

How 'Project 500' Reached Sept. 10, 1968

By RAY DeLONG
News-Gazette Staff Writer

It's been four years now since the University of Illinois began putting noticeable effort into a program for black students. What has happened in that period and what does the future look like?

Prior to the Special Educational Opportunity Program (SEOP) initiated in 1968, the university paid scant attention to the problems and educational disadvantages of inner-city black youth. In 1965, the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences experimented with a limited program and Dean of Women Miriam Shelden's office sponsored a short-term venture from 1966 until 1968.

In the middle-sixties, admission standards for the UI began a steady climb, meaning that as the years passed, the number of black students decreased. According to Jean Hill, associate director of the SEOP, there were 100 new black freshmen in 1966, but only 58 in 1967. During 1967-68, plans were developed for a somewhat expanded special entry for the fall of 1968.

Miriam A. Shelden, dean of student personnel (in whose office the SEOP program is administered), told what happened next. "I had been corresponding with Clarence Shelley since Nov. 1967, about coming to Illinois."

Then the world began to come apart. On Thursday, April 4, 1968, Martin Luther King, Jr., was assassinated. That following weekend, Miriam Shelden was in Detroit interviewing Shelley to be the director of the SEOP program. His appointment was announced at the

beginning of May.

At the same time, Chancellor Jack W. Peltason revealed that the UI would change its projected black student enrollment upward. Instead of planning for about 200 new inner-city youth for the fall of 1968, the university would seek approximately 500. From that point on, the program became known as "Project 500" and the university had a tiger by the tail.

Today, Miriam Shelden concedes the obvious: "It was a reactive program to the civil rights movement." What followed in the brief period of time from May until September, 1968, could only be described as chaos. A huge, essentially white, institution tried to develop a comprehensive educational opportunity out of what could only

be a crash program.

Attempting to locate 500 new black students in a short period of time was a challenge never before faced by the university. To help find the 500, the UI relied mainly on the summertime efforts of 30 members of the Black Students Association (BSA).

James Martin, presently the chairman of the Black Graduate Student Association, pictures the scene. "The recruiters said to inner-city street kids, 'do you want to go to the UI?'" Answers to that question came fast, promises were made, and soon the university had more than 500 new black students. In fact, according to Chancellor Peltason in the Oct. 23, 1968, issue of the "Campus Report," 1300 blacks applied, 768 were

selected and approved for admission and 565 registered.

In the same report, the Chancellor continued that 491 of the 565 "met the minimum combination of high school rank and test score (American College Testing Service, or ACT) or transfer grade point average requirement; 74 did not."

Jane Loeb, the present UI director of admissions and records, has done several studies on the program. Regarding the 1968 SEOP registrants, she notes that "there is a big difference between meeting minimum requirements for entrance and meeting competitive requirements." In 1968, most newly admitted regular students met standards higher than the minimum, but the university had promised to find

room for 500 new blacks.

As far as the SEOP students were concerned that failed to meet even the minimal admission requirements, the UI felt justified in going out on a limb. In July, 1968, a dean in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Rolland Holmes, explained, "they have had the kind of success not normal to the typical white student — they've been able to make a go of it in whatever environment they've been in." The test would come in the academic year 1968-69.

All of a sudden, September, 1968 had come. When the hundreds of new black students began to actually appear on campus, the frailty of the crash program started to show. William K. Williams, at the time

a staff associate in the president's office, later detailed the breakdown.

"As I see it, the difficulty was that we did not provide for continuing close communication between all sections of the university involved in the program. Housing, finance, admissions. The later it got, the more confusing it had become," Williams concluded.

A March, 1969, BSA position paper shared the analysis offered by university official Williams. "Black students entered a community which, except for a few administrators, was not prepared for change. The effect was that the black rightly perceived the university community as hostile."

This perception was unfortunate, considering some of

the fond hopes voiced at the SEOP program's inception the preceding spring. In May, 1968, the All-University Committee on Admissions issued a hopeful notice that was later adopted by the university senates on all three campuses: "We believe that white students have much to gain from associating with non-white students and that the more fortunate students can gain considerably from rubbing shoulders with their disadvantaged fellow students." The question was, could the black students equally "gain" from the experience?

The major problem that developed as the new blacks arrived on campus could be phrased as a failure to com-

(Please turn to Page 15)

Report Kissinger signed memo on arms loophole

By Thomas B. Ross

Sun-Times Bureau

WASHINGTON — Sec. of State Henry A. Kissinger's signature reportedly has been found on an order to close a secret loophole in the nuclear arms agreement, despite his insistence Wednesday that the issue "never reached my desk."

Senate sources said Kissinger was confronted with the order — National Security Decision Memorandum 252, dated April 19, 1974 — at an angry closed-door hearing Monday.

The sources said the memo was produced when Kissinger contended — as he did in a press conference in Brussels Wednesday — that he was unaware of the loophole until told about it at the hearing.

Asked to explain his signature on the 2-month-old memo, Kissinger was said to have replied that he made a practice of looking at such directives only when there was a conflict within the government requiring his attention and mediation.

The confrontation took place before the Senate arms control subcommittee, headed by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), who reportedly was made aware of the memo in

testimony last week by Pentagon officials and U.S. arms negotiators.

Sources close to Jackson said the issue appeared to have increasingly grave implications, particularly as to the administration's obligation to keep Congress informed about major arms negotiations.

For example, the sources said there were indications that President Nixon wrote a letter to Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev after the 1972 Moscow summit, advising him that the United States did not intend to increase its submarine missiles from 656 to 710 as permitted in the strategic arms limitation agreement.

Kissinger acknowledged at a press conference here Monday that the President made "a relatively minor gesture" to that effect on the last day of the 1972 summit but implied that it was an informal, oral expression to Brezhnev.

The sources contended that the administration was required by law to advise Congress of the language in any such letter. They said it could have a direct bearing on whether the formal agreement was modified by secret accommodations.

Kissinger conceded that the President's

"gesture" was never specifically disclosed to Congress but maintained that the substance of the decision to stay at 656 submarine missiles was repeatedly stated in budget and other messages.

During his testimony before Jackson's subcommittee, Kissinger reportedly insisted that there never was any real danger that the Russians would take advantage of the loophole to extend their missile advantage.

He was quoted as saying he would have raised "unshirted hell" with the Russians if they had seized upon an unintended drafting error to break the spirit of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks agreement.

But subcommittee members and staff were not convinced by Kissinger's testimony. Several questions were raised as to how he could have signed such a highly classified and sensitive document as a national security decision memorandum (NSDM) without making himself aware of its contents.

NSDMs are relatively rare documents that are signed only by the President or his national security adviser, a job Kissinger continued to hold after he became secretary of state. Officials could not recall any year in

Turn to Page 42



Trial under way

Former White House aide John D. Ehrlichman leaves U.S. District Court in Washington, where his trial began Wednesday. He and three others are charged with taking part in a civil rights conspiracy involving the Pentagon papers case of three years ago. Story on Page 38. (AP)

U. of I. minorities project passes test

Continued from Page 1

problems we didn't foresee."

Early in 1968, the university's plans called for admitting only 200 minority students. But the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. changed that.

"There were definitely political pressures at the time that brought us to widen the scope of the program. We could not ignore them," Peltason said.

The newly formed Black Student Assn. demanded that 1,000 blacks be admitted to the U. of I. in September, 1968. The university compromised and recruited 500. The program became known as "Project 500."

Despite its commitment, the university did not have the administrative machinery to recruit students and cope with the problems they would face on campus.

The first problem was finding qualified minority students. The university hired about 20 black undergraduates to recruit candidates and briefed them hastily.

"By the time everything got set up, there was very little time to get the recruiters familiar with all the financial and educational aspects of the program," said Charles E. Warwick, then an administrator in the admissions office.

James Eggleston, now 26, one of 10 recruiters in Chicago that summer, said, "The university told us they would have the money for full scholarships if the students qualified for assistance. But when they got here in September, there wasn't enough money. Some kids were told for the first time they would have to take out loans. Others knew they would need some kind of loan, but were told it would be minimal. It wasn't."

The average loan a Project 500 student took out in 1968 was \$683, more than the average grant of \$644. The university estimated school costs that year at \$1,797. Students were expected to make up the difference.

The financial aid problem plagued many students throughout their stay at the university. Some dropped out, never to return, because of rising bills.

Others, among them black student Stan

TopLine

Taylor, 25, dropped out to earn money and did return. Taylor was graduated with a bachelor's degree in sociology in August, 1973 — 5½ years after starting college. He had spent 18 months out of school working.

The university says it never promised Project 500 students full scholarships. The aid was to be a combination of grants, loans and work, it said.

Project 500, officially named the Educational Opportunities Program (EOP), was financed with a \$340,000 grant from the federal Office of Economic Opportunity, a Ford Foundation Grant of \$37,820 and about \$30,000 donated by individuals to the university's Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Fund.

After classes started, many of the students found that their high school educations had not prepared them for university classrooms.

Although 88 per cent of the Project 500 students had met the minimum requirements for enrollment, they averaged much lower on standardized entrance tests. The students who did not meet the minimum standards were admitted after they were interviewed and their records were reviewed, because they seemed able to earn degrees.

The students were advised to take only 12 hours of classes, the minimum requirement for full-time students, who must average 15 hours to be graduated in four years.

Lighter credit loads and other educational services eased Project 500 students' introduction to the rigors of university courses — but did not remove the problems.

"It was like being thrown into the frying pan without any warning," Taylor said. "Black students then were not equipped for a U. of I. education because many had no college-prep courses in high school."

For Teresa Nuno, 24, even some of the special courses were difficult. "I had no math in high school and I was expected to take college algebra. I was not dumb, but how do you explain that I lacked the know-how to learn. I became aware that there is something you

don't have that Anglo students have."

Teresa found she had to study twice as long as white students did to learn the same material. She had started to major in industrial administration. After failing two courses, she was advised to leave school.

Teresa comes from a large family of Mexican immigrants who live on the Northwest Side of Chicago. In May, 1968, just before her high school graduation, she was asked whether she would like to attend the U. of I. — free. "I had never even considered college. It was like a dream come true," she said.

Her dream almost turned into a nightmare. When she arrived in Urbana in the fall, Teresa was told she had to take out a \$500 loan, which grew to \$800 the next year and \$1,000 the year after.

Despite the advice to leave, Teresa stayed, but she changed her major to Spanish. "During my first year I was so unconfident that I was afraid to speak in class. I did not overcome this until I enrolled in Spanish." She was graduated in January, 1973, and now is working toward a master's degree in educational psychology at the U. of I.

Despite the difficulties, about 64 per cent of the Project 500 students had C grade averages or better their first semester. Only 11 students dropped out in the first term. "I wasn't surprised at all," project director Clarence Shelly said. "Standard pre-college test scores really don't mean that much. These students were determined to do well."

At the end of their first year, 48 per cent of the Project 500 students had C averages, compared with 79 per cent of the regularly admitted students.

Project 500 students do not advance toward a degree as swiftly as other students do. Normal progress is "clearly not attainable" for more than a handful of specially admitted students, Mrs. Jane Loeb, U. of I. director of admissions, reported in a 1973 study of the program.

Mrs. Loeb said EOP is considered a five-year program.

"To compare the success rate of regularly admitted students in 1968 to EOP students is unfair," she said.

While the different admissions criteria and academic help served their educational purpose, they also intensified the social problems of the program — the stigma of being special.

"You felt like you were being segregated into special classes. To this day I can't stand to hear the word 'disadvantaged,'" said Teresa Nuno.

Myrtle Dunlap, who will receive a bachelor's degree in sociology in May, said, "There were always conflicts in the dorms between blacks and whites. We worked hard, then partied at night, playing loud music. The white students didn't like it—the cultures are so different."

Until white students became accustomed to seeing a substantial number of blacks on campus, Project 500 students felt they were laboratory specimens and objects of curiosity. "Wherever I went, white students just stared at me," said Renee Karnett, 24, of Chicago, who will be graduated with a master's degree in social work in May. "It seemed the whites talked to us not to be friends, but so they could say, 'Hey, I actually talked to one of them. I know one of them.'"

Except for its reduced size, the EOP program at the U. of I. remains essentially unchanged. Freshman enrollment in EOP in 1969 dropped more than 50 per cent, to 276, and remained about the same until September, 1973, when 200 new students were admitted.

The drop was due largely to a gradual decrease in the amount of federal aid. Only half the money available in 1968 is now provided to EOP students.

Chancellor Peltason says Project 500 has succeeded in its main objective — providing the opportunity of higher education to those who have the ability but not the financial resources.

For their part, the minority students reaped more than just educational benefits. "If I'd never come to this school," Myrtle Dunlap said, "I'd never have seen the other side of the fence, how white people live."

Larry Ingrassia writes about student affairs for The Sun-Times.

300 Arrested at UI Union Disturbance



One of the 300 Arrested is Escorted Out of the Union by Police.
(Photo by Curt Beamer)

Damage Heavy To 2 Lounges

By Paula Peters

A Monday night sit-in at the Illini Union ended in chaos as a few of some 300 University of Illinois black students taking part in the demonstration slashed paintings and broke furniture, leaving the building's South Lounge and Presidents' Lounge in shambles.

About 300 women were arrested by Champaign, Urbana, U. of I. and state police and sheriff's deputies, who entered the building around 3 a.m. and took the students to two hauling vans.

The sit-in climaxed talks between some of the students, participants in the U. of I.'s Special Educational Opportunities, or "500" Project, and U. of I. housing and other officials.

At issue were allegedly inadequate housing facilities to which some of the students were assigned following their temporary orientation - week assignments in the Illinois Street Residence Halls.

A secondary issue, some of the protesters said, involved finances. It was charged that, while the U. of I. said it would make loans up to a maximum of \$450 to the students, some program participants were receiving \$800 to \$1,000, an amount they felt was too large.

U. of I. officials declined to estimate damages in the Union following the sit-in — much of the furniture in the two rooms, both in the new portion of the Union, had been broken into pieces and paintings of past U. of I. presidents were slashed.

Portrait Damaged

A portrait of U. of I. President David D. Henry was scarred following the incident, with a gash running through it and "BLACK POWER" scrawled across his forehead.

One witness to the disturbance said some black students had attended a party in the building starting about 8 p.m.

"After it broke up," he said, "a lot of the students went to the back of the Union and congregated there."

Here, apparently, the students joined others who had come from a meeting with Housing Division officials at the Illinois Street halls.

That meeting was held in response to complaints from several women in the 500 Project that their housing assignments were inadequate.

Some of the women, in threes, had been assigned to small rooms, they said, and in at least one case were assigned to a sewing room. In other cases it was charged the rooms had falling plaster or were otherwise in poor condition.

The outcome of the Monday night meeting was that housing officials said nothing could be done, in some cases, until the second semester.

An account of the incident issued Tuesday by a group of U. of I. student leaders said the women "were told that they must vacate their rooms at ISR before 2 p.m. Tuesday or disciplinary action would be taken."

Plans Laid

When the women announced this to students assembled at ISR, the statement said, David Addison, president of the Black Students Association, said the group "would go to the south porch of the Illini Union until the Housing Division decision was reviewed by the chancellor, whom he had been unable to reach."

Forced inside by rain, the students congregated in the Union's South Lounge.

When one white student came "too close" to the crowd, the eyewitness said, "somebody hit him, and that caused a little rift among the black students."

"I understand whoever did this is from Champaign, and it seemed that some of the Project 500 students who came from other places didn't approve of it. They didn't want anyone from Champaign - Urbana messing up their chance for an education," he said.

Still, the group decided to stay, and before long they were

(Please Turn To Page 3)

Marines Kill 34 of Enemy In 2 Clashes

Saigon (AP)

U.S. Marines killed 34 North Vietnamese troops in two clashes Monday just below the demilitarized zone and uncovered a large cache of ammunition and supplies.

Five Marines were killed and 23 wounded in the two battles within two miles of each other just north of the Marine outpost known as the Rock Pile, U.S. headquarters reported.

In a sweep through a bunker complex six miles west-southwest of the Rock Pile, the Marines uncovered more than 500 mortar and rocket rounds, 2,200 pounds of rice, medical supplies and cloth of Soviet, Czechoslovak and French origin, apparently for uniforms.

The flareup of fighting around the Rock Pile was the only significant fighting reported.

Troops of the U.S. 196th Light Infantry Brigade, operating 150 miles farther south below Da Nang, found another weapons cache that included 37 carbines and rifles, 10 rocket grenade launchers, seven machine guns and nine flame throwers.

Terrorists attacked in Saigon for the 10th time since Friday. Three men in their early 20s invaded a Chinese high school shortly after noon and shot four teachers talking in a corridor. One of the teachers, Ky Hung Lam, 49, was killed. The terrorists escaped.

In the air war, U.S. pilots flew 116 missions against North Vietnam's southern panhandle Monday.

JIM TAYLOR RETIRES FROM NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans, La. (AP)

The New Orleans Saints announced the retirement today of fullback Jimmy Taylor, saying he "will probably go down in history as Louisiana's greatest football player."

Taylor will continue his association with the Saints in a front office capacity in the area of public relations.

Board Votes Boost In 1969 UI Tuition

By Thomas Gregory
Lindsay-Schaub News Service
Chicago

The Illinois Board of Higher Education today approved a recommendation calling for a \$75 annual tuition hike—beginning in the fall of 1969—for all Illinois public universities and colleges.

The board also approved a recommendation which would hike out-of-state tuition rates in Illinois public universities at a rate of \$100 per year—also beginning in 1969—until out-of-state students pay all or a major part of the cost of their instruction.

None of the action concerning tuition hikes which came at a board meeting in Chicago, is binding on the schools. Individual governing boards would have the final say on their tuition levels.

objections from both SIU and U of I spokesmen.

Although the boards have the last word on their tuition rates, U of I and SIU spokesmen have indicated that in the end they would have to tie their rates to the 20 per cent figure—because the Higher Board would be determining their anticipated incomes from that figure.

"Unless we go to the legislature to appeal the rate," one U of I official said, "we will probably have to go along with it."

To offset future pocketbook headaches, on lower income families caused by the tuition increase, the board also approved a proposal to put the state's scholarship programs under one roof—the State Scholarship Commission, and to

transfer funds from the increased tuition to the Scholarship Commission for additional scholarships.

This would add about \$2.5 million to the State Scholarship Fund, according to Lyman A. Glenny, executive director of the board.

The board also approved recommendations to put the state's teacher scholarship Waiver Program on a need basis.

This proposal will have to be approved by the General Assembly.

Howard Clement, a member of the board, said, "One of the greatest scholarship programs you can have is low tuition."

He also suggested the state key tuition to income as an experiment.

Board Offers Job Plan

Tuesday

MOVIES
Theater. "To Turn a Trick" (7:15 p.m.)
Theater. "Girls For Men Only" (7:20, 7, 8 and 9:20 p.m.)
Ed Theater I. "Closely Watched Trains" (7 and 8:50 p.m.)
Ed Theater II. "Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush" (7 and 8:50 p.m.)
Theater. "Gone With The Wind" (7 p.m.)
Theater. "Secret Life of an American Wife" (7 and 8:35 p.m.)
Theater. "5 Card Stud" (1:55, 5:40, 7:40 and 9:45 p.m.)
Theater. "With Six You Get Eggs" (2, 4, 5:55, 7:45 and 9:35 p.m.)
Theater. "No Way To Treat a Lady" (7:15 and 9:15 p.m.)
Theater. "The Fox" (2, 3:50, 7:55 and 9:50 p.m.)
In City Drive-In. "The Ambushers" (7 p.m.) "A Time For Killing" (9:10 p.m.)
Screen Drive-In. "Fitzwilly" (7:30 p.m.) "The Way West" (9:10 p.m.)

MEETINGS
Campaign - Urbana Peace and Freedom Party. 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, PFP, 1312 W. Main St., Urbana. Discussion of selection of candidates for office and other matters. Regular meeting; public.

Public hearing on Parkland College. 8 p.m. Tuesday, board offices, Main St., Champaign. Monthly board meeting, adoption of budget to follow.

Wednesday

U. I. MOVIES
Theater. "The Guns of Navarone" (7 and 9:30 p.m. Wednesday, U. I. Auditorium. Sponsored by University Student Week Committee. Free for students.

MOVIES
Theater. "To Turn a Trick" (7:15 p.m.)
Theater. "My Third Wife, George" (7:30, 7, 8:30 and 10:15 p.m.)
Theater. "Gone With the Wind" (7:30 p.m.)
Ed I Theater. "Closely Watched Trains" (7 and 8:50 p.m.)

Ed II Theater. "Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush" (7 and 8:50 p.m.)
Theater "Prudence and the Pill" (7 and 8:50 p.m.)
Theater. "5 Card Stud" (1:55, 5:40, 7:40 and 9:45 p.m.)

Theater. "With Six You Get Eggs" (2, 4, 5:55, 7:45 and 9:35 p.m.)
Theater "The Odd Couple" (7 and 9:15 p.m.)
Theater. "The Fox" (2, 3:50, 7:55 and 9:50 p.m.)

In City Drive-In. "The Ambushers" (7 p.m.) "A Time For Killing" (9:12 p.m.)
Screen Drive-In. "Fitzwilly" (7:30 p.m.) "The Way West" (9:12 p.m.)

EXHIBITS
American Institute of Graphic Arts. Books of the Year, 1967. 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to noon Saturday and 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sept. 16, Library.
Natural History Museum, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday, Natural History Building.

DINNER AT WELDON

Weldon - Weldon United Methodist Men will sponsor a chicken fry Thursday. Serving scheduled from 5:30 to 8 p.m. at the church.

Robinson to Stand Trial on Sept. 23

For Dickey Murder

The trial of accused slayer Earl Robinson, 23, has been set for Sept. 23, according to Assistant State's Attorney William Gaston.

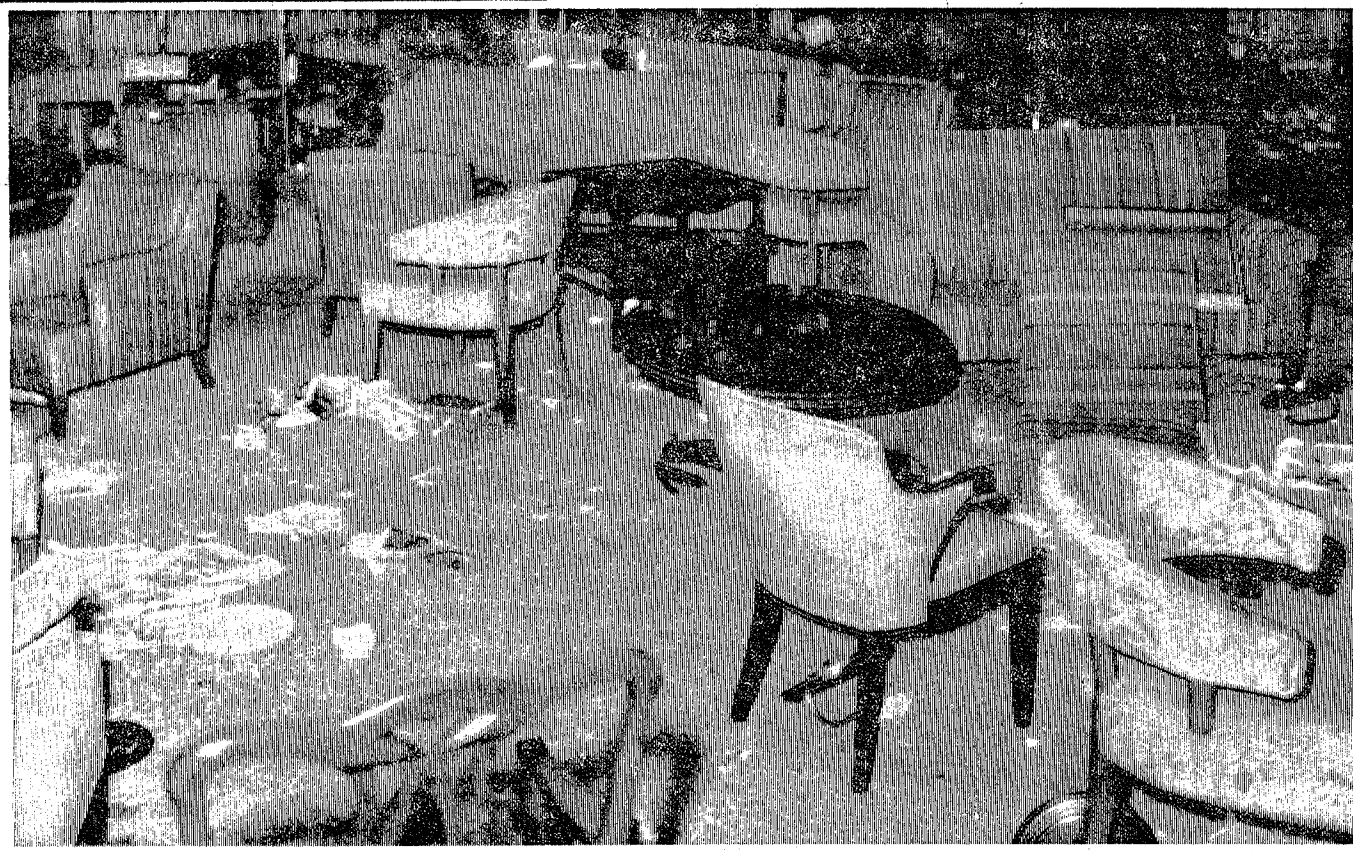
Robinson is accused of the April 16 murder of Champaign driver Robert B. Dickey, 34. At his arraignment last month, Robinson entered a plea of not guilty to the shooting.

Dickey's body was found in a cab in a north Urbana neighborhood. At the time of the shooting, robbery was ruled out as a motive because Dickey's change box and wallet were undisturbed.

Robinson is being held without bond in the Champaign County Jail.

Robinson was arrested and charged with the murder July 15 after an intensive investigation by Urbana and Champaign police.

Robinson will be defended by Assistant Public Defender



Extensive Damage Is Sown After Rioting Monday Night at Illini Union (Photo by Harvey Cobb)

Competition Keeps Salary Up: Berner

The element of competition in setting salaries of school administrators was pointed out by Dr. Marshall K. Berner, superintendent, at the Champaign school board meeting Monday night.

The Champaign Chamber of Commerce education committee had questioned salaries of administrators and supervisory personnel in a questionnaire to the board.

After the report was answered, resignations of several staff members were accepted by the Board. Dr. Berner noted that one of those Unit 4 was losing, not in a central administrative position here, was leaving to take an administrative position in another city at a salary that in Unit 4 would be second only to the superintendent's.

(See Story on Page 3)

The competition from industry in meeting salaries for top people was noted by one board member.

Most of the salaries questioned, the written response from the board stated, "are directly tied to the salary schedule with additional increments for increased length of the work year and increased responsibilities." Additionally, the questioned salaries are for individuals who have been in the system some time and have extensive educational training, according to the report.

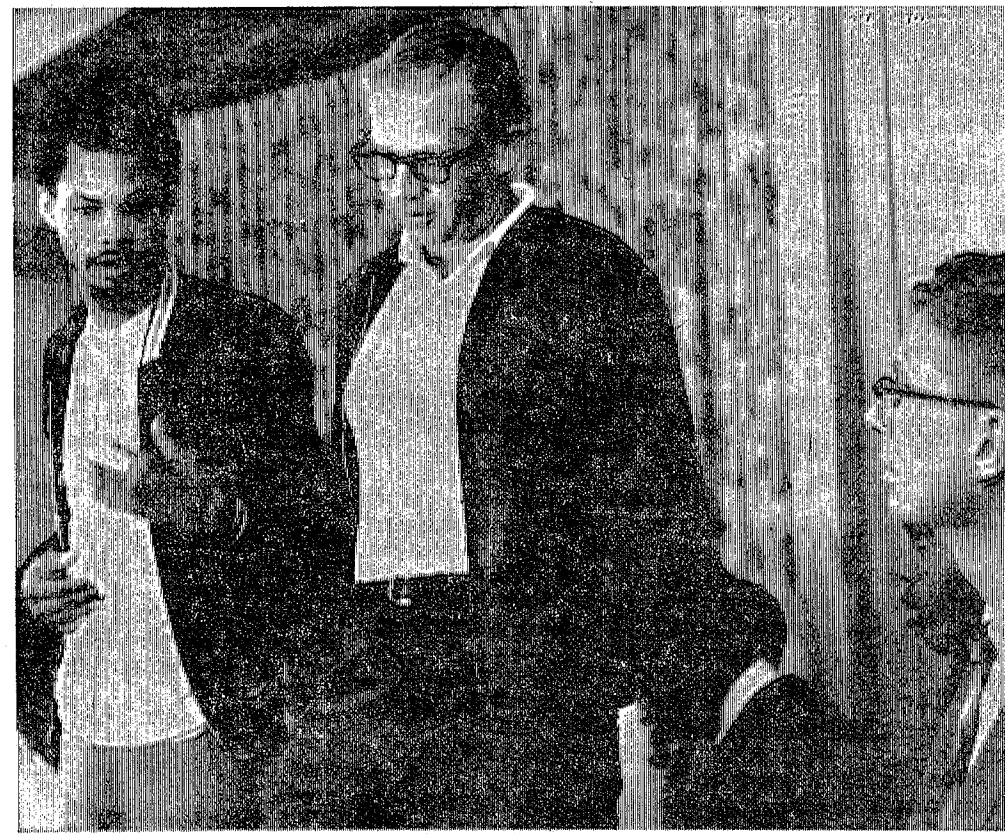
Need for Counselors Told by Unit 4

Issues about Champaign Unit 4's expenditures for counselors and other supportive services were defended, on behalf of the pupils, in a report at the Board of Education meeting Monday night.

In answer to the Chamber of Commerce Education Committee, the report cited the charge to the public schools of the nation for preparing all students, regardless of socio-economic level or future plans, for their roles in a democratic society.

Counselors at the secondary schools, the report pointed out, have responsibility to help the student plan his present and future individual educational programs, be available for personal problem consultation and to provide occupational guidance.

There are 10 fulltime counselors in the senior high schools, two of whom receive partial state reimbursement for vocational counseling, and nine counselors in the junior high schools, it was noted. The number of counselors has been reduced



SPEAK TO PROTESTORS Steve Jackson, left, stands by as University of Illinois Dean of Students Stanton Millett speaks to protestors in the Illini Union Monday night. At far right is Paul Doebel, formerly director of housing for the U. of I. and now associate director of plant and services. (Photo by Jim Rutledge)

Unit 4 Board Replies To Champaign CC Report

By Jean Andrews
An answer from the Champaign schools to the Chamber of Commerce education committee came Monday night in a 10-page report read to the board and visitors by board president Donald Porter.

The C. of C. committee had submitted a report, mainly questions, about operations of the schools in connection with the 1968-69 budget, several expenditures of which the committee questioned.

Approximately 40 visitors, including several from the C. of C., were present for the public hearing on the budget at which the response was read.

When the reading was finished, Chester Hojnacki, chairman of the C. of C. school and education committee, responded: "Thank you for the report. It means a lot more than just looking at numbers, and this is what we need."

The C. of C. committee of last year had opposed a December referendum seeking a school tax increase, in a report released the day before the vote. The referendum failed. Another referendum seeking the same tax increase will be Sept. 19.

The response from the school administration and board went into detail on the importance to the children of counselors

referendum, they would need to reduce expenses for 1969-70 by as much as \$750,000.

"In addition, the positions that are actually administrative or supervisory, alluded to on page 6 of the report, do not come close to totalling \$750,000 so the implied solution of the Education Committee is not a solution, even with a successful rate referendum."

The response also took exception to the committee's comparison of assessed valuation for the last several years, when it had omitted last year's figures, at a time the multiplier was dropped.

"... The 1966 assessed valuation of \$238 million does not reflect the effect when the multiplier was taken off. A fairer comparison would be between the 1963 amount of \$204 million and the 1967 amount of \$235. This shows a much smaller increase over these last five years, of \$31 million or 15 per cent, instead of the illustrated increase of \$61 million or 34 per cent."

The C. of C. report, according to the response, had not taken into consideration in figuring education fund increases, the fact that Title I and Title III (CUES) projects are 100 per cent reimbursed by federal funds.

New Items Cited Also pointed out were ex-

addition at Carrie Busey School for the orthopedic is underwritten 75 per cent by state funds, the response goes on.

Costs for nine buses and expansion of the busing of pupils are "less than 1-cent increase anticipated in the transportation fund tax levy," the response points out.

Serving with Hojnacki on the C. of C. committee are Robert W. Edwards, Robert Shiery, Roy VanBuskirk, Hugh Wales, Donald Wilt, Don Winterbottom and Wayne Wettman.

Jury to Hear Paxton Suit

Paxton (Special)

A jury trial will be scheduled in the suit filed by the city of Paxton for an injunction against Corn Belt Hatcheries of Gibson City.

City Attorney Delmar Martensen informed the city council Monday night that the firm has filed a motion for dismissal of the suit or presenting the case to a jury. The date for the trial in Ford County Circuit Court will be set soon by Judge Leland Simkins.

The city is asking that Corn Belt be enjoined from allowing

UI Asks \$166,358,959

Illinois Requests

By Thomas Gregory
Lindsay-Schaub News Service
Chicago

Illinois' public colleges and universities today submitted to the State Board of Higher Education capital fund requests totaling \$683,838,082, according to Lyman A. Glenny, executive director of the board.

Of this total approximately \$52 million, or roughly 7.5 per cent, is expected to come from federal grants and other non-state sources, making the state's bill for the next biennium around \$632 million.

Since 1963, according to Glenny, the state has appropriated \$612.8 million for capital purposes which include costs for construction,

Work Okayed For 2 Parks In Champaign

The Champaign Park Board approved plans for improvement of Hessel and Spalding parks totaling approximately \$10,000 at its meeting Monday at the Park District office.

Highlight of an otherwise routine meeting was the presentation of a check by the park district Senior Citizens organization to the district to cover bus expenses incurred by the several Senior Citizen trips.

The park improvements approved at Monday's meeting include the addition of water lines and new signs to Hessel Park, at a cost of up to \$3,000.

The Spalding Park improvements mainly deal with preliminary grading of the park, which is planned as the site for a new community swimming pool, and total \$7,900.

The grading approved Monday provides, however, only for clearing and leveling of land to be used for baseball diamonds and other normal recreational uses. Grading for the pool location is not included.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) will refund to the park district one-half the \$7,900 cost for the preliminary grading.

In other business Monday, the board approved a request from the Central High School physical education department to establish "flicker ball" goals in West Side Park. The goals will be used in regular physical education classes.

Robert Abbuehl, park district recreation director, reported that work on the Open Arms Inn youth center, located in the Courier building, at 214 S. Market, is "doing just great."

Abbuehl said that Chi Phi Fraternity, 303 E. Chalmers, aided the youth center cause by providing 30 men who spent a day at the center sandblasting the walls and generally improving the building's interior.

Arnold Gesterfield, park district general manager, reported that an official of the Chicago HUD office will meet with Henry Curtis of the Economic Opportunities Council, and Lonnie Clark, of SOUL, to discuss improvements in Douglass Center.

Representatives of the black community at an earlier park board meeting requested the expansion of Douglass Center facilities.

The meeting will be 7 p.m. Sept. 25 at St. Mary's School auditorium, 610 E. Park St., Champaign.

VALEK TALKS TO CLUB

The Urbana Exchange Club will hold its weekly meeting Wednesday at noon in the Urbana - Lincoln Motor Inn Fea-

300 Arrested in Union Disturbance

(Continued From Page 1)

Joined by Dean of Students Stanton Millet; Paul Doebel, associate director of plant and services, and two other university officials.

"If one of us is dissatisfied, we all are," the students told officials in reply to questions.

Told by the four that they didn't have the power to change existing housing arrangements one member of the group, Steve Jackson, a Champaign resident and not a participant in the program, said, "If you don't have the power, we want to talk to the person who has it."

A consensus developed among the crowd that Chancellor Jack W. Peltason should come to the scene or at least be in contact with the demonstrators.

Ultimatum Given

One "ultimatum" was given about 12:45 a.m. Tuesday, asking that the crowd know by 1 a.m. whether Peltason would come to the Union.

"He let them know," said the witness, "that he wouldn't come."

After that, the witness said, "All hell broke loose."

He was quick to point out, though, that "most of the destruction wasn't done by students in the 500 program."

"Some people not in the program started destroying furniture. It was just done by a few, and there were no police there until after it happened."

In a statement released Tuesday morning, Peltason himself seemed to agree with this version of student involvement in the destruction:

"I should like to stress," he said, "that the alleged illegal activities apparently involved only a small number of the students" in the 500 program. "These tragic events do not diminish our resolve to provide the opportunity for an education for those students who are genuinely on the campus for that purpose."

There were, apparently, few police in or near the building when the destruction began.

Shortly after a 2:50 a.m. telephone response from Peltason to some of the people remaining in the union, the police arrived, first stationing themselves in riot formation outside the building.

The officers, clad in riot helmets and carrying riot sticks, entered the building quietly, the witness said.

"They told the students quietly to get back, and they didn't use excessive force. If somebody didn't move, he was pushed back, but the police were very slick, and gradually they just surrounded the students, leaving them in an area that got smaller all the time."

Women Out First

As the officers entered, he said, they told the crowd they would take the women in the room to dormitories, and the students got the women out of the room, only to learn later they had not been taken to the dorms but were arrested.

It wasn't until the women were out that the police began closing in on the crowd, the witness said.

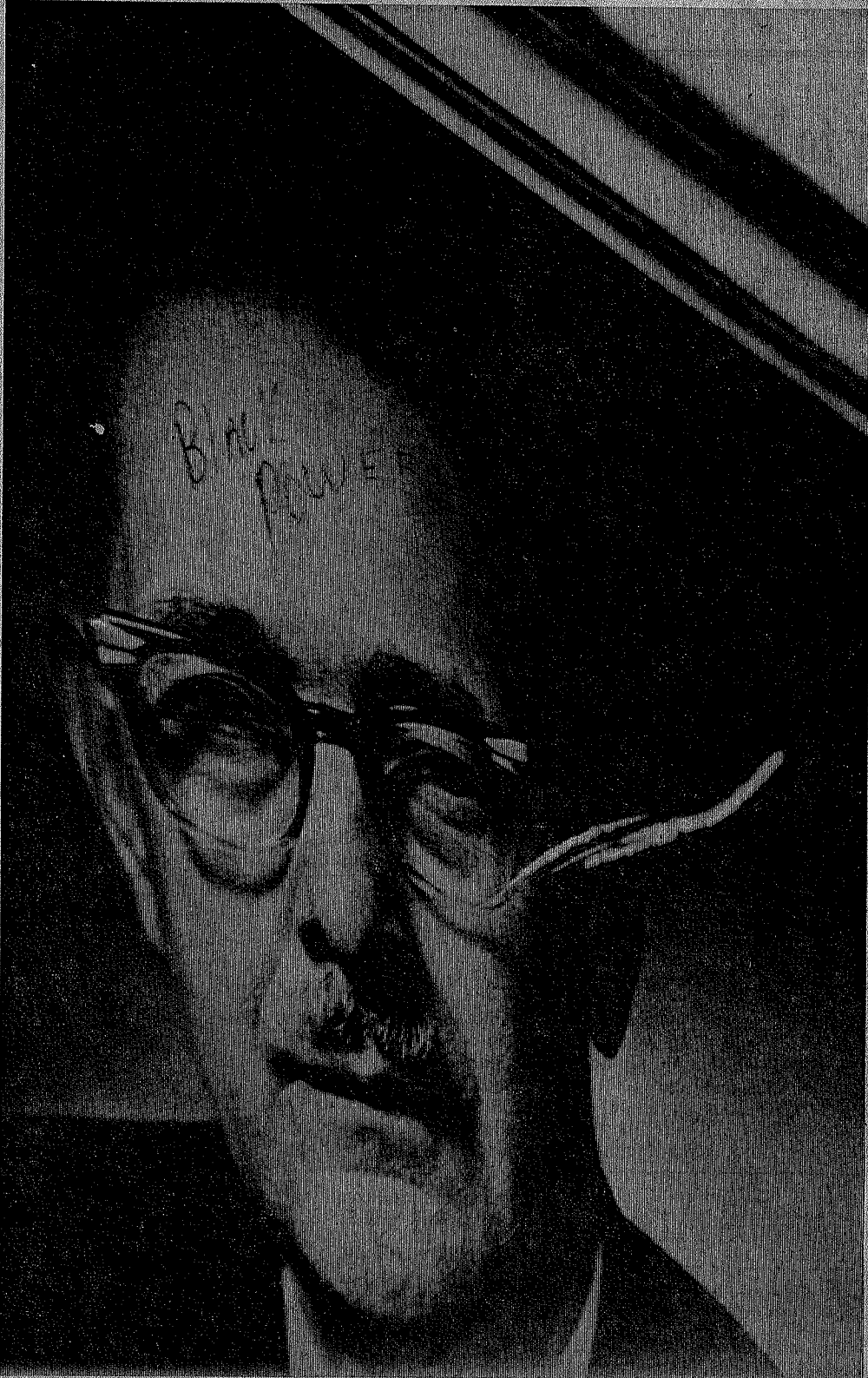
The process of closing in and gradually removing the students from the room "took a good two hours," and continued as some of the protestors made speeches.

Taken out perhaps five at a time, the students were loaded into two vans and taken to city and county jails and the west great hall of Memorial Stadium.

Acting as spokesmen for the police, Champaign Chief Harvey Shirley said the men were "under orders from the University Police and Joe Blaze in the Security Office."

"There will be no use of billy clubs," he added in response to a question about what violence was expected, "unless my men are attacked first. I gave those orders."

Bystanders said they saw no



'Black Power,' Knife Slashes on Dr. Henry's Portrait in Union
(Photo by G. Irvin Lipp)

Rooms Only Temporary: Chancellor

University of Illinois students arrested following a sit-in Monday night in the Illini Union will be unable to register for classes until an "appropriate disciplinary committee" has considered their cases.

That was included in a statement issued Tuesday morning by U. of I. Chancellor Jack W. Peltason following a night that moved from a student-administrator meeting to a quiet but tense sit-in, then to destruction of furnishings of two rooms in the Union and the arrest of some 300 students.

Relating the demonstration began about 7 p.m. Monday in the Union's South Lounge, Peltason said:

"Several men from my office went to talk to the demonstrators in an attempt to persuade them that any grievances they might have could be dealt with through orderly processes.

"The general environment," said the chancellor, "made it impossible to discuss these grievances in an orderly fashion."

Peltason stressed that "only a small number" of students in the 500 program were involved in destruction of furnishings in the building, a view he repeated at a press conference late Tuesday morning.

He also pointed out that the U. of I. "has for many years been forced to house a few stu-

Arraignments Are Orderly

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The exact number of persons involved had not been determined by noon Tuesday.

State's Attorney John Bresee said bond would be set at \$500 for most of those arrested, and their cases continued until Sept. 26 and Oct. 26.

The arraignment were expected to take most of the day.

The students were housed overnight in the Urbana and Champaign city jails, the Champaign County jail, and the University's Memorial Stadium.

According to Champaign police, however, between 15 and 20 of the persons at the stadium managed to escape by kicking in a back door of the structure.

The names of those escaped were not known.

Most of those arrested were being charged with mob action, which carries a maximum penalty of \$500 fine and 30 days in jail.

Bond for most was being set at \$500.

Bresee, however, said he was allowing the Baptist Revs. James Offutt and Arthur Burks to sign bond for a number of the prisoners.

Authorities reported the process of arraignments were proceeding orderly except for a few of the students who refused to reveal their names immediately to police.

Several 17 year olds arrested were turned over to juvenile authorities.

Bresee said additional charges may be filed against some of the prisoners, but no decision would be made for several days.

The law under which charges are being filed defines mob action as the illegal gathering of at least two persons for the purpose of "disturbing the public peace."

Offer of Housing Was Rejected: U. I.

University of Illinois officials at a press conference late Tuesday morning said a list of 24 vacancies in permanent rooms on campus was presented to a group of Negro women students Monday night as a possible solution to their housing problems, but was rejected.

The Monday night presentation was made at a meeting set Sunday when the students presented Housing Division officials with their grievances.

Officials said there were 19 women who disputed housing assignments given them.

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"There will be no use of billy clubs," he added in response to a question about what violence was expected, "unless my men are attacked first. I gave those orders."

Bystanders said they saw no Mace and no drawn weapons as the police completed the arrests, and most reports were that the arrests were accomplished without incident.

Reporters, some of whom were among whites ejected from the building earlier, re-entered the Union about 4 a.m. to find chairs, tables and pictures destroyed.

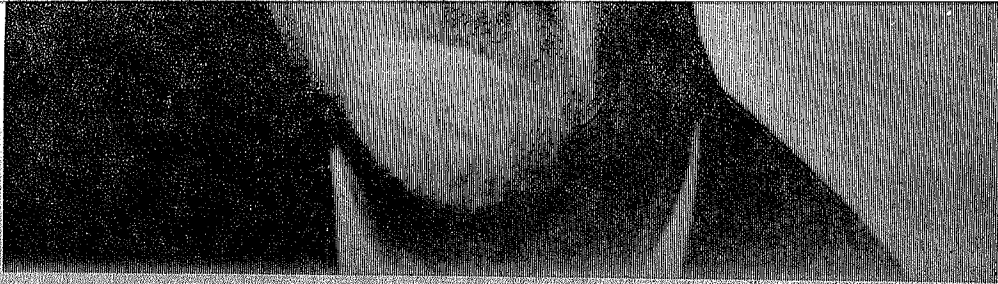
By 4:45 a.m. janitors were busy cleaning up the debris.

EVANGELIST TO SPEAK AT REVIVAL SERVICES

Fairmount (Special)

The Rev. Robert E. Fortner of Carmi, an elder in the Church of the Nazarene and a commissioned evangelist, will speak at revival services at 7:30 p.m. daily, Sept. 9 through 15, in Fairmount Church of the Nazarene.

The Rev. James P. Blue is pastor of the church.



'Black Power,' Knife Slashes on Dr. Henry's Portrait in Union

(Photo by G. Irvin Lipp)

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"The general environment," said the chancellor, "made it impossible to discuss these grievances in an orderly fashion."

Peltason stressed that "only a small number" of students in the 500 program were involved in destruction of furnishings in the building, a view he repeated at a press conference late Tuesday morning.

He also pointed out that the U. of I. "has for many years been forced to house a few students temporarily in lounges and other space until the students in permanent spaces moved from the university."

Temporary quarters are given some students, he said, so that the U. of I. can permit the maximum possible number of students to attend.

Temporary spaces have in the past been vacated by about the third week of school.

In another statement issued Tuesday morning, a group of student leaders representing groups including Student Senate, the Graduate Student Association and the Peace and Freedom Party, it was revealed a rally was to be held at 2 p.m. Tuesday in the Union's South Lounge.

Donations and loans toward the "expected massive legal costs and bail bonds," the statement said, will be accepted in the Student Senate office and the Graduate Student Association office, both in the Union.

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Bond for most was being set at \$500.

Bresee, however, said he was allowing the Baptist Revs. James Offutt and Arthur Burks to sign bond for a number of the prisoners.

It was reported, however, that Magistrate Sarah Lumpp was setting bond on out-of-state residents at \$1,000.

The arrested were warned of their constitutional rights, but no lawyers will appear on behalf of the students until later hearings.

By noon, all those being arraigned had pleaded not guilty.

Authorities reported the process of arraignments were proceeding orderly except for a few of the students who refused to reveal their names immediately to police.

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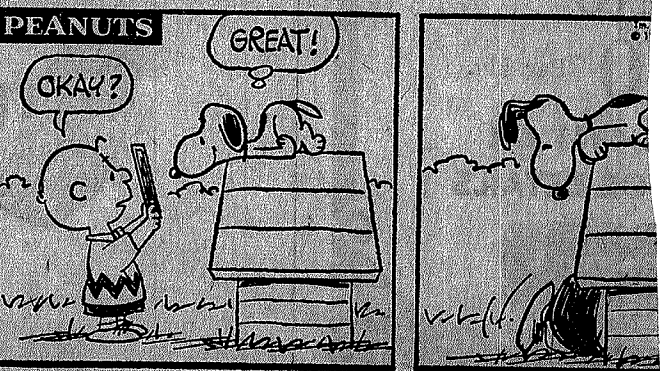
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Officials said there were 19 women who disputed housing assignments given them.

The 24 vacancies were rejected for several reasons, officials said. These included the students' refusal to room with white students, their belief that some of the rooms were still inadequate and didn't meet specifications of what they wanted, and their contention that if one of the black students remained dissatisfied, the entire group remained dissatisfied.

PEANUTS



Illini Union Damages Were \$3,403.75

(Continued from Page 14)

municate, particularly in regard to financial assistance. Miriam Shelden: "Some of the recruiters had promised more than the university could give within federal guidelines."

At the time, Chancellor Peltason explained that "with the complexities involved in calculating financial aid packages, it is understandable that some misunderstandings arose or some misinformation was given."

The BSA view of the situation showed how misunderstanding slowly yielded to frustration: "A large number of students were recruited with the assurance that financial packages were adequate only to learn upon arrival at Urbana that this was not true and they were given assurance throughout the week that corrections would be made before New Student Week began (Sept. 10, 1968)."

From Sept. 3 to Sept. 7, the black students had a separate orientation workshop on the UI campus. After getting together, they realized that the university was woefully disorganized in its program for them. Financial aid difficulties simmered as a new problem was thrown in to stir the cauldron of discontent.

The indoctrination to the campus was held before the rest of the 30,000 students returned for the fall semester. The black students were all housed together, for convenience' sake, at the Illinois Street Residence (ISR) Halls. When their workshop came to a close on Sept. 7 (Saturday), most of the blacks were told to move to their regular assignments elsewhere in the residence halls because the students who had contracted for the ISR spaces would start coming in on Sunday.

The difficulty was that since the "Project 500" program had been put together in a hurry, with many of the students having to be assigned housing after all the permanent spaces were filled, some of the blacks were assigned to temporary housing. This had often happened with some white students in the past when the UI hedged against housing "no-shows." However, for the black students, suddenly located in a foreign university environment, it was bewildering and viewed as rank deception.

Miriam Shelden, speaking in 1972 on the issue: "Housing the kids in ISR was a mistake; when they were re-assigned, it was like moving them to the back of the bus."

A group of black women students decided to protest against their unsavory new rooming arrangements for the fall semester. They had several meetings with UI housing officials, which proved predictably fruitless. A "final"

meeting to "solve" the problem was held Monday evening, Sept. 9 at ISR. When university officials had nothing to offer and ordered the girls to move out of their ISR rooms by 2 p.m. the next day (Tuesday, Sept. 10), the seed of protest sprouted.

The black group grew in size and decided to go to the Illini Union to discuss all of their grievances. Assembling on the south terrace of the Illini Union, the students were joined by officers of the BSA, who had been having a meeting upstairs in the building. When it began to rain about 9 p.m., the group of about 300 students moved inside to the South Lounge.

Having not received any satisfaction from a collection of UI bureaucrats, the students began to ask for The Man, Chancellor Jack W. Peltason. In the meantime, the Chancellor had been apprised by officials in the Illini Union of the apparent tenor of the events taking place there. He and a group of advisers (deans and other high administrative personnel) were meeting a block away in the Student Services Building.

At about 10 p.m., according to the Chancellor, "it was the unanimous advice of all those present that I shouldn't go to the Union, because it would be unwise and unwarranted for me to be subjected to such inappropriate and coercive pressures." Although there appeared to be little ground for such an early decision, it was never reversed and the students began to get restless as a dribbling of lower administrators came over to the Union to attempt to answer the students' questions.

Miriam Shelden remembers how the events of the night of Sept. 9 unfolded: "They banded together out of fear and frustration. They wanted direct answers and the university felt it couldn't promise something it couldn't deliver. As time went on, the students couldn't go home because they didn't want to separate from each other."

Robert McNabb is and was the night supervisor at the Illini Union. He was responsible for the night operation of the building. He was there the night of Sept. 9, 1968.

"That evening ran together quite a bit; there was so much tension, you didn't pay much attention to the time," McNabb now recalls. "There were a bunch of scared kids over here. You take anybody when they're scared and they'll not react in a normal manner."

Sometime later (in a January, 1969 report to the president), the Chancellor admitted that "there had been no specific announcement to all the assembled students ordering them to disperse." Instead, the dean of students, Stanton Millet, had appeared around midnight and in-

formed the women in the group that their dormitory hours rule would be suspended for the night, thus implying that the university sanctioned their continued presence in the Union.

As the early morning hours of Sept. 10 came, a few blacks split off from the main gathering in the South Lounge and moved over to the President's Lounge of the Union. Their number was about six and at least half of them were not university students. Some of them were reportedly drunk. What followed will not be soon forgotten.

In a rather brief flurry of activity, this small group, completely divorced from the larger assembly, proceeded to tear up some UI property. Chairs were ripped, chandeliers were bent and broken and UI President David Dodds Henry's portrait was defaced. According to the November, 1968 issue of the UI Alumni News, the total damages in the Illini Union amounted to \$3,403.75.

In the Chancellor's report to President Henry in January, he recounted what happened next. When in phone communication with the Union, the Chancellor heard the sound of breaking glass at about 2:15 a.m.: "I instructed the police to move into the Union and to use the minimum force necessary to arrest those who had no authority to be in the building. At the time a conscious decision was made that it would be unnecessary and unwise to warn the students that police were about to make the necessary

arrests." President Henry concurred in the Chancellor's decision.

As to the Chancellor's handling of the situation, all those involved were not sympathetic. A BSA policy statement shortly after the event: "There was a premeditated decision on the Chancellor's part to let events and emotions smolder until chaos occurred." At any rate, at about 3 a.m., about 90 police from several different jurisdictions arrived at the Illini Union.

Robert McNabb recalls the mood of the students in the South Lounge: "They kept asking me if they were going to use dogs. There was a lot of fear there." Visions of "Bull" O'Conner, Birmingham and dogs were enough to inspire chaos of the most understandable kind.

Were there dogs used at the Union in 1968? Miriam Shelden in 1972, looking back: "Somebody looked out one window and saw a dog. The Urbana police department had brought its only police dog in one of its cars." Word got around quickly, but it was too late to leave.

The police used trucks from the UI physical plant department to herd approximately 250 blacks off to jail. In a miraculous aspect of the mass arrest, no one was hurt. The publicity that followed the night's activities and the effect on the students in the program was disastrous.

Tomorrow: "Building from the Illini Union incident: the progress and status of the black program."

So-Called 'Riot' Unfair SEOP Handicap

By RAY DELONG
News-Gazette Staff Writer

Second of 2 parts

"The general view is that start on Sept. 9. With this Project 500 set off to a bad we do not take issue." The statement was released by the Black Students Association (BSA) in March, 1969. The Illini Union incident wouldn't have become so important if all press accounts had been accurate.

The worst offender was the Chicago Tribune. On Sept. 11, their main front-page headline read "RIOT AT U. OF I.; 248 HELD." The sub-headline was the killer: "Negroes go on rampage after row." Somehow, the Tribune had obtained a damage estimate of approximately \$50,000. The story was dead wrong.

Dean of Student Personnel Miriam A. Sheldon recalls today the effect of the front-page account. "The Tribune story did us immense harm. It enraged the alumni and our funds dried up."

In a January, 1969 report to the Board of Trustees, Chancellor Jack W. Peltason repeated a rebuttal that he had issued many times before: "some of the mass media . . . made it appear that 250 students went on a wild rampage running through the Illini Union destroying all property in sight. The accounts gave the impression that there was a riot. This was not the case."

As soon as the Tribune story appeared, the Chancellor was forced to go on the defense for the SEOP program. Just as he was beginning to shake the riot connotation, a pseudo-official voice of the university dashed the Chancellor's efforts.

In its October, 1968 issue, the "Dads Illini" a publication edited on campus for the UI Dads Association) continued the questionable approach of the Tribune. A College of Law Subcommittee on Student Discipline noted in December that "The Dads Illini reported that the incident with

firmatively dispel the impression of a riot. On the contrary, it tended to create the impression that the damage was attributable to group conduct." The damage estimate in the article was also wrong. Many branches of the university simply did not know how to handle social protest and distinguish it from the acts of a few individuals.

For the students who had been arrested at the Illini Union in the early morning of Sept. 10, 1968, the future was one of frustration as authorities strived to deal with their cases.

On Sept. 10, they were released from jail on the signatures of a few local ministers. On the next day, the Chancellor announced that the students could attend classes while their cases were being settled. On Sept. 12, no action was taken when the Champaign American Legion urged President Henry to dismiss all students who had been involved.

After seemingly eternal delays heavily salted with some good intentions, all students who had been rounded up at the Illini Union were "tried" by both the university disciplinary system and the local criminal courts.

In the UI deliberations, two students were put on conduct probations, some had no action taken and most of the rest of the more than 200 involved received reprimands of record in hearings that extended until the spring of 1969.

Finally, on July 2, 1970, the last case was tried in the non-university criminal court hearings. Most of the cases had been heard in the spring of 1969. A few students were tried and found not guilty of any wrongdoing; the rest of the 241 cases that had been filed were then dismissed. No one received a conviction.

Under these constantly

delayed and postponed proceedings, both in court and UI channels, the students of the Special Educational Opportunity Program (SEOP) tried to study and take advantage of the somewhat tainted opportunity that the university had offered to them.

In June of 1969, a report on academic progress was issued by the SEOP subcommittee of the educational policy committee of the Urbana-Champaign Senate. Of the total of 583 students (including late registrants) who began in September, 1968, 522 registered for the spring semester, 1969.

An all-university committee on admissions had said at the outset of the SEOP program in May, 1968, that "we should strive for a graduation rate among the disadvantaged students comparable with that of all other students." It was expected, however, that the black students would take a little longer than the rest of the student body. Arrangements had been made with draft boards to permit a five-year bachelor's degree program.

Dr. Jane Loeb was recently named the director of admissions and records of the UI. Among her many statistical studies has been one completed this summer entitled "Performance and retention of students in the Educational Opportunity Program."

In generalized terms, the report shows that the SEOP students are being retained at good rates, although they are experiencing academic difficulty in the course of their studies.

Comparisons between 1968's beginning SEOP freshmen and other beginning freshmen reveal some problems of academic adjustment for the black students. In their first six semesters, 67 per cent of the regular students remained on "clear status" (not dropped or on academic probation). In contrast, the SEOP students were on clear status just 33 per cent of the time. But the black

group, 16.7 per cent graduated in June, 1972, at the end of eight semesters of collegiate study. This figure compares with a 46.3 per cent graduation rate for the rest of the university's beginning freshmen from the fall of 1968 after four years at the UI. It is expected that much of the balance of the original black class will graduate during 1972-73.

In a broader context, perhaps it is time to ask whether the SEOP program has accomplished what it set out to do.

On May 23, 1968, Chancellor Jack W. Peltason announced: "The purpose of the program is to provide financial assistance in terms of grants and academic supportive services for students who otherwise might be unable to continue their formal education beyond high school." While there have been a few non-black students in SEOP, most have been black.

James Martin is a third-year law student and is currently the chairman of the Black Graduate Students Association. "Without the Educational Opportunity Program, a lot of minority students wouldn't be here." There is no reason to dispute the chairman's affirmative view of the results of the

group. 16.7 per cent graduated in June, 1972, at the end of eight semesters of collegiate study. This figure compares with a 46.3 per cent graduation rate for the rest of the university's beginning freshmen from the fall of 1968 after four years at the UI. It is expected that much of the balance of the original black class will graduate during 1972-73.

four-year effort. Another question could also be asked about the effects of the program. As noted in Wednesday's article, the three university senates had thought in 1968 that "the more fortunate students can gain considerably from rubbing shoulders with their disadvantaged fellow students." How much "shoulder-rubbing" has actually occurred?

Very little. Immediately after the Illini Union incident, the BSA issued a policy statement which included the phrase: "the sanctuary of white racism which has been, and is the University of Illinois."

Since then, with a national feeling of unity and a campus feeling of desperation in the face of a white establishment, black students have created their own world at the UI. In large part, whites have been satisfied to leave the blacks alone.

Black graduate student James Martin sums up the atmosphere: "To exist on this campus, you have to be political." Being political means being aware of blackness and whiteness. The Ford Foundation helped fund the original black recruiters from BSA that found the first class of 1968 students.



In a 1969 study which the Foundation funded, the following conclusion was reached: "With more interaction between the races on campus as the number of black students increases, the level of trust between blacks and whites appears to decrease." James Martin's response: "I could have written it myself."

The lack of trust extends to all areas of life in the university community, including, in some cases, relations with the press. Dean Clarence Shelley, director of the EOP program (the "S" or "Special" designation has been unofficially dropped) is dubious about the media educating the white community,

sensing it as an impossible task.

In spite of the difficulties, what of the future? The program has been experiencing funding problems ever since 1968. The approximate number of newly-starting EOP students in the years of the program dropped greatly after the initial effort: 1968 - 575 new starts; 1969 and 1970 - 275 new starts. Before the beginning of the 1971 academic year, the level of deprivation for entry to the program changed a great deal, meaning that the students families had to furnish more support. In 1971, there were 375 new starts; the 1972 figure is not yet in. Chancellor Peltason admits that "we are moving from a grant to a loan program."

Dean Miriam Sheldon feels that the EOP "will be around for a long time to come." James Martin is not so sure: "I think that until there's another riot, the program will be gradually phased out by 1980."

Chancellor Peltason holds a worldly, though somewhat dark view of the future. "The success of society in solving its major social problems will be reflected in a lack of interest in such programs." How long will the University of Illinois remain interested?

Ivy League Blacks Find Life in Microcosm on the Campus

By THOMAS A. JOHNSON

Prestigious campuses in the Northeast were visited by relatively minor racial conflicts in recent weeks, as if in an uncertain commemoration of their 10-year effort to add black students and teachers.

Amherst College was the scene of the most extended disorder, in which a black-led group of close to 70 students held an eight-day sit-in at the Massachusetts school's administration building.

Their complaints and demands appear to reflect a community of interests among many black university students at top-ranked schools in the Northeast, including the eight in the Ivy League, interviews at 11 top colleges show.

This community of interests has grown out of the isolation many blacks say they feel on these tradition-bound campuses, where the black population generally comes to much less than 10 percent and where most black students receive some financial aid. Black faculty members occur in far smaller percentages.

The Ivy League 'Experience'

In many cases, black students see a need for wider campus involvement in black affairs, as well as wider community, national and international involvement.

At the same time, the Ivy League experience in itself is seen by blacks as a valuable and much-coveted aid in their pursuit of a profession.

"The Ivy League experience is very much a microcosm of black life in general," said Rosemarie Robotham, who is to graduate this spring magna cum laude from Barnard College. "You are isolated in the larger, white campus where you prepare for a career, but you join in a black life style and black organizations because they give you a sense of community, of self-worth."

Visitors to Ivy League campuses can readily find individual examples of blacks who fully identify with the general campus life styles and activities to the exclusion of other blacks, as well as some others who keep a foot in both camps. They are, generally, a small minority, as are the blacks who develop romantic interests with whites.

Black Interest Groups

In addition, on the larger campuses, like Cornell, blacks can be found involved in a variety of interest groups reflecting their ties to Africa and parts of the English, French and Spanish-speaking Caribbean. These differences are often submerged when there is a perception of the need to fight racism.

Reacting to racism, said George M. Burris, a Cornell senior majoring in government, must be a selective process. "If black students addressed every aspect of the racial problem, we would spend all

our time doing that and nothing else," he said.

A Harvard student, who did not wish to be named, commented: "We eventually admit to the duality — to the love-hate relationship of needing, in both psychological and practical terms, the overblown mythology of the Ivy League campus and the commitment to the hard reality of black life."

He and many other blacks indicated a fear of being "swallowed up" and losing their individual and black identities.

Describing the current racial climate at Amherst as "calm for white students and tense for many black students," the chairman of that school's Black Student Union, Harold Massey, was one of several black students to insist that the Ivy League schools had "no serious and continuous commitment to the needs of black students."

He acknowledged a "combination of disgust and disillusionment with the professed idealism of the college." Others said the disillusionment was especially severe on Ivy League campuses, where the the Ivy "mystique" is so much a part of the school life.

Several black students said they saw a lack of genuine commitment to black students, black studies and the hiring of black faculty members. They feel this "hypocrisy" serves to solidify the black disaffection with their schools and their self-segregation in dining halls, living arrangements and leisure activities.

"You have to be impressed with the legacy of these schools, with their traditions," said a Harvard graduate who is now a prominent journalist, "and you enter with high hopes for a real melding of white and black super-achievers at liberal institutions. You say, 'Surely you can expect reasoned and dispassionate discourse and an absence of racism because, surely, the institution itself represents, in our minds, the best there is.'"

Merit in Hiring Doubted

He said that the disappointment came when black students saw that "there was no attempt to see you as a human being, but rather as a problem, that they consider black studies not a fit subject for inquiry" and that some of the tenured white faculty members were "obviously not chosen on merit." A common reason given by Ivy League schools for the paucity of black faculty members is that appointments and tenure are granted "on merit" and that "qualified blacks" are difficult to find.

Others noted that prominent black scholars, like W. E. B. DuBois, the educator and writer; Charles H. Wesley, the historian, and Alain LeRoy Locke, the philosophy professor, were never invited to teach at Harvard, where they had received degrees.

One of the recent demonstrations occurred at Harvard, where about half the students boycotted classes in support of the twin issues of divestiture of stocks in companies doing business in South Africa and a strengthening of the Afro-American Studies program.

The chairman of the Afro-American Studies Department, Ewart Guinier, had warned that the department might be reduced to a committee. But Henry Rosovsky, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, said no plans for change had been made pending completion of an investigation of the department.

Protest strategists at Harvard linked the black studies and divestiture issues and thus were able to insure the cooperation of both black and white students. The massive cooperation of white students on the black studies issue could not have been obtained without linkage to divestiture, blacks have said.

A similar divestiture demand was made by the black-led protesters at Amherst. Two others were the hiring of more professors from the underdeveloped nations of the so-called third world and

more involvement by black students in the hiring of faculty members. The other demands at Amherst were that the school continue a special orientation program for black freshmen and a summer program for black high school students nearby Springfield.

Officials at Amherst have said they would respond to the blacks' demands case-by-case.

While black and white students cooperate on some issues, most interviews showed that there was a minimum of contact outside the anti-apartheid protest, the classroom or the athletic field. Some say the differences in music and dance preferences keep the two groups separate when they relax.

The president of Smith College, Jill Conway, recently expressed "deep concern" about racial separation on her campus. "We are all deprived by the situation of a chance to learn more widely we are here," she said. "There can be a more profound barrier to learning than that set up by racial stereotypes and sexual stereotypes."

'Project 500' passes test at U. of I.

By Larry Ingrassia

URBANA — When the University of Illinois announced it would bring 500 minority students to campus in the fall of 1968, skeptics said it was wasting its time.

They said inner-city students could not make the grade at the U. of I.

Four years later, 16 per cent of the minority students had been graduated, about one-third the percentage of all other 1968 freshmen. After five years, 32 per cent of the minority students had been graduated, about

TopLine

half the figure for other students. Of all other 1968 freshmen, 45 per cent were graduated in four years and 60 per cent in five years.

Despite the lower graduation rate of the minority students, Urbana campus Chancellor Jack W. Peltason considers the program a success. "Look at it this way

— that's 32 per cent that graduated that wouldn't have if we hadn't made the effort," Peltason said.

Even though the minority students performed better than had been expected, officials now question whether the U. of I. was ready for a program that more than tripled the undergraduate minority enrollment, from 220 in 1967 to about 700 in 1968.

"I would have preferred to go slower," Peltason said. "We tried to get a significant number so it would go beyond tokenism and not so large that you couldn't handle it. We had some

Turn to Page 4

WARMER

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CHICAGO Sun-Times

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Peltason Plans Program

Assistance for Underprivileged

Purpose of the Special Educational Opportunity Program at the University is to provide financial assistance in terms of grants and academic supportive services for students who otherwise might be unable to continue their formal education beyond high school, Chancellor J. W. Peltason said Thursday.

"Specifically, every effort is being made to increase enrollment in this program from the previously planned 189 to at least 500 students at the Urbana campus for the 1968 fall semester," he said.

Grants under the program are open to all students regardless of race although most students who meet the criteria will probably be Negroes. The students will be accepted in addition to the number of students for whom spaces were originally allocated.

In order to accomplish this goal, members of the Black Students Association and others with the aid of the Office of Admissions and Records will be recruiting high school graduates for the program. Admissions decisions will be made by a regular staff member who will visit schools from which these applicants graduated.

Peltason said all students admitted to the program must meet minimum requirements; that is, he must meet the high school pattern requirements for the college in which he is enrolling. If he ranks in the upper 50 per cent of his class, he can be admitted regardless of his test score.

Students ranking in the third quarter of their classes must have a composite ACT score of 17. Students ranking in the fourth quarter must have a composite ACT score of 19 in order to be eligible.

Students who are admitted to this program will have an opportunity to participate in a special orientation program which will start a week before New Student Week. During this time, students will be given a battery of tests to determine their academic strength and weaknesses. This information will be made available to the College offices in order that they can best advise students as to the type of programs which they should attempt.

In addition, the students will have an opportunity to become acquainted with other University students who will be on campus at the time. Furthermore, they will have an opportunity to become better acquainted with the physical arrangements of the campus and campus life in general. Other than transportation expenses, the cost of this particular program will be borne by the University.

Peltason said every effort is being made to provide the type of academic supportive services which will give every student a reasonable chance of success at the University.

"These services will include such things as tutorial help, individualized counseling, study skill and reading clinics, courses in study

habits, and specific courses especially designed to strengthen certain academic weaknesses. This will be the beginning of an on-going effort which will be under the supervision of Clarence Shelley who has been appointed assistant dean for educational opportunity to implement, develop and coordinate this program. He will assume his duties on July 1."

It is estimated that \$685,000 is needed to provide full financial assistance for these students, \$61,000 for an academic supportive program, and \$4,300 for recruiting expenses for a total of \$750,300. At the present time there is approximately \$155,000 in funds previously assigned for this program, leaving a balance of \$595,300 needed for the project.

It is expected, however, that a few of these students will not need full financial assistance. Also, it is hoped that a considerable number of these students will be persons living in the Champaign-Urbana area. These students will not require as much financial aid as students outside of the immediate vicinity. Therefore, it is estimated that \$500,000 would be adequate funding for the program.

In order to obtain the necessary \$500,000 to make the program successful, Peltason said all potential funding sources are being tapped,

including Federal agencies and private foundations.

In addition, there is the Martin Luther King, Jr. fund being conducted among the students and faculty members on this campus. Strong support for this drive will help immensely in reaching the goal of 500 students next fall for the Special Educational Opportunity Program, Peltason said.

It pays to use classified ads.

"500"

Circle to Begin Programs For 'High Risk' Freshmen

College-bound students with shaky academic records will have a better chance of success at the University Chicago Circle Campus if two special programs here prove effective.

The University expects that more than 300 "high-risk" freshmen will enroll for the fall quarter. The programs, pre-college workshops and campus pals, are designed to lower the percentage of failures and dropouts in this group of students barely qualified for admission.

Through the workshops, students get help while they are high school seniors; the pals program begins after graduation from high school.

First in a 3-Part Series

"Both programs are voluntary and rely on the student's realizing that he might need special assistance if he is to succeed in college," said William Hilton, a graduate student who was put in charge of the programs.

In the pre-college workshops, assistance this spring consisted of an intensive five-week program in rhetoric, mathematics, and study skills. The program was developed jointly by the University's Office of Admissions and Records and Center for Urban Studies.

"Through the end of February, there were about 250 high-risk students seeking admission in the fall. Each received a card asking if he is interested in enrolling in the workshops, and about 75 agreed to participate," Hilton explained.

Although most students enrolled are from Inner City schools, this

was not a consideration in the initial contact made by the University. "We simply went by the student's class standing and college test score, without regard to race, economic background or place of residence," he added.

Students were given a choice of either the Saturday or weekday series of workshops.

On Saturdays, each of three groups begins at 9 a.m. and sessions conclude at 2:30 p.m., with an hour out for lunch. The weekday series is from 4 to 5:30 p.m. Tuesdays through Thursdays. Not more than 14 students are enrolled in any of the groups.

Besides Hilton, who serves as program co-ordinator, staff consists of Edward Aronson, Cecil M. Brown and Donald D. Choice, rhetoric; Kenneth W. Smith, Judith E. Culich and Ernest Berman, mathematics; and Patricia Banks, Phyllis Golden and Alan D. Mutter, study skills. Aronson, Brown and Choice are regular faculty members, while the others are students.

"We won't know, of course, how successful the program has been until the end of the freshman year when the records of students who participated are compared with those of the high-risk students who failed to participate," Hilton said.

This year's pre-college program was completed recently, but work of organizing the campus pals project is just getting under way.

Although campus pals was begun last year by Hilton, this year's program promises to be more comprehensive and will involve more University students than in 1967.

"We currently are seeking about 100 volunteers to serve as members of the Student Articulation Committee. Last year we had about 70 students enrolled, but many of them did limited duty," he said.

The work of the committee will begin this summer, when each member will be given the names

and addresses of about five high school graduates in the high-risk classification who previously had indicated an interest in the program.

University students will visit students-to-be in their homes, possibly as often as four times per student. They will talk to the high

school graduates and their parents about the University in general and those things that specifically concern each student and parent.

When these high-risk students arrive on campus in the fall, they will be assigned campus pals, who are expected to keep in contact with the new students.

Daily Illini
May 29, 1968

Project 'too great' a success

By DAVID EISENMAN

The second capacity crowd of the day assembled in the Illini Student Union South Lounge Tuesday at 6 p.m. The meeting was called to inform interested University people of the latest developments from Monday's trouble in the "Project 500 special educational opportunity program," and to decide what action white students should take once BSA policy was known.

The meeting began, not altogether inappropriately, with a wandering black child, about five years old, singing "Three Blind Mice" through the P.A. system.

Perhaps the best way to begin to convey what Monday's events were all about is to recount the story of the pretty black girl from Philadelphia. Her luggage sat beside her in the BSA office at 4 a.m. Tuesday, an hour after the arrests began, as she spoke to me.

She said that she had arrived in Champaign that night, about 6 p.m. Difficulties in transit had left her with little money. She called the housing division, she said, and was told that no one there could help her after hours. She was asked to find a motel room for the night; her room could not be given her before the morning. A boy sleeping beside her on the floor had the same problem.

The irony of these bleak receptions to the University, and of similar problems leading to Monday's disturbance, is that they are apparently the consequences of too great a success in the project.

Over 525 students have already arrived for the program, mostly recruited by Black Students Association members specially trained by the University. Some of these students' applications were accepted after the usual deadlines, in an effort to give this special chance for an education even to students not identified until late in the summer.

However the deadline suspension apparently resulted in severely delayed paper work in the Housing Division and elsewhere, leading to

much overtime for Project 500 staff. When difficulties began to be compounded last weekend, it is quite possible that there was simply not enough slack left in the University administration's material or human resources. Not only housing was confused by the exceeded quota. This tight budget year, following serious curtailment of federal support to education and research. The Project's funding had never been plush. When the number of students turned out to exceed the projection, Project 500 staff faced a tightening of the financial aid available to each student. When students arrived, some of them found that they were expected to take part-time jobs, when they had been told they would have all their time free for their studies. Knowing that they were at an initial disadvantage and needed all the study time they could get, they were upset.

Many of these students had been in a University for less than a week. They had come here hoping to make good an unexpected opportunity for a University education. Now it looked as if it were all lost. Blank, shocked faces said "It's all over. This is it." Shortly they were in those trucks, on their way to jail and an uncertain future.

How did they get there? Most accounts agree that the immediate cause of the difficulty Monday was a confrontation of 19 girls in the program with housing division officials Sunday night.

The rooms to which these 19 girls were to move are described in a statement issued yesterday by the chancellor as "not meeting our normal standards." Temporary housing of this sort is always employed in the first weeks of the fall semester. Individual white students have complained of these rooms in the past, and in fact some of them are due to be renovated soon.

However, apparently the women had doubts about whether they could study in these rooms. And

perhaps they felt in addition they were singled out unfairly, if randomly, in being assigned to them.

Consequently, they were not satisfied with explanations but demanded rooms equal in study comfort to those occupied by most students. If these were not forthcoming they would remain in their "temporary" ISR rooms, they said.

When housing division representatives met again Monday evening with these women, a large number of other students in the program gathered at ISR to signify support for their demands. Inside the conference room the women were given a list of 24 openings which had been found as alternatives to the disputed rooms. However, nine of these were in the same building to which the students had objected in the first place.

The women announced this was unacceptable, since roommate preferences could not be honored and since not all 19 women could be extracted from the offending building.

It is worth noting that the project students apparently established enough group identity and sense of community in a single week to be able to mobilize behind some of their own who they felt, with some justification, had legitimate grievances. And the women's rejection of any solution which left any of them still in difficulty is also noteworthy.

At various meetings Tuesday Black students tried to convey how the students had felt. Joe Williams, graduate in food science, said at noon Tuesday after having been up all night with the situation: "The University brought people here and treated them like cattle."

It seems hard to fault students for asking for good study conditions. And it would be a mistake to censure students for exhibiting a sense of community and mutual concern which much of modern

white middle class society is incapable of.

Perhaps the women's demands were unreasonable, especially the tight deadline they specified. But the students in this program have grown up with some of the worst of America's bureaucracies; have learned through bitter experience to distrust all "delays."

Their refusal to leave ISR until they had comparable space certainly inconvenienced the students who were arriving to take legitimate possession of those rooms. But perhaps we have built a system in this country which leaves a Black no other reasonable tactic than to take what he needs if he is ever to have it, regardless of the consequences to others. Life in much of America is pretty grim; past frustrations and present anxieties can account for behavior like these women's. Although we may not accept it, we should be able at least to understand it.

What happened after attempts to override the housing division's offer by appealing to higher officials has been well reported elsewhere. It includes several ugly incidents of violence directed by a handful of agitated Blacks toward whites, and instances of serious property damage to the Union, again by fewer than a dozen persons, according to independent eye-witnesses.

What has been hard to convey is the heightened emotional climate which existed among the Blacks Monday night. They had become convinced they were being given the classical runaround. They were unwilling to listen to anything less than an immediate settlement. Their premise was that after all else failed, the chancellor could still produce what they wanted.

In the end the most reasonable interpretation of what happened might not be quite so simple. It

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Johnson Warns Local Blacks Will Stay With UI Brothers

By TONY BURBA

News-Gazette Staff Writer

Local black activist John Lee Johnson warned University of Illinois students Tuesday evening that local blacks will not permit themselves to be disassociated from their "brothers" attending the UI.

Johnson also warned white students that use of the Illini Union by large numbers of Negroes "will result in incidents that will be displeasing both to you and to members of the black community."

He urged action to reduce such incidents "so we can all use this facility together."

Johnson was speaking at a meeting of about 300 blacks and whites, mostly students, who gathered at the Union Tuesday evening to discuss the Tuesday morning incident in which 244 persons were arrested.

When the evening meeting was called at an afternoon rally, white leaders planned to make the evening meetings a sit-in against the University plans to close the Union at 7 p.m.

However, the closing orders were rescinded, and the meeting broke up quietly after about 2½ hours.

Most Speakers White

Nearly all of the speakers at both the afternoon and evening rallies in the union were white.

All the blacks at the evening meeting walked out after about an hour, when David Addison, president of the Black Students'

Association, (BSA) advised them, "If any trouble breaks out here tonight, black people are going to be the first ones arrested and we'll be blamed for it."

He urged the black students to return to their rooms for the evening.

Earlier during the rally, Addison said he and other BSA leaders would not comment on the incident, since they were among those arrested and had been advised by their lawyers not to talk about their arrests.

He said the association would make an announcement as soon as it decided what position to take concerning the incident.

Although few blacks could be found who would talk to newsmen, reports filtered down of a division of opinion among black leaders concerning the role of black non-students.

'Kids From Town'

Some of the black students released on bail repeatedly commented, "It wasn't students that were doing the damage in there. There were a lot of kids from the town there, too."

The reports indicated that some students in the special "500" program for disadvantaged students wanted to disassociate themselves from local non-students who they felt might jeopardize the program.

It was not clear whether Johnson was directing his com-

ments at black student leaders who might be considering disassociating themselves from local blacks or at University officials who might try to close the Union and other University facilities to non-students.

Either way, Johnson said, "We will not accept and we will resist any decision to try to remove us. The brothers from Northeast Champaign have met here and danced here and sat here all summer, and we consider ourselves a part of this institution. Don't tell us to leave."

He said anyone who would not accept the non students'

Permit Arrested To Register For Classes

Students arrested at the incident at the Illini Union early Tuesday will be permitted to register and attend classes pending University disciplinary action.

Chancellor Jack Peltason said the action amounted to placing the students on "temporary probationary" status until all the facts are in.

It is not known when the disciplinary subcommittees of the faculty Senate will begin hold-

ing on the protesters' cases. presence "should either pack up and get out or get something to protect yourself with."

Johnson also put his finger on the tone of the post-incident rallies Tuesday when he commented that one of the problems of white students is "a lack of political togetherness."

Discussion with Peltason Shows Disparity in Charges

By CAROLANN RODRIGUEZ
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Black alumni from the Chicago area have formed a "Concerned Alumni of Illinois" group in an attempt to aid the Project 500 students who face criminal and University disciplinary charges as a result of the Sept. 9 and 10 sit-in at the Union.

The alumni, led by Ald. A. A. (Sammy) Rayner of Chicago's 6th ward, met Tuesday evening with Chancellor J. W. Peltason and Clarence Shelley, assistant dean for special educational opportunity.

In an interview with The Daily Illini following the meeting, Rayner said he was told "only a small minority" of those arrested would have to face the criminal charges. Rayner added he understood this to be "only 10 or 12."

A total of 248 blacks were arrested at the sit-in and each was charged with mob action. Preliminary hearings began Sept. 25 and are scheduled to end today.

The students, all pleaded not guilty to the charge, according to David Addison, president of the Black Students Association. Two face additional charges of disorderly conduct.

Later, when Peltason was asked to comment on the meeting with the alumni, he said "It was a pri-

ivate discussion and I don't feel free to discuss it."

Questioned whether he asked if the University would drop the charges, Rayner replied he understood the people he was talking to (Peltason, Shelley and Joseph Smith, assistant to the chancellor) were not in positions to take such action.

One of the main complaints of demonstrating students at the sit-in was the alleged "misleading statements" by the University concerning financial aid. Financially deprived youths, supposedly lured by large grants to attend the University, arrived on campus to find out financial packages were cut and loans were imperative if they wanted to stay.

Rayner was asked to comment on the alleged misleading promises and replied: "Rules for programs are always made and so are exceptions to these rules." Rayner said he learned at the discussion that "some students requested to work."

"The University made a few boobies," Rayner continued, "but the program is essentially a good one and I don't think it is in jeopardy."

The alumni earlier divided into three committees: 1. A confrontation committee headed by Carol Easton for the purpose of meeting with University officials "to find out what's been happening;" 2. A membership committee which, according to Miss Easton, will try to get "as wide a base of support as possible." Miss Easton said she hoped concerned whites would join in the effort to aid Project 500.

The third committee, finance, will strive to raise funds to offset civil court costs and to add to the scholarship fund supporting the project.

According to Miss Easton, temporary chairman of the alumni, the group suggested to Peltason a "re-alignment with BSA," explaining later she felt there was a great gap between the BSA and the administration.

Miss Easton hoped the University would become "more deeply involved in academic processes" which involve the students.

Rayner, who heads the confrontation committee, maintains the organization is not a militant one. He was quoted at a press conference as saying "We have no axes to grind, no grinders on our shoulders, we just want to aid black students."

Approximately 75 black adults formed the Concerned Alumni of Illinois Friday at a rally conducted at the Chicago YMCA, 438 Pershing Road.

Reportedly all 75 joined in asking that the University dismiss civil and disciplinary actions against the students.

DI 10/9

Daily Illini
5/25/68

Program 'Not Racist' - Eisenman

"The University's special educational opportunity program in no way will impede the admission of any regular student to the University and in no way will lower the standards of the institution," David Eisenman, spokesman for the Martin Luther King fund committee, stressed Friday.

Eisenman sits in on meetings of the chancellor's special committee charged with implementing the program, which was announced only a few weeks ago.

"One of the casualties of any crash program like this is adequate communication with people not directly involved," Eisenman said. "The result in this case has been widespread interest but little factual information to dispel misunderstandings."

One of the most frequent charges, Eisenman said, is that the program is itself racist since it seeks to bring Negroes to the University because they are Negroes, and without regard to their qualifications.

"This never has been the goal of the program," he reported. "In establishing it the chancellor was recognizing there is much human talent in the states which not being developed because of poverty and educational deficiencies.

"He has committed the University to seeking people who have the capacity and will to acquire higher education. We will take them, help them overcome their past educational deficiencies, assist them financially, and in this way reclaim valuable human resources," Eisenman said.

It is true that most of these students will be Negro," he continued, "but this is due to the situation in Illinois and is not the result of desires of University administrators.

"Participants in a much smaller but similar program at Berkeley include Mexican-Americans, American Indians, Puerto Ricans and similarly disadvantaged Whites as well as Negroes," Eisenman pointed out.

He reiterated that both programs are designed to admit students not in spite of their lack of qualifications, but rather because of their very genuine qualifications.

High school grades and test scores certainly are important indicators usually, he said. But the inherent defects of impersonal screening devices of this sort are magnified seriously when they are applied to students who have been systematically out of touch with

environmental and formal educational benefits.

"The University indeed does want to increase the percentage of Negroes here," he said, "but not because they are black. We simply recognize that their conspicuous absence is evidence that a particular group of students who could, with some initial assistance, meet and exceed our standards are being systematically excluded by current social and economic conditions and our underdeveloped potential for getting them started here."

Another misunderstanding which is widespread is that these 500 students will replace 500 who would have been taken if this program had not been started. Eisenman said the chancellor made it clear at his chat last week that these students are coming in addition to the usual freshman class. Anyone turned down through the usual admission procedures would have been turned down in any case.

"To argue that if we have facilities for an additional 500 students we should take some more of those who have had all the breaks already is to miss the entire point," he added. "We do not have facilities, we are making them. That's why we are raising money for
(Continued on Page 14)

One newspaper column inch = to
4 double spaced lines
70 characters to the line

Program . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

these kids' aid. The extraordinary inequity which they have experienced calls for extraordinary efforts to redress it and reclaim this great human potential for their

sake and for ours," he said.

He continued by stressing that the chancellor has done what he can by committing the University to the development of the necessary tools to locate students with potential but poor background, assist them financially and help them to remedy deficiencies.

"It is up to us, as members of the University community, to back the chancellor in this commitment. We do this both materially and symbolically through donations to the Martin Luther King fund."

A third rumor which Eisenman reports is that students in the special educational opportunity program will be graded differently from or have easier courses than regularly admitted students. He reported that although plans are being made for whatever remedial courses should prove necessary, once these students enter regular courses they will be graded just like anyone else.

"The chancellor's task force acknowledged that many of these students may have to spend five years instead of four," Eisenman reported. However, special classes will be kept to a minimum.

"The chances are quite good that any personalized tutorial programs which grow out of these students' needs will be available to all students," Eisenman reported. "The physics department, for example, already provides seniors who can be consulted in the evenings by any students in lower level courses."

"Having these students down here will be far from detrimental to our educational program as Chancellor has stressed," he said. "First there are the extremely ed-

ucational effects of increasing the diversity of cultural, economic and social backgrounds of our students, which will help make the University experience more directly relevant to real societal problems and challenges."

Eisenman continued: "The increasingly critical situation in the nation dramatized the immediate need for significant programs of this sort, and the chancellor announced the current special educational opportunity program in early May.

"It is designed to find, aid, and see through ALL those people whose childhood conditions and poverty exclude them from our usual entrance routes — a group

whose absence is dramatized by the absence of black faces on this campus.

"The conspicuousness of that minority's skin color — in this case the conspicuousness of its absence — dramatizes the tragedy inherent in every situation which excludes people who have aptitude and talent from being able to develop that talent. In our state perhaps a majority of such people are also Negro; there are certainly a large number who are not, however, but are just as neglected and just as worth being offered a chance for their sake, and for ours, who live in an increasingly interdependent society with them."

Eisenman concluded by stressing

that accepting these students, with their particular severe problems, will force the University to learn how to deal better with all individual students, "all of whom have strengths and weaknesses which require the kind of attention which it has frequently been charged is not given here.

"I got quoted once in the New York Times as saying this was a Midwestern factory," he mused. "By initiating what appears to be the biggest program in the nation for reclaiming the human talent lost in our wretched slums and depressed rural areas, we are on the verge of returning to a situation more closely analogous to an artisan's workshop."

DI 5/28/68

Colleges that recruit in ghetto find effort benefits all concerned

(Editor's Note: We print the following article because of its obvious timeliness to this University. Two editorial comments seem appropriate: First, the article implies that these programs are only for Negroes. The Wesleyan program mentioned in the article includes Puerto Ricans, American Indians, and poor-white students as well as Negroes. Our second comment is that if the UI succeeds in bringing 500 deprived students next year and keeps up the pace, it will have single-handedly matched the "largest program in the nation" described in the article, which spreads its 2,000 students over 15 different universities. We hope this background on our University's impressive commitment will be useful in assessing your position toward it and toward the Martin Luther King Fund, which will provide these students with the aid they need.)

By RICHARD MARTIN

(Reprinted by permission of The Wall Street Journal)

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. — "The idea there should be black students here at Wesleyan University so that the white cats can learn from us is a bunch of crap," declares Randy Miller, a short, husky sophomore from New York's Harlem. "I'm not here to teach anybody."

Nevertheless, "white cats" here and at a number of other U. S. universities are learning plenty by having students like Randy Miller on campus—ghetto youngster who just a couple of years ago would have been denied admission because of poor high-school records and low college-entrance examination scores.

"These kids bring ideas and experiences that white students wouldn't otherwise be exposed to here," say Robert L. Kirkpatrick Jr., director of admissions. Seventy-five of Wesleyan's 1,350 students are Negroes.

The learning experience obviously isn't a one-way street. "I think every black cat who comes through here leaves with the tools and the desire to do something for the betterment of mankind in general and black people in particular," say Lawrence Madlock, a sophomore from the slums of Memphis who hopes to go on to law school.

Schools all over the country are suddenly seeking out students like Randy Miller and Larry Madlock. The biggest single effort to help such "high risk" students is the Search for Education, Elevation and Knowledge (SEEK) at the City University of New York. Despite considerable opposition from faculty members who feared academic standards would be compromised, SEEK was launched in September 1965, with 109 students. Cur-

rently 2,000 SEEK students attend classes at the school's 15 metropolitan campuses, and faculty resistance to the program has evaporated.

Other high-risk programs are considerably smaller. The University of California at Los Angeles and the University of California at Berkeley are each providing special courses, financial support, tutoring and counseling for about 500 youngsters. The University of Wisconsin has enrolled 87 high-risk students in the past two years and plans to enroll 100 more this fall. Stanford University plans to enroll 10 students in a high-risk pilot program in September.

Some schools are still uneasy about recruiting high-risk students. They worry about the high costs of providing scholarships, special courses and extra counseling. "But the thing that really frightens a lot of colleges is that by inviting in these students they are going to bring onto the campus a microcosm of all the ills of our society," asserts John C. Hoy, dean of admissions and freshmen at Wesleyan.

"These kids are a shock to faculty members who have gone to the best colleges and the best graduate schools and have all the right liberal backgrounds, but have never taught black students," says Mr. Hoy. "They tend to find a way to bring the question of racial problems into any course. This is fine in humanities and social science classes, but math teachers and some others find it kind of hard to cope with these situations."

Negro students have prompted changes in Wesleyan's curriculum. Courses on the history of Africa, the Negro church, the Negro family, civil liberties and urban politics are now offered, along with seminars on poverty, Negro literature and social change. "This has means a lot of research work for teachers," says Frank M. Stewart, assistant dean of freshmen and one of three Negroes on Wesleyan's staff.

Wesleyan, a private all-male school, had just two Negroes among 350 freshmen in 1964. The high-risk program began in 1965, and by last fall, the number of Negro freshmen had risen to 39 — 11 per cent of the class. School officials intend to maintain about the same proportion in future classes.

It's a costly undertaking. Wesleyan provided only \$5,000 in scholarships to black students in 1964. This year they are receiving \$179,185. "Those are just the direct costs of financial aid. The indirect costs of the program probably add another 25 per cent," says Mr. Hoy.

"We don't view this as a philanthropic effort," adds Mr. Hoy. "In the next 10 to 15 years, this group of alumni is probably going to make a contribution to our society that will be far out of proportion to the average Wesleyan graduate's impact."

Many of the students enrolled in the first years of the high-risk program dropped out. But all 39 of the latest group are still in school. "We've been amazed that the attrition rate is so low," says Mr. Hoy. "We've taken kids who couldn't even get into state universities."

The program has not been without its problems. Last November, at a "soul music" concert in the freshman dining hall, a number of white students threw beer on a small group of black students and their dates, shouted insults at them and made obscene gestures. "I had told myself it couldn't happen here because everybody is so liberal, but I guess incidents like this happen everywhere," says Larry Madlock, the student from Memphis.

In the dormitories, one or two black students are assigned to each floor. Many of them resent this "forced assimilation."

"They feel they have to educate all the white students on their floor about black power and the black culture, and it really taxes their time and gets on their nerves," say Mr. Kirkpatrick, the admissions director.

"We can't be resident professors of black power and problems of the ghetto," says Bill Hicks, a freshman from Harlem. "I'm struggling to answer the questions in my own mind, and I don't have time to solve the problems of these dudes who come into my room at midnight and want to talk till 4 a.m. when I need to be studying."

All the same, some white students say they are getting new insights into racial problems as a result of having the Negro students on campus.

Daily Illini
May 28, 1968

Disadvantaged Students Approved

By Paula Peters

An estimated 350 young people have been approved for admission to the University of Illinois under a recruiting drive designed to attract 500 disadvantaged students to the campus this fall.

The majority of those approved for the program so far are Negroes, according to Charles Warwick, associate director of admissions and records.

Warwick said plans for the recruitment evolved after the U. of I. Black Students Association talked to a number of high school pupils in the ghettos of Chicago, East St. Louis and Champaign-Urbana last semester, trying to interest them in attending the U. of I.

In April, an estimated 150 to 175 Negro high school seniors from those cities and from Mississippi came to the U. of I. for a BSA-sponsored weekend designed to acquaint them with the campus.

The BSA program, conducted on the students' own initiative, was combined with ideas of U.

of I. faculty members and administrators, Warwick said, in producing the current program.

Most of the 350 students approved so far are from the Chicago area, with others coming from East St. Louis, Springfield, Carbondale, Cairo, Decatur, Danville, Peoria, the Quad cities of Rock Island, Moline, East Moline and Davenport, Iowa, and Champaign-Urbana.

Active recruiting is slated to continue through Aug. 15, Warwick said, but applications will be accepted longer "if that's necessary to get the 500 students we would like to have."

Students admitted under the program must meet the general minimum requirements for admission to the U. of I., Warwick explained.

An option open to these students, as it has been to all others, is that those who may be deficient in one or two high school courses can be admitted, "if there is other evidence that he can succeed at the university." Approval of such options must be obtained from the ad-

missions office and from the college the student plans to enter.

Chancellor Jack W. Peitason Saturday termed the outlook for the effort "promising," pointing out one problem so far is that no one knows how many of the students who are approved will actually enter the U. of I.

Recruiting for the program is being done by 30 BSA members, some employed part-time and some full-time, under a Work-Study Program.

The students who do choose to enter the U. of I. this fall will be asked to come to the campus about two weeks before the start of regular classes.

Clarence Shelley, the university's new assistant dean for educational opportunity and assistant to the chancellor, explained the extra time will be used for meetings with faculty members and other students, tours of the campus and visits in the community.

"We've had a number of inquiries from the community as to whether the students have

any special needs the people in town can help with," he said. "We really won't know what they'll be until they get here, though."

Some of those needs are being anticipated already, and the U. of I. hopes to meet the more obvious ones through development of a tutoring program and of special courses in each of the university's colleges.

"The design is not to create any all black sections" in courses, Shelley explained, "but to support the students where they are."

"Hopefully, the instructors will teach the students how to attack a course, how to deal with the material.

"These are things many high schools don't consider important or have the time or staff to do."

Five Years

In connection with the recruiting program, the university has also made arrangements with Selective Service boards to allow the incoming students to take five years to complete their

course of study, instead of four. In each college plans are being made for how to deal with the disadvantaged students.

Roland Holmes, an assistant dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, expressed high hopes for the program, but was quick to add a word of warning.

"We must dispel the notion that this lowers the university's standards and cheapens the degree," he pointed out. "We have no intention of doing this, and it won't be allowed to happen."

"We know some of the students don't meet normal admission standards, but they have had the kind of success not normal to the typical white student — they've been able to make a go of it in whatever environment they've been in."

"This doesn't normally open the doors to careers in whatever field," Holmes added, "but it does reveal the capacity to succeed. We hope to channel that capacity into the paths the students need so they can get the things they want."

Champaign-Urbana Courier
11-14-68

UI Recruiting Drive Seeks 500

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Champaign Urbana Courier

7-14-68

Unparalleled Opportunity At UI Open To Young Blacks

By TONY BURBA

News-Gazette Staff Writer

The University of Illinois Special Education Opportunity Program for disadvantaged students is an unparalleled opportunity for young black people, according to local black activist John Lee Johnson.

"Education can give us the power to make changes in society," Johnson said.

"In America, education seems to entitle a man to take part in the decision-making process. Our society is oriented to follow those who have been educated either formally or through the experience of life," he said.

Under the new special education program, the UI is attempting to recruit 500 students whose disadvantaged backgrounds normally might prevent their attending the University.

The Office of Admissions and Records is accepting students for the program on the basis of whether they seem to have the ability to be successful in college-level work.

Special Aids

Special financial aid and academic tutoring are included in the program.

Concerted efforts will be made to retain students who show promise. Some will take as long as six years to complete their undergraduate degree work.

But, according to Johnson, there has been a scarcity of applicants from downstate areas including Champaign-Urbana.

"Black students in downstate high schools are usually not oriented to go on to college," Johnson said.

"Very few of them are encouraged to take the courses

necessary for admission to many colleges. But this new program gives a black student a chance to walk into one of the nation's finest educational institutions," he said.

Many Eligible

There is no real lack of eligible students downstate, according to Johnson.

"There are plenty of marginal students who don't seem to be the best academic material on paper but who have the ability to compete and to do college work," Johnson said, "but they must be hiding in the woodwork."

He said the chief obstacle to be overcome is the black student's fear that he will fail.

"These kids have to be prepared and built up for this thing," he said, "because they know they're going to be sitting down beside a guy who got straight 'A's at some big high school."

"There are plenty of kids who would be eligible for this program if their psychological fear of competing would be overcome."

Powerful Tool

Education can be one of the most powerful tools for the black man to change American society, Johnson said, but its acquisition can be dangerous.

"The educational system in America is geared to express the goals of middle-class white society," he said.

"There have always been educated black men, and it seems that they always started out to get an education to help their people."

"But almost invariably, somewhere along the way, they became co-opted into the system

that was working against the rest of their people," Johnson said.

"Any black student taking advantage of this program has to be careful to use his education for himself and his community within the context of the black revolution."

Retain Identity

"He must keep his black identity and acquire education without accepting the white moral and social systems that go with it," Johnson said.

"I would be crazy to say that there is nothing beautiful about society the way it is, and that everything has to be destroyed," he said.

"But I would hope that education would enable the black man to be aware of the various aspects of society so that he could rationally accept those that are good for him and reject and work to destroy those that are not."

Despite this selective rejection of American society, Johnson said, the black college graduate's first step should be to take a job in "The System."

"The only way of destroying or changing a system is from within," he said.

"Education brings about political and social awareness. Most of the present lack of justice in society is a function of people's ignorance of the processes of the institutions that affect their lives," he said. "This applies to white people as well as blacks."

Johnson urged any young people with any interest in the program to contact Beno Larry Williams, the special recruiter being employed by the University to seek students.

Protest Room Assignments, University Financial Aid

By ELLEN ASPROOTH
Daily Illini Staff Writer

More than 150 black students, protesting room assignments and financial aid arrangements made for Blacks entering the University under the Martin Luther King Fund Project 500, occupied the South Lounge of the Illini Union Monday night.

Union officials said furniture was thrown and glass broken in the Lounge during the meeting.

University and Champaign police patrolled the area around the Union as the meeting continued past the Union's official closing time, midnight. Firemen were also called to the Union shortly before midnight to investigate what was apparently a false alarm.

All whites were barred from the meeting, and several reporters, cameramen, and spectators were physically ejected from the Lounge after being advised to leave by a speaker.

The protest reportedly originated when some Black students were temporarily assigned to lounges in some residence halls because of a lack of permanent living quarters in the University halls.

David Addison, Black Student

Association (BSA) president, said the students also were objecting to the program of financial aid being offered to the 500 Black students entering the University this fall.

Shortly before 3:30 a.m., Champaign County Sheriff's deputies, Champaign City Police and University Police removed the protestors in trucks to the county jail.

At press time, there appeared to be no violence.

Several members of the University administration, including Dean of Students Stanton Millet, met during the evening with representatives of the protesting students and were allowed to enter the lounge to speak to the group.

"We really weren't allowed to
(Continued on Page 4)

Blacks Occupy Union . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

talk to them," Millet said. "They talked to us about their grievances about scholarships and housing." Millet refused to comment on what action might be taken by the administration.

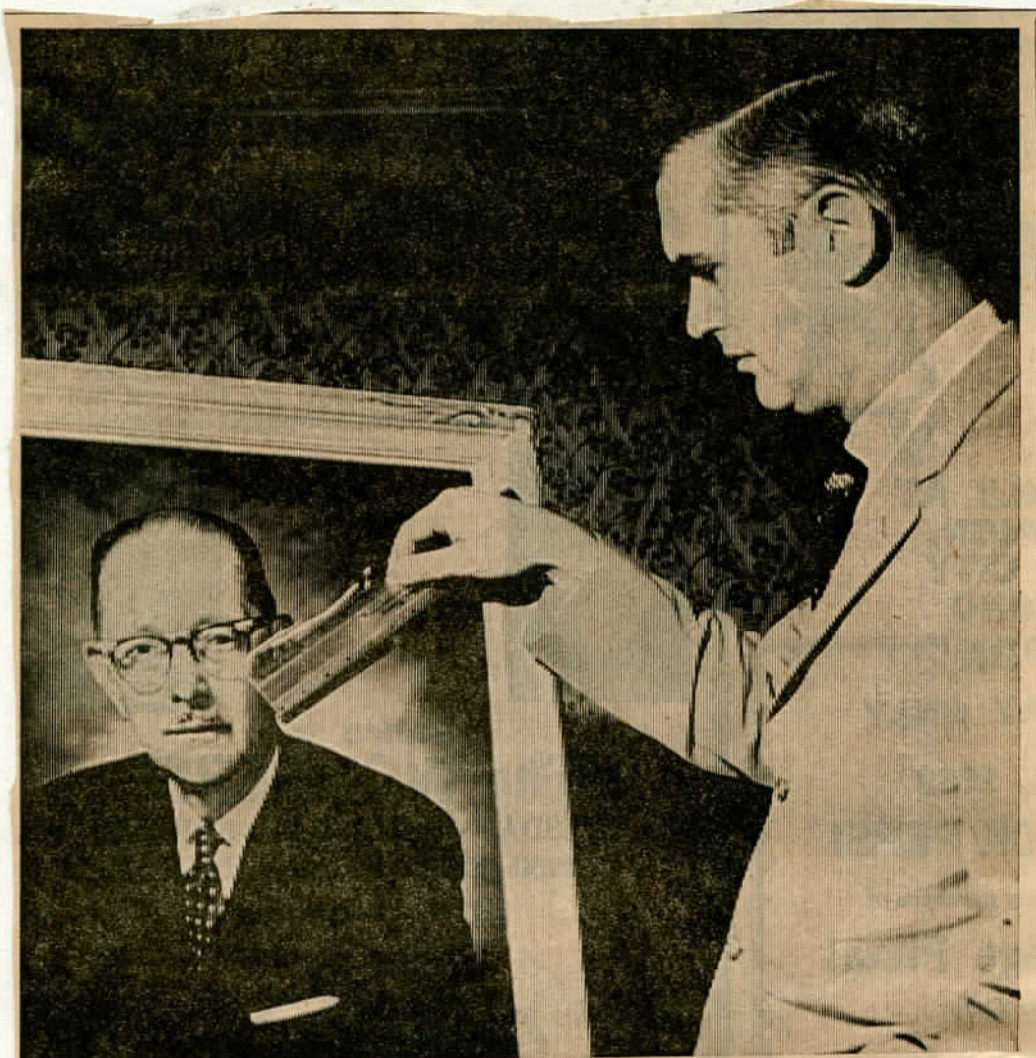
Paul J. Doebel, former director

of housing, said earlier Monday that about 10 students had been "temporarily" assigned to quarters in dorm lounges because more than the 500 students provided for under the King Fund project had been enrolled. He added, however, that such temporary assignments are necessary every year, and permanent assignments ordinarily are completed by the first day of classes.

"The problem is that the students want it settled now," Doebel said.

The King Fund was instituted last spring to finance a program of assistance for 500 students—primarily Blacks—who would otherwise be unable to attend college. Approximately \$30,500 in donations was received from faculty,

News Gazette
Sept. 10, 1968



HENRY PORTRAIT SLASHED. Joseph Skehen, executive director-elect of the University of Illinois Foundation, measures six-inch gash in color portrait of UI President David D. Henry. The portrait which was hanging in Presidents

Lounge of Illini Union, was gashed during student protest early Tuesday. The Words "Black Power" were written across the forehead but had been removed when this photo was taken.

News Gazette 9/10/68

News Gazette
Sept. 10, 1968

News Gazette 9/10/68

Will Counsel All Parents

Parents of University of Illinois students who were involved in the disturbance at the Illini Student Union Monday evening are advised that general information and counseling are available at the Champaign County Urban League office, located at 29½ Main, C.

Vernon Barkstall, executive director of the county's Urban League, stated that the Chicago Urban League office notified him that many parents were concerned about the incident and were planning to come to Champaign-Urbana to investigate the situation.

"We are urging any student or any parent of the students involved to utilize our services. Our office will serve as an information center answering any questions concerning the disturbance and answering any legal questions.

"We have been in contact with university officials," he continued, "and are capable of directing any student or his parent to the proper university channel."

Barkstall stated that Urban League is trying to assure parents not to withdraw their children from the university. "Each student involved should be given the opportunity to receive an education from a good university. He should not be exploited or used by anyone."

The Urban League's offer of assistance came after 252 UI students, mostly Negro, were arrested following a protest at the Illini Union during which furniture and fixtures in two lounges were damaged or destroyed.



Perspective . . .

Monday

By Roger Simon

It started in the Commons Cafeteria filled with the Sunday crowd. Whisperings of discontent, of crowding in the dorms. A counselor tells you "things are tight, confused, they didn't give us enough time," but will say no more.

Then on Monday a rumor. There's going to be a sit-in Monday night at the Illinois Street Residence Halls; the Blacks are angry. You assign the story and the official word comes back that "this happens every year, there's nothing to worry about," and you figure it will be an ordinary New Student Week.

But at about 8 p.m. the phone rings and the familiar voice of a student leader says, "There are some Blacks in the South Lounge who don't look like they're going to leave unless they get what they want." You assign it again; a call for help comes and you go to the Union yourself.

In the South Lounge is a whole different world. More Blacks than the University has ever had are in that one room. They're on their feet, in chairs, sprawled on couches, leaning against the walls. Many are talking and you hear that a list of grievances is being prepared. You've seen that many students in that same room before but tonight it's different.

The students there are not arguing esoteric points of student rights and privileges: the Blacks are dealing in matters as important to them as life and death.

You hesitantly walk into the crowded, noisy room. You scan the crowd and find no white faces. Blacks give you glancing looks, but no one says anything to you. You don't know it yet, but at the same time at the east entrance to the lounge your reporter and photographer are being bodily ejected after being told to leave.

This is no night for explanations of journalistic rights and privileges. The Blacks are angry, the air is tense.

A lone Illi-cop stands by the candy counter peering into the lounge. You ask him if he's all alone and he says yes. A Union official begins an argument with a Black in the doorway, voices are raised, groups of Blacks detach themselves from the lounge and join the argument. The Illi-cop moves, slowly to the periphery of the area. He looks worried. He's got a job, but doesn't exactly know what his job calls for at the moment.

Almost the entire southern half of the Union is occupied solely by Blacks. Some whites uncomfortably circulate around, but none are bothered unless they try to go into the South Lounge. In the North Lounge two white couples are necking, and in the Presidents' Lounge 50 feet

You remember back how hard it was when you were a freshman, and you had a room, and an Illini guide, and people to help, and you think what it must be like to come straight from Philadelphia, or Harlem, or St. Louis, and get off that train and walk into the Union and have no real room or anything. That greeting of "we'll take care of you" must sound awfully good.

Suddenly the BSA door bursts open and a group of Blacks sweep through the room around the Whites, some shouting at them, some seriously talking, and your face is about two inches away from a black face that asks you, "What are you doing here! What do you think you can do?"

And maybe that's the whole thing. The white liberals, the white radicals and even those that have convinced themselves they are white revolutionaries, were all there that night wanting to do something, knowing they couldn't, but not wanting to go home.

There was one white radical there who thought his beard, suede jacket and boots were going to be his ticket into the South Lounge. He couldn't fathom why he was turned away at the door. He was confused as to why he, who was in sympathy, who thought he understood the Black problem, wasn't wanted in that room.

Another explains patiently to you how the ghetto Blacks could recognize white friends. He says, "It's the middle-class Blacks who are messed up. They're going through an identity crisis, because they are guilty over their middle class status.

"They're talking about housing problems, when obviously that's not really their problems." You look at him in wonderment and ask him if he really believes something as sociologically pat as that and if he really believes he knows the Blacks' problems better than they. In the morning you learn he has been hospitalized due to injuries received that night.

The fire alarm goes off and a few minutes later five firemen rush in and head toward the South Lounge. A group of whites plead with them not to go in. To keep away, to cool it. Surprisingly they do. A white student with the firemen comes up and asks you what the Blacks are demanding. You're so tired by this point you tell him to go into the South Lounge and ask. Dean Shelly hurries by, overhears the comment, and smiles.

You stand, you wait, you watch and you hope the police don't come. A Black detaches himself from the lounge and tells you, "Look man, when this thing

Daily Illini
Sept. 11, '68

Lounge two white couples are necking, and in the Presidents' Lounge 50 feet from the South Lounge students are huddled around a pre-season football game.

White student leaders gather in small groups circulating between the student activity room on the second floor, which houses the Black Student Association office and the main floor where the action is.

Dean Shelley literally bursts back and forth between the two places, talking to a student here, putting an arm around another, or just touching a hand as he hurries by. His face is hard to read, it's tired yet reflects a calm. A calm that may or may not be there.

You sit outside the BSA office where inside dressed in a sports shirt sits Dean of Students Millet talking to the black leadership. From the elevator comes a steady stream of black boys and girls with luggage, weary from long train and plane rides. They have that displaced look of being in a strange place, far from home, with no place to go. They take their luggage into the BSA office and are greeted with "come right in sisters and brothers, we'll take care of you."

detaches himself from the lounge and tells you, "Look man, when this thing breaks up a whole bunch of angry cats are going to come out. When they do, disappear fast. Don't get yourself hurt." You thank him and as a small group of Blacks come out, you follow his advice.

Outside you talk with Willy Williams, special assistant to President Henry. Willy is a trouble shooter. He tells you "The Chancellor isn't going to come because he's not going to appear under a demand basis. We've got to hold him in reserve."

Champaign police cars start appearing on campus. The Quad is deserted except for small groups of people who could either be Black or White in the darkness surrounding the Union.

You wander around in the post-midnight chill and see two large vans pull up on John Street. You say to your friend, "They can't use those for hauling people away. They can't really be serious."

Your friend looks the trucks up and down and says, "Those trucks are probably the best the University can do." And you think over what he says, and you wonder what's wrong, where is it wrong, if this is the best your University can do.

The irony of these bleak receptions to the University, and of similar problems leading to Monday's disturbance, is that they are apparently the consequences of too great a success in the project.

Over 525 students have already arrived for the program, mostly recruited by Black Students Association members specially trained by the University. Some of these students' applications were accepted after the usual deadlines, in an effort to give this special chance for an education even to students not identified until late in the summer.

However the deadline suspension apparently resulted in severely piled paper work in the Housing Division and elsewhere, leading to

accounts agree that the immediate cause of the difficulty Monday was a confrontation of 19 girls in the program with housing division officials Sunday night.

The rooms to which these 19 girls were to move are described in a statement issued yesterday by the chancellor as "not meeting our normal standards." Temporary housing of this sort is always employed in the first weeks of the fall semester. Individual white students have complained of these rooms in the past, and in fact some of them are due to be renovated soon.

However, apparently the women had doubts about whether they could study in these rooms. And

them still in difficulty is also noteworthy.

At various meetings Tuesday Black students tried to convey how the students had felt. Joe Williams, graduate in food science, said at noon Tuesday after having been up all night with the situation: "The University brought people here and treated them like cattle.

It seems hard to fault students for asking for good study conditions. And it would be a mistake to censure students for exhibiting a sense of community and mutual concern which much of modern

sions, according to independent eye-the events.

What has been hard to convey is the heightened emotional climate which existed among the Blacks Monday night. They had become convinced they were being given the classical runaround. They were unwilling to listen to anything less than an immediate settlement. Their premise was that after all else failed, the chancellor could still produce what they wanted.

In the end the most reasonable interpretation of what happened might not be quite so simple. It

would have to recognize the heightened degree of insecurity characterizing these students, who come here knowing that it is uphill all the way for them.

However what needs to be stressed now is the one point on which all parties — the Chancellor, faculty members, the black students, sympathetic white students, and the project students themselves — can agree. That is that first priority now goes to preserving the program.

Whether the events of the past several days have been handled well or poorly by the Blacks or by the administration is something for the ideologues and strategists to argue. However it appears that it would be useful to draw some immediate conclusions. First, if we are to avoid further situations of grievance, paralysis, and then confrontation, all three of the blind mice will have to remove their blinders.

The administrators must realize — and some of them do already — that the students in this special program came here to make it by themselves despite handicaps, and that therefore they will react more desperately when their way to progress seems impeded.

Conversely, the black students will have to de-escalate their tactics. A university community willing to stick its neck out as this one has done, cooperating closely with the BSA in floating a major program for deprived students in a few months, cannot in fairness be treated like certain big city machines. It may bumble, but it has shown an ability to adapt and to learn.

We have had a rude shock. We have watched what happens when all the mice leave on their blinders. The greater reality is that our University is trying to do a very hard but a very important thing, in which properly we all have a part.

Union Sit-In Brings 130 Police

Unofficial estimates gauged the total police force used to clear a group of more than 250 black students from the Illini Union Sunday night at more than 130.

Champaign Police Chief Harvey Shirley said he called in more than 45 of his men at the request of University Supervisor of Security and Traffic Joe Blaze. Blaze made a similar request of Capt. Charles Pummill of the Urbana police, who dispatched some 30 men.

Men also were drawn from the

University's 60-man police force and from the Champaign County sheriff's office.

Men were equipped with riot helmets and 4-foot nightsticks.

Students were marched into two University trucks and transported to the Champaign County and city jails, Urbana city jail and the Great West Hall of Memorial Stadium for detention prior to arraignment.

Police confiscated from the Union 40 to 50 clubs gleaned from furniture, several knives and a screwdriver.

Fifteen to 20 students later escaped from Memorial Stadium by kicking in a back door of the structure.

Daily Illini
Sept. 11, 1968

AI 9/11/68

An Old Problem

The Blacks who met at the Union Monday night had legitimate grievances which they felt had to be taken care of immediately. They tried talking to housing division officials and received no satisfaction, so they tried to take their problems to someone in a position to help them.

They ran into a problem which students have run into time and time again: administrators will not act when students merely talk. It usually takes some show of student power to force administrators into action.

Realizing this sooner than most other students have, the Blacks took over the south lounge of the Illini Union and said they would not move until the Chancellor came to speak to them. The students were dissatisfied because the man who had the power to help them would not come to meet with them.

So they waited while the administration stalled. And the longer they waited the more hopeless the situation became. Sometime after midnight it became clear that nothing could satisfy the students because they had been put off so long. Even if the Chancellor had come at this time, it is questionable whether he could have helped the situation much.

But if he had come earlier in the evening, or if someone else had offered some concrete help instead of empty promises or long-winded explanations, the friction would not have been so severe.

These kids did not come hundreds of miles to be told they had no place to stay. They were recruited and promised certain things. When these promises were not kept and their questions not satisfactorily answered, they protested.

But the protest was not so dangerous to the University or to the community that more than 100 police officers had to be brought in to rout the students out.

There was damage to the Illini Union, but more permanent damage was done to the University when those policemen with riot helmets and four-foot night sticks marched inside. In effect, the University said to the students in the Union, "We're tired of hearing your little protest, so we're going to get you out of our building, no matter what the cost."

This is wrong. The administration was so concerned about preventing a situation like that at Columbia that it ignored its responsibility to the students. Administrators waited too long before doing anything, and when they did act, they did the

(Continued on Page 12)

Daily Illini
Sept. 11, 1968

An old problem

(Continued from Page 1)

wrong thing. The police did an excellent job without violence, but they should never have been called to campus.

Reports of the incident greatly exaggerated the amount of damage, the number of injuries, and the threat to the University and community. By the time the police arrived, most of the people in the Union were asleep.

In reality, most of those students were more scared than anything else. They had been recruited to come to the University, promised certain things, and when they tried to find out why everything was not as rosy as they had been told it would be, they found themselves surrounded by police in riot gear. Who wouldn't be scared and confused?

One of the big ironies of the events is that they were triggered by a situation which most students have taken for granted. Every year students are temporarily housed in lounges until other rooms are available. Perhaps it was a case of over-reaction, but perhaps it was a case of the University promising too much and providing too little.

The big questions which have remained unanswered are: Just what did the University promise the students in the Project 500 program? Clarence Shelley, director of the program, said it was his understanding that students in the program would not have to work and that no one would have to take out a loan for more than \$500. But conveniently, key administrators who could definitely say what was promised, are unavailable.

The University made a big commitment to the Project 500 program, but evidently, it has not been thorough enough. It should have known that when a university recruits students and promises things, it had better have everything that has been promised. If the University thought

it would not have the facilities or funds for the students, it should not have made so large a commitment.

Vast bureaucratic changes are not spawned overnight, especially in a sprawling, growing university. But if this University's administration can learn anything from the confusing events of the last two days, it is that some basic changes in their thinking are long overdue and must come immediately.

Student demands for basic rights cannot be ignored or postponed until administrators are good and ready to listen to them. They must be ready to work with students whenever a problem arises.

The immediate issue concerns only the black students arrested at the Illini Union and the continuation of the Project 500 program, but the long-range, underlying problems which led up to the confrontation are much more difficult to solve.

Now the administration is in a cross-fire of criticism from those who support Project 500 and those who oppose it. Many state legislators are already unhappy with the amount of money being spent on the program. But since the administration has already committed itself to the program, we hope they continue to support the program any way they can.

And we hope the administration will open its eyes and recognize students as ordinary human beings with basic rights and then begin to treat them all that way.

Registration To Continue

By ELLEN ASPROOTH
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Black students arrested early Tuesday morning while occupying the South Lounge of the Illini Union in protest of housing and financial aid programs for more than 500 black students will have their registration incumbered pending a hearing before appropriate discipline committees, Chancellor J. W. Peltason announced Tuesday.

More than 250 students were arrested on charges of mob action, a misdemeanor, at 3:30 a.m. Tuesday following several hours of protest in the South Lounge. They were taken to Champaign City and County Jails, Urbana City Jail, and the Great West Hall of Memorial Stadium. All were released Tuesday on cash or surety bonds guaranteeing appearance at trial.

David Addison, Black Student Association president, Tuesday night instructed all of the students involved to proceed with registration Wednesday as previously planned. A student whose registration is incumbered may register and attend classes until his official status is clarified by the disciplinary committee.

The Faculty Senate Committee on Student Discipline met Tuesday to discuss the demonstration and arrests, but results of the meeting were not available.

The protest Monday night began early in the evening when black students met to discuss results of a meeting of Housing Division officials and several black students entering the University under the Martin Luther King Fund Project 500 who were dissatisfied with temporary room assignments.

According to Paul J. Doebel, former Director of Housing, 19 women were dissatisfied with their assignments either to dorm lounges or other rooms in University Residence Halls.

The women, who had been housed at Illinois Street Residence Halls (ISR) during a special orientation program last week, were required to move to other quarters, in some cases temporary, to make room for students with room reservations in ISR as New Student Week began.

Doebel said the Housing Authority found 24 vacancies in University dorms and presented the list of rooms to the students Monday. The list was rejected, Doebel said, because the rooms did not meet requests for single, double, and triple rooms, roommate preferences, and demands for a certain quality of living quarters.

Daily Illini
Sept. 11, 1968

quality of living quarters.

Earlier, some of the women had complained that they were assigned to sewing rooms, lounges and rooms with inadequate space for the number of students assigned.

In addition to the complaints about housing, BSA and the other protestors alleged that the University administration had prepared financial aid programs for the students in Project 500 which required the students to bring large amounts of money from home, take out large loans, and in some cases, work 10 or 15 hours a week in spite of intense programs of study.

Most of the students, according to BSA officials, were not aware of these provisions before they

(Continued on Page 10)

Protesters . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

reached campus, since BSA recruiters allegedly were instructed by the administration to assure prospective participants that they would not be required to work or take out large loans.

David Eisenman, assistant to the director of the Center for Advanced Studies, said Tuesday that BSA recruiters may have been optimistic in their presentations, and that some aid programs may have been changed due to over-enrollment in the program.

"The Chancellor could have played it safe last spring and only taken 200 students (in the 500 program)," Eisenman said, "but he took 500."

At two meetings of concerned students — mostly Whites — Tuesday, several student leaders criticized Chancellor Peltason for his refusal to appear at the demonstration the night before to discuss the Blacks' grievances.

Bruce Morrison, Graduate Students Association (GSA) chairman, said the Chancellor was informed of the black students' request for a meeting early in the evening, but refused to reply until "the situation was out of hand."

Several representatives of the administration met with BSA representatives shortly before midnight Monday, but found the group of protesters in the South Lounge unwilling to listen to them when they appeared there. The administrators left, and some damage was done to the furniture in the South, West and Presidents' Lounges before the students were arrested Tuesday.

"The Chancellor's statements imply that he was being asked to come to a scene of great destruction — that the Union was a shambles," Morrison said. "Actually he waited too long and then blamed it on the students."

Tuesday afternoon the assembled students heard reports that the Union would be closed at 7 p.m. Tuesday, but Mike Cooper, executive vice president of the student body, reported at the second meeting at 6 p.m. in the Union that the Chancellor had agreed to let the Union remain open, although he (Peltason) was worried about "out-

siders" entering the Union.

Several speakers Tuesday evening called for unity of white and black students on campus and the people of Champaign.

John Lee Johnson, North End Community leader, objected to Peltason's "attempt to keep the people of the community out" of University facilities. "I consider the people of the North End students and these facilities are part of our community," he said.

Student Body President Jim Kornibe and Vic Berkey, member of Students for a Democratic Society, called on students to unite

in order to obtain their "human rights" in this University.

David Addison, BSA president, refused to make any statement at Tuesday night's meeting on BSA's position following the arrests, and called on all Blacks present to leave since "if any arrests are made, the Blacks will be first." Most Blacks left the meeting immediately.

Kornibe said Student Senate would support measures calling for student control of the Union and the cancellation of charges against the Blacks arrested Tuesday morning.

Daily Illini
Sept. 11, 1968

Page Six

THE DAILY ILLINI

9/11/68

Disappointed with Housing . . .

Project 500 Co-eds Voice Complaints

By DOROTHY O'BRIEN
Daily Illini Staff Writer

"I'm going home this weekend because this room is so ugly and scary," Myrtle Ogltree, who lives with Rosemary Wrenchl and Verenadan Brown in a three-woman room at Lundgren Hall, said.

All three women are part of Project 500 and are extremely disappointed with the housing. "We haven't even unpacked because we

don't intend to stay," they said.

Paul Doebel, associate director of the Department of Plant and Services at the University, said the Project 500 students were distributed evenly among the dormitories. He said he realized some of the dormitories are less desirable than others, but all freshmen are assigned to dormitories.

Doebel said by Monday there was an excess of 50 students living in unit lounges, but this was tem-

porary housing and should be corrected within two weeks. Unit lounges are study rooms located on every floor of most dormitories.

"The 19 students who complained about their permanent housing still are living in Illinois Street Residence Halls (ISR)," Diebel said. "They refused to move from ISR when they saw their permanent accommodations." All of the Project 500 students lived in ISR during an orientation week which ended Sept. 7.

Doebel stated the students have been notified the University will take disciplinary action if they do not allow the students who are scheduled to move into ISR to take their rooms.

Soadia Montasser, graduate assistant in Allen Hall, has four

black students living in the unit lounge on her floor. "The women are not dissatisfied though because we've told them they will have rooms assigned by the end of the week," she said.

Miss Ogltree said they were the Project 500 students advised not to get jobs since this would take away from their study time. They also were advised to take only 12 hours, the minimum amount of hours necessary to be a full-time student.

Miss Wrenchl said they were told when they were recruited for the project they would not have to pay anything. She later found she had to take out a \$600 loan and her parents had to pay \$400 toward her education so she could attend the University.

Daily Illin 9/11/68

Blacks Plead Not Guilty

The Champaign Circuit Court, convened in emergency session at three locations in the Champaign-Urbana area, heard 252 not guilty pleas to charges of mob action as judges, court clerks and the State's Attorney worked desperately to complete arraignment of those arrested in Monday night's black student sit-in at the Illini Union.

University Chief Security Officer Tom Morgan said, after arraignment at one court was complete, that "nearly all of them were University students," but did not take issue with Chancellor Jack Peltason's earlier declaration that very few of those arrested were involved Special Educational Opportunity Program that brought more than 500 additional Blacks to campus this fall.

According to James W. Evans, special prosecutor for Champaign County State's Attorney John Bresee, an agreement was reached between Bresee and University legal staff to prosecute those ar-

rested under Sec. 25-1 of the Illinois Criminal Code.

The charge is a misdemeanor and carries with it a fine not to exceed \$500 and/or 30 days in jail.

Champaign Police Chief Harvey Shirley speculated early Monday morning that the charge would be criminal trespass, a charge Evans said would have been "stiffer and easier to prove."

Bresee instructed Evans and assistant state's attorneys Chester Keller and Bill Gaston to allow those arraigned to be released on surety bonds signed by the defendant and one of several Cham-

paign-Urbana residents who appeared for that purpose.

Bonds were set at \$500 by Associate Circuit Judge Roger H. Little and Magistrate Andrew Stecyk, holding court at the Champaign County Court House — next door to the County Jail — and the Urbana City Council chambers, respectively.

Magistrate Sarah Lumpp, convening court in Champaign City Council chambers, set bonds at \$500 for Illinois residents and \$1,000 for those living out-of-state.

Defendants were required to post 10 per cent of that total to be

released or offer surety bond guaranteeing their appearance for that same amount.

Stecyk reported at 4:30 Monday afternoon that of the 34 arraignments and bonds he had processed, 32 of them had been by surety bond.

Writing surety bonds, expected to total more than \$12,000 at the 10 per cent fee required, were Black Student Association adviser Charles Quick; Vernon Barkstall, executive director of the Champaign County Urban League; the Rev. Arthur Burks and the Rev. James Offutt, both Champaign Baptist ministers; and Henry Curtis, Economic Opportunity Council director.

Magistrate Lumpp completed processing the 106 arraignments, all of the women, shortly before 6 p.m. Magistrate Stecyk indicated that was also target time for completion of his 56 arraignment processing.

Judge Little, after completing morning and afternoon sessions, reconvened his court at 7 p.m. With the last of the 252 persons arrested, bonded out shortly after 8 p.m.

Hearings for the group will begin Sept. 25 and continue through Oct. 9. At that time, defendants will face trial if able to secure counsel or will be appointed an attorney by the court if found indigent and unable to pay.

Complaints against those arrested were signed by members of the University security force, including Morgan, Max Irwin and Richard Burch.

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School Status Of Arrested Checked

University officials Wednesday morning were still tallying a list of persons arrested at Monday evening's demonstration in an attempt to determine how many of the persons arrested were students.

One University official at the county courthouse indicated his information was that all the persons arrested were "students or prospective students."

However, University Security Officer Thomas Morgan said the results were being checked and would not be known until sometime Wednesday afternoon.

"Until we run the lists through the record office, no one will know for sure whether the people arrested were students," Morgan said.

A final count showed 244 were arrested.

When the day-long court arraignment was completed, one of the 244 had been charged

with disorderly conduct as well as mob action. All others were charged only with mob action.

Sheriff Russell D. Chaney filed the disorderly conduct charge against Steve Jackson of Champaign alleging that he directed loud and profane language at authorities while he was under arrest.

Jackson is one of about 50 Champaign-Urbana residents who are students in the "Project 500" at the University.

The Next Move

Next move in the legal action against the students will come Sept. 26 when they appear in court to indicate whether they have obtained their own attorneys or want the court to appoint lawyers for them.

Prof. Stuart Nagel, co-director of the Champaign County Legal Services Agency, said Tuesday afternoon there would be a "strategy meeting" at the UI College of Law to decide how the defendants are to be represented.

It was 7:30 p.m. Tuesday before Associate Circuit Judge Roger H. Little and Magistrates Andrew Stecyk and Sarah M. Lumpp finished arraigning the students, explaining their rights and arranging for their release on bond. All entered pleas of innocent.

All but Jackson were released on bonds of \$500 each, signed by local ministers as surety. Judge Little required \$1,000 bond for Jackson because of the two charges.

Notes Treatment

Sate's attorney John J. Bresee pointed out that each of the defendants received "individual treatment" in court.

The charge of mob action was provided by the Illinois Legislature several years ago to cover situations in which more than two persons are involved in an action where it is impossible to establish precisely who did what.

The section under which the students are charged carries a penalty of a fine up to \$500 and up to 30 days in jail. Imprisonment up to a year is provided in cases where there is physical injury. No one was injured at the Illini Union.

A News-Gazette News Analysis

Bulging '500' Enrollment, Shortage Of Funds, Housing Root Of Troubles

By TONY BURBA

News-Gazette Staff Writer

The rapid stepping up of University of Illinois programs for disadvantaged student apparently led to the complaints which culminated in a destructive protest at the Illini Union early Monday.

At a press conference Tuesday, UI Chancellor Jack Peltason noted that original plans had been to have only 189 students in special programs for the disadvantaged this year.

But sometime last spring, a decision was made to expand the program to accommodate at least 500 students, and plans had to be hurriedly revised.

In fact, according to latest University figures, far more than 500 disadvantaged students — some reports indicate as many as 565 — have reported for enrollment.

Ironically, the University did what its New Left student critics have been urging for years — it disregarded its normal bureaucratic rules to concentrate on students.

To open the program to as many potential students as possible, applications for admission to the special program were accepted long after the deadline for normal applications had passed.

Over 500 Permits

In addition, more than 500 permits to enter were issued, on the assumption that many of the students who received permits would not show up.

Apparently this also proved to be a false assumption, and University officials report they still do not know exactly how many students will show up for the "500" program. New arrivals were still reporting in Tuesday.

The increased size, or the program also resulted in financial problems, since the University originally had planned to give most of the students an almost complete "free ride" financially.

But the unexpected increase in the size of the program, coupled with an unforeseen shortage of support funds from the federal Government, resulted in a fund

shortage.

As a result, many of the students were told they would have to come up with unexpectedly large sums of money from their own resources, through student loans or through part-time jobs.

This is a problem that faces many students arriving at the University and the black students expressed concern has not been primarily that they may have to take out loans or work for their education.

The problem was that they apparently had been given the impression that most of their financial needs would be taken care of.

When the University was unable to meet this commitment, disillusionment resulted.

Play It By Ear

Inevitably, such casual disregard for normally rigid rules in setting up the administration of the program led to uncertainty as to its results, and the only way out was to "play it by ear" when the students started showing up.

The most critical problem proved to be housing. This is

apparently a tight year for the student housing market, and the University was faced with the problem of where to put everyone.

During the first week of their orientation, the "500" students were centrally housed at the Illinois Street residence halls, since other halls and dormitories had not yet been opened.

But when regular New Student Week began, the students had to be scattered to other housing, since most of the Illinois Street rooms had been allotted to other students.

In most cases, the move resulted in no problems. Reports from the UI administration indicated that only 19 students had serious complaints about their housing.

The major problem apparently was that a number of girls were placed in temporary makeshift facilities in lounges and sewing rooms.

Normal Procedure

This is a normal procedure for the UI Housing Division, even though it is uncomfortable for many students.

To insure complete use of resident halls, the Housing Division has always "overfilled" the halls on the accurate assumption that some students with housing contracts will not show up for school.

After the first one or two weeks of the semester, students in the temporary quarters are moved into regular rooms the occupants of which had not shown up.

According to Paul Doebel of the UI Physical Plant Department, the housing division worked all day Monday to try to immediately determine whether certain students with housing contracts were not going to show up.

They reportedly found 24 definite vacancies in permanent rooms and offered these vacancies to the 19 dissatisfied students.

However, for various reasons, the group said they found the room vacancies unacceptable and continued their protest in the Illini Union Monday evening.

'Cut Red Tape'

As the intensity of feeling during the protest grew, the students decided that Peltason was the only man who had the power to "cut the red tape" and help them.

They demanded that he come to the Union to speak with them.

Peltason in his first term as chancellor last year was more accessible to students than any UI chief educational officer in decades. Nevertheless, he has said he will never meet to discuss academic matters "in an atmosphere of threats or coercion," and although he sent members of his staff to meet with the students Monday evening, he refused to come himself.

As the reaction of New Left student leaders crystallized after the arrest of the 244 blacks early Tuesday, it became apparent that the students feel the blame for the demonstration lies on Chancellor Peltson for refusing to come to the room. One speaker at a rally Tuesday evening said Peltson has "insulted" the students by refusing to meet their demands.

None of the speakers suggested what Peltason could have done to help solve the problems, since the only alternative presumably was to give the "500" students rooms that had already been assigned to others.

Blame Is Issue

Placing the blame on the administration apparently gives the white "New Left" organizations an issue with which to start off the school year.

But the black students themselves have been generally silent since the incident.

Only one or two blacks were among a score of speakers at two post-incident rallies Tuesday.

Little mention was made by the whites of the heavy damage to property in the Union—property which was bought and will

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Little mention was made by the whites of the heavy damage to property in the Union—property which was bought and will be replaced with student fee money.

Indications are that the black students are far more concerned with the destruction and damage than the whites. The blacks stand to lose far more than the whites if repeated incidents of violence force the University to curtail the special education program, which offers many of them their only chance of attending college.

Protest Justified

Nevertheless, most of the black students around the Union Tuesday indicated they felt that their protest was justified, even if the property damage was not.

The black students obviously intend to be firm in demanding that their program be everything they think it should.

Their problem will be to find ways to maintain firm pressure on University officials without spilling over into more violence.

Their problem will be to find ways to maintain firm pressure on University officials without spilling over into more violence.

Monday's incident gave the "500" program a bad name in the view of the general public and the University community, before classes even started.

Continuation of the program will depend on the students' ability to prevent further incidents that could mobilize public opinion in the state to put overwhelming political pressure on the Board of Trustees to clamp down on the program.

men as he urged the students
to become indignant about "cops
being allowed to come on the
campus."

'Nothing Done'

"Year after year," he said, "white students have been meeting and saying the same things and getting nothing done because you have never been able to form an organization."

He advised the whites that as the number of black students attending the university increased and their power to influence decisions grew, the situation of the whites "will be jeopardized."

Earlier in the rally, Jim Kornibe, the UI student body president, asked the black students to refrain from further physical violence against whites.

He said that a group of white activists who attempted to talk with the demonstrators during the protest Monday evening were beaten and had furniture thrown at them. One, he said, was hospitalized in serious condition.

"Maybe these people didn't belong in the room," he said, "but they meant well when they went down there. We're not going to gain anything by beating each other up."

The other speakers of the evening seemed to offer little in the way of concrete plans for action.

Union, Commitment

Their rhetoric was laced with often heard calls for "union and commitment."

Vic Berkey, one of the speakers, advised the students that the power in the University is at the top. We must learn to recognize this.

Berkey also advised the students to "be ready for more events similar to what went on here last night."

Bob Salomon, a member of the Graduate Students Association, warned the students that the mob action law under which the 244 arrested students were charged "is an attempt by the state legislature to deprive students of their constitutional right to free assembly."

Another speaker, Mike Rossman, identified himself as a veteran of the student riots at the University of California at Berkeley several years ago.

Rossman spiced his speech with four-letter words and their derivatives and made obscene gestures at television cameramen as he urged the students to become indignant about "cops being allowed to come on the campus."

DI
9/12/68



Considerations . . .

Understanding...

By Don Ruhter

Watching the activities in the Union for the last few days should show white students just how alienated the black people of this nation, and in our case the black students of the University, have become. They must have known the implications involved when they sat in at the Union and many probably suspected the following press coverage which could turn this University into the "Columbia of the Midwest." But they just don't care. They are willing to risk all this to emphasize their grievances.

We are fast approaching the point where discontented black students and citizens no longer differentiate between white "red-necks" and white liberals when looking for someone to "waste." That does not sound logical but then neither does discrimination and Blacks have been living with that for 300 years. Sympathetic Whites can no longer try to help Blacks and write it off to experience if the effort fails. The silently suffering docile black population isn't suffering silently anymore. They're fed up and trying to help themselves.

Unfortunately in the process, they are turning many sympathizers into Wallace voters and jeopardizing the jobs of many administrators who are remaining on their side.

It is hard to believe that the state legislature will ignore an incident which has become front page news across the United States. William K. Williams, special assistant to the University president, said early Tuesday morning that there already is a ground swell of opposition to the Project 500 program from white conservatives in Illinois.

Tuesday morning's mess at the Union will undoubtedly inflame these people even more and alienate many moderates. Whether we like it or not, this is a state supported school and the main source of funds is still the state legislature. Many of these men, and especially those from Southern Illinois constituencies, will not be enthralled by the thought of digging up an additional \$50,000 to clean up what the Chicago Tribune calls a "riot."

Chancellor Peltason, as well as other administrators, stretched their necks out across the block when they adopted the Project 500 plan and we can only wonder how close these precious few sympathetic necks are to being lobed off when and if this problem is resolved.

The damage estimate is probably appreciably lower than the announced \$50,000 estimate because a scratched table is declared totaled when it can probably be refinished at a sizeable saving. But Student Body President Jim Kornibe's statement that four hours of hard work could

pulled off of the street or out of the ghetto and told they can come to the University of Illinois. Perhaps the recruiters exaggerated the breadth of the special project's help, perhaps not. At any rate, the new student arrives more frightened than most freshmen students at the University. He knows he is being watched, scrutinized, observed. He knows he must do the best he possibly can. In many cases he knows that his preliminary education can not match that of his white counterpart. He knows he is working out of a hole.

Then he is confronted with poor housing, large loans and extra work which he fears will fatally stymie his education. The same problems arise every year with white and Black students arriving at the University, but these Project 500 students are even more insecure than the average freshman. He panics, he looks for help and finds it in BSA. He now has a cause and friends. He is Black and he is proud.

No one can condone the destruction at the Union whether it was carried out by six or 300. But we can understand the reasons behind it. Now more than ever, this campus, this state, this nation needs understanding.

If it does not come quickly we may be faced with groups of Blacks who are willing to risk far more than a little bit of bad publicity to emphasize their grievances.

declared totaled when it can probably be refinished at a sizeable saving. But Student Body President Jim Kornibe's statement that four hours of hard work could set the place right was certainly out of line. Kornibe made his inspection after University employees had spent hours cleaning up the debris. He saw only overturned furniture and crushed lamp shades which had not been taken away.

The University of Illinois is stringing one of the first unstable lines across the great chasm which has existed for decades in almost every segment of our society. Our most talented administrators are dangling with the black students from that same line. If this tenuous line is cut now, the implications for similar programs in effect and in the planning stages across the nation could be disastrous.

A few of us watched Dean Shelley trying to reason with the demonstrators Tuesday morning. We can not let the hopes, dreams, and work of this man and hundreds of others turn into a nightmare of recalcitrance. We need understanding on the part of the white community.

Put yourself in the shoes of one of those new Black students. They have been

News Gazette
Sept. 12, 1968

NEWS-UIZ
**Four Non-Students
In Union Disorder**

9-12-68
Only four non-students were among the 244 persons arrested at the Illini Union early Tuesday.

See editorial 'Without Reason. . . UI In Jeopardy' on page 4.

Early reports from University officials had indicated "a large number" of non-students had been involved.

Of the 240 students arrested,

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2 Black UI Students Rap Destruction

By TONY BURBA

News-Gazette Staff Writer

Two black students at the University of Illinois rose at rallies Tuesday to condemn the property destruction which occurred early Tuesday at a protest demonstration at the Illini Union.

One of the students condemning the violence was a 60-year-old graduate student who identified himself as John D. Smith from Gary, Ind.

Smith called himself a "kerchief-headed nigger" who graduated from the UI in 1934 and was returning "for more knowledge."

"I know what you're up against," he said. "I'm only two steps out of the ghetto myself. No black man is more than two steps out of the ghetto."

'Most Free'

But he told the younger students, "You are living in the most free country in the world."

When he was interrupted by jeers, and calls of "Uncle John D," he said, "and if you think that's not true, just go somewhere else and see."

"You're all of black descent, and you all talk about how 'Black is beautiful.' Well, it is, but I'll tell you something else that's beautiful and that's good conduct and behavior. You will never be able to discipline yourselves through misconduct."

Smith said that at his age, he should be about to retire (a young black student shouted, "That's right"), but he had come back to learn more about his work with underprivileged children.

"You people are only here in school now because of the work

come back to learn more about his work with underprivileged children.

"You people are only here in school now because of the work that old kerchief-headed niggers like me have been doing for years, and then I come back here and see you all carrying on and acting the fool," he said.

Begin Argument

At that point, three young black men moved in on the microphone and began an argument with Smith which was inaudible to the rest of the room. The rally broke up soon after.

Before Smith spoke, another black student, who identified himself as Clyde McDowell, a senior in philosophy, criticized the new black students in the '500' program for objecting to having to get part-time jobs.

"I've seen too many black students spending their time living it up and playing cards instead of reading and studying," he said. "You're supposed to come here for an education."

McDowell said he had been working at least 20 hours a week all four years he was in school.

THE DAILY ILLINI

Editorial Page

(Editorials are the opinion of a majority of The Daily Illini's editorial board)

DI
9/12/68

Yellow journalism

As could be expected, many of the press accounts of the demonstration Monday night were neither factual nor objective. In fact some seemed to present false statements for pure sensationalism.

One of the newspapers which distorted the events was the Chicago Tribune, long a defender of the conservative point of view. We, the editors of The Daily Illini, respect the Tribune's right to an opinion of what the demonstration was all about, and how it should have been handled. But we also believe the editors of the Tribune should be careful about the facts they use in forming their opinions.

We also believe an editorial bias should not be allowed to color news stories. Anyone reading the Tribune account of the story on page one would not even need to read the editorial to know what kind of solutions the editors would suggest.

With such words as "riot" and "rampage," in the headlines, and with inflated estimates of the damage, the news story made the campus sound like the scene of large-scale destruction by bands of Blacks roving the campus.

There was no riot, no rampage, and there was not \$50,000 worth of damage. The Black students met in the Illini Union to discuss certain grievances. When the University administration refused to address themselves to the grievances, emotions smoldered until some destruction of property did occur out of frustration.

But there was no riot; the students in the Union were not trying to destroy the University or overthrow the administration. They were merely trying to talk to someone who

could help them solve their problems.

We do not condone destruction of University property, but we certainly do not believe the situation was so bad that the University had to call in more than 100 police officers to arrest these people.

The Tribune editorial said the black students "went ape in the lounges," "kicked their benefactors in the groin," and after their "carnival of violence" should have been expelled en masse. These phrases were not taken out of context.

The fact that the editorial stand of the Tribune is not the same as ours is not important, although many people will claim that is the main reason for our response. The important thing is the twisting of facts and the reckless use of emotion-packed words.

When newspapers like the Tribune print stories like the Wednesday morning banner story, the people of this state are no longer being informed of what is really happening. They cannot make responsible decisions about anything when blatant errors are allowed to run.

We therefore hope this sensationalism and factual error will be avoided in the future.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1968

NEWS-GAZETTE Without Reason UI In Jeopardy

The purpose of higher education cannot be defended on the grounds of what happened on the University of Illinois campus this week. Nor can what happened be condoned.

This was an inauspicious start for a new academic year at the UI's Champaign-Urbana campus.

The protests staged at the Illini Union early Tuesday morning by several hundred young people—most of them presumably prospective student enrollees—were followed by an inexcusable action.

Acts of destruction resulting in several thousand dollars or more damage to two rooms in the South portion of the Illini Union building cannot be passed off lightly. Whatever provocation those who perpetrated the destructive acts had, if it indeed did stem from a logical gripe, cannot and should not be judged by outsiders—citizens, the press, or other media.

Delving into the REASONS behind the early morning mob protests, and seeking to determine whether they had any justification or point to needed steps to correct inequities, is a matter solely for University administrative officials.

But the perpetrators, who gave illegal and unjustified vent to their feelings by destroying valuable University property, should be held responsible for their actions.

If the charges placed against all of the 244 arrested during the melee are dismissed and there is no ensuing University disciplinary recognition of the incident, the prospects for order and peaceful protest during the 1968-69 academic year on the UI campus are dim.

Those who may be judged guilty by the courts of the destructive acts should be penalized.

We have only one bit of advice to new prospective, or returning University of Illinois students:

If you have grievances, individual or collective, against the University administration, the rules as established or enforced, the extent of student participation in regulatory decisions, we think you will find "the establishment" (as many young people today prefer to label the administration) will be generous in granting audience for discussions—within an understandable framework of time and place.

No group of students or faculty has the right to "demand" the appearance of the University chancellor or other administrative officials at a forced, after-hours confrontation on alleged grievances or protests.

We think you will find this University's officialdom—from Chancellor to deans and directors—willing not only to give ample time and audience for such discussions, but that they also will seek to solve any unfairness or inequities with a cooperative and REASONABLE spirit.

It has been our experience, whether or not we always agreed with him (and there are times when we haven't), that Chancellor Peltason has a most liberal and benevolent attitude toward young

any unfairness or nequities with a co-operative and REASONABLE spirit.

It has been our experience, whether or not we always agreed with him (and there are times when we haven't), that Chancellor Peltason has a most liberal and benevolent attitude toward young people—all those who seek and really want a sound and fruitful educational experience in a respected institution of higher learning.

At times, we've felt that he and some of the UI deans may have leaned a bit too far—been too patient and considerate of individuals or groups who purposefully breached campus rules.

Sometimes, in the past, militant minority protesters have jeopardized or curbed the rights of the vast majority of UI students by actions alien to the welfare of the general student body.

All those new to the UI campus this fall—students or faculty—should be aware of how FAIR and SENSITIVE this University's administration is to pursue the right courses and to correct any injustices which are detrimental to ANY segment, group or individual within the corporate student body.

Bulk of the demonstrators the other night were reported to be black students recently arrived here to be enrolled under the new '500' program for youths from disadvantaged backgrounds.

Chancellor Peltason, his associates and others high in administrative ranks, were INSTRUMENTAL in the quest of bringing this kind of new program to the local campus.

Those responsible for the disturbance and destructive acts the other night, should know this.

The new students, in taking a slap at the UI chancellor, should realize that they are probably striking their best friend.

If such actions are repeated, it won't be the chancellor but the students who are the eventual LOSERS.

This is the place to obtain a good higher education. It is not the place—nor is there any logical reason—for disrupting those processes, so that those who are

Thursday, September 12, 1968

THE DAILY ILLINI

Encounter Normal Difficulties . . .

Black Students Register

By CAROLANN RODRIGUEZ
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Difficulty in registering the Project 500 students stems from clerical overload and not indirect disciplinary measures, Charles E. Warwick, director of admissions and records, said Wednesday.

Warwick denied that the University attempted to hinder the registration of those students arrested in Monday night's sit-in at the Union.

"I am sure no one is trying to give any one a hard time," he said.

Warwick explained the majority of the project's students were not advanced enrolled, did not have proper course advising and therefore had to go through some extra steps in the registration process.

"Temporary authorization cards were given to students who had been approved rather late," he said, "there was not sufficient time to process regular cards.

Warwick emphasized "the freeze was taken off registration of all students."

David Addison, Black Students Association president, agreed that no retaliatory action by the University has been taken as a result of Monday's disturbance. He said clerical "bungling" on the Univer-

sity's part was the reason for the project's difficulties.

"The troubles result from the fact that the chancellor's office has not made sure the admissions office knows the project students have permission to register," Addison said Wednesday night.

He charged "the University is not doing things to make this a flowing effort."

Addison alleged the University has rejected, on several occasions, a "minimum operating budget" of \$20,000 for BSA.

Addison explained this money would be used to fill the "cultural"

gap for the black students by bringing black historians, speakers and artists to campus.

Noting that the administration looked upon BSA only as a student organization, he claimed the administration's call for effort to BSA were beyond its financial and administrative capacities.

BSA has worked with the administration in planning Project 500. The project is attempting to give approximately 525 financially and culturally disadvantaged students a college education which in normal circumstances would be impossible.

✓ Sit-In Gets Backlash

Campus and State reaction yesterday to reports of the demonstration in the Union Monday was predominantly harsh. Comments critical of the Black students' grievances and of the University for admitting them in the first place were heard widely on campus.

University officials and trustees report the expected phone calls and visits from people who think the University should terminate "Project 500."

Students in this special program for deprived students, new this year, had grievances over housing and financial arrangements which led to the confrontation Monday.

However, Chancellor Peltason indicated Wednesday that having reviewed the available facts he was determined to proceed with the pioneering project.

A phone interview with a University trustee revealed that public opinion in the State was running strongly in favor of heavy discipline and even expulsion of all students arrested. However he agreed that this may be based on

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Newspaper accounts throughout the State were factually incorrect, both in causes of the confrontation and in actual events in the Union. For instance, David Eisenman, a grad assistant pointed out the Chicago Tribune's Wednesday headline article attributed the damage to the entire crowd. But a number of eyewitnesses reported that "fewer than a dozen" people were involved.

The Tribune stated that the damage was valued at \$50,000. But the highest unofficial University estimate Wednesday was \$5,000. In addition the Tribune said that students in the program got free tuition and living expenses, Eisenman said.

But, large and unexpected increases in the percentage of loan aid in their aid packages, and requests that some students take federal work-study jobs, contributed to the unrest Sunday and Monday he said.

The students told him they were promised more direct aid and smaller loans, and that they were assured they would not have to work, but would be free to do heavy studying to overcome deficiencies.

Asked about the accuracy of the Tribune's story one white eyewitness, a Union official, said "It made me sick. What I saw Monday night was a lot of very scared kids. Many were crying. The ram-paging, vicious crowd in the papers is a lie."

University trustee Ralph Hahn will speak on the Quad today at 3:00 p.m. on youth involvement in

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University trustee Ralph Hahn will speak on the Quad today at 3:00 p.m. on youth involvement in politics, as part of the Student Convocation. Urging attendance are a group of white and black students who met last night, concerned over news distortions and the consequent polarization of student, faculty, and public opinion on the program.

"The most important thing for us to do is demonstrate our support for the individual kids in this program," Mel Rieff said Wednesday at this meeting.

Rieff is an assistant in the graduate college coordinating a special interdisciplinary course concerned with "the design of a university."

"We must get the facts out to all students and faculty," he said. "We cannot allow these kids to fall victim to a latent racism which now has an excuse to come out."

Peltason: Misconception In Illini Union Disorder

By Paula Peters

University of Illinois Chancellor Jack W. Peltason indicated concern Thursday over what he feels is the misconception some persons may have about Monday night's incident in the Illini Union.

"The facts need to get out," he said in an interview in his office. "This wasn't 250 kids rioting and burning."

At the same time, he emphasized, he cannot "justify what happened — the situation was tense, and there was a real threat."

Referring to the "massive defiance of university regulations" involved in the sit-in by black students who remained in the Illini Union beyond its midnight closing hour, Peltason pointed out:

"Those who fully participated ought to be sorted out and punished," with the degree of university punishment to be determined by the Senate Committee on Student Discipline following individual hearings for the students arrested.

Peltason took responsibility for the decision to send police into the Union, explaining he made up his mind to do so only after consultation with other U. of I. administrators and "some faculty members I could get in touch with."

Joseph E. Blaze, supervisor of security and traffic for the U. of I., was in charge of coordinating the police, he revealed, and all officers received "careful instructions to ensure a minimum use of force."

The U. of I. released Thursday a statement indicating estimated damage in the Union building as a result of the demonstration is "between \$5,000 and \$10,000, depending upon replacement costs of certain items such as chandeliers for which replacement will be much higher than the original cost."

Also released was a breakdown of those arrested — of the 244 total, the U. of I. said, 218 were new students, 19 continuing students, 3 transfer students coming to the U. of I. for the first time, and 4 were non-students.

No indication of which of those

cut lip when several Negroes jumped him after he left the Union by its south exit.

Other reports from some faculty members Wednesday afternoon indicated two students may have been seriously injured in an incident outside the Union Monday night, with one of them being transferred from McKinley to Carle Hospital for surgery. There was no immediate verification of this story, however, and U. of I. officials said they have no record of anyone sustaining serious injuries.

With rumors still circulat-

ing and questions unanswered Thursday, many university faculty members and administrators seemed generally to agree with a statement made at a small faculty meeting Wednesday afternoon by BSA head David Addison.

"I want everyone to know," Addison said, "that our objective is to keep the students in school and to make sure we don't have this kind of confrontation again.

"We are an organization," he added, "but we can't control every individual."

COURIER 9/12/68

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No indication of which of those arrested were actually involved in destruction of university property will be made until after court and U. of I. disciplinary hearings are held.

The university's Public Information office released Thursday the names of three students who sustained apparently minor injuries near the Union Monday night.

According to reports of the university police two students, John P. Long and Brent E. Kieke, said they were attacked on the south terrace of the Union by about five Negroes. Both were taken to McKinley Hospital, which said Thursday they were not patients there but may have been treated and released Monday night.

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For Demonstrators **COURIER 9/12/68**

Bar Will Help Obtain Counsel

By William C. Groninger

The Champaign County Bar Association has agreed to "cooperate 100 per cent" with efforts to obtain counsel for those students arrested in the recent disturbance of the University of Illinois who prove to be indigent.

Lloyd Engert, president of the bar, said Thursday morning he has been in contact with B. E. Morgan, chief judge of the 6th Judicial Circuit, in the matter.

Engert said he has agreed to "consider the matter," but added, "I just haven't had time to survey the situation yet."

However, the veteran Champaign attorney said the local bar "will cooperate 100 per cent."

Engert said he intends to contact the association's board of governors "for advice and counsel" in the near future.

In the meantime, he will contact local attorneys "who might act on a volunteer basis."

He added, "There aren't too many lawyers around here who handle this kind of thing, and whether or not they'll be free I don't know."

Hearings Set

Hearings have been set for later this month and early next month for the 244 students arrested in the disturbance.

It is expected that most of them will be found indigent, since the bulk of them are at the University on scholarships.

Under the law, Judge Morgan can appoint attorneys to represent indigents if they refuse the services of the public defender.

When talking to a reporter Wednesday afternoon, Judge Morgan said he intended to ask for help from the local bar "because the public defender's office is already over-loaded."

Jack Waaler, public defender, said Tuesday morning he "dreaded" the thought of adding the 244 defendants to his case-load.

Waaler has only one assistant, former assistant state's attorney John Bergstrom, now in private practice.

As public defender, Waaler receives only \$5,400 a year, plus some expenses. It was never intended that the job be full-

time, and Waaler still must conduct his private practice.

State law provides that court-appointed attorneys other than the public defender shall receive a maximum of \$150 for handling a misdemeanor case "to its conclusion," meaning a trial by either the court or a jury.

Some Have Counsel

Said Engert, "I don't know if they (the defendants) want representation or not. According to your paper, some of them already have counsel."

The Courier reported Tuesday that some of the defendants said they were represented by Charles Quick, of the University of Illinois College of Law.

Another member of the college law faculty, David Baum, also has indicated an interest in the matter, as has the Legal Services.

Since all of the defendants have pleaded not guilty, it is expected that trials will be asked for them if they persist in their pleas.

On the other side of the fence, it is reported that several attorneys in private practice have volunteered their services to State's Attorney John Breese to aid in prosecuting the cases.

Commented Engert, "I think we would do a better service if I can get a list of volunteers to give Judge Morgan."

"I would think he would want lawyers who are not only available to defend, but willing to do it."

Judges Not Sought

Judge Morgan said he has no plans "at this time" to call in other magistrates or judges from outside Champaign County to help try the cases should the not guilty pleas stand, adding, "We'll cross that bridge when we come to it."

Mob action, the crime with which the defendants are charged, carries a fine of up to \$500 and-or a jail sentence up to 30 days upon conviction.

It is regarded as extremely unlikely that there will be a "mass trial" of the defendants.

Strict instructions were given to both courts and prosecutors to handle each case individually when the defendants were arraigned in magistrate and circuit courts Tuesday.

All of the defendants are free

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It is regarded as extremely unlikely that there will be a "mass trial" of the defendants.

Strict instructions were given to both courts and prosecutors to handle each case individually when the defendants were arraigned in magistrate and circuit courts Tuesday.

All of the defendants are free on bond, but these were for the most part personal recognizance bonds signed by various local citizens.

The county board of supervisors will be expected to foot any bills accumulated in either the special defense or special prosecution of the cases.

Black Student Association's
Policy Statement

Received outside
Illini Union
9/12/68

Last night, the Black Student Association found itself the irresistible object, pitched against the immovable object, the Administration. B.S.A. was irresistible because it was moving toward a goal, which few, few black men are willing to do, that is, pressuring the man to live up to his commitment to be fair with black men in his dealings. The Administration was immovable because it had bitten off more than it was willing to sacrifice for the sake of fairness.

On June 6, the B.S.A. received a commitment from the University of Illinois stating that we would recruit and have admitted 500 black students for the fall semester 1968, that financial assistance would be provided to all of the students who need it, and that no student would have to work during his academic stay here at the University of Illinois. It, also committed itself when it was stated that it would provide housing for the 500 students, that academic and tutorial assistance would be provided to insure the success of the brothers and sisters, that social retention efforts would be provided through the B.S. A., and that through educational channels provide the up to now neglected black community of Champaign, an opportunity to prepare itself to meet the needs of an ever-demanding society.

As B.S.A. recruiters, under the direction of the University's Office of Admissions and Records, were briefed and sent out into various areas to recruit. (areas such as Philadelphia, New York, Florida, as well as downstate Illinois and the Chicago areas) They encountered obstacles because of their own lack of experience and the university's careless and, sometimes, intentional omissions of information which was crucial to the B.S.A.'s successful recruitment of the student. Vacationing during crucial times of the process by admissions housing, and scholarship personnel complicated the frustrations so, that by September 3- the date the students came down for orientations and testing- many students had received official statements of admissions with no financial assistance, many students came with no housing, many students were rejected whose applications (scholarship forms and/or transcripts had been lost, but who were not contacted and etc. Consequently, when the 500 students arrived on campus, they came with a conglomeration of problems ranging from inadequate housing and financial assistance to misinformation concerning curriculum in the individual colleges.

As the 500 students became aware of the bag that the university had put them in, whether intentionally misinforming the students via recruiter or carelessly omitting information vital to the student, they became increasingly angry and vociferous. Monday, Sept. 9, a group of concerned black women students gathered to meet with university housing authorities concerning inadequate housing assignments. As usual, the university provided unsatisfactory solutions which led to an emergency meeting at I.S.R. to resolve the conflict.

Report predicts racial violence on U.S. college campuses

WASHINGTON (CPS) — On the basis of information gathered about riots and other disturbances in America last spring, Brandeis University's Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence has predicted that schools everywhere "will become sites of racial violence" when they open this fall.

A recently released issue of the Center's Riot Data Review, which compiled statistics on all recorded instances of disorder and violence during the first four months of 1968, classifies 44 per cent of all those disturbances as "school-involved."

A large number of the racial disturbances occurred in high schools as well as colleges, according to the study. By far the largest number occurred during the first week in April, in the days following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. (The total number of disorders in April exceeded that for all of 1967.)

Of the 91 school-involved disorders in April, 38 were confined to school buildings or campuses. In those instances, physical violence was limited and injuries were slight. A second group of 29 incidents began in school buildings and spread to other areas of the community. This

by law-enforcement agencies," can solutions to problems be reached without violence.

Examples of such efforts at finding solutions cited by the Center are school superintendents, principals, college presidents and mayors who went out of their ways last spring to work out compromise solutions to interracial conflicts and demands by students that Dr. King's death be properly mourned. In Providence, Boston, New York City, Houston and other cities, entire school systems closed down and observed official periods of mourning in response to student feeling.

The magnitude of the April 1968 disorders — which ranged from silverware dropping in a school cafeteria to the destruction and looting in Washington, D. C. — demonstrates the impossibility of attributing such outbreaks to simple causes, the Center staff concludes. The random nature of forces that cause disturbances make predicting and controlling violence almost impossible.

Although it may be possible to prevent such tragedies as the King assassination, it is not possible to prevent all the random events that may trigger racial unrest and violence. Every American city, the report asserts, has a level of tension sufficiently high to make it "like dry timber" that only needs a spark to ignite it.

That tension level, say the Brandeis researchers, is kept high by the "intensity of hostility toward blacks in our country." Until this hatred can be defeated — by implementing the recommendations of the Kerner Commission report, among other things — the timber will remain dry.

The effect of this hostility on last spring's disorders is evident in the Data Review statistics and information. The responses to Dr. King's assassination varied in kind and in intensity from community to community. The differences can be accounted for in the interaction between blacks and whites in the community — the way whites responded to the murder and the way blacks perceived those responses. Of paramount importance, as in the schools, was the appropriateness or inappropriateness of the responses of white authorities.

If that sequence of reactions is indeed accurate, the burden for keeping peace between the races lies with the white community — especially with officials and school administrators — in the coming months.

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Of the 91 school-involved disorders in April, 38 were confined to school buildings or campuses. In those instances, physical violence was limited and injuries were slight. A second group of 29 incidents began in school buildings and spread to other areas of the community. This kind of disorder was generally more serious, involved more people (including non-students), spread over a wider area and caused more arrests, injuries — even deaths. The other 24 incidents were limited to window-smashing and fire-bombing, with schools only one of a series of targets. This group included student walk-outs from both high schools and colleges.

The Lemberg Center's data (gathered for the most part from newspaper accounts and in some cases witnesses) indicates that Dr. King's assassination heightened existing tensions and grievances of students, and was important in precipitating disorders in April.

It attributes only seven per cent of the instances directly to the assassination, however, and warns that there is danger in thinking that all incidents of violence would have been averted had the murder not taken place.

The number of school disorders was already escalating sharply in the early months of 1968, the report says; that trend was only accelerated by the assassination and the feelings it caused in young people. The capacity for violence was present and important anyway.

The largest proportion of "school disorders" were only indirectly related to Dr. King's death, the researchers say. More directly related was students' reaction to "insensitivity on the part of school officials." Such insensitivity was already resented by students in many schools. The proverbial "last straw" in this case was some administrators' reactions to the assassination: as, for example when the principal of Denver Annunciation High School refused to lower the school's flag

by law-enforcement agencies," can solutions to problems be reached without violence.

Examples of such efforts at finding solutions cited by the Center are school superintendents, principals, college presidents and mayors who went out of their ways last spring to work out compromise solutions to interracial conflicts and demands by students that Dr. King's death be properly mourned. In Providence, Boston, New York City, Houston and other cities, entire school systems closed down and observed official periods of mourning in response to student feeling.

The magnitude of the April 1968 disorders — which ranged from silverware dropping in a school cafeteria to the destruction and looting in Washington, D. C. — demonstrates the impossibility of attributing such outbreaks to simple causes, the Center staff concludes. The random nature of forces that cause disturbances make predicting and controlling violence almost impossible.

Although it may be possible to prevent such tragedies as the King assassination, it is not possible to prevent all the random events that may trigger racial unrest and violence. Every American city, the report asserts, has a level of tension sufficiently high to make it "like dry timber" that only needs a spark to ignite it.

That tension level, say the Brandeis researchers, is kept high by the "intensity of hostility toward blacks in our country." Until this hatred can be defeated — by implementing the recommendations of the Kerner Commission report, among other things — the timber will remain dry.

The effect of this hostility on last spring's disorders is evident in the Data Review statistics and information. The responses to Dr. King's assassination varied in kind and in intensity from community to community. The differences can be accounted for in the interaction between blacks and whites in the community — the way whites responded to the murder and the way blacks perceived those responses. Of paramount importance, as in the schools, was the appropriateness or inappropriateness of the responses of white authorities.

If that sequence of reactions is indeed accurate, the burden for keeping peace between the races lies with the white community — especially with officials and school administrators — in the coming months.

order and violence during the first four months of 1968, classifies 44 per cent of all those disturbances as "school-involved."

A large number of the racial disturbances occurred in high schools as well as colleges, according to the study. By far the largest number occurred during the first week in April, in the days following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. (The total number of disorders in April exceeded that for all of 1967.)

Of the 91 school-involved disorders in April, 38 were confined to school buildings or campuses. In those instances, physical violence was limited and injuries were slight. A second group of 29 incidents began in school buildings and spread to other areas of the community. This kind of disorder was generally more serious, involved more people (including non-students), spread over a wider area and caused more arrests, injuries — even deaths. The other 24 incidents were limited to window-smashing and fire-bombing, with schools only one of a series of targets. This group included student walk-outs from both high schools and colleges.

The Lemberg Center's data (gathered for the most part from newspaper accounts and in some cases witnesses) indicates that Dr. King's assassination heightened existing tensions and grievances of students, and was important in precipitating disorders in April.

It attributes only seven per cent of the instances directly to the assassination, however, and warns that there is danger in thinking that all incidents of violence would have been averted had the murder not taken place.

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On the basis of this year's and earlier research, the Center denied that violence in the schools was only a temporary reaction to such violent and inflammatory events as Dr. King's assassination:

"Unrest in the schools appears to be a general and long-range phenomenon, the sources of which might be sought in any or all of the following areas: the search for excitement and action by youth, specific grievances directed at the quality of education and school facilities, and rising antagonism between white and black students."

The report urged officials of schools to study examples of the peaceful stemming of violence and solving of tense interracial situations. Only through the employment of such solutions, it said, not through "last-resort repression imposed

be properly mourned. In Providence, Boston, New York City, Houston and other cities, entire school systems closed down and observed official periods of mourning in response to student feeling.

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If that sequence of reactions is indeed accurate, the burden for keeping peace between the races lies with the white community — especially with officials and school administrators — in the coming months.

Legislative action

In the aftermath of Monday night's events the University now finds itself faced with criticism from both within and without. The criticism from within a University, although vocal, rarely merits the same University concern as that from without.

Members of both the State Legislature and U. S. Congress are disturbed and dissatisfied with student protest in general and the University of Illinois specifically. While the state is just hinting at punitive action against the University the Congress is actually contemplating a bill which would punish the student himself by withdrawal of federal scholarships and loans for any action that disrupted a university or for disobedience of university regulations.

The original Senate bill allowed the University to decide whether federal funds would be withdrawn from the student. The House, reacting to the demonstrations at Columbia, passed legislation making withdrawal of funds mandatory. The matter is now before a joint House-Senate committee, and all indications point to acceptance of the harsher House wording.

The matter of University determination of guilt or innocence is not immediately at issue. Legislative control of education is. It has never been a secret, even at private institutions, that federal money means federal control. The University of Illinois is of course a state institution which is forced to evaluate its actions with an eye to the state legislature. It is an understatement to say that the Illinois state legislature is years behind most educational institutions in its outlook toward students and dissent. The Congress of the nation, reacting to Berkeley, Co-

lumbia, and the action in the streets of Chicago, appears to be undergoing backlash sentiment toward student demands. The fact that the students were black only helps strike the chords of racism in both congress and in the state.

We agree with the viewpoint of Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) that the House wording of the bill is unconstitutional and should be defeated. We further feel that federal loans should not be used as a club for federal control. The federal government claims to give the loans for the education of youth. To give it only on the condition of following the government's prescribed patterns of behavior is abhorrent and undemocratic.

We further believe that even though the University is a state institution it has a higher commitment to its students and to the cause of education to resist interference from the legislature in such matters.

We ask this not out of starry-eyed idealism but out of the firm belief that this University will eventually be able to reach solutions to its own problems and that interference from Congress and the state legislature will only lead to the most grievous of situations.

PT 113

Letters to the Editor

Slanted news?

To the Editor:

I would like to express my concern at the metamorphosis I have witnessed in The Daily Illini since I first set foot on this campus back in the "Dark Ages" of September, 1962.

At that time, and I find that this assessment is shared by many of those who have spent a corresponding duration in the University community, The Daily Illini was but ineffectual at its best. It reported campus events and society news but gave short shrift to most all else.

There was scant attention paid to many, if not all, of the burning issues of the day, if indeed there were any burning issues visible in that day. However, through it all, the paper did manage to remain basically neutral.

But time marches on and circumstances change and the University changes also. So does The Daily Illini. It now pays attention to the problems of the University and the community also. With this I find no quarrel and laud the paper's progress. But must The Daily Illini, when it has discovered that there are causes worthy and issues vital, proceed to promote in its very reporting to the reader a viewpoint it deems suitable?

Happy as I am to find the paper alive at long last, I recoil at the thought of it forsaking judicious consideration and reporting of events, no matter what their import, for the role of the partisan rag. As a prime example, I cite the front page item of the September 11 issue regarding the September 9 events in the Illini Union.

I find myself, as I suspect most college-and-beyond aged individuals do, capable of forming my own opinions of the events which transpired. When I desire my paper's viewpoint, I am entirely capable of merely turning to the editorial page to discover what the University "said" to the demonstration participants. Has not a potentially

effective paper sufficient decency and respect for my individual capabilities that it feels it must pre-digest my consumption of facts?

Harold Stolber

Complaint

To the Editor:

On Sunday, September 8th, I attempted to move into my dormitory room at 903 Wardall Hall. I found it occupied by five rather hostile young people. Both closets were filled, and when I asked the two girls who were using the room to please move something so I would have room for my own things, I was told there was no room for me. I could, instead, move into 243 Busey Hall, the room to which these two girls had been assigned. It was good enough for me, but not for them, because they were "special."

Are these the "culturally deprived" for whom I contributed \$10 to the Martin Luther King Fund? I cannot understand the belligerence of these people over such an issue as whether to live in Busey Hall or Wardall. I myself

lived in a lounge at LAR for two months the first semester I was here; I also lived in a tiny triple room at Noble for one semester — and it never occurred to me that the University was discriminating against me.

I do not think the privileged 500 understand that the problems of housing are shared by all students; this group was not singled out for any special injustices. Furthermore, the waiting list of upperclassmen wanting to get into Wardall Hall each semester is tremendous; only now as a second semester senior was I able to accomplish this myself.

It is my fear that many students, white and black, have been misled into believing that the dissenters who insist on remaining in ISR have a just cause. I think if the situation were clearly explained, most of these dissenters would realize that the University signed room contracts many months ago, and the students assigned to rooms at ISR have the right to occupy them.

The unnecessary destruction of University property this morning, the inconvenience to students originally assigned rooms in ISR, and the whole furor generated over such a really trivial issue may turn many people against the entire Project 500.

Mary Kathryn Fochtman

Soapbox . . .

Students lauded

By GILLIAN BUNSHAFT

For some of the project 500 people the first hurdle was the Chicago Airport. Reservations, supposedly confirmed by Ozark, were not confirmed. Twenty or more students bound for their freshman year at college, expected at an afternoon meeting, anxious about how they would do, filled with stories about how hard it would be, determined to get an education, waited in O'Hare International Airport for six hours. There were no empty places, a long list of stand-bys ahead of them.

If something didn't happen they would have to spend the night and part of the next day in the airport, thereby missing many of their orientation meetings. Ozark finally added a stop at Champaign on its 5:15 p.m. flight and removed the first unexpected hurdle.

While I waited in the airport, I remembered my freshman year. Most of us were very anxious although we wouldn't admit it. We were only 16 and 17 years old, many away from home for the first time, on our own for the first time. If I had missed my connection on my way to college freshman year, I would have dropped dead. I was understandably impressed to see the poise with which one of the project girls handled the situation.

During the next week, I had occasion to speak to many of the people in Project 500. As a matter for the record, I would like to say that I have never been prouder to have worked with a group of students. Those whose acquaintance I made were warm, honest, forthright and fun to be with.

Some had a degree of intensity and seriousness of purpose, a sense of personal direction and drive which moved me very much and made working and talking with them a real pleasure. One girl made the comment, "I'm not going to let anything stop me from getting an education. That's what I came here for and that's what I'm going to get if I have to die trying."

One of the guys said, "I got accepted on full scholarship to Temple University. If I'd gone there, I wouldn't have had to take out many loans which is a good thing because I'm pre-med. I heard about this program and it sounded better. I have to admit that I was pretty upset when I got here and found that the financial situation wasn't settled. It put me back but then I just sat down and figured out no

not going to get mixed up with any violent stuff. I bet my mother's ready to order me home."

Other people who were at the meeting reported, "Some of us wanted to leave and some of the boys tried to get others to go home. However, somebody told us that the police had dogs outside and clubs and would beat us up."

Others said, "No one told us we weren't supposed to be in the Union. We thought we were waiting for Chancellor Petason to speak to us. The police came in and told us they were taking us to our dormitories. We knew about the police in Chicago. We were scared to death."

And finally, "Gill, can you explain one thing to me? Why is it that when white people have a meeting, it's called a meeting and when black people have a meeting, it gets broken up, people get arrested and it gets called a mob action?"

One of the project people said to me at one point, "We know that we're guinea pigs. We've been guinea pigs all our lives, but now we have the chance to get an education and we're going to get it."

I mentioned before how much I appreciated working with the project kids. Many mistakes were made on all sides during the last week and a half and over the summer. There were rights and wrongs on all sides. Much misinformation is abroad now and it would be futile to attempt an objective account at this point.

I think the drive and desire for a good education are more important than either the misinformation or mistakes. These kids are Black. More than anything else they want an education and they are determined to work hard to get it. They are not a group of agitators, rebels, or communists. They are as nice a group of kids as I have ever met.

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One of the guys said, "I got accepted on full scholarship to Temple University. If I'd gone there, I wouldn't have had to take out many loans which is a good thing because I'm pre-med. I heard about this program and it sounded better. I have to admit that I was pretty upset when I got here and found that the financial situation wasn't settled. It put me back but then I just sat down and figured out no one was going to get me out of this mess better than myself. I made up a list of exactly how much money I was going to need and I got myself over to the loan place. Now I figure I'll just have to work extra hard so I can earn a scholarship next year."

After the meeting in the Union, ending in the arrest of all the meeting's participants, I spoke again to several of the students.

One girl said, "Boy, if I ever get my hands on those guys that tore up that place, I'm going to give them a bloody nose. The kids at that meeting were meeting for a legitimate reason. Most were there in support of the people who had complained. They considered that they were there to work out their problems peaceably with the University. The guys that got rough didn't give a damn about the University. Somebody said they weren't even students. I don't know what their gripe was but they just took advantage."

Another girl, seeing the first report in The Daily Illini and seeing it being sold, said, "Boy, I sure feel funny being a Black on this campus this morning. Those guys that got violent should be ashamed. I bet it's all over the country by now. My mother's probably wondering if I'm in jail and she's probably sick with worry."

Another girl said, "I was upset about my housing but I don't hold no truck with violence. I came here to get an education and I

to death." And finally, "Gill, can you explain one thing to me? Why is it that when white people have a meeting, it's called a meeting and when black people have a meeting, it gets broken up, people get arrested and it gets called a mob action?"

One of the project people said to me at one point, "We know that we're guinea pigs. We've been guinea pigs all our lives, but now we have the chance to get an education and we're going to get it."

I mentioned before how much I appreciated working with the project kids. Many mistakes were made on all sides during the last week and a half and over the summer. There were rights and wrongs on all sides. Much misinformation is abroad now and it would be futile to attempt an objective account at this point.

I think the drive and desire for a good education are more important than either the misinformation or mistakes. These kids are Black. More than anything else they want an education and they are determined to work hard to get it. They are not a group of agitators, rebels, or communists. They are as nice a group of kids as I have ever met.

Daily Illini
Sept. 13, 1968

State Education Director Applauds UI's Program for Disadvantaged

Dr. Lyman A. Glenny, executive director of the Illinois State Board of Higher Education, yesterday applauded the University's program to educate the disadvantaged and said his office had received absolutely no reaction to Monday night's sit-in and destruction at the Illini Union.

Glenny also stressed the incident was a University matter and that the State Board would issue no statement on the affair.

"Rather, the University ought to be commended for its program and this incident ought not to impair the program and its objectives." In commenting on adverse legislative reaction to the incident, Glenny said the "legislature should recognize the problem involved in educating the disadvan-

tagged and should be sympathetic to the University's substantial effort in that direction."

Glenny added that he was not in a place to second guess the University's handling of the demonstration for better housing and changes in work and loan programs.

"If the matter is settled now and the program survives as it was designed, then the final action, or rather the final outcome, seems to have been a proper one, although the incidents that intervened may not have been."

"Such ad hoc decisions can disassemble the integrity of a great university and can have long-term and long-range consequences too far reaching to be believed," Glenny continued.

At Convocation Thursday . . .

Debate Union Sit-in

By CELINE O'LEARY
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Debating last Monday night's disturbance rapidly became perhaps the primary activity of Thursday afternoon's convocation.

Ralph Hahn, a member of the University Board of Trustees, began by praising the basic goals of the program as a reason for not expecting too much from it to work perfectly. He lamented the fact that public reaction to the disturbance is controlled by the press releases. His talk was comprised of a reaction to the incident, coupled

with a claim that he did not know any more than anyone else about it. The Board of Trustees will meet and discuss the issue next week at their regular monthly meeting.

Paul Doebel, representing the housing administration with regard to student protests spoke concerning the quality of housing and the fact that the students were not informed before arriving at the University of the housing problem. Doebel expressed willingness to help alleviate the situation, and commented that gradually the students are being found permanent

housing, but he seemed to be in a powerless position.

When confronted later with the problem of sensationalized reports in the news of Monday's disorder, he promised that he would contact public relations and see that some sort of an official account is sent out. Mike, a member of BSA who participated often and well in the discussions, asked why only Doebel, a representative from housing was sent, when the Project's chief gripes were with the financial division.

Shortly, Hugh Satterly, director of financial aids (who has been here for six days), arrived from the financial office. The federal government and the financial sources, the M. L. King Fund, failed to produce the expected and needed funds. The results were cutbacks in loans and the addition of work scholarships (of which, black student Les Stratton pointed out, the BSA had been told there would be none).

Means of raising funds to return to the promised level of aid are being explored, but no plans have yet been made.

John Lee Johnson spoke to a large group of students.

The rock and roll band, the organized games, and the dancing all seemed to attract minimal participation.

Daily Illini
Sept. 13, 1968

Protesters to Receive Help In Securing Court Counsel

By NANCY DAY
Daily Illini Staff Writer

University students arrested during the Union disturbance Monday evening will have full cooperation from the Champaign County Bar Association in obtaining counsel, Lloyd Engert, Association president, said yesterday.

The only requirement will be proven indigence, which will apply in most cases with students here on scholarship-loan programs.

The public defender, Jack Waaler, already has a heavy caseload in his \$5,400 a year post, designed as a part-time operation. He also continues his own practice and has a single assistant, also involved in private practice.

The court may appoint attorneys other than the public defender who are paid a maximum of \$150 for handling each misdemeanor case to completion.

Two members of the University's College of Law have expressed interest in defending the blacks: Charles Quick was named by some students as their counsel on Tuesday and David Baum has also volunteered his services.

Engert said he wants to look further into the matter, consulting with the association's board of governors for advice. He also said that only a few lawyers in the area handle this type of offense but that he would draw up a list of volunteers to present to Birch E. Morgan, chief judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit.

All the defendants have pleaded not guilty to a charge of mob action. The offense is a misdemeanor and carries a maximum fine of \$500 and/or 30 days in jail.

Each case is being handled individually and if the pleas are not

changed, will require trials. Judge Morgan said, however, that as yet he has no plans to call upon services of additional judges or magistrates.

If the public defender's office is overloaded, or if the accused refuse his services, then it is left to the discretion of the court to appoint counsel. Funds for this service must come from the county board of supervisors.

The Daily Illini
Sept. 13, 1968

Trustees Consider Monday Union Incident 'Unfortunate'

By L. PICONE HANSEN
Daily Illini Campus Editor

Several members of the University Board of Trustees have stated they feel the demonstration and incident in the Illini Union concerning members of the 500 program Monday night were "unfortunate."

According to Timothy Swain, president of the board, the matter of the incident and of what action the University should take in regard to the students arrested in the Union will be discussed at the board meeting Oct. 18. Swain said "We will follow the rules and see that everyone gets equal treatment, but no one has the right to destroy Union property. We will see that order prevails."

Swain, Kenney Williamson and Howard Clement agreed that they support the way the University administration has been handling the situation.

Williamson said he has had reactions from people who are very unhappy about the situation and who want to see it handled properly. He said that proper handling

would be firm handling of those arrested.

Swain said everyone who has called him has been very disappointed because of the incident. "They feel they offered this educational opportunity to the young people and it wasn't appreciated."

Ralph Hahn said the important thing about the incident is the reaction it created. He said "George Wallace is speaking in Springfield today and if the election were today I think he'd pick up 100,000 votes just out of this incident."

Hahn also said he thinks incidents of the type in the Union will discourage other universities from starting the same kind of programs. He also feels it is natural for there to be some problems with the program since "it is an experimental program and should not be expected to work perfectly."

No trustee was willing to speculate on what will happen at the board meeting Wednesday, but all said they are waiting for "further information" before they decide how to act.

Union Incident 'Damn Foolish' ---Rep. Clabaugh

Daily Illini
Sept. 13, 1968

By CARL SCHWARTZ

State legislators in the Champaign County area are in less than complete agreement over the state legislature's proper reaction to Monday night's black student sit-in and the property damage that followed.

Yet, all agree the people of the state and the legislators who represent them are extremely upset about the incident and inclined to take punitive action against the University, when the legislature reconvenes in January, breaking the tradition that has left higher education relatively free of legislative interference.

The most heated reaction came from Champaign State Representative Charles W. Clabaugh, chairman of the powerful House Education Committee and author of the now unconstitutional Clabaugh Act that barred subversive speakers from the University campus.

Clabaugh, in an interview with *The Daily Illini*, warned, "If the University doesn't clean its house and put an end to this sort of thing, the legislature will be forced to step in and take greater control.

"The administration has to make this a safe place for our boys and girls to go to school. We as legislators just aren't going to put up with all this damn foolishness and continue to pour hundreds of millions of dollars into a University that can't maintain law and order," Clabaugh emphasized and refused to make any further comment.

The 48th District's lone Democratic representative, Paul Stone of Sullivan, however, said he "took issue with Clabaugh."

"The legislature has no business getting involved in anything as complicated as higher education. We are involved in enough issues without entering one we know little about," Stone continued.

Stone admitted the incident at the Union upset him, "but obviously not in the way it did Rep. Clabaugh. Personally, I have great confidence in the administration. They are doing a good job in an extremely difficult situation.

"The legislature can do nothing to help the situation," Stone concluded.

Dr. Edwin Dale, also of Champaign, decided not to seek re-election this year, but noted yesterday that the General Assembly and the people "will not tolerate this sort of incident."

Rep. Dale hedged, however, adding that the history of the Illinois Legislature is to avoid involvement in matters of higher education policy. Dale added he did not feel the demonstrators should be allowed to remain in school.

State Sen. Everett Peters of St. Joseph, long a supporter of legislation favorable to the University, said it was time for the University to help itself and called for expulsion of the "ringleaders," but probation for the rest.

"A lot," Peters said, "will de-

icy. Dale added that demonstrators should be allowed to remain in school.

State Sen. Everett Peters of St. Joseph, long a supporter of legislation favorable to the University, said it was time for the University to help itself and called for expulsion of the "ringleaders," but probation for the rest.

"A lot," Peters said, "will depend on how the University handles this sort of thing in the near future."

Rep. Frances Dawson of Evanson, who serves as vice chairman of Clabaugh's Education Committee, said she disagreed with Clabaugh's call for legislative interference, but conceded that were the state legislature in session now, "it would more than likely pass a resolution censuring the University."

May Withdraw Financial Aid Of Any Convicted Students

By ROGER SIMON
Daily Illini News Editor

Monday night's sit-in and the resulting damage to University property may promote federal legislation withdrawing federal grants, loans and fellowships from students convicted of serious breaches of discipline at their universities.

The matter is presently being considered by a joint House-Senate conference committee on federal aid to higher education. The Senate has passed a bill leaving the withdrawal of these programs into serious jeopardy.

while the House passed a bill making withdrawal mandatory. The joint committee is presently attempting to work out a compromise.

Rep. Roman Pucinski (D-Ill) said in a telephone interview with The Daily Illini Thursday "I would say the action of Monday night makes it literally impossible for members of the committee to do anything but vote for the harsher House measure.

Pucinski further believes that if the House and Senate cannot come to an agreement, made more difficult by the incident at the University of Illinois, in his opinion Congress could adjourn and "plunge

Rep. John Erlenborn (R-Ill), a member of the conference committee, voted for the harsher House measure and according to Finley McGrew, his administrative assistant, "the Senate is showing amazing ability to retreat from its former position."

"I don't believe there is any peril of a deadlock," he continued. "There is a difference between kids destroying university property on their own money and their doing it on federal money."

Although Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill) could not be reached for comment, Cynthia Kappus, a Percy

See related editorial on page 16

staff member, said he had voted twice against withdrawal of funds for punitive reasons.

The Percy votes came in favor of an amendment by Sen. Jacob Javits (D-NY) to accept the Senate wording, which was defeated, and in favor of a motion by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore) which would at least set up hearings for the students before funds were withdrawn. Miss Kappus commented that Morse believes the entire process of federal withdrawal of funds as a punitive action is unconstitutional and most likely would be overturned by the Supreme Court if brought before it.

The exact wording of Section 1302 of the House bill, the section which deals with withdrawal, states: if an institution of higher education determines, after affording notice and opportunity for hearing to an individual attending or employed by such institutions that such an individual has after date of enactment of this act willfully refused to a lawful regulation or order of such institution and that such refusal was of a serious nature and contributed to the disruption of the administration of such institution then the institution shall deny any further payment to or for the benefit of such individual under any of the following programs: student loan, educational opportunity grant, student loan insurance program, college-work-study program, and fellowship programs.

The Senate bill substituted the

individual under any of the following programs: student loan, educational opportunity grant, student loan insurance program, college-work-study program, and fellowship programs.

The Senate bill substituted the word "shall" for "may."

Pucinski, who was on the committee which drew up the House bill, said the original bill had the word "may" but was changed on the floor of the House by an overwhelming vote, due in part, according to Pucinski, to the student demonstrations at Columbia.

Pucinski praised the University of Illinois administration for its handling of Monday's demonstration.

"The administration did a pretty good job," he said, "it restored order and cooperated with the police. Illinois handled it much better than Columbia. The most important thing was the University restored immediate control."

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

To the originators of "What Happened and Why."

First you ask me to make a contribution to a fund that will provide an education for 500 young men and women who would not otherwise have such an opportunity. This is one of the most worthwhile things I can think of to do with my money. Now you ask me to make another donation to bail these kids out of jail. Please give me one good reason why.

Whenever I have stayed in the Union after midnight, I have always had to sign in at the front desk and indicate where I would be. How many of the 260 students who were arrested were signed in?

In the sixth paragraph of your handout, you say that some of the students who were damaging Union furnishings were drunk. I fail to see how drunkenness excuses a person from his actions.

I know students who slept in lounges last September until the Housing Division could come up

with rooms for them. And they were paying for these luxurious accommodations. I don't remember any violent protests from any of them.

Exactly what did you expect the Chancellor and Dean Millet to say to these students? Your handout didn't have any suggestions as to where the University could come up with better living accommodations. What is your solution to the initial problem?

Why should I bail these kids out when the real problem is still unsolved? The Union also has a north wing lounge which could be damaged. When you can come up with a reasonable solution to the housing problem, then maybe I'll come up with a donation to bail these kids out (Everyone is entitled to one mistake now and then.). Until then I think a contribution to the Union to help out with repair costs would be more in order.

Suzi Illing

Affiliation: University of Illinois

Faculty Committee Suggests Discipline

By CAROLANN RODRIGUEZ
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The University Senate committee on student discipline issued a statement Friday recommending, among other measures, dismissal from the University for those students who participated in the demonstrations in the Illini Union Monday.

While stating the fact "that illegal acts occurred is undeniable," the statement emphasized that a thorough investigation to determine the relative responsibility of those involved in the disturbance would be conducted according to "due process."

The statement outlines this process, defined in the Undergraduate Student Discipline Handbook, as 1. A thorough investigation of the events by the security office. 2. A submitted report to the referral subcommittee. 3. A written notification of exact charges to be presented to the students at least five days prior to the scheduled hearing.

John Cribbet, dean of the College of Law and chairman of the committee, said most of the cases probably will be referred to subcommittee A or B.

Varying degrees of discipline were suggested in the statement. They included case referral to the appropriate counseling agency,

letters of reprimand or warning, fines or suspension of motor vehicle privileges and conduct probation.

The more severe measures given were dismissal, suspended dismissal status or denial of admission or readmission.

The statement concedes "there may have been some students who were there but who should not be subject to disciplinary action."

The committee also recognized that many of the 244 students arrested as a result of the disturbance were new students and therefore not familiar with the University rules and regulations relating to disruptive acts.

The statement uses stronger language in recommending dismissal. It charges that some individuals were "guilty of acts of violence or vandalism." The report accuses these individuals of deliberately urging others to violate University rules and regulations and "by their acts of agitation created the mob action which necessitated the use of police. . . ."

An estimated \$4,000 to \$5,000 damage was caused as a result of the "sit-in." Most of the damage Black Student Association (BSA) pictures of past presidents and the portrait of President David D. Henry were broken or defaced.

The committee continued to say that while investigation may re-

veal that not all "instigators" were students, those who were should be suspended.

Throughout the statement the committee emphasized "the degree of individual responsibility" would be a main factor in determining punishment.

The 244 students arrested included leaders and members of the Black Student Organization (BSA) and participants in Project 500, a special aid program in coordination with the administration program attempting to give disadvantaged youths a college education.

The sit-in was intended as protest to the administration by participants in the project and BSA, in regard to housing accommodations and financial aid.

Students, particularly women, were dissatisfied with the temporary overcrowded rooms assigned. Students also complained the University expected them to take out large loans and part-time jobs to help finance their college careers. When recruited, they said, the recruiters told them the funds necessary would come from University grants.

Funds for the program were to be drawn from the Martin Luther King Fund and grants from the Office of Economic Opportunity and Ford Foundation.

According to a statement made Wednesday by Chancellor J. W. Peltason the students who were arrested Monday night are, in effect, on temporary probation until the facts are in. The students will be able to attend classes until the matter has gone to the disciplinary process.

BSA issued a statement Thursday asking that the charges against those students and nonstudents arrested be dropped. BSA asked that black students support even those who are not students on the confrontation Monday night.

The BSA statement said "All actions taken by community representatives or by BSA on the campus are taken with the realization that the hunkies act to divide Blacks in order that they may rule us."

a-13

Daily Illini
Sept. 13, 1968

BSA Releases Statement On Demonstration At Union

By ELLEN ASPROOTH
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Citing an "attitude of apathy and arrogance" on the part of University officials, the Black Student Association Wednesday issued a statement placing the blame for Monday's demonstration which ended in the arrest of 252 blacks "squarely on the shoulders of the administration."

The statement attributed difficulties concerning housing and financial aid programs for the more than 500 students entering the University under the Special Educational Opportunities Program to the administration's failure to provide "vital information" to BSA recruiters, and to absence from the campus of administration personnel during the processing period for applications.

The Black students occupied the south lounge of the Illini Union Monday night while requesting that Chancellor J. W. Peltason meet with them to discuss complaints about room assignments and cuts in the financial aid to students involved in the Martin

Luther King Fund Project 500.

According to the statement the demonstrators also demanded that applicants for the program from Champaign-Urbana who had been denied admission be reconsidered; that BSA receive funds to carry out a "social retention" plan to insure the success of the academic retention program for the students; and that a black student center be established on campus.

Refusal of the chancellor to meet with the students, according to BSA, was the result of "a premeditated decision on his (Peltason's) part to let events and emotions smolder until chaos occurred." Damage was done to furniture in the South, West and Presidents lounges after the demonstration had been under way for some time.

Peltason announced earlier the registration of all students arrested Monday would be encumbered pending disciplinary hearings. In an explanatory statement issued Wednesday Peltason said the students, who were allowed to arrange class schedules Wednesday and will attend classes, have in effect "temporary probationary status."

ACLU Offers Aid . . .

BSA: Dismiss Charges

By **MARCIA KRAMER**
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The Black Students Association (BSA) will ask that all charges against the 244 Blacks arrested in Monday night's sit-in be dismissed, David Addison, BSA president, said

recently.

Addison added that the American Civil Liberties Union has offered to aid in the defense of those arrested. Hearings have been scheduled for Sept. 25 through Oct. 9.

Arrests took place early Tuesday morning as Blacks occupied the Illini Union in protest of housing and financial aid programs. Estimated damage to the Union caused by the sit-in is "between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

BSA charged that it had received a commitment from the University on June 6 stating that it could recruit, and have admitted, 500 black students; that financial assistance would be provided to those students needing it; and that no student would have to work during his academic stay at the University. "The administration also stated that housing would be provided and that academic and tutorial assistance would be available to insure the success of the Black students," a BSA statement said.

But, it continued, recruiters encountered many obstacles due to their own lack of experience and the University's "carelessness and sometimes intentional omission" of vital information necessary to insure successful recruitment and

admittance to the University.

Delays in housing and financial information added to the clerical "bungling" on the part of the University, Addison alleged.

"It is an irrefutable fact that the black students' meeting in the South Lounge of the Union came about in response to legitimate grievances," the BSA statement said. "Despite constant and insistent requests that Chancellor Peltason meet with them to discuss these grievances, he stubbornly refused to do so," the statement continued.

(Continued on Page 6)

'We Made Some Mistakes': U. of I. COURIER 9/15/68

Project 500: A Study in Misunderstanding

By Paula Peters

There seemed to be growing interest by the end of the week in the Special Educational Opportunities Program, most of it aimed at keeping the venture intact and making it a success.

By Friday fliers were circulating on campus advertising a meeting to be held at 4 p.m. Monday in 112 Gregory Hall for an open discussion of what the faculty can do to see that the program succeeds.

Some students were reported busy rounding up individuals interested in pairing up with participants in the program to offer tutoring, advice or simply moral support once classes get under way.

The "500 Program," so dubbed because one of its goals was the recruitment of 500 disadvantaged students, represented expansion of a two-year-old campus program originally set up to draw just under 200 students this year.

It gained impetus last spring when students and faculty joined forces in contributing to the Martin Luther King Fund, set up as a memorial to the slain civil rights leader for the purpose of increasing the program's scholarship funds.

By June the U. of I. Foundation, which accepted donations for the fund but made no monetary contribution itself, reported \$22,500 had been received. This week some of those involved in the effort say the total has grown to some \$30,000 over the summer.

Fear 'Backlash'

For the most part, though, the U. of I. has said little about the 500 Program, fearing "backlash" from those who oppose such ventures and harbor

made in what amounted to a few short months, but because of initially exaggerated accounts of what happened in the Union building and why.

Telephones were busy throughout the university, as alumni called to demand just what was going on and parents of students in the program requested their offspring be sent home immediately.

Send Her Home

One irate woman reportedly called the office of Clarence Shelley, assistant dean of programs and services and the coordinator of the program, to demand:

"I want you to send my daughter home right now. And when she gets here, I'll turn her right over my knee and show her just what an education is."

What had happened, apparently, was that the university had made what some officials now recognize privately as obvious mistakes—housing brochures sent to the prospective students, for example, picture only the best of the U. of I. residence halls and it was one of these halls in which the students were housed during their orientation week program.

When the time came for permanent room assignments, some of the students found themselves in older dorms, small rooms, rooms in need of repair or temporary quarters such as lounges.

The immediate—and expectable—assumption was that the university had reneged, broken its promise, perhaps—was discriminating against the very students it had sought out.

Involved in the insistence of some of the students that they must be given better

ed forces in contributing to the Martin Luther King Fund, set up as a memorial to the slain civil rights leader for the purpose of increasing the program's scholarship funds.

By June the U. of I. Foundation, which accepted donations for the fund but made no monetary contribution itself, reported \$22,500 had been received. This week some of those involved in the effort say the total has grown to some \$30,000 over the summer.

Fear 'Backlash'

For the most part, though, the U. of I. has said little about the 500 Program, fearing "backlash" from those who oppose such ventures and hoping it would be able to iron out problems as work progressed.

All that was changed Monday night, when more than 200 of the students participating in the program also took part in a sit-in in the Illini Union. Chancellor Jack W. Peltason ordered police into the Union to clear the building. There was some property damage and 244 young people were arrested.

Earlier in the evening, there were at least three reports of whites sustaining injuries when they were accosted by Negroes near the Union. It apparently isn't yet known whether those responsible for the attacks were program participants, other U. of I. students or local residents who may have had no affiliation with the university.

By Tuesday the program had gained national prominence—not on the basis of its goals or the accomplishments it had

residence halls and it was one of these halls in which the students were housed during their orientation week program.

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The immediate—and expectable—assumption was that the university had reneged, broken its promise, perhaps was discriminating against the very students it had sought out.

Involved in the insistence of some of the students that they must be given better room assignments was the fact that they had been convinced, likely by Shelley and his staff, that they would need to spend every possible minute studying in order to stay in school.

How, one girl was reported to have asked, can you study when the transom in your door is broken and all the noise from the hall comes through?

Over-recruitment

Another apparent mistake of the university was what seems to be its over-recruitment for the special program, which for the time being means the same amount of money must be stretched a little bit farther.

Thus, while a number of students were accepted late this summer, the deadline for applications for some forms of financial aid had passed, and the amount of funds to be given in loans and the number of hours to be spent working was increased for some of the group.

One source in the chancellor's office has said that to be sure 500 students will show up it's necessary to admit many more.

The fact that more students came than were expected may be an indication of how much they want to get an education—perhaps more, in some cases, than their middle-class counterparts on whom the "over-recruitment" policy has been based.

If the success of the program in terms of initial enrollment was encouraging, though, it undoubtedly was also disconcerting.

COURIER

Project 500:

(Continued From Page 3)

It meant increased loans and workloads for many students, who once again were left with the impression that somebody wasn't quite telling them the truth.

Three Complaints

In the case of both major complaints, the students had what many individuals consider to be valid grounds for criticism:

—They apparently didn't object to older housing, but to housing that was less than what they had been led to believe they would have.

—They apparently didn't object to working, but to working longer hours than they had been told would be necessary, hours they had also been told must be spent in studying.

—They apparently didn't object to larger loans as such, but to having to accept larger loans than they had been told would be necessary, and to shoulder the accompanying burden of

Office Man: Interest and variety with opportunity to move no. Start \$5,200.

16 - 17
No phone calls.
To John Lamb, 1600 N. Oak, Campaign.
own transportation. Apply in person.
salary. Start immediately. Must have
to 40 1/2 day week, good starting

16 - 18
WANTED: DEPENDABLE man age 18
to 40, 5 1/2 day week, good starting
salary. Start immediately. Must have
own transportation. Apply in person
to John Lamb, 1600 N. Oak, Campaign.
No phone calls.

16 - 19
Looking for Energetic Man with successful sales background to manage a new store with a new concept in merchandising major consumer products. This is an established company salary, override, bonus and other benefits. Send resume with approximate salary requirements. All replies held in strict confidence. Box No. 427, 5% Campaign - Urbana Courier.

16 - 15

HOWARD JOHNSON RESTAURANT now has an opening for a young man 20-28 years of age who desires to become a restaurant manager. Must be willing to adhere to a thorough training program until qualified for an assistant manager position. Must be willing to relocate after training period. All moving cost will be borne by the HOWARD JOHNSON COMPANY. Benefits include insurance, meals, uniforms and paid vacations. Starting weekly salary is dependent upon qualifications and previous experience. For personal interview please apply to Mr. Payne at the HOWARD JOHNSON RESTAURANT, Route 45 North, Urbana, or phone 355-3457 between 2-5 PM for interview appointment.

Trainee

Restaurant Manager

16 - 17
HOSPITAL, 327-3420.
portunity. Call CARLE FOUNDATION
with them if necessary. Payment op-

Modern Retail Store
For New, Ultra-
Manager Wanted

Decide to 'Hear Questions, Get Answers' . . .

Faculty Discusses Project

By **MARCIA KRAMER**
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The three invited speakers at an open meeting called Monday to discuss how the faculty can make Project 500 work pledged their organizations' support of the program but it remained for a member of the audience to propose concrete action.

Only a fraction of the racially-mixed crowd which overflowed the Gregory Hall Theater and had to be moved to the Auditorium remained when Dick Wasson, professor of English, appointed himself English department representative to listen to questions of any of the "500" students and "to try to get answers for them."

He also announced the start of a faculty newspaper to notify the faculty of important information. "We can do this on our own," Wasson told assembled members of the American Association of University Professors; "we don't have to wait for the administration."

Furthermore, he contended, the faculty should take a stand concerning the 244 students awaiting court hearings for their involvement in the Sept. 9 sit-in in the Illini Union. "The faculty interest is education," Wasson asserted. "How can education proceed when half the students in a program face criminal and discipline charges?"

He urged the establishment of a faculty group "to take a faculty stand on issues which directly concern the faculty." And Project 500 directly concerns the faculty. "We are in the classroom and that's where it's gotta happen," Wasson insisted. If there had been a faculty committee which had established contact with the "500" students, he contended, "some could have done

something" to avoid or at least to lessen the Union confrontation.

Wasson's comments followed speeches in which Chancellor J. W. Peltason accounted for the large number of students accepted under Project 500 despite the lack of necessary funds and space; David Addison, president of Black Students Association, explained the unrest of the Black students and resulting damage to the Union; and Cameron B. Satterthwaite, professor of physics, discussed the importance of making the project work.

Peltason explained that the administration wanted enough students in the program so the participants wouldn't feel lonely yet not so many as to draw attention to the program. "We wanted to bring the students to the campus with the least fuss and fanfare possible," the Chancellor said. "They are students; not guinea pigs for us to experiment with."

He cited the administration's intent in starting the project for underprivileged students: getting them here and getting them an education. "We didn't want to reduce our standards," Peltason insisted, "but to find people who had the ability with additional support to meet our standards. We wanted to put knowledge in their heads and hope in their hearts," he said.

Despite the "tragic and unfortunate" events in the Union last week, "We must move forward with the program," the Chancellor said. He pledged the support of his staff in assisting faculty and students in making the project work, adding that its success would be great "not only for the 500, but for thousands across the United States."

Addison, towering well over the microphone, also pledged support to the program, tracing the background of Project 500 to determine just why there were more than 250 frustrated students in the Illini Union, Sept. 9.

Many of the students, Addison contended, were still awaiting decisions on their applications and "a good number" had not been told how much financial aid they can expect. Others, upon arriving on campus, learned their grant was \$580 less than expected and that they would have to work to pay the balance.

Attempts to have administrators speak to the students failed and "it was when more than 100 policemen were sent into the crowd of 300 frustrated persons that the real damage was done," Addison said. He denied, however, that damage to the Union amounted to \$50,000 as was reported by one Chicago newspaper.

Satterthwaite concerned his address with the importance of Project 500. "Success of this program is more important to the success of the University as a whole than almost any act we will undertake this year," he said. The project is "the first step beyond tokenism" that the University has taken and "it is not going to succeed unless black students make it successful."

Sunday, Sept. 15, 1968

Project 500:

(Continued From Page 3)

It meant increased loans and workloads for many students, who once again were left with the impression that somebody wasn't quite telling them the truth.

Three Complaints

In the case of both major complaints, the students had what many individuals consider to be valid grounds for criticism:

—They apparently didn't object to older housing, but to housing that was less than what they had been led to believe they would have.

—They apparently didn't object to working, but to working longer hours than they had been told would be necessary, hours they had also been told must be spent in studying.

—They apparently didn't object to larger loans as such, but to having to accept larger loans than they had been told would be necessary, and to shoulder the accompanying burden of worrying about repaying the money.

Some of these problems might have been avoided had the university waited to complete all details of the program before going ahead with it.

The decision, though, was to proceed as soon as possible, work hard and hope for the best.

Meetings between U. of I. officials and some of the students over student grievances apparently were fruitless, and by Monday night it seemed a stalemate had been reached.

For some of the problems the best answer that could be given was "We'll work it out as fast as we can."

For Some, Despair

For others, particularly some room assignments, no happy solution could be seen in the immediate future.

In a roomful of young people — some angry, some frightened, some perhaps not certain just why they were there but most determined to have their questions answered, it may be impossible to learn just what happened, when and why.

One U. of I. administrator who was on the scene much of the time related two ultimatums were given.

The first, he said, called for Chancellor Peltason to come to the Union by 1 a.m.

When that demand was not met, the administrator said, a few members of the crowd participated in some of the destruction that occurred during the

COURIER

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When that demand was not met, the administrator said, a few members of the crowd participated in some of the destruction that occurred during the night.

A second demand called for opening of the food vending area by 3 a.m.

"Some of them said," the administrator related, "that if that area wasn't opened by then, they would do more damage. These were the more aggressive ones, and I doubt that everyone would have taken part, just as not everyone there took part the first time.

Police Sent In

"But we had to face the problem of those who really would have done it," and the decision was made to send in police.

Other visitors to the scene Monday night, including persons who have talked with some of the young people involved, say they believe some property destruction occurred when a rumor spread the young people would be beaten.

Concerning Administrative Problems . . .

'500' Testimony Requested

By DOROTHY O'BRIEN
Daily Illini Staff Writer

"Let our office be their advocates — they are afraid and they trust us to some extent," Miriam Shelden, dean of student personnel who hopes someone from her office will be allowed to testify at disciplinary committee hearings, said in defense of Project 500 students who were arrested.

"It's not all the Black students' fault; some of them lost their cool," Miss Shelden said about the damage done to the Union. She said a very small group was involved in the destruction.

Dean of Students Stanton Millet said he feels the disciplinary com-

mittee hearing should be conducted informally and with an attitude of counseling rather than disciplinary.

Miss Shelden said one of the major difficulties which the administration encountered in the coordination of Project 500 was "we always have admitted students before and never recruited them."

Chancellor J. A. Peltason announced May 2 that 500 educationally disadvantaged students would be admitted for the fall semester.

The Black Student Association (BSA) assisted in recruiting but since the University had no previous experience in recruiting there were many coordinating problems,

Miss Shelden said. The office of admissions did not have record of all students who had been recruited, and consequently many more than originally planned started classes Monday. There are approximately 600 students involved in Project 500.

Miss Shelden said there were many financial problems, and "slow processing hurt the program." There were no out of state tuition waivers and many students were ineligible for Illinois state scholarships because of their late admission.

Although \$340,000 was received from the federal government and the Martin Luther King Fund contributed \$22,000, there were not

nearly enough funds to provide every student with a full scholarship.

Approximately 428 Project 500

students attended an orientation week which ended Sept. 7, but not all of the students who were at the orientation were even on the admission list. During orientation students spent a minimum of 11½ hours in testing for academic advising. An average of five hours of academic background research was done over the summer on each student who is taking part in the project.

Stress Need for Communication . . .

Discuss PCSA and Project 500

By DOROTHY O'BRIEN
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Dean of Students Stanton Millet said the University is "in a big crisis because of the damage done during the Union sit-in" at a Committee on Student Affairs (CSA) workshop Saturday.

Also discussed at the workshop was the formation of the Policy Committee on Student Affairs (PCSA) and the need for communication between the University

community and Illinois citizens.

"The problem is that people assume we've got to be tougher — more authoritarian, when possibly two out of 240 students were guilty," said Millet.

"We must have communication with the state to make the people aware of the changes which have taken place in the University," said Professor Eugene Graham.

The Champaign-Urbana Senate appointed an ad hoc committee to improve communication last year.

However, Professor Bernard Karsh believes it was "a dismal failure." The committee was intended to speak at Rotary club meetings in order to make citizens aware of the basic changes in the University. Graham said he thought improved communications would "take pressure off elected officials."

Some of the issues and potential conflicts which will be handled by PCSA this year if it is instituted, will be the Student Organization

Fund, Housing units and organizations, and the range of PCSA's decisions.

Since the University is not legally responsible for student organizations, the groups should not be required to deposit in the fund, said Karsh.

Karsh also said that since organizations will probably have a new registration procedure, recognition will not be handed by PCSA. "I'm happy about PCSA — I wish it had been done two years ago before the Black Student Association, the New Left, and the Graduate Association got all their steam up. By now we would have some established rules," he said.

Herbert Gustosky, new chairman of the Senate committee which pro-

posed the revision of CSA, said he favors administrators on PCSA because they have traditionally played an important role in communication with the Board of Trustees and Faculty Senate.

"There is a difference between educational policy which deals with curriculum and that which deals with student affairs," he said.

Gustosky said that a new policy needs administrative input at the early stages and direct communication was impossible if the administration did not take part.

Millet said that because Faculty Senate would be dealing with more publicly sensitive issues, the Board of Trustees might become more active, and the Chancellor or President might veto the Senate.

Tuesday, September 17, 1968

THE DAILY ILLINI

Basic Solution Cited . . .

Levy Analyzes Black Problems

By MARGE FERROLI
Daily Illini Staff Writer

"White students should not pity nor be so patronizing to the new Black students of Project 500," Stanley Levy of the office of the dean of students cited as a basic solution to the problems of the program at the first meeting of the Women's Independent Student Association Second Council Monday in the Illini Union.

According to Levy it is necessary for all students to be realistic and try to understand how a culturally underprivileged Black student feels when placed into a totally different atmosphere such as at the UI. If these students are given encouragement and opportunities to adjust to the change in atmosphere the situation will be helped. He feels "the real pressure to Blacks is the competition at a large school like UI" and that other students must be patient and "give them time."

Most of the problems caused by the program Levy credits to its great success. The housing problem developed mainly because the administration underestimated the number of Black students who would be recruited by the Black Student Association. Originally 400 beds had been reserved in University housing for these students which proved to be more than 100 too few.

Another major problem of the project is its financial aid program. Money for the project was primarily donated by Ford Foundation, by the government through the Health, Education and Welfare Department, and by the Martin Luther King Memorial Fund. Levy stressed the money used for the Black students is "new money" and is not being taken from already existing funds. Financial grants and many loans were used to get the students here, but this money is running out.

The third major problem is the

fact that many Black students will be required to find jobs to help pay their expenses. Since most students had been under the impression that all costs would be paid for them by the University, many now are unwilling to find employment which they feel will distract them from their studies.

Because of the accumulation of these three basic problems Levy

feels the frustrations of the Black students came to a head Sept. 9.

Since most house presidents were concerned for the welfare of students living in temporary accommodations set up in dormitory lounges, Levy assured them an actual head count of all dorm residents was being taken and permanent rooms would be assigned in the very near future.

to 'outside agitators'

By Phillip J. O'Connor

The President's Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence will investigate last week's sit-in by black students at the University of Illinois at Urbana, a member said Tuesday.

Albert E. Jenner Jr., a Chicago attorney, said a special task force will make the investigation.

Police arrested 244 young Negroes—all but four of them university students—after a four-hour sit-in in the student union building in which two rooms were turned into shambles.

Jenner said the commission would investigate reports that "outside agitators" may have been involved in the disturbance early last Tuesday.

NEARLY ALL of those arrested were brought to the university under a new program to give disadvantaged young people a chance to get a college education. Many of them are from Chicago.

Those arrested were placed on temporary probation and allowed to begin classes, subject to disposition of their cases by university disciplinary boards.

Most of the students also were charged with mob action and face court hearings later this month.

JENNER SAID the commission's full-time staff in Washington already has begun preliminary work on the U. of I. incident.

He added that he expected the commission to recruit one or two persons—probably attorneys—in the Urbana-Champaign area to assist in the investigation.

Jenner also said the commission will hold public hearings — either in Chicago or Washington — on the disturbances in Chicago during the Democratic National Convention.

He said the commission has subpoena power and will not hesitate to use it to get the witnesses it wants.

"We'll get objective facts without interfering with any investigation that is going on," Jenner said.

HE STRESSED that the commission was not making the investigation because it was critical of anybody or of any investigation either made

Chicago Daily News 9-17-68

U.S. will probe Illini sit-in

Continued from Page 1

or being made by some other group or agency.

Witnesses at the public hearings are expected to include representatives of left-wing groups on one side and officials of the Chicago city administration and police on the other side.

The commission, at its last meeting Sept. 4, assigned Jenner to recruit the special investigative task force.

THE CHICAGO attorney said that he expects the unit to total about 14 members, but said that only about four members will be used in the Chicago investigation.

The others, he said, will take part in investigations of violence in Miami during the Republican National Convention, recent violence in Cleveland and the Urbana incident.

If violence erupts in other cities, it also will be investigated by the task force, Jenner said.

LLOYD CUTLER, the commission's executive director, said names of members of the investigative task force may be disclosed Wednesday or Thursday by the commission at a meeting in Washington.

Jenner said that two commission representatives were assigned to view Mayor Richard J. Daley's television version of the convention week disturbances for possible use in the Chicago investigation.

"I watched the program and frankly I was impressed," said Jenner. "It gave some viewpoints and details on things that occurred that

weren't publicized at the time of the convention."

CUTLER SAID the commission Wednesday will hear testimony behind closed doors from U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark and J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, on violence across the nation.

The commission is expected to discuss the new task force and the investigations it will make either late Wednesday or Thursday, Cutler said.

Jenner served as special counsel to the Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy.

The 13-member anti-violence commission is headed by Milton S. Eisenhower, brother of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower. It was created by President Johnson after the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles last June.

MEANWHILE, A federal grand jury in Chicago subpoenaed the records of the Medical Committee for Human Rights in its investigation of the convention-week disturbances.

The committee reported last week that more than 1,000 persons were injured as a

result of police action during the disorders.

Its report conflicted with the city administration's report, which said a partial check of hospitals indicated only about 60 persons were treated for injuries, in addition to policemen.

The subpoena requested the names of volunteers that aided the committee, as well as the list of injured treated by the group.

The federal grand jury is investigating whether police used excessive force in putting down the disturbances, including the beating by police of more than 30 newsmen.

Letters to the Editor

DI has failed

To the Editor:

I wish to call your readers' attention to the fact that this newspaper, in subtle and inexcusable fashion, has refused to present both sides of the sit-in controversy of Sept. 9th. I wish to compliment the editors, however, on their accurate analysis of the Tribune's coverage of this incident. But this newspaper has bent over backwards in the opposite direction. And I refer not just to editorial content — which is your privilege — but to the choice and slant of your news stories as well.

As I said on the quad on September 12th, we've been told a lot of nonsense about Monday night. The University was being blamed before it had the time to act, and no group of students — however legitimate their grievances — can be so lightly excused for slapping in the face the very persons most interested in their welfare.

It's time your newspaper faced its responsibility to this community by presenting the facts as they are, and by a reasonable analysis of those facts. You have failed miserably during the past week.

When Black people say they have been discriminated against, they are usually right. But we've seen an ugly incident on this campus. Ugly because it came before the University had been allowed to correct the difficulties. Ugly because those who sought to protest peacefully allowed their ranks to be invaded by a small but conspicuous group of crackpots, clowns, and criminally-inclined individuals.

When people set out to protest a grievance non-violently, the burden of proof is on their shoulders, and they must bear the full responsibility for actions taken by persons in their group.

Black leaders who fan the flames of racial animosity, who preach the philosophy of brinkmanship, and who nourish through demagogic

appeals a black separatist solidarity will one day come to realize that this is not the road to solving our problems.

Black racism is as sick as white racism. And Black leaders who incessantly spout this new racism will have a rude awakening when they find themselves no longer able to control what they have brought into being. Racism from whatever quarters is mindless.

Distortion toward the left is no better than toward the right. If we have students here, scholarly leaders or otherwise, who preach a paranoid logic, let's call it just that. Paranoid! Sick! It's good to be understanding and sympathetic.

God knows I'm sympathetic, and I can go even further: I can sympathize with the Black students because I share their skin problem. Nevertheless hot-headed emotionalism, reckless and flagrant racial epithets or allegations, unreasonable ultimatums or threats will not be glossed over or excused by me. I don't have the problem of over-compensation, and I suggest the editors of this newspaper work on theirs for its showing.

Clyde Richard McDowell

Lousy editorial

To the Editor:

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat editorial "Misdirected Program at U. of I." qualified for the award of a "Misdirected Editorial." Being an alumnus of the U. of I., and being a father who has spent \$12,000 of our "Nest Egg" (\$6000 more to come) to pay for the College of Education of our 2 sons, I believe that the U. of I. is only of a minor fault in causing this latest act of Negro Mobism on college campi.

The primary point is — these so-called (or actual) underprivileged are getting most (if not all) of this chance for a college education free via the tax dollars of the rest of us and have not one atom of gratefulness. With such a costly Project 500, these lucky Negro young people should be glad to put up with a few "inconveniences" for a few weeks or months until their palatial housing is available. (They should room in a Viet Nam pup-tent for a few days to note their present "inconveniences.")

I personally hope the U. of I. officials do not pardon them like so many Casper Milquetoasts but remove these ingrates from Project 500 for a year at least, and in addition make them work for and pay for the entire cost of their destruction and vandalism.

Norman J. Weber

Classes For '500', And Not Headlines

By DIANA MOORE
News-Gazette Staff Writer

"Let's get Project 500 off the headlines and into the classroom," Chancellor Jack W. Peltason requested University of Illinois faculty members Monday night.

Approximately 1,500 students and faculty attended the American Association of University Professors - sponsored discussion on "What Can the Faculty Do to Make the Special Education Program Work?"

The meeting, scheduled for 112 Gregory Hall, was moved into the University Auditorium to accommodate the overflow crowd.

The Black Student Assn. and students participating in Project 500 were well represented.

Chancellor Peltason in a brief talk outlined the history of Project 500 and the University's plans for the program.

"Project 500 is not for those who can't meet UI standards," he asserted. "It is to help those

who need aid such as the Office of International Students for foreign students and building ramps for the physically handicapped.

Treat All Alike

Outside of these cultural aids, Peltason urged that the students be treated just like any other UI student.

"These are students of the University of Illinois, he said. "Like any other 500 UI students there are some who will get into trouble, some who won't, some very bright and some not so bright.

"The way to make this program work," he continued, "is to put some knowledge into their heads and hopes into their hearts.

"Let's get this off the headlines and into the classroom.

"Take the pressures off these kids so they are just students . . . They are not guinea pigs for us or experiment with."

Noting that these Project 500 students will need some special attention, Peltason said that through concentrating faculty effort on some of their problems, "we may learn how to treat all 30,000 students better."

Express Support

Cameron Satterthwaite, UI professor of physics who described himself as a "veteran of Chicago," said he came here "not to defend the administration but to express my support of the administration in this program."

He told the faculty members, "Success of this program is more important to the success of this university than any other program the university will undertake this year . . . this is the first step beyond tokenism that this University has undertaken."

He said the UI physics department will have seminars for the Project 500 students to introduce them to physicists and physics before they take any physics courses.

Project 500 "won't succeed unless the black students make it succeed," he noted.

Half the faculty members in the audience came to find out what they could do to help the program.

Many others came to find out what happened and why on Sept. 9-10 when two lounges in the Illini Union were damaged.

Gives Account

Dave Addison, UI law student and president of the Black Student Assn., gave the black students' account of what happened.

Because the program was larger than anticipated and because the University did not have enough local money as matching funds, many students

Many others came to find out what happened and why on Sept. 9-10 when two lounges in the Illini Union were damaged.

Gives Account

Dave Addison, UI law student and president of the Black Student Assn., gave the black students' account of what happened.

Because the program was larger than anticipated and because the University did not have enough local money as matching funds, many students in Project 500 found they would have to work 15 hours a week and borrow up to \$1,200 to pay for this year's education, even though the University had originally said they wouldn't have to work—they would need all their time to study—and they would not have to borrow more than \$470.

Even today, Addison said, many students in the program still do not know how much they will receive in scholarships and grants and how much they will have to borrow or earn.

Later in the meeting, Hugh Satterlee, new UI financial aids director, noted that his office had to wait until after registration had closed to help some of the late applicants for the program. He noted that the University had committed funds for several students who did not register. As soon as the registration data is in, his office can reallocate the funds to other students in Project 500.

On Monday, Sept 9, Addison continued, the students gathered

Estimate U. of I. Needs \$80,000 for '500' Project

By Paula Peters

Perhaps 1,500 persons, most of them University of Illinois faculty members and students, gathered Monday afternoon for a two-hour discussion of the Special Educational Opportunities Project and what can be done to make it a success.

The audience learned, among other things, that the U. of I. has sufficient funds to operate the program, but needs some \$80,000 more in unencumbered funds to operate it the way the incoming students were told it would be run.

As for the "500" students, there currently are about 600 of them, and many of them attended the Monday meeting.

The \$80,000 figure was revealed by a financial aid officer for the U. of I. in response to a question from the audience.

That question, in turn, apparently was prompted by remarks of David Addison, president of the Black Students Association.

Addison related the BSA Ex-

ecutive Committee, Chancellor Jack W. Peltason, various deans, representatives of the Housing Division and others had met June 6 in the Illini Union.

One issue discussed at that meeting, he said, was the need to prepare a "financial package" sufficient to ensure that none of the incoming students would have to work during their first year on campus.

"It was stipulated," he said, "that no student would receive a loan exceeding \$470, and that no student was to work in his freshman year." (Students were also to receive grants of varying amounts.)

He also complained that, while officials had said processing of applications from potential students in the program would be handled within a time limit not to exceed 10 days, he is still receiving calls from students — or potential students — who don't know what their status is.

The financial questions, along

with processing of applications, he said, "are the issues that led to the crisis—and not housing."

Addison also said he was called back to the campus from New York late in July, when BSA members here contacted him because "the university administration had said BSA couldn't recruit 500 students."

The number stayed at 500, though, and when students started arriving here for the program, "A good number of them were told they had to work and earn \$580, so their tuition and expenses would be met.

"Many students," Addison said, "had been wondering when they were going to get their money. Classes were to start in a few days," he said, referring to the orientation week, "and they'd been on campus six days and never seen anyone from the administration except Dean (Clarence) Shelley, and he happens to be black."

In his remarks at the opening of the session, Chancellor Jack W. Peltason related how plans for the 500 Program had evolved.

The 500 total was decided on, he said, as "neither too much nor too little," and U. of I. officials hoped to bring the students to campus with as little fanfare as possible.

"We didn't want it to be set up," he said, "so that every time any of them walked around someone would say, 'There goes one of the 500...'"

The students in the program, he added, "are not mine, they're not Clarence Shelley's and they're not David Addison's. They are students in the University of Illinois, and in dealing with their problems, the faculty may learn how to deal better with the problems of all 30,000 students."

The third panel member, Cameron Satterthwaite, cautioned all present that the program "won't succeed unless the black students make it succeed."

He suggested it's "important to find who did the damage and caused any injuries" Sept. 9 and 10 in the Union, "but it's more important to show the vast majority of the students are innocent."

The program, he said, is probably more important to the success of the U. of I. as a whole than any other single program underway this year.

President's Commission

Doubt There'll Be Formal Hearings

CHICAGO (UPI) — The President's Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence will investigate the destructive sit-in by Negro students at the University of Illinois, it was announced Tuesday.

Attorney Albert E. Jenner Jr. of Chicago, a member of the commission, said one or two members of the commission's special task force will review evidence gathered by university officials and report back to the commission.

The report will include any evidence of "outside agitators," Jenner said.

(Jenner is a UI graduate and is a winner of the Illini achievement award presented to noted graduates.)

Police arrested about 250 young Negroes after a four-hour sit-in at the student union building last week in which two rooms were heavily damaged. All but four of those arrested were university students.

Most of those arrested were

at the university under a new program to give disadvantaged young people a chance for a college education. They were complaining about temporary housing arrangements for program members.

Many of the students arrested were charged with mob action. All of them were admitted to the university on temporary probation pending the review of cases by university disciplinary boards.

Jenner said he doubted there would be any formal hearings or witnesses subpoenaed to testify before the commission about the sit-in.

The commission already is investigating large scale disorders in Cleveland and during the political Conventions in Chicago and Miami.

"If we tried to look into every case," Jenner said, "We'd be chasing rabbits out of every hole, every day."

The decision on what incidents to look into is based on recommendations of the commission's staff in Washington.

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Commission To Investigate UI Incident

Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1968—Delivered on R.F.D. Routes Sept. 19

Guidance Sessions, Seminars for Students

COURIER

Faculty Members to Aid 500 Program

By Paula Peters

From Wednesday's meeting of University of Illinois faculty members interested in making the 500 Program a success came several suggestions for specific things individuals or groups can do.

Richard Wasson, associate professor of English, pleased students in the crowd as he questioned, "Are we sitting here, just talking, without taking any initiative?"

Then he added, "I appoint myself a representative of the English department. If you have

problems, come and see me. I'll be in my office, in room 203 of the English Building, after 3 p.m. Tuesday."

As the students' applause subsided, Wasson re-directed his comments to faculty members, urging them to "take a position on the charges brought against the students. My own position is that if we want to forget this thing, then let's just forget it.

"Maybe we could organize a Friends of the 500 Program," he suggested. "These are all things we can do, and we don't need a meeting to do them."

Cameron Satterthwaite, professor of physics, announced seminars in physics are planned for the "500" this year.

Physics, he related, is "known as the worst stumbling block for students. None of the students in the program are taking it this year, but we want to help them so that by the time they take it next year they'll be able to do better and not fear it so much."

A suggestion for public speak-

ing engagements on the part of faculty members came from Michael Lewis, assistant professor of sociology.

He referred to some of Satterthwaite's comments about the program in general and said, "I'd like to hear you go around the state of Illinois and say the same things.

"This won't get out of the headlines until we create a climate of opinion in the state that's supportive of it. This wouldn't be a new role," Lewis added. "The university has done extension work for a long time."

He also called for public statements by members of the U. of I. administration in support of the program, reminding the audience, "They will be listened to because of the eminence of the offices they hold."

Commission May Probe U.I. Violence

Chicago (AP)

A task force of the President's Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence will look into last week's sit-in at the University of Illinois in which 244 Negroes were arrested, a member of the commission said Tuesday.

Albert E. Jenner Jr., Chicago lawyer, said the task force was set up to investigate "current emanations of violence."

"We will try to obtain information from the university administration and other sources in Urbana as to exactly what happened," Jenner said.

Only if such information warranted it would the commission stage a full-scale investigation into the incident, Jenner said.

University President David Dodds Henry was quoted Wednesday as saying he had not been contacted, nor informed, of any intention to investigate the incident.

"If at some future date the commission should request information from us, we would furnish it," Henry said.

All but four of those arrested were students. They staged a four-hour sit-in in the student union building the night of Sept. 9. It was a shambles when they left.

Most of the students had been brought to the school under a program to give disadvantaged young people a chance to get a college education.

The students staged the sit-in to protest against housing accommodations.

In Washington, an Illinois congressman from Elmhurst asked the House Education Committee to investigate federal aid programs available to students involved in the recent disorders at Illinois and Columbia University.

Rep. John N. Erlenborn, a Republican member of the committee, said the staff should prepare a report on the incidents to be used as a basis for committee hearings.

He said some of those Illinois students responsible for vandalism at the student union on the school's Urbana campus were part of a program — financed in part with federal funds — to enroll disadvantaged young people who do not meet the university's usual admission standards.

Concern With Disturbance

Board Endorses *Courier 9/18/68* U.I. Project 500

By Paula Peters

The University of Illinois Board of Trustees unanimously endorsed Wednesday a statement of support for the "Project 500" program on the Urbana campus.

Meeting in the Illini Union, the trustees also indicated their concern over the seriousness of a disruption Sept. 9 in the Illini Union involving some of the project students.

The trustees' statement, prepared by a subcommittee of board members Earl Hughes, Howard Clement, Donald Grimes and Theodore Jones, said it is "clear that a disturbance of this nature required prompt action, and it is clear that prompt action was in fact taken."

The trustees also lauded police involved in the incident for the "high degree of professional responsibility" they displayed.

They also emphasized, "in view of previous actions of the trustees and the University administration, there can be no uncertainty. . . that the Board of Trustees considers acts of violence, disruption and inter-

ference with the rights of others to be wholly antagonistic to the spirit and purpose of the U. of I."

The statement also pointed out it is important to guarantee due process and equitable treatment for all those arrested in the incident.

Police arrested 244 persons, mostly black, after a protest turned into a three-hour sit-in at the Union building. Ten paintings were slashed and furniture broken by the group. All but four arrested were U. of I. students.

After the report was read to the trustees by Jones, Grimes questioned, "Has any burr been put under the tail of the discipline committee to get this thing done quickly? I think it needs to be done as quickly as possible."

Grimes was told the process cannot go too quickly because of careful attention to each case.

Trustee Earl Hughes said he believed disciplinary action should be "a deterrent. The committee should not be soft, but firm. We never want anything like this to happen again."

Responds To Daily News

By L. PICONE HANSEN

Daily Illini Campus Editor

University President David D. Henry said Tuesday he is quite sure the President's Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence will not make an investigation of the disturbance in the Illini Union during New Student Week.

Henry's statement was in response to an article in the Chicago Daily News which reported Albert Jenner, Chicago lawyer and member of the commission, as saying a special task force would be set up to investigate the University disturbance.

Not Contacted

Henry said neither he nor any responsible person in the administration has been contacted by any member of the commission and that there have been no indications of such contacts.

"If at some future date the commission should request information from us, however," said Henry, "we would furnish it after we have completed our investigation."

Jenner was not able to be contacted at his hotel in Washington, D. C., where he has gone for the commission meeting.

Quote Jenner

An Associated Press story quoted Jenner as saying, "We will try to obtain information from the University administration and other sources in Urbana as to exactly what happened."

Only if the information from the University warranted it would the commission stage a full scale investigation, Jenner was quoted as saying.

The Daily News said that Jenner had said a task force of one or two persons, probably attorneys, would be recruited to assist in the investigation. He also said the commission's full-time staff has already begun preliminary work on the University incident.

Eisenhower

The commission is headed by Milton Eisenhower, brother of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. It was created by President Johnson after the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy last June.

The commission is expected to discuss the new task force, which will deal, not solely with disturbances in Illinois, but with those across the nation, and the investigations it will make either late today or Thursday.

Special Counsel

The commission assigned Jenner to recruit the task force at its last meeting Sept. 4.

Jenner served as special counsel to the Warren Commission which investigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The disturbance at the University...

October 11, 1968
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Jenner served as special counsel to the Warren Commission which investigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The disturbance at the University took place Sept. 9 when members of the 500 Program for the disadvantaged and of Black Students Association attempted to present their complaints about housing and financial aid.

At some point during the demonstration some members of the group became angry and destroyed some property of the Illini Union. University officials called in University and local police and 248 people were arrested. Of the 248, 244 were University students.

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Trustees Announce ✓ Support of '500'

Project 'Worthy of Support' Despite 'Acts of Violence'

By NANCY DAY

Though not condoning "acts of violence, disruption and interference with the rights of others," the Board of Trustees Wednesday adopted a statement which said Project 500 is "worthy of support."

Adopted unanimously after some discussion, the statement said while the trustees could not condone the violence which they termed "wholly antagonistic to the spirit and purpose of the University of Illinois," they firmly believe that the 'Project 500' at the Urbana campus, and a similar undertaking at the Chicago Circle campus, are worthy of the continued support of the University and of the people of Illinois."

After the statement was read by

Board Member Theodore Jones, Chancellor J. W. Peltason answered questions on the disorder. The first was on admission status of the students.

"It was determined," explained Peltason, "that until a hearing was held the students were allowed to register and to go to class under a temporary probation status of sorts. Failure to do so would have prejudiced their cases."

He said the Senate Committee on Student Discipline has "attempted to provide guidelines which will

not prejudice the students." In their statement, the trustees "heartily endorse the firm yet fair statement of the Urbana-Champaign Senate Committee which provides guidance for the disciplinary procedure now in process."

Earl M. Hughes asked if there were any way "to get a burr under the tail of the committee" to speed things up since "we must make it certain that the University cannot tolerate such actions. The committee should not be soft, but firm. We can't let this happen again."

In its statement, the board complimented both administrators and police for dealing "promptly, fairly and effectively" with the matter and Board President Timothy Swain noted that no one was hurt during the arrests which Peltason emphasized were not made until violence erupted and until the police had been instructed to use restraint.

Board members expressed concern over emotional reactions to the disturbance in some news media and among Illinois citizens and said they hoped everyone involved would be willing to keep an open mind on the Project which is being studied nationwide.

While denouncing acts of destruction, the board's statement said "We understand that a considerable number of the students participating in 'Project 500' were in no way involved in the disturbance," and said "the principle of due process and the maintenance of procedures guaranteeing equitable treatment for all who are charged with such behavior are constitutional precepts by which this University must continue to be operated."

Daily Illini
Sept. 19, 1968

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9-19

Analyze Disorder In Project 500

NEWS-GAZETTE 9/22/68

Editor's Note: This is the first in a series analyzing events leading up to and during a demonstration in the University of Illinois Illini Union on Sept. 9-10, causing \$5,000-\$10,000 damage to the student lounges.

By DIANA MOORE
News-Gazette Staff Writer

The University of Illinois has repeatedly pledged support of its Special Education Opportunities Program, commonly referred to as Project 500, even though 256 people have been arrested following a protest in the Illini Union Sept. 9-10.

Damage to the furniture and fixtures in the union is estimated at between \$5,000 and \$10,000 by University officials, depending on the replacement costs of the chandeliers.

Of the 256 people arrested, 16 were non-students, 19 had attended the University previously, three were transfer students entering above the freshman level and 218 were new freshmen. According to one official of the University's Security Office, criminal charges will be filed by the UI against at least six additional non-students.

Nearly all of the 218 new freshmen had been recruited to the UI to participate in Project 500, which was designed to provide financial assistance and academic supportive services for qualified students who would not otherwise attend college. Most of the students in the program are black.

The program is being financed through the local Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Fund, to which UI faculty, students and others have contributed over \$22,000; Office of Economic Opportunity funds; and a Ford Foundation grant. In addition most of the students are attending under a state financial aid grant or a UI tuition waiver.

These do not provide all the needed funds, and most of the students have had to borrow additional money. Some have borrowed up to \$1,200 for this first year. However, the University is still working to reduce these loans.

To direct Project 500 the UI hired Clarence Shelley, who has worked with youth in Detroit high schools and counseled students in the Higher Education Opportunities program at Wayne State University.

Members of the local Black

a transfer student from the University's Chicago Circle campus refused to live in those rooms, claiming that the conditions were too crowded and noisy for them to study. The transom above the door in one of the rooms was broken, allowing more of the hall noise to enter the study quarters.

These girls refused to leave their temporary quarters in ISR unless they were assigned something equally as good.

Naively, the coeds also demanded a certain number of singles, doubles and triples, insisting on choosing their own roommates. But their major concern, according to David Eisenman, who as a graduate student led the campaign for the King fund and is now preparing a comprehensive report on the disturbance, was that of study conditions. Both the recruiters and the counselors at the orientation sessions had stressed the need to study hard all the time.

Their housing demands were presented to the University on Saturday, Sept. 7. The following Monday the University presented the girls with a list of 24 vacancies.

This list was rejected.

At a press conference Tuesday morning following the arrest, Paul Doebel, assistant physical plant director, said they rejected those rooms because they would have to be with white roommates.

Eisenman said one of the 19 girls said they rejected the list because nine of the rooms were in the same older dormitories. "I don't think the white roommates were so important," he said, "but when they looked at the list and saw the rejected dormitories listed they thought they were being given the bureaucratic runaround."

These black students and their friends met in the ISR lounges, beginning at 7 p.m. on Monday, Sept. 9. At 8 p.m. the group moved to the south steps of the Illini Union. There they joined ESA leaders and local north Champaign youth, who were discussing other problems which had arisen over Project 500.

The meeting moved inside to the student lounges when it began to rain.

borrow additional money. Some have borrowed up to \$1,200 for this first year. However, the University is still working to reduce these loans.

To direct Project 500 the UI hired Clarence Shelley, who has worked with youth in Detroit high schools and counseled students in the Higher Education Opportunities program at Wayne State University.

Members of the local Black Students Association (BSA) assisted Shelley and other University officials in recruiting for this program.

Although the University had planned for a maximum of 500 students in Project 500, many more arrived. One person identified with the program estimated that at least 565 had arrived by the time registration began.

The University has encumbered the registration of all students arrested. The students have registered for their courses and are attending classes on a sort of temporary probation pending the outcome of hearings by the University's disciplinary subcommittees.

A disagreement between some of the black students and University officials over housing is believed to be the immediate cause of the disturbance.

Students in the program came to the campus a week ahead of the other 30,000 students for orientation meetings. During this period all were housed in the Illinois Street Residence Halls, one of the University's newest and its most popular and convenient dormitory.

UI housing officials had assigned the participants to all University dormitories. In the usual fall housing shortage — which was actually caused by over-enrollment in Project 500 — some were assigned to the older, less desirable buildings in the Triad, which are often closed for the second semester.

A group of 19 coeds led by

discussing... had arisen over Project 500. The meeting moved inside to the student lounges when it began to rain.

Chancellor's Office Releases Version of Demonstrations

The University has issued through the Chancellor's office its version of the Sept. 9 and 10 demonstrations and the circumstances leading up to it.

In the original draft of the statement, the report estimates the damage resulting from the demonstrations in the Union's lounges as "between \$5,000 and \$10,000."

Wednesday, the Daily Illini received what the Public Information Office termed an "up-dated copy" in which the damage estimate was changed to "approximately \$4,000."

Chancellor J. W. Peltason could not be reached for comment on the change.

The statement explains the confrontation began as participants in the Project 500 "voiced grievances

concerning room assignments or other aspects of the program."

Nowhere in the statement does it refer again to the "other aspects."

Then, the statement continues, "solutions proposed by responsible University officials" to the Blacks' complaints were not accepted.

The statement does not elaborate on the "solutions" given by the officials.

Later when students gathered at a rally headed by the Black Students Association, the Chancellor's report says the demonstration "deteriorated to the point that there was actual damage to property in two lounges," and that there was a "fear of additional dangers to persons and property."

According to the statement, as soon as a sufficient number of police could be assembled, Chancellor Peltason "ordered the police to enter the building and restore order."

Two hundred and forty-four students were arrested and charged with mob action.

The statement also cited the Senate Committee on Discipline suggesting "individuals guilty of actions of violence and vandalism and . . . instigators" be dismissed from the University.

The Chancellor's office defines Project 500 an "experimental program(s) . . . designed to offer young people from disadvantaged backgrounds — those whose class/cultural characteristics and financial need place them in a disadvantage in competition with the majority of students" a chance for a college education.

Senate Establishes Defense Group

By ELLEN ASPROOTH
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Student Senate Wednesday night established a Student Disciplinary Defense Committee (SDDC) to investigate and prepare a report on the Sept. 10 demonstration in the Illini Union and set up a committee to consider the possibility of creating a general student congress.

The SDDC, which will work in conjunction with similar committees of the Junior Bar Association (JBA) and the Graduate Students Association (GSA) will also provide legal counsel to any student involved in disciplinary proceedings and will make a "thorough investigation" of the University disciplinary system as a whole.

Jim Kornibe, student body president, said a general report on the demonstration and the resulting disciplinary hearing, was necessary to "clear up a lot of misconceptions and confusion." Kornibe

said the report will be turned over to Illinois Governor Samuel Shapiro.

The committee was created following a report by Mike Cooper, executive vice president, on the current status of the disciplinary cases involving the students arrested in the Union demonstration.

Cooper said all the students charged will probably be assigned to Subcommittee A of the Faculty Senate Committee on Student Discipline because the Referral Committee has received "exactly the same evidence" in every case. Subcommittee A deals with more serious discipline cases, and has the power to dismiss students from the University.

General assignment to subcommittee A, Cooper said, violates the guidelines set up by the Committee on Student Discipline, which suggested leniency in the cases of new students and those not involved in instigating violence.

Cooper also said there was "some question of propriety" concerning the presence of John Metzger, University legal counsel, at the referral committee meetings since Metzger will act as prosecutor at the actual disciplinary hearings.

A general student congress, to be composed of all interested members of the student body, was suggested as a replacement for the housing congress created by last year's Senate reorganization plan.

The housing congress, which was labeled "no more representative than Senate" by one senator, would include one representative from every house or dorm floor, and could supercede by a majority vote a vote of the Senate.

The call for a general congress came after housing group representatives objected to an amendment to the reorganization plan which would have given the student body president veto power over the calling of a housing congress.

According to the original organization plan ratified by Senate last year, the congress could be called by three of the five housing group presidents, one half the House Presidents' Panel, or Student Senate.

The amendment, which was later abandoned, was proposed in order to give Senate "freedom of action" which might be curtailed by a congress which could be called to "supercede" Senate programs or proposals, according to Mike Cooper, executive vice president.

John Hackmann, National Student Association co-ordinator, said the disagreement over the housing congress represented a conflict between radical and conservative campus leaders, and suggested a general congress as "the only possible truly representative group."

In other action, Sandy Stein, course guide committee chairman, reported that "The Advisor," teacher-course evaluation, is approximately \$2,000 in debt. He said the committee expects to recoup the loss through sales to high school guidance counselors and a second printing previous to second semester registration.

Stein said he would attempt to transfer to University accounts a \$3,000 loan made by Senate to the course guide committee, so funds could be returned to Senate immediately.

PT.
9-26-68

SIT-IN

The arraignment of about 60 women involved in the Union demonstration Sept. 10 was completed Wednesday and all of them plead not guilty.

Not all the demonstrators, who have been charged with mob action, entered a plea after their arrest. The arraignments will continue today. Stephen Goldberg, associate professor of law, acted as temporary counsel while NAACP is making arrangements to obtain lawyers for the demonstrators. Goldberg said it is probable the cases will come up in November.

The students who have entered a plea will ask for continuance of their cases today until they have obtained counsel.

Fie on you

DI 9-26-68

To the Editor:

A whole week has passed since 244 "special" Negro students seized and desecrated the Illini Union without receiving university punishment, unless you call being permitted to register at the school, "punishment." It's taken a whole week for me to calm down sufficiently to write this mild letter of protest over your administration's "gutless" handling of this criminal trespass.

I feel qualified to write this letter of protest to you because I am an Illinois alumnus and have tried to be a loyal supporter of my school in many ways. However, I feel that the time has come for the public to be made aware of your "double" standards and unfairness in meting out discipline to recalcitrant students. I refer to your vindictive attitude in disciplining certain students for minor rules infractions and an absolute permissiveness in dealing with criminal trespass.

If you will please turn back your memory to the early 1960's you will surely recall how over 70 students were abruptly kicked out of the university for having been in proximity to a street water fight. No doubt, you will recall that this Spring water fight had been going on for years traditionally until your administration declared against it. Through your infamous spy system, about 70 students, out of thousands in the water fight area, were turned in by your Gestapo and were dismissed without a fair trial.

The David Dodds Henry star chamber was worthy of a King Henry VIII or of a Stalin. No rules of evidence, no witnesses to be cross-examined, no legal counsel, just a tyrannical satisfaction of indelibly altering the careers of about 70 lads who had caused not one cent of damage to the university.

I know you won't recall, but my son who was only a bystander in the water fight became one of your innocent victims, President Henry, and by your brave actions you branded his teen-age outlook on life with a bitterness that exists to this day. By your precipitous punishment you changed his whole plan of life educationally. Even Danny Escobeda, a convicted murderer, received more compassion and justice from the U. S. Supreme Court than did I, as a parent, pleading for my son's re-admission or reinstatement.

All I can say to you, Dr. Henry, and all the other spineless administrators at Berkley, Columbia, and Northwestern is "FIE ON YOU!" By your actions you have proved unworthy to be the leaders of American youth! Your perspectives on right and wrong have been twisted by political expediency.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Herbert Lund
2236 W. Lunt Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60645

DI
9-26-68

All Go to Subcommittee A . . .

Make Referrals for 239

By ELLEN ASPROOTH
Daily Illini Staff Writer

All students charged with "mass demonstration" in the Sept. 10 black student protest in the Illini Union have been referred to Subcommittee A of the Faculty Senate Committee on Student Discipline.

The action was taken by the Referral Committee on the basis of the results of a Security Office investigation of the demonstration, staged to protest treatment of black students entering the Univer-

sity under the "500 program" for disadvantaged students.

Subcommittee A hears cases involving serious discipline problems at the University, and has the power to dismiss a student found guilty a charged. The committee may also suspend a student, place him on probation, or recommend psychological testing.

Eligible for Dismissal

The 239 students charged were reportedly sent to subcommittee A rather than Subcommittee B, which hears less serious charges, since any student found guilty of mass demonstration is eligible for dismissal.

However, voting on the committee, according to reports, was 3-2 in all cases, with the dissenting minority maintaining that since most of the cases would not be judged eligible for dismissal, all should be referred to Subcommittee B. Any cases deemed more serious than the rest could then be sent on to Subcommittee A.

The committee "had no choice" but to refer all cases to the same subcommittee, one source said, since the evidence presented was the same in every case.

SDDCA Willing to Defend

Bob Hasegawa, chairman of the

Student Discipline Defense Committee (SDDCA) composed of law students, undergraduates, and graduates, said 20 or more law students are willing to defend the students who will appear before Subcommittee A.

He said the law students have been working with Herbert Semmel and Charles Quick, professors of law, in planning the defense of the accused students. "Our plans are not complete since we haven't been informed of the official charges against the students and we are unsure of the procedures to be followed in Subcommittee A," Hasegawa said.

He added the law students are "not practicing law," but appearing before a non-legal administrative body as friends of the accused."

The SDDCA, Hasegawa said, hopes to see principles of confrontation and reasonable cross-examination of witnesses, the keeping of a permanent record of the proceedings, open hearings, and exclusion of any evidence not adduced at the hearings incorporated in the Subcommittee meetings.

"However, we're offering our help regardless of the procedures followed," he said.

D.I. 10-2-64

D.I.
10-2-64

Support of Project 500

To the Editor:

The undersigned are collectively concerned about the series of events which have taken place between May and September 1, 1968 relative to the "500 Project" at the University of Illinois.

In as much as this venture in human restitution will result in untold benefits to our total society, we believe that it must be continued, and that it deserves the unequivocal and active support from all students, the academic community, the residents of the Twin Cities, and all other citizens of the State of Illinois.

Vern Barkstall
William Harris
Lonnie Clark
Paul Hursey
John Lee Johnson
Joseph L. Gannt
Ernest Westfield
Roscoe Tinsley
Jesse W. Perkins
Robert L. Hardin
Richard Davis
W. A. Eubanks
James L. Williams
Fred H. Walden
Kenneth Stratton I
James Ransom Jr.
Melvin L. Mitchell
Phillip R. Walker
William Y. Smith
Rev. William K. Stewart
Rev. James Offcutt

DAILY Illini

10/3 or 10/5 ('68)

Addison Requests University Funds

By DOROTHY O'BRIEN
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The Black Students Association (BSA) has requested \$12,300 of University funds for operational expenses for the school year.

David Addison, president of BSA said that the Chancellor's office told him to submit a budget last June 7 and "implied that funds would be appropriated."

Addison, received a letter from

Dean of Students Stanton Millet saying that the dean of students office did not have any funds for student organizations.

Millet said that Addison's letter requesting funds suggested that BSA was an agency of the University since BSA members had helped in recruitment of Project 500 students. Millet was under the impression the student recruiters were given expense money and an hourly wage.

Lucius Barker, assistant to the Chancellor, said he had called Addison to apologize for sending the request to Dean Millet since he was not aware that Millet's office did not appropriate funds for student organizations. "We had the budget

transmitted to Millet because I thought Millet's office was the appropriate place for student organization funds," said Barker.

Barker said he would call BSA fund request to the attention of the Chancellor. "We are anxious to help student organizations get off the ground," said Barker.

Addison said he had submitted several budgets to the Chancellor since June 7.

Millet said although his office did not have a regular fund for student organizations, there was an emergency fund for student organizations. "This fund usually grants sums of around \$50; we've never had one for \$12,300," said Millet.

The \$12,300 would be used to sponsor cultural events and operational expenses for the coming year, according to Addison.

Last October Student Senate appropriated \$1,000 to BSA for the Phil Koran concert. An additional \$1,500 was given to BSA for the first year organization. *OT 10*

Discussion with Peltason Shows Disparity in Charges

By CAROLANN RODRIGUEZ
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Black alumni from the Chicago area have formed a "Concerned Alumni of Illinois" group in an attempt to aid the Project 500 students who face criminal and University disciplinary charges as a result of the Sept. 9 and 10 sit-in at the Union.

The alumni, led by Ald. A. A. (Sammy) Rayner of Chicago's 6th ward, met Tuesday evening with Chancellor J. W. Peltason and Clarence Shelley, assistant dean for special educational opportunity.

In an interview with The Daily Illini following the meeting, Rayner said he was told "only a small minority" of those arrested would have to face the criminal charges. Rayner added he understood this to be "only 10 or 12."

A total of 248 blacks were arrested at the sit-in and each was charged with mob action. Preliminary hearings began Sept. 25 and are scheduled to end today.

The students, all pleaded not guilty to the charge, according to David Addison, president of the Black Students Association. Two face additional charges of disorderly conduct.

Later, when Peltason was asked to comment on the meeting with the alumni, he said "It was a pri-

ivate discussion and I don't feel free to discuss it."

Questioned whether he asked if the University would drop the charges, Rayner replied he understood the people he was talking to (Peltason, Shelley and Joseph Smith, assistant to the chancellor) were not in positions to take such action.

One of the main complaints of demonstrating students at the sit-in was the alleged "misleading statements" by the University concerning financial aid. Financially deprived youths, supposedly lured by large grants to attend the University, arrived on campus to find out financial packages were cut and loans were imperative if they wanted to stay.

Rayner was asked to comment on the alleged misleading promises and replied: "Rules for programs are always made and so are exceptions to these rules." Rayner said he learned at the discussion that "some students requested to work."

"The University made a few boobies," Rayner continued, "but the program is essentially a good one and I don't think it is in jeopardy."

The alumni earlier divided into three committees: 1. A confrontation committee headed by Carol Easton, for the purpose of meeting with University officials "to find out what's been happening;" 2. A membership committee which, according to Miss Easton, will try to get "as wide a base of support as possible." Miss Easton said she hoped concerned whites would join in the effort to aid Project 500.

The third committee, finance, will strive to raise funds to offset civil court costs and to add to the scholarship fund supporting the project.

According to Miss Easton, temporary chairman of the alumni, the group suggested to Peltason a "re-alignment with BSA," explaining later she felt there was a great gap between the BSA and the administration.

Quantity
Many Items On
715 S.

BOOK

Would Allow Time To Ready Defense against UI Charges

By CAROLANN RODRIGUEZ
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Action to delay disciplinary hearings for the 248 Blacks participating in the Sept. 9 Union sit-in was taken Wednesday by Herbert Semmel, professor of law.

According to Semmel, students scheduled to appear before Subcommittee A on undergraduate student discipline today, have asked that he and Charles Quick, professor of law, represent them as their legal defense.

Semmel emphasized not all students were obligated to legal representation by himself and Quick. He noted that some students had chosen other faculty members to represent them.

Semmel said he requested the subcommittee to postpone hearings in order to prepare an adequate defense case against the 100 page report of charges issued by the University to the students facing disciplinary action.

The subcommittee declined to do so, said Semmel, unless a signed statement was submitted by each student, acknowledging Semmel or Quick as his legal counsel and in-

dividually asking for the postponement.

Students not appearing at their designated hearing time, and not submitting their postponement request before noon today would have their cases conducted solely by the evidence presented by the University.

Such evidence, according to Semmel, consists of statements by University officials submitted after the demonstration. Semmel revealed statements have been sent in by Dean of Students Stanton Millet, Joseph Blaze, Supervisor of Security and Traffic, Lucius Barker, residence associate to the Chancellor and Clarence Shelley, assistant dean for educational opportunity.

Semmel indicated part of the defense preparation would consist of interviewing persons who have submitted statements.

At a meeting Wednesday evening, David Addison, president of Black Students Association (BSA) distributed copies of the defense statement and explained why it would be to the advantage of each students eligible to submit it.

Addison explained the advantage of delaying the hearing as being two-fold: Semmel and Quick



HERB SEMMEL
... wants delay

would have more time to prepare the defense, and the student could use the time in obtaining character witnesses to testify on his behalf before the subcommittee.

Addison also advised that each

student racing charges request the disciplinary hearings be open. Addison revealed at the meeting that the executive board of BSA had "definitely decided on a course of action if one person is dismissed." Addison declined to elaborate, stating that the plans would have more effect if kept secret.

Students Provide Disciplinary

JBA Protests UI 'Failure'

By CAROLANN RODRIGUEZ
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The Junior Bar Association (JBA) of the College of Law has issued a statement protesting the University's failure to "guarantee... minimal safeguards of fairness" in the disciplinary hearings for the 248 blacks allegedly participating in the Sept. 9 Illini Union sit-in.

The JBA recommended five procedures to be incorporated in the disciplinary hearings for Subcommittee A on Undergraduate Student Discipline. The procedures were listed in an open letter to the Champaign-Urbana Senate Ad Hoc Committee on disciplinary authority and procedures for faculty and students.

The five suggested amendments are: 1. At least one representative for the student defendant. 2. An open hearing if the student so requests. 3. A confrontation and cross-examination of witnesses and 4. exclusion of any evidence which is immune from meaningful challenge or 5. irrelevant to the alleged infraction.

The JBA statement criticized disciplinary procedural guidelines as established by the Oct. 2 "Statement of the University Senate Committee on Student Discipline."

JBA charged that this statement provides for representation of the student only at the discretion of the discipline subcommittee and that this could be "interpreted to exclude any representation at all."

The University statement also rules that hearings be closed to the public, explaining this rule was adopted "for the protection of the student."

The JBA statement challenged this, declaring the student should be allowed to "determine whether in his own best interest he wants an open hearing."

The University discipline guidelines also allow the discipline subcommittee to prohibit cross-examination or even the appearance of a witness who might testify against the student.

JBA claims this is another guideline which "could lead to arbitrary curtailment of student rights."

The JBA statement declares the five "safeguards" outlined earlier in its letter are embodied in a draft of "Rules for the Law School Discipline Committee" released Oct. 8 and "there is no reason to wait for a studied consideration to implement these essential safeguards to fairness."

Though the JBA statement is a result to the alleged "unfairness" of Subcommittee A's disciplinary procedures concerning the 248 blacks currently facing hearings, Thomas Hastings, professor of education psychology and chairman of the Ad hoc committee, said all procedures adopted, if any, would concern the "entire system."

"We are carefully avoiding," said Hastings, "anything to do with the Project 500 case."

"It is not," he continued, "because we aren't interested in the case, but because our job is an overall look at the disciplinary authority and procedures."

To Work with Law Faculty

By CAROLANN RODRIGUEZ
Daily Illini Staff Writer

"Let the black students know there are some law students interested in giving them fair trials," said Edward Mogul, president of the Junior Bar Association of the College of Law.

The JBA, in conjunction with Student Senate and the Graduate Student Association (GSA) pool resources in the Student Disciplinary Defense Committee (SDDC) whose purpose is to provide legal aid to anyone facing any kind of disciplinary action.

According to Bob Hasegawa, JBA's representative to SDDC, SDDC is currently working in close coordination with Herbert Semmel, associate professor of law, Charles Quick, professor of law, and Larry Baskin, instructor of law.

Semmel, Quick and Baskin are presently the three members of the law faculty representing black students facing hearings before Subcommittee A for their alleged participation in the Sept. 9 Illini Union sit-in.

Hasegawa revealed SDDC would "assist in any way possible" Semmel, Quick and Baskin to insure "fair" legal representation for the black students.

Hasegawa said this assistance would entail conducting interviews of witnesses, gathering facts concerning the demonstration, preparing the defense motions for the hearings and perhaps even attending the hearings themselves to represent some students.

It was through the efforts of Semmel, Quick and Baskin, the Subcommittee's hearings original-

ly scheduled to begin Oct. 10 have been postponed until at least Oct. 22 for the majority of students.

Subcommittee A had ruled hearings would be conducted as scheduled unless the student submitted a statement naming Semmel, Quick or Baskin as their legal counsel and asking for the adjournment.

Although students scheduled to appear before the subcommittee so far have been granted the adjournment, the subcommittee will meet Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Tom Morgan, security officer said though some adjournment have been granted for hearing Tuesday, there still remained sev-

Aid

students scheduled as of Fri-
afternoon.

For Disciplinary Hearings . . .

Consider Protest Plans

By ELLEN ASPROOTH
Daily Illini Staff Writer

A wide variety of possible tactics, but very few clearcut plans, have been proposed by various student leaders and student groups as measures of protesting the disciplinary hearings scheduled for Oct. 22.

Subcommittee A hearings for 248 Blacks charged with "mass demonstration" in the Sept. 10 Illini Union protest have been postponed until that date. The hearings were originally scheduled to begin Thursday, but were temporarily adjourned on request of the individual students.

The only definite plans which have been made so far are those for a general student congress to be held Tuesday. Petitions for the congress began circulating at a Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) meeting Thursday, and more than 500 signatures required had been collected by Friday afternoon. A quorum of 1,000 students is needed to legitimize actions of the congress.

Lack of Due Process

Student protest concerning this issue, whatever form it may take, is expected to center around the issue of lack of due process in the University disciplinary system.

Earlier, objections had been made to the refusal of the Committee on Student Discipline to open the traditionally closed meetings to the public, and to subcommittee control of the number of advisers allowed each student and of the extent of cross-examination by the defendant's attorney allowed.

The Student Senate Committee

on Student Rights Friday night made plans to present a "clear and concrete" list of objections to the disciplinary system, as outlined by the Student Disciplinary Defense Committee and the Junior Bar Association, to the general congress.

The committee also began work on a press release to "present the facts of the situation" to all media in the state.

Denial of Validity

The proposals made to the general congress presumably would result in the "denial of the validity of the disciplinary system" which was part of a three-point plan agreed upon by the Senate committee at a meeting Thursday night. An early proposal for a demonstration outside the site of the subcommittee meeting was dropped.

The other two points in the program were: sending of a representative to speak to Chancellor J. W. Peltason and request that the University drop charges against the Blacks; and contacting the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) about the possibility of "blacklisting" of the University by the AAUP for violation of the due process standards of the organization.

Student Body President Jim Kornibe said he spoke to Peltason Friday and the chancellor said the situation was "out of his hands" since his office could not drop charges against the students but could only assure that the information provided by the security office to the disciplinary committees was correct.

The possibility of contacting the AAUP was not considered at Friday's meeting.

Letters to Parents

SDS, in addition to instigating the call for the general congress, has also begun to formulate plans for a letter to be sent to parents of all University students explaining the alleged lack of due process as well as "the facts" about the subcommittee hearings the original demonstration, and a general student strike to begin before the subcommittee hearings the original demonstration, and a general student strike to begin before, according to Larry Felker, senior in journalism.

Mike Cooper, executive vice president of Student Senate, said Senate was cooperating in the drafting of the letter.

Harvey Benenson, legislative vice president, said some Senate members were considering asking the student rights committee to subpoena the student members of Subcommittee A to appear at the same time the subcommittee is scheduled to meet.

Power to Subpoena

Power to subpoena is granted Senate committees by the Code on Undergraduate Affairs, and failure to comply with the summons is regarded as "conduct prejudicial to the interests of the University." Benenson said if the students did not appear for the hearings the subcommittee would not have a quorum and could not meet.

Few leaders were willing to speculate on action the general congress might take Tuesday, although Cooper said "some kind of confrontation" was possible, although ridiculous.

Call for Congress

Students Will Discuss Sit-in

By L. PICONE HANSEN
Daily Illini Campus Editor

A student congress will be held at 3 p.m. today in the Auditorium to sound out student opinion on the problems involved with the Union sit-in of Sept. 9.

The request for the congress was raised Oct. 10 at an open Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) meeting. At this meeting more than 200 students met to discuss the sit-in and the disciplinary hearings for the students arrested at the sit-in.

Although the students at the SDS meeting drafted a statement condemning the administration as "guilty of precipitating the events of Sept. 9 and 10," it was felt that any statement or action would have more weight if it came from a body recognized as official by Student Senate.

The SDS meeting statement also stated that "all charges against black students have no basis or legitimacy and all proceedings with regard to this matter should be terminated immediately."

In order to call a congress, all that is needed is a petition signed

by 500 undergraduates. According to Larry Felker, an organizer of the congress, "well over 1,000" signatures were obtained.

The congress will be chaired by Jim Kornibe, student body president, unless nominations from the floor are made for other chairmen. According to Felker, the congress will not be run under Roberts Rules of Order, but will be much more informal.

The meeting will be open to discussion from the floor at the beginning and the students in the congress will determine the agenda.

Procedures for the congress have not yet been definitely determined. There will be certain problems concerning determining a quorum of 1,000 and in voting.

In order for any decision of the congress to be a mandate to the

student body president there must be a quorum of 1,000 undergraduates at the congress.

Kornibe has said he will follow the mandate of the congress, but he is not obligated to follow it if it involves illegal activity. He was referring to the possibility of a mandate for some kind of confrontation with the administration, possibly in the form of a sit-in.

A simple majority vote will determine the decisions of the congress. The voting will be done by a show of hands. This could lead to problems in counting the votes but Felker said, "We assume that most votes will end with a big majority."

Felker said he thought a statement similar to the one drafted at the SDS meeting would be accepted, and that there would be plans for demonstrations but not sit-ins.

Senate Group: Drop Charges

The Student Rights Committee of Student Senate, in an emergency session Friday, adopted a resolution calling for the dismissal of all charges against the 242 black students arrested in the Union Sept. 9.

The committee, which was described as composed of some Student Senate members and other interested students, drafted the statement and presented it to the Executive Committee of Senate, consisting of Jim Kornise, Mike Cooper and Harvey Benenson, where it was approved.

One of the members of the committee said "In a sense this is the statement of Senate since it had to be approved by the Executive Committee." The statement was not presented to the entire Senate body.

But Says Project Run Atrociously . . .

MRHA Favors '500' Plan

The Men's Residence Halls Association (MRHA) executive board voted overwhelmingly Monday to support a resolution giving "complete support" to the idea embodied in Project 500.

John Zegers, MRHA president, expressed the sentiments of the entire group when he said that the program so far has been run "atrociously."

Eli Lanchini, administrative vice president, told the members that the MRHA movie program, although not as successful as last year, is beginning to draw more of a crowd. This is the first year, he added, that these movies, shown in Gregory Hall, have been made available to Independents and Greeks.

Holt told members that a student assembly has been called for Thursday in response to a petition submitted to the administration on behalf of the black student for whom charges haven't been lifted.

MRHA will be co-sponsoring receptions with the University Speaker's Program, Zeger said. He added that the arrangements for the MRHA speaker's program, which

began last Wednesday when the Chancellor visited Scott Hall lounge, have been completed, except for lining up individual houses.

MIA

The Men's Independent Association (MIA) Monday discussed its budget and the relevance of the organization to its members.

The major difficulty facing the MIA budget was whether money should be allotted for the newsletter, The MIA Action Line, which is published and distributed to MIA members. Representatives of Bromley Hall made a motion to amend this portion of the budget. This was tabled. Next a motion was made to extend payment of dues until after the question of the

budget was passed. This was set aside on a point of parliamentary procedure, and it was voted to discontinue further discussion on the budget until members of the housing groups could be contacted as to their feelings on the newsletter.

Several members of MIA were dissatisfied with the way house dues were being used to produce pressure on the other members. They felt that the time factor was being used to railroad issues through the judicial process. Howard Holtzman, representative of Bromley Hall, said that his members would rather railroad a motion than pull out of MIA completely, as his organization had felt might be an alternative to the problem. MIA dues still must be paid by Friday.

Step Up U. of I. Program To Disadvantaged: Senate

The University of Illinois Faculty Senate approved Monday a resolution that "every effort" must be made to increase both "rapidly and materially" the number of disadvantaged students enrolled in special programs at the U. of I.

The resolution, covering all three U. of I. campuses and identical to one that the Senates of the Chicago Circle and Medical Center campuses are to act on, also provides that:

—Each campus Senate shall determine "the avenues for assuring faculty participation in the planning and execution of the special programs on that campus."

—Modified admissions standards should be accepted for disadvantaged students on an experimental basis with yearly progress reports to be made to the All - University Committee on Admissions by each campus' director of admissions and records.

The resolution passed Monday differed from one presented to the three Faculty Senates by the All - University Committee on Admissions last spring.

Set Percentages

At that time, the committee recommended a minimum of 15 per cent of the student bodies

at both the Urbana and Chicago Circle campuses be disadvantaged, and two-thirds of the disadvantaged be Negro. The percentages were to be attained in three years, with the Medical Center being given six years to reach them.

The three Senates could not reach agreement on that proposal, though, and Monday's proposal, a revision of the earlier one apparently resulted in part from an amendment proposed by Dean John Cribbet of the U. of I. College of Law.

The Senate also approved establishment of a Policy Committee on Student Affairs (PCSA), replacing the Committee on Student Affairs.

The PCSA will have 18 voting members, including four undergraduate students selected by the Student Senate, four graduates named by the Graduate Student Association, and eight faculty members.

Advisory Group Needed

The proposal as approved by the Senate is to be referred to PCSA for study and disposition, with the Senate specifying that the matter is urgent because creation of the new committee also creates a need for some form of undergraduate advisory group for the Dean of Students. The old CSA filled that need.

A third matter approved by the Senate was a proposal of Chancellor Jack W. Peltason that, whenever a dean of students is to be appointed, the Senate is to name a committee of faculty and students to advise the Chancellor on the matter.

A recommendation of the All-

University Committee on Admissions that students entering the university's art curricula be required to submit a portfolio of their work before being admitted was also approved.

Discuss Project 500, Disciplinary System . . .

Air Views at 'Gripe-In'

By DON RUHTER

Daily Illini Asst. News Editor

A noon meeting in the South Lounge of the Union Thursday noon featured explanations concerning the function of the newly formed Student Congress and an "open mike" session to air views on Project 500 and the University disciplinary system.

Mike Cooper, Student Senate Vice President, said the Student Congress had been formed to "get all students together" and to give them a sense of "community." Comparing administration strategy to the old British foreign policy of "divide and rule," Cooper said the administration had divided the student body into five housing groups to make them easier to manage.

"They can always agree with the most conservative of the housing group reactions and say they are speaking for the student body," Cooper explained. The Student Congress was designed to combat this division and create a sense of "total involvement" on the part of

all University students.

The principal concern of the meeting was the University disciplinary system. The system was attacked for its lack of open hearings and the inability of defendants to call witnesses or confront their accusers.

One plan to stop the subcommittee hearings was the subpoenaing of the student members on Subcommittee A by Student Senate at the time of the hearings. The student members, according to one source, must appear or be impeached by Senate. If the student members are not present at the hearings, decisions made there may not be binding.

Vern Fein, a Students for a Dem-

Throughout the two hour meeting there were cries of "try the administrators for their crimes."

Vic Stone, a member of the Faculty Senate Committee on Discipline warned the students that, "in order to attack something, you have to know what it is. It's great to sit-in and march," he said, "but where will these people be when it's time to sit down and work with the administration."

Stone warned those gathered, "you can't expect to run more things unless you are ready to work on them now."

ocratic Society (SDS) member said their goal was due process and the expulsion of none of the black students. One student, in reply to Fein's statement said due process and the release of the Blacks were not exactly the same. "You are assuming their innocence," he said. "If the black students broke up the Union, they must pay. Due process does not mean the decision is weighted toward any one minority."

In Intensive Effort to Find Facts and Determine Truth . . .

Subcommittee A Questions Each Student

By MARGE FERROLI
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Subcommittee A on Student Discipline has been meeting regularly for almost two months in an effort to reach its decisions regarding disciplinary action for 235 students involved in the Sept. 9 and 10 sit-in in the Illini Union.

After this length of time, many people are now beginning to ask questions like: what's taking so long, why the consistent postponement of case hearings, and is this another example of the UI administration tactic of delaying things a while until the heat cools off.

In late September, the Subcommittee was given copies of a 94-page report compiled by the University Security Office containing statements made by various University administrators and officials who supposedly had some knowledge of the events which occurred during the black student sit-in. This lengthy report was to serve as evidence for the Subcommittee

while hearing cases and was to be a basis for handing down decisions.

After hearing only 2½ cases, it became evident to the Subcommittee that there were certain discrepancies between testimony heard during the cases and statements made in the Security Office report that could not be overlooked.

Because of these discrepancies, which mainly involved the presence of police dogs at the sit-in, the times when particular events occurred, and the general emotional tone of the crowd, the Subcommittee decided to postpone the remaining hearings in order to gather more evidence and testimony to find out exactly what happened.

According to a statement issued by the University Senate Committee on Student Discipline, the questioning of "adverse witnesses" should be afforded whenever there is a "conflict in the evidence as to critical facts relating to the charge."

The Subcommittee is presently

questioning these "adverse witnesses," namely Dean of Students Stanton Millet, Tom Morgan, head security officer, Paul Doebel, director of the plant and services department, Arnold Strohkorb, director of housing, Verne Kroes, assistant head of University police, and John Corker, assistant director of the Illini Union.

This questioning of University administrators and officials is

News Analysis

basically a means of fact-finding in order to resolve the discrepancies in evidence. And this involved procedure is what is causing the delay in taking disciplinary action.

The most important element the Subcommittee is trying to dig up is whether what took place in the Union Sept. 9 and 10 can actually be considered a mass demonstration or "mob action." If it is decided that there was no irresponsible mob action, then the Subcommittee would be forced to drop the hearings of the majority of the students because, according to the undergraduate discipline handbook, the Subcommittee has jurisdiction over alleged violations involving participation in only "irresponsible mob behavior" on the

campus.

The live testimony made by Morgan, Kroes, Corker and Doebel to the Subcommittee showed that none of the University officials present at the sit-in formally told the crowd gathered in the South Lounge of the Union to leave the building. Also, several of the witnesses testified that although the overall atmosphere of the crowd was highly emotional, the group was not disorderly.

Throughout the hearings the testimony has gradually been taking a general form. Basically, the case against the unofficial leader of the group of blacks in the Union, Steve Jackson, is strengthening, while the case against the group of blacks itself is weakening. Most observers of the hearings feel that if any student involved in the sit-in receives serious disciplinary action, it will be Jackson.

Several of the legal counsels for the charged students are complaining that the testimony being heard at the Subcommittee meetings is largely "hearsay" and would not be allowed in a court of law. However, although many of the Subcommittee members act like amateur Perry Masons, the group is a subcommittee and not a court of law, which means that arguments concerning "hearsay" does not necessarily apply.

The one piece of evidence that

cannot be disputed is the tape recording of the conversation between administrators and the black students during the sit-in, which was made by a student present. All testimony heard by the Subcommittee must be compared to what was heard on the tape in order to decide the validity of the testimony.

The status of the Security Office report is presently in a state of "limbo." The Subcommittee is conducting its hearings as though the report does not exist. It is trying to neither validate nor invalidate the report. Instead, it is going through the tedious process of obtaining complete testimony from each witness regarding what they saw and heard during the sit-in.

Questions often become repetitive, testimony often is useless, but the Subcommittee is making an intensive effort at finding the facts and determining the truth. Whether this involved process is worthwhile will be determined when the Subcommittee reaches its decisions, hopefully before Christmas.

Who's guilty? X

By H. S. GUTOWSKY

Tuesday afternoon a student congress was held to discuss the Sept. 9-10 sit-in at the Illini Union. The congress was called as a consequence of the open meeting sponsored last Thursday night (Oct. 10) by SDS in the Union. Both happenings were full of sound, frustration, rhetoric and emotion. Neither developed a plan of action other than confrontation for confrontation's sake.

But more important, both meetings were based on an assumption which was not examined and which when questioned at the SDS meeting, led to the questioner being silenced. The assumption is contained in the resolution adopted at the SDS meeting, which starts out, "Whereas this body considers the administration to be guilty of precipitating the events of Sept. 9 and 10" and concludes that "all (disciplinary) proceedings with regard to this matter should be terminated immediately."

I don't know what constitutes due process for an administration. But as an elementary step toward fair play I sought to explore the extent of "administrative guilt" by confronting Mr. David Addison at the SDS meeting and asking him the following question: "How many students would there have been in what is now Project 500 if BSA and CRJ had not put pressure upon the administration to increase the number?" Mr. Addison refused to answer.

Nonetheless, I believe that the answer to this question is central to the issues before us. It must be answered if we—the students, faculty and administration—are to find the best way out of the box we're in.

At the student congress, Mr. Addison refused to answer another question, this time with respect to the actual damage at the Union and just how many did it. He pointed out that to answer might be prejudicial to the disciplinary and court proceedings. On the other hand, in his speech at the opening of the congress his remarks with respect to administrative actions were less restrained.

All of the grievances and frustrations of the Project 500 students on Sept. 9 were attributed to the administration and its broken promises.

The grievances were the result of trying to do too much, too fast, with too little. If there had been 19 fewer girls in the project, their assignment to temporary, low-quality housing would not have occurred to trigger the fiasco. If it had been Project 400 or if the acceptance rate on Project 500 had been no higher than estimated, the financial resources at hand would have been sufficient to meet the needs both as to justified amounts of aid and response time on applications.

I do not intend to be an apologist for the administration. But I think that you, as well as I, should wonder if Mr. Addison and BSA can take credit for the non-token size of Project 500 without sharing responsibility for the resultant snafus in staging it.

Chancellor Peltason has been faulted for not accepting the students' invitation to discuss their problems with them that night. But how would you have responded to a demand that since your flunkies couldn't provide everything the group wanted you should get over there right now and produce, or else? Perhaps you don't know because you've never asked a reasonable question and been shouted down, or faced an emotional group and watch it turn into a mob.

Now, SDS and student rightists with new-leftist causes are trying to use the Project 500 students. But at least they are pretty candid about it. The word I got from the SDS-sponsored meeting last Thursday night was that the Project 500 problems should be used to capture student support. The object is to get 1,000 students out there confronting the establishment on the disciplinary issue and close it down until demands for student power are met, then escalate the demands.

Take the matter of open hearings. In June, the Senate reviewed, commented on and endorsed the Joint Statement on Student Rights and Freedom which was prepared and approved by the National Student Association and the AAUP among others. The Joint Statement has a long and detailed chapter on discipline, but does not specify open hearings. To the best of my knowledge our campus disciplinary procedures meet the criteria of the Joint Statement endorsement in June.

Perhaps the hearings should be open in situations such as the one we're in. I for one would welcome a chance at an open hearing to ask Mr. Addison some of the questions raised above and to examine him on his answers. A year ago SDS attacked the disciplinary system when it appeared that some of them might be expelled because of the "Get rid of Dow—no matter how!" incident. But when the campus disciplinary process produced fair play and justice in spite of the pressures and in spite of the confrontations, not because of them, then SDS concern vanished and their interest in reviewing our disciplinary procedures faded.

Where were they last spring when the Scoles Committee reviewed the Joint Statement and presented its recommendations to the Senate? The Scoles Committee, incidentally, included students appointed by Student Senate and by GSA, so I don't see how Vol. 2 No. 2 of the Walrus can claim that "the disciplinary system is illegitimately and undemocratically established."

Furthermore, we have a new student-faculty Policy Committee on Student Affairs which was established with at least some efforts at democracy. If anyone wishes to revise our disciplinary system, you don't have to memorize "Our Admin Building," the sit-in instructions in the center spread of the latest Walrus. All you need to do to be heard is to send your proposal to one of the committee members of PCSA, and they include four undergraduates selected by Student Senate and four graduates selected by GSA. Or

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would have been sufficient to meet the needs both as to justified amounts of aid and response time on applications.

I do not intend to be an apologist for the administration. But I think that you, as well as I, should wonder if Mr. Addison and BSA can take credit for the non-token size of Project 500 without sharing responsibility for the resultant snafus in staging it.

Certainly Mr. Addison, BSA and CRJ deserve little credit for helping the administration to solve the problems which arose when more than 550 Blacks showed up for the program that first week in September, a group of 30 without prior notice of any kind to the administration.

Reviewing what I know, I am left with an uneasy feeling that the Project 500 students are being used. That Mr. Addison and the militant black activists in BSA and the local community were much more interested on Sept. 9 in confronting and discrediting in any way possible the white establishment—the administration and its Uncle Toms—than they were in helping to solve the Project's actual problems.

some errors. I wishes to revise our disciplinary system, you don't have to memorize "Our Admin Building," the sit-in instructions in the center spread of the latest Walrus. All you need to do to be heard is to send your proposal to one of the committee members of PCSA, and they include four undergraduates selected by Student Senate and four graduates selected by GSA. Or is that too dull?

Finally, and there is an end to this, what should we do about Project 500? We can't afford to let its problems be magnified and its students sacrificed in coercive confrontation staged by pressure groups for their own purposes. I think it's time we realized that such tactics are producing diminishing returns.

The faculty and administration should learn about student concerns and help solve them, not get clobbered over the head with them. The students should learn that there's usually another side to their positions, and they should try listening to it sometime.

I believe that Mr. Addison's unease about the disciplinary proceedings is unfounded. I've read the same committee reports he has and my assessment is that no Project 500 student is going to be "permanently" expelled because he's judged to have done some of the damage. The crunch will be in connection with continuing students who not only are found to have caused damage at the September fiasco but also have been disciplined for other serious violations. My hope that there aren't any such cases won't make them go away if they exist. But if they do exist, let's recognize that they're special cases, let's get them over with, and let's get on with the job of making Project 500 a success, the job of being a great university.

10-21-64

Send Letters of Reprimand To 204 Black Freshmen

Subcommittee A on Undergraduate Student Discipline release Friday letters of reprimand of record for "conduct undesirable or prejudicial to the University community's best interest" to 204 of the black students arrested in the sit-in Sept. 9 in the Illini Union.

These letters officially release the 204 students of obligation to appear before the subcommittee for disciplinary action. If the students wish to clear their University records of the reprimand, they must notify the subcommittee by Monday, and request a hearing to explain their actions.

According to Wendell E. Miller, professor of electrical engineering and chairman of Subcommittee A, the 204 students were released from disciplinary action because "they were not actual instigators

of the sit-in." Miller said that since the 204 were entering freshmen and new to University life, the decision was made to issue the reprimands rather than bring stronger action against them. The decision was based on the evidence available to the subcommittee.

Disciplinary hearings have been scheduled for 31 of the students arrested who participated in the sit-in. The subcommittee heard seven of these cases at a meeting Oct. 15, giving two students similar reprimands of record. Four students who had been on conduct probation were restored to good standing and one student on conduct probation was granted motor vehicle privileges.

Action that the subcommittee can take ranges from reprimands not of the record to requests for dismissal of the student.

10-22

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204 Given Disturbance Reprimands

Letters of reprimand have been issued to 204 of the University of Illinois students picked up by police following a disturbance Sept. 9 and 10 in the Illini Union.

Unless the students choose to contest the reprimands, sent out Friday by Subcommittee A on Undergraduate Student Discipline and placed on each recipient's permanent record, the U. of I. will take no further disciplinary action against them in connection with the incident.

Wendell Miller, professor of electrical engineering and chairman of Subcommittee A, explained Tuesday morning the 204 were "new to university life, and their only offense was that they were there.

"They were not," he added, "inciters or leaders."

The letters bring to 206 the total number of cases the subcommittee has handled so far as a result of the incident, which brought about the arrest of some 240 persons who had occupied the South Lounge of the Illini Union.

Similar Letters

In two cases heard last week, the subcommittee issued reprimands of record, similar to those mailed out Friday.

Any of the 204 students who received the reprimands but were not given a hearing can contest the action by notifying the subcommittee by noon Monday that they want a hearing.

So far, Miller said, none of the students has appealed the action.

A reprimand of record involves a letter citing for the student for his or her misconduct; it is placed on the student's permanent record but involves no immediate restrictions

(Please Turn To Page 9)

204 Given

(Continued From Page 3)

on vehicle or other privileges on campus.

The subcommittee still must hear 31 cases involving students who allegedly took part in the Union disturbance in some way.

The hearing schedule currently stretches through Nov. 16, but it is believed postponements of various cases may prolong final disposition of the incident until after Thanksgiving.

The disciplinary actions taken by the U. of I. are separate from legal action stemming from charges filed against the students.

Courier 10/22/68

October 23, 1968

Continued 10/22/68

U.I. Discipline Guidelines Told

The University of Illinois Senate Committee on Student Discipline Tuesday announced two courses of action aimed at dealing with instances of massive defiance of university regulations.

In a statement released through the U. of I. Public Information Office, it was revealed the discipline committee is to:

- create a special subcommittee which will study and make recommendations on means of dealing with such incidents.

- use a new, interim procedure within the existing disciplinary code to handle these cases.

The subcommittee is to be composed of two members of the Senate Committee on Stu-

dent Discipline, four faculty members selected by the Senate Committee on Committees, three students named by Student Senate and three students chosen by the Graduate Student Association.

The group is to name its own chairman, and will make recommendations to the discipline committee for "just and positive procedures" for handling incidents involving large numbers of students in defiance of U. of I. rules.

The Senate's discipline committee, after receiving the subcommittee report, is to submit the recommendations to the Senate for endorsement.

Until any new procedure is established, cases of mass defiance of rules will be followed under an interim set-up providing the following:

When the chancellor or an individual he has designated to make such a decision believes an incident involving massive defiance of regulations is taking place, that it is disruptive of university proceedings and that "reasonable efforts" at accommodation have been ineffective, he may assemble an ad hoc group of at least three members of the Senate Committee on Student Discipline for advice and consultation.

The committee specified defiance to include a refusal to vacate premises where participants in the action are not authorized to be, and indicated efforts at accommodation would include "such action as the prompt scheduling of grievance hearings."

Once assembled, if the ad hoc group finds the defiance is "violent, disruptive or a clear and obvious interference with the rights of others," the students involved will be so notified and directed to disperse at once or face disciplinary action.

Those failing to disperse within a specified time after the warning notice is given are then to be identified and their names given to disciplinary authorities for scheduling of individual

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Those failing to disperse within a specified time after the warning notice is given are then to be identified and their names given to disciplinary authorities for scheduling of individual hearings.

A special subcommittee conducting the hearings will have authority to "impose the full range of disciplinary penalties."

The interim procedure also points out that disciplinary action may be taken, even if the ad hoc group decides the situation is not sufficiently pressing to call for the emergency procedures.

And, the disciplinary committee states in its announcement, the "Senate Committee on Student Discipline also recognizes the possibility of situations arising in which prompt action is required on the part of the chancellor or his designee in order to protect life and property," without resorting to the emergency measures.

First of 31 Union Sit-in Hearings . . .

Subcommittee Hears Case

By MARGE FERROLI
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Subcommittee A on Undergraduate Student Discipline met Tuesday for over four hours to hear the first of 31 cases and to discuss future procedure regarding the black student sit-in held in the Illini Union Sept. 9.

It is not known when the Subcommittee will hand down its decision of the students' cases.

According to Willard E. Miller, professor of electrical engineering and chairman of the Subcommittee, the group is debating the possibilities of either releasing its decisions of hearings one by one or

of holding all decisions until all 31 cases have been heard.

Usual procedure has been to hand down decisions the day after a case has been heard, but there is no stipulation that requires that this be done.

Miller said that many things have to be "ironed out" before final decisions can be made.

Hearings of five more cases are planned for Thursday. However, this meeting may be postponed due to lack of a quorum since several subcommittee members will be out of town.

According to Miller, every student who comes before Subcommittee A for a hearing is "definitely

given every right of due process." In the past, students have brought up to three persons to act as witnesses for them in the hearings, although there is no set rule defining the number of witnesses that can be used.

Miller said that parents, ministers and University staff members have been before the Subcommittee as witnesses in previous cases. He added, "none of these people have ever complained of the Subcommittee being a kangaroo court."

According to Mark Cord, student representative on Subcommittee A, Tuesday's hearing was conducted "quite fairly," and "it is possible for the student to be completely satisfied with the procedure."

All Subcommittee A procedures have been studied and approved by University legal counsel, by a state supreme court, by the Student Senate Committee on Undergraduate Discipline, by the American Association of University Professors and by the National Student Association. According to Miller, all these groups have "agreed that these procedures are democratic and respect due process."

All students given hearings have the right to appeal the decisions of Subcommittee A to the Faculty Senate.

Faculty Supports Peltason

15 Professors Praise Project

Fifteen prominent University professors Tuesday drafted a statement lauding the University's Special Educational Opportunity Program (Project 500) and calling for adherence to the present disciplinary system until completion of a Urbana-Champaign Senate study of the system.

The statement, first to be issued by a faculty group about Project 500, reportedly is an attempt to open dialogue among students, faculty and administration.

The statement asks for unity and

hard work to make the 500 Program a success, without allowing political dickering from within or without to affect the project.

The statement is as follows:

"Thanks to the fusion this spring and summer by Chancellor Peltason of the ideas and dedication of concerned students into plans drawn up by members of the University faculty and administration, our University is now engaged in one of the most important experiments in American higher education.

"Our Special Educational Opportunity Program stands out because of its realistic size. It is not a timid experiment; it is an inspired and major attack on unnecessary waste

of human resources. We be discouraged by its

"Similar program have experienced despite their smaller size idea—that poorly prepared students can be helped educational deficiencies proceed at rates comparable of regularly prepared

"We feel that it would be a mistake, a betrayal of the ultimate ideas and ideals that bring us together here at this campus, if we should wittingly or unwittingly trade success of this project against lesser goals — may they

News Sparks Angry Replies

Chancellor J. W. Peltason stated Tuesday he would appoint interim members to a new committee designed as a mediating channel between faculty, students and administration.

The announcements sparked surprised and angry comments from Student Senate and the Graduate Student Association (GSA).

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Faculty . . .

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fairness to the students involved. Here we wish to underline three major points:

1. On the one hand, existing disciplinary procedures include the right of appeal and comply with the guidelines approved this spring by the National Student Association and the American Association of University Professors, and endorsed by our own Senate. On the other hand, we share the concern of many students and faculty that these procedures may not be ideal.

2. Disciplinary procedures are under review by a special Senate committee with strong student representation chaired by Professor Thomas Hastings. The committee has the mandate to propose modifications so that such procedures are in keeping with the needs of our time. It is meeting weekly, and we urge students and faculty to communicate to that committee proposed modifications of the disciplinary mechanism.

3. To substantially alter procedures now, in the midst of this case, because of internal pressures, would cast doubt on the legitimacy of the results. In addition, it would set a truly unfortunate precedent should outside pressures increase

now or at some future time.

"We are confident that under present procedures students can receive a fair hearing and fair judgment. If no new crises arise, it is our strong belief that the present issues can be resolved and the Special Educational Opportunity Program can be preserved, improved and expanded.

"We urge each and every member of the University community to support the program positively."

Those signing the statement were:

John Bardeen, Nobel laureate and professor of physics and elec-

trical engineering.

Victor Bloomfield, member of Policy Committee on Student Affairs.

Herbert Gutosky, chairman of committee to reconstitute Committee on Student Affairs.

Robert Eubanks, chairman of Housing Review Board.

Ted Brown, professor of chemistry.

Harry Drickamer, professor of chemical engineering.

Lowell Hager, professor of biochemistry.

Oscar Lewis, professor of anthropology.

Norton Long, professor of political science.

Charles Osgood, professor of psychology.

David Pines, director of the Center for Advanced Studies.

Discipline the guilty

The University disciplinary proceedings against the black students involved in the Sept. 9 demonstration at the Illini Union have renewed interest in a perennial question: Are the University disciplinary hearings fair and impartial or do they abridge the students' rights?

Despite recent proposals by the Urbana-Champaign Senate Committee on Student Discipline allowing confrontation and cross examination of witnesses, we do not think the hearings are always fair and impartial. When due process is left up to the whim of the subcommittee hearing the case, fair hearings are not guaranteed.

A fair trial is assured only when each one of the accused has the right to confrontation and cross-examination of witnesses. Each defendant should be able to obtain counsel, and should be entitled to the same rights provided by the laws of the country.

But if the subcommittee were to allow cross-examination and confrontation of witnesses, if it were to allow each defendant to obtain counsel to represent him at the hearings, and if it were to open the hearings at the defendant's request, a fair hearing would be possible.

Last week Subcommittee A gave reprimands of record to 204 of the students arrested at the Illini Union demonstration because there was evidence that they were in the Union after the midnight closing hour, but no evidence that they had damaged any University property.

But now the subcommittee must decide what to do about the remaining 31 students arrested. Someone obviously damaged Union property that night; the guilty persons should be disciplined. But they must be tried under a fair and impartial sys-

tem.

If the conditions outlined above are met during Subcommittee A's hearings this week, and if there is evidence that particular students are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of destroying Union property, then they must be punished. But we do not think they should be dismissed from the University.

The events of the night of Sept. 9 were not such that they justified destruction. The leaders of the meeting tried to keep people from losing control of themselves, but a few went wild anyway. But we firmly believe dismissal is much too harsh a penalty.

We recommend that anyone found guilty of destroying Union property be given a suspended dismissal. This would impress upon the students the seriousness of the situation, but keep them in school without placing any serious restrictions on their activities.

We must stress the importance of due process. If the students are not given the right of cross-examination or the right of counsel, any decision made by Subcommittee A would be suspect. We could not respect any decision made unless each student is given the rights due him.

Faculty Supports '500'

16-25

15 Professors Praise Project

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"Our Special Educational Opportunity Program stands out because of its realistic size. It is not a timid experiment; it is an inspired and major attack on unnecessary waste

of human resources. We should not be discouraged by its problems.

"Similar programs elsewhere have experienced difficulties despite their smaller size. The basic idea—that poorly prepared students can be helped to overcome educational deficiencies and succeed at rates comparable to those of regularly prepared students — has worked with small groups.

"Now it must be made to work on a large scale.

"We feel that it would be a grave mistake, a betrayal of the ultimate ideas and ideals that bring us together here at this campus, if we should wittingly or unwittingly trade success of this project against lesser goals — may they

be dictated by politics from within or without, by opportunism, or simply by misconception of the project's complexity.

"It is easy to exploit the vulnerability of our academic community as it adjusts itself to such a major commitment. It is a far greater task to establish the coherence, to rally the energies and skills needed to bring this program to fruition.

Faculty . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

fairness to the students involved. Here are some of the major points:

1. On the one hand, existing disciplinary procedures include the right of appeal and comply with the guidelines approved this spring by the National Student Association and the American Association of University Professors, and endorsed by our own Senate. On the other hand, we share the concern of many students and faculty that these procedures may not be ideal.

2. Disciplinary procedures are under review by a special Senate committee with strong student representation chaired by Professor Thomas Hastings. The committee has the mandate to propose modifications so that such procedures are in keeping with the needs of our time. It is meeting weekly, and we urge students and faculty to communicate to that committee proposed modifications of the disciplinary mechanism.

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"There are disturbing signs that the University as a community may not be rising to this difficult task; indeed, opinion on campus appears to be polarizing especially over the events of Sept. 9 and 10 and their consequences. Any further hardening of positions may well lead to a breakdown of effective communication. It is time for us to act.

"The undersigned seek to increase understanding, within and without the University, with regard to this pioneering social and educational effort to render whatever assistance we can.

"Much attention has focused on the disciplinary process and its
(Continued on Page 12)

3-20 ✓

Tutors Abundant for 500 Program

Project 500 students seem to have no lack of tutors, officials revealed Tuesday.

Clarence Shelley, dean of educational opportunity and chairman of the Special Educational Opportunities Program (SEOP-Project 500), said enough tutors have volunteered and students are not complaining.

Bill Harrison, spokesman for Volunteer Illini Projects, estimated that some 250 upperclassmen and graduate students had volunteered their services.

Bill Brooks, member of the Graduate Students Association (GSA) executive board, put the number as high as 400-500. Brooks mentioned that despite the great numbers of tutors, certain fields of study did not have adequate numbers of tutors.

Brooks said among these, the lack of tutors in biology and rhetoric were most severe. He also hinted students would have a greater demand for other subjects after mid-term examinations.

GSA works in coordination with the SEOP, headed by Bennet Williams. Williams was not available for comment.

Bill Savage, chairman of the education committee of the Black Students Association, revealed BSA has a supplement tutorial program to SEOP.

BSA's tutors comprised wholly of black upperclassmen and graduates and African students total approximately 50-75.

One member of BSA said the only deficiency their program had was a lack of physical geography tutors.

Students Plan Walkthrough

By DON RUHTER

Daily Illini Assistants News Editor

Vic Berkey, graduate student in history and Students for a Democratic Society member (SDS) said Tuesday, "a silent non-obstructionist walkthrough," in the Administration Building will follow the close of today's Student Congress.

Berkey denied the move was planned by SDS and said, "the walkthrough is open to any individual who wishes to participate." According to Mike Cooper, vice president of Student Senate, the walkthrough is designed to show the solidarity of the student body behind Project 500 and against the disciplinary system as it is now set up.

There are fears among some segments of the student body that today's Student Congress might turn into a sit-in inside the Administration building. Officials of both the Young Democrats (YD's) and Young Republicans (YR's) feared "radical elements on campus" might take control of the Student Congress and use it as the stepping stone for "another Columbia."

These fears were increased when it was learned that a movie depicting the Columbia sit-in would be shown at the end of today's Congress.

Although Mike Cooper discounted any rumors that Jim Kornibe, Student Body president was in favor of confrontation, he did say

that "Kornibe feels frustrated and forced by an unyielding administration into a confrontation position."

Kornibe was not available for comment.

John Mead, sophomore in history, said Kornibe was for confrontation but couldn't admit it publicly because of his position. Kornibe has said previously he is against confrontation but he will not tell others what to do on this point. "It its there bag," he said, "let them go ahead."

Cooper ridiculed Mead's statement saying, "he just crawled out of the woodwork a week ago, how can he possibly speak with any authority."

Mead, who has been involved with the Student Congress said "half of the Student Congress committee is SDS members, and they have been talking about a sit-in all week."

Allow Token Representation At Disciplinary Proceedings

By DON RUHTER
Daily Illini Assistant News Editor

The Committee on Student Discipline has consented to token open hearings for the black students allegedly involved with the sit-in Sept. 9 in the Illini Union.

John E. Cribbet, dean of the College of Law, and chairman of the committee, said Tuesday "four representatives from Urbana-Champaign Senate, four from Student Senate and two each from the Graduate Student Association and Black Students Association will be allowed to observe the proceedings if the student involved does not object."

Mike Cooper, Student Senate executive vice president, said, "It's a good thing that they're opening them up but this is still token representation. It's just not enough."

The discipline committee hopes this move will allay any unreasonable fears that Subcommittee A is being run like a Star Chamber or kangaroo court.

'Can't Satisfy Everyone'

Mark Cord, a student member of Subcommittee A said, "Although it is impossible to completely satisfy all students, the faculty and students will be a great deal more satisfied by the action taken Tuesday."

"At first I was in favor of open hearings too," Cord said, "but it isn't expedient." Cord said there were problems of where to hold the hearing, and keeping those who came, quiet. "It would be very difficult to maintain order if the hearings were completely public," he said.

Cord also indicated that administrators might be called to testify before the subcommittee for purposes of clarification and to explain mitigating circumstances in some cases.

'Closed Hearings Protect'

Cribbet reemphasized that closed hearings were for the protection of the individual students who "want

to remain anonymous and go ahead with their University careers. This isn't a Dow hearing where many of the participants were seeking publicity," he said.

Commenting on the fact that many students will reject what the committee feels is "a reasonable attempt to open the hearings," Cribbet said, "we just want to get on with the hearings. Someone can always find an issue if he needs one."

"Just because we have closed meetings doesn't mean we have anything to hide," Cribbet continued. "That has never been the case. We have nothing to hide; we are concerned with protecting the students."

Reviewing Disciplinary Structure

Cribbet said there is a committee meeting weekly, reviewing the disciplinary structure of the University. He did not know when the committee would release a report. "At any rate," Cribbet concluded, "it would not be advisable to change horses in mid-stream."

The Committee on Student Discipline also announced plans Monday to set up a special subcommittee to make a thorough study of "any instances of massive defiance of regulations."

The present members of Subcommittee A have been picked with the rules now used in mind, any alternation in the rules would probably require Urbana-Champaign Senate to review all appointments on the disciplinary subcommittees and perhaps pick new members.

To Consider Disciplinary Hearing Suspension . . .

26 Ask Faculty Meeting

By CARL W. SCHWARTZ

A group of 26 University faculty members Tuesday called for a special meeting of the Urbana-Champaign Senate to consider possible suspension of University disciplinary hearings now in progress against 31 students allegedly involved in the sit-in at the Illini Union Sept. 9-10.

Richard Bogartz, a member of the Senate and associate professor of psychology, announced that a petition calling for the special Senate session was presented to Charles E. Warwick, clerk of the Senate, Tuesday afternoon.

Under Senate by-laws, the session must be held within 10 days with notification of Senate members to be completed at least five days before the session.

Warwick Tuesday night acknowledged Bogartz presentation of the petition but refused to comment on the nature of the petition. Warwick

said he didn't feel news of the special session should be made public until after he was able to notify members of Senate.

Warwick, however, admitted the petition was valid and had one more than the 25 signatures required to call such a meeting.

Bogartz said that several persons who had signed the petition would also present to the clerk proposals for specific Senate action which would be mailed to Senate members along with notice of the special meeting.

Bogartz said statements would be formulated by individuals or small groups and would relate to disciplinary proceedings and to Project 500.

Bogartz emphasized that not everyone signing the petition agreed as to the form Senate action should take, yet all agreed that it was urgent for Senate to meet as soon as possible to consider the issue.

Next regularly scheduled Senate meeting is Nov. 11, 10 days after the latest possible date for the special session.

Bogartz said he felt Senate should make a distinction between civil and academic discipline questions, noting that the Union sit-in "did not interfere with University academic processes."

"Such civil matters should not be handled by the University," Bogartz said, noting that he does not feel students appearing before Subcommittee A of the Student Discipline Committee will receive "due process of law."

To Protest Discipline Hearings . . .

Students Hold Walkthrough

By DON RHUTER
Daily Illini Assistant News Editor

About 250 students staged an orderly, silent walkthrough of the Administration Building Wednesday afternoon after John Lee Johnson, Champaign North End community organizer, told them "What you do here might save Project 500."

The students were protesting the lack of due process in the cases of the Project 500 students still awaiting trial.

An estimated 30 University po-

licemen waited inside the building, guarding hallways and blocking access to the upper levels of the building.

The march formed outside the Auditorium where the Student Congress, which failed to reach a quorum, was still in session. The marchers, who circled the Administration Building once before entering, were warned by one of the marchers that anyone caught hurling objects at or in the building would be turned over to the authorities.

The 600 students who had gathered for the congress were asked to "just sit down and talk" by Jim Kornibe, student body president and chairman of the congress.

From the outset of Wednesday's congress it was evident that the "establishment" students present distrusted the radicals. A joint Young Democrats (YD) and Young Republicans (YR) statement called for the congress to disassociate itself from the walkthrough, remove the sit-in at Columbia film from the congress agenda and to print and make public a membership roster of the Student Congress committee.

In addition the statement proposed that no more than one third of the membership of any single

congress committee be composed of members of the same organization.

Kornibe said the congress was not sponsoring the walkthrough and the Columbia film was scheduled for presentation after the congress had adjourned. Al Greenberg, senior in business administration, and Victor Berkey, graduate student in history, denounced the air of "conspiracy, leftist plots and SDS baiting" which they said was natured by The Daily Illini

John Hackman, National Student Association (NSA) adviser for Student Senate, warned against any move to physically stop the disciplinary committee hearings, saying "unless each student on trial wants us to, we'd better leave them alone."

The congress quickly moved to the lighter side when the only known member of CASE (Committee to Assess the Strength of the Enemy) reported there were 30 policemen in the Administration Building waiting for a sit-in.

D.I. 10-24-68

Grad Students To Discuss Discipline in Meeting Today

The Graduate Student Association (GSA) executive committee released Wednesday the draft of a motion, calling for nondismissal of any student who participated in the Sept. 9 Illini Union sit-in, that it will submit to the GSA general meeting today.

The meeting, beginning at 4 p.m. in the Auditorium, was called to determine graduate students' attitudes and possible action towards the discipline hearings of the black students allegedly involved in the sit-in.

The executive committee cites "the fullest possible success of the 500 Program and the best interests of the University community" as its basis for recommending no student be dismissed.

According to the GSA constitution, the executive committee exclusively has policy-making power of the Graduate Student Association. But feeling that a statement supported by 1,000 graduate students would carry more weight than one supported only by the executive committee, the committee yielded Tuesday its policy-making power to the decisions of the general meeting.

If more than 1,000 graduate students attend the meeting, any motions passed will be binding as GSA policy. If less than 1,000 attend, motions passed will be considered by the executive committee in determining policy.

Anyone may attend the general meeting, but only graduate students will be permitted to vote on any motions. Identification will not be required but, rather, votes will be counted on the honor system.

"I hope we can deal with the University community on the grounds of good faith," Bruce Morrison, general chairman of GSA and chairman of the meeting, said. "If not, we're all in trouble."

amination, and a written record."

The Council said the ad hoc Committee to Study University Disciplinary Authority and Procedures is meeting regularly to obtain suggestion for improving the disciplinary process. "In the meantime, disciplinary cases should be handled by means of the existing arrangements."

The Council recognized the legitimate rights of students to protest, except when protest takes the form of coercion. Adopting a statement from the April, 1967 meeting, the Council called "interference with the rights of others" unacceptable and further stated that the University faculty and administration "should protect freedom of expression from coercive limitation." The Council urged students and faculty "to use the available democratic methods for improvement of our Universities' self-government and to avoid coercive activities which cannot be tolerated in any academic community."

OT 10-24-68

244 are arrested in demonstration

A demonstration in the Illini Union by students and some non-students which started at 7 p.m. Sept. 9 ended about 4 a.m. Sept. 10 with arrest of 244 and damage estimated at \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Arrested were four non-students, three transfers, 19 continuing students, and 218 new students from the Special Education Opportunities Project. Damage will depend on cost of repair and replacement of chandeliers, furniture, and portraits.

The University senate committee on student discipline, headed by Dean John Cribbet of the College of Law, stated that individuals guilty of acts of violence and vandalism should be dismissed from the University.

It said this "includes instigators of the incident who deliberately urged others to violate University rules and regulations and by their acts of agitation created the mob action which necessitated use of police."

In stating guidelines for two subcommittees before which hearings will be held, it indicated less harsh penalties for those involved to lesser degrees, pointing out that in incidents involving a large number of students "there may be varying degrees of responsibility and frequently a variety of mitigating circumstances."

University disciplinary procedure involves investigation by the security office, reports to the referral subcommittee which

assigns cases to two subcommittees depending on severity of discipline violation charged, notification to students involved given at least five days before a scheduled hearing, and after subcommittee action, opportunity for appeal to the parent committee.

The demonstration revolved around grievances of some students in the Special Education Opportunity Program. More than 500 students are in this program. It provides financial assistance and special academic services for students who otherwise might be unable to continue formal education beyond high school.

While grants are open to all regardless of race, most are Negroes from Chicago and East St. Louis with some from other cities and out of state. The program is financed by federal and Ford Foundation funds aided by the Martin Luther King Fund contributed by students on the campus last spring.

Chancellor J. W. Peltason, after the event in the Illini Union, said the demonstration was held to protest grievances of students in the project and "the general environment made it impossible to discuss these in an orderly fashion."

He declared, "These tragic events do not diminish our resolve to provide the opportunity for an education for those students who are genuinely on the campus for that purpose."

Project 500 - - opportunity for the disadvantaged

(The following article is reprinted from the October issue of "Student Affairs," newsletter to students from the Dean of Students.)

Students who were here last year will notice that the University has made some real progress in increasing the percentage of black students on campus. Last year blacks formed only about 1 per cent of the student population, while the state's population is about 11 per cent black.

Largely responsible for the increase is the Special Education Opportunities Program, more familiarly known as Project 500. Last spring, soon after Martin Luther King's assassination, Chancellor Peltason committed the University to a special program for educationally disadvantaged students. Because of inferior grade and high schools in many ghetto areas, "educationally disadvantaged" spelled "Negro" in most cases.

NO ONE knew how many black students could be persuaded to try the University of Illinois, with its reputation of being

academically very tough and having few other black students. During the summer a number of people of the University community worked long and hard to try to get the project off the ground for the fall semester.

The fast time schedule dictated that everyone be willing to bypass some of the communication channels and safeguards usually taken by a university when it is establishing a major program of this significance.

COMMUNICATION during the summer was difficult. Members of the Black Students Association, who were largely responsible for the recruiting, were out in various neighborhoods talking to prospective students.

Meanwhile, back on the campus, other people were trying to set up admission, orientation, financial, and living arrangements for the students, without knowing how many would be coming. Clarence Shelly, project director, arrived on campus July 1—only two months after the project was initiated, but also only a little over two months before the fall semester was to begin.

("THE NEWSLETTER then presents a series of questions and answers from an interview with Shelley, of which the following is a part.)

Q. Were any applicants who were qualified for regular admission denied admission in favor of students in this program?

A. No. This program is in addition to the regular number of freshman admissions.

Q. WHY 500?

A. It seemed to be somewhere between "too many" and "not enough."

Q. Has the University had similar programs of special administrative support and services before?

A. Yes, one for foreign students and one for physically handicapped students. These two groups also have unique problems. The University attitude has been to try to help them with the problems, but otherwise not to set them off from the mainstream of the campus as being "different."

Chancellor Peltason urges that not too much attention be focused on the 500 program either. "What we are interested in," he said, "is the student himself as an individual. By

(Continued on page 3)

Project 500

(Continued from page 2)

the way," he said, "no one has ever come up to me and objected to our building special ramps for our physically handicapped students."

Q. WILL the undergraduate degree be in any way "watered down" for Project 500 students?

A. Definitely not. They will receive special help, but once they receive the degree they will have earned it like everybody else.

Q. Are these students carrying the same class load as others?

A. Yes. The University has to be able to certify that they are taking a full load to qualify for deferment from the draft.

Q. ARE there special classes for program students?

A. Some, especially in rhetoric, math, and psychology.

Q. Are there any special tutoring arrangements?

A. Many students will go through the regular tutoring channels. However, special arrangements are being made for students who need further tutoring.

Q. What about finances?

A. Some students want to work. Some who don't may have to work. Grant money from the federal programs has to be matched. The maximum, both grant and loan, that can go to a student is just barely enough to cover expenses for an Illinois resident, not enough for a non-resident.

By U.I. Faculty Senate

C-U. Collier Nov 7, 1969

Peltason, '500' Praised

The University of Illinois Faculty Senate, in a special session Thursday afternoon, adopted a resolution calling for support of both the Special Educational Opportunities Program and — until official changes are made — of the U. of I. disciplinary system.

The text of the resolution was a letter circulated recently among a number of faculty members and read at the second session of the Student Congress.

It lauds Chancellor Jack W. Peltason and the university as an institution for initiating Project 500, "an inspired and major attack on unnecessary waste of human resources."

It also suggests it would be a "grave mistake" to "trade success of this project against lesser goals," whether they are

dictated by "politics from within or without, by opportunism, or simply by misconception of the project's complexity."

The statement emphasizes its endorsers' belief that U. of I. disciplinary procedures, while not ideal, do include the right of appeal and comply with guidelines approved earlier this year by the National Student Association and the American Association of University Professors, and endorsed by the Senate itself.

It also points out the disciplinary

procedures are under review by a Senate committee and suggests that, "To substantially alter procedures now, in the midst of this case, because of internal pressures, would cast doubt on the legitimacy of the results. In addition, it would

set a truly unfortunate precedent should outside pressures increase now or at some future time."

Must Resolve Discrepancy Between Evidence Heard

By MARGE FERROLI
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Open Subcommittee A disciplinary hearings of students involved in the Sept. 9 and 10 demonstrations in the Illini Union were recessed Saturday after two cases were heard when a large discrepancy between evidence presented by students and administrators became apparent.

If new material and evidence is discovered by the disciplinary hearings scheduled for Tuesday, the two previous hearings can be reopened for further discussion, according to Wendell Miller, chairman of Subcommittee A.

The Subcommittee's evidence is based on a 94-page report compiled by the University Security Office which contains information from various administrators and Union officials who were present at the Union during the demonstrations. Much of this evidence is based on statements made by Arnold Strohkorb, director of housing, Paul Doebel, director of the department of plant and services, Dean of Students Stanton Millet, Assistant Chancellor Lucius Barker, Robert McNabb, night supervisor of the Illini Union, John W. Corker, assistant director of the Illini Union and Earl F. Finder, director of the Illini Union.

Eleven outside observers were allowed to watch the hearings with the permission of the student in-

involved in each case. Two seats were held by the Graduate Student Association and Student Senate and the Urbana-Champaign Senate each held four. Also present was a representative from the Hastings subcommittee of the Committee on Student Discipline, which was recently formed to study the fairness of the present procedures of disciplinary hearings.

The first two hearings concerned two of the 31 students charged as "inciters, leaders, or followers" of the Union demonstrations. A third hearing involving one of the 204 students who received reprimands of record for his actions and who requested a hearing to fight the charge was recessed because of the problems regarding evidence.

Marion Benfield, associate professor of law and legal counsel of one of the students, doubted whether the security office report was entirely accurate since many of the Blacks fell asleep during the "sit-in" and this is "highly unusual behavior for a group that is supposed to be very emotional and rowdy," as the Security Office report states.

Desire to see Chancellor Peltason to discuss the grievances concerning the "inadequate housing" given many of the Project 500 students was explained as the main reason for the group's remaining in the Union after midnight. Because of the "dangerous state of the crowd," which totaled over 400, the Chancellor was advised by his staff not to visit the Union to discuss the problems with the group.

A major point of debate concerned the presence of police dogs to help the police clear the Union of people. Although the use of the dogs is denied in the Security Office report, two of the students at the hearings stated that "they saw" police dogs on two occasions. According to the students, the threat caused by the presence of the dogs was a major influence which led certain Blacks to damage Union property.

At one point, Benfield accused the Subcommittee of "chasing the student" to receive a statement which would confirm their suspicions regarding the actions of other students. According to John Saltiel, GSA observer, the Subcommittee asked "many questions aimed at the actions of other per-



Each student was given the option to have his hearing tape recorded. The student, the Committee on Student Discipline and other unspecified groups or people would have access to the tapes. Also, the student has the right not to answer particular questions asked by the Subcommittee.

Students Reject Reprimands; To Go before Subcommittee

By CAROLANN RODRIGUEZ
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Some students given a reprimand of record by Subcommittee A for involvement in the Sept. 9 sit-in have decided to contest it according to David Addison, Black Students Association president.

Two hundred four black students received letters of reprimand Oct. 18 releasing them of the obligation to appear before the subcommittee for disciplinary action.

Wendell Miller, professor of electrical engineering and chairman of Subcommittee A, explained that the 204 students, mostly freshmen, were released from disciplinary action because "they were not instigators of the sit-in."

Students were to notify the subcommittee by Oct. 21 whether they would accept the reprimand or request a hearing to explain their actions.

However, Addison said Monday a vast majority of students, "up to 80 to 90 per cent" would "fight" the reprimand.

Addison said prospective jurors for the criminal proceedings against the 248 blacks arrested at the sit-in might be influenced by the fact the students accepted the reprimands.

"Taking a reprimand is as good as saying you are guilty," Addison said.

Reprimands of record do not appear on a student's transcript after graduation. But Addison pointed out it would be on a student's record if he interviews for a job on campus.

Thirty-one of the 244 campus blacks facing disciplinary action by the University did not receive reprimands. Hearings before Subcommittee A were scheduled during the late part of October and

November.

Addison, one of the 31 to face charges, appeared before the College of Law discipline committee Friday. Addison said of the hearing, "My hearing was conducted in a reasonable manner."

"But that's only because everyone there is a lawyer," Addison said. "Lawyers are aware of and more familiar with legal proceedings."

Addison hinted hearings before Subcommittee A might not be conducted in such a "reasonable manner" because members of the subcommittee are not necessarily law faculty.

Legal counsel for Addison was Charles Quick, professor of law and adviser for BSA.

Postpone Sit-in Hearings

Open Subcommittee A disciplinary hearings scheduled for Tuesday were postponed until Saturday because "certain questions regarding procedure must be ironed out," according to Wendell Miller, chairman of the Subcommittee.

Miller also said that the post-

ponement is needed so the Subcommittee can decide how to accomplish the best procedures to get a "full and fair hearing."

Martin Wagner, professor of Labor and Industrial Relations and member of the subcommittee, explained the basic question facing

the Subcommittee was, "How does one reconcile the difference in perception between the reports given by administrators and students in regard to what happened in the Union Sept. 9 and 10."

Wagner also assured the observers at the open hearing that

the deliberation did not "stem of unwillingness to proceed with the hearings."

The Subcommittee's decision

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sion to

postpone the hearings was com-
mended by Charles Quick, profes-
sor of Law and legal counsel for
some of the students.

Soapbox . . .

Comments on Project 500

By K. EDWARD RENNER, Ph.D.

On Thursday, Oct. 31 a special session of the Faculty Senate was called to consider the disciplinary procedures with respect to the incident in the Student Union on Sept. 9 and 10. The special session of the Senate was called because 25 faculty members felt the matter sufficiently important that the Faculty Senate should be convened to discuss the problems centering around the criminal charges and the possibility of expulsion from the University.

My own position, and the one which I spoke to at the Senate meeting, is quite simple, but one

that has been overlooked in the procedural discussions about the need for due process. It is my contention, that in a larger context, the criminal charges and the possibility of expulsion are inappropriate. The larger context is the series of events which led up to the incident of Sept. 9 and 10.

Specifically: the misunderstanding regarding the financial arrangements and the felt breaches of promise which occurred. It makes little difference how these misunderstandings occurred; in point of fact, they did occur and as a consequence the students were frustrated and angry and could get no

suitable answer. The mismanagement of the incident itself illustrated by the failure to let the girls exit the building or to give the males an opportunity to leave without arrest.

These are but two of many possible examples. In such a situation where there is joint responsibility for misunderstanding and an unfortunate chain of events, it is simply wrong if one party must bear all the responsibility. Indeed, as the aftermath of the incident in the Union and the management of the news by the University Administration, it is the black community which is being made to bear the burden of full responsibility.

Fairness and justness cannot exist unless responsibility is fairly and justly fixed. It is simply wrong for the black students to be seen in the public eyes as ingrates. It is simply wrong for the University to be seen in the public eyes as a blameless altruistic agent. It is simply wrong that the students once victimized by the unfairness created in the context of the total situation to be twice victimized by the disruption of the academic program caused by the criminal charges and the possibility of expulsion.

The Faculty Senate was the last body which may have a chance to pass review and judgment on the appropriateness of the criminal charges or the possibility of expulsion before those wrongs are committed. The Faculty Senate was unwilling to make this judgment.

To be solely concerned with the procedures of due process or the appropriateness of a particular punishment for a particular act (like breaking a chair) is to overlook the rightness or the wrongness of the charges and the possibility of expulsion. It may well be that the University and the 500 Program will get through this incident without further damage. It is equally possible that as a reaction to expulsions or the successful prosecution of criminal charges that new demonstrations and confrontations will occur.

The resulting fact-finding committee in retrospect will surely

point a finger to the failure of the University Administration to own up to its own contribution — through misunderstandings and mismanagement — which define the set of extenuating circumstances in which the present punishment being administered is simply wrong. The Faculty Senate on Oct. 31 declined the opportunity to make such a judgment. It is a decision to which I cannot concur.

It is important to note that the criminal proceedings and the disciplinary hearings will necessarily focus on specific charges and punishment appropriate to them. There will be no way for the University Administration to be made a co-defendant. Because the University Administration is not technically a fault for those incidents being considered the cumulative effect of mismanagement, poor judgment and mutual misunderstandings become the sole burden of those students.

As a faculty member who wa

primarily responsible for calling the special session of the Faculty Senate I am disappointed that it declined the opportunity to pass the necessary judgment. The way off the escalator of continuing confrontation and crisis is honesty, openness, and fairness in principle (not solely as a procedural technicality); unfortunately, I see little credible evidence of such fairness.

K. Edward Renner, Ph.D.

Subcommittee A Gathering Evidence . . .

Play Sit-in Tape at Hearing

By MARGE FERROLI
Daily Illini Staff Writer

A 45-minute tape recording of the discussion between University administrators and black students during the Sept. 9 and 10 sit-in at the Illini Union was played and presented as evidence Thursday at an open hearing of Subcommittee A.

Two hundred and thirty-five black students arrested at the Union sit-in were sent letters Monday by the Subcommittee asking them to bring the tape, which was believed to be in their hands, to the hearing.

These students, their legal counsels, two observers from the Graduate Student Association (GSA) and the Black Student Association (BSA) and four observers from Student Senate and the Urbana-Champaign Senate were allowed to watch the proceedings of the hearing and listen to the tape.

Steve Jackson, a black student who faces possible disciplinary action by the Subcommittee, presented the tapes with the stipulation that no reprint of the tape be made nor a copy of it be made by the court recorder present at the hearing. Jackson also required that the tapes be returned to him immediately after being played.

Although Jackson refused to allow the tape to be copied, he

agreed to make the tape available to the Subcommittee at the individual hearings of the charged students if the students request it.

The two major voices heard on the tape were those of Dean of Students Stanton Millet and Jackson. Millet, representing the administration, addressed the crowd of students at the sit-in in an effort to answer the students' complaints of being given unfair housing assignments.

According to the tape, Millet and other administrators present at the sit-in contended that the administration had to work with each student individually to solve the problem. Jackson contended that the administration would have to work with the blacks as a group and not individually to answer their complaints.

After the tape was played, many of the observers present discussed what they felt the apparent differences between the tape and the 94-page report of the sit-in compiled by the University Security Office. Several observers believed that the Security Office report, which is composed of statements submitted by various administrators and University officials, including Millet, regarding what they saw happen during the sit-in, greatly exaggerated the emotional tone of the crowd when compared to what was

heard on the tape.

Observers also pointed out that the statements of the administrators in the report mentioned, in several places, that Jackson had consistently used profane and obscene language when talking to the administrators. However, the tape recorded Jackson using such language only four times.

Tom Morgan, University security officer, and Verne Kroes, assistant head of University police, were also present at the Subcommittee hearing to give live testimony regarding the occurrences in the Union Sept. 9 and 10. However, because the tape was presented and played, there was not enough time to question the men and their testimony will be heard at a later Subcommittee meeting.

Prentice Marshall, law instructor and legal counsel for the Subcommittee, explained the modes of p

cedure which would be followed in questioning the witnesses to gain testimony. Marshall said he would first "guide the witnesses through statements" pertaining to the sit-in and would then turn the questioning over to the members of the Subcommittee. After these questions, the charged students or their legal counsels would have the opportunity to examine the witnesses.

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Tuesday, December 10, 1966

Faculty Seek Details of Criminal Procedures . . .

Senate To Review Sit-in

By RICHARD RESCHO
Daily Illini Staff Writer

A substitute proposal made by Chancellor J. W. Peltason concerning recommendations to be made to the University about disciplining students involved in the disturbance of Sept. 9-10 was approved last night in a meeting of the Urbana-Champaign Senate.

The original proposal, which was made at a special meeting on Oct. 31, was tabled at that meeting and brought up at the regular meeting on Nov. 11. At that meeting, it was decided that the proposal would be put on the agenda of the next regular meeting, which was Monday night.

This proposal provided that the Senate request the University to recommend to the State's Attorney that criminal charges be dismissed against all students who received only letters of reprimand, and were

not disciplined further.

Peltason's proposal provided that the Senate Council be instructed to secure all information available as to the criminal procedures arising out of the Sept. 9-10 incident. The Council was also instructed to advise the Chancellor of its recommendations and to make appropriate reports to the Senate.

A proposal by the Graduate College that a 3.75 minimum grade point be established, and that graduate students be allowed to take pass-fail courses was approved by the Senate. A poll made by the college had shown that 34 of 56 departments were in favor of such a change.

The proposal for a 3.75 minimum grade point average was made to give instructors greater latitude in evaluating the student's work. Most grades now given are either "A" or "B", and a "C" is virtually a fail-

ing grade. Such grades are not indicative, the college argues, of the student's performance. The proposal would make a "C" grade a passing one.

Adoption of this proposal would only make the 3.75 grade average the minimum requirement of the Graduate College. Each department would still be able to require a higher grade point average if it chose to do so.

Pass-fail courses for graduates were proposed so that students would be able to take courses out of the mainstream of their curriculum and not be obligated to spend a great amount of time on the course to attain a passing grade.

This proposal has been cleared by the Graduate College Executive Committee, The Graduate Dean, the Chancellor, and now the Urbana-Champaign Senate.

The proposal is to operate on a

trial basis until June of 1972, when the Senate Committee of Educational Policy will make recommendations concerning its continuance.

A proposal for the formation of an Undergraduate Committee on Student Affairs (UCSA), was made by the Policy Committee on Student Affairs, and approved by the Senate. A proposal had been originally made by the Graduate Student Association and the Student Senate that a Committee on Undergraduate Student Affairs be formed, and that its members be appointed by the Student Senate.

This proposal was referred to the PCSA on Oct. 14. The PCSA urged the Senate to defeat this proposal to adopt in its place a proposal for the formation of the UCSA. The members of the UCSA will be nominated by the Student Senate, but will be appointed by the Dean of Students. The purpose of the UCSA will be to advise the Dean of Students on policy issues affecting undergraduates.

A proposal that the Calendar Committee reconsider the Spring Vacation Period of the academic year 1970-71 to take into account the date of local elections, and to consider these elections in making future calendars was made by the PCSA and approved by the Senate.

Spring Vacation often includes the first Tuesday in April, the date of local elections in Champaign-Urbana. This creates problems for faculty members and students who are eligible to vote in these elections to leave town during the vacation period. A proposal to change the dates of the vacation this year was defeated on the grounds that it is too late to make changes in this year's calendar. A proposal to change the dates of next year's vacation was tabled.

Members of the Senate also voted for Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Senate Council. The candidates are G. M. Almy, Peter Axel, H. S. Gutowsky, V. G. Stone and C. A. Wert. The candidates receiving the largest number of votes will be Chairman, while the person receiving the second largest number of votes will be Vice Chairman. The votes were to have been tallied this morning.

Not Unauthorized Mass Demonstration . . .

Dismiss Charges: Benfield

Legal counsel for two of the student involved in the Sept. 9 and 10 sit-in at the Illini Union moved at hearings Saturday that Subcommittee A on student discipline drop the charges against the students because of a lack of evidence proving that an unauthorized mass demonstration took place.

Marion Benfield, law professor and counsel for some of the charged students, said that it was "clear" from evidence heard that University officials and administrators "made mistakes in judgment" regarding the sit-in when they decided that the incident was an unauthorized mass demonstration and called in police.

"The students' mistake in staying in the Union was not any greater than the administrators' mistake in judgment," Benfield argued. He said that it would be unfair for the subcommittee to "excuse the administrators' mistakes but not ex-

cuse the students' mistakes."

Benfield pointed out that the damage and vandalism in the Union occurred in the presidents' and west lounge while the student he was representing remained in the south lounge the entire time he was in the Union.

"You (the subcommittee) cannot punish one student because someone else damaged the lounges," Benfield said. The subcommittee also "can't punish a student for not leaving the Union when the damage occurred if the student didn't see the damage."

Benfield argued that the passage of the midnight closing hour of the union did not make the incident an unauthorized mass dem-

onstration. He said that evidence showed no University official told the group to leave the building after closing, that Dean of Students Stanton Millet and other administrators entered the building after midnight, that the doors re-

mained unlocked after midnight, and that the freshman girls present received official waivers on dormitory late hours regulations. All these points helped support the presence of the group after closing, Benfield said.

UI Speakers Field Queries On SEOP

By ROBERT COOPER
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Questions regarding Project 500 confronted the Student Speakers Bureau for the first time Tuesday night in Shelbyville said Assistant Dean Carl Firley, coordinator of the bureau.

Previously the speakers bureau has been mainly asked about room visitation rather than Project 500. Firley described that there may have been a "thinly veiled hostility" on the part of some members of the Shelbyville Alumni Association. "Some are ill informed and some are misled."

Firley also emphasized that in the last speaking sessions there has been a "decline in vociferous concern over the open house policy (room visitation). It is something of a dead issue."

The assistant dean of student programs and services said there is a "public mellowing" on the open house policy. "Shelbyville went well, students were asked to describe visitation to the alumni and there wasn't strong opposition. The alumni gave tacit approval to the open house policy."

Ron Hoffman, president of Interfraternity Council, fielded many of the questions concerning Project 500. Hoffman explained that he was asked why Project 500 students came to the University of Illinois and not a junior college. He said, "The University of Illinois is the best institution equipped to handle such a program because of trained psychologists, testing facilities and general aids to the students."

Hoffman also said that Project 500 students meet University entrance requirements in that they showed "the desire and ability to do college work, however, they might not have met the SAT scores usually accepted."

William Holt, acting president of Men's Residence Halls Association (MRHA), who spoke at the meeting described the audience as being a "concerned, white, well-educated middle class." Holt said the audience asked about the violence in ISR and the Mosley Case. They were told, according to Holt that, "We do have faults and we've got some people in Project 500 that shouldn't be here, but so far the program has been tremendously successful which is evident by the grades these students have gotten."

Mary Alexander, President of Volunteer Illini Projects (VIP) who spoke at the meeting said that most of the audience was misinformed about room visitation. "They thought visitation was for 24 hours a day, seven days a week with all housing units participating. They couldn't understand why a boy or girl would visit each other's rooms except for immoral purposes. After we explained the visitation policy to them they seemed to tone down. Overall they were a receptive and well-informed audience."

Peltason Evaluates Project 500 in Chat at Acacia

By EVELYN BOWEN
Daily Illini Staff Writer

"We have requested funds to continue Project 500 and hope to expand next year to a total of 700 students in the program," Chancellor Peltason told a group of students at Acacia House Thursday evening.

When asked about the academic performance of the Project 500 students, he replied, "It is still too early to judge, but they did better than most people thought they would do." He explained that these students have the same probationary rules and grade requirements as all other students.

Discussing two major changes in the program for next year, the Chancellor said that one of the requirements next year will be residence in the state of Illinois, which was not required this year. Also, regular admission office employees will be used to recruit additional students for the program next year; this year the University relied on recruitment by the Black Students Association.

He continued his discussion of the program, saying, "We have pro-

grams for the physically handicapped. Everybody understands that services for the paraplegics are intended to equalize. That's analogous to what Project 500 is trying to do."

When asked about ISR's recent government changes, he said, "ISR has taken extraordinary steps to increase the role of the blacks. One of the most important questions we must answer is 'How can people of different races live together?' We must live together or perish together. ISR is making a serious attempt to answer this question. It is a somewhat unusual program, but we're faced with a somewhat unusual problem."

When questioned on the policy of forbidding students under 21 to live in unapproved housing, he answered, "The problem with that is, you would have to think of the consequences, which would be chiefly economic. All students couldn't find a place, and rent would raise. Married students don't want the undergrads competing for housing. The blacks say such a move would increase the rent for poor people."

He continued, "Years ago, stu-

den's complained that the University should build dormitories with cheap rent rates. So we did. But we had to insure the bond holders

that there would be someone to live in the dormitories. Age seems as good a basis as any."

"Personally, I feel that if you're

old enough to go to Vietnam at 18, you're old enough to decide where you want to live. Again, it's mainly an economic question."

College Plan for Negroes Passes Test

But 'Project 500'
at Illinois U.
Meets Obstacle

BY WILLIAM TROMBLEY
Times Staff Writer

The University of Illinois made a major effort to enroll a significant number of low-income, minority students this fall, with somewhat traumatic results.

Since most of the job of educating disadvantaged students must be done by state-financed universities, not by smaller private colleges and universities, there has been great interest in the University of Illinois' program and its problems.

Illinois is a massive, Big Ten campus of 32,000 students, located in Champaign-Urbana, central Illinois communities that are Southern enough in character to have retained segregated public facilities until the early 1950s.

Flunk-Out University

Few Negro students entered the University of Illinois in the past, and most who did flunked out. "We had a reputation as a flunk-out university for black students and it was deserved," said Chancellor Jack W. Peltason, who moved from vice chancellor for academic affairs at UC Irvine to the top job at Champaign-Urbana last year.

"When I got here it was clear we would have to do more than we were doing," Peltason, a political scientist, said in a recent interview.

He added several Negroes to his personal staff and set out to enlarge the university's modest effort to recruit "high-risk" students, those whose academic records, test scores and financial resources seemed to make them unlikely candidates for higher education.

A faculty committee proposed that 200 "high-risk" students be admitted this fall, with modest increases in succeeding years. But after Dr. Martin Luther King was assassinated last spring, Peltason decided "we couldn't really wait" and announced a Special Educational Opportunities Program, aimed at bringing in at least 500 new black students. The program came to be known as "Project 500."

Thirty-two black students then on campus were hired as recruiters. They received brief training in admissions and financial aid procedures and then fanned out across the state in search of candidates. Most worked in Chicago, but some visited East St. Louis, Peoria and other Illinois cities with substantial Negro populations.

They had phenomenal success. "Those recruiters did a job none of us could have done," said Admissions Director Charles Warwick.

1,300 Applications

During the summer more than 1,300 applications were received and 768 students were admitted. In September, almost 600 showed up on campus and 565 finally registered for classes.

This increased total black enrollment to 800 or 900 and "carried us beyond tokenism," Peltason said.

The students are enrolled as regular undergraduates, but they carry somewhat lighter classloads than most other freshmen and also are provided with academic tutoring and personal counseling.

Some courses are designed especially for "Project 500" students, such as special sections of Freshman Rhetoric (English) but others are not. The notion is that two years of special academic help will prepare the students for success on this highly competitive campus, where 30% of all students drop out before the end of the first year and only 35% to 40% graduate in four years.

Please Turn to Pg. 3, Col. 8

Project 500



Jack W. Peltason

COLLEGE

Continued from Second Page

All of Project 500 was done in a great rush. "We did many things we wouldn't do again," Peltason said, "but if we had tried to solve every problem before we brought these students down here it would have been 20 years before we did anything."

The most serious mistakes were made in financial aid, where, Admissions Director Warwick said, "there was some overselling and some misinformation got out."

This is stating the problem mildly, according to David Addison, a law student who is president of the Black Students Assn.

"It was a fiasco. The financial aid packages weren't adequate in a lot of cases. Students arrived here not knowing they had to take out \$1,000 loans. A lot of kids were walking around without enough money to eat."

'Sabotage' Charged

Addison also charged that the program was "sabotaged by second-echelon of administrators" who did not want "angry black hordes invading their white campus."

The accumulated grievances of the newly students recruited black students found a focus on the evening of Sept. 9. They had spent a special preregistration week in the fanciest dormitories on campus and then most of them were told to move out to make way for other students, largely white, who had reserved these rooms for the regular school year.

Several girls refused to move and a protest meeting was called in the Illini Union, the huge student activities building that stands in the middle of the campus.

The details of what took place in the Illini Union that night are in dispute, but sometime between midnight and 3 a.m. students and a few Negroes from the community damaged about \$3,800 worth of property. Among other things, they slashed a portrait of University of Illinois President David D. Henry.

About 3 a.m. Peltason called about 70 campus and city police to clear out the union. The police arrested 244 persons, on a new state charge of "mob action." Included were 240 black students, or almost half of those who were newly arrived on campus.

Public Outcry

"We could hardly have gotten off to a worse start," said Peltason. Cries went up from newspapers, legislators and other segments of public opinion for Peltason to expel the 240 students, before classes even began. He refused.

Instead, the chancellor permitted the accused students to register and begin their classwork, while disciplinary proceedings began to grind in a cumbersome fashion through the student-faculty committees which handle discipline at Illinois.

These proceedings, which have taken on the character of full court trials, are still going on, and civil charges are still pending.

Peltason takes a remarkably cheery view of the whole affair.

"We have made more progress with fewer difficulties than it would have been reasonable to expect in a program of this size," he said, characteristically peering out over the top of his glasses.

"If everybody goes out
Please Turn to Pg. 4, Col. 1

COLLEGE

Continued from Third Page

for the 'super black,' like Harvard, then the problem isn't going to be solved. We're looking for the kid who, with two years of supportive help, can make it in the mainstream of this university . . . we're not a junior college, we're a university, but we can do a job with some of these kids and we should.

"I am convinced the program is solid and the students are making progress," he continued. "The time and effort we're spending is also making people sensitive to improving instruction in the whole university. Faculty members used to say, 'I'm a good teacher, but the students are too dumb.' They can't say that about these kids, or anyway they don't. They know they've got to find ways to teach them."

Faculty Support

Peltason's enthusiasm about the instructional improvements is shared by some faculty members who have been teaching the Project 500 black students.

Charles Sanders, associate professor of English and director of the Freshman Rhetoric program, said that by-and-large the students write quite well.

"From the viewpoint of the traditionalist their structures are irregular, but in general their writing is highly imaginative," Sanders said. "The sensory impressions are sharp and very clear, generally striking, generally devoid of triteness."

Robert Marks, a young psychology instructor, said he had "restructured" an introductory course to make it more appealing to black students.

Lectures on 'Soul'

He lectures on such topics as "Soul" and racial differences in intelligence.

"It's still the same basic material, but we do it in a way that is more relevant to them," Marks said. "In the Soul lecture we had a real wild discussion going. I asked if Bobby Kennedy had Soul. Some said he did, some said he didn't. We passed the microphone up and down the aisle, and everybody took part. It was great!"

Marks thinks about one-third of the 175 Negro students taking his course "would be good college material anywhere. Another third shouldn't be here at all. The middle third are the ones we've got to find out about. Do special courses and a lot of individual attention really help? So far, they seem to."

First-semester examinations in mid-January doubtless will thin the ranks of the Project 500 students. But Marks, for one, is convinced that a large number will survive.

'Ask Good Questions'

"Anybody who has had these black kids is enthusiastic about them," he said. "They have raw intelligence, they ask good questions. They're a lot more fun than the apathetic, middle-class suburban kids who expect everything to be doled out and don't contribute anything to the class."

Illinois plans to expand the Special Educational Opportunities Program to 700 students next year and 800 the year after. But Chancellor Peltason admits this depends on the availability of money which in turn depends on the attitude of the Illinois Legislature.

The federal programs that have provided a financial base for the minority student recruiting that has gone on all over the country—educational opportunity grants, work-study funds, low-interest loans—all are being drastically cut and the states must pick up the deficit. Whether legislatures will be willing to do so in the face of student protests is

questionable.

Peltason is optimistic. "The really hopeful thing is that there has been a kind of national breakthrough in this area," he said. "Universities are waking up to the need to educate larger numbers of low-income, minority kids."

"There will be some good programs, some bad ones. Some will flounder, others won't. But the overall commitment has been made. The only question now is what are the resources and how fast can we move?"

VOL. XLIX No. 72

WALL ST. JOURNAL 1/24/69
Black Student Revolt**Colleges' Bid to Enroll
'Disadvantaged' Brings
Problems and Protests****Youths at Several Schools
Complain About Reception,
Demand Special Courses****Feeling Strange at Illinois**

By DAN ROTTENBERG

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

URBANA, Ill. — Nancy R., an 18-year-old Negro freshman at the University of Illinois here, was "delighted" last fall when she was admitted to the university under a special program for youths from "disadvantaged backgrounds." Now, after five months on campus, she's far less enthusiastic. "People here make you feel different," she says. "We're treated like the dumb group."

Nancy's resentment partially explains the rough sledding that universities are encountering with their new programs to extend educational opportunities to young people—mostly Negroes—who can't pay the bill or don't meet normal admission requirements.

Many of the youths recruited for such programs haven't been the grateful, diligent students some college administrators expected. Rather, they have been in the vanguard of the protest movements that recently have wracked dozens of campuses across the country, stretching from San Francisco State College to Queens College in New York.

In addition, schools are having to make difficult readjustments in their curriculums and methods to accommodate the new arrivals, whose backgrounds differ markedly from those of their predominantly middle-class student bodies. And some colleges that have eased admissions policies for the poor now find themselves the target of heated and possibly damaging criticism from alumni, townspeople and legislators.

A Massive Effort

These problems could intensify. A recent report by the prestigious Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, sponsored by Carnegie Corp. of New York, called for a massive, Federally financed effort to assure a college education for all qualified young people, regardless of their financial resources. Educators agree that most colleges' experiences to date with "education-for-all" projects make it clear they aren't yet equipped to handle large numbers of the poor.

At San Francisco State, students brought in through a program that recruits and gives scholarship help to talented but impoverished youths have taken part in the sometimes violent strikes that have crippled that campus for the past three months. The youths' demands include greater student autonomy and more special programs for minority group members. About one-third of San Francisco State's 750 black students were admitted under the proj-

At Brandeis University, a private school in Waltham, Mass., black students enrolled in pre-freshman courses aimed at preparing them for college helped seize a campus building to underscore demands for a special "black studies" curriculum. Twenty-two of the 120 Negro students at Brandeis are in the pre-college course.

An Official's Ouster Is Sought

At Queens College, part of the City University of New York system, students in a program called SEEK (Search for Education, Elevation and Knowledge) forced the school to close two days this month. The students had been demonstrating for the ouster of a white SEEK administrator. The program, begun in 1965, covers some 3,000 CUNY students, 700 of them at Queens College. It recruits poverty-area youths who have shown they may be able to do college-level work even though they lack the usual academic background.

College officials attribute the outspokenness of the special-project students largely to the rising tide of militancy on college campuses generally these days. They add that for many youths enrolled in such projects, the campus provides their first exposure to student and black activism.

Nevertheless, observers say they discern an additional edge of bitterness in the protests of students recruited for the special programs.

"Some administrators feel they are entitled to gratitude from these kids—they take a 'look what we've done for you' attitude—but that's not the tune for 1969," says Leslie Berger, who administers SEEK for the entire CUNY system. He adds: "We've taken a relatively suppressed group, dropped them on a campus and told them they are free. In light of today's atmosphere, we shouldn't be surprised when they don't quietly accept things they don't like."

At least some Negro leaders, however, suggest that the black students would be well-advised to devote less time to protest. Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, recently said he thought the students "ought to be in the libraries studying and getting degrees so they can do some good."

Illinois' program to extend scholarship aid to poor students who normally wouldn't qualify for it hasn't been without incident. Last September, shortly after the 565 students recruited for the program were assembled here, many of them staged an angry demonstration at the Student Union center. The uproar resulted in \$3,400 worth of damaged furniture in the building and the arrest of more than 200 project students.

Confused Students

Students and faculty members here attribute the outburst at least partly to misunderstandings that developed while the university hastily organized its Special Educational Opportunities Program (called "Project 500" for short) after Martin Luther King's assassination last spring. They say that some of the students in the program apparently had been led to believe that their aid would come solely in the form of outright grants. When they arrived on campus, they were surprised to learn that some of it would consist of loans that had to be repaid. More anger was sparked when many of the students found themselves transferred to older residential facilities from the new dormi-

Please Turn to Page 14, Column 1

14 THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, Friday, January 24, 1969

Black Student Revolt: Colleges' Bid To Enroll Poor Brings New Problems

Continued From First Page

tory rooms they were assigned during the orientation period.

The university sought to sooth Project 500 enrollees by limiting its own disciplinary action against those arrested to reprimands. At the same time, the school has adopted a "hands off" policy toward criminal charges of "mob action" still pending against many of the demonstrators.

But the university's actions haven't been tough enough to satisfy some critics of the program, including some Illinois state legislators. Rep. Charles W. Clabaugh, the influential former chairman of the state assembly's education committee, says the reprimands "weren't even a slap on the wrist" for the demonstrators. He asserts that the project "is bound to lower standards" at the university and wants it

cut back. The university hasn't agreed to this action, but it has promised to limit future admissions under the program to in-state residents; about 17% of present enrollees come from outside Illinois.

Illinois' main problems with Project 500, however, don't stem from protest demonstrators. Project enrollees haven't been involved in any major incidents on the campus since the September trouble; indeed, faculty members interviewed here unanimously assert that, if anything, the new students seem to be more serious about their studies than the rest of the student body.

But the university has had to alter some of its instructional methods to meet the needs of the recruits, as well as set up remedial classes in such subjects as English and mathematics. "The kids have the aptitude for college, but in the beginning, at least, some of them need special attention to help them become accustomed to college-level work," says Lillian Katz, a professor of education. "They can't get along with just mediocre teaching."

The university has moved to reduce the size of classes involving project students. Some classes in freshmen English composition, for instance, have been cut to 15 students from the usual 20 to 22. An introductory psychology course that used to be taught with a taped television lecture now has a "live" professor.

One professor who found his Project 500 students submitting poor written work asked them to write a few compositions for each other instead of for him. "Their criticisms of one another turned out to be far more effective than mine," he says. "The quality of their writing improved phenomenally."

Repeating Exams

The presence of the project students has prompted some Illinois professors to change their grading methods. David Tyack, a professor of education, now lets all his students repeat exams and papers on which they've done poorly. "Those kids made me see that education shouldn't be a punitive enterprise involving punishment for failure in terms of bad grades," he says. "Where did we ever get the idea that everyone has to be right the first time?"

Financial help available to students in Project 500 ranges from a few hundred dollars to full tuition and room and board, valued at \$1,800 for state residents and \$2,400 for out-of-staters. But generous as this aid is, it doesn't solve all the problems of a few very poor students.

For instance, one female freshman recruited for the project says her wardrobe consists of "a couple skirts and blouses," so she doesn't go on many dates. This Christmas vacation she faced the prospect of remaining on campus alone because she didn't have bus fare home; a sympathetic professor paid her fare from his own pocket.

The university has moved to aid these students by giving them unclaimed items of clothing from its lost-and-found departments and by distributing funds from private donations it receives. It has also set up a program to provide jobs for project students who need them.

WALL ST. Journal
Friday JAN. 24, 1969

cont. from p. 14

A Highly Visible Group

More difficult to deal with are the feelings of strangeness some black students feel in their new environment. This problem is especially severe at Illinois, which has a smaller proportion of Negroes enrolled on its quiet main campus in this central Illinois town than do most urban institutions. The 550 blacks among the 565 students recruited for the special program make up a majority of the Negro students on campus; this year there are 900 Negroes in Illinois' student body of some 30,000.

Project 500 students thus are highly visible here, and some of them are uncomfortable in the spotlight. "Anytime you go somewhere, people ask you 'Are you in the project?'" says Paula Harper, a freshman from Chicago. "It's kind of a stigma. The other students see all the help and special classes we get, so they automatically figure we're not intelligent."

Despite university efforts to integrate Project 500 students with the rest of the student body (many enrollees share dormitory rooms with nonproject students), most students recruited for the program tended to stick together in their early months on campus. That's still mostly the case, although some students have begun seeking new friendships.

"We segregated ourselves at the beginning because we felt more comfortable that way, but now I'm trying to improve my relationships with whites," says Raymond Hicks, a freshman from Chicago. He maintains that the aftermath of black students' September protest demonstrations "helped us gain acceptance on the campus generally." He says: "Lately white kids have been telling us that if we need help, we should let them know."

Students and professors here don't feel that Project 500 will proceed indefinitely without further incidents. One likely target for some future protests by black students is Illinois' fraternity system; only one Negro student at the university currently belongs to a fraternity that isn't all black.

Yet university officials say that their commitment to the program has been strengthened by the first year's experience. Chancellor Jack W. Peltason admits that Project 500 has sometimes seemed too large and that the university still faces difficulties in handling so many students with special problems. But he stresses the university's opposition to a cutback.

"It's relatively easy to select 10 kids and graduate them, but that doesn't solve a social problem, which is what we are trying to do," he says.

Report of Sit-in 'Biased'

By DAVID EISENMAN

It is clear that the Chicago Tribune disapproves of demonstrators, student demonstrators in particular. Editorially the paper has called for punishment, withdrawal of financial support, and even dismissal for students who disrupt Universities. In addition, the Tribune does not exactly lead American journalism in support of vigorous measures to achieve substantive social gains for minorities.

The Tribune is entitled, of course, to its editorial opinion. It can also, clearly, indulge in "slanted" or "biased" coverage without breaking the law: its choice of subjects to cover and language in covering them is its guaranteed constitutional right, even if the result is to mislead a significant number of readers. Innuendo is regrettable but there is no legal defense against it (and probably the price would be too high if there were).

However in its continued reporting of the September Union incident the Tribune went beyond innuendo and published a number of serious misrepresentations of fact. And the Tribune's own letter column indicates some of the consequence: irate citizens and state legislators, threatening to withdraw University funds.

We shall demonstrate three key points: The Tribune printed serious distortions when other papers were essentially accurate. The Tribune reporters and management knew that what it presented, and continued to present, as "fact" was at best highly dubious: they were contacted personally by University authorities.

Third, the Tribune's editorial positions appealed to patently racist sentiments and depended for their credibility on distortions which it knowingly printed. Further, serious damage has been done to the individuals involved in the incident.

Three Inexcusable Errors

We shall concentrate on three important matters of fact:

— The financial damage

university official said damage could reach \$50,000." And on that day the University Public Information Office released an estimate putting damage at a generous "\$5,000 to \$10,000."

Tribune Persists in Error

Fully nine days after the incident, on Sept. 18, the Tribune again said, "A total of 244 persons were arrested and an estimated \$50,000 damage done to the Illini Union building . . . (by) members of a virtually tuition-free special education project . . ." repeating the same grossly inflated figure.

Further, in the intervening days the Tribune reporter, John O'Brien, who wrote the original story and at least one Tribune officer had both been contacted personally by high University officials and informed of this seriously misleading error.

Investigation has indicated that an officer in the Champaign County sheriff's office did give out such a damage estimate. However it is remarkable that a paper with the pretensions of the Chicago Tribune ("The World's Greatest Newspaper") and the influence which it has in Illinois would select for publication a statement from an unlikely source which contradicts not only its reporter's first-hand observations but also statements from better sources. It is still more remarkable that it should continue to print errors after they had been corrected by far more authoritative sources.

Error Fits Neatly

It is worth noting how neatly this error fits in with the rest of the picture the Tribune was painting, and how inconvenient a more truthful estimate would have been to that picture. It can be debated whether the gross inflation of the damage figure, by itself, would be seriously misleading. But in the Tribune it was not by itself.

The second glaring difference between the Tribune's estimate and the actual circumstances is the number of people involved.

Witness Says Few, Alone

The Union night supervisor who witnessed the incident

age at \$50,000. The disorders were quelled when university police and city and sheriff's police entered the student union and began the arrests."

In its editorial that same day, the Tribune was quite explicit about who exactly did what damage:

" . . . more than 200 entering black students and outside supporters went ape in the lounges of the beautiful Illini Union building during a sit in. . . They mutilated the portraits of 12 university presidents, smashed furniture, swung from chandeliers, and tore the painting of President David Dodds Henry from the wall, scrawling the words "Black Power" across the face. . . As the lawbreakers proceeded in the work of destruction, they chanted, 'I'm black and I'm proud.' . . Not until a carnival of violence got under way did (Chancellor Peltason) summon police."

The reader is not likely to question the credibility of an account which purports even to include the words of the "rioters" as they "go ape"; surely if the Tribune knows that, it should know who many people were involved. And the account is internally consistent: With 200 participants, each would have to destroy four chairs, two tables, or four dozen fixtures and shades, for the total damage figure to reach \$50,000 at prevailing prices.

This is not beyond one's imagination, after reading the Tribune account. (Nevertheless it is sobering to note that, allowing \$50 per item, it would take fully 1,000 destroyed furnishings to reach the \$50,000 figure! But the reader is not likely to stop for this sort of calculation; and even if he did, the description of the scene is still not inconsistent with it.)

Vivid Fiction

The only thing wrong with this detailed and graphic account is that it is utterly wrong. And there is no way a reader could detect this. We must ask how the Tribune reporter areas himself within hours of the incident, could allow his paper to print such

tors in the groin." The facts are different. Even as this is written, after three months of readjusting aid packages, there are at least several dozen students who are taking out loans which substantially exceed one fifth of their families' annual incomes, that is, loans in the \$1,000 range. At the time of the demonstration there were dozens more like them for whom aid has subsequently been found. A typical loan for a SEOP student is still \$580, which is a much more serious matter for a student who is, as the Tribune puts it, a "slum product," than for a middle-class student.

Fully a quarter of the freshmen at the University leave after the freshman year. Students in this program know that their chances are hardly better than this.

Considering the type of employment available to people from these areas, it is not pleasant to contemplate what payment next year on a \$1,000 loan would mean to one of these students. Besides being a high percentage of his family income, that income is typically inadequate even for current living expenses without loan payments. (Incidentally, Harvard does not allow any of its students to borrow more than \$1,000 in any year, and no more than \$3,000 in all four years — more, it appeared, on September 9, than many SEOP students would have to borrow!)

Therefore it was hardly accurate (Continued on Page 10)

knowingly printed. Further, serious damage has been done to the individuals involved in the incident, the University and the people of Illinois by the misinformed public outrage which the Tribune fos-

Three Inexcusable Errors

We shall concentrate on three important matters of fact:

— The financial aids for students in the Special Educational Opportunity Program (SEOP) (or, in Tribune terms, to what degree the students had a "free ride," "frivolous grievances," and were therefore "ungrateful").

— The number of people engaging in vandalism in the Union Sept. 9.

— The extent of the Union damage, and, as a corollary, the overall nature of the incident.

To begin with the third and easiest: the facts of the damage are a matter of record. The complete list of damaged items in the Union report is: six chairs, 10 tables, two lamps, two dozen shades, several chandeliers, 10 ash urns, several windows, the plexiglass over a map, 12 pictures of presidents of the University, and a slash in the candy counter folding door.

The total cost of repair or replacement was \$3,812.49, including \$1,000 estimated ultimate replacement cost for the folding door, which was patched at once, is serviceable, and is never seen by anyone but night janitors anyway. I am confident that my four roommates could do as much damage handily with their bare hands in about five minutes.

Tribune 1300 Per Cent Off

How did the Tribune report this damage? Wednesday, Sept. 11, under a front-page headline "248 Held in U. of I. Riot—Negroes Go On Rampage After Row," the Tribune stated: "Police officials estimate damage at \$50,000." By way of comparison, the Sun-Times put it this way: "Before their arrest the students broke about six tables, 12 lamps, and a number of picture frames in two lounges in the union building. . . . In the union building's Presidents' Lounge and South Lounge, police found much of the furniture damaged."

Thursday the Tribune stated, "Although no estimate of damage to the union has been given by university officials, police officials have put the figure at \$50,000." However, the Daily News said: "A

seriously misleading. But in the Tribune it was not by itself.

The second glaring difference between the Tribune accounts and the actual event is the circumstances of the vandalism and the witness says few, alone

The Union night supervisor who witnessed the single brief incident in which most of the vandalism occurred says in his testimony that it was committed by fewer than a dozen individuals, in a room away from the body of the group and in fact empty at the time except for the vandals. He says "about ten" individuals entered the Presidents' Lounge when the door was unlocked by janitors.

It was at this point that portraits were defaced, some furniture and windows broken, and chandeliers bent. There is some doubt from the evidence that all — if even any — of these vandals were students.

There are no further reports of group vandalism, except perhaps the slashing of the candy counter curtain. An hour after the damage to the Presidents' Lounge a panic set in during which ash urns were dismantled and legs removed from chairs in the South Lounge, where most students had remained all evening. Fearing an imminent clash with police, who were reportedly gathering outside, some members of the crowd collected the uprights from the urns and the furniture legs for use against anticipated police force. I personally witnessed this panic.

Fortunately the arrests were carried out in a professional manner and did not repeat any scenes like those still painfully fresh from the Democratic Convention in Chicago. The dismantled ash urns were never used, since it quickly became apparent that no defense was required.

The Tribune's account of the vandalism is substantially different. Wednesday, Sept. 11: "The refusal of 19 Negro coeds to accept mandatory room assignments touched off a wave of violence today at the University of Illinois which resulted in the arrest of 248 persons. The arrests came after Negro students and black militants went on a rampage in the Illini Union building. They destroyed furniture, slashed draperies, defaced portraits of university officials, and broke glass. Police officials estimated the dam-

The only thing wrong with this detailed and graphic account is that it is utterly wrong. And there is no way a reader could detect this. We must ask how the Tribune reporter, who had access to the scene, could allow his paper to print such detailed fiction in such glaring contrast to what he saw and was told.

The third important point of fact seriously and avoidably distorted in the Tribune was the financial situation of students in SEOP.

Tribune Says All Expenses Paid

On Wednesday, September 11, in that front page headlined article, the Tribune claimed that "The students, most of them from Chicago and East St. Louis, were to receive free tuition and free room and board." In its remarkable editorial that day (in which "black students . . . went ape . . . swung from chandeliers" — racist images which would be deplorable even if they fit the facts), the Tribune describes the "lawbreakers": "They were mostly slum products on scholarships and loans who otherwise would have scant opportunity for higher education. When the university and the taxpayers try to do something for their benefit, they respond by kicking their benefac-

Defend Jackson As 'Mediator' During Sit-In

By MARGE FERROLI
Daily Illini Staff Writer

"Steve Jackson's role at the Illini Union sit-in Sept. 9 and 10 was one of a mediator between the black students and the administration, not an incitor," Larry Baskin, law student and legal counsel for the accused Jackson, told Subcommittee A on student discipline at a hearing Saturday.

In presenting his case, Baskin pointed out that Jackson, who allegedly was a leader in the sit-in, did not personally do any damage to the Union, did nothing to promote any damage, and did not have any clubs or broken pieces of furniture in his possession during the incident.

Baskin contended that the failure of the administration to "comprehend the situation and deal effectively with the black students" led the students to react "reasonably." Baskin accused that Dean of Students Stanton Millet's "ineffectiveness" was the basic cause of the students' reaction.

'Runaround'

"If it weren't for Steve Jackson and his efforts, the students would have reacted more strongly to Millet's ignorance of the situation," Baskin said. Because Millet was "asking questions rather than answering them" at the sit-in, Baskin said the black students felt Millet was giving them the "runaround."

Speaking as a character witness for Jackson, William K. Williams, a staff associate from the president's office who was present during the sit-in, told the subcommittee that Jackson "did not do anything inciteful of other students at the sit-in."

Williams explained that Jackson has been a community leader of the North End for several years and that he said the "standard thing for any black leader in these times." Jackson attempted to "reflect what he thought were the black's ideas."

Williams, who acts as a consultant for University officials regarding demonstrations and mass meetings on campus, said that a breakdown in communications existed during the sit-in because the administrative officials did not realize all the problems and grievances of the students. "It was tragic that those who knew about the students' financial problems did not communicate with those who could do something about them," he said.

Community Work

William Smith, a law student and resident of the North End, also testified as a character witness for Jackson, describing much of the work Jackson has done in the community. He said it was "only logical for the students in Project 500 to look to Jackson as an advisor and leader."

Baskin, like other legal counsel for the accused students, maintained that the incident in the Union was not an unauthorized mass demonstration, as is charged. "These students gathered at the Union to discuss their problems as black students involved in Project 500," he said.

According to Baskin, the students remained in the Union after the normal closing hours "solely to have their problems solved by the administrators."

Study celler, Dec. 17, 1968

Addison Charge Not 'of Record' . . . -Dec. 17, 1968 Daily Illini

Reprimand Issued

By MARGE FERROLI
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The disciplinary committee of the College of Law issued Monday a reprimand not of record to David Addison, president of the Black Students Association (BSA) and a law student, for participating in events in the Illini Union Sept. 9 and 10 that were "not in the best interests of the University or of his fellow black students."

In a statement issued by the law school committee, it was decided that Addison's role in "encouraging students to remain in the Union for an indefinite period of time increased the possibility of disorderly conduct." Because of this, Addison "must bear some responsibility for the fact that many innocent students were subsequently arrested and their careers, and the entire 500 Project, jeopardized."

The committee concluded that Addison was "guilty, at the most, of poor judgment," and that because "coercive demonstrations cannot be encouraged and because of the serious consequences which the demonstration had," Addison's "lapse in judgment" warranted disciplinary action.

In interpreting the events of Sept. 9 and 10, the Law School committee tried to find out whether the gathering of students in the

Union was coercive, which is a violation of University regulations. The committee concluded that the students' demand to see Chancellor J. W. Peltason to discuss their grievances and their threat to stay in the Union beyond closing hours caused the demonstration to go "beyond discussion and advocacy."

According to the statement, the students for whom Addison acted as spokesman remained in the Union "for the purpose of coercing the Chancellor who had no prior appointment or commitment to meet with them."

The committee also recognized that Addison did not call the mass meeting of students and "was thrust into a position of leadership when the students spontaneously assembled." As president of BSA, it would have been "irresponsible for him to decline to act as their spokesman."

Although it was found that Addison "did not encourage disorderly conduct and is in no way directly responsible for the damage which occurred," a reprimand not of record was given because of his leadership role in a "coercive" demonstration.

According to the code on undergraduate student discipline, a reprimand not of record denotes a less serious infraction of University reg-

ulations and consists of a letter sent from the chairman of the discipline committee hearing the specific case to the student warning him of his infraction of regulations.

Charles Quick, law professor and legal counsel for Addison, presently has no definite plans for appealing Addison's decision.

Both on Campus and off . . .

BSA Works for Black Unity

Although generally involved with the demonstration in the Illini Union Sept. 9 and 10 and its consequences, Black Students Association (BSA) is now becoming involved in retaining an image of black unity on campus and off.

The Union demonstration, which resulted in 248 arrests and \$3,812.49 in damage, started from a meeting of blacks "rapping together" on problems encountered in the first week of life at the University.

Most of the problems centered around students who were members of the Special Educational Opportunities Program — Project 500. These students came to cam-

pus after being recruited by members of BSA during the summer.

Legal proceedings for the demonstrators are at a standstill, but their University disciplinary hearings have grown into a campus issue. Reprimands of record have been issued to 204 students, but there will be more disciplinary action, probably more severe, for those who are charged with doing damage or leading the demonstration.

Whites Join Blacks

The disciplinary issue gave white activists a chance to join blacks. There were a number of rallies and discussions, even a student congress. Everyone spoke of "secret plans" and what was to be done if "even one student was expelled."

Then David Addison, president of BSA, spoke out. "I don't want the white liberals to ruin my thing. I don't want them to make it a carnival, a protest to Vietnam."

BSA, under Addison's leadership, withdrew from any close cooperation with white liberals. Addison and other black leaders said "black for blacks" and evolved a policy of isolationism for themselves.

Through September, October and much of November blacks made an all-out effort to promote unity in black identity. Cultural events, geared to black heritage were presented. Afro-styled clothing and hair was another evidence of black pride and unity.

By mid-November it became obvious that blacks were not as united as they would like to be. Clarence

Shelley, assistant dean of student personnel, chairman of the advisory committee to Project 500 and supposedly the "black man's man," was the object of a barbed editorial and cartoon in the BSA newsletter, Drums. Painting a picture of Project 500 students as penniless and hungry, Drums accused Shelley of "Tom-ing somewhere."

Helps Blacks

Shelley reiterated that he was there solely to help black students, whatever their troubles. "No one seems to care how the black students feel . . . this all I care about, the students."

(Continued on Page 4)

Tuesday, December 17, 1968

BSA . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

More signs of friction began to appear. Patricia Yeatman, program coordinator of BSA, mentioned at an African Forum Nov. 10 that some Project 500 students had asked BSA to sever all connections with the local black community, known as the North End.

One Project 500 student said this was because black students on campus were afraid "those North End people would only get us in more trouble."

Recent flare-ups at black Greek functions have also pointed to a break in harmony between campus and town blacks. On Nov. 23 town blacks were asked to leave a Greek social function at the Union because of alleged rowdiness. Later at the fraternity house there was a brick-throwing fight between the

town blacks and the Greeks and one town black was hospitalized.

Discuss Problems

Representatives from black fraternities and BSA met with Dean of Students Stanton Millet to discuss the problems of community relations and the University's approach to them.

Addison left the meeting in disgust, saying he and his organization would not cooperate in any way to soothe tense conditions unless BSA received funds or charges against the 248 black students were dropped.

It would appear that Addison is placing a political price on campus harmony. Racial outbreaks among blacks would only involve more students in problems that would hinder what Addison himself is constantly emphasizing: the black student is here only to get an education.

Majority Reprimands of Record . . .

Sit-in Hearings End

By MARGE FERROLI
Daily Illini Staff Writer

After three long months of investigating, hearing testimony, and hearing individual student cases, Subcommittee A on student discipline Tuesday handled its last case regarding the Sept. 9 and 10 black student sit-in at the Illini Union.

The vast majority of the 235 black students accused of being either "an incitor, leader, or follower in an unauthorized mass demonstration" were issued reprimands of record by the subcommittee.

This reprimand is an intra-University disciplinary device which merely notifies a student of his "misconduct" and does not appear on a student's official record.

Early in November, while hearing a student's case, it became apparent to the subcommittee that marked discrepancies existed between testimony heard and information compiled in a 94-page report submitted by the security office regarding the occurrences in the Union.

These discrepancies caused the subcommittee to delay hearing additional student cases and begin a series of fact-finding hearings where testimony of ten University administrators and officials was given.

The major question which faced the subcommittee was whether an unauthorized mass demonstration actually occurred.

Various administrators, includ-

ing Dean of Students Stanton Millet and Director of Housing Arnold Strohkorb, testified that at no point during their presence in the Union did they see any clear violations of University regulations.

However, the administrators contended that during the course of

News Analysis

the evening the atmosphere of the group changed from orderliness to one of demands and coerciveness. On the basis of this testimony, the subcommittee concluded that the students did indeed violate University regulations.

In a statement issued in mid-December, Subcommittee A decided that newly enrolled students "against whom no allegation is proved other than presence in the area of the South Lounge of the Union" should receive reprimands of record. This category included at least 204 of the students in the Union.

The subcommittee concluded that the "continued presence" of the students in the Union "tacitly supported" the misconduct and destruction which occurred primarily in the Presidents and West Lounges and not in the South Lounge, where the mass of students was located.

Law professors Charles Quick and Herbert Semmel, who were defense counsels for the majority of students in their hearings, con-

tended that the students were in the Union to meet with Chancellor J. W. Peltason to find solutions to the Project 500 students' problem, which were concerned mainly with housing.

According to Quick and Semmel, the students were at a meeting and not an unauthorized mass demonstration, as they were charged.

Although the mass of students were in the Union when the destruction occurred, the legal counsels contended that the students neither knew that damage was done, nor saw it.

"You (the subcommittee) can't punish students for not leaving the Union when the damage occurred when they didn't see it happen," Quick said.

Not all the students involved in the incident received reprimands of record. Steve Jackson, freshman in the 500 Program and unofficial leader of the black students, received a conduct probation from the subcommittee. This punishment implies a serious breach of discipline and is used to warn the student that he is subject to dismissal if another violation of University regulations occurs.

Subcommittee A was never able to determine exactly who committed the \$3,800 worth of damage to the Union. However, some testimony has indicated that the vandalism was done by a small group of town blacks who are not part of the University.

Salt deposits in 40 great domes along the Gulf Coast of the United States hold ample salt to meet the nation's needs for 26,000 years.

Blacks Hold 'Unity Meeting'; Discuss Weekend Arrests

By L. PICONE HANSEN
Daily Illini Campus Editor

Black students met in a "unity meeting" at noon Monday to pro-

See related story on page 3

test alleged "harrassment" of blacks by police.

The immediate cause for the meeting was the arrests of 11 blacks, alleged members of the Black Panther Party, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Earlier Monday a group of Black Student Association (BSA) members, community blacks and presidents of the black Greek houses presented a list of demands to Tom Morgan, chief University security officer.

David Addison, member of BSA, said that the demands were generally, that Morgan be removed from office or that a black be appointed to a similar position with the same level of power, that the University drop all civil service requirements and begin hiring 50 per cent blacks as of March 1 and that an academic center be set up in the black community under the direction of BSA.

Morgan said, "I don't have any list of demands I could give you.

Any statements I have to make will be released through the Public Information Office."

Addison said, "We haven't raised any hell since Sept. 9. I don't think we can continue to take it without further action."

Paul Chandler, president of BSA, said, "If there are any more arrests these honkies are going to remember us until the day they die."

Black students did not decide on any definite action at the meeting, but some walked to the Champaign County Courthouse to hear the arraignment of the blacks arrested over the weekend.

The meeting was supposed to unite the black community, and whites were asked to attend a different meeting in another room. One black student said, "This meeting is to find out if we're all together. There weren't enough of us arrested Sept. 9. If all 900 of us had been there the University would have had to do something other than arrest us."

White radicals were asked to "get your hands in your pockets and get some dough up."

Addison said that a boycott of classes might be held to start the process of having demands met.

When one black student asked how many of those present would be willing to take some immediate action, slightly less than half of the 175 present raised their hands.

Photographers were grabbed and escorted out of the meeting. One black student said, "we don't want our pictures in anybody's file."

Sept 11, 1969 Daily Illini

Whites May Plan Sit-in

By CAROLANN RODRIGUEZ

Although the more than 200 white students who gathered in the Illini Union Monday night voted not to sit-in that night, "a sit-in is a real possibility" for today said Jim Larabee, member of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

RI
Feb 11 1969

Students drew up a list of demands including a 10 per cent enrollment of blacks and other minorities, dismissal of University charges against the 248 blacks arrested in the Sept. 9 Union sit-in and against the alleged members of the Black Panther Party arrested in the Union during the weekend.

Students also demand dismissal of charges against James Starkey, sophomore in LAS, who was arrested on charges of criminal trespass in the Union last December.

Students will hold a rally at noon today to decide on action for these demands. The students may decide either to present demands to Chancellor J. W. Peltason at that time or wait until evening.

Blacks did not actively participate in the discussion Monday and gathered to one side of the South Lounge of the Union where the meeting took place.

Though a motion agreeing to let photographers remain in the south lounge was passed, blacks later protested when their pictures were taken and forced a Champaign-Urbana Courier photographer to expose his film.

Two Daily Illini photographers were involved in a scuffle outside The Daily Illini offices with an unidentified black. The photographer's camera was stolen as a result.

A group of some 20 blacks had earlier run from the meeting pursuing the photographers.

A Daily Illini reporter was threatened and told to leave the meeting.

Senate Council Meets Today To Hear Student Demands

By JOEL SUMMER
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Black students meeting in the South Lounge of the Illini Union Friday night decided to wait until the Faculty Senate Council met this morning to discuss their demands regarding elimination of racism at the University before planning a course of action.

The meeting in the Union resulted when the Faculty Senate Committee on Student Discipline rejected black student demands to remove all reprimands of record given to black students for their participation in the Sept. 10 sit-in.

Before the 10 p.m. meeting in the Union, the Black Student Association (BSA) executive board received a memo from the office of President David Henry asking them to come to the Senate Council meeting at 10 a.m. today in 212 Law Building. The purpose of the council meeting is to discuss BSA's 16 demands. (See story in column one.)

Monday the Senate Council recommended the University authorities use their influence to secure withdrawal of criminal charges against students who were given only a reprimand by the University. The full Senate approved the report.

Black and white students are expected to gather in the Law Building this morning while the Senate Council meets.

Discipline Committee

Friday evening the Law Building was the scene of the meeting of the Senate Committee on Student Discipline. After deliberating for more than an hour, the committee decided it should not remove the reprimands of record as demanded by the black students. The demand was one of 16 drawn up and distributed at Chancellor Jack W. Peltason's office Friday afternoon.

"They still think we're bullshitting," Paul Chandler, president of BSA, said. "They say they cannot agree to the demand, not because they don't have the authority, but because they feel they shouldn't."

Approximately 150 black students visited Peltason's office at 2 p.m. staying there until the office closed at 5 p.m. They quietly milled about the entire office, but did not harass anyone or damage any property in the office. They were careful not to break any laws. The BSA executive board met with the campus constructive action committee (CCAC) and decided that five students would meet with the faculty committee at the Law Building.

Frampton Meets Group

George Frampton, chairman of the CCAC, told the group that if they left the building at closing time without damaging the building or its contents and without violating any University regulations, he would arrange for the committee to discuss any grievances they had.

Accordingly, a meeting with the Senate Committee on Student Discipline was scheduled for 5:30 p.m. in the Law Building.

The black students were joined by about 75 white students and the group walked in a well-organized line up Wright Street, through the library and down Sixth Street to the Law Building where they congregated on the second floor waiting the decision.

After 20 minutes the black leaders left the conference room, leaving the disciplinary committee to make the decision. After the decision, Chandler called for all black students to meet at the South Lounge of the Illini Union at 10

(Continued on Page 2)

Senate . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

p.m. He asked for all the blacks present to go back to the dorms and get the other black residents, and to contact blacks in the community.

Tried Rational Approach

"This afternoon we tried a rational approach in attaining our demands," Doris Whalen, graduate student in law and a BSA leader, said. "We even cleaned up after we left Peltason's office. They had their minds made up before they even got over here. We are going to show what we want, what we demand and what we are going to get."

The black students left the building with their clenched fists raised, symbol of the black power movement, and said, "Power to the people. Black power to the black peo-

ple." The only incident at the building was a rock thrown through a window in the second floor men's washroom.

Black Cultural Center

One of the demands that BSA wants immediately is the establishment of a black cultural center large enough to accommodate all black people which will be run by the Black Student's Association.

The Campus Constructive Action Committee (CCAC) will meet tomorrow at 11 a.m. to discuss the demand as well as the other 15 demands according to Frampton. But I Addison, graduate advisor of BSA, suggested that the committee meet Friday night to approve the demand for the cultural center.

"The trouble with this University is that they do not want black students to have control of their own destiny," Addison said. "Now, we want to meet with blacks of the community and we want to meet with the people who can make the final decision."

*Daily Illini
Feb 15, 1969*

Backs Student Dismissals For Participating in Sit-in

Daily Illini
Feb 20, 1969

By MEG GUNKEL
Daily Illini Staff Writer

CHICAGO (Special) — University President David D. Henry said Wednesday that in civil action against those arrested in the Sept. 9 sit-in, the University discipline actions should not be used as a sole basis for prejudging the cases.

President Henry, speaking at the Board of Trustees meeting, said, "The charges before the court are for violations of law. The charges before the University disciplinary system were for violations of University regulations."

The issues, procedures and standards of proof are substantially different between civil cases and subcommittee hearings, President Henry said.

He said that in the future, there can be no confusion, even on the part of entering students, that these incidents are serious events which will normally result in the dismissal of students.

The President also authorized Chancellor J. W. Petason to review each case with the Champaign County State's Attorney to expedite the proceedings.

The case reviews will be a sorting-out process to determine the degree of involvement of the persons arrested. Theodore Jones, board member, said that the leaders should be separated from those students who were just present in the Union.

"It is recognized that as a result of these procedures, pending charges may be increased, diminished or dismissed," President Henry said.

According to this action, the students who were guilty of just being present at the sit-in may have their cases dismissed.

Trustee Earl Hughes said, "The leaders should be dealt with harshly. It takes punishment to stop re-occurrences like this. We have the interests of the state, public, and the University community to take into account."

The Board also discussed the recent destruction of library index cards.

Jones said that the vandalism might lead some to believe that BSA or other student groups on campus were involved. "There is no indication of this and it would be a disservice to link the occurrences (of black demands and vandalism) as people may do because of the closeness of the incidents," Jones said.

Ralph Hahn, Board member, said that the persons responsible for the vandalism may have done it to intentionally link BSA with the incident.

Swain asked if it is true that

most of the vandalized index cards were taken from the section on communism. Chancellor J. W. Petason said that more cards were taken from the section on concrete than communism.

Visitation was placed on the agenda by Swain because "of the 300 letters I received from people complaining about the plan."

Petason explained that the proposal had been under consideration for a considerable length of time and is not the result of student agitation.

President Henry said that the students should be in charge of their own living conditions. And since visitation has been approved on a trial basis, the Board should not act on the plan.

Henry also explained that the proposal was not placed on the Board's agenda because the administration was given the task of approval.

Charges Dismissed

For Sept. 9 Union Sit-in

By MARGE FERROLI
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Charges of mob action against 261 persons involved in the Sept. 9 sit-in at the Illini Union were dismissed by the Champaign County Circuit Court Monday as being legally defective.

Magistrate Sarah M. Lumppp gave the Champaign County State's Attorney's office 20 days in which to amend its original complaints. Most of the persons charged with mob action were black students at the University.

Raymond Bolden of Joliet, a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) attorney and defense counsel for all the blacks, filed a motion in court contending that subsection A2 of the Illinois mob action statute is unconstitutional. The subsection defines mob action as "the assembly of two or more persons to do an unlawful act."

Bolden cited the recent finding of the federal district court in Chicago regarding the case of Landry vs. Daley which ruled sub-

section A2 unconstitutional. In the case, the district court discussed all sections of the mob action statute but found only A2 to be unconstitutional.

Bolden also argued that the language of the complaints filed by the state attorney's office was not sufficient to adequately inform the defendants of the charges against them.

In his motion for dismissal Bolden charged that the language of the complaints "co-mingles" subsections A2 and A1 of the

statute, making the charges unclear.

Subsection A2 of the statute states that mob action is "the use of force or violence disturbing the public peace by two or more persons acting together and without authority of the law."

According to Emerson Moore, assistant state's attorney who is handling the mob action cases, "the complaints were dective in tht they were worded wrong."

In his argument against Bold-
(Continued on Page 2)

Charges . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

en's motion Moore stated that a bill of particular should have been filed by the defendants if the complaints had caused confusion. Such a bill is a motion requesting the prosecution to provide more information as to the offense and what the prosecutor's case is.

The state's attorney's office will hold a final reconsideration of the cases within the next 20 days to decide which cases will be carried through court proceedings. If there is not enough evidence to provide a successful prosecution of particular cases, the office said that it will drop those cases.

Moore originally planned to handle the cases as a group because the wording of the complaint was the same for all the 261 charged. Because of the need to amend the complaint, the issue presently facing the state's attorney is how to group the defendants in the charge and whether to try certain cases individually.

D.I. March 4 1969

Peltason Says He Opposed It; District Attorney Mum on 'Deal'

By ALAN MUTTER
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Revised individual charges against 260 alleged participants in the Sept. 9 Illini Union sit-in were signed Monday by a representative of the University Security Office — only a day before all charges in the incident would have been dismissed.

The mob action and disorderly conduct charges, replacing those declared invalid March 3, were filed, apparently, because a deal District Attorney Lawrence Johnson tried to strike with the demonstrators failed.

The deal, revealed in a statement to The Daily Illini by Chancellor J. W. Peltason late Monday night, would have dropped charges against 222 of the people, if the Black Students Association (BSA) would have cooperated in the prosecution of the rest.

Urges Johnson

Peltason said he urged Johnson "orally and in writing" not to revise and re-file the charges, but allowed assistant University security officer Max Irvin to sign the complaints after his appeals to

Johnson failed.

Peltason and John W. Metzger, campus legal counsel, both said Irvin's signature was only a technicality. Without it, Metzger said Johnson could "prosecute on information."

Could Not Refuse

But law professor Charles Quick, who has been involved in the defense of the demonstrators since the sit-in took place, disagreed. "You don't have to sign complaints if you don't want to," he said.

Though Peltason said he urged the district attorney not to prosecute "in the best interests of the University," the Chancellor said he could not refuse to cooperate with Johnson when the district attorney decided to prosecute. Peltason said it was entirely Johnson's decision.

Johnson refused any comment in the case.

The NAACP-sponsored defense attorney for the demonstrators Ray Bolden, termed the University's action "a shotgun approach," and said his clients would all plead not guilty. He expressed some surprise that prosecution was continued.

Peltason said he hoped the decision to sign the complaints would not make the racial situation on campus "more tense." He said he had "no intention of arousing racial tensions."

Dismissed March 3

The original charges were dismissed March 3 by Magistrate Sarah M. Lumpp of the Champaign County Circuit Court. Magistrate Lumpp ruled the charges were "technically defective" because they were partially based on an unconstitutional state statute.

She gave the Champaign County State's Attorney 20 days in which to revise and resubmit new charges. Monday had been the last day to keep the case alive.

According to Emerson Moore, assistant state's attorney, all those involved in the incident were charged with mob action and disorderly conduct.

Others are additionally charged with escape and solicitation to commit disorderly conduct. All of the crimes are misdemeanors, but some carry up to \$1,000 in fines and up to one year in jail.

Peltason Seeks Legal Means To Present Views in Court

By L. PICONE HANSEN
Daily Illini Campus Editor

Chancellor J. W. Peltason said Tuesday he intends to seek legal means to go to court and present his views that the charges against 222 students should be dropped.

The 222 are part of a group of 257 persons who had charges refiled against them for alleged participation in an incident at the Illini Union Sept. 9. Charges of mob action and disorderly conduct were filed against

the 257 Monday by State's Attorney Larry Johnson. Earlier charges of mob action had been dismissed by Magistrate Sarah Lump. 23.

Peltason said he had contacted the campus legal counsel to determine what actions he could take to present his views to the court promptly.

John Metzger, campus legal counsel, said he had no plan for action, but he will present one this morning. The arraignments for the 257 persons charged will begin April

Peltason said in a press conference Tuesday "I wish to make clear that this position of the University, namely, that cases against the above-mentioned 222 students be dismissed, remains unchanged."

The Champaign-Urbana Senate Council, made up of committee chairmen, and the full Senate have already passed a resolution that called for the dismissal of charges against students for whom there was no evidence of anything other than presence in the Illini Union during the arrests. The Senate Council reaffirmed this stand in a special meeting Tuesday, according to Peltason.

"Pursuant to this consensus of opinion, my office recommended in writing that the state's attorney dismiss charges against these students," Peltason said.

Peltason said the University had signed the complaints against the students, through the security office, as "a mere formality." Peltason said the University signed the complaints only after a formal request from the state's attorney.

"The campus legal counsel and myself considered that our cooperating with the state's attorney in the signing of the complaints was a mere formality and that our refusal to sign the complaints would not have resulted in dropping the charges by the state's attorney," he said.

When asked why the University had complied with the state's attorney if its compliance or refusal to comply made no difference, Peltason said "I didn't realize the hubbub it would create."

"We did not think this action would have been construed that the University agreed to the re-filing of charges against 222 students," he said.

April 22 1972

500 Charges Still Stand

Court Denies UI Intervention

By CARL SCHWARTZ
Daily Illini City Editor

Chancellor J. W. Peltason and John Metzger, campus legal counsel, acknowledged Monday they probably have exhausted all legal avenues open to them in securing dismissal of charges against 222 students involved in the Sept. 9 Illini Union sit-in.

Peltason Friday night was denied the right to intervene "as a friend of the court" in the criminal cases against students arrested in the Union disturbance. The ruling denying Peltason's petition, filed as "chief executive officer of the Champaign-Urbana campus," was made by Birch E. Morgan, chief judge of the Sixth Judicial District.

Peltason said the judge ruled that neither he nor the University had any "standing to even raise such a motion to dismiss."

Peltason ruled out any possibility of his personal court appearance, as an individual, to testify for the defense. "I would have even less standing as an individual," Peltason said.

Metzger indicated that neither he nor the chancellor had been asked to appear as defense witnesses, nor did they expect to be.

During March, Peltason authorized Max Irwin, University assistant security officer, to sign complaints against 260 persons arrested as a result of the Union incident. Peltason called a news conference the following day to announce he did not believe charges should have been refiled against 222 of those arrested and charged in September.

Original charges of mob action were thrown out of court by Magistrate Sarah M. Lumpp on a legal technicality. However, on March 21 Champaign County State's Attorney Larry Johnson indicated to the University he planned to refile all the dismissed cases, adding charges of disorderly conduct.

The University notified Johnson it would not participate in refile of charges unless he specifically requested such aid.

Johnson made such a request in a letter hand-delivered to Metzger March 24 and Irwin was authorized to sign the charges.

An affidavit filed with the "friend of the court" petition, indicated Peltason's reasons for seeking dismissal of the 222 cases included the youthful age of the

defendants, the fact they are college students, spent a night in jail at the time of their arrests, the seven months since they first were charged and the fact they already have undergone disciplinary action by the University.

Peltason's petition also pointed out "it is in the best interests of the University and Champaign-Urbana community" to dismiss the charges. The petition indicated Johnson was "urged" not to refile the charges against the 222.

Metzger admitted to Judge Morgan there was no precedent for the University to intervene in such a situation.

Monday Metzger said the University's efforts to intervene "had been brought to a fairly complete halt. There is no getting around it; we've done all we can do."

REPORT of SIT-IN "BIASED", from the Daily Illini, December 10, 1968
Illini Union incident facts, compared with the Chicago TRIBUNE coverage

By DAVID EISENMAN

It is clear that the Chicago Tribune disapproves of demonstrators, student demonstrators in particular. Editorially the paper has called for punishment, withdrawal of financial support, and even dismissal for students who disrupt Universities. In addition, the Tribune does not exactly lead American journalism in support of vigorous measures to achieve substantive social gains for minorities.

The Tribune is entitled, of course, to its editorial opinion. It can also, clearly, indulge in "slandering" or "biased" coverage without breaking the law: its choice of subjects to cover and language in covering them is its guaranteed constitutional right, even if the result is to mislead a significant number of readers. Innuendo is regrettable but there is no legal defense against it (and probably the price would be too high if there were).

However in its continued reporting of the September Union incident the Tribune went beyond innuendo and published a number of serious misrepresentations of fact. And the Tribune's own letter column indicates some of the consequence: irate citizens and state legislators, threatening to withdraw University funds.

We shall demonstrate three key points: The Tribune printed serious distortions when other papers were essentially accurate. The Tribune reporters and management knew that what it presented, and continued to present, as "fact" was at best highly dubious: they were contacted personally by University authorities.

Third, the Tribune's editorial positions appealed to patently racist sentiments and depended for their credibility on distortions which it knowingly printed. Further, serious damage has been done to the individuals involved in the incident, the University and the people of Illinois by the misinformed public outrage which the Tribune fostered.

Three Inexcusable Errors

We shall concentrate on three important matters of fact:

— The financial aids for students in the Special Educational Opportunity Program (SEOP) (or, in Tribune terms, to what degree the students had a "free ride," "frivolous grievances," and were therefore "ungrateful").

— The number of people engaging in vandalism in the Union Sept. 9.

— The extent of the Union damage, and, as a corollary, the overall nature of the incident.

To begin with the third and easiest: the facts of the damage are a matter of record. The complete list of damaged items in the Union report is: six chairs, 10 tables, two lamps, two dozen shades, several chandeliers, 10 ash urns, several windows, the plexiglass over a map, 12 pictures of presidents of the University, and a slash in the candy counter folding door.

The total cost of repair or replacement was \$3,812.49, including \$1,000 estimated ultimate replacement cost for the folding door, which was patched at once, is serviceable, and is never seen by any-

way: "Before their arrest the students broke about six tables, 12 lamps, and a number of picture frames in two lounges in the union building. . . . In the union building's Presidents' Lounge and South Lounge, police found much of the furniture damaged."

Thursday the Tribune stated, "Although no estimate of damage to the union has been given by university officials, police officials have put the figure at \$50,000." However the Daily News said: "A university official said damage could reach \$5,000." And on that day the University Public Information Office released an estimate putting damage at a generous "\$5,000 to \$10,000."

Tribune Persists in Error

Fully nine days after the incident, on Sept. 19, the Tribune again said, "A total of 244 persons were arrested and an estimated \$50,000 damage done to the Illini Union building . . . (by) members of a virtually tuition-free special education project . . ." repeating the same grossly inflated figure.

Further, in the intervening days the Tribune reporter, John O'Brien, who wrote the original story and at least one Tribune officer had both been contacted personally by high University officials and informed of this seriously misleading error.

Investigation has indicated that an officer in the Champaign County sheriff's office did give out such a damage estimate. However it is remarkable that a paper with the pretensions of the Chicago Tribune ("The World's Greatest Newspaper") and the influence which it has in Illinois would select for publication a statement from an unlikely source which contradicts not only its reporter's first-hand observations but also statements from better sources. It is still more remarkable that it should continue to print errors after they had been corrected by far more authoritative sources.

Error Fits Neatly

It is worth noting how neatly this error fits in with the rest of the picture the Tribune was painting, and how inconvenient a more truthful estimate would have been to that picture. It can be debated whether the gross inflation of the damage figure, by itself, would be seriously misleading. But in the Tribune it was not by itself.

The second glaring difference between the Tribune accounts and the actual event is the circumstances of the vandalism and the number of people involved.

Witness Says Few, Alone

The Union night supervisor who witnessed the single brief incident in which most of the vandalism occurred says in his testimony that it was committed by fewer than a dozen individuals, in a room away from the body of the group and in fact empty at the time except for the vandals. He says "about ten" individuals entered the Presidents' Lounge when the door was unlocked by janitors.

It was at this point that portraits were defaced, some furniture and windows broken, and chandeliers bent. There is some doubt from the evidence that all — if even any — of these vandals were students.

legs for use against anticipated police force. I personally witnessed this panic.

Fortunately the arrests were carried out in a professional manner and did not repeat any scenes like those still painfully fresh from the Democratic Convention in Chicago.

The dismantled ash urns were never used, since it quickly became apparent that no defense was required.

The Tribune's account of the vandalism is substantially different.

Wednesday, Sept. 11: "The refusal of 19 Negro coeds to accept mandatory room assignments touched off a wave of violence today at the University of Illinois which resulted in the arrest of 248 persons. The arrests came after Negro students and black militants went on a rampage in the Illini Union building. They destroyed furniture, slashed draperies, defaced portraits of university officials, and broke glass.

Police officials estimated the damage at \$50,000. The disorders were quelled when university police and city and sheriff's police entered the student union and began the arrests."

In its editorial that same day, the Tribune was quite explicit about who exactly did what damage:

" . . . more than 200 entering black students and outside supporters went ape in the lounges of the beautiful Illini Union building during a sit in. . . . They mutilated the portraits of 12 university presidents, smashed furniture, swung from chandeliers, and tore the painting of President David Dodds Henry from the wall, scrawling the words "Black Power" across the face. . . . As the lawbreakers proceeded in the work of destruction, they chanted, 'I'm black and I'm proud.' . . . Not until a carnival of violence got under way did (Chancellor Peltason) summon police."

The reader is not likely to question the credibility of an account which purports even to include the words of the "rioters" as they "go ape"; surely if the Tribune knows that, it should know who many people were involved. And the account is internally consistent: With 200 participants, each would have to destroy four chairs, two tables, or four dozen fixtures and shades, for the total damage figure to reach \$50,000 at prevailing prices.

This is not beyond one's imagination, after reading the Tribune account. (Nevertheless it is sobering to note that, allowing \$50 per item, it would take fully 1,000 destroyed furnishings to reach the \$50,000 figure! But the reader is not likely to stop for this sort of calculation; and even if he did, the description of the scene is still not inconsistent with it.)

Vivid Fiction

The only thing wrong with this detailed and graphic account is that it is utterly wrong. And there is no way a reader could detect this. We must ask how the Tribune reporter, who had access to the damaged areas himself within hours of the incident, could allow his paper to print such detailed fiction in such glaring contrast to what he saw and was told.

The third important point of fact seriously and avoidably distorted in the Tribune was the financial

they fit the facts), the Tribune describes the "lawbreakers": "They were mostly slum products on scholarships and loans who otherwise would have scant opportunity for higher education. When the university and the taxpayers try to do something for their benefit, they respond by kicking their benefactors in the groin."

The facts are different. Even at this is written, after three months of readjusting aid packages, there are at least several dozen students who are taking out loans which substantially exceed one fifth of their families' annual incomes, that is, loans in the \$1,000 range. At the time of the demonstration there were dozens more like them for whom aid has subsequently been found. A typical loan for a SEOP student is still \$380, which is a much more serious matter for a student who is, as the Tribune puts it, a "slum product," than for a middle-class student.

Fully a quarter of the freshmen at the University leave after the freshman year. Students in this program know that their chances are hardly better than this.

Considering the type of employment available to people from these areas, it is not pleasant to contemplate what payment next year on a \$1,000 loan would mean to one of these students. Besides being a high percentage of his family income, that income is typically inadequate even for current living expenses without loan payments. (Incidentally, Harvard does not allow any of its students to borrow more than \$1,000 in any year, and no more than \$3,000 in all four years — more, it appeared, on September 9, than many SEOP students would have to borrow!)

Therefore it was hardly accurate for the Tribune to say that the students were to have all expenses paid; and even to imply that the aid was bountiful, when it could at best be described as spartan and entirely wrong.

In summary, The Chicago Tribune has been shown to have been extraordinarily careless, at best, reporting an incident which had serious repercussions for many in the University community. The paper may further be guilty of some significant degree of malfeasance in any event it has published persistent untruths, and appreciable numbers of Illinoisians labor under them to this day.

The "carnival of violence" described in the Tribune, in which hundreds of chanting black "lawbreakers" tore up the Union of "frivolous grievances" simply never occurred. By multiplying the number of vandals and the damage factors of 15 and 20, attributing to the entire group, and by printing information about the substance of the grievances which is diametrically opposed to the facts, the Tribune transformed an essentially nonviolent (if perhaps rather raucous and profanely abusive) grievance meeting with harassment by University officials into a riotous, uncontrolled and gratuitous major riot.

The question raised is obvious: what can we do about it?

— The extent of the Union damage, and, as a corollary, the overall nature of the incident.

To begin with the third and easiest: the facts of the damage are a matter of record. The complete list of damaged items in the Union report is: six chairs, 10 tables, two lamps, two dozen shades, several chandeliers, 10 ash urns, several windows, the plexiglass over a map, 12 pictures of presidents of the University, and a slash in the candy counter folding door.

The total cost of repair or replacement was \$3,812.40, including \$1,000 estimated ultimate replacement cost for the folding door, which was patched at once, is serviceable, and is never seen by anyone but night janitors anyway. I am confident that my four roommates could do as much damage handily with their bare hands in about five minutes.

tribune 1300 Per Cent Off

How did the Tribune report this damage? Wednesday, Sept. 11, under a front-page headline "243 Held in U. of I. Riot—Negroes Go On Rampage After Row," the Tribune stated: "Police officials estimate damage at \$50,000." By way of comparison, the Sun-Times put it this

The Union night supervisor witnessed the single brief incident in which most of the vandalism occurred says in his testimony that it was committed by fewer than a dozen individuals, in a room away from the body of the group and in fact empty at the time except for the vandals. He says "about ten" individuals entered the Presidents' Lounge when the door was unlocked by janitors.

It was at this point that portraits were defaced, some furniture and windows broken, and chandeliers bent. There is some doubt from the evidence that all — if even any — of these vandals were students.

There are no further reports of group vandalism, except perhaps the slashing of the candy counter curtain. An hour after the damage to the Presidents' Lounge a panic set in during which ash urns were dismantled and legs removed from chairs in the South Lounge, where most students had remained all evening. Fearing an imminent clash with police, who were reportedly gathering outside, some members of the crowd collected the uprights from the urns and the furniture

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The third important point of fact seriously and avoidably distorted in the Tribune was the financial situation of students in SEOP.

Tribune Says All Expenses Paid

On Wednesday, September 11, in that front page headlined article, the Tribune claimed that "The students, most of them from Chicago and East St. Louis, were to receive free tuition and free room and board." In its remarkable editorial that day (in which "black students . . . went ape . . . swung from chandeliers" — racist images which would be deplorable even if

get by vandals factors of 15 and 20, attributing it to the entire press and by printing information about the substance of the grievances which was diametrically opposed to the fact—the Tribune transformed an essentially nonviolent (if perhaps rather raucous and profanely abusive) grievance meeting with harried University officials into a malicious, uncontrolled and gratuitous major riot.

The question raised is obvious: what can we do about it?

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