manners, behavior, and through the discouragement of private life. The lack of privacy is a genuine problem in residence halls; there are anywhere from two to five people in one room, and worse than that, up to eight in a suite arrangement. But apparently the greatest offense against private life is the RA report -- which I thought had been abolished.



According to testimony at the CUE hearing, resident assistants have been reinstated with full authority to evaluate students in their housing units; the impact of this appalling revelation was intensified when Steve Crocker, a student in the audience, disclosed that thanks to an RA report he had "almost been kicked out of school for personality problems." Fortunately, his high school counselor was a good friend of Eldon Nonnamaker, associate dean of students. . . (The audience applauded wildly.)

The living-learning plan obviously stresses similarities between individuals and attempts to coerce individuals subtly, impersonally -- into harmoniously living and learning together; this is exemplified by the notion that living-learning units of moderate size will provide "focal points for identity"--assuming, of course, that all individuals who don't have "personality problems" will "identify" with other individuals who have wound up more or less by chance in the same housing unit, and also assuming that "focal points for identity" can be prescribed in the first place.

So rather than encouraging excel-

lence academically or in any other way, the living-learning plan encourages normalcy and, if you will permit a value judgement, mediocrity.

A perspective similar to mine was offered during the hearing by Dave Ring, a student in the audience. He spoke up after several students had complained about living conditions, and he offered an interpretation of their remarks that still seems profound.

"Those students cannot divorce living from the education they're here to get. The emphasis here is on living--how many seconds you get at dinner, what time you have to come in at night. The emphasis on living is stifling, and the students carry their resentment about living over to learning... Learning seems to be determined by living..."

He then proposed that on-campus living be placed under the direction

of the Office of the Provost, instead of the Dean of Students. The implications of that symbolic proposal still astound me.

As a result of the hearing, which revealed the undercurrent of hostility and resentment toward residence hall life, residence hall personnel plan to hold their own open hearing sometime soon.

Other complaints heard by the committee concerned the lack of flexibility in curricula, or more specifically, the University College requirements. Students at the hearing seemed to resent the University College courses and expressed a desire to take whatever humanities, sociology, science and American studies courses interested them. University College's attempt "to provide a common core of educational experience" was seen as only another aspect of the university's attempt to socialize individuals in regimented fashion.

An isolated observation: many students implied in their comments that there exists an impenetrable hierarchy that allows only good students to have good teachers, and that reserves Justin Morrill or James Madison Colleges for "special" or "brilliant" students "who would learn even if they were put in the Yukon with paper bags over their heads." This is, of course, a misconception; students are allowed to enroll in the small residential college because they are interested in the program, not necessarily because they are super-intelligent. If the students in Justin Morrill seem more intellectually alive than others, it's probably because the small, humane scale of the residential college works.

Another comment by a student that I found interesting: "I wouldn't want my kids taught by someone who graduated from MSU with a 2.0."

After the hearing I gave committee chairman Arthur Adams a balloon in honor of Gentle Thursday; he received it graciously and remarked, "These people were certainly gentle tonight, weren't they?"



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- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Sex Before Finals | 10. Support Mental Health or I'll Kill You |
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| 3. Send Joe Pyne to College | 12. Jewish Power |
| 4. Save Water -- Shower With a Friend | 13. I am a Human Being, Do Not Fold, Spindle or Mutilate |
| 5. Impeach Reagan | 14. Nobody for Governor! |
| 6. Kill for Peace | 15. God is Alive and Well in Mexico City |
| 7. War is Good Business, Invest Your Son | 16. Where is Lee Harvey Oswald Now That We Really Need Him? |
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'Blow Up': An Exchange

Larry Tate:

Thank-you for trying to give intelligent, comprehensive reviews of East Lansing's recent barrage of good movies. These cinematic events, and subsequent discussion of them, make MSU much less irrelevant as an educational experience (and by now you should be aware of how irrelevant MSU can sometimes be). Perhaps you would be interested in the discussion of "Blow Up" which we had last night in the Free University. Surprisingly, no one had read your review or even Time Magazine's (which is pretty nearly the same, isn't it), and therefore did not concentrate on the satirical elements of the movie as much as might be expected. I don't know if everyone felt that Antonioni's hilarious treatment of the spiritual bankruptcy of our generation was too elementary and obvious for purposes of discussion or what; but several new dimensions were brought up. All seemed, curiously, to Antonioni's credit, to have validity.

For example: How much is "Blow-Up" straight existential document? How much does any "reality" in the movie depend upon "commitment"? To what extent does Hennings' perception of what is real or meaningful depend upon his "involvement"? Bergson, Tillich and Heidegger were all mentioned as possible fathers in this matter.

Also, is not Hennings' single salvation as a "decadent" his picture-book, or, as some had it, his artistry? If then it IS art, and Hennings IS an artist, it is by means of his artistry that he discovers "reality." The question then becomes: to what extent does modern art, as a truth-finder (especially the photographer), have a commitment to society? Without art or imagination or creative genius (and here the blow up scene becomes sheer beauty) how much of life is REAL? Granted Hennings confuses beauty with ugliness, as our MSU poets do, but still a case can be made for him as a representative ARTIST.

And again: besides the girl's brief mention of the police, does any overt problem ever arise as to the murder's relationship to society? When I mentioned, last night, that Hennings' problem was whether to report the crime or not, no one agreed with me, but insisted, rather, that his central concern is to get a picture and thereby incorporate the murder into his system of reality. They saw no question of a relationship to society at all. Curious, isn't it?

At any rate, Antonioni isn't making a happy picture, however much happy irony is played with on the way. As it turns out, Vanessa Redgrave, the

corpse, and David Hennings all instantaneously vanish from the screen (take another look, you'll see) and that is a considerable loss to the ranks of reality. I tell you these things only because you seem genuinely interested in movie interpretations and perhaps might appreciate other people's intellectual and visceral spendings. Certainly you must admit Antonioni has made a totally curious, and by no means simple, motion picture. By the way, isn't it goo that our films are returning now to the more purely visual and less verbal presentation. That would make Rene-Claire a happy man, I think.

Cordially,

Geoffrey Gall



Larry Tate:

After reading your review of "Blow-Up," we thought that more needed to be said. "Blow-Up" is one of those delightful phenomena -- a meaningful art form that is also popular. Your review, however, seemed to be a very superficial analysis. This became particularly apparent when you admitted that you didn't know "what ANYBODY got from the ending."

We offer this discussion not with the idea that it is the only possible interpretation, but that it suggests that a deeper interpretation can be made.

The ending of the movie seemed to fit its theme and was the summation of the major point. The photographer's life was meaningless because he did not LIVE life; he only recorded it, recording both real and unreal without caring whether there was a distinction. He was unable to be committed to anything. He couldn't care about any of the people around him or, in any deep way, about his work. Even in the beginning when photographing the scene with the "mock climax," it was only a mock -- a symbol of non-involvement in reality. The photographer's life was filled with uncompleted actions because he was not committed to any direction.

Even the murder, which was real, was of interest to him only in the photographs. It was the process of discovering the murder through the photographs which intrigued him. When he discovered the murder and went to find the body, he was confronted with something he knew to be real and was beginning to become involved with it. But he had to go back to his pictures because he could only face reality through something unreal. With the pictures gone, except for one which was meaningless, he panicked. He had to have a picture because it was his way of coping with the reality of the murder, a way

which didn't involve him and which required no commitment.

However, he couldn't complete even this action. When he asked his friend to accompany him to the site of the murder, his friend refused, saying, "I'm not a photographer." He replied, "I am." But it was easier to remain in a place where everyone else was removing himself from reality (in this case, through the use of marijuana) than to commit himself to caring about the murder and the victim. He was a photographer, a recorder of life, yet even this function he failed to fulfill.

On the other hand, the mimes were committed to unreality -- so committed that it became a type of reality. This forms a contrast with the photographer and his acquaintances, who were so uncommitted to reality that it had no meaning for them and was therefore unreal.

When the photographer went back in the morning to photograph the body, he found the body gone. It was not enough that he knew the body had been there; he had to have a picture in order to handle the reality. As he was coming down the hill, he saw the mimes engaging in the play which to them was reality. At first he merely watched. When he was asked to throw back to ball, he had to make a choice between remaining a spectator and participating. So he joined in for a moment, and for that moment he was with other people and participating in something. He heard the click of the ball against the racket and perceived that the unreality can be real, but he could not commit him-

self to it. As he turned to walk away, he could not commit himself to either the imaginary or the concrete. If he had accepted either, he would have had a reality of his own. Without commitment, he was nothing but a reflection, a series of still photographs abstracted out of life. He, too, was just a blow-up. So, like his photographs, he disappeared. He didn't exist in anyone's reality.

To say that Antonioni is moralizing over mod London is to overlook the relevance of his statement to all of us. Mod London is only the setting and not the subject. The point is not the trivial minutes, days, and hours of the photographer's life. It isn't the fact that trivial things occur that is crucial; what is crucial is one's attitude towards what he is doing. Your statement that some of your days are trivial maybe true Mr. Tate, but it is irrelevant. The artist selectively chooses those things he will represent, and the elements in "Blow-Up" were not chosen haphazardly. Each has its point. The point is not to record the life of a photographer in order to show the triviality of existence. If that was Antonioni's intention, he could just as easily have filmed the life of a student in a Midwestern university. By making his central figure a photographer, Antonioni means to portray a particular attitude towards life which prevents the person holding it from participating in life.

Yours in dissent,
Sharon Vondra
Suz Burgoyne

Mr Tate's Response



I don't think Miss Vondra and Miss Burgoyne are saying anything new.

Let me take a few of their sentences: "The photographer's life was meaningless because he did not live life; he only recorded it, recording both real and unreal without caring whether there was a distinction... He couldn't care about any of the people around him or, in any deep way, about his work."

That is about as strong an indictment as you can make against anybody, and it sounds in fact very much like Antonioni's own public statements about "Blow-up." What I said in my review was, essentially, that there was nothing in the film to support such an indictment.

Miss Vondra and Miss Burgoyne suggest that the crucial point is that the hero is a photographer: "By making his central figure a photographer, Antonioni means to portray a particular attitude towards life which prevents the person holding it from participating in life."

Perhaps I am prejudiced and/or dense, but I don't see why recording life is incompatible with living it. Surely all photographers, painters, writers, journalists--artists, in a broad sense--aren't by dint of their professions automatically prevented from "participating in life." I can't take that seriously, and if Miss Vondra and Miss Burgoyne do, that is their problem.

Here Mr. Gall's point comes in. He questions the relation between the "reality" recorded by art and the "commitment to society" that moralists consider to be "real." This is a very very large question, but I don't think it really relates to "Blow-up", first because the murder doesn't provide an adequate test of "commitment to society" and second because on simple commonplace grounds I can't accept the actions of the representative "artist" depicted in it. For the present I must simply accept that artists CAN and DO "participate in life" as much as stockbrokers or war protesters or presidents do.

Which brings us to one particular artist-photographer on one particular day. On this day we see him doing some routine fashion assignments (presumably the "unreal" referred

to by Misses V. and B.), looking at proofs of some pictures he's taken the night before in a mission for vagrants (the "real"?), taking some pictures for a forthcoming book and looking at others he's already done for it. How anybody gets from this that he doesn't care about his work is beyond me. All the film really shows us is that he's getting bored with fashion photography, which is understandable in anyone capable of better things. For the rest, I can only repeat that we don't see the photographer doing anything that could conceivably be significant with anybody who could mean anything to him; he doesn't do ALL his screwing with a camera, surely, or limit his relations with his friends to things like walking in while they're screwing or smoking pot.

That he's excited about the photographs of the murder is understandable; detective work IS exciting, and it's more involving to discover a murder than simply to know in some way or other that one has taken place. His actions after he finds the body are, I still maintain, utterly improbable for anybody with a shred of common sense. Indecision is one thing; catatonia is another. His inability to act is as foolishly exaggerated as the inability of the girl downstairs to communicate with HIM. Couldn't they just go out for coffee and talk it over?

Finally, for Mr. Gall's benefit, I'll say that I am interested, I guess, in "movie interpretations," but that I'm not at all interested in the sort of elaborate intellectual games Antonioni invites us to play with "Blow-up," which is threatening to become this year's "Last Year at Marienbad," meaning all things to all men because it doesn't mean anything in particular to anybody. Whoever finally succeeds in "solving" this film ought not to kid himself that what he's done is in any way related to serious criticism.

Chavez

continued from page 4

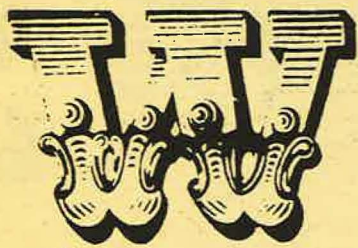
union to him. He had made an investment. And, after the Delano contract, this man was one of the first to benefit from it.

In March, 1966, the AFL-CIO union, the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (AWOC), called a strike against the Schenley vineyard in Delano. The NFWA supported the strike and its members went out. The rest is history. Despite the hostility of townspeople and the growers, despite police harassment, the movement grew and attracted support from ministers, labor, students, liberals and radicals. The 400-mile march of protest to Sacramento was made; Schenley capitulated. And DiGiorgio was next. AWOC, which was almost all Filipino, and the NFWA, which was 90 per cent Mexican-American and 10 per cent Negro,

merged into the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, which was then chartered by the AFL-CIO. The word spread; and the word was Huelga! In the summer this was heard in Texas, and now, even in Michigan.

Chavez is a radical, in both senses of the word. He is a radical from the Latin radix, meaning root, and believes, with Marx, that one must go to the root of things and the root is people. And he is a radical in the traditional sense of revolution, of sweeping change and of militancy, to achieve one's ends. He is a hero of the New Left as few labor leaders are. He has evoked an enthusiasm about and within labor which has been absent since the 1930's. He is as significant and heroic a figure in labor as Eugene Debs. There is an electricity about Chavez and this electricity sparks his followers and admirers. The farm workers waited fifty years for Caesar Chavez and this time they won't be misled.

'Other Seens'



By DAVID FREEDMAN

Come take a walk down sunny south State Street, any day of the week. See the chick with the plastic dress on, you know she's yes a freak. If I'm late waitin' down the gate, it's such a rauff seen, a groovy place to visit. . . Ann Arbor last weekend was nearly as much a seen as Gentle Thursday in East Lansing; Friday night the Fugs, Saturday night a modern-dance/film program, Sunday night Andy Warhol in person with the Velvet Underground and the "incredible" Nico, Monday (or was it by this time Tuesday?) night the Cinema Guild Happening with animist Robert Breer in from NYC. . .

I fell asleep and missed taking off to see the Fugs, and am told I missed a groovy program (but I would have missed my dreams). The A-A Modern Dance Concert only had an audience of 100 people or so but the mixed-media dancing was excellent when they weren't trying so hard to get the Message across and just simply moved and molded the space around them. Several of the works evolved out of group practice sessions of the company in which certain programs were posed. For example, one ten-minute piece involved four objects on stage: a small round table, a tiny metal cafe chair, a blue umbrella, and one dancer. A composition to hold one's attention; open umbrella, swing around, place chair on table, swing table around, aim umbrella on table downstage, remove chair with entwined umbrella, rotate table in full circle on edge. . . Accompaniment by tapes of strange dialogues, weird music, nonsense films of cars, faces, snow, dancers, unidentifiable objects, slides, strobe lights, sultry colors, etc.

The Exploding Plastic Inevitable arrived Sunday afternoon and passed out fliers and bananas all over town as an invitation to get high (flash: draping the peels on picket fences; the bananas green and fresh not too sweet). Next to the party for Warhol and co. later that night, the bananas were the best part of the whole day.

Warhol's Velvet played at the Hill Auditorium on campus along with another group, called I think the New Generation, which later turned out to

Andy Warhol at the Plastic Quadrangle

be the Velvet's alter-ego. A half-hour before the snow the lobby of Hill was filled with freaky-looking hippies, any number of them quite stoned, gesticulating in small clusters, dressed in swashes and swirls of red green and blue, in leather and beads, in Mexican gonzala vests, bearded and hip-length hair (the hippy seen is much older in Ann Arbor, and turned-on women have been growing their tresses for sometimes 3-4 years). Hill was only half-filled, even though all the people with balcony seats sat downstairs in front of the stage.

First came the New Generation, with guitarists out of Paul Butterfield dreams, a sword-legged blond of Nathaniel West's menagerie in a white and black polka-dotted plastic dress, a Negro dancer in black tights with white mask make-up on his once-dark face (a plastic reminder of the San Francisco Mime Troupe), and a tall character in a floor-length shift to run the "light show." George's light shows for THE PAPER'S Freakouts are one hell of a lot better. The films projected on the immense movie screen in back of them were the best part; one was a color film of the metamorphosis of a monarch butterfly probably put out by Disney or somebody. Over this they projected swirling colors and patterned slides as the dancer (who was good but had lousy material to work with) waved his arms and pretended to be a cop, an Organization Man walking to the subway, etc., as the New Generation played their own interpretations of Strawberry Fields Forever and maybe For What It's Worth. I could say they stank, but they were good compared to the Velvet Underground, which followed the intermission.

The intermission was good. An untitled film by Warhol was projected on the screen behind an empty stage. It was color, double-exposed with a sound track of blips, bumps, and rock music. About 30 minutes long, Nico, incredibly sexless, and some other girl (or was it some cat in drag?) looking mysterious and eventful double-exposed over what may have been a hillbilly pregnancy trial mind-warped from the Beverly Hillbilly



variety. This long sequence was preceded by the fact of a girl writhing supposedly under the effects of LSD, experiencing the agony and the ecstasy of existence and blah-blah. I think it at least succeeded in freaking out a few stoned people in the audience. There was certainly more discernable motion in this film than, say, Empire State Building; the camera kept panning brown rooms and Nico's face. After 15 minutes it too got to be a drag.

Near the end of this kathartic experience, the Velvet underground slithered in under cover of near dark-



ness (hoots and catcalls from the center section of the audience.) The film ended, the Velvet revved up, Nico sang, disappearing her voice through the ~~viting~~ feedback of the guitars, the black - white nonsense films started up again, more patterns, another "dancer," and finally the star of the total-media baptism, Andy Warhol, appeared. He looked like a junkie version of a U-M fraternity man. Snatching up an arc-light spotlight, one of Warhol's men began to spray the crowd with intense white light in rhythm to screaming voltmeters. I was sitting in an aisle seat and he burned my retinas every time he scanned the audience with the spot. Very soon people began walking out; someone yelled "Andy Warhol's queer" and got hit ten times right between the eyes with the blinding light. Warhol never smiled once. It is very tempting but equally difficult to say he is a sadistic bastard, because he didn't even seem to enjoy torturing the audience. The band was even worse than the New Generation. The Exploding Inevitable



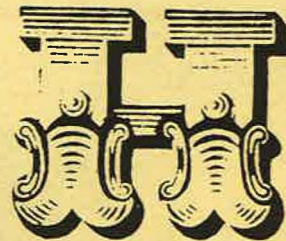
album on Verve has a groovy sound, but he live performance wasn't worth hit.

There was a party for Warhol afterwards, fortunately within walking distance of campus. The downstairs floor of an old storefront was set up to hold 30-40 people, two blue strobes, and strange paraphernalia in the large-pane windows. Outside the store, the lights flashed on the street and made the whole block eerie and electric-snap blue. Over 60 people descended upon the quiet street and turned in into a minor avalanche of noise and wiggling bodies. After an hour of watching girls in silver-lame gowns move their arms legs and heads with the sudden incremental

at the Plastic Quadrangle

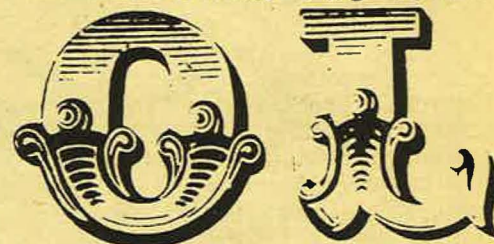
movements of early cinema, I was there when Warhol and his crew arrived (his men reminded me of the Mothers: pirates and Zappa hairdos). At one point, Nico stood right in front of me. As I suspected, she didn't smell the least bit feminine. In fact she smelt more like plastic than anything else I can think of. And pretty soon the unsynchronized strobes made me too dizzy to stand up, so I left.

Monday I spent trying to recover my sensibilities from the onslaught. Tuesday afternoon, Robert Breer, a maker of animated and single-shot experimental films (acclaimed at various festivals was in town showing his recent work and conducting a dialogue with a small class of Art and Architecture students on his techniques. His favorite effect was, of course,



flashing colors and shapes. I got another headache.

That night the Cinema Guilt (now famous for their Flaming Creatures bust) held a Happening. An excellent band, the Seventh Seal, followed by psychedelic color flow films done by local students, then two of Breer's films from the afternoon, George Manupelli's "Found Film" (done with local people, accompanied by the Royal Guardsmen's "Snoopy and the Red Baron"), something in Japanese by John Chan (also a local cinematographer), and "The Bridge." The Seventh Seal returned, a fog machine



was turned on, filling the hall with a sweet-smelling greasy smog, and three huge latex rubber balloons rolled and bounced slowly to the strobes over the heads of the crowd. Finally the last ball burst and everyone dispersed. Still flashing, I went back to East Lansing the next morning.

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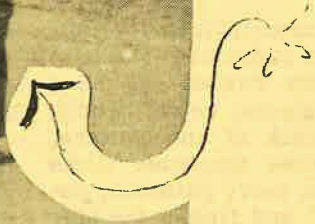
Ulysses Growing Up Absurd Reality Sandwiches Catch-22

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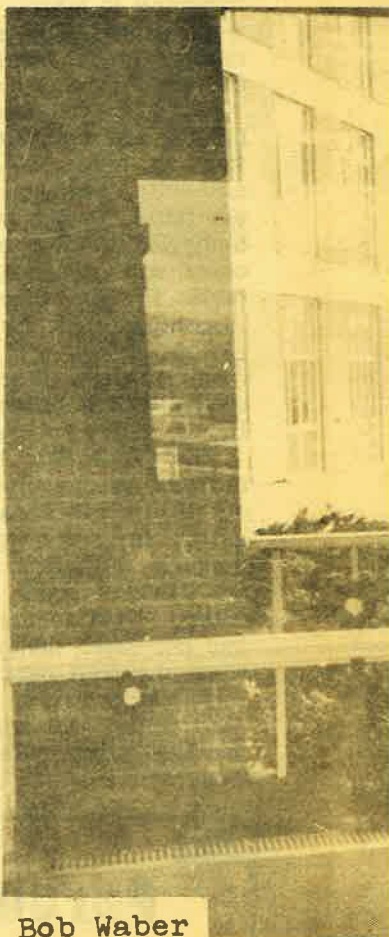
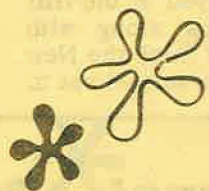
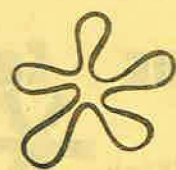
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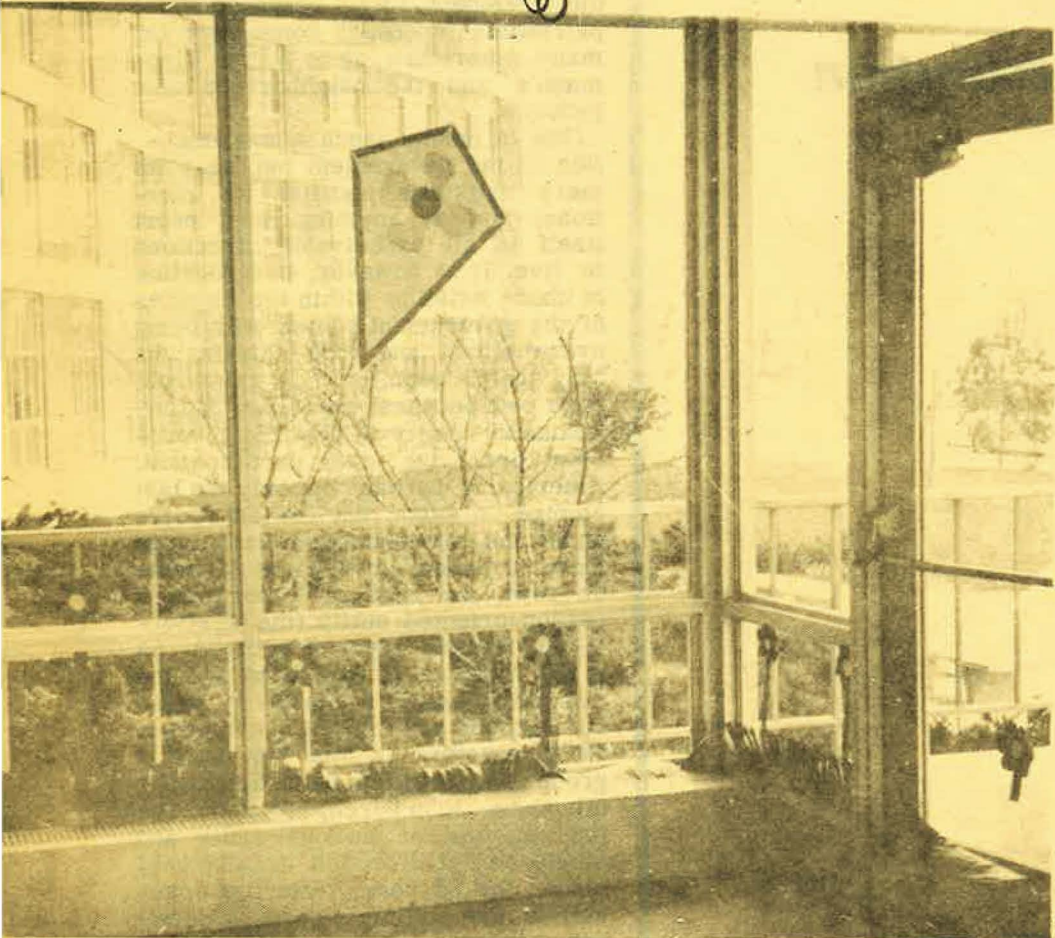
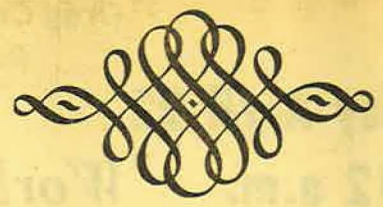
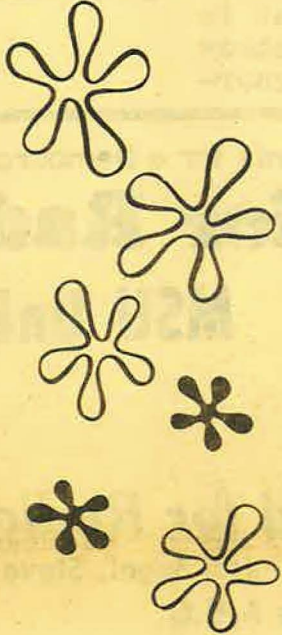
f s w e r



photos by Larry Fritzlan



Bob Waber





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Our planet is bursting with existence. People who have lived too long in the shadow of official Western history are discovering that they exist. The catastrophe of our time is that our system and its leadership oppose this insurgency of birthright. The purpose of the Movement, called the New Left, is to change this system to one that will be an invitation to every man to share with his brothers the fruits of abundance and the possibility of freedom. The Movement exists and will grow.

It will grow because more and more of us are finding it impossible to create a science that is used to murder; impossible to study the nature of society while ignor-

ing our own deeds; impossible to accept a cultural standard that avoids the blood in the streets and the hunger-infested shelters of more than half our brothers; impossible to enjoy the fruits picked by those who must drop all of them into our laps; impossible to find bearable a language of hope that is used to justify murder; impossible not to accept our responsibility to be radicals. And to be so effectively we must be educated to the reality of what is, to the possibility of what ought to be, and to an analysis which enables us to get there.

Jerry Badanes
Radical Education Project

Michigan State University, Students for a Democratic Society presents

Perspectives for Radical Change

April 21 - 23 MSU Union

Friday April 21

8:30 - 10 p.m. *The Need for Radical Change*

Greg Calvert, Jeff Segal, Steve Weisman
Parlors A,B,C

Saturday April 22

10 - 12 a.m. *Workshops*

BLACK POWER John Ellis, Rm. 40
THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Dr. Charles Larrowe, Dr. Robert Repas, Rm. 42

WHITE ORGANIZING, Mike James, Old College Hall Rm.
THE UNIVERSITY, Stu Dowty, Rm. 43

1 - 2:30 p.m. *The Third World and Revolution*

Tower Room, Jon Frappier

2:30-4:30 p.m. *Workshops*

VIETNAM, Andrew Eiler, Rm. 40

IMPERIALISM, Jon Frappier, Rm. 42

MARXISM, Mike Goldfield, Rm. 43

CUBA, Bill Saks

8:30 - 10 p.m. *China*

Tower Room, Brian Keleher

11 p.m. *Party*

Sunday April 23

2 - 4 p.m. *Workshops*

CHINA, Brian Keleher, Rm. 40

THE DRAFT, Jeff Segal, Rm. 42

HIGH SCHOOL ORGANIZING, Rm. 43

8:30 - 10 p.m. *The Movement and Radical Change*

Greg Calvert, Jeff Segal, Steve Weisman, Mike Zweig Rm. 31

a nation's individuality that the media foist upon the citizenry is that the eleven o'clock late news watcher, the subway paper reader and the commuter radio listener think that they are relatively as informed as the President or their governor. The only problem with this concerns an individual's basic acceptance of an administration's decisions and point of view on the grounds of all the slowly built up subtleties which he has previously been fed. During the times when news-getting was more difficult, and an individual did not think himself as informed as the President (save for "trade" secrets), he was forced to go through a difficult progression of news analysis to the point where when his concrete store of facts dwindled he would delve into his conscience for solutions and rationalization.

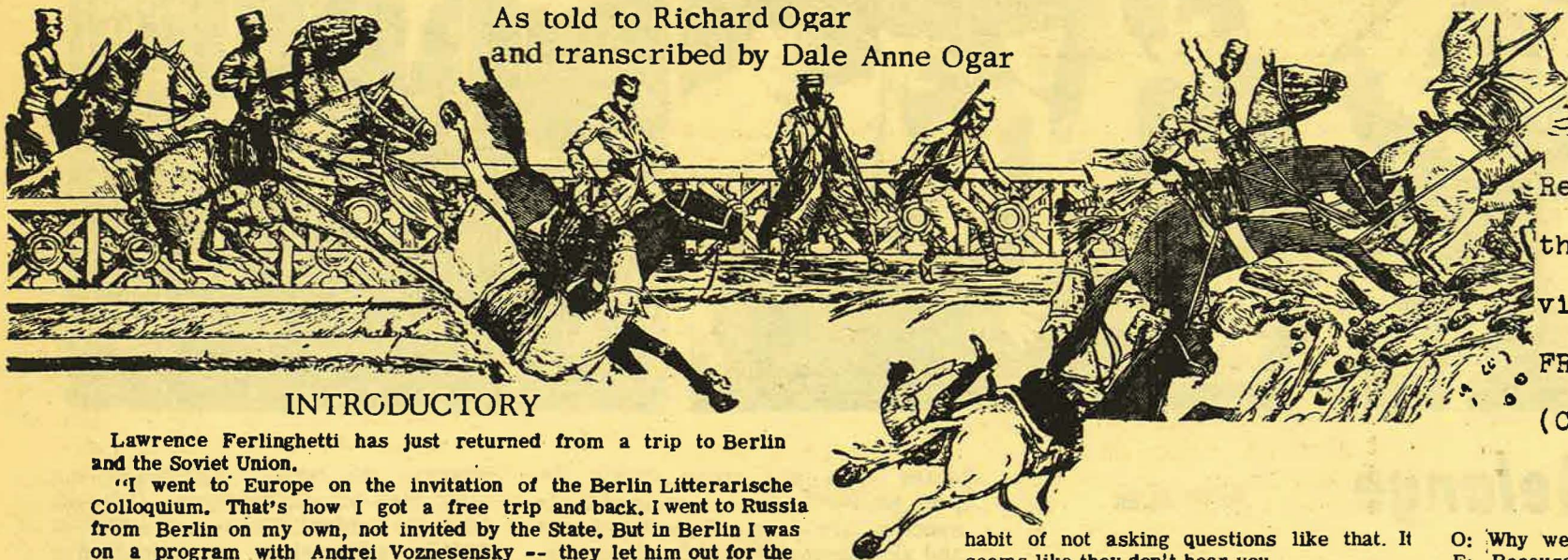
Eliot Ness has given us such an imperious insight into the perfection of the FBI, and The Man from Uncle into the CIA, that the typical American (discounting such depraved as rapists, murderers, perverts, childbeaters, cannibals, pirates, mother-fucker Texas tower homicidal maniacs and grass smokers) sees as unimpeachable the manipulations of such institutions. After all, the FBI with its penchant for wiretapping and putting two-way mirrors in post office johns, can not have helped coming to the inevitably conclusive truth in practically all of the aspects of the Kennedy assassination. Therefore, our promised land notions cause us to believe very firmly It Can't Happen Here, and if it does it really didn't unless specifically by communists (1950's) or peace creeps (1960's). This, coupled with the disadvantageous side of being over-informed, easily results in premature evocation of 1984ish relations between the government and its people. Had the assassination not been such a spontaneous mass media thing, the American people as a whole would have been more open to divergent assumptions and theories; Lyndon Johnson's friendly neighborhood fireside-like chats would not have been so all-pervasive in engendering empathy and the feeling of a singleness of purpose: We'll get the man who killed our President. LBJ's Texas-accented patriotism is enough conscience for many Americans, as is Walter Lippmann's and the neighborhood disc jockey's.

This is not so much a condemnation of the government per se-- its mere existence justifies its exertions, just as anything must exert itself in all conceivable directions to live. It is however, a derogation of those existing within the auspices of the government content with being overwhelmed and thus shirking the only justification for their existence, their own personal exertions. The unfortunate reality is that big government precludes mass participation. America is perhaps not only the last empire on earth, but the last to live under the misconception that a large modern democracy chooses its paths on down the road of history as a person-oriented entity (the "Letter-to-the-Editor" style of society). As it is, America is (has been and increasingly will be) moved by pressure groups and interest movements. Very possibly it was just such a group which killed Kennedy (cattle, oil, Cuba, John Birch, hippies?), and for reasons of national unity and singleness of direction must be kept hidden for 75 years. Exerting oneself is like writing a poem or painting a picture: one must find something he can grab onto and then pull himself into. This is one reason for the effectiveness of interest groups: they consist of people who.

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An Interview with LAWRENCE FERLINGHETTI

As told to Richard Ogar
and transcribed by Dale Anne Ogar



INTRODUCTORY

Lawrence Ferlinghetti has just returned from a trip to Berlin and the Soviet Union.

"I went to Europe on the invitation of the Berlin Litterarische Colloquium. That's how I got a free trip and back. I went to Russia from Berlin on my own, not invited by the State. But in Berlin I was on a program with Andrei Voznesensky -- they let him out for the day in East Berlin and he came over -- and there was an enormous audience. It got written up in all the German newspapers, and I noticed not a word of it in the Chronicle or the Examiner, which is typical. This shows one of the real reasons for the success of the BARB and the Oracle and other underground newspapers -- the enormous mass of news which regular newspapers ignore or never cover of what's going on in the other culture in this country or around the world."

The interview took place in the poet's home on March 25, 1967.

OGAR: We might begin with the observation -- or, perhaps, the cliché -- that art and politics are very closely related in the U.S.S.R. Since you are apparently very interested in political poetry...

FERLINGHETTI: I used to be. I'm concerned with putting it down most of the time. It's like there's two people running alongside of each other in every poet -- the lyrical or love-seeking, ecstasy-seeking being, and then this political lout that's loafing alongside, and he keeps trying to butt in all the time and take over the scene. So when it gets bad enough the poet has to take time off from his love-seeking, ecstasy-seeking pursuits and lay a couple of clouts on this political lout who keeps getting in his way, trying to trip him up. He's a pain in the ass, but he exists and he won't go away just by ignoring him.

O: How do you feel about Sartre's notion that poetry cannot be used for political purposes because the poet refuses to move beyond the universe of the poem itself?

F: Who's refusing? Robert Creeley? If we're talking about Russia, Yevtushenko certainly isn't refusing to move beyond the universe of his own poems.

O: I think Sartre would say that he was working in the wrong medium.

F: Oh, well. That just proves that Sartre isn't a poet.

O: What about drama? Both Brecht and Sartre have worked in it politically, and you recently published your own dramatic pieces in ROUTINES. Have the Russians used it to any great extent?

F: Oh, yes. In Moscow there is one very good experimental theatre... the Drama Theatre. It's associated with Andrei Voznesensky, it's kind of his baby. They were putting on when we were there a dramatization of John Reed's "Ten Days That Shook the World," and it was really brilliant theatrically... but it was a pure piece of propaganda for the 1917 revolution. It had very little to do with John Reed's book. For instance, there was a complete putdown and castigation of Stalin... they really laid him out, and the audience laughed -- a great reaction every time Stalin was satirized on the stage. Of course, the fact that they satirized Stalin is a little bit misleading because that's about as far as they seem to have gone. Anyone who reads Mihajlov's "Moscow Summer" will see that the de-Stalinization is very limited.

O: What about Russian poets? Are they a bit more daring?

F: I would say that Voznesensky and Yevtushenko would be just listed as a couple of interesting poets among hundreds of other interesting poets if they were poets in the United States today. As far as their being revolutionary goes, THEY'RE not telling THEIR government to go fuck itself with its atom bomb, the way some of the American poets are. This really is a big difference, because they can say just so much, and then have to retrench a bit. Which is what Yevtushenko did with his last book, "The Bratsk Hydroelectric Dam and Other Poems." It's a very cleverly contrived book which seems to have gotten him out of the official doghouse... He takes a very clever stance -- he doesn't really defend the Establishment,

and yet he calls on all the Russian martyrs who gave their lives for freedom and who are now recognized by the State as great writers. He calls up the names of a dozen different Russians who were killed or exiled by the government in former times. He writes these eulogies to them in the name of freedom, and yet he's playing it very safe because all these people have now been rehabilitated. For instance, either Krushchev or Stalin said that Mayakovsky was one of our greatest modern poets, or something like that. So when Yevtushenko writes an ode to Mayakovsky he's not exactly saying anything against the Establishment.

O: Are the poems sincere, or do you feel that he's working solely from fear of retribution?

F: I think it's a very definite fear of retribution... maybe not so much fear of actual, physical, punitive retribution, as fear that he will no longer be able to publish, because that's what happens. All of a sudden, a writer can't get his work published anymore, or it's published in little tiny editions that disappear overnight. But I'm sure he's also sincere -- I'll give him that much benefit.

O: Speaking of retribution, did you hear anything about Daniel and Sinaifsky?

F: Evidently they're still in jail. A couple of questions I asked about where they were seemed to be ignored. You soon get in the

habit of not asking questions like that. It seems like they don't hear you.

O: Were the Russians familiar with your work?

F: Not really. The trouble is, very little has been translated -- it's just been a few scattered poems in magazines there. They are now working on a book of mine and another one by Ginsberg. But, when you consider that people like T.S. Eliot and Virginia Woolf and Pound and a whole list of other famous writers in the Western world have not been translated in Russia, it's not surprising that contemporary poets haven't been.

O: Then they're not aware of you the way we're aware of, say, Yevtushenko?

F: No, not at all. By the way, in Mihajlov's "Moscow Summer," in the biographical note on Voznesensky, there's an amusing little crack at Yevtushenko. It says, "Yevtushenko is a major Soviet poetaster who has won renown in the West and (to a lesser degree, because, after all, they understand Russian there) in the Soviet Union."

O: What American writers ARE the Russians interested in?

F: Well, I had a luncheon at the Writer's Union in Moscow with the translator of myself and Allen Ginsberg, and Zoiya Voznesensky (Voznesensky's wife -- Voznesensky was still in East Germany). There were three or four people there from the Writer's Union and they really quizzed me about... well, one of them asked me right point blank, "What is your position both poetically and politically?" And so I said, "Why don't you name some specific topics?" And they said, "Well, what's your opinion of Steinbeck?" I told them that Steinbeck did not speak for any American poets I knew, and certainly for none of the younger poets that I've published, and that, as far as I was concerned, he was as bankrupt morally and intellectually as Hemingway was when he committed suicide... I told them he wasn't speaking for anyone but the Establishment.

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O: Why were they so interested in him?

F: Because they were violently against what he was saying about the war.

O: Apparently, then, they still connect him with "The Grapes of Wrath"?

F: Well, yes, they mentioned that. They said, "How can Steinbeck write what he's writing now from Vietnam after having written 'The Grapes of Wrath'?" I said that was 30 or 40 years ago, and those grapes have gone sour. Or he's grown very fat eating those grapes.

O: Were they concerned at all with Dos Passos' "defection" along those same lines?

F: They didn't mention Dos Passos, but I think they'd already written him off. There wasn't even any point in bringing him up.

continued on page 15



MORE (G T)

To the Editor:

ATTENTION!! This is addressed to PEOPLE! All human-type people! Gentle Thursday!!! What's that? What was it? How many of you know? If you don't know, what superior force kept the news of this spectacular innovation from reaching your consciousness? Rick Kalb (who the hell is he, anyway?) doesn't have to build a Great Wall around MSU; we, YES WE, have already gone to the great expense of building it for him. A great expense, for what is more expensive than our loss of communication, which man by nature as a social being needs?

Gentle Thursday came and went with only a few minor skirmishes between the participants (who didn't need the special occasion to be human) and the spectators (who held an overwhelming numerical advantage.) Has anyone heard that a man with convictions is a majority of one? Is there really something wrong with being unusual or acting out of the "ordinary"? "Yes!" say some. "You people want to pull childish tricks and then expect adults to listen to you and call you responsible."

These are college days, there's

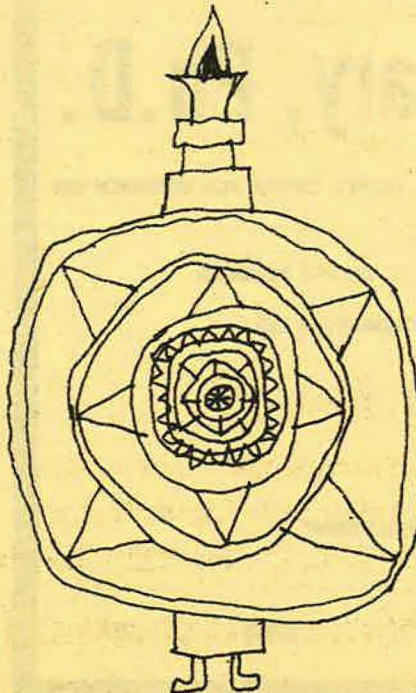
enough time to create an "image" (since it's necessary) in the 50 years you have AFTER college. Ask your parents, your instructors, if they ever did any way out things as youth. They crawled through sewers (how repulsive), crammed people into telephone booths (think of all the germs), took cars and reassembled them on

top of roofs (what a greasy mess and think of all the work), ate goldfish (indigestion), etc. Granted those days are past, but are we that much more refined and sophisticated a generation that we can call these acts childish?

The incidents adults today judge us by include: "Wild Pot Party Raided"; "Motorcycle Gang Tears Up Restaurant"; "10000 College Youth Invade Lauderdale and Establish Sodom and Gomorrah II"; "73 Taken Into Custody In Connection With Gang Fight"; "Youth Shoots 16 From Dallas Tower." Sure these things happen, but WE aren't responsible! We just go our own way, bothering no one and stepping on nobody's toes. Maybe, just maybe, a kind word at the appropriate time could have prevented one of these incidents.

Do you find it too great an expenditure to smile at one person, a stranger, once a day? If someone smiles at you while walking between Shaw and Bessey, do you wonder what his motives are? Do you think he's some kind of nut? Is it going to deplete your supply if you condescend to smile back? Little things like courtesy never go out of style. Smiles, like yawns or elephants, are contagious.

James Harrington





Records Melange

Mamas and Papas

By ED JILEK

"The Mamas and the Papas Deliver"
-- Dunhill D(S)50014
Side A -- 19:02:
Dedicated to the One I Love -- 2:56
My Girl -- 3:35
Creeque Alley -- 3:45
Sing for Your Supper -- 2:45
Twist and Shout -- 2:45
Free Advice -- 3:15

Side B -- 16:-2:
Look Through My Window -- 3:05
Boys and Girls Together -- 3:15
String Man -- 2:59
Frustration -- 2:50
Did You Ever Want to Cry -- 2:53
John's Music Box -- 1:00

At the present time, the Mamas and Papas have to be considered one

of the most popular and successful groups on the pop scene. Unknown (and perhaps even unformed) a year and a half ago, the successive national chart toppers "California Dreaming" and "Monday, Monday" quickly ignited a demand for their music almost as fervent as the demand for Beatles records when the English group first made the scene. The Mamas and Papas have kept putting out records of suitable quality since, although none of the singles after the first two enjoyed that spectacular triumph. A look at the trade magazine Billboard shows that their three LP's, including this last one just released, all finish within the top 45, even though the first was released 55 weeks ago, an achievement

better than any group except the, ecch, Monkees. The reasons of their success are their originality of style and arrangements and the sheer musical talent to be found in the singing of all four members. In "The Mamas and the Papas Deliver" the same qualities are evident. This at once is an immensely satisfying fact, and at the same time, a subtly disturbing one.

None of the group plays an instrument on their recordings except John Phillips, so they can concentrate fully on their vocal dynamics and harmony, a concept almost alien to most groups. On most of the songs in the new album, there is vocal accompaniment to the lead vocalist(s), which makes for interesting listening in itself. Most of the material exploits this diversity, although not to the fine degree that could be arranged. All the songs are original compositions except three old soul songs (including two Motown), a trend found in the first two albums. The instrumental background is often orchestral, with the harpsichord especially evident. This presents a much wider range of possible arrangements than in a rock group largely dependent on its own instruments. All these elements combine to make the Mamas and Papas' music really classic, and potentially the finest and most endearing music of the decade. But as I surveyed the content of the three LP's, two faults appeared to cloud this rosy prediction.

The first, and probably more significant (at this time), is the relative emptiness of the lyrical matter. There have been individual songs where this defect has been conquered, but in the majority of original songs, the sameness of word content is evident. Often the beauty of the melody or complicated arrangements

obscure the lyrical deficiency, but after five or six listenings, it is annoyingly evident. The music will survive for a long time, the lyrics won't.

The second fault might let be glossed over for a time. It concerns the fact that there seems to be no progression or advancement in the group's music over the three album span. Much of the material on the last LP sounds as if it came from the first or second album. The reason that this might be pushed aside is that the first and second albums were so far above the average pop album that it would almost be a shame if they didn't take complete advantage of their present talent, a task that might take even another album or two. And it's only been 13 months since their first release. They still have breathing room.

Of individual merit, we have several, for no single cut on the album stands far above any other. "Strking Man" has a catchy, moving melody, although the words somehow seem below a group of the Mamas and Papas' esteem. "Look Through My Window" has a fine arrangement and better than average lyrics. "Frustration" is an instrumental written by Phillips, which makes one wonder what the rest of the group did during its cutting. The three non-original songs ("My Girl," "Twist and Shout," "Dedicated") will probably rub diehard Motown fans the wrong way, but granting the Mamas and Papas their interpretive license, the songs are handled well. "Free Advice" has some elements stolen right from their first album, which might serve as a gentle reminder that perhaps future songs might lead in a different direction. The biographical material in "Creeque Alley" is quite interesting, if somewhat presumptuous. Mama Cass shines again, as

continued on page 13

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SPOIL THE TASTE OF COFFEE????

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POINT OF VIEW

Spring finals in focus

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following "Point of View" concerning the State News coverage of the spring term finals week demonstrations was written by Anthony DeFusco, East Lansing, graduate student.

The article by Bobby Soden published in last Thursday's issue of the State News concerning the spring term protest reveals that there *was*, indeed, a great deal of anger, panic and *heckling*, not least of all on the part of the power structure. There was a great deal of misunderstanding, too, but it was all on Bobby Soden's part, and the News staff.

It is an interesting approach to news gather-

The statement that "the doors were soon barricaded with furniture and a steel chain" may be a misunderstanding by Bobby's part, but it's an outright *lie* on the part of whoever first said it. She ought now to reveal this person, who then should duly resign. If chief campus cop Bernitt made the statement, he should be dismissed. Had Bobby interviewed members of the Ad Hoc Committee of those days, she could have gotten the facts.

There are two doors to the Administration Bldg. Students, professors, administrators, *plainclothesmen*, the press, and the curious all were doing their thing, coming in and out of the *west* entrance. The east entrance had been *locked* as we entered from the west, by a custodian. Later, one of the students did place an iron bar on the already locked door. Since all the offices were locked, where would the students get the furniture? At no time was access to the building limited, until about 120 Lansing, East Lansing, Ingham County, state, and friendly campus cops arrived on the scene, and cordoned off the open entrance with a rope. One unfortunate bystander, not knowing what was happening, wanted to go inside to cash a check. He was arrested.

"There is no question in my mind," said Bernitt, "that there had been interference. When the building had been cleared, we found only six employees." Does Bernitt really not know that Hannah ordered all offices closed around eleven o'clock (an hour before we approached the area) and personally sent all employees home? Or is he trying to hoodwink the students of MSU? Allow me to take this opportunity to publicly declare him a liar.

Why doesn't the State News know the facts? A "group of hecklers followed the group as they proceeded from the I.M. Bldg. to the South Complex . . ." Pure poppycock! No such thing happened. We did meet up with some hecklers at South Complex, who followed us to the Union. They didn't know what we were about; they saw a red flag; they charged. Later we talked to them; they understood, and the night ended without incidents when we dispersed. It's interesting that neither Bobby nor the cops ever thought of quoting numbers. The latter were concerned about hostility towards *us*! We began the dance with about 200 people; marched to the South Complex with 500; returned 2000 strong. After a while, as we gathered in front of the Union, with hecklers between us and the entrance, all the open space, to the library, was filled with people. The hecklers, who never numbered above 100, could not fill all the Union steps, so that half of the area was ours. For Bobby to say as much might indicate widespread campus support, and that ought to be avoided at all costs.

The next day people gathered in front of Beaumont Tower to decide to stage a sit-in anyway. There were several dozen students standing in front of the east entrance, in front of their Administration Bldg.--after closing hours--after Bernitt had personally closed the building from the inside and told Director of Student Affairs Louis Heckhuis that he could not enter the building, that anyone, inside would be arrested.

Bobby Soden conveniently neglects to mention what happened to those students standing outside when the valiant vans arrived. The police cordoned them off, leaving no avenue of escape. They formed a gallery of blue about 30 feet long on one side of the cordon. Without saying anything, they started grabbing. They threw them down the gallery of yard-long billy-clubs and beat them un-

ing to quote from only one side, and to have someone write an article who was nowhere around the scene of events at the time. This is, I suppose, one form of responsible journalism. The question remains, responsible to whom?

Bobby doesn't know, or doesn't care, that the demonstrators were outside on the grass, as pictures clearly indicate, when the inimitable John Hannah invited us inside (after rejecting our demands) saying that it was our Administration Bldg., and we were welcome to stay until closing time. He left town. We were evicted by the cops at 3:00 p.m.



that anyone, inside would be arrested.

Bobby Soden conveniently neglects to mention what happened to those students standing outside when the valiant vans arrived. The police cordoned them off, leaving no avenue of escape. They formed a gallery of blue about 30 feet long on one side of the cordon. Without saying anything, they started grabbing. They threw them down the gallery of yard-long billy-clubs and beat them unmercifully, but with riot-trained restraint. Only a couple were visibly injured.

The original crowd of about fifty grew to several hundred unbelievably angry students, as onlookers became participants. As the police pulled out of the area, a *few* students *for the first time* started to react with some violence. Some who might never have dreamed they could throw a rock found themselves throwing one. A few were thrown at a bus, and the rear window was shattered. A bus was rocked a bit, but never seriously threatened. Half the cops filed out and formed a phalanx in front of the vehicle. With their riot sticks, they nudged the angry, but non-violent, crowd along. The people moved as best they could, at a fairly even pace, facing frontward. Still, there were innumerable instances of documented police brutality, totally unprovoked.

In some especially Chicago-like sequences, a coed who had the bad luck to fall behind was dragged on the ground by her hair and beaten without respite. One student, Robert J. Eggermont, whose long blond hair particularly offended the cops' well-barbered social standards, was torn to pieces by a coterie of very angry cops, with no provocation whatever having been given. Notarized testimony concerning this and other similar incidents was provided by students to the local chapter of the ACLU, from which no one has ever heard since. The ACLU is liberal libertarians.

The next night the Academic Council met. The chairman, Taylor of Philosophy, explained on the phone to me that the council is "a particularly injudicious body which often reaches unwise decisions. The agenda of the council is decided upon by a steering committee," which is presumably not equally injudicious. Taylor then rejected the idea of some student representative from our Ad Hoc Committee briefing the council with their views on events, by stating that the steering committee had already met the night before and set up an agenda. Several faculty who were witnesses at the Administration Bldg. showed up at the meeting, and an embarrassed Taylor and committee allowed them to attend on the proviso that they keep their mouths absolutely shut. They were not allowed to participate in the ensuing debate.

Thereupon, the council passed a Daleyesque resolution that said in part, "we deny that any group has the right to force the acceptance of its demands by the disruption of the University." The eighteen arrested were subsequently to be declared innocent by the courts (after testimony by an honest maintenance officer) of disrupting the University; the prosecutor himself told the jury to drop the disruption charge. They had to be hung on a trespass charge.

The resolution (written in those days of the second Kennedy assassination) clearly smeared the students: "That kind of coercion is closely akin to the mindless violence that has repeatedly brought tragedy upon this nation." There was a great deal of black irony at the violence they were talking about was allegedly the students', and that they talked about it right after what the cops had done.

There was a brief debate. Professor Adams of economics, to his everlasting credit, spoke against the resolution. But Dean Garfinkel's testimony was to prove decisive. An eyewitness, he concluded: "The police acted with admirable restraint." Dean Garfinkel, like Humphrey, is a liberal, and has written nice works about "Negroes" marching. Professor Adams cast the lone dissenting vote. About 80 professors, most of whom had no idea about what had happened, and were not given the opportunity to hear the students' side, voted in the affirmative, even as ASMSU was approving a very different sort of resolution.

Bobby Soden concludes, "For many who had viewed the three-day protest it was an end, a time to finish examinations and go home" She is speaking for herself alone.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT • JOHN A. HANNAH

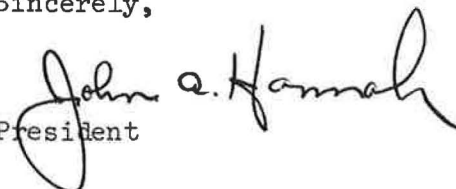
October 2, 1968

Members of the Administrative Group:

Attached is a complete copy of the statement addressed to the Faculty, Students, and Staff for inclusion in today's State News.

It will be appreciated if you will give this as much distribution as possible.

Sincerely,


President

rj

quote
Statement by President Hannah
October 1, 1968

To the Faculty, Students, and Staff of Michigan State University:

52
I was surprised and distressed on my return from Germany late Monday afternoon, September 30, to find the University in the midst of an intense discussion arising over an action taken by the Board of Trustees on my recommendation.

The Trustees' resolution has two objectives: The first one outlines the several categories of misconduct which would make an offending student subject to University discipline. The second provision makes explicit the implicit power of the President of the University, or his designee, to suspend a student pending hearing on charges of conduct considered to represent an acute danger to other persons on the campus or to University property.

This action was the outgrowth of experiences in recent months at other universities where it has been determined that their rules or ordinances were not adequate to today's needs.

In the time I have had since my return, I have read the recent issues of the State News and conferred with colleagues and student leaders in an honest attempt to familiarize myself with the situation before making any public comment.

It is evident to me that much of the opposition to the Trustee resolution arises from a gross misunderstanding of its purpose.

A major error is the assumption that this was somehow intended to amend or revise the Academic Freedom Report. It was not so intended.

I am conscious of my own motive in proposing the resolution to the Trustees and assert that there was nothing ulterior in its character. My motive was simply to bring our own procedures into line with the most advanced thinking in the field today and the current requirements of the courts.

If I was at fault--and I willingly admit that I may well have been--it was in not consulting more widely with faculty and student groups in preparing the final draft of the resolution. In extenuation, I point out that at the time it was drawn, such groups were not readily available for consultation.

I would like to point out to the newest members of the University community that I personally set in motion the machinery of the study which resulted in the Academic Freedom Report, have supported it at every stage of its progress, and have been proud of it as one of the most significant recent actions taken by the University.

(250)

But I am less interested in the history of this recent unfortunate development than in action to restore the University to the concord it has enjoyed in recent months.

I am willing and ready to subject this matter to such discussion as may be required to come to a consensus as to how best to accomplish this. I intend to recommend to the Board of Trustees at its next meeting on October 17 that the section of the resolution pertaining to student suspension without a hearing be suspended. Neither I nor any designee will suspend any student under this portion of the resolution pending final action of the Trustees.

Certainly the language of the entire resolution has nothing sacred about it. For myself, I would be quite content to see substituted for the paragraph to which such strong objection is being made, language to which sanction has been given by some of the most prestigious organizations in higher education.

That language appeared first in a "Statement on the Academic Freedom of Students" published in 1965 by Committee (S) of the American Association of University Professors.

In Section VI, Procedural Standards in Disciplinary Proceedings, B., Investigation of Student Conduct, Par. C., Status of Student Pending Final Action, it is declared: "Pending action on . . . charges, the status of a student should not be altered, or his right to be present on the campus and to attend classes suspended, except for reasons relating to his physical or emotional safety and well-being, or for reasons relating to the safety and well-being of students, faculty, or university property. (Underlining supplied.)

I think most observers would agree that the provision of the Trustee resolution conforms to the philosophy of that recommendation.

This provision, in the exact wording of the AAUP proposal, was subsequently incorporated into the Joint Statement on Rights and Freedoms of Students. It was drafted by a special ad hoc committee appointed consequently to a conference called in Washington, D. C., by the AAUP in 1966 to discuss the academic freedom of students and to explore the feasibility of reaching a consensus on standards in this area. The names of associations represented at the 1966 conference and the members of the drafting committee are appended.

It has been a matter of considerable personal pride for me, as I am sure it has been for a great many of us at Michigan State University, that our own Academic Freedom Report preceded this national statement by a considerable period of time, and anticipated it in many philosophical and procedural aspects.

It is because Michigan State has been a pioneer in this area, as in so many others, that it is so distressing to me to have this internal difficulty develop out of what I know to be a regrettable misunderstanding.

And it is because I am sure we can restore the climate of good will and understanding we enjoyed as a consequence of the Academic Freedom Report that I invite everyone at the University--faculty, students, and staff--to work towards that end along the lines suggested by the Provost and the Steering Committee of the Academic Council. I am encouraged to believe we can succeed without undue loss of time because of the calm atmosphere which has prevailed to date, the common interest shared by so many segments of the community, and the evidence we already have that the exercise of reason and good judgment can and does bring about changes that work for the benefit of all. I am grateful to the Chairman and officers of ASMSU and to the editors of the State News for their diligent efforts in promoting orderly and widespread discussion of this matter of such interest to all of us.

- - - - -

Five organizations--The American Association of University Professors, the Association of American Colleges, the U. S. National Student Association, the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators, and the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors--participated in the planning of the conference. Five additional organizations--The American Council on Education, Association of American Universities, Association for Higher Education, Association of State Colleges and Universities, and the American College Personnel Association--participated in the conference. Those who attended concluded the meeting by concurring in the establishment of an ad hoc committee to draft a statement for possible joint endorsement.

The Joint Drafting Committee:

Dr. Phillip Monypenny, Political Science, University of
Illinois, AAUP, Chairman

Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, Chancellor
New School for Social Research, AAC

Mr. Edward Schwartz, National
Affairs Vice President, USNSA

Dr. Peter H. Armacost, President
Ottawa University, former Program
Director, AAC

Mr. Earle Clifford, University Dean
of Student Affairs, Rutgers, The
State University, NASPA

Dr. Ann Bromley, Associate Dean of
Students, Santa Fe Junior College
(Florida), NAWDC

Mr. Robert Van Waes, Associate Secretary,
AAUP 241

October 2, 1968

History of disruption, etc.

Faculty Committee on Student Affairs

Recommendation to the Academic Council

Regarding Board of Trustees Resolution

The Faculty Committee on Student Affairs recognizes that many problems face the modern university in the areas of student-faculty-administrator relations. The Committee also recognizes that the Board of Trustees, in good faith, tried to resolve some of these problems, especially in those areas which may constitute an immediate threat to the University community. It is the opinion of the FCSA, however, that this resolution would be ineffective in resolving the kinds of problems they believe the Board of Trustees to have had in mind. It would seem to the Committee that the resolution contained no examples of situations which could not be better resolved through the structure and processes already contained in the Academic Freedom Report. Further, the Committee believes, in the absence of more concrete examples, that the exercise of the suspension power contained in the resolution is an unnecessary abrogation of due process guaranteed in the Report.

There is no question that the considerations which prompted the resolution are grave. Therefore, we recommend to the Academic Council that the FCSA and other appropriate agencies, in cooperation with ASMSU and the Administration, be assigned the task of developing all-university policies and procedures designed to avoid and cope with emergency situations involving student disturbances on the campus.

*Board rescinded resolution
in October 1968*

6-5-68

STUDENT FREEDOM OR BUST !?!

Fellow Students:

A number of news-worthy things have happened at MSU in the last few days. It is not an accident that these things have happened at a time when the State News is not in print; when people are out of classes and must study for their exams. This leaflet has been prepared to help fill the news gap.

Thirteen students were arrested on unproved charges for marijuana. They were busted in their individual dorm rooms, and in the Union, through the use of paid police informers on the campus. Many students were disturbed about the implications of violations of constitutional rights, like privacy, and the right not to incriminate oneself involuntarily. Moreover, many students became disturbed about questions involving the nature of university complicity with off-campus law-enforcement agencies; and university harassment of students in their attempts to make meaningful decisions about their own lives, in a university environment.

These issues led to a demonstration by several hundred students at the Administration building, during which President Hannah spoke to us. Three demands were presented to him by the group at that time. These were:

1. The establishment of a police department whose sole, total authority comes from the University, not the sheriff department. By the University, we mean student-faculty authority.
2. The University should not sanction or provide cover for paid informers who are hired to secure student busts.
3. The police should be disarmed (i.e., stripped of riot helmets, billy clubs, and riot sticks).

Mr. Hannah refused to act on these demands, but he said we had free access to the building while it was open. The building, according to the President, would not be closed until 5:30 P.M. After two hours of discussion the students present VOTED to reenter the Administration building. This was done at 2:30 P.M. We proceeded to hold a democratic discussion, trusting that the University would abide by its word --- free access until 5:30.

At 3:00 (after Mr. Hannah left for Detroit) The director of the Department of Public Safety came in. He said that unless we vacated the building in five minutes we would all be arrested. We took a quick vote ... and left, intending to continue to bring the issues to more of our fellow students, and intending to return.

Last night a peaceful march was attempted to try to raise money for the arrested people, NOT because we think that people should break laws, but because the bond was set at \$10,000, and the students cannot raise that themselves. They have lives to live and are being held under the maximum bail charge, and no one knows whether they are guilty, because no trial has been held.

Remember, it is not an accident that our fellow students have been picked off now, with this convenient news blackout. Now is the time to show that we are alive. Come as soon as you can to Beaumont Tower. Remember, this is an issue of student rights. Let's not allow ourselves to be divided by internal dissensions and individual animosities. The issue of police undercover harassment and search of your dorm rooms is an issue that must blow the ranks of all students, if we are to survive, and not be picked off one at a time during exam breaks.

STUDENTS:

Do you ever smoke grass, or drink a beer in the "privacy" of your dorm room?

TOMORROW IT COULD BE YOU. COME TO BEAUMONT TOWER NOW !!!!!

Oct 1968

POSITION PAPER -- THE ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

FORWARD:

The issuance of a position paper is quite unique to the ASMSU Student Board, however, the Board chose this rarely used vehicle of expression to indicate the seriousness of the situation and our uneasy concern for the distressing comments and attitude exhibited by Michigan State University Trustee, Kenneth Thompson, in his remarks released Friday, October 4. This paper offers both a synopsis of the controversy and the Student Boards' reaction to Mr. Thompson's allegations.

On September 20th, the Michigan State University Board of Trustees in the "Finance Committee" a session intended to discuss confidential financial affairs of the University, passed a resolution which concluded that, "it is determined that the President of Michigan State University or his designee, confronted by an instance where the activity of a student constitutes an immediate threat to the normal and orderly operation of the University, is authorized to suspend such student pending outcome of the established procedures set forth in the Academic Freedom Report."

Disclosure of this resolution was done only through the able research of the State News. Indications were that this resolution was not to be made public but to be drawn upon only when the first crisis which warranted its application arose.

Upon receiving knowledge of the resolution, individual members of the Student Board began considering the ramifications of the document -- both its method of passage and its content. The Board's basic concerns were expressed by Senior member-at-large, Harvey Dzodin, and Junior member-at-large, Tom Samet in a "Point of View" in the October 1, State News.

The rationale is as follows:

"This resolution, in obvious contradiction of the principles set forth in Articles 1, 4 and 7 of the Academic Freedom Report, was defended by Milton B. Dickerson, vice president for student affairs, who was quoted in Thursday's issue of the State News as saying that the resolution states clearly, "what has always been implicit, that in an emergency situation, where there is a clear and present danger to the safety of persons in the academic community or of university property, the president or his designee has the authority to suspend a student, pending a hearing before the judiciary," "This statement," Dickerson claimed, "is in complete agreement with the provisions of the Joint Statement on Rights and Freedoms of Students."

The board of trustees, by secretly passing this resolution, have circumvented the amendment procedures established in the Academic Freedom Report. They have, in fact, placed themselves in a position superior to the report, and have reduced it to a hollow testimony to the myth of academic freedom.

They have consciously established the doctrine that students are guilty until proven innocent.

Furthermore, the trustees have undermined the very foundations of due process. Since one of the penalties which the All University Student Judiciary and the Student Faculty Judiciary may impose is suspension, this resolution has granted an officer of the University the power to enact punishment prior to a hearing. Additionally, any such punitive action cannot help but prejudice the opinions of those who must later hear the case.

The resolution couples injustice with absurdity. Surely denying an individual his status as a student is not an effective means of protesting the University. There could be nothing more ludicrous than a university official informing a torch-carrying student that he cannot burn a building because he has been officially suspended.

Finally, the contention that the present resolution does nothing more than to clarify current policy, is a blatant fallacy. We need only look back to the disturbances of last spring to realize the true intent of the Academic Freedom Report and due process. At that time there was serious thought given to preventing those students who had been arrested from registering for summer term. In response to Student Board opposition to such action, and a clear recognition that it would be a flagrant denial of due process, the University reconsidered and permitted the students to enroll.

This, then, is the policy set forth in the Freedom Report, and it is this which must be preserved."

#

On September 26th and 27th, Board Chairman, Pete Ellsworth, was approached by several individuals and groups who thought a rally should be held to discuss the matter. This was taken under advisement. On the morning of Saturday, September 29th, by invitation of the Student Board, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Don Stevens, met with four members of the Board; Chairman, Ellsworth, Diodin, Samet, and PanHellenic representative, Jane Lau, in Okemos to discuss the Student Boards grave concerns. At that time the Board representatives informed Mr. Stevens of the Boards intention to participate in a rally, Monday, September 30th. As Chairman and as spokesman of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Stevens was invited by the Associated Students of Michigan State University to participate. He was so informed by a letter from Pete Ellsworth on September 28th.

The rally was held on Monday, September 30th. Rather than being sponsored by any specific student organization, the rally included many groups and individuals. Speakers included: Mr. Stevens, Economics Professor Larrove, Professor James Harrington of the American Association of University Professors, Pete Ellsworth, Jane Lau and Tom Samet from the Student Board; Rick Kibbey, San Mateo, California, Senior, John Dennis from the Committee on Student Rights, Andy Pyle of Off Campus Council and Jack Sattel from the Students for a Democratic Society. It was witnessed by all segments of the student community, faculty and administrators. Speakers were courteously received. ASMSU paid the expenses, did the clean-up and arranged publicity. Other expressions abounded. The AAUP issued a resolution on Saturday, September 28, which stated their dissatisfaction. Similar feelings were expressed editorially in the State News and various University departments such as Political Science -- Provost Howard Neville issued a statement on Friday, September 27th, which said the "wording of the

resolution is causing a serious misunderstanding" and asked the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs "to convene immediately."

Late Tuesday evening, October 1st, President Hannah personally delivered signed copies of a statement to the Editor-in-Chief of the State News, Ed Brill, and the Student Board. President Hannah indicated therein: "I am willing and ready to subject this matter to such discussion as may be required to come to a consensus as to how best to accomplish this. I intend to recommend to the Board of Trustees at its next meeting on October 18 that the section of the resolution pertaining to student suspension without a hearing be suspended. Neither I nor any designee will suspend any student under this portion of the resolution pending final action of the Trustees."

The Faculty Committee on Student Affairs met on October 2nd. They finally resolved to recommend that the resolution not be rewritten but rescinded and that the Academic Council assign them in cooperation with ASMSU and the Administration the development of University procedures for avoiding and coping with emergency situations of student disturbances on campus.

This decision as well as President Hannah's action upon his return from Germany were positively received by the academic community.

In the latest development, Trustee Kenneth Thompson issued a statement on Friday, October 4th, which was widely publicized in the Lansing State Journal, October 5, and the State News, October 7. (Quotes are from page 2 of Lansing State Journal, October 5, 1968) The following section of this position paper includes the charges as well as the reaction of the Student Board of the Associated Students of Michigan State University.

Contention: "Thompson, referring to recent unrest which prompted the Board to pass a resolution enabling University officials to suspend students in some cases, accused the Democratic Trustees Chairman of 'playing into the hands' of such groups as SLA and SDS."

Response: Agreeing to speak to a peaceful assembly of the University community with his remarks being reported to his constituents across the state by the mass media was on the contrary a laudable action for a responsive and responsible public official to take. Too often public officials imbued by electoral success see themselves in a position above those they serve, shunning and avoiding contact with their employers -- the constituents -- until the next election. Mr. Stevens came at the request of the Student Government. As Chairman, Pete Ellsworth, wrote in his invitation of September 29: "May I extend an invitation to you to address members of the student body at Beaumont Tower." Such cooperation is to be encouraged. Many of the problems of this University and society would be solved if trustees and other public officials were more willing to mingle with and seek the opinion of those they serve.

Further, the rally was a legitimate expression of opinion for a legitimate cause -- many students and faculty were displeased with the clear circumvention of the Academic Freedom Report by the secret passage of this resolution, both in content and in method of passage. The rally was orderly, called in a proper fashion and speakers were well treated. The University needs this type of expression as opposed to the actions of some during last Finals Week.

The students set up this rally and Mr. Thompson kicks them in the teeth. Such expressions as his violate the spirit upon which our nation was founded and was strengthened. Further, they serve to stifle free debate and discussion in deference to the alleged knowledge of the good which certain minor public officials profess to monopolize.

Contention: "Thompson took exception to the remarks of the Chairman, Don Stevens, -- before a student gathering on Tuesday, Stevens reportedly told the crowd -- 'I abhor Hitler storm trooper tactics.' (Mr. Thompson said:) 'Such statements are unethical and unbecoming to a trustee and, if they are true, I request that the Chairman publicly apologize to the Administration for such a statement'."

Response: Even though Mr. Stevens clarified his statement in the October 7th State Journal indicating that he was referring to uncivil demonstrators, howelse is the academic community to feel about the actions taken by the Trustees when instead of following the amendment procedure in the Academic Freedom Report which requires ASMSU and Faculty Committee approval followed by action from the Academic Council before Trustee consideration, the Trustees chose to in secret pass a hidden Academic Freedom Report amendment which illegally denies students the due process guarantees of the Constitution and Freedom Report. The Finance Committee was not so intended as a veil of secrecy in legislative matters regarding University governance. What guarantees can Mr. Thompson offer that such actions will not reoccur in the future.

Contention: (From State News of October 7, 1968, p. 1) "Thompson also accused the Democratic candidates, Warren Huff of Plymouth and Dr. Blanche Martin of East Lansing, of using gutter politics in expressing public dissatisfaction with the Board's handling of the suspension resolution. (Huff and Martin had issued a joint statement calling the action 'bizarre' and noted their support of the dissent by Stevens and Clair White).

"They are dragging down the image of a great University" Thompson said, 'to a point where it appears that integrity and concern for reasonable authority and discipline be damned'."

Response: It is not these candidates who have "dragged down the image of a great University" but the trustees who secretively voted for this resolution who are defaming Michigan State. Mr. Thompson is the one guilty of "gutter politics" because nowhere in his remarks does he speak to the crucial issue of circumvention of the Freedom Report. In the first place the manner of passage is highly questionable and undemocratic in a spirit inconsistent with all democratic theory taught at this institution. Second, denying judicial process to a student, assuming one is guilty until proven innocent, is unAmerican, unfair and illegal as evidenced by the following cases which have guaranteed student status until guilt is legally proven -- Dickey v. Alabama State Board of Education, Hammond v. South Carolina State College, Wright, et al. v. Texas Southern University and Zanders, et al. v. Jones, et al.

Unlike an automobile worker who is fired by his employer and upon filing a grievance wins back pay, a student suspended under such a resolution if reinstated upon establishment of innocence, cannot make up loss of attendance and assignments for weeks or months.

Further, criticism, especially when well-founded such as in this case, is to be welcomed in a democratic society. This is at the heart of our system of government and is crucial in the electoral process.

Contention: "The Republican trustee referred to the University's primary purpose as providing an education to those who seek it. 'In the process it does offer academic freedom for both students and teachers, and this is basic,' Thompson said. 'But academic freedom in turn carries with it a responsibility to recognize the privileges and freedoms of others.'"

Response: True, but this responsibility is a two-sided sword for the governors as well as the governed. Trustees cannot expect students and faculty to religiously follow the spirit and letter of the Freedom Report if they themselves do not. It is clear that the Academic Freedom Report contains guarantees of due process and a clear statement of the method of amendment, yet the trustees saw fit to violate "the privileges and freedoms of others" in their action.

Contention: "At a recent freshman convocation, Thompson said, SLA representatives distributed 'subversive and vindictive' questions for students to ask MSU President Hannah."

Response: The Student Board feels that because Mr. Thompson believes SDS and SLA to be "subversive and vindictive" the questions were not necessarily so, and so we ask the more relevant ones again in hopes they might be answered:

"Why are MSU students forced to live in dormitories or supervised housing until they are 21? Does it have anything to do with the fact that the University is millions of dollars in debt for dorms recently constructed?"

"Why have University officials been censured by the Attorney General for advancing their own interests through their University positions?"

"Why was an MSU professor prevented from discussing biological and chemical warfare in his bio-chemistry class?"

These questions are relevant to the future of the University and should be answered despite the nature of the group posing the questions. Unfortunately in our history, of progress has been made only when the established power elite has been prodded into action by the gafflies of minority movements. Only by peaceful, reasoned discussion and by guarantees of the rights of freedom of speech and discussion will a democratic society advance.

Contention: "'Such groups as the Student Liberation Alliance and Students for a Democratic Society have as their basic objective a maximum disruption of the University's administration and its educational process,' Thompson said in a prepared statement. He said he could produce a letter from F.B.I. Chief, J. Edgar Hoover, concerning an alleged infiltration of SDS by Communist Party members."

Response: In the first instance, such a charge is in the exact tradition of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, playing on people's fears, stifling freedom of expression and smacking of ideas which tear at the heart of American institutions.

*no answer
is it true?*

[1968?]

RESOLUTION FOR CONSIDERATION BY ACADEMIC COUNCIL

At Michigan State University, there is no need or justification for the use of extralegal or illegal tactics by students to get consideration of proposals for change in University regulations or structures, or the redress of individual grievances. More than a year ago, the Board of Trustees approved a document on Academic Freedom for Students, which was the product of months of collaborative effort by students, faculty, and administration. That document provides a comprehensive statement of student rights and sets up procedures and structures for the protection of those rights. That document also recognizes the principle of student participation in the formulation of regulations defining student duties and governing student activities, and it provides channels for the consideration of proposals for change in University policies. During the academic year just ending, the principles, the procedures and the structures set forth in the Academic Freedom document have been utilized repeatedly to achieve significant changes and to protect individual rights of students.

In view of the availability of these functioning channels for the orderly redress of grievances and the rational consideration of proposals for changes in policy, we condemn the efforts of a small group of students and others to advance their demands by attempted seizure and occupation of campus buildings. We recognize, and the Academic Freedom document protects, the right of any group--however small and however unpopular its views--to utilize methods of peaceful persuasion to gain support for its proposals, we deny that any group has the right to force the acceptance of its demands by the disruption of the University. That kind of coercion is closely akin to the mindless violence that has repeatedly brought tragedy upon this nation.

We reaffirm our support for the principles and the procedures of the Academic Freedom document. We call upon those now voicing grievances and proposals for change to demonstrate their good faith by using the orderly procedures and the due process that are available to any student or student group of Michigan State University. The present efforts to bypass these established channels and to achieve results by coercion are a grave disservice to the entire academic community, and they subvert the basic purposes of the University as defined in the Academic Freedom document.

Anger, misunderstanding mark spring finals week

By BOBBY SODEN
Former Campus Editor

It was a week of panic, anger, heckling and at least some degree of misunderstanding.

It started with the arrest of 13 persons of college age on narcotics charges and ended, at least temporarily, at the Ingham County Jail, where 27 persons were arraigned on charges resulting from a sit-in at the Administration Building.

The days surrounding Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's death were days of protest at MSU. June 3-6 indicated that a small group of protestors with growing support, as well as growing opposition, wanted some far-reaching changes at the University.

Word spread rapidly on June 3 that a number of students and non-students were being arrested for the sale of drugs, both marijuana and LSD. Mimeographed sheets were made up and distributed, containing information of a mass rally at East Lansing City Hall the following day.

Several hundred young persons gathered during the arraignments at city hall beginning at 8:30 a.m. When the bus with the prisoners drove up there were cheers for the arrested and jeers of "Cops must go" and "Seig Heil" for the police.

Packed courtroom

The group charged with narcotics offenses was arraigned before Judge William Harmon, while a crowd of approximately 100 packed the courtroom. Harmon warned the onlookers that they would be ejected if they caused a disturbance and the arraignments proceeded quietly, but slowly.

Members of the crowd contended that the police waited until the State News had ceased publication and many students had departed after taking their finals before making the arrests.

But a Michigan State Police spokesman explained that the delay in the arrests came mainly because of police investigative techniques.

The buyer or informer must be identified in court, he said. Once he is exposed, the buyer cannot be used again.

The official termed the fact that the mass arrests were made during finals week a "coincidence, with no motive."

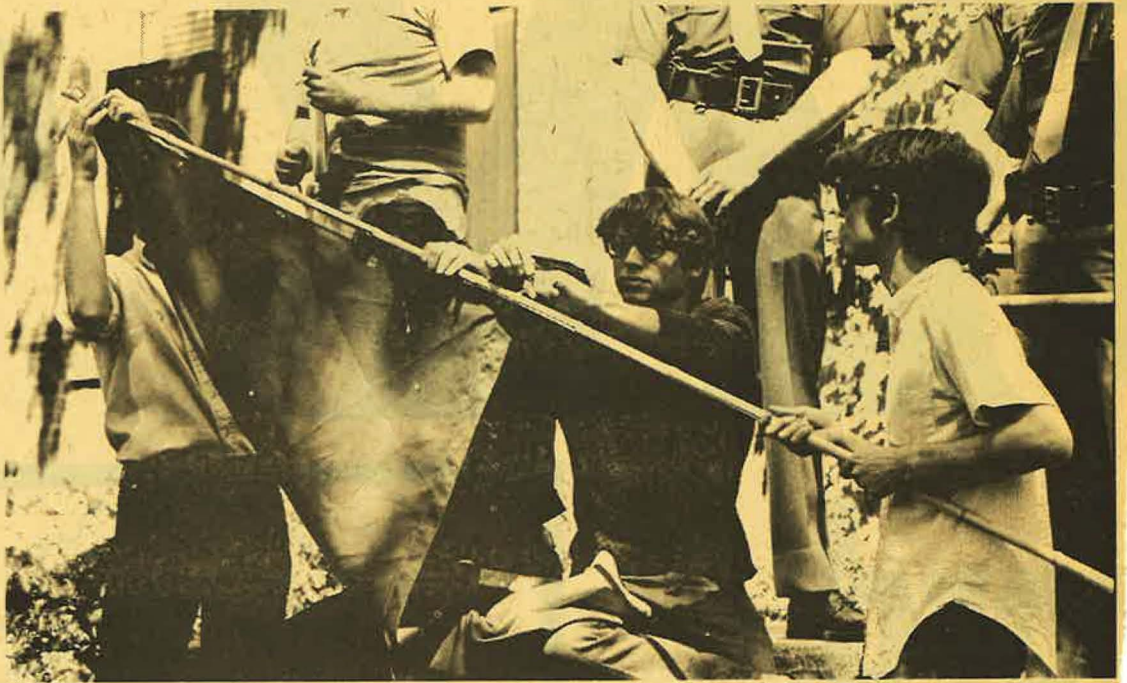
Detective Sgt. George Kerr of Michigan State Police Intelligence directed the investigation. Richard O. Bernitt, director of the University's Dept. of Public Safety, said that the University police were not involved in the investigation "as far as I know."

Arrests made

University police first became aware of the investigation, Bernitt said, when they received a request from the Michigan State Police at 3 p.m. June 3 to assist in arresting two of the persons living on campus who were charged with selling marijuana. Two others arrested were later located in the Union Grill.

The arrests were actually made by the State Police, with a University policeman present.

"It is routing procedure for outside police to ask for our assistance," Bernitt explained. "We do this primarily because



Black flag of anarchy

At the spring term finals week demonstration, a few students attempted to raise the black flag of anarchy at the Administration Bldg.

State News photo by Bob Ivins

The group again gathered following the arraignments in front of city hall to formulate a list of demands for President Hannah. They included:

--University police should be disarmed and reorganized under the control of a student-faculty committee.

--An end to police "harassment," such as picture-taking plain clothesmen and paid student informers.

--An end to University Police cooperating with other law enforcement agencies in making arrests on campus.

They later added demands that Bernitt be fired and that amnesty be granted for all those arrested.

The protestors marched from city hall to the Administration Building to present the demands to Hannah, who rejected them. A rally spokesman said that the essence of Hannah's reply was "No, no and no."

When the demonstrators said that they would remain in the building, Hannah said they could stay as long as they left the building by 5:30 p.m., the regular closing time, and that they did not interfere with the

normal operation of the offices.

A sit-in of about 150 students began shortly after 1 p.m. The doors were soon barricaded with furniture and a steel chain.

Group leaves

At approximately 2:50 p.m., 120 University, Michigan State, East Lansing and Lansing police and Ingham County Sheriffs requested by Bernitt cordoned off the building. Bernitt advised the group that they were interfering with the operations of the building, a violation of the University ordinance, and must leave within five minutes. The group left without incident.

"There was no question in my mind that there was indeed interference," Bernitt said Monday. "When the building had been cleared, we found only six employees who had remained in the building. The others had been dismissed by their employers or excluded from the building."

One arrest was made outside the building when a student broke through cordon lines.

Later that day a bond-raising dance, started at the Water Car-

nival site, was moved to Parking Lot I by the Men's I.M. Building when Shaw Hall residents complained about the noise. Police said they were also concerned about the "growing level of hostility" toward the group.

A group of hecklers followed the group as they proceeded from the I.M. Building to the South Complex and finally to the Union. At several points, fights broke out between the two groups.

The following morning and early afternoon a group gathered near Beaumont Tower for discussion. The group voted 45-30 not to sit-in again at the Administration Building.

Several of the 30 decided to again occupy the building at 2 p.m. A group of 18 decided to remain in the building past 5:30 p.m. closing time, while a large group of 400 onlookers, supporters and hecklers remained outside.

"I'm not with this group outside that has determined to make only a vocal commitment," a coed demonstrator said.

Many of the sit-in group expressed a desire to see MSU "restructured" and wanted to stand up and fight back against "the system--the University administration, the cops and the government."

Shortly after 5:30 p.m. it became apparent that the demonstrators were there to stay, and again, some 120 area police wearing riot equipment and carrying batons cordoned off the building.

"U" ordinance violated

At 5:34 p.m. Bernitt informed the group inside the building that they were violating a portion of the University ordinance and the state trespassing law and that they had five minutes to leave. When the sit-in continued, the 18, including a physics professor, were arrested.

Three persons of a group who tried to lock arms to prevent entry through the east door were arrested when police tried to get into the building.

Those arrested were booked and photographed in a van on the scene and placed on the police bus. When the crowd sur-



Another confrontation

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The arrests were actually made by the State Police, with a University policeman present.

"It is routing procedure for outside police to ask for our assistance," Bernitt explained. "We do this primarily because the University is least disrupted when a representative of the University is involved."

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Three persons of a group who tried to lock arms to prevent entry through the east door were arrested when police tried to get into the building.

Those arrested were booked and photographed in a van on the scene and placed on the police bus. When the crowd surrounded the bus and began to rock it, police officers got off the bus, formed a wedge and were formed to walk the bus to the Men's I.M. Bldg.

Along West Circle drive several other persons were arrested as demonstrators lay down in front of the bus and as onlookers threw dirt and bottles at the officers and bus.

About 300 gathered at the Union again that evening, threatening to stay past the closing hour. Police told them to disperse or be arrested and they filed out to the south steps where a rally was held.

On the morning of June 6 about 50 persons gathered at Beaumont for a rally and then traveled to the Ingham County Jail in Mason to view the arraignments of the 27 arrested the day before. There was only room for 20 persons in the improvised courtroom.

For many who had viewed the three-day protest it was an end, a time to finish final examinations and go home, but to those arrested, their supporters and perhaps even the hecklers, there was still a long, hot summer ahead.



Another confrontation

Anthony DeFusco, East Lansing graduate student, voices his opinions above at the Administration Bldg. while others, below, sit and listen.

State News photo by Bob Ivins



In the midst of finals week with students cramming for exams, without the student newspaper, with no student radio to facilitate communication, in the face of the numbing shock of the Kennedy assassination the students of Michigan State University have started on a metamorphosis that promises to wreak a profound change in their university. "Their university" These words take on new meaning in the light of the frenetic events of the past several days. Probably for the first time the students of East Lansing are beginning to comprehend their true relationship to the vast institution that was Michigan State, and in this new understanding we are going to rebuild the university. The new Michigan State will have the students playing a responsible, integral role in its affairs. Students will assume the rights and the obligations that had been usurped by an unresponsive administration. They will have responsibility for the content of their classes. A voice in university projects so that never again will Michigan State become involved in a vicious, senseless war effort. The campus police will no longer have unrestricted license to carry out the whims of irresponsible administrators. Outside law enforcement agencies will not have free access to a student campus, nor interfere with student activities. Students will forge a constructive alliance with the faculty and create a new Michigan State that will be consistent with the dynamic growth of the university. What has happened at Michigan State since Monday is the genesis of a student revolution.

Many of us are still confused as to the exact sequence of events that have crammed this past week. A short rehash of the past five days will probably be most instructive. Monday twelve people, ten of whom are or were students, were arrested on marijuana charges. These arrests and the situations surrounding them brought about a spontaneous mass action on the part of a large number of students.

The primary issues which aroused this protest centered not around the issue of legalization of marijuana, but rather around the issue of fundamental rights which were abused in the process of investigation and arrest. Among these abuses were the use of paid student informers, complicity of the campus police in investigation and arrest and wide-spread activity of externally based law enforcement agencies on campus. The students organized to express their disapproval of the university in its gross neglect of a constitutionally safe-guarded process and individual privacy.

Following a demonstration at the arraignment of the Twelve, the group went to the Administration Building to present Pres. Hannah with the following three demands:

1) The campus police be disarmed and reorganized so as to come under the comp-

lete control of a faculty and student committee.

2) An end to police harassment such as picture-taking plain clothesmen and paid student informers throughout campus.

3) The MSU police cease their on-going complicity with outside law enforcement agencies. Hannah begged the question on each point with variations on the statement, "That's the way it is!" He did however consent to allowing the students to remain in the Administration Building until the normal closing of 5:30 PM. He then left town. Shortly thereafter the offices in the Ad. Bldg. began closing contrary to the wishes of the demonstrators, and all students were denied access to the services of the building. Around 2:30 a force of 135 riot-equipped policemen arrived at the Ad. Bldg. and MSU Public Safety Director Richard Bennett informed the students that they had five minutes to leave the building. The group obeyed and the building was cleared. Discussions ensued and fund-raising dance was planned for the evening. Following the dance the group, which now numbered over 1000, began a march to recruit more people and funds. Due to inadequate information the group encountered a counter-demonstration which regressed to a physical level and the demonstrators set out to return to their Beaumont Tower site.

The counter-demonstrators attempted to prevent the movement but were relatively unsuccessful. The campus police assisted in keeping law and order, but needless to say, they did not protect the student welfare with the same vigor and numbers with which they cleared the Ad. Bldg. At the request of the police the demonstration was reluctantly resolved for the evening.

The students gathered again the following day in front of the Ad. Bldg. and following an afternoon of relatively disorganized discussion and speeches, a group of seventeen people remained in the Ad. Bldg. with the intent of staying past closing. Those not remaining in the building formed human barricades at all doors. Again, Mr. Burnett called out his super force and without a single word directed toward conference or peaceful solutions his club-wielding force stormed the building arresting those that remained within. The students on the outside who were not arrested marched with the police bus to the Quanset Huts, harassing the police for their violent actions. Fifteen to twenty more people were arrested along the route on minor trumped-up charges. The group then returned to the Union to continue organizing for bail-raising and further action.

It was apparent in the incidents of the last few days that the authority of the administration was grievously misused. The students' immediate response was the formulation of four demands:

1. The campus police should be reorganized so that they come under the jurisdiction of a student-faculty committee, and that police should be disarmed.

2. Severe disciplinary action be taken against those authorities responsible for the call-up of the police and the subsequent beatings. At this point the responsibility seems to be with Burnett, Director of Public Safety.

3. The Administration must never be allowed to call on outside law enforcement agencies to interfere with student activities.

4. General amnesty to all those arrested on Wednesday.

These demands raise several fundamental questions about the relation of the student to his university. Is it really a revolutionary idea for a student to have the same sort of prerogatives that the ordinary citizen has with respect to his police? The citizen frequently has review board control over his local police; at the very least he controls the purse strings. Where are the mechanisms for student control over his own local police? The single mechanism is a dead end. The campus police would seem to be responsible to President Hannah. This raises the interesting question as to whether President Hannah represents the students' interests. It also conflicts painfully with Hannah's statement when faced with a student delegation that it was the Sheriff's Dept. who had final authority over our campus police. It is an obviously intolerable situation when authority over the campus police lies not with the students or faculty or even the administration, but with the Ingham County Sheriff's office.

Nor is it aberrant to propose that students peaceably engaged in dissent on their own campus should not be harrassed by 135 assorted state troopers, Lansing and E. Lansing cops and Ingham County Sheriffs. It might even be considered reasonable to propose that the extremes reaction of the administration to basically innocuous student activities might invalidate any charges lodged against our students. This radical activity is usually called amnesty.

It would be the height of adventurism to try to identify our present demands with radical actions. They are almost ridiculously reasonable. They are a beginning, a promise for the future. Most of us are going home for the summer, and that is a tragedy. We have finally begun to realize our legitimate place in this university. That place is a central place, and it implies more freedom as well as more responsibility. We have the opportunity to recreate a university in our own image, and we must not dissipate the interest and the energy that we now have.

A T T E N T I O N A L L S T U D E N T S

All cases of police brutality or illegal search should be reported. Get the policeman's badge number. Phone 337-0234 or 353-4365. ACLU is with us.

BAIL-RAISING DANCE
LOT I
FOLLOWING THE RALLY

Company

food

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upside

1968?

WHO'S IN CHARGE HERE?

or

"YUMMY, YUMMY, YUMMY I'VE GOT A NIGHTSTICK IN MY TUMMY"

Monday, June 2, several students were arrested on marijuana charges. These arrests and the situations surrounding them brought about a spontaneous mass action on the part of a large number of students.

The primary issues centered NOT around legalization of marijuana, but around fundamental rights which were abused in the process of investigation and arrest. Among these abuses were: the use of student informers, complicity of the campus police and wide-spread activity of externally based law enforcement agencies on campus. The students organized to express their disapproval of the University in its gross neglect of a constitutionally safe-guarded process and individual privacy.

Following a show of support at the arraignment, several hundred students went to the Administration Building to question President Hanna about the University's involvement in the arrests. Hanna begged the question with variations on the statement, "That's the way it is!" He did, however, consent to allowing the students to remain in the Administration Building until the normal closing of 5:30 pm. He then left town. Shortly thereafter the offices in the Ad Building began closing, contrary to the wishes of the demonstrators, and all students were denied access to the services of the building. Around 2:30 pm 135 riot-equipped policemen arrived at the Ad Building and the students left on demand of MSU Public Safety Director, Richard Bernitt.

Students gathered again the following day. The University Administration escalated the conflict by calling on over 100 policemen to arrest seventeen people who were peacefully sitting in their Ad Building after closing hours. Under the direction of Richard Bernitt, State Police, without provocation or orders to disperse, brutally beat several innocent students who were quietly standing on the steps of the Ad Building. Due to the excessive police violence the students surrounded the police bus and followed it to the quonset huts.

These events made apparent to the students that the authority of the University was in fact solely in the hands of the Administration and not in those of the students. The students' immediate response was the formulation of four demands:

1. The campus police should be reorganized so that they come under the jurisdiction of a student-faculty committee, and that they should be disarmed.
2. Severe disciplinary action be taken against those authorities responsible for the call-up of the police and the subsequent beatings.
3. Outside police forces should be banned from the campus and campus police must be banned from going off campus.
4. General amnesty to all those arrested on Wednesday at the protest demonstration.

On June 6, students met for a rally, and at the conclusion of the rally, they marched to John Hanna's house where they posted their demands on his door and vowed to work to change this University so that those demands would be realized.

over

Late that night members of the State News staff attempted to publish an issue of that paper, which was not being published due to finals. Mr. Berman, State News Advisor, employed by the Administration, refused the staff the funds to publish. After they had raised money from other sources, Mr. Berman had the Photo Lab locked, thus denying the staff access to all photographs of the week's activities. Despite such harrassment, the staff published a limited edition.

These events raise several issues about the relationship between students, faculty and their administration. It is now clear that the purpose of the Administration is not to serve the student, but rather to control him. Traditionally the Administration has used "liberal-minded" middle-level administrators to placate students and make minor concessions to their demands. The events of finals week show that when students attempt to act on their rights as human beings the University resorts to the use of brute force to suppress them.

It is alledged that the Academic Freedom Report provides channels for the redress of student grievances. Even if it did, it would not be legitimate in our eyes, since it was established by the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs, rather than by the students themselves. These channels are not set up so that students can have meaningful control over the community in which they live. Students reject the present policy of university paternalism. THE POINT IS NOT TO HELP THE UNIVERSITY ACT AS BETTER PARENTS, BUT TO REMOVE THEIR CONTROL SO STUDENTS CAN ACT AS ADULTS.

Members of the Ad Hoc Committee:

- Peggy Helmrich
- Dave Ring
- Nancy Gottschall
- Tom Chapman
- Jerry Chamberlain
- Jim Bever
- Sheri Lessin

If any of these issues have aroused your concern, come to:

Room 35, Union
7:30pm Thurs. June 20

United Students, campus activists, recalled

By DOROTHY LASKY
State News Staff Writer

United Students (US) projected the Hippie image. They were uptight about campus issues like women's hours, individual rights and tuition hikes. Smoking grass and tripping was their bag.

One year ago this student activist organization campaigned on-campus for student rights and educational involvements.

They spoke of ideals making MSU a better place, if not a perfect place, to grow and learn. And the administration and sophomore super-straight were listening.

Essentially the (US) position took the form of a "Students Bill of Rights" which maintained students have the same rights as members of the outside world, and as such have a right to a voice in their university.

W.C. Blanton, US chairman last year and currently senior member - at - large on the ASMSU student board, spoke of gaining support by going out and explaining problems to the students. He talked of long term objectives.

A few days ago in his office in the student government complex he said United Students as an organization had died last spring. "It just outlived its usefulness," he explained.

US is currently on file as "inactive" in the Office of Student Activities and Organizations in the Student Services Bldg. Its file has not been updated since fall 1967.

Bertram Garskof, assistant professor of psychology and formal adviser of US said, "Nothing has happened to United Students. Perhaps they are just outmoded like other things, like America, for instance."

Mike Price, who heads MSU's chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), a national leftist organization, spoke of US as part of the "history of student activism at MSU."

Members of the original steering committee that formed US explained it had been organized to counter the radical image SDS projected.

Trustees about the protest. "They didn't do anything anyway, but they listened to him," he said.

Lang said after it was clear the three instructors were going to be dismissed US should have gone to other phases of the action instead of concentrating on one incident.

Publicity on the Rally brought in more new members and US began to play other protests centering on campus reform. The Akers Hall Kiss-In, the march on the State Capitol and the price study resulted.

The 1967 ASMSU spring elections campaign platforms centered on themes like Lang's "Do you want a radical on student board?" and "These are the things of which radicalism is made: revision of women's hours regulations, student evaluation of the faculty, abolition of student housing restrictions and a proposal of optional class attendance."

The Student Bill of Rights circulated on campus by US last spring formed a good portion of the ideals which won US candidates their seats on student board.

US strength and appeal to the student body was credited by the State News with drawing more than 7,000, the largest number of voters in any previous student government spring election, to the ASMSU polls.

After the votes were tallied Blanton and Lang, State News endorsed candidates, took positions as members-at-large. Jim Friel, a member of the US steering committee, became president of Off-Campus Council (OCC) and also took a seat on student board.

"What happened to United Students?" "We got elected to the student board," Friel said.

Responding to a question about the ideals that US had crusaded for Blanton said, "United Students was a lot of what I was."

He said other organizations such as student board have taken up the causes of US.

Sitting in a crowded booth on the left side of the Union Grill a former US member



Left bank

A favorite chatting spot for student activists is traditionally the left side of the Union Grill.

State News photo by Lance Lagoni

people who had gotten hurt using drugs. But he said most people, after going through the phase of getting high on grass or tripping, know themselves better when they came out of the ordeal.

He said that since there was a young crowd involved in US these people may be going through that phase now.

Price said dropping-out is a re-action to society. "The only sure way to drop-out is to commit suicide," he said.

Oestreicher said since US became popular just about the time drugs hit town members were concerned with an image. Blanton, who was relatively straight, had projected the right image, Oestreicher said.

Friel said "the drug thing" helped United Students. He said marijuana "hit the houses" as well as hippie pads.

As board members, Friel said former US leaders have

"These are all various shades of the student movement," Lang said.

The "student movement" in part is also responsible for the demonstration at the State Capitol Friday which followed the Memorial March and Rally on campus the day after Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination.

Lang said although this has been a quiet winter, it will probably be a politically active spring.

About this year's slate of leaders elected by US, a self-proclaimed dirty hippie, said, "All I can say is the ballot box was stuffed the wrong way."

Reacting to the speculation that the life of US could have been sustained by strong leadership, a past member explained Blanton was a good organizer and campaigner and Lang had quiet, but articulate abilities, like Dennis, that could arouse enthusiasm for a cause.

Lang said he and Blanton went to a few US meetings after they had taken positions on student board, but they "didn't say much" because of their new involvement in student government.

Blanton said the US movement had been like a free campaign all year long. He added however that he had not used it simply as a politicking machine.

Oestreicher said the US movement had the air of a "children's crusade." He said it was built on leaders who had to find the issues to rally around.

"What really put the nails in the coffin for United Students was this women's hours revision," Friel said.

US leaders explained that if the coalition of student groups like US, SDS, Pan-Hel, WIC and MHA had not swayed the Faculty Committee to favor approving a broader, amended Associated Women Students (AWS) proposal giving more women students freedom to determine their own comings and goings at night, a Berkeley style protest which might have sustained US was planned.

Oestreicher said the protest would have been a university-wide walkout of women students.

He said it didn't matter whether it was a new group,

at hall closing times and a militant take-over of the Student Services Bldg.

Friel said there wouldn't be an issue this strong on campus for perhaps another five years. "Unless," he said, "they reject lifting freshmen women's hours and allowing sophomores to live off-campus in the same afternoon."

Lang said that if Garskof was put in a situation like the ATL instructors had been, reactions would be stronger and more far reaching.

Forbes attributed "smallness" and "narrow mindedness" to the disintegration of US. He said it tried to separate campus issues from issues affecting the entire society. "How can you say the draft isn't a campus issue?" he asked.

Price said US never had a thorough enough analysis of what it was doing to present a strong position.

As an example he used the tuition hike protest, march to the State Capitol last spring which drew only 200 demonstrators.

Price said the demonstration ended up being nothing but a finger-pointing exercise on the part of the Democratic and Republican legislators.

The legislators are reported to have told the marchers bluntly to go home, clean up and concentrate on their studies. And the tuition increase was passed.

Oestreicher said US was a group of amorphous individuals with little organization and a small conception of the power relations in a university.

Price said US's informal organization had little to do with its break-up. In any rebel group, organization and structure are the first to go, he said.

Last year Forbes was quoted as saying he would like to see US get a little more radical.

Price, in responding to the query about SDS being too radical in relation to the aims of US, said, "It was the former US people who wanted to drag the marine recruiters down the steps when they were recruiting here last fall."

take place was described as a nonviolent dialogue.

Lang defines himself as a radical who comes across like a liberal. He said Blanton is just the opposite, a liberal who comes across like a radical.

In using the terms "liberal" and "radical" he said he likes to paraphrase the definitions given by Garskof.

Hopkins and Friel said they have considered organizing a student political party on campus to provide a slate for student government candidates.

They both indicated such plans are indefinite. And they both agreed the party would not be anything like United Students.



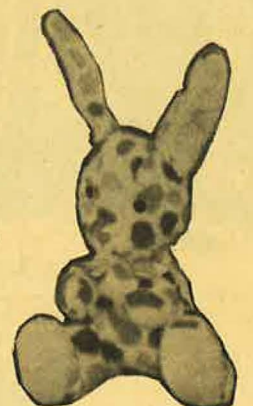
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MICKIE MALLARD

forming committee that formed US explained it had been organized to counter the radical image SDS projected. They said US was to be oriented to campus issues, rather than national political ones.

Dick Oestreicher, who succeeded Blanton to US chairmanship, said US got its identity as it went along. He said US did what it was supposed to do, but newer approaches became necessary.

He said all along there was some feeling SDS was in the background.

Brad Lang, ex-US member elected to the sophomore member-at-large seat on ASMSU student board last spring, said US was destined to die.

He indicated from the start he was unhappy with the turn US was taking. He gave as an example the Orange Horse Rally.

The Rally, also known as the eight day Bessey Vigil, centered on the American Thought and Language (ATL) controversy in which students protested the dismissal of three ATL instructors from the university faculty.

Backgrounding the incident, Lang explained US, as a small, single interest group proposing the reform of student government, was chartered the summer of 1966.

The Orange Horse Rally as it is now known actually began before US became associated with it.

Lang said he and a few other students who were friends of the men involved--Ken Lawless, Gary Groat and Robert Fogarty--from working with them on Zeitgeist, an underground student literary magazine, had already gathered at Bessey, where the ATL department office is located, before the US meeting.

Lang said the group had a good enough name, so he and his friends joined them.

He said after the vigil had been in progress a few days US began electing a steering committee to work with the swelling number of demonstrators.

By now, he said, the orange buttons and the phrase "Orange Horse" became associated with US and the Bessey vigil.

Former US members said the organization might have survived if Blanton and Lang had stayed involved.

Lang said Blanton came into US prominence after he had talked with the MSU Board of

taken up the causes of US. Sitting in a crowded booth on the left side of the Union Grill a former US member said SDS has taken the spark from United Students.

According to Price, former US members now make up part of the 25 core workers that propel SDS.

Blanton and Friel said they knew of only two former US people now active in SDS. Two people, but two good people, they said.

They referred to Oestreicher and Andy Pyle, who steered US last summer when they were involved in a recreational and tutoring project at Cristo Rey Parish in Lansing.

Former US steering committeemen agreed that US people either joined SDS or dropped-out.

About the activists who had dropped-out, past US organizers said they "just got tired" or became frustrated doing a job that didn't seem to produce immediate reforms.

Oestreicher said he suspected part of the drop-out problem had to do with drugs.

He said since members of the crowd had become involved with individual drug experiences they lost their spontaneity. Taking drugs isn't exactly conducive to group activity, he said.

Lang said he knew of some

marijuana "hit the houses" as well as hippie pads.

As board members, Friel said former US leaders have demonstrated issues are not divided between "clean super-straight frat rats and scuzzies."

"Besides, they want our help in revision of the alcohol policy," he said. Present university regulations prohibit alcohol in university halls and houses.

All persons interviewed agreed that the hippie image did not alienate the student body from US.

Price cited "Gentle Thursday," a day set aside last April "to celebrate spring and just to groove in," as an example of the hippie appeal.

They also agreed a more tolerant attitude has evolved on campus. Oestreicher said it was intangible but you could feel it.

Another former US student said, "As goes CSR, so goes United Students."

CSR, the Committee on Student Rights, was formed in February of 1965 "to protest the loss of individual identity occurring when a campus grows as large as 30,000 plus students" according to a statement published by a CSR spokesman.


The activist organization was instrumental in a campaign for

a group like US probably would gain prominence.

He said it didn't matter whether it was a new group, SDS or a coalition group.

style protest which might have sustained US was planned. Oestreicher said the protest would have been a university-wide walkout of women students

US people who wanted to drag the marine recruiters down the steps when they were recruiting here last fall." The demonstration that did



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Wednesday, June 5, 1968

THE MICHIGAN DAILY

Protests against police hit MSU

By MARTIN HIRSCHMAN
Special To The Daily

EAST LANSING—Sporadic violence followed over 400 Michigan State University students last night as they marched around the campus to protest the involvement of campus police in the arrests Monday of 12 university students charged with the illegal sale of drugs.

Protest arrests at MSU

(Continued from Page 1)

The purpose of the meeting and the ensuing march were to gain support for the protest and financial aid for those arrested Monday.

Bond was set at \$10,000 for each of the 11 students arrested for the sale of marijuana and at \$5,000 for one student arrested for the sale of LSD.

Students abandoned plans to visit all the dorms in order to receive police cooperation and assistance for the march.

A march leader, Brad Lang, commented that the counter-demonstrators "are angry but they haven't found a way to channel their anger."

Yesterday morning the protesting students met at city hall to demonstrate their support for the students who had been arrested.

Campus police said they merely assisted state and local officials in making the arrests. Lt. D. E. Stormer of the campus police explained that the action of the force in this case was standard procedure.

"Instead of the police going in and making the arrests alone, we came along with them," Stormer said.

About 75 counter-demonstrators followed the group and several times attacked marchers. At one point, students opposed to the march completely blocked the road on which the marchers intended to pass.

Campus police, who were patrolling the march, maintained a no-man's-land between the groups and eventually cleared the way for the larger group to pass.

A police official announced over a public address system: "We have a responsibility to protect all the students regardless of their belief."

Marchers dispersed after reaching the school's student union. They agreed to regroup this morning at 8 a.m. near the administration building to continue their protest.

Earlier yesterday afternoon, over 300 students demonstrated in the administration building and presented university President John Hannah with three demands:

- that the MSU Public Safety Department (the campus police) be disbanded;

- that the school refuse to assist police in informing on or arresting students;

- that students and faculty have complete control of the organization which will replace the campus police.

About 75 students entered the building and held a brief sit-in, but left when threatened with arrest by police who surrounded the building.

Several students met with Hannah to present the demands. They tentatively set noon today for a reply deadline.

However, Hannah left for Detroit soon after receiving the demands. He has a trip scheduled to Detroit and Washington and is expected to be out of town for at least two days.

The administration building was closed for the day after the protesting students were forced to leave. Campus police patrolled the building to prevent further incidents.

The marchers originally met at 8 p.m. last night at the site of last week's Water Carnival. They moved to the men's intramural building where they received complaints from students studying for final examinations in nearby dormitories.

Final examinations began at MSU Monday and will end on Saturday.

See PROTEST, Page 2

#2 10/7/68
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

East Lansing

The President's Convocation for new students on September 22 was interrupted by a number of other students who demanded answers to questions that had been mimeographed and distributed to those in attendance. Those attending were urged to join in the demand, but refused to do so.

The President declined to answer on the grounds that the convocation was not a public forum. However, it has been decided to publish brief answers to the questions for the benefit of those whose interest may have been aroused, even though they were not asked primarily to elicit information.

Q -- Why is Michigan State University actively involved in strengthening the dictatorship in Thailand?

A -- It is not involved in any project in Thailand. It recently concluded a project under contract with the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Government of Thailand. This was primarily a research project and involved joint studies of secondary education and human resources. M.S.U. faculty members were in Thailand for short and long terms of consultant and research work, and Thai nationals were in degree programs in educational administration, planning and research on the M.S.U. campus. Some M.S.U. graduate students conducted field studies in Thailand.

Q -- Why were 120 off-campus riot police called on campus to forcibly evict 17 students from their administration building?

A -- The number of police required to protect public property was determined by county law enforcement officials, including the Prosecuting Attorney and the Sheriff. Incidentally, the Administration Building is the property of the people of Michigan, not of students or of University officials. Not all of the 17 individuals were students.

Q -- Why does the M.S.U. police participate in off-campus arrests?

A -- University officers exercise authority as deputy sheriffs, and are obliged to carry out off-campus duties occasionally on orders of the Sheriff. For example, they are occasionally called upon to man road blocks, and to patrol roads.

Q -- Why does the University maintain a network of spies in the dormitories?

A -- It does not.

Q -- Why are plainclothes police, without warrants, allowed to search dormitory rooms without permission from the students?

A -- They are not, and never have been.

Q -- Why is M.S.U. one of the few colleges in the country which maintains its own armed police force?

A -- It has not been established that it is. However, the University is unusual in its size, and its setting in a suburban area at a distance from a large city that could provide adequate protective services. The fire and police services are responsible for the protection of the life and safety of the inhabitants of the equivalent of a fair-sized city. There are more than 40,000 persons on the campus on an ordinary day, and more than 25,000 persons reside on the campus

permanently. The protective services are responsible for the protection of a physical plant valued at nearly \$300,000,000, with more than 500 buildings, 45 miles of roads and 122 acres of parking areas on 5,000 acres of land. This is not a job for amateurs or volunteers. Philosophically, the University long since concluded that it serves its educational purposes best to maintain its own security force. Doing so gives the University considerable discretion in handling disciplinary cases. This is highly desirable at an educational institution which is not interested in punishing offenders, but in rehabilitating them and helping them to learn from their errors. This circumstance works to the advantage of student offenders.

Q -- Why did M.S.U. train and arm the secret police for the Diem regime in Vietnam?

A -- Under contracts with the United States and Vietnamese governments, the University carried out training programs in police administration and public administration in the early years of South Vietnamese nationhood. Part of its police training efforts were in the area of counter-espionage and counter-insurgency, but there were programs in all other areas of police responsibility -- communication, traffic control, identification, and smuggling control, etc., as well. The University did not arm police in any branch of the service.

Q -- Why did Latin American students force a M.S.U. group to dismantle a University College project and leave the country?

A -- This question refers, presumably, to a project with the University of San Carlos, of Guatemala. It is difficult to tell, because no M.S.U. representative left Guatemala under any pressure or as the consequence of any unpleasant incident. At any rate, the General Studies Program of the University of San Carlos was initiated by the Superior Council of the University basically on the pattern of a similar program at the University of Costa Rica. M.S.U. assistance in the program was so incidental that it was not considered worthy of mention in the mission's final report, dated August, 1965. The mission's work had terminated in 1964 for lack of further funding. Presumably, the General Studies Program continued, on a diminished scale, until objections by students and their parents caused it to be discontinued in August, 1968. The objections were reportedly that the general education studies delayed students' entry into professional studies for a year, and that many were not academically prepared to undertake them. Parents objected to the added year of cost, too.

Q -- Why was a M.S.U. professor prevented from discussing biological and chemical warfare in his biochemistry class?

A -- Course content is determined by the department concerned, and in this instance it was determined that there was no time to teach and discuss extraneous material.

Q -- Why did Dr. Hannah, chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, sell \$1 million worth of land to an avowedly racist real estate dealer? Where did Dr. Hannah get that land?

A -- The land was acquired in small lots by purchase as an investment, beginning in 1939. He sold it because he was operating his property as a farm, and real estate taxes became too high for him to continue to do so without substantial loss. The purchaser has been accused of discriminatory practices in his real estate rentals, but the accusation has not been proved. And most assuredly he is not "avowedly" racist.