

**— 1961 —**

# Senate Confirms Negro As Director of Housing

WASHINGTON (AP). — Urged to speedy action by President Kennedy, the Senate Thursday night confirmed Robert C. Weaver, New York Negro, as federal housing administrator.

The action climaxed several hours of debate in which Weaver, 53, was described by critics as a zealot for integrated housing and by supporters as a dedicated American who will do a fine job.

Weaver's nomination for the \$21,000-a-year job was the first of Kennedy's selections for high government posts to encounter any major Senate opposition. Confirmation, however, was by voice vote.

## 'Extreme Views'

Most of the opposition was based on what Sen. A. Willis Robertson, D-Va., called Weaver's "extreme views" in favor of racially integrated housing.

Southern senators contended that builders in their sections would refuse to develop housing projects with Weaver in command of federal programs.

Charges of prosubversive associations raised against the nominee at Senate Banking Committee hearings were renewed in the debate, although Robertson, chairman of the committee, indicated he accepted Kennedy's statement that Weaver had undergone a full FBI investigation.

Supporters of the nominee called these charges smears. Weaver acknowledged he once had

been a member of the Washington Cooperative Bookshop, described by Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., as "the Communist headquarters in Washington." But he told the committee he resigned when he became suspicious of the leadership. He said he had joined only to take advantage of book sale discounts.

## Eastland Criticizes Weaver

Eastland described Weaver as "a man who has a pro-Communist background" and who "belonged to half a dozen Communist-front organizations."

He said Weaver, in testimony before the Banking Committee, offered "pretexts and excuses that he didn't know, that he didn't understand."

"Can we afford to confirm a man who was so naive that he doesn't realize he was doing business with Communists over a number of years?" Eastland demanded.

Robertson and Eastland were not on hand when the vote finally was taken. About 15 to 20 senators were in the chamber. There appeared to be four or five "nos" in the vote.

Up for review  
**King document  
 relates Ala. story**

*Stride Toward Freedom*, by Martin Luther King, Jr. Ballantine Books, 1958 - 50c.

Reviewed by  
**DENNIS G. DONOVAN**

*Stride Toward Freedom* is an attempt to relate vividly from the Negro point of view the events surrounding the famous Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott. Written simply and directly, this record of one of the most important milestones in the Negroes' battle for equal rights takes the reader from the halting beginnings of the boycott to its successful completion on December 21, 1956.

Martin Luther King, one of the most controversial figures of our times, looks squarely at the problems confronting him and his people. Unhesitating, he reveals clearly, sometimes humorously, but always sincerely the hopes and fears of the movement against the traditions of the South. Citing with steady accuracy the attempts made upon his life, the stubborn opposition of the Klu Klux Klan, and the efforts made by some of his own people to remove him from his position of leadership, he presents forcefully his dedication to the principle of nonviolent resistance, revealing the practical application as well as the theories of his guiding philosophy. But more than an account by King, *Stride Toward Freedom* is a poignant reminder of the feelings and aspirations of the entire Negro race, a testimony to the power of nonviolent resistance and a legacy to all the world.

Thoroughly indexed, the book lists past and present members of the Montgomery Improvement Association, the sponsor of the boycott, and contains also eight pages of timely photographs. Written for the general reader, *Stride Toward Freedom* deserves the attention of every serious college student and merits a place on every required reading list in American history and sociology courses.

...the Dominican Republic... construction is based on ability... rather than... and Dorothy Stark, stu- dent LAS and a member of the... University students... the Dominican Repub- lic... of the government... vacation... to Miss Stark there... lack of racial dis- tinction.

GOVERNMENT

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The government is involved in... legislation especially... the realm of housing, educa- tion, social welfare, factories and hospitals. "Much of the improve- ment stems from welfare programs, especially Rafael Trujillo's... and other projects,"... commented.

New Churches

Tirado, senior in LAS and... member of the group... the construction of modern... near most of the govern- ment housing projects as part of... legislation. "These were... to the project by Trujillo," he said.

One of the objectives of the gov- ernment is to provide adequate... for all workers by 1964. ... senior in LAS and... member of the group, said... to be accomplished by... of government hous- ing projects," she continued.

She emphasized the friendli- ness of the people towards the... group and towards fellow... "In a city the size of... Trujillo, it seemed every- one knew everyone else. There is... family relationship... all relatives up... One student... to introduce us to... cousin," he said.

Much of this friendliness prob- ably is due to interrelation,"... "There is much so- cial life in the Dominican Repub- lic and it is permeated by govern- mental and business activities."

Women Subordinate

... cited the subordinate... in the family, but... they are attributed great... and courtesy by other... of the family. "The ele- ment of honor of only exists," she... women are chap- eroned on all dates, but much of... life is made up of group... activities.

Dominicans are not spectators. They enjoy the latest American... dances and are avid... in the "Merisque," the... of the island," she... continued.

Agriculture is the island's eco- nomic basis and livestock, sugar cane and rice are raised. Industry is composed mainly of the world's... refinery, Rio Haina. "The Dominicans take pride in the fact that only a minor percentage of their industry is controlled by foreign capital," Tirado comment- ed.

New Market

"However, the break in diplo- matic relations has caused the na- tion to find new markets for her...

...English and Swedish. There... little or no trade with Latin... nations and some but... with the Unit- ed States as before the diplomatic... break.

"The Dominicans actually be- lieve the break to be more of an... than to have any impact on... their economy or their po- litical situation," Tirado pointed... "The nation never has been a... country. Most travel- ers now are coming from Ger- many and Canada rather than from the United States."

"We found many differences in... towards government, the family, education, dating—in fact... everything," Miss Stark said. "We... that being different is not in itself wrong but is nothing... and should be accepted as such."

## Segregation Issue Dominates Forum On Un-American Activities Group

Segregation issues and controversy associated with the proposed abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee dominated discussion Wednesday in the first YMCA Current Issues Forum of the semester.

Clifford J. Durr, former member of the Federal Communications Commission and presently a practicing attorney in Montgomery, Ala., presented his views of the current efforts to eliminate the much-criticized House committee.

"The HUAC is only one manifestation of our country's current problems, which are deeper and involved more than just one committee," Durr stated. "Unless the abolition of the committee began a trend, it would not accomplish much."

Durr referred to the HUAC as a "symptom of a national disease." It impairs a person's right to think and to speak freely, as well as inspiring fear, which he described as "the most corrosive of all human emotions."

"Many people are afraid to say that they are not afraid," said Durr, in reference to the public's reaction to the HUAC. Instead of standing up against the committee, they scurry for cover, according to Durr.

The attorney pointed out that there is no more powerful force than change, and that to most people, the "present is sacred." He admitted that there was no one solution to the problems which our country faces, among them the HUAC, but that the answers will come from "a sifting and blending of ideas over a period of time."

During the question period following the speech, students queried Durr on his experiences in the South, and more specifically in counseling a faculty member and students of McMurray College who were arrested in 1960 for violation of a segregation ordinance in Montgomery.

In speaking of the entire segregation controversy, Durr said that he felt that the South was not necessarily more prejudiced than other sections of the country, but that conformity plays a large part in determining the actions of the people. He felt that some race feeling was widespread, but said that he had doubts as to its depth, saying that, in his opinion, "most people would be glad for someone else to make the decisions for them."

Referring both to the HUAC and to the segregation problem, Durr

commented that "some people confuse the loyalty of others toward them with loyalty towards the government."

"There is a tendency, especially in the South, to associate loyalty with the Negroes with loyalty towards Communism. One might say that in the South, the Red and the Black are often confused," Durr commented.

Durr attempted to explain this Southern color-blindness by citing the Southern bus boycott situation.

"Southerners were not used to well-organized group action from the Negroes. So when the extremely well-planned and well-executed bus boycotts and car pools occurred, many Southerners supposed that outside organizational help for the Negroes had been employed, and some associated the Communists with this action," Durr explained.

In one of the final questions of the session, Durr commented that the investigative power of Congress should certainly not be limited. He indicated that it was not the power itself, but rather the prostitution of this power in which some bodies had been engaging, to which he objected.

# Fraternities Support NAACP

## Hale Cites Backing On WPGU Show

By DICK ADAMS

Most members of Negro fraternities at the University support the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its drive to force fraternities here to eliminate restrictive clauses from their constitutions, Sam Hale, freshman in LAS and treasurer of the pledge club of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, said.

Appearing on the WPGU news program "Behind the Headlines," Hale indicated the three Negro fraternities on the University campus disagree with leaders of other fraternities, who believe action to eliminate restrictive clauses and discriminatory practices should be

initiated by the fraternities themselves and should not be forced on them by the University.

"It's just the principle of the thing itself," he explained. "It's something that goes along with human relations or civil rights."

Hale is a member of the campus chapter of NAACP and has been active recently as a spokesman for the Negro fraternities: Alpha Phi Alpha, Omega Psi Phi and Kappa Alpha Psi.

### Whites Could Pledge

He believes it would be possible for an interested white student to pledge a Negro fraternity because the Negro houses choose their pledges on the basis of their ability to "aid or help the fraternity." Hale said as far as he knows "the Negro fraternities have no

clause restricting them from pledging anyone."

On the other hand, he said Negroes who want to be members of a fraternity "are interested in joining a Negro fraternity."

Hale denied that Negro fraternities are "members" of the I. O. O. F. fraternity Council in name. He pointed out that Negroes attended such functions as the Ball. However, he noted that Negroes "seem to have little interest in the Stunt Show type of fair."

### Negroes Support NAACP

Hale believes most members of Negro fraternities support over-all aims of the NAACP though very few actually are members of the organization.

"This is an individual affair," he explained. "Our fraternity does not compel anyone to join NAACP." As to whether Negro fraternities should officially support NAACP projects, Hale said that should "depend on what project is."

He said he agrees with H. T. Tiebout, associate professor of philosophy and NAACP faculty adviser, that "race relations are rather bad" in Champaign-Urbana.

"It does seem rather poor at a University such as this, with many foreign students as it is to be confronted with racial religious problems," he said.

He added that race relations throughout much of Illinois are poor "for such a state as this the Land of Lincoln." However, he said, the situation is especially poor in the Twin Cities where the University "is supposed to be an example of democracy."

## IF Council, NAACP to Meet In Secret Confab Wednesday

The University Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have agreed with the Interfraternity Council to have a closed meeting at 4 p.m. on Wednesday to discuss the possibilities of integration in campus fraternities.

The meeting will have three representatives from both IF and NAACP, who will try to reach an agreement on the fastest possible means for desegregation of fraternities, Harry Tiebout, professor of philosophy and adviser to the NAACP, has announced.

The meeting stems from two resolutions passed last November by the NAACP for integration in all University approved housing and the outlawing of "White Clauses" and "Gentlemen's Agreements" in social organizations on campus.

Hagos Yesus, an African student who is studying in the United States on a grant from the U. S. National Student Association, attended the NAACP meeting Thursday and presented his views on the recent campus episode in which he was refused residence in Sigma Chi.

The NAACP, in response to this issue, passed a unanimous resolution which stated: "The University Chapter of the NAACP strongly condemns the members of Sigma Chi fraternity for their brazen and overt act of racial discrimination

in the case of Hagos Yesus. We feel that Sigma Chi has done the University and the U. S. government a great disservice by their shameful treatment of a prominent international student leader, who now cannot help but draw unfavorable conclusions as to the hypocrisy and bigotry of certain sections of American society."

The resolution continued: "We are filled with shame and humiliation at being part of a University at which the administration allows such disgraceful and un-American actions to take place. We call upon the University administration, the Urbana chapter of the AAUP, the Student Senate and the Inter-Fraternity Council for their views on this shameful incident.

The NAACP also announced plans to bring a speaker to the campus this spring, and held an election of officers.

## Latest Discrimination Hassle Prompts Chapter Withdrawal

The latest chapter in the squabble between Beta Theta Pi national fraternity and one of its chapters unfolded this weekend with the Dartmouth chapter leaving the fraternity.

Sixty-seven members of the fraternity handed in their resignation over a discrimination fight now two weeks old.

J. Moreau Brown, general secretary of the fraternity, said in a telephone interview Monday that he and one of the national trustees had picked up chapter's charter and all fraternity paraphernalia Saturday.

He pointed out that even though all members of the fraternity had resigned the final action on accepting the chapter's withdrawal would not be taken until the undergraduate convention next summer.

The row began when the chapter charged the national with discriminatory interference with the initiation of a Negro pledge at Williams College.

The initiation injunction on the entire pledge class was issued by Brown on advice of the trustees after a complaint had been submitted by a fraternity member. Although the action was directed toward the "total opportunity" rushing method used at Williams it called discriminatory because similar action was not taken at other

colleges where the same method exists.

Brown said the Dartmouth members' decision to withdraw was based on misinformation and half-truths. He said that many of the members were more understanding about the case after he (Brown) had presented the details in a discussion with them Saturday.

At that time they were so firmly entrenched in their position they could not move, he stated. "If they hadn't acted so impatiently they would still be with us," he added.

Brown also stated that the chapter faces possible expulsion from the national instead of merely having its withdrawal accepted. Such expulsion could affect the chapter's chances of reaffiliating with the national.

He expressed dissatisfaction with the chapter for issuing its withdrawal statement to the press without first conferring with the fraternity. First notice of the controversy appeared in the Dartmouth daily newspaper.



## Combination of White, Black Remains as Top '61 Favorite

By KAREN LUCAS

When black meets white on the fashion scene, style news is inevitably made.

One of the most sophisticated combinations in the clothing world, black and white long has been one of the most popular ensembles to come off the designing boards. However, the latest sensation surpasses the mere black and white combinations. It adds a dash of color.

Black and white plus a dash of color definitely is the new look in fashion sophistication. And the best way to achieve this bright new combination is with bright new accessories.

Bright new gloves in red, fuchsia, orange or loud pastels. Bright new hats and bags in reds, purples, yellows or greens. Handkerchiefs and scarves, jewelry and footwear — all with that dash of — that splash of — color.

### Basic Example

The most basic and yet the most flattering example of this black, white and bright combination is the black, elemental sheath dress with jacket of black and white in plaid or print. Add to this ensemble the right bright accessory and presto — there's that new look.

The black suit with broad white

collar and cuffs and the bright splash of colored shoes, purse or gloves is particularly smart for late afternoon or casual evening wear.

Black and white plaid dresses, tailored for afternoon glamour, lend themselves extremely well to the dash of color look. The fashion minded coed can add pastel gloves or purse for that VIP look.

### For Evening

For evening wear, black cocktail dresses in pique sheaths or billowy chiffon are just right for spring. The bare, low necklines of many spring styles are just right for a splash of color in jewelry and a luxurious white coat completes the black, white and bright all over combination.

Black and white combinations are numerous. Black skirts and white jackets for casual wear. Black and white prints in dresses for all occasions. But black and white is not the whole picture. What sells the black and white look solidly are the bright accessories.

The splashy personality shines in this type of fashion atmosphere and the more tailored personality finds an outlet for his more reserved tastes in the splash of color.

letters to the editor

# Reader continues Nikita script

## Others give views on NAACP stand

To the Editor:

(After reading a letter in today's issue.)

Aide (rushing in): Comrade Khrushchev! Your excellency: (bows until nose is bruised on floor)—great news! We have succeeded in overthrowing compulsory ROTC at the University of Illinois!

Khrushchev: Dolt! You are stupid and incompetent. Your achievement has set back by 20 years our hopes of gaining sympathy among American students for the Communist cause. Now, when the right to choose his activities freely and without restrictive coercion, the college student in America will have no reason to be disillusioned with the freedoms of life in a democracy. He will have no complaints against his government or school. He will become even more loyal to the American government that trusts his judgment and loyalty enough to give him such freedom. (To Executioner, pointing to Aide) Off with his head! (To surviving Stoges) And see that the rest of you make no such mistakes. Our objective in America is to arouse

discontent by inducing Americans to lose their democratic rights. They must become so intent on opposing Russia that they will use our totalitarian methods. Thus we will create dissension and distrust among the American people and weaken them from within. Your job, comrades, is to infiltrate all American organizations that stand for repressive totalitarian methods — the House Un-American Activities Committee, the American Legion, the Anti-Communist League, the Daughters of the American Revolution. They will help us to conquer America and the world while attempting to oppose us. Comrades, to your assignments!

The Stoges (in uneven unison): All hail our great and wise leader! Name Withheld by Request

## ON INTEGRATION

To the Editor:

Upon reading the letter referring to "fraternity rights" by one who wishes to remain anonymous, we felt we had to reply and set this person straight.

Our anonymous friend wrote: "The choice of members is based on the decision of whom each man would want as a lifelong friend." Does this mean that members of fraternities or anyone else should not choose a Negro as a lifelong friend? Is friendship based on color of skin? We would think friendship would be based on personality compatibility. Are Negroes' minds so twisted that they are rendered incompatible with that of a white person's.

He goes on to state the idea of forced inter-eraction when he says,

pledge." If our misguided friend would have read the article in the March 23 Daily Illini he could have found out exactly what the NAACP wants the fraternities to do. None of the seven points listed could in any way be misconstrued as to mean or even imply forced integration. Basically, they only ask that the rushees be informed of the existing conditions on the racial matter and that each fraternity will discriminate only on individual character and merit, and not on race or national origin.

We think we can speak for our fellow NAACP members and say that NAACP does not want to "force" integration of fraternities. We only wish that rushees be judged as individuals and not as members of a minority group.

He concludes with this statement: "Until past prejudice can be diluted by time, the choice of membership must be left to the free choice of the fraternity members regardless of the basis of their choice." Would it be fair for fraternities to choose only from those students who have blue eyes or brown hair, or who are only right handed? No, because it should be the "American way" to have equal opportunity for all her citizens. The same should hold true for Negroes. If the Negroes would judge students as individuals, the NAACP would have no quarrel with them. If everyone would judge their fellow man as an individual there would no longer be an NAACP.

Roger Fox  
Gary Woll

Cancer no longer can be regarded as "a woman's disease." Of

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He goes on to state the idea of forced integration when he says, "The NAACP wants to tell the white fraternities whom they will

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## Champaign Elects First Negro To Seat in City Government

By RAY COHEN

Two University professors, incumbents Frank E. Schooley and Ellis Danner, druggist William G. Skelton, and Kenneth O. Stratton were elected to the Champaign City Council in Tuesday's election.

Skelton, a political newcomer, was the top vote-getter with 4,709 votes. Final unofficial tabulations, with all precincts

reporting, were: Ellis Danner 3,527, Martin M. Keck 2,955, Burt E. Nixon 2,465, Frank E. Schooley 3,536, Verne E. Scott 2,727, William G. Skelton 4,709, Kenneth O. Stratton 3,275, and Stanley J. Yanor 2,622.

Skelton, Schooley and Danner will serve four-year terms on the council, while the fourth-place man, Stratton, will serve two years. Schooley is an associate professor of radio and television; Danner a professor of highway engineering.

Winning candidates expressed satisfaction with the final result of the election. Skelton, the top vote-getter in both the Tuesday election and the February primary, expressed pleasure at the fact the incumbents Schooley and Danner had been re-elected, stating that their experience would be quite valuable in future council proceedings.

Stratton, the first Negro to be elected to a seat on the council, called the triumph a "victory for human relations in Champaign." He added that he was pleased to see he accumulated a good percentage of votes in each of the city's 37 precincts.

## Negroes Tell Why They Picket; Rap Penney's for Discriminating

### Why Penney's?

From the minute the new department store opened Thursday, it has been picketed constantly during working hours by several Negroes.

These pickets are members of a group of over 100 colored people who attended a mass meeting at Bethel A.M.F. Church Thursday night. They have taken action in protest of what they call the J. C. Penney store's refusal to hire Negro sales clerks.

The group has found that a Negro lady was turned down in her application for a sales job at the store; they feel she was qualified in every way for the job and that she was rejected only because of her race. Penney's, they found, hired Negro help here only for labor in stockrooms and janitorial capacities.

According to one of the group, Robert Harden, a few Negroes are in sales positions in other Campaign stores, but the group is still not satisfied. "Some of the stores have token integration," Harden said, "but it's not a common thing." The group would like to see hiring of Negroes on a much wider scale.

It may be asked why the group picked the J. C. Penney store for its action. The answer seems to be twofold.

First, by taking action against a brand-new store, the group will not have to break any precedent if it is successful in getting the store to hire a Negro. They feel it is easier to integrate a new working staff than to integrate an established staff where "segregation" has prevailed for 50 years.

Second, there have been economic reprisals against Negroes as results of such picketing in the past. Penney's, being a new store, cannot, for instance, call in charge accounts held by Negroes. Therefore the group had nothing to lose in picketing.

# Negroes Picket Penney's

## 'Unbacked' Group Claims Hiring Bias

By RAY COHEN

Picketing of Champaign's new J. C. Penney department store by "a group of interested citizens" protesting alleged discriminatory hiring practices by the store continued through its second day Friday and showed no signs of ending.

Placards bearing slogans such as "Jim Crow Must Go," and "Is This Champaign, Mississippi?" were carried by voluntary pickets from the opening of the store Thursday until it closed Friday night. The Rev. Eugene Williams of the Salem Baptist Church said Friday night that the picketing will continue indefinitely unless something is done to remedy the alleged discrimination.

### No Official Backing

The group, which claims no official backing from any organization, is protesting the fact that the Penney store management hired no Negro sales people or clerks. Three Negroes were employed, however, as stock men and janitor.

Spokesmen for the group claimed that several Negroes were turned down for clerical and sales jobs on the basis of their race. Robert Myers, store manager, said he had not interviewed any Negroes "with the qualifications or the potential to be good sales people."

The group of pickets refuted this statement by citing an example of a Negro woman, formerly of Denver, Colo., who, they said, had worked in a department store in Denver for 10 years, and served for a time as temporary manager of the store. According to the group, she came equipped with high recommendations from her former employer, yet was refused a sales position.

### Issue Statement

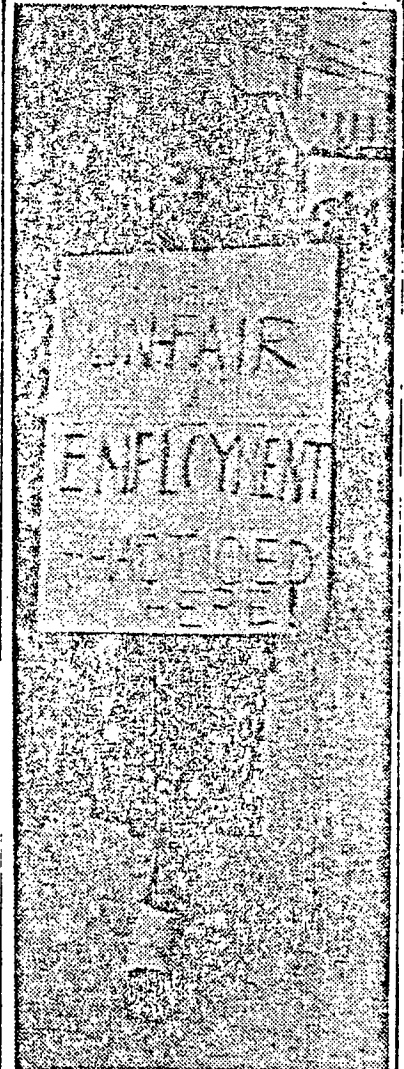
The Rev. J. E. Graves of the Mount Olive Baptist Church, acting as spokesman for the group, released a statement saying: "We are willing to talk and seek fair compromise, but we are ready to make necessary sacrifices to become witnesses to changes that we know are important for all people of the community. We are not trying to defeat or humiliate; we are seeking to replace injustice with justice."

But Charles Boyer, chairman of the Champaign Human Relations Commission, had a different view of the situation. He said he does not feel that it is right for anyone to tell anyone else whom to hire. He said he could see no discrimination on the part of the Penney store, and commented that "some jobs are for some people and some jobs are for other people." He said the commission had planned no action in the case.

The pickets say they comprise a spontaneous group that is trying to air its views through the dem-

onstration and through various local ministers. They had a mass meeting, attended by more than 100 persons, in the Bethel A.M.E. Church Thursday night.

John Penn, former University student and an active member of the group, said he was "astounded" at the response of the people to the meeting and the picketing. He said that in his 34 years as a resident of Champaign he never has seen the people worked up to such a state, and he feels that it is a healthy sign.



PARADING back and forth in front of the newly opened J. C. Penney's department store, an "interested citizen" protests against alleged racial discrimination in the store's hiring policies. The picketing continued through Friday, with no sign of a let-up.

Tuesday, April 11, 1961

## Tiebout Cites NAACP Stand On J. C. Penney Picketing

By RAY COHEN

Harry M. Tiebout, associate professor of philosophy, today clarified the position of the University chapter of the NAACP, of which he is the faculty sponsor, with regard to the present picketing of the J. C. Penney department store in Champaign.

Tiebout said that officially the local NAACP has done nothing to support the picketing, but unofficially many of its members have offered their assistance. Tiebout, himself, has spent considerable time picketing in front of the Penney store since its opening last Thursday.

The picketing is in protest to the alleged unfair and discriminatory hiring practices of the store. The group that has protested this has no official backing. It is composed of public citizens of the area with Rev. J. E. Graves of the Mount Olive Baptist Church serving as the spokesman.

Tiebout says that there are two distinct reasons that the chapter of the NAACP has not taken official action. First: The group headed by Rev. Graves has not come to the University group or Tiebout asking for help. Secondly: Permission for a University-sponsored organization like the NAACP to picket must be granted by the University officials. Tiebout has not sought this permission yet.

The picketing began with the opening of the new store Thursday morning and has continued during the store's open hours since then.

The protest by the group is based on the fact that the newly opened store allegedly refused to hire any Negro clerks or sales people, despite the fact that many did apply for positions. Three Negroes were hired by the store, two as stock boys and one as a janitor.

Meetings have been held by the protesting group in response to the action. It seems that for the present the group of "interested citizens" will be content with the picketing as their means of conveying their complaints.

Tiebout feels that the picketing has achieved some success by making the people of the area aware

of the situation through publicizing the store's action. The picketing will then continue, at least for the moment.

# HRC Stays Out of Picketing

## Moyer's Statement Tells of Approach

(Editor's Note: A story in Saturday's Daily Illini about the current picketing of the J. C. Penney Department Store in Champaign quoted the chairman of the Champaign Human Relations Commission as saying he could see no discrimination on the part of the store. The quote was erroneous. By error it was obtained from a Charles Boyer who is neither a member of the commission nor its chairman. Below is the commission's stand on the Penney picketing.)

The Champaign Human Relations Commission announced Tuesday it has not been involved in any way with the current picketing of the J. C. Penney Department Store in Champaign but recognizes the right of citizens to peacefully picket.

The commission feels that "this (the current picketing) is not a proper function of an agency of city government."

In a statement released by Donald E. Moyer, chairman of the commission, they stated they had held interviews with the manager of the Penney store, Robert Myers. In these interviews Myers stated a policy of merit hiring prevails in the organization. He asserted no qualified applicants were among the Negroes who applied.

The report continued that the picketing indicates a segment of the community does not agree with the Penney statement.

### Picketing Thursday

The picketing began Thursday when the store opened. A group of citizens, claiming no official backing from anywhere, still is picketing in protest to the hiring

practices of the store. This group claims that although two Negroes were hired as stock boys and one as a janitor, none were hired as clerks or sales people although many had applied.

The commission said it has "by survey, study and consultation endeavored since its inception to encourage the operation of merit employment in our local economy."

It further cited the Karsh survey of 75 principle employers in Champaign published in December 1960. This survey showed that utilization of workers from minority groups is not evenly spread among all job classifications locally. The report said "This survey indicates clearly that the better the job the smaller the minority representation."

The commission said the same situation now exists as did last spring when in its second annual report it said: "While there are some instances in which employment opportunity has become more open in our city, the gen-

eral pattern remains essentially unchanged."

### Fact-Finding

In regard to the Penney dispute and such matters in general, the commission regards its function as one of fact-finding and publicizing its findings as well as consultation with the persons concerned in the matter. This, it said, is to create an objective viewpoint so it is possible to create a situation where both sides concerned can agree so progress can be made.

The commission announced it stands ready to study carefully and make recommendations on any case submitted to it in writing "where an individual believes a merit employment policy has proven ineffective."

The report continued: "This it will do with complete fairness and objectivity and proper consideration for the rights and dignity of all persons concerned. In intergroup relations this is a proper function and responsibility of a human relations commission."



Saturday, April 15, 1961

## Tiebout To Discuss Penney's Pickets In Channing-Murray Talk Sunday

Four campus and city churches have planned special weekend events of interest to college students.

Harry M. Tiebout, associate professor of philosophy and comparative religion, will discuss "The Penney's Picket Story" at 7 p.m. Sunday in Channing-Murray Foundation.

A discussion will follow Tiebout's talk to which the general public is invited.

Tiebout, a recent candidate for alderman in Urbana, is faculty adviser for the University chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a member of the University YMCA board of directors and chairman of the Channing-Murray board of trustees.

### Picketing Participant

An active participant in the J. C. Penney picketing, Tiebout will discuss the events leading up to the decision to picket by the unsponsored group, the incidents that have happened since picketing began and future plans of the group. The picketing is in protest to the store's failure to employ any Negro sales clerks.

University Lutheran Chapel, Missouri Synod, will hold its annual spring banquet from 6-8 p.m. Sunday in the chapel. The Rev. Donald L. Deffner, assistant professor of religious education at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, will discuss "People — A Means or An End."

Deffner, a well-known author and minister, teaches courses in principles and methods of Chris-

tian teaching, administration of religious education, the campus ministry, reaching the educated adult, and theology and modern literature at Concordia Seminary. Newman Program

The Rev. Orlando Saa, S.J., a native of Cuba, will meet and address Latin-American students at the University in a special program sponsored during the weekend by Newman Foundation. Fr. Saa will be available for discussion and consultation today in the foundation offices and will be guest of honor at the Graduate-Faculty-Staff League breakfast hour Sunday.

Fr. Saa completed theological studies in Ontario, Can., and was engaged in teaching and counseling in Santiago Province of Cuba for some time following his ordination. He currently is doing post-graduate study at the Jesuit Retreat House in Decatur.

### Jazz Orchestra

A jazz orchestra will replace the usual organ music at both services of Universalist-Unitarian church in Urbana Sunday. At 10 and 11:30 a.m. services all music will be in the jazz idiom. The service is designed as a test to see whether jazz can be taken seriously as one of the significant musical developments of the century.

The Liturgical Jazz Service was composed in 1959 by Ed Summerlin, a serious jazz composer, and has been presented in several churches and on television. Liturgy for the service has been arranged by the Rev. David H. Cole who will preach a sermon on "The Holiness of Beauty in its Many Forms."

Tuesday, April 18, 1961

THE DAILY ILLINI

In Champaign-Urbana

# Negroes Back Picket: Tiebout

By DON HENRY

Harry M. Tiebout, associate professor of philosophy and faculty adviser to the campus chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the Channing-Murray supper club Sunday night "the Negro com-

munity in Champaign-Urbana is lined up solidly behind the Penney picket."

Tiebout told the group local Negroes "have developed a new sense of determination and never again will take racial discrimination lying down."

According to Tiebout, the Penney picketing idea arose spontaneously among Negroes in north Champaign over "the refusal of the J. C. Penney store to hire any Negro sales personnel." He went on to say that 15 to 20 Negro girls applied, many of whom "were very high-quality people, very capable of being excellent salesgirls."

As regards the NAACP relation to the picketing, Tiebout said "We had absolutely nothing to do with origination of the idea, nor were we in on the original planing." NAACP later supplied some pickets and "moral support." Tiebout called the action "a real grass-roots movement."

The pickets have paraded about Penney's every day since the store opened April 6. The first day the line was all-Negro, but since then it has been integrated.

Tiebout said that though most of the pickets are University students, faculty members and their wives have also participated. Another picket last week was Donald P. Moore, prominent Chicago attorney who recently won an important U.S. Supreme Court case. Moore was in town to address a meeting of Midwest law students.

The Channing-Murray group was told that the biggest problem with the pickets is now to arrange the schedules of the many volunteers.

Tiebout stated that the effect of the picketing on the downtown business community is "traumatic." "As soon as they (the businessmen) adjust psychologically to the realities of the situation, I think they will begin to integrate their sales staffs," he said.

## 14 Local Groups Back FEP Rally

Fourteen local organizations are sponsoring the Champaign County for Fair Employment Practices rally to be held at 8 p.m. at the City Building in Champaign.

Headlining the rally will be guest speakers Robert Johnston, director of Illinois' department of labor; State Sen. Fred J. Smith, D-Chicago; Richard Nelson, vice president of the Inland Steel Co. and chairman of the state-wide Citizen's Advisory Committee supporting the current FEP bill; and George Pope, chairman of the Champaign-Urbana Council for Community Integration's Employment Committee.

The organizations sponsoring the rally include Champaign-Urbana Ministerial Assn., Urbana-Champaign Friends' Meeting, United Church Women, Community Civic Council, North End Pastors' Alliance, American Civil Liberties Union, Illini Chapter of National Assn. of Social Workers, University chapter of the NAACP, Baldwin Human Relations Committee, Champaign-Urbana Peace Council, University YMCA, Champaign-Urbana Council for Community Integration, Urbana Chapter of AAUP and the Religious Workers Association.

The rally is an attempt to enlist local support for the current FEP bill before the Illinois General Assembly. The bill already has passed the Illinois House of Representatives by a record majority of 115-42 but faces a stiff test in the Senate.

THE DAILY ILLINI

Wednesday, April 19, 1961

# WGS Discusses Housing Bill

## Morality, Idealism Cited by Backers

Monday's Woman's Group System Second Council was the scene of discussion about a proposed Student Senate bill involving discrimination in housing, to be voted on by WGS members Monday, and by Senate April 26.

The bill states that no organized independent house can discriminate on the basis of race, religion, or creed. A first amendment extends this ruling to include sororities and fraternities, and to eliminate from house constitutions "policies whether written or unwritten" which would facilitate discrimination.

Houses having such policies would "either drop such policies or relinquish the University approval as student residences." A second amendment to the bill proposes deletion of the "unwritten" policies from the bill.

A discussion of the bill followed an explanation by WGS Student Senator, Marianne Burke, junior in LAS.

### Moral Grounds

Arguments in favor of the bill were on moral grounds despite the bill's evident idealism. Julie Gilbert, junior in LAS, cited the United States being looked to for moral leadership by much of the world and said that by providing moral leadership, this nation and the Western world could win the ideological struggle with Communism.

The bill would be a beginning and a beginning of any kind, as long as it is based on honest and sincere concern for the problem, is better than indefinite consideration of a "better" solution to the problem or the vague hope that

the problem will solve itself, Miss Burke reminded the members.

Action is demanded now, for each day can be valuable in the obliteration of inequality and the construction of a generation and of a nation which is so morally strong, so firmly convinced that the words of the Constitution and of the Declaration of Independence, are not mere words but are truth in action, she continued.

### Against the Bill

Arguments against the proposed bill were many but all were basically concerned with the effective-

ness of any such bill no matter what its intentions.

WGS representatives said the principle upon which sororities and fraternities were founded is basically antagonistic to equality because they were formed as selective organizations by choice. They maintain this chosen "right" in their charters and conventions. To destroy this selectivity on any principle would be to undermine the basic founding principles of these organizations.

It was pointed out that students tend to segregate racially and religiously in all houses by choice. Selection is voluntary and any bill barring discrimination would be virtually ineffective and superfluous.

If houses decide that discriminatory practices should be barred at the University, the student liberalism would have to contend with alumni, men and women of another generation whose views would be most likely less liberal. Sue Hechtman, sophomore in LAS, suggested. An individual house does not have the singular strength to fight a policy without the definite danger of losing membership.

A final argument against the bill was the difficulty of proving discriminatory practices. Housing units that conscientiously followed the bill's precepts might then still be forced to accept as member, people whom they have rejected for personality reasons, simply because discrimination could not be proven, WGS representatives said.

# NAACP Threatens To Picket

## Greek Week Fete May Be Its Target

By NANCY KOHLENBERGER

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has threatened to picket Greek Week banquet if the Interfraternity Council does not give suitable explanation for omitting NAACP requests on discrimination at its last meeting.

The IFC was to present the requests April 17, according to NAACP officials. "The IFC to this date has not considered our requests and has not given ample reason for their failure to do so."

NAACP officials stated at their Thursday business meeting.

According to Walt Crowley, junior in commerce and IFC president, past IFC officers claim they did not promise any definite action on the requests.

"The proposals were not brought up at the past meeting because the council got involved in discussing an amendment to the Student Senate bill on Off Campus Housing," Crowley continued.

"We consider this a breach of trust on the part of IFC," Harry Tiebout, assistant professor of philosophy and local NAACP adviser, stated.

Tiebout said the following rec-

ommendations will be carried out by the NAACP if IFC does not give a suitable explanation:

NAACP will picket Greek Week banquet and all other similar interfraternity functions "if this is approved by the University," Tiebout said.

If petitioning is involved in obtaining this permission, the NAACP will not picket as an organized group. Individuals will do the picketing, Tiebout added.

Letter to Freshmen

A letter will be sent to all prospective freshmen explaining discrimination on campus.

Future requests on the part of the IFC for discussion of the problem will be met with demands for action upon the previously set forth NAACP requests.

"I'm curious why the NAACP has not presented these recommendations to me," Crowley stated.

The IFC had numerous other things to do at the past meeting, said Gene Lemon, junior in LAS, but these requests merit serious thought and consideration.

### Little Groups

"Fraternalities are little groups of students that live together to help freshmen adjust to college life so they can in turn help other freshmen," Lemon continued.

"The fraternity system has strayed from this. We need to clean our own house," he added.

The courts have held that fraternalities are private organizations and have the right to choose their own members, Lemon said.

"They can continue," he stated, "as long as they do their job. If they aren't doing the job, they are open to criticism. If they do what they should do internally, there is no room for criticism."

## **IFC to Make Policy On Discrimination**

Interfraternity Council Monday unanimously passed a motion to formulate a new IFC policy concerning fraternity discrimination.

A meeting of all fraternity presidents will be at 7 p.m. May 2 in the Faculty Lounge of the Illini Union to form the new policy.

In proposing the motion, Don Ramey, junior in commerce, commented, "I feel that it's high time that we unify the body on a definite stand. I do not advocate any particular stand, but I do feel that we should get together rather quickly."

Petitioning is open for IF pledge training and scholarship committee, rush committee, Greek Week committee and Judicial committee.

## NAACP President To Speak at Rally

L. H. Holman, state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will discuss "Civil Rights in Illinois" at the NAACP Freedom Rally at 8 p.m. Friday in 112 Gregory Hall.

Holman, dentist from Joliet, spoke before the local NAACP group last year.

Shirley Sims, sophomore in LAS, is in charge of the entertainment of campus attractions. The show will include folk-singing with banjo accompaniment, popular songs, and a number of dance and comedy acts. Claudia Young, junior in LAS, is mistress of ceremonies.

## Penney Manager Announces Cease of 3 Week Picketing

The picketing of the J. C. Penney's store in Champaign has been called off. Robert Myers manager of the store announced Wednesday.

According to Myers a mutual agreement was tentatively reached by Penney's and the responsible citizens of the Champaign Negro community relative to the recent picketing which protested against

alleged discriminatory hiring practices by the store.

The picketing has been going on since the store opened April 6.

The group of interested citizens, which formed the picketers, claimed that several Negroes were turned down for clerical and sales jobs at the department store on the basis of their race. However, three Negroes were hired as stock men and janitor.

At first the picketers were all Negroes, but since the second day they have included some University students and professors.

The group took action against Penney's because they felt it would be easier to integrate a brand new store than to try and integrate an established store where segregation has been in existence for many years.



# Stalls Discrimination Bill

## New Senate Delay On Elections Eve

By MARY CONOUR

Student Senate, on the eve of elections, referred back to the Students' Rights Committee four variations of the anti-discrimination bill which has been debated since mid-February, in hopes of consolidating the legislation before action is taken.

In other action, Senate approved a slightly amended version of a bill supporting the Peace Corps, and passed a Committee on Student Affairs proposal that students on academic probation be allowed to participate in activities.

Also passed, as a substitute for the original bill appropriating \$500 to the Foreign Students Leadership Program, was a measure calling for a fund-raising program, as the Senate treasury will not be able to supply the necessary amount.

In recommending that the housing discrimination legislation be referred back to the SRC, Skip Robinson, senior in LAS, said, "We must clarify the interrelationships in these bills, and synthesize them into one solid piece of legislation before taking action." Ron Fritsch, executive vice president of MRHA, opposed the delay, stating that the issues were clear, and there was no reason to postpone action.

An open meeting of the SRC has been scheduled for 7:00 p.m. Thursday. The place of meeting will be posted at 319 Illini Union. **Link Objects**

The Peace Corps bill was passed over the objections of Senator Ron Link, senior in LAS, who sought to add clauses against any aid to Communist countries, and affirming the Peace Corps' use as an instrument of U. S. foreign policy. "Peace Corps volunteers should be working to convert people to our side," Link said.

Opposing the Link amendment, Phillip Martin, sophomore in LAS, said, "We are trying to reach neutral countries which will be reluctant to accept our people if they are recognized as proselytizers."

Another amendment by Link, urging that "every precaution be taken that members of the Peace Corps be loyal U. S. citizens who

believe firmly in and can vigorously defend the principles for which this nation was founded" was added to the bill as passed.

**'To Spend His Own Time'**

Urging passage of the bill-lifting restrictions on the participation of students on academic probation in activities, Robinson noted that the administration, faculty and CSA are giving the student the responsibility of how best to spend his time. Martin added that individual activities should set up their own criteria for membership.

Introduced and tabled was a bill favoring the continuation of the existing four-semester P. E. requirement, and recommending that P. E. grades be weighed equally in all colleges.

*Campus Still Segregated*

## Holman Tells NAACP Rally Of Negro Civil Rights Gains

By KEN BORROWDALE

This campus is not without its share of segregation, L. H. Holman, state NAACP president, declared at the Freedom Rally Friday night.

As an example, Holman said he is still getting complaints from prospective teachers that the Teachers Placement Service caters to communities that do not want Negro teachers.

In the field of Civil Rights the Negro is coming into his own, Holman said. We find a new Negro emerging in Mississippi, Illinois and all over the country, he added. This emergence is exemplified by the many NAACP college and youth chapters in existence since 1921.

### New Leadership

The NAACP also has a new leadership, no longer captive, but now demanding. "I am happy to see the leadership in Champaign." We have no worry as long as there are men like Harry Tiebout who has been labeled everything except a Communist for his efforts in advancing the civil rights of the Negro.

Urban redevelopment in Illinois in most instances has meant urban removal, Holman said. He advised Negroes to watch for such a program in the Champaign-Urbana

area and make their voice heard if a similar pattern is followed.

The Champaign Commission of Human Relations conducted a merit survey of 75 firms employing 9,688 employees under the direction of University sociologists and found that effective implementation of a professed acceptance to the American creed of equal opportunities are almost totally absent among Champaign's private employers, he stated.

### Not Enough

The efforts of unions, contractors and government have not been enough, Holman said. Education is the answer in only a few instances. The NAACP supports a FEPC but an enforceable FEPC, Holman emphasized. Anything less would be window dressing.

The Freedom Rally, held in 112 Gregory Hall, also featured 11 variety acts, including folk-singing, popular songs and dance and comedy acts.

Miss Shirley Sims, sophomore in LAS, was in charge of entertainment and Miss Claudia Young, junior in LAS, was mistress of ceremonies.

## **IF Takes Stand In Prejudicial Housing Battle**

Interfraternity Council adopted a new policy condemning both racial and national discrimination in a special closed-session meeting in the Illini Union Tuesday night.

The proposal, which saw six amendments during the two and one half hour debate, was an attempt to solidify IFC's stand on the recent discrimination controversy. Considering the seven demands that the NAACP presented to IFC, and the bill on housing discrimination now pending before Student Senate, the house presidents felt that a definite stand must be taken by IFC on the issue. The proposal passed unanimously.

The policy reads in part: "We the Interfraternity Council of the University of Illinois recognize the moral wrong of discrimination with respect to race and national origin. However, we recognize and support the autonomy of the individual fraternities in the selection of members, and we would emphasize that the problem of discriminative clauses is one concerning the individual fraternity chapters and their respective national organizations.

"A constructive solution to this problem can only come through the efforts of these individual fraternity chapters. Pressure from groups external to the individual fraternities can have little constructive effect.

"We uphold the right of fraternities to organize on the basis of religious or professional preferences.

"We declare ourselves completely opposed to any attempt to dictate to a fraternity whom it must pledge and initiate."

# Senate Adopts Two Measures

By MARY CONGUE

Student Senate Wednesday passed two separate anti-discrimination bills, one aimed at off campus housing, the other at organized houses.

The off-campus housing bill urges the administration to refuse approval to all landlords who do not sign a non-discrimination pledge before Feb. 1, 1963.

The controversial fraternity-sorority discrimination proposal requests the University to require fraternities and sororities to remove all discriminatory clauses from their local constitutions by Sept. 1, 1964.

## Local Chapters

The bill as originally presented required local chapters to disaffiliate with their nationals at that time if the national retained its discriminatory clauses. However, an amendment was added stating that any local chapter which can show positive action to eliminate national discrimination clauses will not be required to break off from the national organization.

In addition, the bill set up a committee composed of the Students Rights Committee, and two members each from the Interfraternity Council, Panhellenic, the student NAACP, to study the implementation of the bill. Any action recommended by this committee will be considered by the Senate no later than May 24.

## Good Faith

Senator Jerry Manley, junior in LAS proposed an unsuccessful amendment which would have directed the bill to IFC and Panhellenic, rather than to the administration.

"The problem should be dealt with within the individual fraternities and sororities," he said.

Si Sheridan, senior in LAS, opposed the change on the grounds that "you don't send a law to the offending parties for enforcement."

A guest speaker, Robert Burnett, former MRHA officer, urged passage of a strong anti-discrimination bill in regard to fraternities and sororities. "The effect of outlawing discrimination clauses is simply to give individual houses a right to a free choice of members," Burnett said.

## Unsuccessful Amendment

The amendment exempting local chapters who show good faith from having to break off from national organizations having discrimination clauses was opposed by Senator Sheridan. "Locals could feign action against the clauses, knowing that there would be sufficient pressure by fraternity alumni and southern chapters to assure that nothing would be changed," Sheridan said.

Senator Manley, speaking in support of the amendment, warned against penalizing local chapters who could take little action against their national organizations. He indicated that such action would unfairly penalize groups that could not act against national regulations.

# CSA OKs 1961-62 Calendar, Hears Discrimination Report

The Committee on Student Affairs Thursday approved the calendar for the 1961-62 school year and sent it to the dean of students.

Omitted from next year's calendar is Spring Event. "The Illini Union Board failed to enter a petition for any type of Spring Event," said Si Sheridan, senior in LAS.

Student Activity Night was moved out of New Student Week to September 23, in a move that caused some debate.

Steve Sample, junior in engineering, asked if any of the organizations participating in Student Activity Night were consulted about moving the date forward. He felt that this action might hurt organizations which depended on the influx of new freshmen to carry on their activities. Frank Voris, senior in commerce, replied that research done by the ad hoc committee appointed to investigate the problem and various opinions had been presented to these organizations.

Voris requested that a committee be set up composed of members of the Illini Union Board, CSA and the New Student Week Committee to investigate the Student Activity Night program and present a statement evaluating it.

Pat Rea, sophomore in commerce, proposed that Student Senate elections take place over a period of three days instead of the present two. He said Student Senate feels this will bring a larger vote. In addition, senate is planning to have more polls and possibly voting machines.

The question of 2 a.m. nights will be discussed under a separate proposal.

Sheridan presented to the committee copies of a report which passed Student Senate Wednesday concerning discrimination on campus. He expected no action to be taken at the present time but requested that CSA consider it in the near future.

This report states that organizations having discriminatory clauses in their local or national constitutions by July 1, 1964, shall be required to disassociate with their national chapters until the clauses have been removed.

The report also stipulates that

prospective pledges be informed of discriminatory clauses as of July 1, 1960.

In further action, CSA recommended approval of Scope, campus political organization.

A question was raised as to whether graduate students could hold office in the organization. It was decided that since CSA controls only undergraduate affairs, it has no jurisdiction over the actions of graduates.

Also discussed was a point in the by-laws of the group stating that new members could be admitted only after paying their membership fees and being passed by a two-thirds vote of the mem-

bers of the organization. It was decided that, since two-thirds vote had never before been required for membership, a rider be attached to the bill suggesting that Scope reconsider this point.

## SENATE — DISCRIMINATION

The long-awaited Student Senate action on discriminatory housing has come. And gone.

No longer will The Daily Illini be besieged with letters calling for a definite Senate measure. The stand has been taken. Two separate measures, one aimed at "off-campus" housing, the other at organized houses, have been adopted.

Ostensibly all housing organizations at this northern university are on the same side — against discrimination. But the question of method has turned into a battle between Greek and Independent.

Who won Wednesday?

NAACP got its anti-discrimination recommendation. The Administration is urged to refuse approval to all landlords who do not sign a non-discrimination pledge before February 1, 1963.

But the organized housing bill does not ask the fraternity system to do anything it is not already doing.

We cannot condemn Senate for

sidestepping. Obviously compromise was in order, and Senate compromised.

There is now in existence yet another ad hoc committee. This group, composed of Senate's Student Rights Committee and representatives from IF, Panhel and NAACP, will "study the implementation of the bill"; and not later than May 24, its recommendations will be considered as possible further Senate legislation.

Students should expect this committee to come forth with realistic measures concerning questions not even touched on in the present Senate recommendations, notably the matter of "unwritten clauses."

We believe elimination of discrimination, here or anywhere in the nation, is a long-term problem. Senate has shown an appreciation of this fact. It is also clear Senate realizes desperate pushing engenders desperate resistance. Nobody will win for a long time. And as for Wednesday, nobody won.

# Race Situation Improves Here, Tiebout Tells NAACP Group

The picketing of the J. C. Penney Company last month represented the turning-point in race relations in Champaign, Harry Tiebout, faculty adviser of the University NAACP, said Thursday at a meeting of the organization.

"More ground was gained by the Negro citizens of Champaign in three weeks last April than was gained in a previous century," he told the group.

Prior to the Penney picketing, the dominant employment pattern in Champaign was to exclude Negroes from all but menial jobs, he said. Tiebout alleged that the employment practices of the overwhelming majority of Champaign business establishments forced Champaign Negroes "to live in poverty, degradation, and squalor."

Tiebout said that 10 years of previous efforts by liberal persons and groups to get the Champaign employment pattern changed by "mere talking" were "an almost complete failure." It was not until the Negro community became "fed up with discrimination" and decided to take direct action that any significant break-through occurred, he said.

"The chief lesson to be learned from the events of last April is that the Negroes, together with the idealistic and liberal whites who will back them, constitute a consumer bloc that no business can afford to alienate," Tiebout said.

According to Tiebout, several large Champaign business establishments have now hired Negroes or are in the process of doing so. Most Champaign businessmen now know that they cannot afford to practice total segregation and that they must at least make the gesture of token-integration. "Whether they will go beyond this to a sincere acceptance of the concept of merit employment remains to be seen," Tiebout said.

Tiebout also praised the leadership of the North End Negro ministers. "By the time the picketing was over, they had forged a highly efficient organization with real length," he said. He also emphasized that the whole movement

was "about as near to being a totally grass-roots thing as you could ever find." He said that the campus NAACP had nothing to do with the original planning and merely helped out when asked.

Tiebout indicated that he was surprised that there had been no attempt to pin the "Communist" label on the movement. "Apparently the movement was so obviously a spontaneous, Champaign-led Negro movement that it wasn't worthwhile even trying to raise the Communist scarecrow," he said.

## Outside Influences In SUI Fraternity

Strong comments in letters from chapters, alumni, and national officers apparently caused Delta Chi fraternity at State University of Iowa to depledge its first Negro pledge.

The pledgeship of Andy Hankins, first Negro pledge in an all-white SUI fraternity, was broken last

week by a chapter call for depledging.

Richard Boe, president, left the chapter house and has taken a private room. According to "The Daily Iowan," Boe had informed the chapter before the depledging that he would leave if Hankins left.

### National Visits

Lewis S. Armstrong, Delta Chi national president, visited the chapter May 3. The national fraternity had not taken a stand on Hankins depledging, Armstrong commented.

A member of the fraternity stated that "Armstrong had written that he could guarantee that he would suspend the chapter's charter if they tried to initiate Hankins in a disorderly manner," "The Daily Iowan" reported.

Boe said Armstrong wrote two letters to the local chapter. In one, Armstrong indicated that he had urged all other chapters to voice their disapproval.

Letters received from alumni and other chapters ranged from strong support to extreme criticism, Boe said.

### Irregular Pledging

Armstrong explained that the pledging is considered irregular by the national fraternity. Hankins visited the Delta Chi house only once before he was pledged.

"The chapters had not met until that night," Armstrong said. "The matter was discussed and Hankins was pledged the same night."

Most men considered for membership are invited to the house

several times, he continued. In Hankins case the procedure was done in reverse.

Armstrong also affirmed that the pledging was done in accordance with the national fraternity constitution and by-laws. During visit March he had advised the chapter to "proceed in an orderly fashion," The Daily Iowan stated.

Armstrong stated that the procedure was "a little irregular."

### Officers Not Consulted

National officers were not consulted prior to the pledging, Boe explained. Armstrong stated that national officers were "not concerned one way or the other when they were informed that Hankins had been pledged."

According to members of the fraternity, outside pressures and reactions were apparently the reason for the depledging vote.

"Some members were concerned that the entire action had happened too quickly without enough time to consider the implications of pledging Hankins and have expressed displeasure at Boe's handling of the affair," a member commented.



# 'Don't approve 'white' fraternities': Tiebout

By HARRY TIEBOUT

Judging by recent letters and articles in The Daily Illini, many students do not see anything wrong with racial discrimination in Greek-letter societies and do not see how the racial criterion differs from other criteria of membership selection.

There is nothing wrong with exclusive organizations, and the NAACP has never objected to fraternity exclusiveness as such. What we object to is the type of exclusion. Let me illustrate.

A football team selects its members on the basis of athletic ability and excludes those who lack this ability. An orchestra selects those who have the requisite musical ability. Phi Beta Kappa selects on the basis of scholarship.

In all these cases, the aim for which the selection is made is rational and morally worthy. Each of these activities — varsity athletics, music, scholarship — is in its own way desirable. The University should and does approve and encourage organizations devoted to these ends.

But suppose a group of students sought University approval for a TGIF club, whose purpose was to celebrate the end of the week by getting "falling-down drunk." Or suppose a group wished University approval for an Illini Young Nazi Club, whose purpose was to promote anti-Semitism. In both these cases, the aims of the organizations are incompatible with the aims of the University, and the University should not approve either organization — although it should allow these organizations to exist as off-campus, "pri-

ivate" organizations. That is, it should not prohibit students from joining these organizations, so long as the organizations did not claim to be part of the University community.

The fraternities and sororities on this campus have as their aims the promoting of brotherhood, scholarship, student activity, individual responsibility, etc. Certainly, these are worthy aims. Nor is there any objection to exclusiveness in the selection of members according to these criteria.

But there is more involved. A person could have a five point average, be captain of the football team, president of Student Senate, handsome, affable, thrifty, brave, clean, and reverent, and have a winning book for Stunt Show in his pocket — and he would still be rejected if he were a Negro.

In addition to promoting brotherhood, scholarship, student activity, etc., most fraternities on this campus are also committed to promoting racism, to perpetuating race-thinking, racial identification, and the myth of white supremacy.

Race-thinking is the only reason for the automatic rejection of Negroes, regardless of their qualifications. This is shown clearly in the latest letter in The Daily Illini by Mr. Name Withheld. He says that Negroes cannot make any contribution to "white fraternities." In terms of his thinking he is quite right. A Negro would be as much out of place in a "white fraternity" as a Jew would be in a Young Nazi Club.

The whole point, however, is that there should be no "white fraternities."

The whole idea of a fraternity organized on racial lines is totally incompatible with the aims of the University. The University should not grant recognition either to any "white fraternity" or to any "Negro fraternity." (Incidentally, there are no "Negro fraternities" on this campus, although there are fraternities whose local members all happen to be Negro.)

An exclusive organization whose principle of exclusion is rational and morally acceptable has every right to University approval. Racism is not rational and is not morally acceptable. It is stupid, vicious, and downright treasonable. No student organization that has perpetuation of racism as part of its aim has any right to University approval.

The NAACP is not trying to tell fraternities whom they must pledge. The issue at stake is not the right of fraternities to choose their members; the issue is the right of the University to choose which organizations it will approve.

We would not dream of trying to force a "white fraternity" to accept a Negro. All we are saying is that such organizations have no right to University approval. They must be purely private organizations, and as such have the perfect right to discriminate in any way they want.

## New civil rights program embodies technical extension, domestic issues

By J. M. ROBERTS  
(AP News Analyst)

There's a great deal more involved in the new civil rights program than a mere technical extension of the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, to millions of Americans.

It is more than a domestic issue.

There has been considerable comment on the administration's delay regarding measures which the President once suggested should be among the first to go to Congress after his inauguration, and on his failure to send a message to Congress about them.

### Avoid Fight

Some have attributed this to a desire to avoid a fight which would interfere with action on numerous other matters and perhaps solidify nonconformist elements in Congress which so far have fallen only a little short in their attempts to block the Kennedy program.

There also have been suggestions that a good deal of civil rights progress can be made under administrative procedure without such a fight at this time and

that the President would like to see how that works.

But Kennedy did refer to civil rights at his last news conference as one of the things the people should promote for the sake of their country.

### Seeks to Join

Attorney-General Robert F. Kennedy's department is seeking to join in an antisegregation suit in Virginia as plaintiff, and the President's brother recently chose the heart of the South as his platform for a new plea for government by law instead of by prejudice.

In the background, however, is realization that the face which this nation presents to an impressionable two thirds of the world is vitally involved with the treatment which Congress will give these measures.

### Consistent Questioning

Members of the new diplomatic corps and State Department officers who have been visiting the colored nations report being questioned consistently about what the United States is doing with her own racial problem.

It is quite possible that Little Rock, in the aggregate, has done more to blemish the face of America before the world than did Cuba.

For years it has appeared that Communist propaganda on this point has been more readily accepted than on any other except, perhaps, the American alliance with so many of the former colonial powers.

The only answers to both points have lain and still lie in what the United States can demonstrate she is trying to do about admitted blemishes on her own countenance.

Letters to the editor

## Readers hit Tiebout on methods, credentials

### Some adviser

To the Editor:

The tremendous publicity that the NAACP and its loquacious adviser Harry Tiebout have gotten and have given themselves recently, has started me wondering, as I am sure it has many others on campus, as to just what the internal makeup of this organization is.

First I'd like to know about the membership of the organization. Is the NAACP an organization of colored people banded together to improve their lot in life and that of their race? Is it a mixed group of both white and Negro or is it predominantly a group of white social reformers? How many are in this organization that causes so much controversy on campus? I have often had the feeling that the NAACP is a small splinter group with a tremendous voice.

Secondly I'd like to know about the control or government of this body. When I first began to read about the activity of the NAACP, occasionally I would read a small mention of the adviser.

Soon these mentions became quotes which in turn grew into longer statements. Now when one reads about the NAACP, it is in an article headed by: HARRY TIEBOUT; adviser of the NAACP. Does anyone else ever speak for the organization — or can they? Have the ideas of

Dr. Tiebout become those of the group completely? Is Harry Tiebout the adviser of the NAACP, or is the NAACP merely a soapbox for Harry Tiebout? I wonder.  
Rudolf Morgan

### Feeble tree limb

To the Editor:

Being a Classics professor, the honorable Mr. Tiebout most likely has not dealt with reality for quite some time. Therefore, I, a firm believer of reality, feel it my duty to explain the two reasons why Mr. Tiebout is hanging from a rather feeble tree limb in directing his issues in the present manner.

Number one, fraternities and sororities are University approved; consequently, he and his group should aim their arguments at the University itself, for if the University has approved the present Greek system, it must answer Mr. Tiebout's urgent cries of stupidity, viciousness, and downright treason, to phrase Mr. Tiebout.

Number two concerns his frantic attempts to force integration policies on the University. I, as well as many others from the North section of our country, have realized that the North's "problem" of integration cannot be solved in the same forceful manner as has happened in the South. Up here, integration has been

recognized and accepted gradually for years. However, when someone climbs upon a soapbox and pleads, commands, and sometimes logically explains immediate and radical action, he will certainly meet heavy and embittered opposition.

And now I say to you, Professor Tiebout, please give yourself, your ideals, and your group a chance, and go about your project in a more intelligent manner than you previously have.

— I —  
Jim Thompson

## Limericks

By DAN HAYES  
BOOMERANG

To break up a certain duetto,  
An old man once hired a stilieto.  
Astray went the gag—  
Left holding the bag  
Was none other than old RIGOLETTO!

ROGUE'S GALLERY

Sometimes it is hard to face facts,  
When our idols go right off the tracks.  
But you ought never wince  
At anything, since  
They caught the FOUR SAINTS IN  
THREE ACTS!

# 'Damn Pickets' Go Home

## Dangerfield Orders Handbill Seizure

University officials broke up a group of picketers who reportedly were protesting racial discrimination in fraternities at the Illini Union Saturday.

Royden Dangerfield, dean of administration, ordered University police to seize the handbills the picketers were distributing, then ordered students away from the Union.

He is quoted as saying, "Get those damn picketers out of here."

### Phone Interview

In a phone interview with The Daily Illini Saturday, Dangerfield maintained he prohibited the picketing for three reasons:

1. The picketers were illegally distributing handbills.

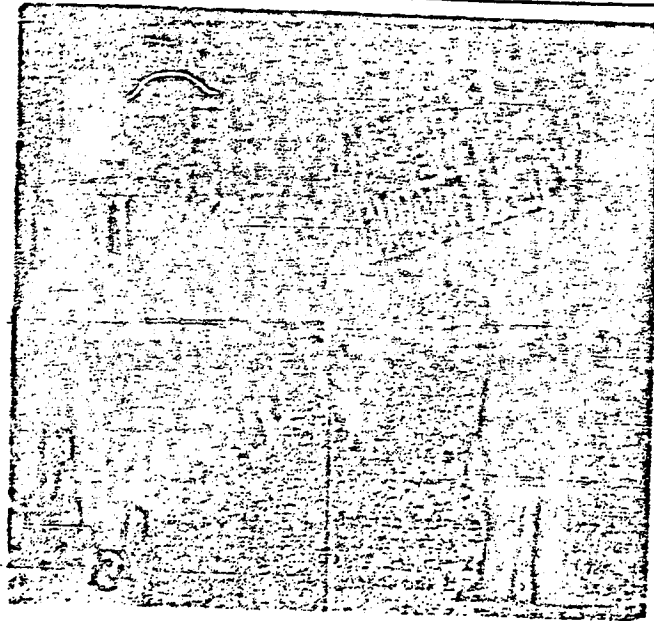
2. The picketers illegally planted a sign in the fence belonging to the construction company working on the Union addition.

3. The picketers were blocking the entrance to the Illini Union so the 300 anticipated guests of the University would not be able to get in.

There were four picketers present Saturday.

Under a policy statement issued earlier this year by David D. Henry, president of the University, students wishing to picket must first gain Dangerfield's approval.

When controversy arose over this edict, however, Dangerfield issued a general permission for all students to picket, with the stipulation that they be peaceful and orderly and notify the University of the intended action if functions at which official University guests were present were to be picketed.



**HIGH SCHOOL GUESTS** during Interfraternity Council's annual spring visitation weekend pass near an unidentified picketer protesting IFC's discriminatory tendencies. Picketers were dispersed by Royden Dangerfield, associate provost and dean of administration. (Daily Illini staff photo)

Dangerfield admitted Saturday the group of picketers had notified him prior to the demonstration.

### Question of Legality

When a similar question about the legality of passing out handbills arose at last year's picketing of Walgreen's Drugstore, Champaign, police first confiscated the handbills, then returned them.

The assistant Champaign attorney said at the time the city's 1958 ordinance against distribution of leaflets was enforced only

against literature of a commercial nature because of the constitutional question involved in seizing religious or political material.

Roger Fox, freshman in LAS, informal leader of the four picketers who demonstrated Saturday and a member of the local NAACP chapter, informed The Daily Illini that police confiscated the handbills on Dangerfield's orders.

He added that Thomas Morgan, University security officer, told him Dangerfield said the picketers could not demonstrate on University property.

Morgan, labeling the quote as ridiculous, denied the statement. "It is ridiculous," he stated, "when I know the University policy as they do."

Another antidiscrimination group picketed the Interfraternity Council rush program in Gregory Hall Saturday. The demonstration began shortly after 6 p.m. and had broken up an hour later.

# Liebout tells changes, progress in local civil rights, hopes work will be done by more students in future

By HARRY TIEBOUT

At the end of World War II Negroes were unable to eat in most restaurants on campus and in the downtown area, were unable to get haircuts, were forced to sit in special Jim Crow sections of the theatres, and were employed only in the most undesirable, menial jobs.

All this has now been changed as the result of a series of civil rights campaigns waged during the forties and fifties and culminating in the spectacularly successful J. C. Penney campaign last April. In most of these campaigns, it was necessary to resort to picketing, boycotting, or legal action. Only rarely were so-called "facational methods" sufficient.

In the forefront of these civil rights campaigns of the past 15 years has been a small group of liberal U. of I. students. These students have rarely included in their ranks the so-called student-leaders. Indeed, they have usually been regarded as odd-balls, off-beats, unorthodox. But they have been, in fact, the idealists and the salt of the earth. They knew what was morally right. They knew what had to be done, and they courageously went about doing it.

What has been the reaction of the rest of the campus to these civil rights campaigns and to the students who have participated in them? In particular, what has been the typical reaction of Student Senate and The Daily Illini? (In what fol-

lows, I except the glorious Golden Era of the editorships of Warren Wolfson and Al Sokolow, when The Daily Illini took a stand on behalf of civil rights.)

The typical reaction has been to take a survey to gather more facts, as if the matter were not entirely clear, and to find out how the majority of students felt about the matter.

The results of the surveys were always the same. Most of the students interviewed had never heard of the campaign when it was explained to them; they were usually in favor of the action, but a principle of inaction, but apathy to the methods being used.

This has invariably been the case, the student body approves of the goal and disapproves of the method. He has no concrete alternative method to propose. He simply thinks that the NAACP or whatever group is sponsoring the campaign ought to do more things.

From this the DI and Student Senate take their cue. The ultimate number of pickets and wreaths is the opinion of the average student. When the purely factual question of the effectiveness of various methods is decided either by petition or by finding out the opinion of the average, uninformed student.

Rarely, if ever, do student leaders actually look at the history of the civil rights campaigns in that plain to see exactly what methods have worked and

what each method has accomplished. Nor do they consult people who have had experience in these matters.

Thus, the small minority finds itself invariably condemned, carped at, and wounded. They are called exhibitionists, neurotics and communists. They are advised to "slow down." They are warned that they are "setting the cause of integration back 10 years." They are reminded that these things "take time." (We know that; it took 15 years to get one girl hired in one department store!)

The heroes of the recent J. C. Penney campaign are, of course, the Negro citizens of Champaign, and they deserve the fullest praise. But there is another group of heroes, without whose help the J. C. Penney campaign would never even have gotten started; namely, all those wonderful and brave U. of I. students who picketed in the campus area during the forties and fifties and who established the pattern of direct action.

The picketing of Walgreen's last year by the Committee for Liberal Action also

played a direct part in building up the nerve of the North End community. This action by CLA was harshly condemned by The Daily Illini.

Let us hope and pray that somewhat in some way, the old pattern of a small, badgered minority doing all the work on the face of constant criticism and rebuking will vanish.

Let us hope that in the coming academic year, The Daily Illini and Student Senate will find the courage and wisdom to rise above timidity, confusion and moral paralysis that have so frequently characterized them in the past.

Time is running out, and we had a great deal to do. We must move forward much more rapidly, or America will not survive.

Each year, in the past, most of the creative work has been done by some 50 or 30 students. Let us hope that next year we can have two or three hundred student leaders who have been followers. We hope that next year they will lead

## SUI Faculty, Student Council Begin Discrimination Action

Recommendations on discrimination have been submitted by faculty members and the Student Council at State University of Iowa, according to "The Daily Iowan."

A petition asking for reappraisal of policies that might aid discrimination in campus organizations has been submitted to Virgil M. Hancher, SUI president, and to the Faculty Council.

The Student Council passed a resolution recommending to the Committee of Student Life that a classification system for student organizations be set up on the basis of discrimination policies.

### Recent Depledging

Action follows the recent depledging of Andy Hankins, first Negro SUI fraternity pledge. Outside pressures from alumni and national officers has been given as apparent causes of the depledging.

John Schmidhauser, assistant professor of political science at SUI, who drew up the petition, believes the document has strong support among faculty members although he does not know how

many have signed, "The Daily Iowan" stated.

Explaining the petition, Schmidhauser said, "we feel it is time for the University to appraise whatever regulations or traditions it may have which lend support to discrimination in campus groups."

Organizations should be given the chance to end the discrimination voluntarily, he continued, but if they refuse because of outside pressures or other reasons, SUI should examine the situation.

Eight copies of the petition have been circulated since May 8. While all the faculty is not being reached, Schmidhauser feels there is a fair representation of the faculty body, "The Daily Iowan" reported.

There is no organized group behind the petition, he continued. "It is a sober attempt to show the administration that a large portion of the faculty would support a reappraisal of the situation."

The Student Council recommendation for a classification system of student organizations was proposed by John Niemeyer, council president.

## DANGERFIELD AND PICKETING

Royden Dangerfield is not the most tactful man in the world.

Saturday, he proved it.

An informal group was picketing around the Illini Union against fraternity discrimination Saturday morning.

Dangerfield, who is dean of administration, appeared, reportedly almost breathing fire, and is quoted as saying, "Get those damn picketers out of here."

The picketers (who by the way were not demonstrating under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) were distributing leaflets containing a "Message to a High School Senior."

Their literature was confiscated by the University police.

Saturday's hi-jinks are not in accordance with the interim University picketing policy as promulgated by Dangerfield under the general authority of David D. Henry, president of the University.

This policy, as stated so far, per-

mits picketing which follows certain regulations; including the rule that Dangerfield's office be notified 24 hours in advance if any event at which official guests of the University are present will be picketed.

State legislators were present on campus Saturday as well as rushees. Dangerfield was notified of the intent to picket.

These are the grounds on which Dangerfield appears to have railed at the picketers:

1. Picketers are not allowed to hand out handbills. (Official University interim policy says nothing of handbills.)

2. The picketers had laid their extra signs down around the bushes.

3. The horde of four picketers were blocking the entrance to the Illini Union.

We suggest a preamble for the permanent University picketing policy: Students may picket anything at anytime as long as they do nothing to embarrass the University — as in the case of visiting legislators.

# SENATE TAKES NSA ACTION

## Decide On 'Positive Stand' For Discrimination Removal

By ELLEN FILURIN

Heated debate arose Wednesday in Student Senate's final meeting of the year over the method used in choosing delegates and alternates to the summer United States National Student Association Congress.

A bill to attempt to reform NSA also was passed.

In other action, Senate decided "positive action" toward removal of discriminatory clauses in national organizations should consist of four parts, and be judged by the Committee on Student Affairs.

The parts are:

1. A letter sent to Student Senate stating opposition to the discriminatory policies.
2. A letter to the national involving stating the University's discriminatory policy.
3. Evidence of action taken at national conventions.
4. Evidence of attempts to obtain waivers for local clauses.

In the case of unwritten clauses, national incidents such as the national's refusal to honor choice of pledges, will be evidence of violation of the bill.

### Delegates' Slate

The slate of delegates and alternates chosen by the National Student Affairs committee was presented to Senate by Hinda Halpern, sophomore in LAS and new chairman of the committee. Objection to several of the candidates was raised by Si Sheridan, senior in LAS. Sheridan questioned the choice of Lew Collens, graduate student in philosophy, Ron Link, senior in LAS, and Dick Kinney, senior in engineering, as alternates to the Congress.

"A great deal of money is expended on each delegate. Why should we send people who are not coming back?" Sheridan questioned. He contended that, though these people were qualified, they would not be able to feed back



## IFC AT NU AND HERE

Student Senate has been doing a conscientious job on the issue of fraternity discrimination this year.

But what about the University Interfraternity Council?

At Northwestern, IFC Wednesday ordered its member chapters to remove discriminatory clauses from their constitutions by Nov. 1, 1963, or face expulsion from the campus.

This is practically the same situation that will soon exist here, with one exception — Student Senate has taken the local initiative.

IFC on campus has issued a statement on the matter which probably has not received the circulation it should.

It starts:

"We, the Interfraternity Council . . . recognize the moral wrong of discrimination with respect to race and national origin."

However, in the next paragraph, the statement upholds "the right of

fraternities to organize on the basis of religious or professional preferences.

After some discussion of a fraternity's rights in pledging, the statement further reads:

"We declare ourselves opposed to discriminatory practices on the basis of race and national origin and also to forced membership."

It closes with a mandate to the president of IFC to submit the statement to the national offices of Alpha Tau Omega, Sigma Chi, and Sigma Nu fraternities.

Compared to Northwestern's IFC action on the same issue, this is just plain "wishy-washy."

Why is it that if IFC recognizes the moral wrong of discrimination, it cannot set a date for eliminating "white clauses" on campus?

In the eyes of some, NU's IFC has taken a mighty timid step. We feel the step at NU was not so timid, considering the conflicting pressures fraternity members there were under.

Why is it that under virtually the same circumstances, the local IFC cannot make the same step?

Student Senate has practically rendered the date-setting inevitable anyway.

Maybe IFC should relax.

And grab some of the credit.

# Sentence More Freedom Riders

## Judge Stresses Peace Breach

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Municipal Judge James Spencer convicted 17 more "Freedom Riders" Monday and slapped them with \$200 fines and 60-day suspended jail sentences—the same penalties he imposed on 27 others last week.

Judge Spencer stressed, as he did when the sentenced those last week, that the Freedom Riders were tried on a breach of the peace charge, and not for violating Mississippi segregation laws.

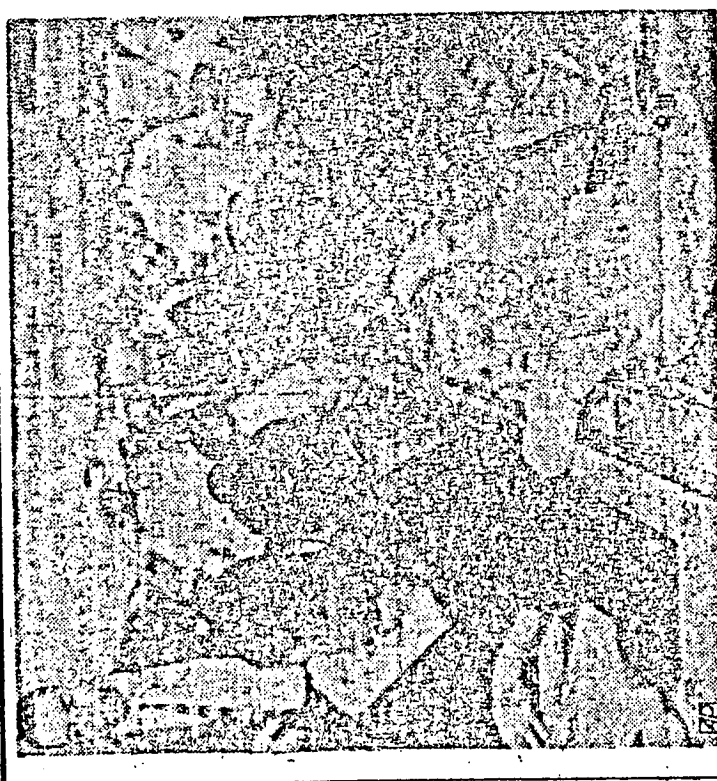
Jack R. Young, the Negro defense attorney, said immediately after the 15-minute trial the Freedom Riders would not appeal.

Of the 27 Judge Spencer convicted and sentenced last Friday, only eight chose to post appeal bonds. The others preferred to remain in jail.

As Spencer was trying the 15 Negroes and 2 whites in Jackson, a workshop was in progress in New Orleans, teaching about two dozen students — most of them white — the techniques of non-violence.

The workshop, sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality, ostensibly was held to prime those for a bus trip reportedly to be made from New Orleans to Jackson Tuesday.

Those tried Monday arrived by



NEGRO "FREEDOM RIDERS" testing integration in the South are joined in the waiting room of the Trailways Bus terminal in Montgomery, Ala., by a white woman and several youngsters. One of the "freedom riders" spoke at the University Saturday. (AP Wirephoto)

bus from Memphis and Montgomery, Ala., Sunday and promptly went to City Jail when they refused to heed a police officer's order to move.

The group Monday like the first Freedom Riders, have the option of paying their fines, posting appeal bonds, or going to jail. The 60-day sentences were suspended at the request of the prosecution.

## Local Speaker Calls for Help

Paul Brooks, one of the Alabama "Freedom Riders," called on all true Americans to help end racial discrimination in a speech before 300 University students Saturday.

Brooks, who is a Negro student at the American Baptist Seminary in Nashville, Tenn., was on a "freedom" bus attacked by a mob on May 20.

Freedom riders, Brooks said, have ripped the covering off existing conditions in the South and have shown them in their true light.

He called the people who participated in the mob action in Montgomery "sick" and said they needed "love and aid."

The middle class and professional people of America must join in protesting along with the students,

Monday after arriving at the camp, Haley said, told him the Rev. C. T. Vivian was clubbed several times by the guard. Haley said the 36-year-old Vivian, who lives in Chattanooga, Tenn., was given first aid after blood began to flow.

Prison Farm Superintendent Max Thomas could not be reached for comment on Haley's accusation. But Sheriff J. R. Gilfooy said he would investigate the report.

Brooks emphasized. According to him, most of the mob members were from the lower classes.

"The redeemed community" is the ultimate goal of the "Freedom Riders," Brooks pointed out. He defined this community as one in which all men would live together in brotherhood.

Most of the riders are concerned in making their Christian faith relevant to this social protest, Brooks said. Many of the students in this particular group are attending one of the theological seminars in the Nashville area.

The white youth in the group are also predominately students at the Negro colleges. They represent the "Nashville Non-Violent Group," one of four which is currently working in the South to get rid of racial discrimination.

# The Daily Illini gives evaluation of Student Senate

After considerable research, The Daily Illini presents this evaluation of the work of Student Senate this year on campus. There have been areas in which Senate has done an excellent job, and areas where it has fallen flat. We here point out both the good and the bad with the hope that recognition

## PLUS

Fraternity Discrimination Issue — After considerable delay in figuring out exactly what it wanted to legislate, Student Senate got around to taking a stand on the fraternity discrimination issue this semester. It urged the University administration to adopt a policy with the following important points:

1. Direct all social organizations having "discriminatory clauses" in their local or national constitutions, "unwritten agreements," or discriminatory rituals, to work for the removal of same.

2. Let no organization which has in its local constitution a "discriminatory clause" be approved as student residence by the University after July 1, 1964.

3. After July 1, 1964, require organizations maintaining "discriminatory clauses" in their national constitutions to disassociate with their national organization until such time as the "clauses" are removed.

This later was softened by amendment to apply only if the social organization could not show evidence of trying to have the national clauses removed or of seeking to have it waived.

On "unwritten clauses" Senate took about the only possible position: Because "unwritten clauses" and ritual clauses present problems of a peculiar nature, local chapters of national organizations will be considered as having clauses when national incidents indicate discriminatory practices of a national organization, according to Senate policy.

Such action would clearly indicate to Senate the presence of "defacto" clauses and would be basis for administrative action against the organization.

Senate also urged the administration to demand that all organizations having "discriminatory clauses" in their constitutions make their policy known to prospective pledges.

Despite slowness, Senate has been doing a conscientious job on this issue.

NSA Reform Bill — After unreasonable hemming and hawing, Senate in its last meeting got around to demanding reform in the National Student Association. Following the philosophy of "reform from within," delegates to the NSA National Conference in NSA's procedures.

One change, which we strongly support, is to alter the preamble of NSA document from "we, the students" to "we, as students." A small change in wording like this has a large effect on the idea others get when reading what NSA does.

Ad Hoc Committee Report — Student Senate recognized this year some of the faults of which it has been guilty. An ad hoc committee under the chairmanship of Pat Rea, sophomore in commerce, heard extended testimony about Senate. Comments ranging from "Senate has a God-complex to 'bunch of stuffed shirts'" were heard.

We hope Senate takes to heart the more constructively-intended criticism advanced in this lengthy report.

will draw forth better work, and that criticism will be taken in the constructive spirit in which it is intended. Let this be a challenge to the "new image" of Senate.

Student Senate Travel Bureau — Following the precedent of previous years, Student Senate again made available this year to University students relatively low-cost chartered flights to Europe. The service has expanded in recent year, but the price, despite a slight inflation, is very advantageous.

Senate Travel Bureau has grown to be a \$100,000-a-year business, and Senate has asked more faculty supervision for such a large undertaking.

Book Exchange — Student Senate started competition with the established book-stores this semester. The system works like this: A student would leave the books he wanted to sell at a book-exchange depot, indentifying them with his name. Then Senate would attempt to sell the books. Senate felt able to offer a lower price to buyers and a higher return to sellers because it did not take any profit.

Plenty of difficulties were faced during the first year of this program. Books were stolen, lines were long and slow-moving. Organization was lacking in many respects.

We, expect, however, that experience will solve these problems, and that the Student Senate book service will be even more successful next year.

This year Senate took in about 1,300 books, of which 725 were not resold.

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*Editorial***Minus . . .***(Continued from Page 4)*

set up worthwhile service projects for the students and has taken intelligent action on many issues. Yet it would seem that Senate spent a good deal of its time in simply defending itself and fending off criticism of the NSA, and put forth no comprehensive, constructive program.

Perhaps this record will stand as a challenge to next year's Senate to make the "new image" more than simply a glittering catchphrase, and in so doing to make student government strong and respected at the University.

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## MINUS

**NSA 'Opinion Poll'** — In response to repeated demands on the part of the student body for a vote on whether or not the University should stay in the National Student Association, Student Senate finally consented to give them an "opinion poll" which would be binding only if 50 per cent of the student body voted. Though the 50 per cent "hitch" was obviously an attempt to circumvent the students' right to vote on the issue, Senate promised a tremendous "educational campaign" to get interest aroused.

The campaign fell flat.

Little material on the issue was put forth by the Senate's public relations committee, and as a result, come election time, the majority of the campus still didn't know much about the NSA. Less than 25 per cent of the students voted on the question, thus ensuring Senate of the final say.

**Popular Elections** — One of the most-needed changes in the set-up of Senate, we feel, is the popular election of the Senate president. Yet although many high in Senate voiced the same feeling, no action was taken on this important issue.

**The Budget** — Despite repeated warnings by The Daily Illini and others, Senate passed a budget last fall which was too large, poorly planned, and not well enough understood by those involved. Senate had reason to regret its hasty action later, when the body was forced to make sharp cuts in appropriations and partially revamp its programs. We may hope that next fall at budget time financial matters will be more carefully considered.

**Officer Elections** — Somehow, Senate managed to get itself in a position of having no seniors on its executive committee next year by failing to elect two of the most experienced members of the group, Mike Hamblet and Karen Bunde, to executive positions. While we do not question the abilities of Larry Hansen, new president, we might question the method of his election (white ballot in a quick three minutes) and wonder how much Senate will, in fact, be harmed by the comparative inexperience of the members of its "new image."

**NSA Regional** — Despite the best efforts of NSA coordinator Kathy Edler and her committee, the NSA regional conference held here early in the second semester must, as a whole, be judged of little worth.

While the fact that the regional was poorly conducted and made itself something of a laughing stock cannot be listed as a failure for which Senate must bear direct blame, the affair was nonetheless Senate-sponsored and does not help to brighten the Senate escutcheon. The affair might also make one further question the value of our continued membership in the organization.

**Election of Senators** — The management of the spring election of new senators was probably the poorest in several years. Rumors flew thick concerning alleged carelessness in checking of ID cards, absence of a list of write-in candidates at some booths, omission of candidates' names from ballots, and general sloppiness in procedure.

While not all of such charges were substantiated, it is clear that the maintenance of the democratic process in elections requires a much stricter management of polling places than was the case in this spring's election.

**Compulsory ROTC** — It seemed as if Senate failed this year to follow up the very well-planned, thorough campaign against compulsory ROTC begun last year. While the issue bounced back and forth among University administrative officials, Senate took no significant action to reaffirm its stand for voluntary military training or to promote the removal of the compulsory system.

**Lack of Program** — Perhaps the biggest failure of Senate this year, though the hardest to define, has been the lack of any striking, progressive program or concept for the improvement of the campus. The "intellectual awareness" campaign of a year ago, while not entirely successful, at least stimulated intelligent thought and discussion among students, and went some distance toward making the campus aware of its environment.

During the past year, Senate has

(Continued on Page 8)

## Discrimination

Evidently some owners of off-campus housing facilities still have no reservations about discriminating against Negroes. Some make no bones about their feelings either.

Last week, one prominent Negro attempted to find lodgings here for his family, but was refused at almost every location. One owner even explained the refusal with, "I have had enough trouble with Catholics and Jews without having you around too."

It is sadly obvious that discrimination in campus housing is widespread and is not confined to the fraternity system which has been the whipping post so often in the past.

Discrimination is commonplace in off-campus housing.

It seems unfortunate that some of the effort directed toward making the fraternity system a scapegoat for everything evil can't be used to coerce some private home owners into recognizing the rights of Negroes.

## SICK, SICK, SICK OF DISCRIMINATION?

A cute little coed of our acquaintance was in the office Wednesday telling us in more or less uncertain terms that she is sick, sick, sick of reading about the discrimination issue in The Daily Illini.

She said that every time she picks up a paper, there is something about the NAACP, proposed Negro picketing of the Coca-Cola bottling plant for fair employment practices, the J. C. Penney store, or "something like that."

She recalled that when she left campus in June such things were in the paper, and now, she observed, they are starting up again.

"Why?" she asked.

We tried to answer that we think such controversy is vital here, that we think there is a definite social injustice in the University community, an injustice that should be corrected.

We attempted to tell her our responsibility to cover all newsworthy events on campus would constrain us to print such material even if our personal convictions did not.

We told her that we are not entirely convinced of the effectiveness of the methods used against discrimination by local pressure groups either (such tactics have a way of causing increased resistance and a kind of sulky counter-reaction, just as the forceful institution of prohibition did).

However, we tried to make it clear that these pressure groups are pressuring for something that is RIGHT.

Then, we told that coed that she will continue to see fair coverage of demonstrations, picketing and pressuring — even "bomb-throwing" if it comes to that.

That's our job.

## NAACP Asks Shops To End Discrimination

The University chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Tuesday night passed a resolution asking that the University either take a stand against barbershop discrimination in the University community or build a new barber shop in the new Illini Union addition.

The resolution claimed that over half the barbershops in the community will not serve Negroes and non-white foreign students.

Calling the issue a "persistent problem" for 10 years, the resolution pointed out the University's responsibility to the moral welfare of its students and moral responsibility to urge shop owners to discontinue present discriminatory policies.

It is a violation of Illinois state law to refuse service to Negro customers, Rudy Frank, junior in LAS and member of the NAACP, said.

However, he pointed out, the Champaign County State's Attorney has taken no action on cases involving discriminatory practices.

Alternative action, building a barbershop in the Illini Union, will not solve the basic problem of discrimination, Frank admitted. But, he added, if "fair-minded" students in the community would patronize the Union barbershop rather than local establishments, economic pressure would be brought on discriminating businessmen.

In other business, the local chapter reorganized its structure in order to increase its effectiveness and expand operations. The action set up eight committees which will allow the group, which formerly concerned itself with only one issue, to consider several projects at one time.



# Bill to Cease Discrimination Awaits Action

By MARILYN SKOR

A bill to end racial discrimination in off-campus housing and fraternity-sorority housing was submitted to the Committee on Student Affairs Thursday. Recommendations within the bill call for an end to discrimination in off-campus housing by September 1963 and fraternity-sorority housing by September 1, 1965. If adopted by CSA, the recommendations will go to Fred H. Turner, Dean of Students, for final approval.

Final action on the measure by CSA was postponed until next Thursday's meeting. In dealing with discrimination in off-campus housing, the bill recommends that a letter be sent to operators of non-University-owned residence halls and rooming houses to encourage them to operate voluntarily on a policy of non-discrimination.

## Would List Houses

This letter would:

1. List by name the houses which have signed the non-discriminatory pledge;
2. Include a statement that racial integration has met with student approval and has not affected the successful operation of these houses;
3. Commend those house opera-

(Continued on Page 4)

tors following a non-discriminatory policy;

4. Encourage house operators who have held back in fear of financial loss to integrate their houses."

The subcommittee further recommended that University approval be denied to all non-owned rooming houses which have not endorsed a non-discriminatory policy by September 1963.

Miss Stanley stated that this deadline was set after conferring with Albert Kaufman, assistant director of off-campus housing, who felt voluntary action was going well enough to have the approval of all off-campus house operators by that date. Miss Stanley added that, if adopted, the letters of encour-

agement would speed up action already being taken by the Housing Division.

For the past two years the Housing Division has circulated a non-discriminatory pledge to be voluntarily signed by house operators. According to Kaufman, 40 of the 225 commercially-operated men's rooming houses have signed this pledge. He said this covers approximately 50 per cent of the total spaces available.

## Similar Action for Greeks

Similar action is suggested for ending discrimination in fraternity, sorority housing. The subcommittee report recommends that "the University withdraw recognition from any chapter which, by September 1, 1965, has not endorsed

a policy of non-discrimination regarding race."

The subcommittee also recommends that the fraternity, sorority houses should:

1. "Be encouraged to discuss fraternity and sorority responsibilities regarding the discrimination problems; 2. work to create an atmosphere conducive to intergroup relations; 3. make a concerted effort to recruit members without regard to racial distinction.

It asks also that "the University should: 1. issue a definite statement declaring its opposition to all national and local policies of discrimination based on race; 2. notify all local, national, and alumni groups of this statement."

## NAACP Asks UI To Not Recognize Two Fraternities

University chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Tuesday requested the University to withdraw recognition and support from Alpha Tau Omega and Sigma Nu. The two fraternities were called "racist organizations."

It expressed deep concern over the "continued failure of the University Interfraternity Council to meet its moral responsibility for the elimination of written policies of racial discrimination from the charters of member fraternities."

According to the resolution, the "existence of white clauses in the charters of University-approved and subsidized fraternities, specifically Sigma Nu and Alpha Tau Omega, is unjustifiable, inexcusable and inconsistent with the purposes of a state university."

Claudia Young, president of the University chapter, said everything is progressing except the University. She stated that 1965 is not soon enough for the end of discrimination in all University housing.

1965 is the date set by the University Committee on Student Affairs for action regarding discrimination in housing.

NAACP's goal is that all housing on campus be open to all students on an equal basis, according to the acting chairman of the NAACP fair housing committee.

## Local NAACP Denies Knowing Of Violent Antiracism Posters

The University chapter of the NAACP has disavowed any knowledge of or connection with a violent anti-racism statement which appeared Thursday on University bulletin boards.

In an official statement, the NAACP said, "We are shocked and outraged at this crude, criminal attempt to discredit the NAACP. We have asked the University police and security office to investigate the matter."

The article, with first was seen in campus buildings about 3 p.m., was printed on a mimeographed sheet and entitled "Racism on Campus."

It made strong accusations at

campus fraternities, particularly Sigma Nu and Alpha Tau Omega, which went far beyond the question of discrimination policies.

The words "Facism" and "Neo-Nazism" and accompanying terms were scattered throughout the paper, and deceit, trickery and ultimately violence were urged.

The article ended with the names of NAACP chapter president, the chapter's advisor, and prominent local Negro minister.

Charles Flynn, director of the public information office, said no members of either the security office or the University police had been able to find any of the papers by 9:30 p.m. Thursday. Evidently, most of them were taken down in the late afternoon or early evening.

Rudy Frank, junior in commerce, said that John Scouffas, assistant to the director of the central office on use of space, had been notified that the NAACP was not the author of the article.

Scouffas definitely denied that the posters had gone through his office. He said that the stamp used on the poster is not the same authorization stamp used by COS and he branded the authorization as a forgery.

COS retains copies of all posters that are officially authorized. Scouffas maintained that he could not find copies of the bulletin.

W. Thomas Morgan, University Security Officer, branded the bulletin as "ridiculous. We will look into the matter," he added.

Larry Austermler, president of ATO, or Denny Carrol, president of Sigma Nu, declined to comment on the matter.

## NAACP Eyes UI Declaration

At Tuesday's meeting of the University chapter of NAACP, the University's intent to comply with a 1946 declaration of the Board of Trustees was questioned.

The Board's declaration stated that the University will continue a policy "in which race prejudice cannot thrive."

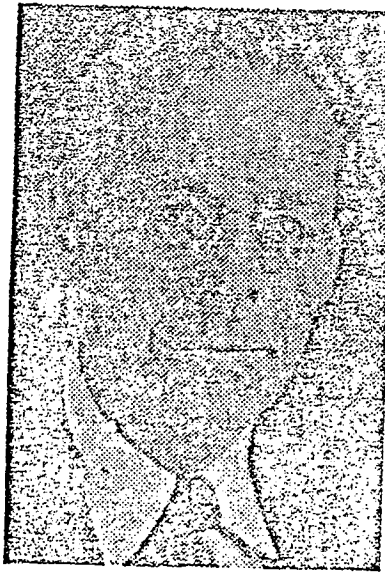
NAACP would consider approval of the Committee on Student Affairs' proposals for fair housing action correlating with this policy.

At the meeting, clarification was again made by Claudia Young, president of the chapter, that NAACP had no knowledge of, or connection with the violent anti-racism statement that appeared last week with a forged stamp of authorization.

Suspension from the University is a possible punishment for the writers and sponsors of this document, according to Miss Young.

## 'Basis for Decision' Surveys Changes in Racial Relations

Changing patterns in race relations in Champaign-Urbana were discussed Tuesday night on Channel 12's Basis for Decision series.



**W. ELLISON CHALMERS**  
... screens Negro employes

During the picketing last April at the J. C. Penney & Co. store, prospective Negro employes at other stores were screened by the Rev. Joseph E. Graves of Mt. Olive Baptist Church and W. Ellison Chalmers, chairman of the employment committee of the Council for Community Integration, both of whom were panelists on the TV program.

When asked why there was screening, the Rev. Mr. Graves said "this was a new field that was being opened to the Negro and we felt we should have our best people to start in this work."

A question was asked as to whether this screening put the Rev. Mr. Graves and Chalmers in the position of dictating who was to be hired. The two said they only made recommendations and the final decisions on whom to hire were made by the stores.

The Rev. Mr. Graves said the Penny situation developed because Negroes had become dissatisfied with the employment situation at the same time Penney's arrived. He indicated picketing would have occurred at any store which had not hired Negro sales personnel.

Chalmers said there are three ways of getting employers to hire Negroes. They are "political," "economical" and "ethical" approaches.

The discussion then turned to a survey of Negro housing. The Negro's difficulties in securing rental housing and in getting good housing comparable to what everybody else has was discussed.

# Protests Caldron Prejudice Charge

By JAYE KAHN

William McQueen, instructor in rhetoric and chairman of the "Green Caldron" committee, said Friday that the phrase "nigger woman" in a "Green Caldron" story does not indicate prejudice on the part of the author or the committee.

McQueen said that the phrase in an essay, "The Sedar" by Preston Schiller, junior in LAS, did not influence the committee in selecting the story for the Caldron.

He did say, however, that he considered deleting or changing the phrase, realizing that it might cause some objection, which it did.

A. R. Karunaratne, who is a Ceylonese student here as a member of the National Student Association Foreign Student Leadership Project, and is sponsored by Student Senate, has objected to the publication of such material.

## Derogatory to Minority

He believes that used in the context of the story it is injurious because it is derogatory to a minority group. He said that such references can only add insult to injury in a situation where there is already prejudice.

McQueen did not delete the phrase because he does not believe in censorship, which in this case would be similar to that which has sometimes been suggested for such

works as Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn."

He also feels that the phrase must be considered as only a "minor part of the whole theme, and especially appropriate in the context."

Schiller's essay depicts a sedar, the dinner of the Jewish Passover holiday. A traditional dish of the dinner is gilet fish, referred to in the following paragraph of Schiller's essay:

## Gilfilte Fish

"The fish was passed about. Gilfilte fish. I took two pieces, for it was my favorite fish. They used to laugh at me at the grocery store. . . . You know what that crap smells like, Dave. It smells like a niggerwoman. . . ."

Because "nigger woman" is the sort of thing that is actually said, McQueen suggests that objectors to such terms approach "men in corner grocery stores who make these statements."

He said that although he had not planned to reply to the objection, he feels that a discussion of the issue of censorship of literature may be stimulating on the campus.

## Arrest 7 Negroes Attempting to Use Interstate Buses

(By The Associated Press)

Police in Georgia and Mississippi arrested Negroes who tried to use interstate bus facilities Wednesday despite a federal agency order banning segregation of passengers.

Four Negroes were jailed in Atlanta and three in Jackson, Miss., as rules issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission against bus terminal segregation went into effect.

ICC Chairman Everett Hutchinson said earlier in the week that federal court action could be expected if the commission's rulings are resisted and that criminal prosecution may be recommended.

The ICC rules were requested by Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

State officials in Georgia launched federal court action seeking to have the ICC rulings set aside. They contended the orders violate the rights of states to regulate intrastate commerce since bus stations are used by both intrastate and interstate passengers.

Under the ICC ruling each bus and terminal must display signs stating that bus seats and station facilities are available to all travelers.

A Shreveport, La., bus station manager, who refused Wednesday to remove such a sign, was charged with violating Louisiana's segregation laws and placed under bond of \$250. Shreveport officials said Tuesday the city would not comply with the ICC order.

In Monroe, La., the Continental Southern Lines removed segregation signs from its bus station but a district judge issued a temporary restraining order directing the bus company to replace them.

News from Other Campuses . . .

## Texas U Elects Negro Coed, Approves Integrated Athletics

Students at the University of Texas elected the first Negro member of the Student Assembly and approved integration of varsity athletics there.

Gwen Jordan, 22-year-old Negro from Huston, was elected second in a field of 10.

The referendum vote on participation of Negroes in varsity athletics was 5,132 in favor and 3,293 opposed.

During the fall registration period, a petition with more than 6,000 signatures asking for desegregation of varsity athletics was presented to the board of regents. It was rejected on the grounds that only a minority of the 20,000 students had signed.

The referendum has no official status and therefore could be disregarded, as was the petition, by the board of regents there.

### U OF MICHIGAN

Interquadrangle Council at the University of Michigan unanimously approved a resolution that would allow women in men's rooms in the quadrangles from noon to one-half hour before that night's closing.

The plan must go to the Residence Hall Board of Governors for final approval.

The motion cited the abnormality of segregation by sex in the university community and also last year's policy change allowing non-freshman women in men's apartments as two reasons the new change should be allowed.

### U OF WISCONSIN

A University of Wisconsin coed was threatened with a \$15 fine for slapping a city policeman on the face when he taunted her for talking to a Negro, The Cardinal reports.

Reportedly the incident began when the officer told girl not to

to appear at the Madison police station Monday to pay the fine. Monday the sergeant dropped the charges.

The officer who had insulted the girl did not mention his remarks in his report nor was there any trouble mentioned to university authorities, according to The Cardinal.



## Former UI Dean Embroided in Fight Over Segregation

Joseph Smiley, dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences from 1954 to 1958 and now president of the University of Texas, is caught in the midst of a student body — board of regents segregation battle, Time magazine reports.

The article tells the views of those close to the situation, stating that Smiley and Harry Ransom, university chancellor, are "unhappy voices of the regents' contradictory and ill-spoken views."

The students demand full integration, traditionally denied by Texas' regents. The faculty at the university has also denounced certain segregationist policies.

The 200 Negroes representing token integration among 20,400 students are restricted from some parts of white dormitories, can play only minor roles in drama productions and may not participate in varsity sports.

The regents, according to Time, insist that though votes among students and faculty have strongly supported integration, this force on the campus is only a "vocal minority."

Yet this "vocal minority" has collected enough money in a week from students and staff to test the university segregation policies in court proceedings, Time says.

## Greeks To Get NAACP Letter

The NAACP is not "trying to force integration" but is "advocating freedom of choice," according to a statement of position being sent to all sororities and fraternities.

This project is part of an extensive program of education to change the present campus pro-segregation "climate of opinion" about fraternity integration, which is one of the factors responsible for racial discrimination on campus.

According to the statement, the NAACP is concerned with "discrimination on the organizational level" and primarily desires to remove nationally or alumni imposed barriers to pledging a Negro.

Recognizing the pressures exerted by the national organizations and alumni groups, the NAACP proposes "chapter autonomy."

## Vaughan Show Canceled by Local NAACP

The proposed Sarah Vaughn concert, scheduled for the University next Tuesday has been cancelled, according to Harry Tiebout, associate professor of philosophy and NAACP faculty adviser.

"By the time we got the arrangements cleared with the Concert and Entertainment Board, Miss Vaughn's agent had booked her elsewhere," Tiebout said.

Tiebout emphasized the very good cooperation given the NAACP by the board and by Dean Hampton. "It was just one of those things. Nobody was to blame," he stated.

"Because of the Thanksgiving vacation, it took eight days to find out whether or not we could use the auditorium and whether or not we could charge admission," Tiebout added.

Tiebout feels that a great deal was accomplished by the unsuccessful effort, however. "There is a good chance we can get Miss Vaughn early next semester," he said.

"We won't have to go through all the red-tape again. The Concert and Entertainment Board agreed that if the event was held on a donation basis, it would be all right with them. With this precedent set, we should be able to give her an answer next time within 24 hours."

# Sen. P. Simon Visits NAACP Meeting at UI

By JAYE KAHN

Campaigning for the Democratic nomination for U.S. senator, Paul Simon, Illinois state representative, spoke at Tuesday's meeting of the University chapter of the NAACP.

The 33-year-old representative from Troy, who has been a member of NAACP since his college days, told the chapter that progress in civil rights could be achieved "by replacing a Dirksen with a Simon."

Simon made clear his support of "full University backing of non-discriminatory housing." The state representative's opinion is that a university "should not follow in such a fight but should lead."

Simon pledged that his vote on policies concerning Negroes would not be the same as Sen. Dirksen's has been. According to Simon, Dirksen has been voting with the "Dixiecrats" on such issues.

Admitting it is impossible to legislate morality, Simon declared it is possible to legislate against discrimination. He favors giving the Civil Rights Commission more authority.

Later in the meeting, Paul Whiteneir, chairman of the University NAACP's fair employment

committee, related facts brought to light during a conversation with Howard I. Wakeland, assistant dean of the College of Engineering.

The chapter had previously discussed discrimination in hiring by companies that send representatives here to interview graduating students. Since his discussion with Wakeland, Whiteneir is convinced that large scale discrimination by industry is breaking down and that "companies want to be known as liberals — that they want the people to know they don't discriminate."

According to the records, four companies have sent representatives here for the express purpose of hiring Negro engineers. Whiteneir feels that if the fact that Negroes can get jobs is made public, more Negroes might go into engineering.

Whiteneir said he and his committee intend to further investigate discrimination in employment, specifically on the campus and generally throughout the nation.

## Tiebout Points Up Discrimination In North at MRHA Speech Here

The Champaign-Urbana community was described in a speech Wednesday to point up the popular misconception that serious Negro discrimination occurs only in the "deep South."

Hary Tiebout, associate professor of philosophy and advisor to the University chapter of the NAACP, discussed five main areas of discrimination in a speech in Weston Hall cafeteria on "Discrimination in the North."

Tiebout called the employment situation in the twin cities "dismal" and said it was typical of most other Northern cities. However, he pointed out, there had been some improvement since last April when the J. C. Penney was picketed for a period of weeks.

By far the majority of Negroes, he said, are still excluded from any kind of jobs which have dignity.

The second type of discrimination he described was housing, which he said was almost complete in Champaign-Urbana.

There is no segregation policy in the Champaign-Urbana school system, Tiebout pointed out, but there is essentially segregation because of the practice of assigning children to schools according to residential areas. When children do get to the integrated high schools there is tension, he said, because they are not used to the integrated system.

The twin cities are better than average in the area of public service, Tiebout said. This he pointed out is largely a result of students and faculty at the University who have kept the issue alive.

He said the biggest problem in discrimination was not in any of these areas but in the cultural or spiritual discrimination which perpetuates the stereotyped image of the Negro and his place.

Vice Chancellor Frampton:

# UI seeks solutions for ISR

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following statement was issued Wednesday by George T. Frampton, vice chancellor for campus affairs, with regard to current tensions at the Illinois Street Residence Halls.)

By GEORGE T. FRAMPTON

There have been a number of violent incidents in and around Illinois Street Residence Halls (ISRH) and at the moment our attention is focused on that. Problems of group living and social recreation in the housing units are not confined to any one hall, and the tensions are not solely racial ones.

There is increasing evidence that residents of the ISRH are moving to assume more responsibility for helping to control conditions under which they are living and the atmosphere of their social affairs. The acceptance of such responsibility by the residents to make their own adjustments to their different social preferences and life styles may make unnecessary increased security measures in order to ensure the safety and protection of all the residents.

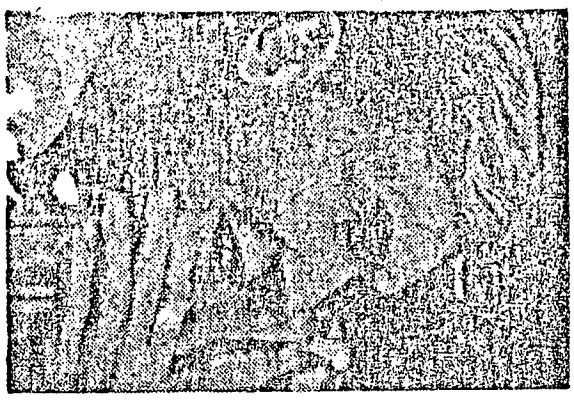
In addition to the resident directors

and counselors who are constantly on the scene, a number of housing division and campus administrative officers have been giving attention during the week to reports of difficulties and complaints of residents and their parents arising from these situations.

Some of these relate to safety. In order to be sure that all who have views about the situation may know that their views are being heard and considered, the campus ombudsman, William K. Williams, has agreed to chair a small hearing panel to go to ISR to hear anyone, by general and special invitation, who has information or views that may contribute to a long-range solution of these particular problems.

The panel's purpose will be to help sift facts, establish whether and what areas of misinformation may exist, seek to define the problem or problems and convey or suggest possible solutions.

There is a common aim of all who are concerned about the situation: encourage-  
(Continued on Page 19)



VICE CHANCELLOR FRAMPTON  
... not just racial tension

Housing Segregation . . .

# Janata Says Trustees By-pass CSA Bill on Discrimination

By KATHY GAUEN

The Committee on Student Affairs bill regarding discrimination in housing units will not be brought before the Board of Trustees until February or March, if at all, according to A. J. Janata, secretary of the Board of Trustees and executive assistant to the president of the University.

The bill, adopted Oct. 12, 1961, by CSA, has two major premises. It asks that the University (1) deny approval to all non-University operated rooming houses which have not endorsed a nondiscriminatory policy by September of 1963 and (2) withdraw recognition from any fraternity or sorority that has not adopted a policy of nondiscrimination by Sept. 1, 1965.

At present, L. H. Lanier, executive vice president and provost of the University, is preparing a report on the bill based on material compiled by the deans of University housing. He will submit his report to David D. Henry, president of the University, who may

then consult with the Board of Trustees, according to Janata.

In 1958 the University adopted the Code of Fair Educational Practices which (1) refused approval to all newly established privately operated rooming houses that would not endorse a policy of nondiscrimination and (2) refused recognition to any newly organized fraternity or sorority that would not open its membership to all students.

The present bill advocates the application of the code to all University approved private rooming houses and to all fraternities and sororities, regardless of the date of establishment on campus. In other words, CSA is recommending the code be made retroactive so as to take in all those housing units established before 1958, Lanier pointed out.

The bill is strongly endorsed by the NAACP whose members feel that the University is purposely delaying action. "Officials have acted much faster on issues less important than discrimination," said Claudia Young, president of the NAACP. She added that the group wants board action and wants it fast.

According to Janata, however, the bill may never be brought before a formal meeting of the trustees. "The bill involves changing University policy," he said, "and is now receiving consideration by University administrators."

## Graebner, Other Historians Write on Impact of Slavery

A book "Politics and the Crisis of 1860" edited by Norman A. Graebner, chairman of the Department of History, has been published by the University Press.

Graebner and four other scholars have written articles on slavery's impact on politics in the book. The essays were presented originally at the fourth annual Civil War Conference at Gettysburg College in 1960 to commemorate the centennial of Lincoln's first election to the presidency.

Each writer accepts the verdict that by the campaign of 1860 some form of crisis was inevitable. They do not insist that all choices had been eliminated except those which the North and South followed, but they do agree that the nation had reached an impasse from which it could no longer escape without some measure of violence.

Graebner, in his article on "The Politicians and Slavery," assigns the irrepressible nature of the conflict to the dichotomy between the antislavery attitudes of the North and the total absence of means for achieving liberation of the slave.

Don E. Fehrenbacher, associate professor of history at Stanford University, in "The Republican Decision at Chicago, 1860" discusses the origins and birth of the Republican party and the nomination of Lincoln.

He finds the conflict in the Southern fear of the growing power of the Republican party and in the resulting conclusion that Lincoln's election would mean doom.

In "Douglas at Charleston" Robert W. Johannsen, professor of history, discovers conflict within the Democratic party itself — in the uncompromisable discrepancy between northern and southern Democratic views toward slavery expansion.

William E. Baringer, professor of social science at the University of Florida, reviews "The Republican Triumph of 1860-61." He finds fundamental political trends developing from words rather than realities.

Both the rhetoric of the cam-

paign and the election returns themselves indicated that dominant political tendencies in North and South were anchored firmly to sectional issues.

Avery Craven, professor of American history at the University of Chicago, examines feelings in the North and South regarding slavery, secession and other topics on the eve of the Civil War in "The Fatal Predicament."

He attributes the central conflict to the Northern pressure on slavery, suggesting that it turned on what the North said, not on what it had done.

However, he points out, the Republican threat was not limited to its alliance with antislavery forces of the North, but included as well its alliance with the "modern world," which seemed capable of sweeping away the South's economy and whole way of life.



— 1962 —

# Wilkins Asks Desegregation

## Challenges People To Obey U.S. Law

George T. Wilkins, Illinois superintendent of public instruction, has challenged churches, professional people and segregationists to support the law of the land and join in the fight to eliminate segregation in Illinois schools.

Speaking before the Inter-Racial Conference of Illinois Methodist churches in Springfield, Wilkins said the efforts of state congregations should be intensified in the integration movement.

He called for a "unified moral position by ministers and their congregations in support of desegregation." Church members were asked to form committees to assist public officials in negotiating related problems.

"Many persons," Wilkins asserted, "are often more willing to receive and consider the advice and admonitions of religious leaders than they are to hear the pleas of public officers. If we believe this doctrine (of equality under



**GEORGE T. WILKINS**  
... end segregation

God), each of us is obligated to translate this belief into positive action."

The superintendent also called for "support to the integration movement by attorneys (which)

would give a legal quality to the public integration programs."

Appealing to segregationists, Wilkins said: "We say to them that their fears and hates are groundless, and will be proven so if they abide by the law . . . They owe this to America and to their own better nature."

He asserted that where local school districts did not form a realistic timetable or support local convictions to eliminate segregation, his office and other state agencies "will not hesitate to act."

Wilkins stated that his office has acted with some success in 15 of 22 districts where disputes "were bitter and threatening." He warned that "certain administrative and other measures will be put to use in districts which reject persuasion, negotiation and cooperation.

"Illinois must attack these conditions (social problems caused by school segregation and discrimination) with vigor and intelligence. Integration of the schools . . . is a tool with which we must attack these problems with real effect, and we cannot afford to do otherwise," Wilkins concluded.

## Coordinating Group Decides Support for Housing Policy

By KAY OVERTON

The newly-proposed coordinating committee for fair housing became a reality Tuesday night as representatives of student religious organizations, housing groups, Student Senate and other campus organizations elected officers and adopted a preliminary policy statement.

Selected chairman of the coordinating committee was Joe Hasman, senior in LAS, delegate from Men's Residence Halls Association. Vice chairman is Steve Rollin, senior in LAS, president of Hillel Foundation's student council. Kay Moller, sophomore in LAS and McKinley Foundation student council president, was named secretary-treasurer.

Approval of the preliminary policy statement occupied much of the meeting. According to the accepted statement, the group plans to "express support on the policy on housing discrimination adopted by the Committee on Student Affairs; carry out a program of research and education to familiarize students with the problems of housing discrimination and the methods and policies used by other universities in their efforts to eliminate racial discrimination; and collect and coordinate policy statements and or petitions supporting the

CSA bill from local student and faculty organizations."

Discussion on the policy statement centered around methods the group should use in effecting the goals of the committee. "All work will be to uncover and publicize student views on housing discrimination to the University Board of Trustees," John S. Johnson, sophomore in LAS and MRH delegate, said.

"We have nothing to pressure," Hasman pointed out. "The only objects for pressure would be houses who discriminate and the Board of Trustees. Our object is to get the trustees to accept the CSA bill. After that our job will be over."

The original statement was amended to read "The committee will not use picketing or boycotting to effect the passage of the CSA bill."

"There is a logical order to what we want to do," Larry Hansen, Student Senate president stated. "Many people are inclined to believe students couldn't care less. We must inform the students on the issues and encourage groups which have not yet taken a stand to do so."

Hansen addressed the group on the history and present status of the housing discrimination bill and the student role in securing its adoption as University policy.

"It is rather clear that prejudice and discrimination are rarely overcome by arguments. Nor are they founded on reason; therefore they cannot be dispelled by logic.

"Senate and CSA have taken stands on the issue," he said, "but the issue has never been dealt with by the University machinery. We need not be moderate about this question — our position has been delineated by the CSA bill, but even at this late date, we must retain patience."

## Establish 1965 Final Deadline; No Action on Greek Clauses

By KATHY GALEN

"From and after September 1, 1965, single undergraduate students will not be permitted to reside in commercially operated rooming houses in which occupants are selected on the basis of race, creed or national origin," the Board of Trustees ruled at their Chicago meeting Wednesday.

The action was the result of a proposal by the Committee on Student Affairs submitted to the administration for approval in October 1961.

No action was taken regarding organized groups which include fraternities and sororities.

"We can no longer put off the indignity experienced by the student who knocks at the door of the University and is turned away because of race, color or national origin," David D. Henry, president of the University, declared upon introducing the measure to the board.

"The time has arrived when the University should specify a date within which owners or operators of commercially operated rooming houses will be expected to meet the standards which the University applies to its own housing," he went on, urging board approval of the measure.

### Amend CSA Bill

"I do not believe it is feasible or possible to move on race alone," he continued, explaining that University policy has always included race, creed and national origin and that the original CSA bill had been amended to include these also.

"Although the Senate committee proposed September 1963 as an effective date for the application of the new standard, I believe that September 1965 is a fair deadline," Henry said.

He explained that the later deadline will allow three years for rooming house operators to make adjustments according to the new stipulation and that it will give the University time to arrange for other housing if the residence owners should refuse to comply. "It takes three years to build a residence hall," Henry noted.

### Some Opposition

He as well as other board members expressed the hope that owners of private housing would voluntarily comply as soon as possible. The only opposition to the action came from Harold Pogue, trustee from Decatur who thinks this policy might not be "entirely fair to certain individuals." Pogue explained that he was in favor of integration but objected to the University's having to enforce such a regulation. But he voted in favor of the proposal.

The part of the CSA bill which included the proposal regarding certain organized groups on campus, including fraternities and sororities, was returned to the committee for further study. The students are not required to join these organizations, so we must deal differently with this proposal, Henry explained.

"I am fully in sympathy with the objectives of the committee," he said, "but I don't think the present proposal does it.

"What is needed now is a period of study of voluntary association

to develop a University-wide pattern and a guidance program fair to all and consistent with the spirit of the University's philosophy of nondiscrimination," he concluded.

After the meeting, student leaders here hailed passage of the measure — or were dissatisfied because it was "too weak." (See story below.)

## TELL REACTIONS

The following are comments of various individuals specifically concerned with the CSA discrimination bill on the trustee action.

Robert Bohl, chairman of the Committee on Student Affairs: "Naturally we are very pleased, but we are also concerned about the president's asking CSA to reconsider the bill, taking into account race, creed and color. Nevertheless, we welcome the opportunity to continue to study the discrimination problem on campus."

Harry Tiebout, associate professor of philosophy and faculty adviser of the NAACP: "It was better than no action at all, but not as strong as we had hoped."

Larry Hansen, junior in LAS and president of Student Senate: "I'm delighted."

Joe Hasman, junior in LAS and president of the Coordinating Committee for Fair Housing Practices: "The committee is pleased and that the Board of Trustees has taken such quick action. However, there is an important issue involved which still remains to be dealt with. Through a program of research and education the committee can serve as a supplemental aid in removing this impediment."

Arthur Walker, NAACP president: "Although the action concerning the approval of commer-



DAVID D. HENRY  
backs 'religion' clause

cial houses is a step in the right direction and the inclusion of creed and national origin an improvement over the original proposal . . . we are gravely disappointed in the action as regarding the situation in fraternities

Fair Housing Bill . . .

# Walker Calls NAACP 'Noise' Responsible for Trustee Action

"If NAACP had not made a lot of noise about the CSA bill it probably would have quietly died," Arthur Walker, president of the University chapter of NAACP, said Tuesday night.

At Tuesday's NAACP orientation meeting for new members Walker added that the action taken on the fair housing bill shows that a determined organization can affect University policy.

Although nothing was accomplished by the Board of Trustees concerning fraternities and sororities, "the University has taken a step and deserves some credit, but this could have been done at least three years ago," Walker stated.

The president admitted that the University "outsmarted us" by acting in the way it did. Contrary to the administration's contention, Walker expressed the opinion that religious and racial discrimination are not the same.

In explaining that they are different, he referred to the U.S. Constitution which permits the former and forbids the latter. He said it is wrong to say that one cannot act for the elimination of one form of discrimination and not the other.

At the meeting, Harry Tiebout, associate professor of philosophy and faculty adviser for the NAACP, said he feels that it is a shame that no one has paid attention to previous recommendations of the organization concerning housing discrimination which included provisions for religious discrimination. "If," Tiebout continued, "the University had accepted NAACP's bill everything would have been sweet."

An explanation of what NAACP hopes to accomplish by eliminating fraternities' white clauses was also offered at the meeting.

Walker referred to clauses as "props of segregation" which must be eliminated before integration can begin. With the elimination

of clauses, he expects a change in atmosphere, although he does not expect to see Negroes in fraternities immediately.

Tiebout added that chapter autonomy accomplished by the elimination of clauses and University insistence that chapters have the right to pledge anyone, exclusion of Negroes would have to result from action by individuals.

He explained that without the clauses — the props — individuals would be reluctant to take such action.

## NAACP Drops Idea for Greek Activity Trophy

By JAYNE KAHN

After lengthy debate, the idea of awarding a trophy to the Negro fraternity or sorority which most actively participates in NAACP, determined by a point system, was defeated Tuesday by the chapter.

According to Mel Stark, chairman of the committee on fraternities and sororities, three of the Negro Greek organizations are opposed to the plan and therefore would probably not work for a trophy.

A member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority expressed the opinion that "participation in the organization should not be based on an award." She added that one should participate because he is truly interested in the objectives of the organization.

In attempting to clarify the uselessness of a trophy and the apparent apathy of many, Cliff Harper, senior in LAS, declared that before Negroes will come to NAACP meetings they must first face the fact that they are Negroes and "this is what they do not want to do."

Other topics discussed at the meeting included an announcement of the first NAACP speakers program to take place March 23 in Gregory Hall. Two members of the University of Chicago's core chapter who participated in the sit-ins in the president's office and picketing for integrated campus housing will speak.

The group will soon begin to publish a newsletter to be distributed on campus. In addition to announcing NAACP's activities, it will attempt to "make explicit our position on certain matters."

Also in attempting to clarify policies, Walt Crowley, president of Interfraternity Council, has requested a printed statement of NAACP policies to be published in IF's paper, Fraternity Forum.

## CSA Recommends New IM Board, Committee for Discrimination Study

By NAN LUNDBERG

The Committee on Student Affairs Thursday recommended a faculty-student composition for the proposed IM board of directors and proposed setting up a committee for the study of discrimination in all campus activities.

Many of the problems involved in setting up the new board were concerned with the loss of student managerial control and possible subordination of women's sports.

F. Patricia Cullen, women's physical education instructor, stated that the Women's Sports and Dance Board did not mind losing some of their present function because the unified program would create greater interest and therefore a better program.

In addition, she said, the men have little interest in operating women's sports programs so that the majority of the functions would probably evolve back to the board.

Ray Nacin, sophomore in LAS, questioned the intent to include representatives from the Illini Union and Student Senate on the board. It was his opinion that these representatives would have no real interest in the program and that it would be better to include someone who had a real enthusiasm for the program.

Clarence Redman, sophomore in

commerce, proposed that certain of the student members be chosen by petition, with petitions being cleared by Student Senate.

The final decision was to include a representative from the Illini Union in order to prevent overlapping of recreational functions, one representative from IM-REC, one from women's sports, and two representatives to be chosen from submitted petitions.

Faculty-staff members are to include the director of intramural activities, a representative of the dean of students, representatives from men's and women's physical education departments, and a chairman appointed by the president.

## NAACP Sets 1st Speaker, Discusses Fraternity Policies

The first program under the auspices of the NAACP speaker's bureau will be at 8:00 p.m. Friday, in 213 Gregory Hall.

Speakers will be two members of the Chicago CORE chapter who participated in sit-ins in front of the office of the president of University of Chicago for the purpose of encouraging non-discrimination in housing.

At Tuesday's meeting of the University chapter, Arthur Walker, president, reported that he had spoken before Interfraternity Council and had suggested to the fraternity representatives that they take action within their own bodies to inform the University of their feelings towards discrimination.

This report provoked a discussion on what the Negro fraternities and sororities could do to end discrimination. According to Ivan Shier, in order to stop discrimination against a minority group, the minority must take the initiative.

Shier proposed that NAACP pose to the Negro Greek houses the question of what they could do to break the pattern of discrimination, possibly by pledging white students.

A member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity in attendance at the NAACP meeting expressed the opinion that his house would be in favor of publicly stating a policy

of selecting members on the basis of individual characteristics, that they would welcome white members.

A member pointed out that since the Negro fraternities do not participate in formal rush, there is no opportunity for white students to go to Negro houses or Negro students to go to white houses.

Sterling Williams, president of Alpha Phi Alpha, said that the Negro fraternities could, if they desired, participate in formal rush.



News from Other Campuses . . .

## Plan UM Sigma Nu Hearing On Discrimination Charges

The Student Government Council at the University of Michigan will hold public hearings April 4 on whether to abolish the local chapter of Sigma Nu fraternity for "discriminatory member selection."

According to the Michigan Daily, campus newspaper, the campus Committee on Membership in Student Organizations recommended that the SGC find the chapter guilty of violating University rules forbidding racial discrimination.

The committee report declares that "there is no dispute over the fact that Gamma Nu chapter of Sigma Nu has pursued a discriminatory policy of membership selection."

Included in the national Sigma Nu constitution is a clause restricting membership to "men, free born and of free ancestry, and without Negro blood," the Daily reports.

A "waiver clause" in the Sigma Nu charter, however, provides that a chapter may be released from the "white clause" if expulsion from campus is the only alternative.

The Michigan committee on membership gives the local Sigma Nu chapter until the end of the semester to demonstrate that it no longer follows a policy of racial discrimination.

### Wisconsin:

#### Disagree on Race Film

Disagreement about a candid film showing evidence of racial prejudice caused a flare-up of the discrimination issue at still another campus this week.

Administration officials at the

University of Wisconsin met with local NAACP leaders Wednesday night to discuss how the controversial "bias film" should be produced but were split on the question of whether the movie violates individual privacy, the Daily Cardinal reported Thursday.

According to the Cardinal, hidden cameras and microphones were used to obtain evidence of landlords' racial discrimination in campus housing.

University officials were quoted as favoring suppression of the film on the grounds that the means used to obtain the information were unjustified.

### California:

#### Devote Issue to Kahane

The February issue of Romance Philology published at University of California is dedicated to Henry Kahane, professor of Spanish and linguistics; and his wife Renee.

Kahane, who directs the University's linguistics program, and his wife comprise one of the few husband and wife research teams in the nation. Their area of investigation is Mediterranean linguistics.

## Equal Status or No Status? UI Professor Asks NAACP

By JAYE KAHN

Is it equal status or no status at all that is being sought for the Negro?

This question was posed by Ellison Chalmers, professor of economics associated with the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations and chairman of the employment committee of the Council for Community Integration, who spoke at Tuesday's meeting of NAACP.

Chalmers asked if what is sought is a time when the category of Negro will disappear or when an identifiable set of Negro characteristics will be recognized and honored.

"Antidiscrimination, Only One Half of the Answer," the topic of Chalmers' speech, indicates that he feels that discrimination by whites is not the only thing that is holding the Negro back in American society.

His contention is that "Negro inadequacy," which he identifies as the "characteristics of the disadvantaged," the consequences of being discriminated against, also hold the Negro back.

These disadvantages include the unfavorable education level, the lack of training for occupational involvement, and the family and

social norms of the Negro. Also involved, according to Chalmers, is motivation—how much Negroes want to achieve equal status—and the social norms established by the Negroes—what they see as the things that are desirable to do and to be and not to do and to be.

Whites, in discriminating, make use of color and other Negro characteristics as mechanisms to identify the group against whom they are discriminating, according to Chalmers.

White society, he stated, says to Negroes "we are expecting you to conform and we refuse to accept you as a group; conform but don't get involved with us in doing so."

He went on to say that there "is a vicious circle operating to make any rapid advance extremely difficult to achieve" since "white discrimination and Negro inadequacies that are the consequence of prior white discriminations" reinforce each other.

"If we are going to make any rapid progress towards equal or no status," Chalmers concluded, society must work on white discrimination and Negro inadequacy. He noted that progress in this field is not inevitable, that "we may be going backwards."

## Housing Groups . . .

**WGS Backs Freedom Fund**

A fund drive for the Southern Student Freedom Fund was approved Monday by the Women's Group System.

But solicitors will only be able to operate in houses which vote to accept them, WGS decided.

The move was seen as a compromise between a group which favored SSFF fund collections in all WGS houses, and another group which said collections for all causes are too widespread already.

Now the issue will be carried to the individual WGS units, where student backers of the freedom fund will have to win house-by-house support for solicitation.

Jo Ann Fley, dean of freshmen women, told WGS that an immediate need exists for Illini Guides at the soon-to-be-completed Pennsylvania Avenue Residence Halls.

She said a training workshop for guides will be held May 12-13 at Allerton Park.

WGS President Mary Ellen Gregory, junior in LAS, encouraged Mother's Day flower sales at the meeting, reminding members

the profits go into the WGS scholarship fund.

Miss Gregory also called for committee members for WGS public relations, housing problems, intramural recreation, and judicial.

**Panhel:****Plans Dues Increase**

Panhel decided to increase its annual dues from \$1 to \$3 per individual member Monday at its weekly meeting.

The proposal, which had been pending for several weeks, was passed at the President's Council.

The dues hike is expected to cover additional expenses during the year, making frequent extra collections unnecessary.

Panhel presidents were told that the group will be contributing \$3 per month through the Foster Parent's Plan to Georgia Voulgaridou of Greece.

**MIA:****Hears Campaign Plank**

Balloting for Men's Independent Assn. officers will close tonight as votes are collected between 7 and 8 p.m.

The ballots were distributed at Monday's MIA meeting, bringing a week of campaigning to a close.

MIA members heard Stu Cohen of Armory House explain a plan of Student Senate President Larry Hansen to elect a student member to the University Board of Trustees.

The proposal is a basic plank in Hansen's unopposed campaign for reelection as Senate head. Cohen asked MIA members to explain the plan to members of their houses, and ask for opinions.

"Dead wood" lost during the 1961-62 school year has helped MIA toward "greater unity," retiring president Roger Gusloff told the group. He said 13 houses which dropped out of MIA have left it a "smoother, functioning organization."

## NAACP Discusses Housing; UI Officials Stalling: Walker

The NAACP's request for changes in the listing of non-approved housing was again discussed at Tuesday's meeting.

The officials who have been contacted concerning the changes do not seem to want to adopt the proposal, according to Ken Steinhart, creator of the proposal. He predicted that they do not intend to pass it.

As reported by Arthur Walker, NAACP president, the officials are "stalling." He said that Vernon L. Kretchmer, director of auxiliary services, contends that the listing is a service to the students not the landlords, and the elimination of available apartments from the list

would hinder some of the students.

Steinhart feels that there is a "need to stir up more campus support for this." The campus should be aware, Walker added, that foreign students as well as American Negroes have a great deal of trouble in obtaining housing.

Walker also mentioned the possibility that the University will not be persuaded by peaceful methods. No specific action will be taken, however, until Steinhart speaks with the housing division staff again next week.

# Housing . . . Top Segregation Problem

By BILL SCHILLER

The hard core of Chicago segregation is housing, not schools, a minister said here Thursday.

Rev. Donald G. Morse, pastor of Chicago's Chatham United Presbyterian Church, told a University YMCA group: "I only know of one housing project that is integrated. And this is due only to the regulation of its controllers."

Rev. Morse, speaking informally on "The Schools Issue in Chicago," said school enrollment policy is based on neighborhood districting.

"Since housing is segregated, the only possible result is that schools are segregated too," he said. "This

segregation has far-reaching side effects."

He listed overcrowded classrooms and inexperienced teachers as two of the drawbacks to schools in overpopulated Negro districts.

"Inexperienced teachers are sent to endure the discomforts of the substandard schools, while actually the best possible teachers are needed to combat the disadvantages," he said.

Negroes seeking decent employment are handicapped by their ill-prepared education, Rev. Morse said. "And then the Negro child suffers further from the burden of acquiring a false sense of in-

feriority at the unkind hands of segregation."

Even white children do not escape unaffected, Rev. Morse said.

"A corrosive sense of false superiority of 'white supremacy' rubs off on these students too," he said. "The city's schools should be integrated, and many of the vacant classrooms on the north side should be used to ease the overcrowding."

Morse charged that the Chicago Board of Education "deliberately promotes immoral segregation." He said the problem does not rise from population distribution alone.

"Schools district lines are gradually changed to avoid permitting Negroes to enter schools even though surrounding neighborhoods radically change," he said.

Instead, new schools and additions are added to Negro schools to prevent borderline flows of Negro children from penetrating the "white defense lines," Morse said. Instances are not rare, he said, when Negroes must walk long distances to classrooms already bulging with 55 children — while nearby white schools are barred by gerrymandered districting.

The city has so far "scorned" plans to transport Negroes to white schools with empty classrooms, he said.

And the Board of Education refuses to publish statistics disclosing the amount of available school space, he stated. Four women sent to estimate the conditions were arrested and await trial in May.

Some progress is being made, however, according to Rev. Morse.

"Much of the recent picketing by Negroes and ambitious church pastors has brought public light upon the situation," he said. A suit charging the Board with unconstitutional acts of segregation is now pending court action, and Morse said he feels this will bring positive progress.

# *The Beloit DGs: a case of choice*

For years, they've been charging that fraternities and sororities practice racial discrimination.

And for years, the Greek houses have been answering:

"No we don't! It's just that, somehow, we never meet a Negro that we'd really like to pledge. After all, we have the right to choose our friends. . ."

Last week at Beloit College, the Delta Gamma chapter found a Negro girl they wanted to pledge. A Negro girl they wanted to make their friend.

They pledged her. And — although the Delta Gamma national won't admit there's a connection — their Beloit chapter was rapidly placed on national probation.

We understand the Beloit DGs have a pretty good chapter. That they have an outstanding group of campus leaders. And that until they were so rash as to pledge a Negro, they were considered a "top chapter" by their national.

Now, at last, the NAACP and the other anti-discrimination groups have something definite to work from. They have what looks like irrefutable proof that a national office is using force and coercion to punish a chapter that broke the "color barrier."

We hope action is taken on this case. We note that at the University of Wisconsin, an administration probe is already underway to determine if discrimination was practiced at Beloit.

Wisconsin, a school that will not allow chapters of Greek houses that discriminate elsewhere, will possibly take action against their DGs.

We wouldn't want to see that happen. We hope the national office backs down from its short-sighted, bigoted stand before it causes a

catastrophe to happen to its national organization. Is it worse to have an outstanding Negro pledge . . . or to have a sorority that loses two chapters, and possibly many more, in a rush of bad national publicity?

As for the Beloit chapter, we suggest that another large national sorority might make a real profit by offering to affiliate it. A group of girls as open-minded and courageous as this group seems to be would be an asset to many sororities hamstrung by restrictive pledging policies.

We agree that Greek houses have the right to choose their own friends. They also have the right to decide who they want to choose.

The Beloit DGs made their decision . . . a brave one. Now let's see their national explain that the "girls" only have the right to choose SOME friends . . . and on the basis of skin color, at that.

## Editorial at U of Wisconsin Urges 'Suspension of DGs'

The University of Wisconsin Daily Cardinal Wednesday urged in an editorial that the University "suspend Delta Gamma sorority from active University functioning" if its national organization "is found to be discriminating against racial and religious groups."

The Cardinal further cited the suspension of Beloit chapter as "a sorry example of 'free association,' which is defended by those who form 'the biggest opposition' to attempts to end discrimination in the Greek system.

Suspension of the Beloit chapter of Delta Gamma by the national council of the sorority occurred solely because the chapter pledged a Negro girl, stated the Cardinal, adding that "it is thus self-evident that the national organization disapproves of Negroes in its membership. . ."

According to the Cardinal, the local Delta Gamma chapter is therefore violating the University of Wisconsin's 1961 anti-discrimination clause.

The editorial recalled that Phi Delta Theta fraternity was "banned from the University for actions and statements by the national organization. It is just as undesirable to have a chapter of a discriminating Greek organization on campus as it would be for

the chapter to itself declare racial minorities unwanted," it added.

The situation is not a "private matter," as the Delta Gamma national president claimed, but affects the sorority's standing at the University of Wisconsin, said the Cardinal, which advocated continued investigation and decisive action by the university "if this case indicates, as we believe it does, a racial bias on the part of Delta Gamma."

## Bindmon Suggests NAACP File Suit Against University

NAACP should file suit against the University for misappropriation of state funds, suggested Aaron M. Bindman, graduate student in sociology, to the organization at their meeting Tuesday.

Harry Tiebout, faculty advisor for the group, this has been tried, but it should be tried again.

Bindman contended that the University, in using state money for the support of fraternities that discriminate, is misusing state funds and should be sued. He suggested a delegation be sent to Gov. Kerner to ask him why this is being permitted.

He recalled that in 1938, when he was a student at the University, a group went to see the dean of students Fred H. Turner, who is still dean, about housing. Turner's comment at that time was that Negroes prefer to live by themselves, so why agitate the situation.

Bindman said when he returned to the campus in 1958, he noticed that some progress had been made in twenty years, but he asked why more progress cannot be made.

"Perhaps the reason," Bindman said, "was because in Champaign-Urbana the Negroes never had the political power." However, he said "they have it now." He added that the "Negro people will get their rights insofar as they will fight for them," and use their political power.

It is because of the Negroes' increasing political power and because they constitute a majority in many areas in the South that, according to Bindman, the Southern whites are making efforts to send Negroes North.

Because the Negroes do have a considerable vote, Bindman predicted that "Kennedy can't be re-elected if the Negro vote should move in the other direction."

Also at the meeting NAACP elected new officers. The executives for the coming year are Roger Fox, president; Redgie Thomas, vice president; Judy Bell, secretary; and Geraldyn Jones, treasurer.



## IF Council Approves Bylaw Change; Second Vote on Pledge Next Week

By BILL BIANCHI

The first step toward adopting an anti-discriminatory pledge was taken by the Interfraternity Council Monday, as it approved a by-law change requiring all fraternities to sign a "non-discrimination by race" pledge.

Since the measure involves a by-law addition it requires a two-thirds majority two weeks in a row for passage. The crucial vote comes next Monday.

Specifically, the by-law states that all member fraternities of IF, and their national offices, must sign a document pledging that individual chapters are entitled to pledge anyone of their own choice regardless of race. The signed pledges are to be filed with the Dean of Men's office.

The by-law further states "Any member fraternity failing to place

this pledge on file by October 1, 1965, and to renew it annually shall lose recognition as a member fraternity of the Interfraternity Council.

Passed along with this by-law was a second by-law which is designed to convince the fraternities that IF will not force them to pledge Negroes to prove the pledge.

Jerry Manley, former external vice president, said of the move: "This proposal will allow any man to walk into a fraternity house and have the opportunity to be initiated without being barred automatically by a written clause against his race."

But some other members felt the motion was somewhat hypocritical. They argued that some national fraternities will sign the pledge for expediency and continue discrimination among its chapters by "gentlemen's agreement."

Manley pointed out that personal bigotry cannot be legislated away, but he said the pledge is at least a step toward Negro acceptance as first-class citizens.

# Local Negro 'Slum' Area Called Worst in North

BY JOHN KEEFE

Champaign-Urbana holds an "undisputed first place" among all Northern cities for the squalor of its Negro slum district, the executive director of the Chicago Urban League charged here Saturday.

Speaking before the first annual meeting of the Champaign County Urban League, Edward C. Berry said:

"I have taken a short tour through the Negro section in the north part of town before coming to this meeting. I was utterly shocked by what I saw."

He said the newly-formed local Urban League has its work cut out for it in improving substandard Negro housing locally.

"I saw more dilapidated and miserable structures — not houses — than in any other Northern community. I thought I was an expert on slums, but in Chicago there is nothing that compares with the dilapidation of these slums," he decried.

"This type of action will solve nothing," he said. "Success in eradicating racial discrimination will come only by working together and learning to know each other intimately."

"This close co-operation is the best way to achieve the goals of the Urban League."

In discussing employment discrimination, Berry said Negroes must have a "vertical ladder" which they may climb without fear of discrimination.

He granted that the ceiling of Negro employment has been raised, but that the Urban League's job is to keep raising it until there is no ceiling at all.

He cautioned the group, however, saying that "the big danger is to avoid blowing the small gains out of proportion and give an unreal picture of the situation. The first thing to do in the Urban League is to tell the truth, no matter what it is."

With the establishment of Urban Leagues outside of Chicago, Berry expressed hope that the various chapters would join together to add more influence for the attainment of their goals.

"If I had to give a simple statement of the Urban League's goal," Berry said in concluding, "it is working to build a community where every person is able to become what he is capable of becoming."

"Americans have spent too much time hacking up race relations. What is needed is positive color consciousness to find out why the conditions exist and then to overcome them," he urged.

Judge Frederick Green reported that the local League now had 316 members who had contributed about \$5,000 towards the fund. Mrs. Robin then presented the nominating committee's slate of candidates for new directorships, which was elected as it stood.

Berry then went on to declare that Champaign-Urbana held an "undisputed first place for slums."

He said that Americans "live in a series of ghettos, both black and white." Just as the Negroes are restrained within their "black ghettos" and not allowed to realize their capabilities, the whites are trapped within their ghettos by their own bigotry.

Most people are aware that Negroes are restricted to certain areas, Berry said, but "most of the whites don't even know they are trapped. They may think they are free to move but they don't have the opportunity to know the other races nor other feelings and opinions in the racial controversy."

"The goal of our schools is to prepare our children for an adult role in our democratic society, but the schools are still segregated," he said.

Berry lamented that there is a prevalent feeling that it is wrong to be non-white. "We have to make schools and society realize that it isn't bad to be black, that it's all right to be non-white."

He cited the textbooks used in our schools as an example of the cause of this feeling. He said they are written in a manner which relegates the worth of Negroes and the American Indian alike.

The outstanding characteristic of the Urban League, Berry felt, is that it brings together the best minds of a community across racial lines to work on the discrimination problem on common grounds.

"Too often, however," Berry continued, "people merely put on their racial relation clothes, racial relations language and racial relation manners."

CHILDREN SEE PLAY

... no matter what the neighborhood

# Something's Got To Give

## Berry Calls C-U Negro Condition Worst In North

Although it is contended that the "slum" problem in north Chicago-Urbana is bad, most people tend to disagree with the charges made in C. Berry made last Saturday.

Berry, executive director of the Chicago Urban League, told the local Urban League last night that the Negro housing conditions in Chicago-Urbana were the worst in any Northern community.

Miss Richard Edwards, COU N. W. said that she had to agree that the situation was bad, but definitely not as bad as Berry said. I know of places in Newark, N. J., and St. Louis that are worse. There are some bad places around here.

Miss Edwards thought that the slum problem was not the housing itself but the way which they live. The slum is not the slum itself but the way which they live. The slum is not the slum itself but the way which they live.

Kenneth O. Stratton, the first Negro ever to be elected to the Chicago City Council, said that the Negro housing was much to be desired. "Chicago has a slum problem. The good houses are crowded with the bad."

We may have the worst ghetto, but I don't think it is the worst overall slum."

Stratton proclaimed that "something's got to give somewhere soon. The Negro won't be contented. We can't raise our own economic level. Money nor prestige makes no difference to society. The Negro is still restrained. This hurts our children by taking away their motivation."

Other individuals seemed to think the validity of Berry's statement was irrelevant. M. L. Gore, a member of the Council on Community Integration and of the Urban League, felt that Berry's exaggeration was unimportant.

"What is important is that the slum problem in the Negro district is bad, and that something should be done to correct the problem," he said.

It should be kept in mind that this is not only from a physical standpoint, but from the cause of the slum problem.

Stratton concluded that Berry's statement should not be taken at its face value, but rather taken as an authorization for the members of the local Urban League, which is just reaching the stage where it can do something good.

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It has the share of discrimination especially in the areas of employment and housing, and the situation, although it is still somewhat better than it was a few years ago, is still far from satisfactory.

He has been active in the area of education and a part of the time he is active in the area of public affairs. He has been active in the area of public affairs.

"There has been movement," Hastings said, "but it has been slow and it has had to be pushed all the way."

He recalled that when he first came to the campus, there were no eating places, except for the Union and a drug store for Negroes. Negro students had to walk to the north part of town just to get a sandwich.

Another area in which Hastings noticed advances is in employment. Twenty years ago there were only a few menial jobs open to Negroes, such as being a janitor. This is changing now.

**Use of First**  
Hastings recalled that in 1923 he was among the first on campus to hire Negro girls for clerical work in his office. "Some people doubted if my move would work out, but it did," he said. "On campus there has been a visible increase of Negro help, especially in the last ten years."

"Local businessmen are also slowly employing Negro help. Last year when Perry's was first opening and hiring new personnel there was good evidence that Negroes who met all qualifications were refused jobs. The picketing which resulted had ill-effects. Not only did Perry's hire Negroes, but within a few weeks four or five other stores hired Negro help."

"Nevertheless," Hastings continued, "a survey conducted a year or two ago by the Commission on Human Relations showed that Champaign-Urbana is as bad as, if not worse, than any community in the country as far as the chances of a Negro realizing his capabilities are concerned."

**Bad Situation**

Hastings felt this situation is hurdling the community from the standpoint that so much tax money is used to help juvenile delinquency in North Champaign-Urbana and to provide for the high cost of unemployment compensation for Negroes.

In addition many potential Negro staff members for the University have turned down jobs here because of the high costs for low quality housing.

"Whether it is good for the young Negro population," Hastings pointed, "many intelligent young Negroes leave that they won't be able to realize their capabilities here, so they leave. Most of those that remain lack motivation because their is closed employment and closed housing."

"We are still so very, very far from an employment and housing situation that we feel like we are close to it, and this is what is the main cause of the bad situation."

## IFC Adopts Antidiscrimination Pledge; Effective in 3 Years

In the crucial second vote, Interfraternity Council Monday approved by secret ballot two by-laws designed to lessen racial discrimination.

The first requires all fraternities on campus to sign a "nondiscrimination by race" pledge. The second states that Interfraternity Council will not have the power to force any member fraternity to pledge any individual.

The bylaws, introduced three weeks ago by Stu Cohn, former IF vice president, were approved for the first time last week 41-14. The vote Monday was 42-11. Two separate votes were necessary to pass the constitutional bylaw.

The pledge fraternities will sign states that chapters "will not exclude any individual from membership on the basis of his race."

The bylaw requires all chapters to file the pledge with the dean of men's office by Oct. 1, 1965, and to renew it annually. Failure to comply will result in loss of IF recognition.

The IF move was hailed by Greg Read, IF vice president, as "something necessary both morally and practically. It should help the fraternity system both at Illinois and across the country."

Eldon Park, dean of fraternity men, said: "I am encouraged by the way the system has worked toward a solution of the discrimination problem . . . and pleased with the responsible way leaders of IFC have approached the problem this year."

# RECOGNITION OF PLIGHT can't halt segregation

Recognition of a problem is usually the first step in eliminating it.

But with the question of integration, civil rights and equal opportunity for the Negro, recognition does not seem to be enough. Mere acknowledgement of the existence of discrimination does not overcome the prejudices which stand in the way of integration.

If this were so, situations like the so-called Negro ghetto in northern Champaign-Urbana would not exist.

As it is, a person goes from one world to another as he travels from southwest Champaign to the northeast side. He passes from a realm of \$20-50,000 houses to a region of sub-standard Negro housing.

With the exception of one small area of 15-20 families, there are only five or six isolated instances in the Twin Cities of Negroes living outside of "their part of town."

"Their part of town" is characterized by a curious mixture of run-down frame dwellings and well-kept houses, rubbish filled yards and green grass, gravel paths and sidewalks, filth and cleanliness.

A few blocks away from the heart of "their part of town" the white neighborhood begins — suddenly, as soon as you cross the Illi-Central tracks or University Avenue. For the Negro to cross those tracks or that street is next to impossible.

The reason for segregation — obstinate prejudice — is heard so often that it seems to have lost its meaning, or at least its effect. People know that the subjection and restraint of the Negro exists.

But they still remain inactive. Not only are the masses of citizens passive, but the individuals — the civic and governmental leaders — who could really initiate positive movement are also content to allow the situation to persist.

A few public-spirited citizens do have an interest in the plight of the Negro. They are the ones who form the organizations for the improvement of racial relations, the members of the Urban League, Council on Community Integration, NAACP and the Human Relations Committee.

results are slow. They lack one vital element for success — the co-operation and support of the people.

It is the apathetic majority who regret the condition of the Negro but are unwilling to protest it who are responsible for the condition they claim to deplore. Their passivity is responsible for the white supremists minority maintaining segregation.

But even the people who feel it is wrong to isolate and restrain the Negro are prejudiced, deep down inside. They may not realize it or admit it, but the idea of the Negro having equal status is contrary to the society in which they were raised.

That is why they are apathetic.

That is why integration will be slow.

# President Fox Commends IHO's Pledge

By RAND LAMEN

The Interfraternity Council's adoption of the nondiscrimination pledge is considered a major milestone, IHO President, RAND LAMEN, said today.

"The fact that the nondiscrimination pledge is being adopted by the IHO is a commendable step towards the elimination of prejudice. It is a step which the Interfraternity Council has taken to place a limitation on a minority group if they are to be accepted into the IHO," he said.

"The IHO's attitude towards the pledge is a commendable one. It is a step towards the elimination of prejudice, and it is a step which the Interfraternity Council has taken to place a limitation on a minority group if they are to be accepted into the IHO," he said.

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IHO's position has been that it has no authority over individual fraternities in the matter of their initiation, even though in principle they stand with the Interfraternity Council.

Walker suggested that specific action be taken by the IHO to bring about a change in the IHO's position.

Also discussed at the meeting were a number of resolutions proposed by the IHO, including a resolution to increase IHO membership and accomplishments.

Following IFC Action . . .

## Expects Negro Pledging

At least one fraternity is expected to pledge a Negro next year according to Stu Cohn, former Interfraternity Council vice president.

Speaking on the possible outcome of an anti-discrimination bill passed in IFC Monday, Cohn would not mention which house he thought would take the action.

The bill, sponsored by Cohn, requires all fraternities to file state-

ments by 1965 saying they do not discriminate. A second bill passed at the same meeting prevents IFC from influencing membership selection.

Cohn emphasized the point that no pressure would be exerted on fraternities to take a man they do not want.

Making further comments on the ruling, Don Snodgrass, president of Alpha Tau Omega said he was satisfied with the council's action.

"IFC has done the right thing in handling this issue itself and not letting the University handle it," he said. Although ATO still has a discriminatory clause Snodgrass said he was hopeful of discussing the issue this summer at the fraternity's congress.

If the clause is not abolished in time the chapter may be granted a waiver to comply with the IF ruling he added. Snodgrass said he expected no trouble with either the national or the alumni in getting the statement signed.

Because of the second bill preventing local interference in fraternity membership selection, Snodgrass said he didn't expect integration to be pushed on fraternities.

Gary Likins, Delta Sigma Phi president, said he expected no trouble with alumni or national since similar statements have been approved in other chapters.

"I think it is inevitable all fraternities will have to conform," he said. "It might as well be now."

Likins said he felt this action was not forcing integration since no one has the right to tell a house they must pledge someone. He also said he believed some

houses would accept Negroes before the 1965 deadline.

Acacia's President Bill Adams, said he expected no problems because "We have gotten rid of all our discriminatory clauses since 1933."

Adams said the new legislation would not hasten any move to elimination of discrimination.

"It won't be IF rules that bring Negroes in, the fraternities will bring them in," he said.



# D/ Cynics doubtful of IFC pledge

5-24-62

The cynics are already expressing doubt about Interfraternity Council's "sincerity" Monday night in passing a by-law requiring its members to sign an anti-discrimination pledge by 1965.

We don't see it that way.

We admit that a massive and deeply-embedded framework of discrimination survives on many levels at this campus. But we think the small step taken by IFC was, as a symbol, a very large one.

IFC has contended in years past that as a group it opposes "all forms of discrimination." But it has also contended that it cannot force its individual members to remove discriminatory practices from their local or national rush policies.

By adopting the anti-discrimination by-law, IFC bravely and constructively took a step in the right direction.

It is a good step because:

1. In the next three years, it will be an effective tool at national conventions of those few fraternities that still have written discriminatory clauses. Almost any national would rather lose a clause than a chapter, we hope.

2. It will, at last, open the way for an honest evaluation of unwritten discrimination — which has often been concealed beneath excuses of "national pressure."

3. It will allow all fraternity chapters on this campus freedom to pledge a Negro — or anyone else — if they want to. This choice remains theirs, and it should.

The cynics and scoffers are aiming primarily, we think, at the second by-law passed by IF. It states that the council cannot require any fraternity to pledge any individual.

On the surface this might appear to be aimed at reinforcing fraternity discrimination. But it actually has made the first, progressive, by-law possible. Fraternities are understandably reluctant to give up practices and customs that have become vested interests of their nationals and alumni.

The second by-law makes the first possible.

The first, we sincerely believe, is a major step toward the goal of anti-discrimination.

We congratulate Interfraternity Council. We hope their position will be followed by constructive action.

## Criticizes IFC Clause Action

To the Editor:

Looking at The Daily Illini Tuesday morning, we were confronted with a rather large headline — "Fraternities Will Sign."

This having aroused our curiosity, we read further and learned that Interfraternity Council has taken a truly noble step in the area of racial discrimination. Noble indeed! And what comprises the substance of this action? In three years all the campus fraternities must sign a "nondiscrimination by race" pledge.

Furthermore, IFC will be specifically denied the power to force any member fraternity to pledge any individual. It is not difficult to understand why our "liberal" fraternity brethren must have three years to adjust to such a radical innovation in policy. By the way, who of those supporting this noble action will be on campus three years from now?

Mr. Read, IFC vice president, termed the move "necessary both morally and practically," and Dean Park is "encouraged by the way

the system has worked toward a solution of the discrimination problem." Ye gods! Anyone seriously concerned about the racial discrimination problem on campus will be not at all fooled by this outstanding "moral" action on the part of the fraternity system.

We foresee only one positive result of this meaningless pledge — that it will serve to somewhat ease the conscience pangs (if such do exist) of the fraternity brothers.

Well aware of the fact that "actions speak louder than words," we anxiously, though skeptically, await future "meaningful" attempts by the fraternity system to alleviate the discrimination problem.

In closing, let it suffice to say that we question the sincerity of IFC, an organization which professes to believe that racial discrimination is immoral, yet offers only this inadequate proposal to rectify the existing conditions.

Douglas E. Criner  
Douglas C. Eadie  
James R. Wilson

### Budget Meet's Opposite Side

To the Editor:

In the May 23 edition of The Daily Illini, John Johnson severely criticized the President's Council of MRHA.

Like Mr. Johnson, I have sat in President's Council for more than a year. During this period, I have on several occasions been witness as Mr. Johnson made a spectacle of himself Monday night was one of these occasions.

His actions which culminated in his slamming from the meeting Monday night certainly deserve to be criticized. At times he was out of order, refusing to remain seated, and ignoring the admonition from the chair. Finally, after the last quorum call, he slammed his chair with his fist and stalked from the room in a rage.

These actions do not befit the position on executive council which he holds. Indeed, they more resemble the temper tantrums of a small child who doesn't get his way.

If any group deserves criticism

for the way the meeting was handled, it must be the members of President's Council, including Johnson, who left the meeting before adjournment.

Following the precedent established more than two years ago, President's Council attempted to consider the budget in one session. This consideration was facilitated by the Budget Report of May 7, which was prepared by the Finance Committee. However, some members of the body, for various reasons, did not remain for the entire meeting. This indicates a lack of responsibility on their part, not on the entire President's Council.

Finally, Mr. Johnson states that P.C. has "... no contact with the world outside, particularly with the residents . . ." On several proposals, Johnson argued on behalf of the residents' interests. However, when the votes were taken, he was in a very definite minority. He was defeated by the votes of men elected by and responsible to their residents, just as is Mr. Johnson. One wonders how Mr. Johnson is able to question the ethics and integrity of men who were elected by men very similar to the men who elected him.

Perhaps Mr. Johnson's criticisms should be re-evaluated and directed toward himself.

Jerry Jahn  
Executive Council  
MRHA

# Slum Survey To Determine Housing Blight

By JOHN KEEFE

By January, 1963, a preliminary survey to determine the extent of the blight of substandard housing in northeast Champaign will be completed.

According to Edward Schippmann, director of the City Planning Department, the survey is the first step in initiating an Urban Renewal Program in the Champaign Negro section. The survey will be used as a basis to determine what specific projects will be undertaken in the future.

The General Neighborhood Renewal Plan, (GNRP) which will be carried out over a ten year period, is co-sponsored by the federal government. The Housing Act of 1951 provides that two-thirds of the total cost be paid by the federal government, while the local government will pay the remaining one-third.

#### Attract Private Enterprise

Schippmann explained that GNRP, as a long range plan enables the city to establish definite projects for the improvement of the entire neighborhood. In addition, this plan makes it easier to attract private enterprise to the project area.

The purpose of urban renewal is to eliminate substandard areas, such as exist in northeast Champaign, and replace them with modernized living, industrial, commercial, recreational and parking facilities.

As the specific projects are outlined and funds become available, the city will acquire several blocks of property at a time, raze the structures on them and the rebuilding of the area with proper sanitary conditions and streets as well as provisions for industrial, commercial, educational and welfare expansion.

#### Relocation of Families

"Of course," Schippmann said, "this means the relocation of many families. But one of the specifications of urban renewal is the assisting of families in finding new homes."

"Criteria have been set up which must be met in finding new locations for these people. These are based on certain minimum requirements for housing. A family is also assured that the selection of its new home will be in accordance with, or better than, the standards of its old home."

#### City Pays \$116,000

It has been estimated that the federal government will pay about \$202,000 of the first project, which consists of about 40 acres, while the city will pay approximately \$116,000.

Schippmann added that according to the budget commission there would be no additional taxes levied to cover the additional cost of the renewal project. If existing funds are not enough to finance the project, bonds will be floated to raise the necessary money.



TRIANGLE PLEDGES  
... clean up church

## Pledges Complete St. Luke Addition

Thirteen University students took part this week in a campaign to finish the new addition of the St. Luke C.M.E. Tabernacle at 809 N. Fifth St., Champaign.

The men were new initiates of Triangle fraternity, and the project was their initiation project. They worked on the church instead of participating in the traditional Hell Week. It was hoped that their work might be an incentive to all campus fraternities to do away with Hell Week and initiate Help Week.

Rev. A. W. Bishop requested the help when final work on the new addition was postponed for a lack of paid labor. The men worked eight hours a day for three days painting, landscaping, and installing and washing windows.

# Outlines Registration Drive For Champaign Negro Voters

9-21-62

A massive voter registration drive for the Champaign Negro neighborhood was outlined Thursday night at the first fall meeting of the campus NAACP.

The drive will enlist University students and members of the Champaign-Urbana Improvement Association in an effort to canvass and register Champaign Negro voters.

It will get underway next Wednesday, and last until Oct. 9, the last day when voters can register.

Among techniques outlined for the drive Thursday were:

—Door-to-door canvassing during the dinner hour;

—A torchlight parade, with stops at street corners for speeches by Rev. J. E. Graves, president of the Improvement Association;

—A baby-sitting and auto ride service by students to assist Negroes in registering.

#### First Step

"This is the first step toward fair political representation in the Champaign Negro ghetto," campaign co-chairman Leon McCullough told more than 75 NAACP members present.

McCullough, an assist professor of mathematics, said volunteers will go door-to-door between 5:30 and 7 p.m. next Wednesday through Friday, and all day next Saturday.

The torchlight parade will be held Friday night, Oct. 8, McCullough said, to draw last-minute attention of potential voters. Registration closes at noon Oct. 9.

"To prepare the way," he said, "announcements about the drive will be made this Sunday in all eight Negro churches."

#### Vote Comes First

Ed Alexander, the other co-chairman for the drive, said voter registration is always the first step toward "equal citizenship." "Negroes have to represent strength at the polls to make progress in their status," he said.

"Politicians will listen to you if you have votes, and be willing to treat you fairly."

Roger Fox, president of the campus NAACP, said that another big project for the group is a "Study Club" in the northern Champaign Negro area.

"This is still in the talking stage," Fox said, "but we have high hopes for converting an old store or home in the area into a place where Negro public school students could go to study."

#### Boost Grades

"Often, they have three or four little brothers and sisters at home and it's hard to concentrate. This could help their grades, and consequently their job-getting opportunities."

Fox said college students might

the high school students; in a project similar to the tutorial projects by the Northern Student Movement in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Rev. J. E. Graves, pastor of the Mt. Olive Baptist Church and president of the Champaign-Urbana Improvement Assn., spoke briefly about the voter registration drive.

"There's a big job ahead," he said, "and we're glad to cooperate with the NAACP in it. We're working for first class citizenship and first class responsibility, and this drive is the first step to both."

#### Albany Movement

The group also voted funds to bring a member of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) from Albany, Ga., to address the campus on the Albany Movement.

Another NAACP project for the year, Fox said, will be a move to prevent the University Housing Division from listing addresses of unimproved housing which is rented on a discriminatory basis.

"We realize that the University

(Continued on Page 10)

## Outlines . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

does not have to approve unimproved housing," Fox said, "but it does list addresses — and this is free advertising. Yet, often, foreign and Negro students are turned away on a discriminatory basis. We'd like the University to withhold listings on houses whose owners refuse to sign non-discriminatory statements."

The next meeting of the campus NAACP will be at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Channing-Murray Foundation. It will be open to the public.

# Mississippi battle: a shameful incident

While some 75 students volunteers are hard at work on a voter registration project in North Champaign, James Meredith is fighting a see-saw battle with the University of Mississippi.

In the face of contempt of court citations, University administrators refuse to enroll Meredith as the first Negro student in the all-white institution.

The situation in Mississippi is shameful. Monday the Mississippi State College Board agreed to enroll Meredith at the Jackson campus. And Meredith's attorneys agreed.

But Gov. Ross Barnett — sworn to go to jail rather than integrate — defied federal courts by announcing that he had assumed enrollment powers and had denied Meredith's application after an interview with him.

It seems to us that drastic action is now called for in Mississippi if we as a democratic nation are to take pride in our form of government.

The Justice Department, in issuing contempt citations, decided that it would ignore Barnett's actions. Yet his declaration that he would rather go to jail than to integrate is the most repugnant of all.

The Mississippi battle has been termed the biggest fight against the federal government since the Civil War. Yet government actions do not seem to indicate that they realize this is the case.

our government — or our citizens — to avoid.

Now is the time for a definite steps toward our program of school integration throughout the nation. By implementing this program, government policy would be clear cut.

Maybe we could avoid future Mississippis.

It was most discouraging to discover Thursday that Attorney General Robert Kennedy had been forced to cancel plans to attempt to get Meredith admitted to Ole Miss.

The attempt, Kennedy said, was being called off because of the possibility of major violence and bloodshed in Mississippi.

The unfortunate part is that Kennedy was being forced to take this action because of information received from Oxford that a large crowd had gathered, threatening violence.

Mississippi has now become the focus for the integration activities as Little Rock was a few years ago. The incident there is a blot on our nation.

We feel that the situation calls for a strong action from the federal government. The question of equal opportunity of higher education for the Negro is too great an issue for



## Meredith Crisis Vital: Wilson

By NAN LUNDBERG

"The world struggle for the hearts and minds of men can be lost right now in Oxford, Mississippi," Bob Wilson said here Monday.

Wilson, Democratic candidate for Congress, spoke at a graduate luncheon at McKinley Foundation.

He called upon all citizens and upon his opponent, GOP Cong. William Springer, to back President Kennedy's stand in Mississippi.

"Every citizen," he said, "has the right to choose his friends. This he should be able to do, but no citizen or institution has the right to prohibit anyone from getting an education."

Questioned on his position on foreign aid, Wilson answered that he was very displeased with the program as it now stands, and particularly with the uses of some of the funds.

"I suppose it is the mark of a liberal that he should agree with increased foreign aid spending, but I would work hard to oppose the corruption and misdirection of foreign aid. We could save \$10,000,000 annually if sealed bids were submitted on military equipment."

Wilson also came out strongly in favor of the Common Market, saying that he could see no reason

for tariffs that would attempt to protect our own inefficiency.

As an example of this inefficiency, he stated that the Danish farmers export hams of a higher quality than our own and can still sell them at lower prices on our markets.

He stated that he thought a great deal of our spending on the space program could also be cut. "The space program is a type of mania, and the money could be spent as wisely on building much needed hospitals for the people here. I have no fear of a satellite war."

## News from Other Campuses . . .

# Ask Faculty at UW To Delay Decision On Banning Sorority

The Student Senate at the University of Wisconsin has asked the faculty to postpone its decision on the banning of Delta Gamma sorority until its November meeting.

According to the university's student newspaper, The Daily Cardinal, the Human Rights Committee has issued a report to the faculty asking for the banning of Delta Gamma and "complete local autonomy for social organizations in pledging new members."

The Daily Cardinal said reasons for the committee's recommendations were believed to involve the suspension of the chapter at Beloit College by the national organization for pledging a Negro woman.

The Senate resolution was passed by unanimous consent and asked that students refrain from making a decision on the matter until the report has been fully investigated.

## Colorado

An editorial in the Colorado Daily suggested that certain changes must be made in the structure of intercollegiate football—and if they cannot be made, football should be abandoned.

The editorial attacks "the professional operations taking place under the sometimes-enforced amateur rules." It points up the Big Eight Conference in which an investigation is launched against the conference champion. "The champion falls, and another team rises to take its place," the editorial said.

Three solutions are suggested: (1) men could be brought in by the university admittedly just to play football; (2) playing football could become secondary to education; and (3) intercollegiate foot-

ball could be abandoned altogether.

In short, the editorial is seeking "honest football or no football at all."

## Northwestern

The General Faculty Committee at Northwestern University has called for a deferred rush system and a more attractive life for the independent student.

According to the Daily Northwestern, in quoting the committee's report, "It (GFC) believes the present organization of fraternities and sororities interferes with the educational function of the university."

The committee urged the university to make independent life more desirable by expanding eating, dorm and social facilities. This, they feel, would cut down on the impact of social life on the "academic and intellectual purpose of the university."

# Asks Unapproved Residences To Pledge No Discrimination

Antidiscrimination action on two fronts, one underlaced with a basic Student Senate policy decision, dominated an action-filled Senate meeting Wednesday night.

Two bills fighting discrimination, one in the form of emergency legislation, were presented to the Senate with one resultant passage and a postponement of another.

Passed was a resolution requesting the University to require nondiscrimination pledges as a requisite for being kept on the Unapproved Housing list for married and graduate students.

Postponed was an emergency legislation asking for the approval of the Senate for sending a telegram commending James H. Meredith for his actions on the University of Mississippi campus.

Other Senate business included the approval of 40 freshmen selected for freshman seminar and the postponement for one week of the National and International Issues Bill.

Student Senate approved its budget for the 1962-63 year. (For full story see page 2.)

The Unapproved Housing Resolution was passed with little debate on the bill itself. Instead, debate centered around Student Senate's right, as a representative of the undergraduate population of the University, to pass a resolution which could only affect graduate and married students.

The move to nullify the resolution because of this argument was defeated and Senate passed the bill.

Speaking for the resolution was the director of International Students, John Price.

He was given permission to speak to the Senate by a move made by NAACP President Roger Fox.

## Operatable Democracy

Price opened his remarks with the assertion that "democracy ought to be operatable." He continued, "This is the important time for us to be concerned with the problem of University housing in order to make sure it is in line with our democracy.

"The life of a student is in his housing," Price concluded by explaining that friendships and social happenings as well as study habits are acquired in the housing unit.

Sen. Clarence Redmon called the Unapproved Housing Resolution one of the better bills in content that Senate will see this year" and went on to say "The passing of this resolution will do the University campus a positive good.

If little debate was encountered in conjecture with the housing

bill, the emergency legislation action calling for the sending of a telegram commending James Meredith on his University of Mississippi stand was the exact opposite.

Elongated discussion, not only on the merits of the bill itself but on the undercurrent of suggestion which it carried, on the wording of the telegram and on the legitimacy of the term "emergency legislation" forced a Senate adjournment before action could be completed on the bill or on the other items on the agenda.

## Underlying Debate

Underlying the actual debate on the telegram was the question of whether Student Senate should concern itself with international and national issues or stick only to campus affairs or affairs directly concerning students.

Senate President Jim Hendrick gave this analysis of the situation:

"I think James Meredith should be informed of our opinion on his enrollment in the University of Mississippi but I believe that if the Senate sees fit to pass the bill next week it will have more effect as it will be approved not only by the senators but by the students.

On the other side of the fence was Sen. Al Metz who had this to say:

"I feel that Meredith should not be commended because he was responsible for two deaths and no one responsible for two deaths should be commended."

Final action will be taken next week.

Before Senate Vote Wednesday . . .

# Hendrick Urges Ole Miss Concern

By JIM HENDRICK

Student Senate President

An open letter to the undergraduate student body:

At the Student Senate meeting last Wednesday a resolution was presented to send the following communication to James Meredith at the University of Mississippi:

"Your courage and determination in the face of violent opposition represents a great stride toward the realization of the Constitutional principle of equal educational opportunity for all United States citizens. We heartily com-

mend you for your valiant action."

The telegram was to be signed by University of Illinois Student Senate.

The resolution was not brought to a vote because of lack of time. However, the Student Senate will make a decision on the question next Wednesday night, and it is my sincere hope that this will indeed be the decision of the University student body.

In past years the Senate has been severely criticized for consideration of such "off-campus" issues. Some of the criticism has

been valid and some has been invalid.

If you are one of those who will criticize the Student Senate if it takes such action in this case, then tell your District Council representative how you feel.

On the other hand, if you are among those who will criticize the Senate if it does not send a communication to Meredith, then I likewise suggest you contact your Senator before next Wednesday.

I have a definite opinion on this resolution. But my opinion is not important. Your opinion is the one which must be counted next Wednesday.

Wednesday night. One of the purposes of the Student Senate that is specified in the "Code on Undergraduate Student Affairs" is "to serve as the agent of expression of student opinion on any subject."

I am certain that there is a student opinion on this subject. No one could have missed the story that came from Oxford, Mississippi during the past week. The problem before us is to express this opinion to our Student Senate.

The democratic process is an exciting concept in theory. Let us make it just as effective in practice.

## NAACP Members To Talk with IFC

Roger Fox, president of University NAACP, announced Tuesday night that the Fraternity Committee will meet with Interfraternity Council President Denny Ryan to discuss how fraternities are going to fight prejudice after discrimination clauses are erased.

The NAACP discussed plans for the parade before election day urging people to vote. With the parade, the NAACP is having a voter's school instructing people in the proper way of marking ballots.

The NAACP is promoting voter education by distributing material on all candidates running for offices.

# Tiebout Outlines Major Goals For Local, National NAACP

By LARRY MILLER

Five national and local goals of the NAACP were outlined for Freshman Seminar Tuesday night by Harry Tiebout Jr., professor of philosophy and advisor of the University NAACP.

Freshman Seminar's rejection of the proposed renewal of officers and the approving of a substitute motion which gives every individual member of Seminar a chance to develop leadership qualities was the main item of business on the Seminar agenda.

The substitute plan would involve the allotting of duties for all facets of one week's meeting to a two-member panel.

The panel would rotate each week. Basic reason for the change was Seminar's belief that it was a discussion group designed to help members of the group become better informed and more aware of problems on the University campus and in the world.

#### Discriminations to Eliminate

The question, answer and discussion period which Seminar held with Tiebout brought out the list of five discriminations which the NAACP is aiming to eliminate:

1. Discrimination in Housing.
2. Discrimination in Education.
3. Discrimination in Employment.
4. Discrimination in Public Accommodations.
5. Cultural Discrimination.

Tiebout said he believes that the achievement of these goals can come in one more generation.

Calling the racial problem in Champaign-Urbana the most acute in Illinois, Tiebout said that the local chapter of the NAACP is working toward the securing of equal opportunities for all, regardless of color.

#### 'Going to Get Worse'

"The racial situation in Champaign-Urbana," Tiebout continued, "is going to get a lot worse before it gets a little better."

"How can it be otherwise?" he queried.

"It is a miracle that the Negro crime rate in Champaign is not higher because in Champaign the Negro is a completely cowed minority group which is being pushed further and further backwards."

Tiebout prophesized that the Negro crime rate in Champaign-Urbana was going to skyrocket.

One problem facing Champaign right now is the "legalized segregation" of Champaign schools, Tiebout said.

The Negro people are being forced more and more to live in isolated districts. The school districting committees draw up the school attendance map so that the Negroes are all forced to go to the same school or schools, he re-

Tiebout said that one solution to Champaign-Urbana's problem would be inter-racial relations and situations set up between young people.

Moving from the goal of racial equality in Champaign-Urbana to the goal of racial equality in University fraternities and sororities Tiebout stated, "I believe that the fraternities and sororities of this campus will have to accept racial equality as a matter of fact or they will cease to be campus-connected organizations."

Tiebout said that soon integration would be a requisite for a fraternity or sorority going through rush as it is now in many Eastern schools.

The basic approach of the NAACP to the solving of these problems has been through legal action. The most effective way of achieving results, he said, has been through the courts.

A second method of gaining racial results has been direct action which involves boycotts or sit-ins.

The last way which the NAACP has been and will continue to work toward equality is through political activity.

#### Melting Pot

"When the young Negro and young white enter junior high school in Champaign they are at an adolescent age. Being thrown into a melting pot at this age is only asking for racial trouble."

"And this trouble comes."

## Powell Speaks To UI NAACP

"Whites will never leave South Africa and it will take years for the present situation to change there," John Talbot Powell, instructor in physical education and former professor at Rhodes University in South Africa told the University NAACP Tuesday night.

The government always says "no" and as long as they have this power there will never be a chance for the African according to Powell.

If the African does revolt against this autocracy, he will have his job taken away from him, and then he will not even know where his next meal is coming from, he said.

"The Africans are allowed to be educated but separately from the whites. After they are educated, they are not given the opportunity to do anything with it."

"An African with a doctor's degree can be delivering groceries, because he is not allowed to voice his opinion and therefore he will not be given a job in which he can use his knowledge," Powell added.

He stressed that Africans do not want to be protected by the whites, but want to achieve by themselves. Because they are not allowed to do so, the African has no human dignity left.

Leon McCullough, co-chairman of the election campaign and assistant professor of mathematics, reported that the University NAACP in coordination with the Champaign - Urbana Improvement Association will hold an election parade at 4 p.m. November 5.

Besides the parade members of the NAACP will telephone Negroes on election day to remind them to vote. They will also furnish transportation to take them to the polls.

News from Other Campuses . . .

# Stanford Sigma Nu's Protest Bias

## Vote Unanimously Against Clauses

The Stanford chapter of Sigma Nu fraternity has voted unanimously to pull out of its national organization in protest of discriminatory clauses in the national constitution. Chapter president Tom Grey said the decision ended a two-year effort to abolish the national discrimination clauses which prohibits pledging of Negroes and Orientals.

Grey told The Daily Californian that the Stanford members of Sigma Nu "became convinced they could not alter the national constitution."

### Racial Statement

The chapter has redesignated itself as the Beta Chi chapter, and will ask for University recognition as a local fraternity. It has never attempted to pledge a Negro, but last spring a student from Japan

lived in the house as a non-member.

Grey said the Stanford chapter tried last summer to get the national constitution changed at the national convention, but failed.

Grey also said the national organization last summer required all actives to sign a statement of principle justifying the fraternity's racial policy.

The Stanford Daily reports that all actives in the Stanford chapter signed the pledge, although some officials, who thought they could accomplish more by working within the national fraternity,

Stanford President Wallace Sterling has praised the chapter's decision to pull out of its national

"Two elements seem noteworthy in the action," he said. "First, the action was initiated by the actives themselves and not by the university. Second, it was taken without

reference to any particular individual."



## DG May Stay at Wisconsin, Human Rights Group Rules

The Human Rights Committee of the University of Wisconsin this week recommended the Delta Gamma sorority be allowed to remain on campus under certain conditions.

The committee originally recommended the chapter be banned because of discrimination policies existing in its national organization. The reversal came after a statement which openly declared that the national organization has no discriminatory policies.

According to The Daily Cardinal, campus newspaper, Delta Gamma declared in a national policy statement that "its chapters should elect persons to membership solely on the basis of their individual worth without regard to race, color, creed or national origin."

The Human Rights Committee declared the statement would be accepted as the present national policy of the organization.

"It is to be assumed that this policy will be openly stated and applied by the national organization, local chapters and individual members, including those at the University of Wisconsin," the committee said.

The committee said the implementation of the newly-stated policy would be aided by the University, and this could best be done by explaining the University's anti-bias policies to all schools which have Delta Gamma chapters.

The committee will also ask for a faculty mandate to continue its close observation of Delta Gamma policies.

The bias issue began last April when the Beloit chapter of the sorority was suspended by the national organization, allegedly over the pledging of a Negro girl, Patricia Hamilton.

The Beloit incident led to the investigation at the University of Wisconsin, which tried to assess the national policy of Delta Gamma in regard to the Wisconsin clause which stated that no social organization may discriminate against prospective new members.

— 1963 —

# Despite 'Official' Stand, Discrimination Continues

By ROGER FOX  
NAACP Past President

The Housing Division in the Student Services Building supplies, as a free service, a listing of approximately 1,200 unapproved housing vacancies available to students.

In this manner, with the University footing the bill for all administrative costs necessary to maintain an up-to-date listing, students and house owners who wish to rent to students have a convenient, central place for locating each other.

Last spring, the NAACP began a series of discussions with various University administrators for the purpose of limiting discrimination by the unapproved house owners. In substance, the NAACP was asking the administration to require all unapproved house owners using the list to sign a pledge of non-discrimination or else they would not be allowed to use the University's listing service.

In this connection a bill was to be presented to Student Senate. At the time, however, the University said would consider the NAACP proposal and announce their decision by May 15th. The University failed to make any announcement on the matter, and the bill was presented in Student Senate at the very last meeting of the year. It was hoped that the bill could be passed at that very meeting so as to allow the summer months for making a decision, and, if favorable, for taking the necessary steps for implementation. The failed by one vote to get the necessary two-thirds majority for immediate consideration in Senate.

This fall the bill was once again introduced and was passed by Senate with only one dissenting vote (there were approximately 50 senators present). This occurred in early October. A meeting held with Paul Doebel of the Housing Division on the implementation of the bill, which was the same in substance as the NAACP proposal of the previous semester. Mr. Doebel had to agree with the principle of the bill, since a February 1962 Board of Trustees policy statement which required approved house owners to sign a non-discriminatory pledge said:

"So far as may be practicable and consistent with its paramount obligation to provide appropriate facilities for higher education of qualified students, the Board will

discourage, limit or seek to eliminate student involvement in such discriminatory practices."

Further, in a statement of 1946 the Trustees directed the officers of the University to "continue a policy of long standing which will favor and strengthen those attitudes and social philosophies which are necessary to create a community atmosphere in which race prejudice cannot thrive."

Though Mr. Doebel agreed in principle, he disagreed in the proposed action. After lengthy discussion another meeting was scheduled. The meeting was later cancelled due to a conflict in Mr. Doebel's schedule and was reset for a later date.

Two months after the bill was passed by Senate, and eight months after the issue had originally been called to the attention of the University, the second meeting with Mr. Doebel took place. He announced that he had made his recommendation and that it had been

approved by the Dean of Students, the Provost, and the President.

His recommendation was that voluntary pledges be sent out to the unapproved house owners. This action he felt was practical and would have some effect toward limiting or discouraging discrimination. Those who signed the voluntary pledges would get stars beside their names.

I am afraid that I must disagree with the University's action completely. First of all, a voluntary pledge means that those who do not discriminate will sign the pledge, while those who do discriminate will not sign the pledge.

The University is saying to those house owners "either sign this pledge or nothing will happen to you." Mr. Doebel claimed that many house owners would prefer the loss of the University's free advertising service rather than pledge themselves to rent to Negroes and foreign students. I cannot see then, how the University's action can be any more than a



"Read It Out Loud, Mr. President!"

Secondly, I cannot see how asterisks beside the names of those who sign pledges is in accordance with the principle of non-discrimination, which the University is supposed to be advocating and promoting.

There are approximately 1,000,000 Negroes in the state of Illinois. These people pay a large portion of the \$300,000,000 doles out to this University every two years by the state legislature. The Negroes and foreign students on this campus also defer a portion of the cost of running this institution.

Should these people have to support discrimination? Are they supposed to passively accept the fact that part of their money is being spent to provide a free advertising service for house owners who will

## Discrimination at UI? . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

discriminate from the unapproved housing list.

Aside from the one dissenting vote in Senate, I know of no other expressed objection to the bill by a student. Yet, the administration felt that the students would object to the removal of the discriminating house owners (which might possibly mean a much smaller list). Mr. Doebel had no imperial evidence to substantiate this belief. Nevertheless, their belief, which is contradictory to all expressed student opinion, was enough of a basis for the University to reject the Student Senate bill and to substitute their own plan of total ineffectuality.

After we debated with Mr. Doebel for an hour and a half, he tentatively agreed to take a survey of those students who use the list to determine what the students thought on the matter. He indicated that if he decided to take the survey, it would be during the moving period before next semester. He also said that if the survey proved to be synonymous with the Student Senate bill, he MIGHT reconsider the University's action and make a new recommendation.

I do not think the moral principle involved and, consequently, my own opinion would change no matter what the survey might indicate. I will still believe that a state institution should in no way, monetarily or otherwise, contribute to the financial betterment of economic enterprises that are run on a discriminatory basis.

At the present time the University is so contributing and thus endorsing the continuance of discrimination by these house owners. But I do not believe that University decisions are made on a moral basis; rather, they are made on a "practical" or "will it help or hinder the functioning of the University" basis. Therefore, since the major immediate concern is the implementation of the Student Sen-

ate poll. I believe that taking a survey should be tried. If the survey isn't taken, or if the results do not bring a change in the University's policy, other alternatives for bringing implementation will have to be tried.

The attempt to eliminate discrimination in approved housing has been traced back to 1954. The policy change made by the Board of Trustees in February, 1962, will not go into effect until September, 1965. In other words, eliminating discrimination in approved housing will have taken eleven years. The unapproved housing issue is only nine months old, a mere baby. This problem must not take eleven years to resolve. But no matter how long it takes, it will be resolved.

# Seek Solution To UI Problem

By JUDY JOHNSON  
Daily Illini Executive Editor

Representatives from a group of campus leaders opposed to discrimination in unapproved housing reported Thursday night they still are waiting to discuss with President David D. Henry official University policy on the matter.

The group decided in a special noon meeting Thursday to attempt a solution with University officials in the housing dispute.

They also discussed several steps they will take in an effort to remove from University lists the names of all landlords who rent on a discriminatory basis.

The meeting, sponsored by the Liberal Discussion Group, followed a deadlock in talks Wednesday between student spokesmen and Paul J. Doebel, director of housing. Doebel rejected at that time the proposed requirement for all landlords to sign a pledge of non-discrimination.

Rennie Davis, chairman of the discussion group, said Thursday the students "would continue to make an effort to seek accommodation with the University on the issue."

## Housing Policy

The policy of the Housing Division, as stated earlier by Doebel, is one of providing the greatest number of housing units for the greatest number of students, through the listing of all available housing.

Doebel feels that if a nondiscrimination pledge were required the number of housing facilities appearing on the University's central listing would decrease considerably.

The student group decided Thursday to find out if the Housing Division position is the official one of the University.

The group, including representatives from various campus organizations, supported unanimously the 1962 resolution of the University's NAACP chapter.

The NAACP urged the University in April of that year to refuse listing service to any landlord who would not pledge to make his accommodations available to all students regardless of race, creed or national origin.

Following a proposal by Davis



RENNIE DAVIS



JOHN GWINN

... students oppose discrimination

the student group discussed plans Thursday for establishing an ad hoc committee. The committee will inform the administration of student dissatisfaction with the present Housing Division policy.

## Past Progress

Earlier in the meeting Davis outlined progress of the NAACP and other groups in their attempt to change the Housing Division policy in the past year. He also reviewed the events of the Wednesday meeting between Doebel and student spokesmen.

One item generating the deadlock between the student group and the housing director concerned the timing and phrasing of a proposed survey of opinion on the listing service.

The University NAACP had proposed the survey of present residents in unapproved housing for between semesters. The Housing Division decided to wait until next summer for it to be taken.

## Reject Clause

In the proposed survey the Housing Division asked residents: "Do you feel that the University should provide a listing service, listing only those privately owned housing facilities which are available to all students regardless of race, creed or religion even though such a limitation might reduce considerably the number of these listings and you would have to find other means of locating housing?"

Student spokesmen Wednesday rejected the survey in its entirety.

Representatives at the discussion Thursday voiced dissatisfaction with the situation and said they would return to their respective organizations to propose other alternatives.

"It is the concern of students and campus organizations to resolve the conflict between the policy of the housing service and the principle of equality at a state university," Davis said.

Among the prominent student leaders attending the noon meeting were Dan Taylor, legislative vice president of Student Senate; John Gwinn, president of the University YMCA; Carol Jersey, president of the University YWCA; John Olson, president of Young Democrats; John Anderson, president of Americans for Democratic Action; Darrell Hartweg, vice president of the University YMCA.

Robert (Skip) Robinson, public

relations director for the U.S. National Student Association last year; Dick Hutchison, former president of the YMCA; Gary Winget, vice president of the Illinois College Federation of Young Democrats; Ron Szoke, vice president of the Student Peace Union.

John Lynn, vice president of the NAACP chapter; Jim Lesar, president of the Young People's Socialist League and former chairman of the Student Senate Human Relations Commission, Roger Fox, student senator and former NAACP president; Liz Khrone, student senator; Cliff Steward, former student senator; and Anne Schwab, secretary of Americans for Democratic Action.

Total attendance at the meeting was estimated at 50.

# Discrimination Issue Has Background Here

## Senate, CSA Act On Motions To Eliminate Campus Problem

By KAREN LUCAS  
(Daily Illini Editor)

Champaign-Urbana is further north than Louisville, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., or Baltimore, Md. Most people would probably consider it the heart of the Midwest — part of the vast stretch of Illinois farmland that stretches toward the brink of the Western plains,

But apparently it is not far enough north to avoid the problem of racial prejudices on our campus. Apparently you can never get that far north.

Of course, discrimination is not new on this campus. In 1958 Student Senate passed an antidiscrimination bill calling for an amendment to the Code on Student Affairs in which approval would be denied to student organizations which restrict membership on the basis of race, religion or national origin.

Although both MRHA and MIA approved the measure, IFC, Panhellenic and WGS each opposed the motion at their individual housing group meetings.

Panhel opposed the discussion as a "first step to opening the door to clauses which state that all discriminatory clauses of every

organization must be removed by a specific date."

Panhel President Carolyn Meadors protested the Senate action as a limit on Panhellenic freedom. "In the Code on Student Affairs we are allowed to legislate over our own groups and we would like to keep this privilege," she said. She added, "no sorority in this country has a discrimination clause."

WGS opposed the "type of legislation" the Senate bill would have to set up rather than the bill itself. IFC also opposed the bill on jurisdictional grounds.

In 1959 CSA ratified the amendment to the code denying recognition to any organization which discriminated.

In 1959 another motion came before Senate — this time a petition requiring all fraternities to remove their restrictive clauses by Jan. 1, 1961. IFC opposed the petition on the ground that IF stressed the voluntary association of joining a fraternity and that any change should come from inside the organization rather than any outside group.

In 1960 a Fair Play campaign was launched to end racial discrimination in the campus business area. Armed with decals bearing the fair play pledge of nondiscrimination in hiring and serving, members asked 111 business establishments to file visible proof of nondiscrimination by displaying the decals.

Unfortunately, the campaign lacked cooperation from campus business establishments. The number of establishments displaying the decals was not even enough to call the move a real campaign.

Bob Backoff, as Senate president that year, furthered efforts in the past five years to legislate against discriminatory practices on campus.

In 1961 Senate passed two separate antidiscrimination bills—one



BOB BACKOFF

... efforts in past

aimed at off-campus housing and the other at organized houses.

The off-campus bill urged the administration to refuse approval to all landlords who did not sign a nondiscrimination pledge before Feb. 1, 1963. The other requested the University to require fraternities and sororities to remove all discriminatory clauses from their local constitutions by Sept. 1, 1964.

The Committee on Student Affairs set up a study committee and later approved the bill.

The issue is again off-campus housing. But today's student opinion seems altered from that of two, three or four years ago. Ole Miss left an indelible mark on the minds of most University students.

It was a black page in the history of our country. And students here are prepared to go to new lengths to protest what they consider unfair treatment of minority groups at the University.

This is why they are taking every possible step to cooperate with the University on the matter. And they will apparently use every means at their disposal to seek an end to the racial discrimination here — once and for all.

### Sets Date for UT Segregation Suit

U.S. Judge Ben H. Rice has set Feb. 18 as hearing date for the dormitory desegregation suit filed by three Negro university students in Nov., 1961, the Daily Texan said Tuesday.

Discriminatory regental rules and policies have remained the same,

so the suit must be settled before the university can take action on integration of university dormitories.

Plaintiffs are Leroy Sanders, Sherryl Griffin and Maudie Ates, and the fathers of the two girls;

Letter to the editor . . .

## Urges new housing policy

To the Editor:

I have been reading with great interest the discussions concerning discrimination in University-listed housing. I would like to relate the situation concerning a similar situation at another University.

I did my undergraduate work at the University of Washington, another state-run, 20,000 plus, "Northern" university. At Washington the procedure is as follows:

First, all persons who attempt to place their housing on university lists are told that they cannot discriminate in their rental procedures. This gives anyone who will discriminate the option of either not listing or not discriminating.

Second, if any report is received

to the effect that someone on the list is employing discriminatory practices, an investigation is held and, if a charge is proven, the card is pulled from the university lists and the name taken off all university records.

It seems that a similar system could be employed at Illinois. Simply destroy all existing files and start from scratch, telling all prospective listers that they cannot list with the University if they are going to discriminate in any way.

If the University feels that it cannot go along with a program such as this, then only one conclusion follows. They obviously do not want to put an end to discriminatory housing practices.

Steve Kaye  
Graduate in Speech



# Decides To Require Signing Of Nondiscrimination Pledge

By JUDY JOHNSON  
Daily Illini Executive Editor

In an unexpected move Tuesday, the University announced its decision to reverse the present listing service policy for unapproved housing.

The decision came in a letter from University Provost Lyle H. Lanier to Paul J. Doebel, authorizing the housing director to remove from Housing Division listings the names of all landlords who will not sign a pledge of non-discrimination by March 15.

A copy of the letter was received by The Daily Illini Tuesday evening.

"In accordance with the understanding reached during our conference today, I write to authorize you to exclude from the list of non-approved housing units maintained by the Housing Division those units whose operators have not filed a pledge of non-discrimination in the selection of tenants," Lanier wrote to Doebel.

The official decision came on the eve of a meeting planned today between Prof. Paul Shaffer, representative of the provost's office, and student spokesmen on the issue.

The meeting was scheduled to discuss a progress report on the University's decision following original negotiations Friday between Shaffer and student spokesmen Jim Hendrick, Student Senate president, and Rennie Davis, representative for STAND.

STAND (Student Action for Non-Discrimination) was an ad hoc committee formed recently to bring discriminatory practices of the University Housing Division before the public.

The committee had started a campaign earlier Tuesday to circulate petitions among the University community calling for the action that was then taken later in the day by the administration.

Hendrick commented late Tuesday that "Senate gives its sincere thanks to all students who gave of their time and effort to coordinate this expression of student body opinion to the University administration."

"Speaking for Student Senate and many organizations in favor of the Senate resolution passed last October, I welcome the decision of the provost and accept it as another step in the University's

attempts to reduce discrimination," he said.

Davis said that he was "very pleased and satisfied" that the University has reversed its decision on its listing policy.

"I think that I speak for all the organizations and all the individuals seeking to reverse the University listing policy when I say we applaud any efforts of the University to be a champion of the urgent issue of this generation — civil rights," Davis commented.

The University decision Tuesday followed almost a year of protest against the listing service policy on the part of many campus groups.

An original resolution by the University chapter of NAACP in April last year touched off recent action on the non-discrimination issue.

Bill Smith, president of NAACP, said late Tuesday that his group "commends the University on its decision and hopes that steps to eliminate discrimination in all facets of University life will be forthcoming."

Previous to the Tuesday announcement, the Housing Division pledges and asked that they be returned on a voluntary basis.

Owners who returned the pledge had an asterisk placed on their cards in the file kept by the Housing Division.

Up to date, only about 10 per cent of the operators had signed the pledge, according to Lanier's letter.

Lanier pointed out in his letter to Doebel possible difficulties that may arise with the decision to require a pledge of non-discrimination from owners.

"It should be recognized that all interested in securing housing accommodations for new arrivals on the campus that unless there is a substantial increase in the degree of compliance with the non-discrimination pledge, more than 2,000 new arrivals on the campus in September will not have the kind of information hitherto available.

"The problem of helping new students and staff members find housing remains a heavy responsibility. The University administration will welcome the assistance of students, faculty members, and the entire University community in meeting this responsibility," Lanier wrote.

## *A significant step: new housing policy*

A sudden and significant step was taken here Tuesday, a step worthy of praise.

We join many individuals and groups on this campus when we applaud the move by Provost Lanier to reverse the University's listing service policy for non-approved housing.

It must be complimented for what it was — an official and important step to erase those silent marks of discrimination on the Illinois campus.

And it was more than this.

It was one of too few times when the voice of the student body was heard. It was one of too few times when the voice of the student body was listened to.

It was more than one step to remove discrimination then. It was two or three steps towards increased student participation in the policy-making decisions of the University.

For this reason, we applaud all the louder.

We urge that students here take note of this secondary significance seen in the University's move. It is the responsibility of students to make their word known . . . and it is their responsibility to realize that the University administration will recognize their word.

But we hope too that the University decision was not only a result of student pressure. We hope that it was indeed an expression of their approval of the position against discrimination — for the sake of the principle of this position.

We hope that the University and its students will continue to be the champions of civil liberties in all matters that affect the campus now and in the future.

It is a role we expect them to assume always.

# Students Hear South's Beliefs

## Legislator Hails States Rights

By JOHN KEEFE  
Daily Illini Activities Editor.

The fundamental differences in the beliefs of the North and South on the Negro issue was demonstrated Thursday night when Irby Turner, Jr., advocating a strict interpretation of the Constitution, presented the "Case for Mississippi."

Speaking before nearly 300 persons in Gregory Hall at the MRHA Speaker's Forum, Turner told the group he came to talk about the "fundamental principles of government, its problems, its perils and its present course."

But the questions from the audience emphasizing the Negro and his chances for equality in the South revealed that the issue as seen by many of those present, but the refusal of Mississippi to integrate, to end discrimination and to equate the Negro with the white.

"The Constitution is the bedrock of our individual freedom and liberty, of our whole theory of government. Upon its permanency and stability rests the success or failure of our country," Turner said.

"From the time Roosevelt threatened to pack the Supreme Court through the present, we have seen appointments to the Court depend as much on political views as on judicial experience. Such appointees liberally construe the Constitution and enlarge the powers of the Federal government."

Throughout his speech and the question and answer session, Turner, a member of the Mississippi legislature, sponsored by the Mis-

er you maintain your individual freedom and that of your children," he said.

Countless times when faced with a direct question on the Negro situation in the South, on when Mississippi will integrate or on how he could justify segregation, he reverted to his basic belief in the rights of the individuals as stated in the Constitution.

"We in Mississippi feel we still have the right to assert our own belief. If a majority want (integration), then let them do it through a Constitutional amendment, not by converting the Constitution," he stated.

In discussing his views on the segregated educational system in his state, he admitted that "maybe Mississippi was late; than it should have been in building schools for the Negro and in helping the Negro race."

However, he attributed this to Mississippi not being a wealthy state. He then cited statistics stating that in the last 10 years \$2 out of \$3 spent for school buildings have been for Negro schools and that teachers in both Negro and white institutions are paid the same.

When asked why was the educational system segregated, he replied, "I believe it's the best way, and that they can best be educated this way."

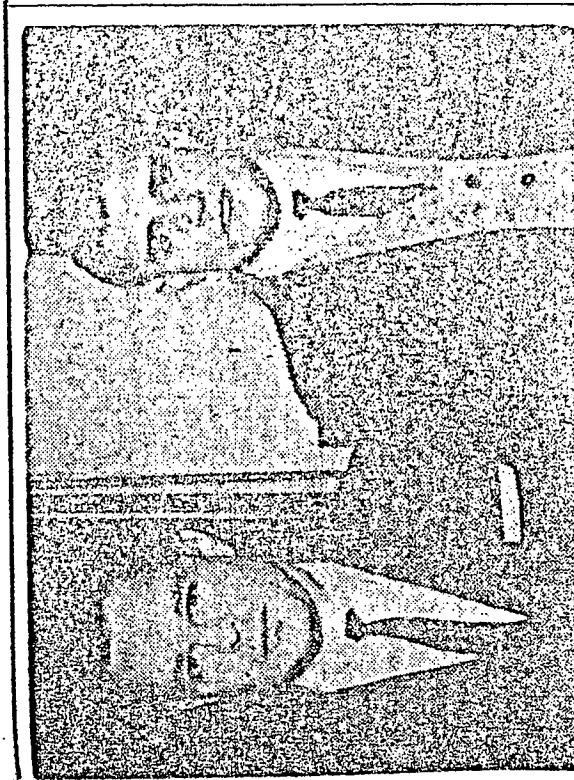
"It is true I believe in segregation," he explained. "It is true that I can defend it to my own satisfaction. You say you understand our Constitutional and legal rights, but not too many people in the North want to do anything about it."

Concerning the integration last fall of Ole Miss, Turner said he did not justify the uprising. According to him, there was "error by both parties."

However, he called the use of federal troops in quelling the mobs an "invasion of my own state, sent without the request of the state legislature."

He said the federal government is using the Communist philosophy, "The end justifies the means," in achieving integration through these means.

"Most Americans care little for the great Constitutional principles trampled in the dust in Little Rock and Oxford just so long as their immediate objectives are attained," he said.



IRBY TURNER JR., a Mississippi state representative revealed his state's views on the segregation problem stirred up last fall at Ole Miss. Turner said he believed the U. S. Constitution is being broken down by federal action in segregation cases. With him is Allen Moses chairman of the sponsoring MRHA Speaker Program.

## Tiebout Declares . . . 'We Have Right To Decide For Mississippians'

By LOIS LEVY  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

"We have more right to decide what goes on in Mississippi than the people of Mississippi do," Harry M. Tiebout, associate professor of philosophy and faculty advisor to the NAACP, said Thursday.

"The white ruling oligarchy there has proved itself incapable of maintaining justice in the state, and therefore the federal government has a right to interfere."

Presenting a "Message to Mississippi" Tiebout attempted to refute all the arguments presented by Irby Turner Jr., representative to the Mississippi State legislature, in his pro-segregation speech of February 21.

People overseas read that America lynched a Negro, not Mississippi, Tiebout said "and what they (Mississippi) do affects us. It loses allies for us, it makes people hate us, and it turns people to communism."

Invoking the adage "he who pays the piper calls the tune," Tiebout said that the federal government gives Mississippi more tax money in federal grants and loans than Mississippi pays.

"We keep the state of Mississippi afloat. Without our tax money these people would sink into the mire. They couldn't live. We own them lock, stock, and barrel, and for them to tell northerners keep out of their state is ludicrous."

Refuting Turner's argument that the federal government is taking Mississippi's rights away, Tiebout said "the federal government is trying to protect these civil rights, while Mississippi is trying to take them away from the Negro. The only right Mississippi is protecting is keeping segregation in power."

Tiebout feels the psychological warfare waged between the races of the south is worse than physical. "There is a constant attempt to make the Negro feel he is less than human."

"They force him to play a sub-human part, to lose all his personal dignity. He plays the role of Uncle Tom and this," he said, "is the worst atrocity down there."

He called Turner's argument that if God didn't want the races separate he wouldn't have made them different "ridiculous."

"If He wanted them separate, He could have made it impossible for them to reproduce if they got together, or made it impossible for their offspring to reproduce, or He could have given the offspring some horrible disability like feeble-mindedness."

Tiebout said Turner did not present the majority viewpoint in his "Message From Mississippi." He spoke for the red-necked wealthy landowners who hold Mississippi by the throat.

"What kind of message can you give a guy like that. You can't talk or reason with him. All you can say is drop dead."

Letters to the Editor . . .

## Claim Tiebout Copies Hitler

To the Editor:

We think some students would be interested to learn that while George Lincoln Rockwell was not allowed to speak at the University, another man whose methods are very similar has no trouble attracting an audience here. We refer to the "Message to Mississippi" speech made by Harry Tiebout, faculty advisor to the National Association for the Agitation of Colored People, Thursday night in Gregory Hall.

Anyone who has ever heard Rockwell or Hitler speak will see that a great similarity exists between the methods advocated by the Nazis and those Harry urges. Their ends are different, but their means seem identical: "If you

don't see things my way, I'll FORCE you to think as I do." Furthermore, those who interpret the United States Constitution as loosely as Harry does utterly nullify the value of the 10th Amendment.

Another point is this: What people are the "we" Harry refers to when he says, "We own them (the people of Mississippi) lock, stock and barrel . . ." No one, not even Harry Tiebout, owns anyone else. The 13th Amendment expressly forbids it. And the same "we" are supposed to be keeping the State of Mississippi afloat. "We" have a hard time keeping Illinois afloat — as Tiebout could see if he didn't ignore the financial crisis of the IPAC.

Just what right does Harry have to determine any Southern state's destiny when our "bastion of racial equality," Illinois, embodies every form of segregation in Chicago that he has so vehemently condemned in the South? Harry ought to realize that the white people down there still have some civil rights, too.

But Harry has apparently forgotten this fact. What kind of message can you give a guy like that? You can't talk or reason with him. All you can say is, "Drop dead."

Dave Munzell  
Don Henry

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## 'Freedom Sing'

Because they dared to register to vote, thousands of Negroes in several Mississippi counties have been removed from government surplus food distribution lists.

The action was taken by state authorities. Federal authorities are powerless to act. And in the meantime, the Negroes face starvation as they wait for seasonal farm employment to open up again.

What can be done to help feed these citizens who demonstrated their courage by registering to vote?

Dick Gregory, the noted Negro comedian, has formed "Food for Freedom," a voluntary organization to ship food and medical supplies to Tennessee. He has personally given thousands of dollars, and has enlisted the aid of the National Student Association and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee for fund-raising on college campuses.

This Saturday night, Student Senate will sponsor a "Freedom Sing" in Latzer Hall of the University YMCA. Nearly a dozen of the best-known campus folk-singers will appear. All proceeds will go to "Food for Freedom."

What can you do? Attend, enjoy yourself — and help protect the well-being of Negroes who are working for voting rights and freedom in the South.

The Daily Illini heartily endorses the Student Senate "Freedom Sing," a worthwhile and constructive campus undertaking.

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Features Favorite Folk Singers . . .

## Freedom Sing Saturday Night

A "Freedom Sing" featuring the top campus folksingers will be at 8:30 p.m. Saturday in Latzer Hall of the University YMCA.

Sponsored by Student Senate, the sing is aimed at raising funds for starving Negro sharecroppers in Mississippi — who were removed from surplus food distribution after they tried to register to vote.

Among the top singers from the Campus Folksong Club who will perform are Sue Levin, Steve Ginsberg, Frank Moschella, Kathy Hansen and Tony Hough.

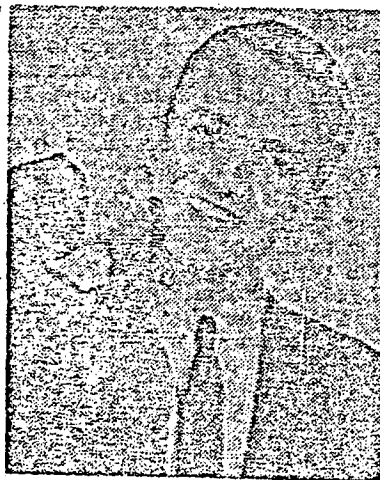
Jim Hendrick, Student Senate president, will make his folksong debut for the cause. He will join a comedy quartet also including Roger Ebert, Daily Illini news editor; Jarvis Rich, folksong club veteran; and Liz Khrono, Student Senator.

Tickets may be purchased at the door.

The program will include several sing-alongs, Rich said. "We'll feature a lot of favorites, and try to put together a lively show," he said.

In addition to the "mainstream" folk music, several freedom songs composed by Freedom Riders and southern students will be sung. These will include Oh, Freedom; We Shall Not be Moved; Woke Up this Mornin'; and Free and Equal Blues.

Proceeds from the "Freedom Sing" will go to "Food for Freedom," a campaign organized by Negro comedian Dick Gregory. Na-



**JIM HENDRICK**  
... plans folksong debut

tional co-sponsors of the campaign are the U.S. National Student Association and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

"We ask students to attend the freedom sing for two reasons," Hendrick said Thursday. "First, of course, it is for a very good cause. And second, we hope to provide a full evening of entertainment."

The sing, organized by Student Senate with assistance from the Campus Folksong Club, is the first of its kind on the UI campus. The YMCA is donating space and facilities for the program.

## 'Freedom Sing' Raises Over \$125

More than \$125 was raised Saturday night at the Freedom Sing sponsored by Student Senate to buy food for Mississippi sharecroppers.

A capacity crowd filled Latzer Hall for the two and one-half hour program, which featured top campus folksingers, comedy relief, and a short talk on the southern student movement.

The sing opened with the folksong debuts of Jim Hendrick, Student Senate president, and Roger Ebert, Daily Illini news editor, who joined with Campus Folksong Club veteran Jarvis Rich in a trio.

Then folksingers Sue Levin, Frank Moschella, Kathy Hansen, and Steve Ginzberg performed.

Rennie Davis, chairman of the Liberal Discussion Group, told of his participation in the Albany, Ga. demonstrations of 1960 and the Macomb, Miss., campaign of 1961. Davis also sketched the history of non-violent techniques for equality in the South, and surveyed progress made since the Supreme Court school integration decision of 1954.

The sing closed with the entire

group joining in "We Shall Overcome," traditional song of determination by southern freedom riders.

Liz Khrone, chairman of the program, said she was "delighted" at the response. "We had hoped for perhaps 50 people," she said, "and the turnout was much larger—around 175. This is a real example of how students can work together for social progress."

"The money raised will be welcome," Senate president Hendrick said, "and I'm also encouraged by this display of student concern on our campus."

The food will go to thousands of Negro sharecroppers in and around Greenwood, Miss., who were removed from surplus food distribution lists because they tried to register to vote.



# *Local discrimination: Henry's strong plea*

In a letter to the secretary of the Champaign Human Relations Commission, President Henry has made a strong and necessary plea for an end to housing discrimination in Champaign-Urbana.

The need is urgent. As more and more members of minority groups gain academic honors and move into the academic profession, it is only natural that they seek employment in communities where adequate housing is available.

Until recently, Champaign-Urbana was not such a community. Small steps have been taken in the past few years to break down racial barriers in housing, but more than ever the problem is a human one. The community — and thousands of other American communities — is learning only slowly that discrimination doesn't pay.

Within this framework, the University's competition for top-level faculty and staff members takes on a new meaning. As President Henry pointed out in his letter last week, "An important consideration in inducing persons recommended for appointment to join the University staff is the availability of adequate housing within the community. Assurance on this point is of special concern to members of racial, religious and nationality minority groups."

Outlining the University's long-standing policy against discrimination, Henry pointed out that "for the major portion of faculty and staff

housing," the University depends upon cooperation with the community.

The president asked Wilborne Bowles, secretary of the Human Relations Commission, to consider ways to bring the housing problem to the attention of the community. And the commission has announced a meeting for next month at which Champaign-Urbana leaders will be asked to discuss the dilemma.

We view these as good steps in the right direction, but they are probably inadequate ones. The Champaign Negro ghetto, described as "one of the worst in the North" by a national Urban League official, is undergoing extensive urban renewal. But the invisible lines of discrimination, walling off the "Negro neighborhood" from the rest of the city, will still remain — held in place by hate, misunderstanding, fear and lack of communication.

We salute President Henry for indicating to the community that freedom of residence is a necessary step here if the University is to enter into a full range of faculty recruitment.

And while this pragmatic approach may lead residents to consider housing discrimination in a new light, we are also reminded that such discrimination — in a supposedly enlightened community of the North — is a scandal and a shame to all fair-minded persons who, by their indifference, permit it to continue.

## Report on Discriminatory Practices

A report on the University's administrative responsibilities in case of discriminatory practices within student organizations was the keynote issue as the Committee on Student Affairs met Thursday.

The report, which was the result of a directive from President David D. Henry, was accepted for consideration.

If enacted, the suggestions contained in it would withdraw University recognition from any organization which had discriminatory clauses in its bylaws or constitution.

Seemingly the proposals in the report will come under some fire from the committee when it comes up for final adoption. The first evidence of this came when Dean of Women Miriam Shelden objected to the fact that cases involving religious discrimination were not included in the proposals.

Responding to Dean Shelden's objection was Philip Martin, Student Senate vice president and a member of the subcommittee which drafted the report. He said "It is the feeling of the subcommittee that questions involving religious discrimination would be impossible to administer; therefore they have been left out of the report."

Dean Shelden replied that the directive from the provost's office dealing with religious discrimination was much stronger than anything the report stated and therefore the report would, in effect, tend to moderate the existing situation.

After some debate it was decided there would be an amendment offered at the next CSA meeting dealing with the question of religious discrimination. The report does not come up for final approval until the next meeting.

In other actions CSA voted unanimously to adopt a revision in the Code dealing with women's late night privileges. The revision covers first semester women and denies them the right of late night privileges prior to the first day of classes. Also included in this section is a denial of midnight privileges during vacations and summer sessions.

An interesting note was struck near the end of the meeting when Student Sen. Clarence Redman indicated that he felt a military organization was carrying on hazing in violation of the Code. Redman asked the committee what the procedure was for investigating such an incident.

He was instructed that the mat-



DAVID D. HENRY  
... issues directive

ter should be reported to the office of security for investigation and, if infractions were found, it would then be referred to the Subcommittee on Undergraduate Discipline.

For First Time . . .

## NAACP To Enter Parade

By SUSAN S. STEVENS

Summer Illini Staff Writer

Participation in the Fourth of July Freedom Celebration parade was decided upon by the University NAACP at its first summer meeting Thursday.

Nearly 60 people attended the meeting at 7:30 p.m. in 213 Gregory Hall and unanimously voted in favor of organized participation in the annual Champaign-Urbana parade.

A float and marching contingent have been entered. In addition, handbills will be distributed, focusing on support of President Kennedy's civil rights legislation.

The group did not think that the title of the parade was suited to the present situation on either

the local or national scene. As a result, the "Freedom Celebration" will be questioned by NAACP.

"Our theme will be: 'Let's finish the job of freedom for all men,'" stated Mack Jones, graduate student and chapter vice president. "It was felt that past parades have emphasized the freedoms we already have, but have not pointed out the need for extending those freedoms to all the citizens."

Ways of combatting racial discrimination in the public accommodations of the local area were discussed. A committee report was heard on attempted interviews with Doug Mills, Athletic Association director, to determine the association's position with regard to Negro athletes.

As evidenced by the varied discussions at the meeting, improving the social, economic and legal conditions in the towns as well as on the campus are prime concerns of the campus organization.

Additional measures and formulation of final parade plans were made at a second summer meeting Tuesday evening.

Surprised at Militancy . . .

# Locals Attend NAACP Meet

By SUSAN S. STEVENS

Militancy displayed by the NAACP Youth Group surprised representatives of the UI campus chapter when they arrived at the 54th national convention on July 3 in Chicago.

Three graduate student, James Donaldson, Taylor Jones and Martin Lubin, represented the University group at the meetings of the National Youth Group which is directed by John Davis.

"The most militant members of the youth group were members of the Jomo Kenyatta Club which originated in California. They were effective in their efforts to prevent Mayor Daley and Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, from addressing the national body at the Fourth of July Rally in Grant Park," Donaldson said. However, Senator Paul Douglas was allowed to speak and was warmly cheered.

"The youth were very busy passing out literature, which they prepared themselves, lambasting hypocritical political leaders, officials of the NAACP of the 'neo-uncle Tom variety,' and proponents of the outdated concept called 'Gradualism,'" Jones said.

Enthusiastically received was Dr. Charles Wesley, who addressed the group on "Emancipation Then and Now." This speech related the historical trends to the present needs for the fulfillment of the Negro Emancipation from a concept to a reality.

Contrary to widely held opinion, Dr. Wesley pointed out, "The Proclamation was not an abolition document, and it did not cover all territory in which there were slaves." It was the efforts of the Negro-Americans in the Union Army and Navy that showed they were worthy of freedom.

Dr. Wesley stated: "Emancipation for them was not a gift . . . it was something to be fought for and to be worked at."

Dr. Wesley emphasized a three-fold need for emancipation now which included: 1. Emancipation from the concept of the inferiority of black and brown folk and the superiority of those with paler faces; 2. Emancipation from the concept that Africa, the homeland from which Negro-American have come, is an uncivilized continent and that its peoples have been barbarians; and 3. Emancipation from the idea of granting charity and accepting charity rather than demanding opportunity.

On Friday night, James Meredith angered the youth to near furiosity when he criticized the

youth leadership in the movement. Later John Davis attacked Meredith for making irresponsible statements about the quality of the youth leadership and ended his speech amidst ringing cheers.

Interest, enthusiasm and direction, so frequently lacking in conventions filled the air at this one. A youth dance was halted, and a young man gave a moving and effective speech on "Why Mayor Daley Should Not Lead a Freedom Parade." At many conventions, such an interruption at a dance would have been tantamount to disaster.

Immediate and direct action locally in the field of equal rights is the plan of the Rev Blaine Ramsey, state vice president of the NAACP and pastor of Bethel AME Church.

Upon his return from the convention he announced several goals for which he would immediately begin work in the Champaign-Urbana area.

They include the establishment of a community NAACP chapter, rebuttal of the Board of Realtors' "bill of rights" for housing, pressure on the city council to take action in the areas of freedom of residence, investigation of employment practices and labor union policies in regard to Negroes, and investigation into the relative lack of purposeful integration in local schools.

## Supports Own Alternate Plan

By GARY PORTER  
(For The Summer Illini)

WASHINGTON (Special)—Senate Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen will be one of the primary opponents of any civil rights bill which includes a public accommodations provision, when it comes before Congress for debate late this month.

Dirksen indicated in an interview last week that he would not support the administration's bill, but would press for acceptance of his own bill, cosponsored by Majority Leader Mansfield. He added that the Republican Party would not, in his opinion, be seriously split on civil rights but would support his bill.

The administration's bill is a "far-reaching thing" and one which would "take time" for Congress to consider, Dirksen said. "Extensive discussion will be very useful," he added.

### Not in Favor

Asked about his feelings about invoking cloture to choke off a southern filibuster on the administration's bill, he said that he was not in favor of such a measure. As for the possibility of a filibuster on a more limited bill like his own, he said that he did not anticipate such an attempt.

Speaking of southern senators, he remarked, "I think they have an appreciation that some of these things sooner or later will have to be done." Dirksen thought that seeing that they might be forced to accept some kind of legislation on civil rights, they might "climb aboard" and support a less extreme measure like the Mansfield-Dirksen Bill.

### Explains Opposition

His opposition to the public accommodations section is a constitutional one, he said, resting on the fact that Congress has no power to legislate in the area of discrimination under the Fourteenth Amendment except where state action is involved, and has none under the Commerce Clause except where interstate commerce is seriously affected. The administration bill qualifies under neither condition, he indicated.

The public accommodations section is seen by Dirksen as a serious infringement on private property rights. "If we are going to throw a certain sanctity of private property out, where are we going to stop?" Dirksen asked rhetorically.

Referring to the executive department, Dirksen commented that "They can't put a dollar sign on the Commerce Clause."

### Administration Move

When the bill first was advanced to him, according to Dirksen, the administration took the position that any business with an annual income of \$150,000 or over was automatically involved in interstate commerce. This tactic derived from the Commerce Commission's belief that it would include under the bill the three or four largest department stores in every city of 10,000 or over.

Dirksen feels that this criterion was an arbitrary one. It since has been replaced by the more ambiguous term "substantial."

Dirksen, in answer to a question on the

Dirksen, in answer to a question on the possibility of a split in Republican ranks over civil rights legislation, said "most Republicans will go along with my bill." The Dirksen bill would give the Community Relations Council the responsibility to help "assuage discrimination on a voluntary basis," he said. It is based on the general lines of a statement drawn up by Dirksen and agreed upon by a majority of his colleagues at a Republican conference in early June. That statement, in turn, reaffirmed that part of the 1960 Republican platform which urged nondiscrimination in public facilities on a voluntary basis with proper regard for private property rights.

C-UIA Investigates . . .

## Integration Advances Locally

By SUE STEVENS  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Integration has advanced on the local level during the summer due to the reactivation of the Champaign-Urbana Improvement Association and its subsequent action toward a goal of total desegregation in the local area.

A mass meeting on July 15 established committees to investigate local discrimination in the areas of public accommodations, hospitals and medical research, political action, employment and housing.

Also established was a planning committee to use non-violent action in specific cases of discrimination. Clarence Thomas, chairman of the committee, said that the group hopes that full integration will come about peacefully. However, "if demonstrations are necessary, we shall be ready," he said.

Detailed reports from committee chairmen were presented at meetings that followed. They evaluated all the businesses, hospitals, schools, etc. and their policies they had found existing.

The employment committee found conditions ranged from a satisfactory number of Negro workers in jobs for which they had proper aptitudes and apparent willingness to hire Negroes impartially — to flat refusal to consider hiring any.

Through the committee's efforts, under the chairmanship of Jim Ransom, one or more Negroes have been placed in new job areas in seven businesses and others have given assurance that they will place Negroes in responsible jobs.

Some were not as cooperative. The I. A. Collins Grocery was picketed before a satisfactory agreement was reached.

Eugene F. Scoles, professor of law, was appointed by President Henry to discuss with the C-UIA the implementation of the non-discrimination employment policy of the University and insure that

racial bias will not influence procedure for hiring, promotion, and discharge procedures.

Burnham City Hospital originally was the object of dissatisfaction, according to the Rev. A. T. Rowan, pastor of Salem Baptist Church and chairman of the hospitals and medical research committee. After passing of a resolution of dissatisfaction, Burnham moved Negro patients into other areas of the hospital and white patients into the section formerly occupied by a majority of Negroes. Rowan said Monday night that he hopes he does not see any "backsliding."

The Rev. Blaine Ramsey, pastor of Bethel A.M.E. Church and first vice president of the C-UIA, has asked Negroes not to buy homes in districts that are integrated sections of the towns. He encouraged purchase of FHA approved homes scattered about as a means of further integration.

The C-UIA, Champaign Human Relations Commission, Council for Community Integration, and the Freedom of Residence Committee asked the Champaign City Council to adopt a resolution which would record it as favoring open occupancy in housing and expand the Human Relations Commission by four members.

Resulting from the increased action and interest, Emmerson V. Dexter, Mayor of Champaign, has set up a bi-racial committee which will try to aid communication between the Negro and white communities.

## C-UIA Rejects Biracial Group

By SUE STEVENS  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The Champaign-Urbana Improvement Association rejected Champaign Mayor Emmerson V. Dexter's new bi-racial committee Tuesday.

A statement was issued explaining that the C-UIA does not feel that the committee is composed of people who will aid communication between the local Negro and white communities, therefore not fulfilling its purpose.

Members of the 24-man committee do not include leaders of or representatives from any of the local civil rights groups and is "a direct affront to the presently established civil rights organizations," according to the statement.

Organizations ignored were the C-UIA, Community Council for Integration, Freedom of Residence Committee, NAACP, North End Ministerial Alliance, and the Champaign Human Relations Commission.

The C-UIA felt those should be represented on the committee and stated that "the C-UIA does not feel that the committee is representative of community opinion and will not consider any decision by the mayor's committee binding on this organization."

In reply, Dexter said, "I felt it would be fair to name people who are not affiliated with any particular group."

"The purpose of this committee is simply to help other organizations solve their problems." He added that he thought the mayor's committee could function more effectively if it were completely independent.

## White Pickets Return To March, Protest Transfers to Bogan High

CHICAGO (AP) — White pickets returned to their march around the all-white Bogan High School Tuesday to protest against plans to transfer exceptional pupils there from other high schools.

Women carried signs reading: "Our Children First," "We Want Equal Rights," "No Room for Us, Guests Welcome."

Under the plan, brighter youngsters may transfer from schools where they are few in number to schools that have more children of that type and are better equipped to teach them.

Some of the pupils shifted, of course, could be Negroes.

One of the pickets, Mrs. Dorothy Harris, said integration is not involved in the demonstration.

"It's just that the school isn't big enough even for our own children."

Edward W. Hazelton, principal at Bogan, said no pupils have enrolled there thus far under the exceptional student plan.

He said Bogan has a seating capacity of 2,350. It now has an enrollment of 2,460, he added, but 198 pupils have been assigned to the Dawes branch, leaving room for 88 at Bogan.

Bogan and Dawes are three blocks apart on the Southwest Side.

Pickets turned out in small num-

bers at Beale, Jenner, Guggenheim and Wentworth elementary schools and the Forrestville North Upper Grade Center.

At Guggenheim and Wentworth they picketed for removal of mobile classrooms. Negro organizations contend these temporary, trailer-like schoolrooms maintain de facto segregation by keeping Negro pupils in crowded Negro schools.

At Jenner they demonstrated for the privilege of transferring children to other schools and at Forrestville they asserted that facilities are inadequate.

The picketing at Beale is aimed at the principal, Willard Johnston. Negro organizations alleged he has made racist statements. Johnston said the charge is false.



## C-U Committee Confers Tonight With University Representative

Champaign-Urbana Improvement Association executive board members will meet this evening with Eugene F. Scoles, professor of law and representative of University President David D. Henry, to discuss employment opportunities for Negroes at the University.

James Ransom, chairman of the C-UIA employment committee, stated Wednesday eve-

ning that the previous meetings of the C-UIA with Scoles had been "in the planning form," but that Thursday's meeting was "a meeting to draft immediate action."

"The purpose is to get together with Mr. Scoles and help him to implement the program for bringing about changes as far as the job imbalance that exists at the University now," Ransom said.

### To Offer Suggestions

Ransom said about 15 persons would participate in the private meeting and would give Scoles suggestions on how changes can be made.

"One or two persons with specific cases to bring to him on discrimination they have encountered at the nonacademic office" will attend the meeting in addition to Scoles and the executive board, he added.

"There has been—and we know there has been—discrimination in hiring at the nonacademic office . . . we want something done about it," Ransom added.

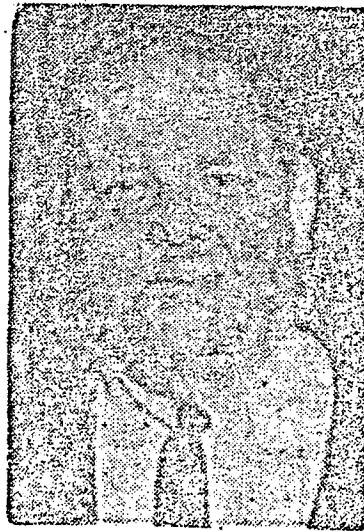
He stated that the C-UIA and Scoles, as the University's representative, would issue joint statements concerning future action after the meeting.

On announcing Scoles' appointment as his representative at a recent meeting with the executive board of the C-UIA, President Henry commented, "The subject of employment practices and their effectiveness in guaranteeing an objective merit program always has been of concern in the University.

### Need Special Representative

"In order to insure prompt and direct analysis of problems which may arise in this area, it is appropriate that a special representative of the president be designated in this capacity. Special procedures for continuing appraisal of hiring, promotion and discharge procedures, to be sure racial bias is not a factor, will be considered," Henry said.

Ransom has been named by the C-UIA as its direct liaison with Scoles.



EMMERSON DEXTER  
... defends committee

## Dexter Blasts 'Flat Rejection'

Commenting on the C-UIA's rejection of his 24-member bi-racial committee, Champaign Mayor Emmerson V. Dexter said Wednesday that the act of appointing the committee indicated that the city wants to cooperate in solving racial problems.

Dexter said the Association "flatly rejected" his committee and "haven't given it a chance to function," adding that the C-UIA "have shown their own unwillingness to cooperate."

He said that the role of the committee would be as an arbitrator in disputes between the pres-groups and that he intentionally set it up with persons not affiliated with any of the groups or civic organizations.

Dexter noted that he had invited Rev. A. T. Rowan of the C-UIA, who issued the statement rejecting the mayor's committee on Tuesday, to serve on the committee and had received no reply from him.

He further expressed surprise that the C-UIA had not discussed their dissatisfaction with him before publicly rejecting the committee.

From the AP Wire . . .

# Racial Developments in South,

## School Integration Running Smoothly

(By The Associated Press)

Attendance was reported nearly normal at most of Alabama's newly desegregated public schools Wednesday but a boycott was staked by some white pupils in Birmingham and there was a brief outbreak of minor violence.

The Birmingham school board warned parents of absent white pupils they could be prosecuted unless the children return.

The school board statement came after a rock shattered a window in a car taking two Negro girls home from the boycotted West End High School. No one was hurt.

Racial barriers fell at another Alabama school when a Negro student, Wendell Wilkie Gunn, was admitted to Florence State College at Florence.

In Washington, the Army announced that all but 675 of the 16,000-man Alabama National Guard will be released from fed-

eral service at midnight Thursday.

The troops were federalized Monday when segregationist Gov. George Wallace sought to use them in place of state troopers to prevent integration of the schools.

Three Negroes registered without incident at the University of South Carolina in Columbia, the first members of their race accepted at the state-supported university in 86 years.

The Southern School News reported at Nashville, Tenn., that at least 150 school districts desegregated this fall in the southern and border regions, the largest number since 1956.

In Chicago, an estimated 4,000 white property owners picketed City Hall in protest against a proposed ordinance banning racial or religious discrimination by brokers in renting or selling real estate.

Three hours after the picketing ended, the City Council approved the ordinance by a vote of 30 to 16.

However, Percy E. Wagner, president of the Chicago Real Estate Board, said the ordinance would be tested in the courts.

At South Bend, Ind., police mapped plans for stronger patrols at high school football games in the wake of rock-throwing and

## Midwest:

fist fights between Negroes and white persons in a football stadium Tuesday night.

# Senate Maps Bill

## May Condemn Four Murders

By TONY FULLER  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The racial crisis in Birmingham will dominate this year's first meeting of the Student Senate Wednesday night.

Specifically, the Senate will have a resolution submitted to it concerning the school bombing which took place Monday in Birmingham. The resolution, which is to be drafted and submitted by some as yet unnamed members of the Executive Committee, will condemn the bombings and the resultant situation.

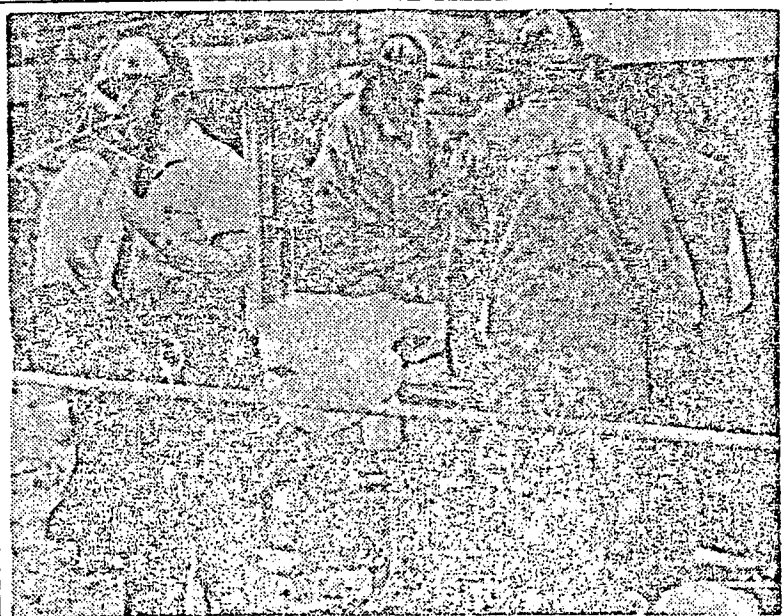
The resolution will cite the existing situation as one contrary to the spirit of free and equal education without regard to race religion or color.

If the proposal is accepted by the Senate the president will be empowered to communicate this condemnation to President Kennedy.

Introduction of this resolution is somewhat reminiscent of a situation which developed near the end of the last school year. At that time there also was a resolution placed before the Senate condemning the racial strife in Birmingham.

This resolution gave rise to a controversy concerning the right of the Senate to debate issues not immediately concerned with the University community.

After much debate the resolution was passed in an amended form. The amendment provided for the placing of the names of interested students on the communication to be sent to President Kennedy.



**A VICTIM IS REMOVED.** Fireman and ambulance attendants remove the small body of one of the four Sunday School students killed by a bomb in Birmingham, Alabama. The blast injured 20 and led to two other murders. (AP Wirephoto)

# Reject Bi-Racial Board

By DIXIE COWAN  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Proponents of an Urbana bi-racial committee met defeat Monday night when the Urbana City Council voted against the formation of such a committee by a vote of nine to five.

Alderman Hovde and Alderman Wolin introduced the resolution to the council and emphasized the need for it in focusing on problems which concern all citizens of Urbana, rather than on particular groups.

"Part of the problem in the city is in road standards. This bi-racial committee could receive complaints, examine the race relation situation and could see if city government could resolve the problem," said Wolin.

Paul Hershey, spokesman for the Hayes School Neighborhood Committee, itemized the special areas where there is need for attention in Urbana: housing, lighting, street maintenance, police protection, traffic control, zoning, representation on city committees and recreation facilities.

Alderman Withers answered these complaints with the suggestion that Hershey and his committee go to their aldermen or to city officials with power to change and enforce laws rather than forming a "powerless committee" such as that suggested.

"We would be treating you unfairly if we formed just another committee; you should come to this council for direct action," said Withers.

Hershey insisted that the council and other city government officials had not acted on the complaints brought in by the Negroes.

"Your complaints are not reasonable in regard to the police department," inserted Frank Stapp, chief of Urbana police.

Civil service exams are required for all police applicants and, according to Stapp, only one Negro has applied for the position. "And he had to be asked to take the exam," added Stapp.

Wolin's concluding defense of the formation of the committee

was that the Negro does not have the same "lines of communication" to government committees as does a white person.

"There are problems in our society which are not covered in 'the book,' but which cannot be ignored. A committee such as this could solve these problems," concluded Wolin.

Councilman Skadden's summary of his decision against the proposal was his insistence upon allowing existing administrative committees solve all bi-racial human relations problems.

## NAACP Plans March on FBI, Week of Vigils

Vigils in memory of the six Negro children killed in Birmingham will be continued throughout the week with today's ending in a march to the Urbana FBI office, University NAACP voted Tuesday night.

The motion, made by Rudy Frank, stated that the NAACP will march on the Urbana FBI office, in the post office, and send in a delegation of three to present a statement asking for action to quell the Birmingham situation.

"We are not picketing the local FBI agents. We have nothing against them," said Frank, head of the planning committee. Rather, the request will be made to the national FBI through the local office.

Frank spoke for the group by stating: "I think it's high time that the American government responded in more than statements of sympathy."

A resolution proposed by Jim Donaldson, graduate in mathematics, also passed. It read: We beseech the national office of the NAACP to ask the Justice Department:

- a. to deputize certain responsible Negroes in every Negro community where there is no semblance of protection by local authorities;
- b. to give these deputies the authority to protect the people of these communities against such dastardly deeds as the deeds which occurred Sunday in Birmingham;
- c. to infiltrate the Ku Klux Klan, the White Citizen's Council, and other racist groups (in the same way the Justice Department has infiltrated the Communist Party of the United States) in order to make inoperative the un-American racist programs of these organizations."

A second part of Donaldson's resolution failed. It advocated that Negroes use self-defence rather than non-violence if the Justice Department does not act on the suggestions.

Rev. J. E. Graves, chairman of the Champaign-Urbana Improvement Association and pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist Church, asked students to participate in a noon memorial service for the Birmingham children Saturday

Senate Condemns Alabama Murders . . .

## Pass Emergency Legislation

By NAN LUNDBERG  
Daily Illini Personnel Director

Student Senate passed emergency legislation Wednesday condemning the "senseless and inhuman" murders which took place in Birmingham, Ala., earlier this week.

Only a handful of votes were cast against the bill.

The bill was co-sponsored by Executive Committee members Zane Cohn and Chuck Spradling and mandates Student Body President Dan Taylor to send letters to key persons involved in the situation.

Letters will be sent to President John F. Kennedy, Gov. George Wallace of Alabama and Mayor Albert Boutwell of Birmingham. Copies of the letter also will be available for signature by the entire student body.

Unusually little time was spent deciding whether to discuss the bill as emergency legislation. Past national affairs bills have been bogged down in discussions on their relevancy to the campus community.

Only one dissenting voice—that of Sen. Dale Bratton—was heard against immediate consideration of the bill.

The three-quarters vote necessary to place the bill on the floor was obtained with few negative votes.

Bratton later proposed an amendment which deleted a section of the bill requiring an official Senate representative to attend the protest vigils being held

here all this week. The amendment was passed.

He stated that sending a representative to the vigils "would imply that we approve of this method of civil rights action." Bratton, however, continued that it did bring attention to the problem and that he was in favor of most of the bill.

Vice President Joe Goleash and Bob Nutt presented another bill relating to the civil rights problem. They asked for the establishment of a campus civil rights commission "to furnish coordination and direction to the desires of many students and groups for effective action in this area."

The bill was sent to committee for consideration and will come up on the floor next week.

# Henry Preparing Statement On UI-Civil Rights Relations

By ROGER EBERT  
Daily Illini Editor

Many campus religious foundations and student government groups joined Thursday in issuing a formal statement urging that hundreds of students participate at noon today in the last of a series of protest demonstrations against the Birmingham bombings.

At the same time, a University spokesman announced that President David D. Henry is preparing a comprehensive statement on the relationship of the University to the civil rights movement.

The University statement will be released "at an early date," and will cover many areas of civil rights involvements, the spokesman said.

The demonstration statement — signed by nine major groups by late Thursday — was circulated by student volunteers to urge a massive turnout for the final protest at noon today in front of the University Auditorium.

See texts of statements on  
Page 13.

Speakers at today's meeting will be Rev. J. E. Graves, chairman of the Champaign-Urbana Improvement Association, and Donald E. Moyer, chairman of the Champaign Human Relations Commission.

The statement circulated Thursday read: "We, the undersigned groups, urge the entire University community to recognize, by their attendance, the gathering Friday as a symbol of the moral concern felt by so many students in the area of student rights."

The statement was signed by the Student Senate executive com-

mittee; the YMCA executive committee; the YWCA executive committee; Panhellenic Council; the University Lutheran Chapel; the McKinley Presbyterian Foundation; Channing-Murray Foundation; Fathers Arvedson and Johnson of the campus Episcopal chapel; the NAACP campus chapter; the Young Democrats; Roger Gobbell and Susie Flouk of the Lutheran Student Foundation staff; the University Christian Fellowship; the Illinois Disciples Foundation; Hillel Foundation; and the Student Council and Staff of the Wesley Foundation.

George Bargh, administrative assistant to President Henry, said Thursday afternoon that the President feels a "deep concern" in the area of human rights, and is planning a thoughtful, comprehensive public statement which will be released through official University channels at an early date.

The president announced his intention of issuing the statement after meeting Thursday afternoon with Student Senate President Dan Taylor. Taylor was a speaker at Thursday's noon protest.

Taylor issued this statement late Thursday:

"When I first contacted President Henry about this matter, my request was in the form of a desire to have the President make a statement on the relevancy of the civil rights movement to the University and to students.

"After what I consider to have been very fruitful discussion, the President suggested that he prepare a very concise and thorough statement on the University's relationship to the area of civil rights.

"As the civil rights movement has been directed at a series of different injustices — alike mainly in that they have at their base a disregard for human dignity — so too must the response be varied and at all levels, holding up the dignity and equality of all men.

"It is in this spirit that I await the President's statement, which I hope will bring home to the student body even more clearly the urgency of the situation."

Deans who expressed support for human rights activity Thursday were: Dean Theodore Peterson, journalism; Dean Jack W. Peltason, LAS; Dean Allan Weller, fine and applied arts; Dean Louis B. Howard, agriculture; and Dean Robert Downs, library administration.

In addition, Prof. Gilbert Steiner, director of the Institute of Public Affairs, sent a statement in which he proposed that responsible universities "seriously consider" severing academic relationships with universities which persist in racial discrimination.

## Support Proposal For Civil Rights

The Campus Young Democrats at their first meeting of the fall semester Thursday passed a resolution in favor of the Student Senate's campus civil rights commission to coordinate civil rights projects on campus.

Part of the same resolution stated that "the Young Democrats declare their support of the daily vigils which have been held all week in protest of the deaths of the six children in Alabama."

Another resolution which, according to Penny Chaloupka, YD secretary, will be sent to selected governmental officials, called for the creation of a investigatory agency of the federal government to supplement the FBI.

Speakers on the evening's program were Bob Wilson, newspaper publisher and Democratic Congressional candidate in the 1962 election, and Harry Tiebout, associate professor of philosophy and faculty advisor to the campus NAACP.

Besides discussing the present racial situation, Tiebout encouraged students to participate in political work at the grass roots level—doing precinct work and the necessary doorbell ringing—This work is the basis of social progress and change, according to Tiebout.

The program, which was originally titled the American Revolution 1963, branched out into such current issues as arms control.



From Everitt, Douglas, SNCC . . .

## Statements About the Vigil

(Editor's Note: The following is the text of the statement by W. L. Everitt, dean of the college of engineering, which was made at the noon vigil Friday. Following Dean Everitt's statement are two telegrams to the University — one from Sen. Paul Douglas, D-Ill., and from the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee — expressing their feelings about the vigils.)

Clinton — Little Rock — Oxford — Birmingham. These are visible stains upon the escutcheon of our country which we can never wipe out. But unfortunately, as horrible and shocking as they are, they represent eruptions that are a symptom of a deeper sickness in our understanding and appreciation of our fellow man — a sickness that requires attention not only in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama, but also in the State of Illinois, including Chicago and Champaign-Urbana — yes, even in the University of Illinois.

Our deep-felt sympathy goes out to those who have suffered most at the foci of the eruptions. Shock treatment has been found to initiate curative developments in certain types of individual insanity; let us hope that the nation, in its shock and sorrow and shame, will proceed with action as well as feeling to purge itself of this mass insanity and develop a new rebirth of freedom involving all our citizens.

Until we do this, how can we present ourselves to the world at large as the champions of freedom? And if we cannot — God help us all.

W. L. Everitt

Telegram from Paul H. Douglas:

I have read in the press of the daily vigils conducted by the students of the University of Illinois to honor those whose lives were ruthlessly destroyed in Birmingham, and to protest the failure of leadership and the destruction of decency in Alabama.

As you stand in prayer and indignation, so should all the nation be indignant. It is proper that students should voice this protest, for the students of our colleges and universities have had a major part



DEAN W. L. EVERITT

. . . statement read at vigil

in raising the cry for justice for all citizens which stirs the conscience of the country.

All Americans of good will and people the world over share your feelings. With best wishes,

Paul H. Douglas

To the Students of the University of Illinois:

We have heard of your continued civil rights demonstrations. Your efforts and similar actions which have been reported to us from California to Maine are a part of a revolutionary change in the thinking of Americans and in the civil rights movement. Your continued pressure for the creation of justice in the South is as important as anything we can do here.

We ask that you also join with students all over the country who will be supporting our drive to secure the vote for Negroes in the South. We are in desperate need of funds to support field workers in Alabama where we are beginning to make enroad in rural counties. We also need food and clothing for displaced Negro citizens in Mississippi. These people have staked their lives and livelihood on the belief that Americans will support their constitutional rights.

Student Non-Violent  
Coordinating Committee

# Senate To Consider Rights Bill

## Would Establish Planning Group

By TONY FULLER  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

A bill establishing a Senate Civil Rights Committee will be presented for the Student Senate's consideration Wednesday night.

The introduction of the bill follows recent civil rights demonstrations on the University campus and is also indirectly concerned with an internal controversy in Senate which has been going on since early last year. This controversy involves the question of whether or not Senate has the right to debate issues not directly connected with campus life.

The bill to be presented Wednesday gives the Senate-appointed commission a general mandate to discuss and draft legislation concerned with the civil rights problem. There are no restrictions regarding campus or non-campus issues within the civil rights movement.

Regarding this Senate President Dan Taylor said, "The language of the bill is general and I might say that I think this is good."

"The purpose of this commission is to address itself to the question of civil rights both on the campus and in society as such questions might relate to students."

Speaking more specifically of the commission purpose Taylor said, "At this point the whole question of civil rights is fragmented among many groups on the campus. Many of them have discussed it openly but then again many have not felt it within their purview — although they have certainly been sensitive to the issues."

Continuing along this line he said, "I visualize the groups' purpose as one of co-ordination of these various groups activities; both in matters of the intellect concerned with the movement and in matters of action."

With regard to composition of the group Taylor said, "The people, I would hope, would come



DAN TAYLOR  
... "this is good"

from the housing groups, the religious organizations and other groups directly concerned with the issues."

Taylor stressed, however, that the commission would not represent or speak for such groups. The commission would act more as a group of "interested individuals," he said.

"It would be my hope that if Senate endorses this idea that they do so in general terms and leave as much autonomy of action with the commission as is possible," he said.

Much of last year's opposition to Senate debating outside issues, especially those regarding civil rights, was voiced by Senator Greg Read, senior in LAS. Read, however, is not opposed to the commission bill.

Speaking in regard to it he said, "The establishment of such a commission is basically a good idea. It

is my hope that the formation of such a group would open the Senate floor to debate of more issues directly connected with student concerns."

Commenting further on the commission's role he said, "I would envision such a group handling the more pressing civil rights problems and making decisions on them. By so doing Senate meetings would be kept free of any cumbersome debate regarding them."

The bill is being introduced by Senators Bob Nutt and Joe Geleash, both members of the Senate Executive Committee.

A role of coordination is also seen by Nutt. He said, "I foresee the commission as a coordinating body. It may also draft legislation but its primary work should be that of coordination."

In addition to this Nutt feels that the commission might serve as a "liason to the administration in such matters as equal job opportunities and equal housing facilities."

He also said he hoped the commission could present a sophisticated and forceful approach to the civil rights issue from which the whole campus might benefit.

So far there has been only limited response from other campus organizations. The Young Democrats at their last meeting passed a resolution endorsing the bill and urging its passage.

The campus chapter of the NAACP, meeting in executive council Monday night, decided to issue no statement regarding the bill pending the outcome of Wednesday night's Senate debate.

### **Who's responsible; who really did it?**

To the Editor:

May I ask, through The Daily Illini, those people who have been asking for federal troops to Alabama these questions:

1. How do they know whites are responsible for the bombing of that church in Birmingham?
2. Since when are churches supposed to be hotbeds of political agitation? I thought they were places of worship!
3. Why is it that when Negroes are victimized our white agitators raise holy hell but when Negroes victimize whites they remain silent? I didn't know Negro blood was more valuable than white blood.

J. Chico Ramos  
A Mexican-American

# What step is next in civil rights?

To the Editor:

This is a response directed to J. Chico Ramos, a Mexican-American, who wrote a letter in Tuesday morning's Daily Illini:

No one knows who is responsible for the bombings in Alabama. That it seems unlikely that a Negro would bomb a church of his people is the obvious response, but of secondary importance. The important thing is that the lives of Negroes (and whites) are in danger, and the local and state governments are obviously unable to protect their citizens. For this reason we ask for federal intervention.

The churches are not "hotbeds" of political agitation. No one has advocated that they be so. Freedom to worship is a great American heritage, but it cannot, nor has it ever, taken precedence over the freedoms of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, all of which are violated when people cannot worship in peace. We want the churches to remain places of worship. For this reason, we ask for federal intervention.

We are not acquainted with the masses of white folk who remain silent when one of their number is victimized by a Negro. Only a cursory glance at any newspaper will bear witness to this. Any crime, no matter how small, committed by a Negro is labeled as such. Can one compare the acts of a Negro criminal with the acts of the White Citizens Council, which robs the Negroes of their votes, or the KKK which robs them of their right to live? Unjust

laws and unequal punishments are the weapons of the silent whites. They don't need to "raise holy hell." Negro blood is not more valuable than white blood, but it is just as valuable, and for this reason, we ask for federal intervention.

It seems very strange to us that you, a Mexican-American, should take the stand that you are obviously taking. All one has to do is look at the slum conditions of Mexican-Americans in the large cities of the north, the low wage scales where they work, and signs on the buses in the Great American Southwest which say, "dogs and Mexicans in the back," to see that the status of racial and cultural minority groups in the United States is unequal and unfair. For this reason, we ask for federal intervention.

Penny Chaloupka  
Carol Rothstein

# Calls for Personal Decisions In Letter to Student Senate

In a statement read to Student Senate Wednesday night, University President David D. Henry set forth a three-part civil rights policy.

The statement was read by Senate President Dan Taylor and was addressed to him in the form of a letter.

"There is not, nor has there been, any uncertainty about the University's ideals, its objectives or its policies. We remain pledged to administer our affairs so that the merit principle at all times governs employment, promotion and educational policies," the President's statement said.

Calling for personal commitments, the president said "It is clear that everyone is called upon, by the horrors of Birmingham, by the obvious cumulative injustices in our social system, and by the imperatives for enforcement of basic policy, to make a personal decision as to how he will cast

his influence for racial equality.

"Merely hoping for improvement in the natural course of events is not enough."

Citing the Student Senate he said "I should like to commend the Student Senate for establish-

## President's Text

The complete text of President Henry's letter to Student Senate is printed on page 7 of today's Daily Illini.

ing a campus civil rights commission as a focal point for student interest and commitment in civil rights. Each student, like each member of the faculty, must decide for himself what he can do, by himself and with others.

"... all rational and constructive steps appropriate to a community dedicated to debate, discussion, analysis and free inquiry should be welcomed."

Commenting on the letter, Senate President Dan Taylor said:

"It should be emphasized that this letter is directed at the entire student body and has as its basic assumption, both implicit and explicit, that the issue of civil rights is of such gravity that it deserves the immediate consideration and commitment of all students.

"I am very pleased, in the light of both national and campus events of recent months, with Dr. Henry's statement," Taylor said. "It is a swift and substantial response to many of the questions which have been raised by these events."

# Civil Rights Mass Meeting Set Tonight

By MARTI SAUER  
Daily Illini City Editor

A reduced force of participants continued civil rights demonstrations in Champaign Thursday, with plans to hold a mass meeting on future action Friday night.

The demonstrations — sponsored by the Champaign-Urbana Improvement Association with support from the University chapter of the NAACP and other rights groups — resulted from the Champaign City Council's rejection of an open occupancy resolution Tuesday night.

Members of the University NAACP Thursday continued a token study-in in the lobby of the Champaign City Building, although their official sit-in was discontinued Wednesday.

Rudy Frank, chairman of the NAACP planning committee, stated that individual members of the group would "try to keep a token force . . . with a minimum of four students" sitting-in from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day except Saturdays and Sundays until the next meeting of the Council on Oct. 15.

"A couple of housewives . . . Negro and white . . . and faculty couples" joined the students Thursday and brought them coffee, according to Frank, who termed the day's peak attendance — 10 demonstrators — "pretty successful."

An expected march Thursday night from Bethel AME Church at Fourth and Park streets in Champaign to the City Building failed to materialize, however.

Also Rev. Larry Hill of McKinley Foundation stated Thursday night that members of the campus Religious Workers Association would not march at the City Building this noon, as previously was announced. Most members of the association were previously committed to attend the YMCA-YWCA Faculty Forum lecture Friday noon, he said.

## Ministers Picket

About fifteen members of the Champaign County Ministerial Association and an equal number of townspeople and students picketed at the Champaign City Building Thursday noon.

Rev. Hill said ministers representing the Methodist, Episcopalian, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, United Church of Christ, Bethel AME and Salem

Baptist denominations participated in a 45 minute march and a short prayer meeting in the lobby of the City Building.

Members of the Ministerial Association will meet Tuesday to discuss further participation in the current demonstrations. Rev. Hill said that more members of the association are expected to demonstrate next week.

## No Comment on Meeting

Neither Rev. J. E. Graves or Rev. Blaine Ramsey, co-chairmen of the C-UIA, were available Thursday for comment on the nature of

the mass meeting to be held at Bethel AME Church at 8:30 tonight by the C-UIA.

According to Frank, a main portion of the meeting probably will be devoted to discussing future civil rights action in Urbana.

Members of the C-UIA executive committee will hold a closed meeting at 9:30 a.m. Saturday with Urbana Mayor Stanley Weaver. Frank said that "a direct action project" had already been authorized to go into effect if negotiations with the Urbana mayor and city council are not satisfactory.

Letter to the Editor . . .

## Writer Sick Of Southern Attitudes

As a Northerner who is familiar with the many wonderful things which make up the South, I am nonetheless through listening to the lie that the North is as bad as the South in its treatment of the Negro. Ask any Negro in the North who moved here as an adult and hear what he says.

I am sick of the claim that enlightened Southerners disapprove of the Wallaces, the Barnetts, the Eastlands, the Longs and the other race-baiting politicians who run the South. If they disapprove of those politicians, why don't they throw them out?

I am sick of the way Southern racists and their collaborators seek refuge in the Constitution of the United States and the word of God.

A recent example of the Southern attitude toward constitutionality and God occurred in Plaquemine, La. In an attempt to apprehend a Negro civil rights leader, Louisiana state police laid Negro sections of this town under seige.

According to an Associated Press release appearing in the New York Times, "Police searched house-to-house for James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality and leader of the civil rights drive in Plaquemine. They kicked in the doors of three Negro homes."

What does the Constitution say about unlawful search and seizure?

The Fourth Amendment says that "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." No leading white Southern constitutionalist raised his voice against this violation of the Fourth Amendment.

The AP further reported that the Louisiana state police "flushed 700 Negroes from a church with a barrage of gas and water." The church, the Freedom Rock Baptist Church, peaceful headquarters of Negro demonstrations, was made a shambles. A Bible was blown from the pulpit by the force of the water, and worshippers' benches were overturned.

No leading white Southerner, enlightened or otherwise, was heard to denounce this destruction of a house of God. No Anglo-Saxon traditionalist was heard to comment that churches had been sanctuaries even in the cruel and remote middle ages when life and liberty were at the mercy of a petty tyrant.

Today the South is the domain of the tin soldiers. He gets strapped up in a motorcycle suit complete with crash helmet and wrap-around sun goggles, then roars into a crowd of Negroes with siren screaming. Or he is a fake cowpoke sporting a wide-brimmed white hat, useless chaparajos, and a horse he scarcely can handle.

Vicious dogs, tear-gas guns, electric cattle prods and fire hoses are employed in quaint interpretations of constitutionality and Godliness to discourage Negroes who are exercising their constitutional right to petition for a redress of grievances.

The South today is similar to that of the Nazi storm trooper's leather. If the so-called decent people control the South, then they had better exercise their command over the tinhorn politicians and tin soldiers before "outsiders" have to do to the South what the world did to Nazi Germany.

Robert C. Carey  
Graduate Assistant

*Housing Groups . . .*  
**IF Withdraws  
Racial Motion,  
Reissues Plan**

A motion concerning segregation which caused so much controversy at Interfraternity Council last week was withdrawn yesterday as the Council reissued a statement it made on the subject last year.

In the statement the group conferred that "discrimination with respect to race and national origin" is a moral wrong. The Council maintained, however, that fraternities should enjoy autonomy on the matter.

Members made no discussion of the resolution passed by the Committee on Student Affairs last week which recommends that all housing groups be required to endorse a policy of non-discrimination by September 1965. The fraternity presidents will discuss the resolution next week.

IFC's judicial board disclosed that in accordance with University rules on drinking, fraternities guilty of breaking regulations regarding drinking would be subject to social probation and that officers of these houses would be liable to disciplinary action.

Eldon Park, assistant dean of men, cited the tendency of some alumni to take advantage of their fraternities on past Homecoming weekends and expressed the hope that no alumni would jeopardize his fraternity's charter on campus by breaking University rules.





## Local NAACP To Be Formed

A local adult chapter of the NAACP will be established "before Christmas," according to Rev. Blaine Ramsey, second vice president of the Illinois NAACP.

He made the announcement after his return from the state NAACP convention held in Danville over the weekend. At the convention, he was re-elected to his post of second vice president. He is pastor of Bethel A.M.E. Church in Champaign.

In the past, there was a town chapter. However, it became defunct several years ago. Plans of rebuilding it were discussed again during the summer; but were discontinued when the Improvement Association was reactivated.

The NAACP has state and national affiliation which will aid in a more comprehensive effort, he said. However, "The C-UIA has done a very creditable job."

Presently, the University chapter of the NAACP is forming a local youth chapter. An organizational meeting and party will be held Friday evening for area high school students.

## NAACP Pickets Austin's Shop

About 25 members of the campus NAACP chapter picketed Austin's Tennis Shop, 501 E. Green, C., from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday.

They were protesting the action of Mrs. Henry Austin in telling Jan Schultz, one of her roomers, that he could not have a Negro roommate. Schultz occupied an apartment in a rooming house behind the store until recently.

William Y. Smith, NAACP president, said the picket line was aimed "not at the Austins' alone, but at all those who refuse to rent because of race."

"Our goal is open occupancy, which should also be the goal of the University," Smith said.

Mr. Austin was not available for comment. His wife, who owns the rental property, was reportedly out of town.

"Proposition: the duty of democracy is to know then what it knows now."—E. B. White

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## Negroes Offered Sloan Fellowships

Information and registration cards for four-year medical scholarships available to qualified Negro men from National Medical Fellowships, Inc., Alfred P. Sloan Foundation can be obtained from Gibbon Butler, associate dean of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Applicants must have demonstrated outstanding achievement in college, been accepted for admission by a medical school and be a United States citizen. Amount of scholarship varies according to the student's needs. Registration deadline is March 1.

The program is designed to help relieve the critical shortage of Negro physicians and surgeons. It is financed by a grant from the Sloan Foundation to National Medical Fellowships, a non-profit organization providing assistance to Negroes for education and training in medicine.

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## City Council Issues Rights Report

The Urbana City Council Monday night presented a formal report on its decisions on certain proposals of the Champaign-Urbana Improvement Association in the area of civil rights.

In answer to the request of the CUIA that the city not discriminate against Negroes in the hiring and placement of qualified personnel in city employment, the report states that a resolution adopted Oct. 7 "includes this matter . . . and goes quite a bit further."

The CUIA had asked that the city council not award contracts to firms which discriminate in hiring. The Illinois Fair Employment Practices covers this point in the Public Contract section, stated the council's report.

The council has no authority in the Illinois Municipal Code to pass an ordinance governing who may buy or sell residential property, replied the council to the request

that ghettos and ghetto conditions be eliminated in Urbana.

The council does recognize its "authority and responsibility in this area of minimum housing standards, and also in the area of zoning regulations," stated the report.

Reiterating the council's former decision, the report again rejected the formation of a Bi-Racial Human Relations Commission. The report insisted on the utilization of existing city government to solve city problems rather than forming a new committee.

Alderman Mike Wolin answered the report of the council as disagreeing, in particular, with the section on equal opportunities in housing and on formation of the human relations commission.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR: An open forum . . .

# Is hatred Negroes' only weapon

To the Editor:

The letters, articles, and editorials in the DI concerning the Thurmond speech should be given closer attention. Their content reveals the assumptions about the freedom movement which are held by many of its friends but which have held back its progress. The most important assumption is that if the Negro conducts himself in the manner of the ideal American political man he will be rewarded eventually by similar treatment.

This ideal political behavior includes a careful, rational consideration of all points of view, respect (and even love) for all political foes, and strict adherence to non-violent, institutionalized means of change. But, the Negro is faced with blind hatred, unreserved violence, and the resistance of the institutions. In his fight for freedom he is not faced with a political situation; it is more like war. The war is fought in the North as well as the South.

Love and respect cannot overcome. What can be done?

The Negro can hate openly when it is deserved and he can show contempt and disrespect for ideas and institutions which hold him back. This is not bigotry in reverse but a rational response. He can also arm himself to be defended against white violence.

By arming for his own defense, not only will life and limb be saved in many cases, but also, a declaration will be made that the American ideals of freedom have failed and that it is time for America to redeem itself if it can.

If in every city the Negro found it necessary to be protected by his own armed police, federal troops would be quickly sent to maintain law and order for all citizens. A government can tolerate disorder far longer than it can order

originating from outside of it. The Muslim's tactics should be applied by the NAACP, SNCC, and others.

A well reasoned and demonstrated hatred and contempt for restrictive ideas, men, governments, and social systems is the only weapon that will force the white to take a look at the problems of the Negro and choose between democracy and bigotry.

Phil Curry  
Second Vice President  
Young Democrats

## McMullin—embarrassing?

To the Editor:

It is a heartening experience to see someone whose beliefs differ so radically from mine as Richard McMullin's endorse so vehemently our mutual right to express our opinions. Although I oppose the basic tenets of McMullin's beliefs as fervently as he opposes the "naturalistic and humanistic presuppositions" of Leo Koch (which I whole-heartedly accept), I defend his right to express those tenets as vigorously as we both defend Koch against "what Mr. Innocencio calls 'the rights of the many to live in an atmosphere that is free from saboteurs of social values.'"

Perhaps the many who would rather not have their society's values subject to the threat of sabotage feel little urgency about preserving free speech (although they feel obligated to pay lip service to it, since it is on our society's list of "good things"). It is only when what someone has to say might change the status quo that anyone at all becomes interested in restricting that freedom.

As for McMullin, I suspect that it is not the numerous unbelievers on campus who find him most irritating, but rather the faceless mass of church-going, conforming students, members perhaps of one

of the liberal protestant congregations finds so ridiculous. One can easily imagine churchgoer No. 76935 explaining that religion is a good thing (perhaps all-consuming in importance) but that it should not prevent him from having a good time or engaging in activities which, while not necessarily in a perfect society, are indispensable in the cruel world in which we live. In other words, Richard McMullin would be all right if only he were a little more hypocritical.

Yet Richard McMullin is potentially dangerous, all the more so because his sincerity inspires respect. Indeed the very concept of freedom of expression is meaningless if it does not permit the expression of dangerous ideas! The danger is that a few students will resolve their religious crisis (if they do enough thinking to have a religious crisis) in favor of something like McMullin's generalized fundamentalistic Christianity, a philosophy that is to be feared for the same reason the ancient Romans feared it: Its offer worldly appeal, which de-emphasizes efforts to improve the only world we know exists during the only lifetime we know we have.

In order to counteract this danger, place this thought on the open market of ideas: McMullin admits that his belief is a matter of faith, not evidence. Indeed it would seem rather crass for the unbeliever to ask for evidence. But, lacking evidence, a man is not to be condemned if he refuses to believe; By having the plain-cursed ornery nerve not to believe a man is freed equally from the empty promises of a stagnantly perfect heaven and the appealing horror of a Hell peopled with interesting people living under uncomfortable living conditions.

David Bah

DAILY ILLINI NEWS ANALYSIS: The Revolution of 1963 . . .

# Integration: a means for acculturation

## Black chauvinism alternate solution

By EARL WORDLAW  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The progressive Negro community has deliberately chosen integration as the means to full acculturation and full equality of opportunity — a choice sanctioned by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1954, a choice reviled by the Northern as well as Southern segregationist, a choice precipitated by what is called by some, the "Revolution of 1963."

If the average American does not care to hear and read again and again about the "American Dilemma" — the "Negro Problem" — is it because he is never provided a solution? He is weary of the discussion of the Negro; he

### First in a series

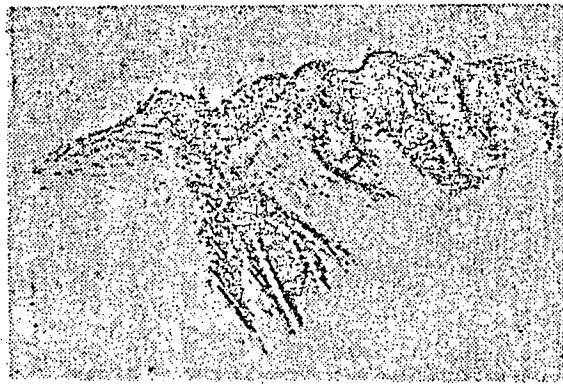
asks, why talk about the "Negro Problem" when no one can now offer a solution to it—why not discuss the problem later, when someone can offer a definitive solution? To the average reader, those who talk and write on the subject, without advancing any solution, are agitators who can do no good. Let the whole matter subside so we may all have peace, he demands. While sympathetic to such a reader's demand for a return of peace and calm, we can not accept the defeatism it embodies. In substance it says "Let's merely plan to plan, decide to decide, concede to concede — but later: The Negro then will be better educated, more nearly acculturated, more nearly white. Such a statement entails an assumption that improvement will naturally accompany the passing of time. The statement ignores, however,

political structure of the country, wants to maintain a distinct cultural tradition. Aware of the virtues of great stamina and vigor, agility, rhythm, and savage nobleness traditionally attributed to the Negro, the members of this contingent generalize that the Negro and his way of life are somewhat better than the white.

In their argument is seen a paradoxical ambivalence — on the one hand they say, "White America has achieved more than we have," but on the other they grimace. "We were exploited for these villainous achievements." Aware of their cultural bareness, chauvinists will not admit it, even to themselves.

In contrast to the integrationists, the chauvinists are proud of Negro differences and want to maintain and augment them. In a theoretical sense to argue that differences should not be interpreted as signs of inferiority is correct, but the history of the human animal shows that variance from the norm within any group has usually been interpreted as a form of inferiority. The chauvinists, ignoring this historical footnote, counsel a slavish devotion to a distorted Negro history (distorted because it disproportionately magnifies minor Negro contributions to American history), notwithstanding the major ones — a tale at best only one of grief and suffering.

The chauvinists would have found rapport with the Negro masses had they not loudly proclaimed their hatred of American whites, for there is no lack of re-



EARL WORDLAW, freshman in law, is a Daily Illini staff writer reporter. Wordlaw's five-part series deals with the civil rights revolution. (Daily Illini drawing by Buck Brown.)

a growing Negro sub-culture within the total American culture, a sub-culture that accentuates the differences between blacks and whites, a sub-culture which, if left to thrive, will multiply and reinforce such differences. The time lost by planning to plan later gives this sub-culture the needed time to flourish and bring forth its peculiar fruit. Any delay now in deciding, planning, conceding, is a delay which can only aggravate the problem.

The average American does not stand alone, however, in his antipathy to continued discussion of the problem: many Negroes would like to forget about it too — forget because they are embarrassed by

spect and good will among the Negro community for whites generally. Although Negroes deplore to the uttermost the ugliness of bigotry and the cruelty and pain it inflicts, as humans they find too often this inhumane trait in themselves. Though presently depressed and troubled by white America's intransigence, most still hold out the hope that white America will not only declare equity and justice, but also deliver equity and justice.

American Negro integrationists reject black chauvinism for two reasons: (1) Many, if not all, of the actual Negro virtues have been successfully adopted by the white community, leaving only what is generally thought undesirable by western standards (2) They are not sure that the Negro way is the better way — Negro culture is a product of poverty, ignorance, suffering, enslavement — but to the contrary, they find much evidence that the Negro style of life is not the better style. As Murray Kempton so eloquently put it: "The Negro comes from a time most of us have forgotten . . . so old and simple . . ."

The progressive Negro community, in contrast to the black chauvinist group, has deliberately chosen integration as the means to full acculturation and full equality of opportunity — a choice sanctioned by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1954, a choice reviled by the Northern as well as Southern segregationist, a choice denounced by the black chauvinist, a choice precipitated by what is called the "Revolution of 1963."

Release WDWS Survey . . .

## C-U Negro Housing Better

Results of a survey conducted recently by WDWS radio station indicate that the Negro has a better chance of finding housing in Champaign-Urbana than he may have had in the past.

The survey was prepared in connection with a series of programs

on WDWS dealing with open occupancy and minority discrimination. Program host, Mark Anderson, revealed these figures in talking with Rev. Blaine Ramsey, Champaign-Urbana Improvement Association Housing Committee head, on Open Forum, Monday night.

C-UIA vice president Robert Harden, Calvin Pollard and Henry Bowman appeared on the program to illustrate the problem the Negro faces in this city.

This program was the second installment of four dealing with the alleged housing crisis in Champaign-Urbana, and is part of a projected series on the topic of local discrimination problems.

Rev. Ramsey said that the problem is more than one of "substandard housing" and poor living conditions. He said that the Negroes wish to have "freedom of movement" in the community and that the real estate agents "should actively campaign (including advertising) for mixed neighborhoods."

Ramsey pointed out that the Negro has attempted to "achieve cultural whiteness" and has not been accepted so now the Negro must be received as he is, with his own culture.

Ramsey said he felt that, if any progress has been made, it has been reached through an understanding by the Negro that he can get housing by means of Federal Housing Authority and Veterans Administration sponsorship. He also noted a rising willingness on the part of private individuals to sell to the Negro as "the most encouraging part of the response" to the Negroes' plea for equality.



DAILY ILLINI NEWS ANALYSIS: 'The Revolution of 1963 . . .'

# Racial values remain unchanged

## Activism followed NAACP failure

By EARL WORDLAW  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Aware of the harm done by present racial values existent throughout America, Negro leaders during 1963 have attempted to change these values.

Although the origin of the NAACP dates back to the early part of this century, most of the nationally active organizations involved in the effort to secure recognition of Negro civil liberties were created during the last 10 years. They are the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). The activities of these organizations during 1963 are what is called by some the "Revolution of 1963."

In 1953 the NAACP proclaimed a 10 year program which would bring "Negro Freedom." But before the end of 1962, it was clear to everyone that the program had failed. The Negro community became restless.

Finding resistance on Capitol Hill, Southern and some Northern state governments, the NAACP worked diligently, but could not deliver the freedoms outlined in its earlier declaration. Hampered by frustrations and rebuffs, its effectiveness in the courts and conferences with white leaders declined, ultimately giving rise to more militant activism.

Not until the late summer months of this year did the NAACP give its support to direct action groups. Although the mass of American Negroes consider the NAACP the leader in the field of civil rights, the NAACP is now riding the downward slope of its former popularity.

the solution of the "Negro problem." Since the late summer of this year, when it became actionist, confidence in its conservatism has declined.

The newer civil rights groups are more militant, more actionist, more specific-accomplishment oriented. While the NAACP was carefully making long range plans for progress through legal methods, Martin Luther King was rallying the Negro community to the support of non-violent resistance. As the NAACP formulated broad, sweeping proposals, the newer, more actionist groups demonstrated, picketed, boycotted — secured new jobs, access to public accommodations, privilege to move freely in society, in short secured more specific, tangible and immediate results.

Although the NAACP still holds the largest purse for implementing social programs, the social changes appear to be brought about by the newer organizations.

White Americans distrusted the NAACP while it had full control of the Negro civil rights movement, but they distrust even more the militant and impassioned movements which have followed it. In a real sense, white America can blame only herself. Resisting the miniscule and gradual changes the NAACP projected on its long range time table, she forced impatient Negro Americans to capture control.

Few doubt the sincerity of leaders such as King. His methods, however, harbor a much greater potential for violence than those ever broached by the NAACP. King has often inveighed against the use of "second class means" to achieve "first class goals," but one wonders whether even a man so dedicated, so sincere, so peaceful can become so tightly encircled by those who care little for non-violence that his now peaceful

the country, causing blood to flow beneath the sky scrapers of Chicago and New York, as well as beneath the magnolias of Alabama and Mississippi.

The condition of the American Negro and its causes, in contrast to how the Negro feels about it, are better understood — if not appreciated — by intelligent white Americans generally than by the average Negro himself. At best he vocalizes hackneyed phrases and dusty cliches, handed from one generation down to the next. He views all the causes and is baffled by their complexity; he is well aware, nonetheless, that his condition is inferior — often he believes it is he himself.

Of course, his lack of insight is not shared by civil rights leaders (despite all appearances to the contrary); lack of insight is not the reason these leaders appear to totally ignore the actual condition in their harangues on the failure of American democracy. The reason for their oversight is often a fear to concede publicly, where they may be heard by the masses, that the conditions of the Negro are caused at least in part by his own lethargy. White Americans, however, understand that a Negro produced by such a warped subculture is generally too well structured to make any substantial changes when he finally realizes his short comings.

King, Wilkins, Farmer, all use as their basic fare metaphors which point up the disjointed extremes in American life. One stands awed by

their grand eloquence, but rarely does he turn away with answers applicable to specific problems. Although everyone uses exaggeration to some degree, when one excludes himself through his own extremism, no truth is ever to be found through him.

Negro leaders are afraid to admit blankly that the Negro can and does appreciate the gravity of the problem white America now confronts. They are afraid such an admission might show a weakness which white Americans will be all too willing to exploit, further delaying an already long delayed social change.

This is what racism does to a man — gives him an ungainly perspective on life, distorts his social drives him to constant interludes of depressive introspection, forces him to exaggerate the traits he mythically owns.

The Negro leadership is caught up in a soul searching quandary: Should it seek to gain civil liberties enjoyed by the American majority for all Negro citizens, or should it seek these liberties for only those who are already acculturated and successful members of the Negro middle and upper class? Should it attempt to bring equal opportunity to all, a select group, or no one at all, but instead attempt to eliminate the artificiality of race in America so that every man can be judged and accepted or rejected on his own merit? Negro leadership seems to have decided

(Continued on Page 9)

# Racial Values . . .

(Continued from Page 7)

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The incidents of Albany, Birmingham, New York, Boston, St. Louis, ad nausea have brought to more jobs in others, more plans for the future in still others. The quickness of the results of direct action makes it more popular with the Negro masses; more cautious Negroes (often called "Uncle Toms" or "handkerchief head pacifists"), however, are constantly in fear that somewhere the dam will break and dash wild emotions over

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Until the late summer of this year did the NAACP give its support to direct action groups. Although the mass American Negroes consider the NAACP the leader in the field of rights, the NAACP is now facing the downward slope of its popularity.

Negroes in mass think the NAACP brought too little support to activists, such as Martin Luther King, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Negro Labor Council. It is no longer the leader representative of the Negro community.

The hope of many white Americans, however, is that the NAACP maintain control of Negro leadership, for it has proved its effectiveness and stability over the half century; it represented a more conservative approach to

on the latter course, for it goes directly to the heart of the matter. One who has never learned the art of discrimination is much like an impassioned dog who jumps on the leg of every passing stranger to perform his lude act. Discrimination is essential to a refined people; it is the criterion used which is questionable. Reasonable men use reasonable criteria.

Negroes do not think race is a reasonable criterion. A naive racial criterion prevents inquiring minds from finding the truth — the truth that every individual represents, himself. Blindness and heartlessness are demonstrated in denying friend and companionship for so inconsequent a reason as race.

Negro literature tells best the tale of what the artificiality of race in America has done. Nearly every major Negro author has written almost exclusively in a racial context. So concerned have they been with pointing out the foibles in American society and with explaining the Negro's position on everything from grits to intermarriage that nearly all have failed to emerge as historic men of letters. They become preachers, not writers.

Aware of the harm done by present racial values existent throughout America, Negro leaders during 1963 have attempted to change these values.

## UI Officials See LBJ Continuing Kennedy Civil Rights Policies

President Kennedy's assassination will have no great adverse effect on the position of the United States and on the continuation of his policies by President Johnson.

These were the opinions expressed Monday by Jack W. Peltason, dean of the College of LAS; Robert Johannsen, chairman of the history department; and Royden Dangerfield, associate provost and dean of administration.

"The effects of the assassination will be difficult to judge and may be injurious in the eyes of the world," said Peltason. But the three agreed that President Johnson will continue Kennedy's poli-

cies in civil rights and foreign affairs.

No drastic changes are expected in policies of any kind except the slow necessary changes that must evolve with the installation of a new President. All agree that cabinet changes are imminent, but no shakeup is foreseen in the immediate future.

Dangerfield believes that Johnson will have no difficulty in winning the 1964 Democratic presidential nomination. Peltason and Johannsen felt that what Johnson does between now and then will be a determining factor in whether or not he receives it.

— 1964 —

## Free Integrationists Under \$50 Bonds

Two University students — Rudy Frank and George Tessaro — were released on \$50 bond from Atlanta, Ga., jails Tuesday after their arrest for participating in an anti-segregation demonstration.

The protest, which involved more than 200 persons, centered around "Leb's," a segregated restaurant in downtown Atlanta.

Frank and Tessaro were part of a five-person group of University members of Friends of SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) who were touring the South during semester break to observe civil rights movements.

The group also included Gene Woodard, senior in LAS; Kay Moller, senior in LAS; and Carol Stevens, senior in journalism. Frank is a graduate student and Tessaro a senior in LAS.

More demonstrations are planned, although more than 200 persons have been arrested. The demonstrations have been going on for three days.

According to Miss Stevens, most

of the demonstrators, including Tessaro, went limp and were dragged and thrown into police wagons.

A hearing for the two University students will be held Tuesday.

Police officers declared a state of emergency Monday night in the area surrounding the restaurant.

The demonstrations began with about 50 pickets walking around the block on which the restaurant is located. When they refused to disperse, they were hauled to jail.

More than 150 persons joined the demonstration three hours later. Police arrived to arrest the demonstrators; picketers either went limp or resisted arrest.

Miss Stevens and Miss Moller were locked in the restaurant overnight, they said, after a group seeking service refused to leave when the proprietor said he was closing.

Many of the demonstrators refused to give their names to police officials and refused to be fingerprinted.

# Coed With Atlanta Groups

1-30-64

"It's really something to see the spirit of this movement—these people have each other and find their strength in this," University student Carol Stevens said Tuesday.

Miss Stevens, a senior in journalism, returned Monday after participating in demonstrations in Atlanta, Ga., with four other University students.

All five — Miss Stevens, Kay Moller, George Tessaro, Gene Woodard and Rudy Frank — are members of the University of Illinois Friends of SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee). They spent semester break touring the south and observing civil rights movements.

Frank was still in jail in Atlanta when the group left Monday morning.

While the main issue in Hattiesburg is voting, Miss Stevens said the main concern in Atlanta is public accommodations.

Demonstrations centered around Leb's restaurant in downtown Atlanta and another restaurant and motel owned by the same man. Both facilities are segregated.

Frank and Tessaro were among 84 persons arrested Sunday, but were released that night. They were released without bond after SNCC leaders promised city officials that any further demonstrations would conform with city ordinances that picketers march single file and three feet apart.

A second demonstration was started, but police arrested marchers even though they were complying with regulations, Miss Stevens said. "It then became a matter of the right to protest as well as the use of public facilities."

A report to a SNCC meeting going on at the time sent workers into the Negro sections of the city where more than 400 people joined them in a march on the restaurant.

Many of the participants, she said, were from the poorer areas and were recruited from bars and pool halls. "This kind of confrontation changes people. The transference of feeling was unbelievable. They may have gone back to the bars when they were released, but not to drown their sorrows as before."

One of the more outstanding incidents she observed occurred during the time she and Miss Moller were locked in the restaurant after the proprietor refused to serve the integrated group.

"As we watched out the window, the Ku Klux Klan started to walk down the center of the sidewalk. The Negro demonstrators watched, but there was no violence."

"This was one of the first times they could stand and not be afraid. They were singing while the Klan marched by."

Miss Stevens later said this was one of the few times the two groups had directly faced each

other. "In the South, the white man and Negro never look at each other—the white man looks up, and the Negro looks down."

Demonstrators who were arrested showed almost complete non-cooperation. They went limp and were thrown by police into paddy wagons.

"For the first time, the descriptions of police action in Atlanta was much like that in other Southern cities. It showed the real face of Atlanta. It is not, as it has been previously described, a liberal haven in the South. Its claim that it is too busy for prejudices has been proved false."

**Campus News Briefs . . .****CSA To Discuss Prejudice**

Committee on Student Affairs today will consider a tentative statement of policy and implementation regarding prejudicial practices in student organizations. The new policy will be merely a restatement of existing University policy which applies to all organizations formed in the last four or five years.

The statement will be distributed to organizations affected by the policy. The organizations will be invited to attend a meeting where they will be able to express their problems in regard to the interpretation and implementation of the policy but not the basic policy itself.

Also on the agenda for this afternoon is the code change regarding ex officio senators from housing groups such as WISA, MRHA and MIA.

Discussion of the Student Senate bill requesting an area for open forum, a "Hyde Park" for the campus, is on the agenda for today.

Indiana University recently has set up such an area with provisions that anyone can speak on any subject provided he is not using the area for commercial gain and that he has reserved the area for the time he uses it.

The cause on campus for such an area was furthered by the case of Richard J. McMullin, University student, who last semester was arrested by the University for trespassing.

Fifth and Chalmers Streets, Champaign.

According to Springer a five-story building for men and a 13-story woman's building will be linked by single-story housing offices, lounge and recreation facilities.

The hall will accommodate 162 men and 303 women.

The University Board of Trustees approved action to apply for the loan in August 1963.

**Elect SPU Officers**

At Wednesday's Student Peace Union meeting officers were nominated and elected by acclamation.

They are president, Joe Brennan, senior in LAS; vice president, Barbara Conable, graduate student; secretary, Eleanor Mikesell, graduate student; treasurer, Judith Brennan, graduate student; and publicity chairman, William Conable, senior in LAS.

The next meeting, at noon Wednesday at Channing-Murray, will be devoted to organizing information on fallout shelters in dormitories and fraternity houses.

## NAACP To Elect Officers

Elections for the 1964 NAACP officers will be at 7:30 p.m. today at the Channing-Murray foundation.

The most lively contest in years will be for the presidency. Candidates are James A. Donaldson, graduate in mathematics, and Eugene M. Woodard, senior in commerce.

Both candidates were officially nominated at the membership meeting last Tuesday. Previously, however, Woodard had announced that he would definitely run for president.

Platforms of the candidates do not greatly differ in proposed areas of concentration although Donaldson presented a program which contains more action on a national level than did Woodard.

Vying for the vice presidency are Marian Pugh, graduate in political science, and Richard Malkowski, senior in philosophy.

Candidates for recording secretary are Bert Lynn, senior in history, Gertrude Simmons, senior in English, and Susan S. Stevens, sophomore in LAS.

Running unopposed for corresponding secretary is Sue Tipton, junior in agriculture. Bob LaConta, senior in architecture, is the lone candidate for treasurer.



## Woodard To Head NAACP

The NAACP voted Eugene M. Woodard, senior in commerce, as the president for 1964 at a membership meeting last night.

Woodard contended with James A. Donaldson, graduate student in mathematics, for the office.

Marian Pugh, graduate student in mathematics, was elected to the vice presidency.

The recording secretary is Gertrude Simmons, senior in English. Sue Tipton, junior in agriculture, is the corresponding secretary. Treasurer is Bob LaConta, senior in architecture.

Voter-registration will be the first major focal point, Woodard said. He hopes that the group will "vigorously canvass Northeast Champaign in an attempt to get everyone out to register and to vote."

The voter-registration program

will also include a section to "clarify issues and political positions of office-holders and prospective candidates for office in order to help the community to understand the relevance of the political platforms to the situation of the Negro."

Second in importance is housing, according to Woodard. He plans to appoint a committee to investigate the housing situation on and off campus and places special emphasis on campus housing.

## **African Group To Protest**

The African Students Organization is organizing a demonstration Wednesday in protest of recent hangings of Negroes in South Africa.

The demonstration is set for 11 a.m.-1 p.m. on the steps in front of the Auditorium.

In preparation for the demonstration, the organization has distributed literature describing the actions of the "courageous opponents of apartheid who are on trial for their lives and imprisoned."

The organization has urged its supporters to "spread the information given so that no one of goodwill is left in ignorance of what apartheid means in terms of human suffering."

Morris Seligman, a member of the African Students Organization, said at least the entire membership of the organization is expected to demonstrate, with an equal number of outside sympathizers, too.

He estimated the membership at 50-60 persons.

Letters to the editor . . .

## Atlanta on verge of violence

(Editor's note: Kay Moller is a senior at the University who participated in Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee activities in Alabama between semesters. Miss Moller, subsequently volunteered for SNCC field work.)

To the Editor:

It's almost impossible to describe all the events that have taken place since finals and the beginning of "the Southern excursion."

We were in New York last week where we attempted fund raising at a Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCLC) meeting. Then we went to Boston where, for two days we loaded ten tons of food and clothing which had been collected and sent it off to Ruleville, Mississippi in the depressed area of the Delta.

Somehow we managed to drive through a blizzard in North Carolina and got back to Atlanta for a noon meeting at Georgia Tech. We have been organizing a group of 50 students from Tech, Emory and other predominantly white universities in the area who now form the Georgia Students for Human Rights. They have made a lot of progress and are beginning to look into action in the areas of unemployment, civil liberties, and poverty. The fact that they are beginning to bring about a bit of upheaval is borne out by the fact that the Georgia Tech participants have been called in by their Board of Regents for investigation.

Red baiting of SNCC is becoming increasingly popular. The students were asked about their connections with SNCC and such questions as "Have you heard anyone mention or express dissatisfaction with the American form of government?" So far the students have not been suspended or kicked out, but that could be the next step.

We went to Louisville recently for a long conversation with Anne and Carl Braden (Braden is editor of the Southern Patriot, the newspaper of the Southern Conference Educational Fund; he spoke on the UI campus last November.) The ideas are exciting—a whole new orientation is being talked about . . . If SNCC labors result only in such things as a TV set in every Negro home, then its accomplishment is empty. Not percentage wise, but number-wise there are more disenfranchised, unemployed and poverty-stricken, illiterate whites in the South than there are Negroes.

SNCC has initiated movement in the Negro communities — given them a sense of identity, a social

consciousness, an enthusiasm that results in action for change. But where is the movement in the white community?

Whites are ensnared by the system also. Academic freedom is virtually non-existent in Southern universities. Poor whites (those who can vote) continue to elect officials on segregation platforms rather than on issues concerning their conditions. The whites holding the shot-guns have become completely dehumanized.

As Prathia Hall, SNCC Atlanta coordinator, puts it, "We're losing black lives and white souls and can't afford it any longer."

The idea is to attack the wall of segregation by finding the common interest—to have jobless and hungry whites and Negroes together on the picket lines, in literacy classes, in sit-downs at federal surplus graneries.

The program is still vague. Projects like the one among Hazard, Kentucky, miners are still in the planning stages. The promising thing is that throughout the South white university students are on the verge of rebellion.

At Southern Mississippi there is a student who, after one short talk, was willing to go to Atlanta and go to jail from the picket line. This is a drastic step for a Southern white student. If discovered by the administration he will certainly be expelled. These are the kind of people that must be discovered—those that are sick of the system that enslaves both whites and blacks.

The movement in Atlanta is on its way, but full repercussions still remain to be seen. All sorts of ideas are coming up—like hauling all these wretched shacks in Atlanta's slums on trailers and dumping them on the Capitol lawn.

Atlanta is mostly chaos—the place is swarming with police and detectives. When I walk down the streets people with clenched teeth and enraged faces shout "Communist," "white trash," "you aren't fit to associate with my dog," and "you sleep with niggers."

The city is on the verge of more violence in the opinion of many SNCC people. Cattle prods and guns have been seen in the hands of customers at picketed restaurants. As yet they have not been used. The violence so far has been limited to kicking and stomping—brutal but not resulting in serious injuries. Such brutality is denied in the news reports . . .

Kay Moller  
SNCC Field Secretary

made a sharp calculation for all eligible for public housing because they told the group that some houses that meet standard housing regulations will have to be destroyed because they are located in areas of mostly substandard homes.

The Urban Renewal Committee must pay the owners a fair price, Hill explained, and must give the owners enough time to relocate.

After that talk, the two government officials returned to questions from the audience. The question most asked was: Where can I go to live when Urban Renewal destroys home for public housing?

Hill explained that the Urban Renewal Commission will have to find homes in this area will not be made a sharp calculation for all eligible for public housing because they told the group that some houses that meet standard housing regulations will have to be destroyed because they are located in areas of mostly substandard homes.

local and national and all housing built with federal funds since the Housing Law of 1949 is open to anyone of all races and religions. Hill said that because the land is owned by both Hill and DeLeon, the Commission had to be located outside this area in order to facilitate desegregation.

Hill emphasized the importance of the executive order. "If you're interested in desegregation, the executive order is one tool for your use," he said.

The Urban Renewal program passed by the Chicago City Council.

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Chairman Peskind . . .

## Urges Measures On Discrimination

By TONY FULLER  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Quicker action on discrimination in University approved organizations is being urged by E. J. Peskind, Student Senate Coordinations Chairman.

Present University policy dictates that recognition can not be given to any new organization which discriminates on basis of race, religion or national origin.

In addition the Interfraternity Council, in May 1962, added to its constitution a by-law requiring member fraternities to turn in a pledge of non-exclusion on the basis of race by October 1965.

However, the Committee on Student Affairs has not yet drafted a resolution which all members can agree upon. They have been working on it for two years at the request of University President David D. Henry.

Peskind attempted to remedy this situation in a bill which he introduced in Senate last week.

The bill passed but not in the exact form he had called for.

Peskind's bill asked that the University, in effect, withdraw recognition from those groups who discriminated on a basis of race, creed or national origin. This would change the existing situation in that, rather than just refusing recognition to new groups, the University would also have the power to withdraw its recognition of existing groups.

The bill also required that Senate's representatives to CSA be put under obligation to vote for such a stipulation. The body refused to accept this portion.

As a result of this the bill was amended so that the representatives only be recommended to vote for it.

Aside from this the bill was also opposed on the grounds that Senate could not consider such a matter in one evening when it had taken CSA two years, and they still hadn't reached any final conclusions. This opposition was voiced by Senator Greg Read, ex officio senator from the Interfraternity Council.

In the debate that followed Peskind stressed the point that when an organization was founded should have no bearing on whether or not it should be allowed to discriminate.

In discussing the bill afterwards he indicated that he felt it was time for action in this area.

"There are very few who would take issue with the principle of non-discrimination . . . the argument seems to be over the implementation," he said.

He also said he felt the plan he had outlined in his bill was the best because the Interfraternity Council approach was one of just discrimination on race.

"It seems silly just to ask for non-discrimination in the racial field . . . religion is certainly as valid," Peskind said.

Bowles Speaks To AAUP . . .

## Educational Aids for Negroes Urged

By WILLIAM RUMBLER  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Special educational treatment to enable young Negroes to enter universities and colleges was urged Thursday night by Robert Bowles, executive secretary of the Champaign County Urban League.

Bowles, speaking before the Urbana Chapter of the American Association of University Professors, advocated the reserving of a certain number of scholarships for Negro students, the searching out and encouragement of talented high school age Negroes by alumni, and the teaching of advanced summer school sessions at local colleges for talented Negroes.

Such programs, he said, would help to overcome such obstacles to Negroes as high admission standards, lack of general acceptance in college and lack of money.

"We cannot run the race," he stated, "we must have some special treatment." He said the Negro is behind 300 years because of slavery and needs special help to catch up.

"The door was just opened several years ago and not too many Negroes have walked through," he said.

Bowles said Negro enrollment in colleges and universities is disproportionately low. He pointed out that at the University there are only 500 Negro students, two per cent of the total student body. He said this was strange, since the University has one of the largest Negro populations in the United States.

Speaking with Bowles in a panel discussion on race discrimination and its affects on the college faculty were Martin Wagner, chairman of the University Committee on Human Relations and Race Discriminations and Donald Moyer, chairman of the Champaign Human Relations Commission.

Wagner said, "There are not many Negro students on this campus. Why? When they get here what do we do to keep them here? I think this is a faculty responsibility. . . . The University must do some research on how to teach and identify latent Negro talent in high school so that it can be made available to colleges in the future."

Some of this special treatment is already being given, Wagner pointed out. "A number of Ivy League schools have tried to identify competent Negroes in high school and give them some special summer school training in order to help them qualify for college. This works on the assumption that their high school education alone will not qualify them for college," he said.

He also pointed out that the state of North Carolina takes high school Negroes and their teachers to college campuses during the summer and gives them three intensive months of training.

Bowles also advocated that the University inject teachings on human relations into all areas of learning, from teacher training to business.

"I'd like to see the University do for race relations in this state as it has done for agriculture," he said.

He said special summer courses in race relations should be offered for teachers also.

Continuing, Bowles said, "The lack of knowledge of the Negro by the people of Illinois is appalling. . . . University faculty members should write books on the Negro and his role in the development of the United States. . . . then these faculty members should talk before religious and other groups to put the ideas of the book forth."

In the selection of new faculty members, Wagner said that all university teachers should "make a

conscience effort to look over the whole Negro population, whether in Negro colleges or not.

Moyer emphasized the relationship between Champaign and the University in the field of race relationships.

"I don't see how you can have a first class University in a second class town. . . . If you have a chance to get qualified Negroes as teachers, where in heavens can they live! The city tries to make it possible to live here in good housing," he said.

Moyer stated that the Champaign Urban League needs help. "We need it badly and we need it now. I urge you to support and finance the Urban League. We need to cooperate. We need to make this a better community for the University. . . . We need your help, we need your uplift, we need your leadership."

Champaign set up its Human Relations Commission in 1958 to investigate certain situations and to set up training programs, according to Moyer.

# More Open Housing Pledged

## Housing Director Reports Progress

Considerable progress has been made in obtaining nondiscrimination pledges from operators of student housing establishments as the pledge period nears the half-way mark.

According to P. J. Doebel, director of the housing division, 655 signed pledges had been received by his office at the end of February from both approved and unapproved student housing units.

In University approved housing 88 pledges representing 2,221 spaces have been returned. This number is 40 per cent of the 220 total approved units and 62 per cent of the 3,561 available spaces.

Deadline for pledges from approved housing is September 1965, Doebel said, at which time houses which have not guaranteed nondiscrimination will be excluded from University approval. This

would eliminate the houses as possible living places for many undergraduates.

A total of 567 pledges have been given by operators of unapproved housing, including apartments, family-type houses and unapproved rooming houses.

Doebel outlined the returns from each of these divisions: from apartments, 32 per cent of the pledges sent out have been signed, representing 18 per cent of the available spaces; all but 5 of the 132 pledges sent to family housing have been returned, representing 142 units; and 171 pledges representing 541 bed spaces have been signed from unapproved rooming houses.

Doebel said that the March 15, 1963, deadline established for unapproved housing means that after this date only those houses filing pledges have been included in the Housing Division list given to students seeking unapproved housing accommodations.

Both nondiscrimination policies

were established by the Board of Trustees' decisions in the last two years. The first to be established, the decision to withdraw approval from approved housing units not filing pledges by September 1965, occurred in February 1962.

The more recent decision, made by the board in February 1963, resulted from several weeks of student campaigning by many groups. In December 1962 the Housing Division had mailed voluntary pledges to about 900 landlords of unapproved housing in the campus area, but did not insist on their return.

Campus feeling centered around the fact that the University was then listing all unapproved housing facilities that request a place on the list, placing an asterisk next to those houses that stated they would not discriminate among students accepted.

Many students felt that by listing discriminatory houses the University was tacitly approving such discrimination.

Motions by Student Senate and the Committee on Student Affairs led to the establishment of the first policy, the one applying to approved housing. However, no action was taken regarding unapproved housing.

The situation led in to the formation in February of student committees, such as the ad hoc group STAND (Student Action for Nondiscrimination), and the circulation of petitions by this committee and other campus groups calling for a reversal of the unapproved housing policy.

Talks were held between students and housing division officials and Feb. 12 a letter from Provost Lyle H. Lanier to Doebel authorized him to remove from the Housing Division list all landlords who had not pledged nondiscrimination by March 15.

Doebel said Tuesday that the pledges are being required of unapproved housing units and "strongly encouraged" in approved housing even before the 1965 deadline.

He added that any change in ownership or establishment of new facilities must be accompanied by a nondiscrimination pledge to remain or receive University approval.

The pledge states that the owner of the house will not discriminate among students on the basis of "race, color, religious preference or national origin."

## Senate To Debate Housing Bill

A resolution urging the adoption of a state open occupancy law will be considered by Student Senate in its session tonight.

The resolution, sponsored by Senator Michael E. Fox, states that open occupancy legislation will most likely be presented in the 1965 meeting of the state legislature and asks that the Student Senate do everything in its power to secure passage of this legislation.

Fox says in his resolution that prejudice develops from a lack of social contact between various groups and that open occupancy laws would be a step towards solving this problem.

The resolution cites the fact that the Senate has expressed a wish to end discrimination many times and that the body feels strongly that any person should have the right to live where he pleases as long as that person can meet the financial and social prerequisites.



## Propose Racial School Boundaries

The Community Relations Study Group, a citizens' advisory body to Unit 4 Board of Education, Monday submitted boundary line proposals that would lead to a radically integrated Champaign senior high school system.

The proposals were read to the board by King Broadrick of the Citizens Educational Council and said "The most meaningful implementation of a valid racial policy would be for the board of education to establish boundaries which would assure a balanced composition of the student body" of both the present Champaign High School and the new high school.

The statement suggested the board set up a policy that would assure that the student bodies of both schools "will consist of approximately the total number of white high school students and approximately the total number of non-white school students in Unit 4."

Board president William W. Fromm said the board will not set up a boundary line policy until the

second high school is completed and said that the group's proposal will "be given heavy weight" at that time.

The group made three recommendations:

(1) An east-west boundary line dividing the "north end district" be set up and that students living north of the line be required to attend the new high school and students living south of the line, the old school.

(2) The distribution of all other outside the north-end-district be achieved by an appropriate north-south boundary somewhere between the present and the new high school.

(3) To assure meeting the general educational and specific needs of high school students, transportation will be provided by the Unit district.

# More Stores Sign Pledge

Eight more campus-town stores have signed a fair employment pledge since Saturday, John Lynn, chairman of the Student Senate Civil Rights Commission (SSCRC), said Friday.

According to Lynn, this brings the total to 34.

SSCRC members have been going from store to store all week, asking employers to sign. Those that did received a decal, engraved with two clasped hands and the words "Fair Play The Better Business Way."

The list includes a campus barbershop (barbershops have been unusually restraint to sign) and all campus bookstores. Canvassers are accustomed to getting the reply, "Come back later after everyone else has signed." Lynn said "this could be difficult to crack" if enough employers responded this way. There are about 90 stores in the area.

Lynn said that the SSCRC was trying to combat neutrality pressuring all stores into taking a stand.

## Illini Readers To Offer Selection of Love Themes

"Love! Love! Love!" is the theme of the Illini Readers' next production, at 8 p.m. Thursday in Bevier Hall Auditorium.

The program will feature "intermittent love a la Feiffer," humorous and satiric skits from Jules Feiffer's "Boy, Girl, Boy, Girl."

"Sonnets from the Ungrafted Tree," by Edna St. Vincent Millet will portray another aspect of love — the love that a woman finds in the death of the beloved.

Patriotism and maternal love conflict in Alice Duermiller's "The White Cliffs of Dover." Excerpts from the third act of "Him," by e. e. cummings will also be included on the program.

The night's production will be rounded off with works by Dylan Thomas, Robert Francis, George Starbuck, Leesman and Carl Sandburg.

## Absent ROTC Cadets Subject To Dismissal

ROTC cadets who repeatedly are absent from military science courses will be reported to the Committee on Student Discipline where they are subject to possible dismissal from the University, Lt. Col. R. P. Strange, professor of military science, said.

The present compulsory ROTC program will become voluntary next semester. It will be administered just as it is now, except that freshmen and sophomores will have to volunteer for the

basic program. Selection for the advanced corps will continue to be based on competitive physical, mental and personal examinations.

Strange said that a student's chances of being offered a commission without participating in the ROTC program depend upon fluctuating service requirements. "ROTC is the only way to be sure," he said.

## Students, Faculty Donate Books To Asian Students

University students and faculty donated 200 to 300 books to the Books for Asian Students project last semester according to the chairman of the committee, Glen Gibbons, freshman in commerce.

"Similar projects have existed for several years at other universities on a nationwide basis," Gibbons said. The idea to begin the plan here was originated in Angel Flight, but the Arnold Air Society approved it and added its assistance.

"One hundred, which was almost half of the books, were donated by a University English professor," Gibbons said. The collection included texts, classics and elementary school books.

The books were transported, at the expense of the Air Force ROTC, to the Asia Foundation in California. The foundation is a nonprofit organization and is the depository for all donated books. The books are then shipped to various universities in Asia and the universities distribute them, according to age level, to other schools.

## Civil Rights Workshop To Be Held

A Civil Rights Workshop will be held 9-12 Saturday morning, in McKinley Hall, YMCA, for all students planning to participate in direct action projects during spring vacation, and specifically for those students concerned with the YWCA voter registration drive.

The workshop will explore the philosophy and tactics of non-violent action in civil rights through role-playing situations and discussion groups. Carl Zietlow, a civil rights leader from the Chicago staff of the American Friends Service Committee, will lead the discussion.

Participating in the workshop will be 11 students from the voter registration project sponsored by the National YWCA. Ron Kennedy, Bob Loeschen, Sharon Parsons, Bill Schiller and Brenda Widman will be going to Greensboro, N. C. during spring vacation.

Six other students, Frank Eunter, Marvinia Randolph, Judy Skidmore, Henry Wershaw, Bruce Barth and Phebe Barth will go to Atlanta, Ga.

"Much of the pressure is to get people registered before the national election next fall," said Miriam Willey, director of the University YWCA.

The project, sponsored by the National YWCA, has recruited approximately 500 students from 97 colleges to help people register to vote and to train the participants for further voter registration in their own communities. Students from the University will work with their counterparts from southern universities and colleges.

Besides working in Atlanta and Greensboro, the project will send students to Raleigh, N. C., Richmond, Va., St. Louis, Mo., and

Berkeley, Calif. Students will have a day of training on the project site before beginning the actual voter registration process. Here the pattern of community organization, the economic and cultural setting, political facts and techniques best suited to the community will be discussed.

In their respective areas, the students will canvass door-to-door, process voter registration material and work at municipal registration center. The University YWCA stresses this project is concerned with voter registration, not demonstration.

## SNCC Members, Friends Discuss Integration Projects

Members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and associated branches, including the University Friends of SNCC, discussed impending integration projects and the southern racial situation at several meetings this weekend.

Civil rights workers in the South and students from Southern Illinois University visited the campus to organize the program.

Carl Zietlow of the American Friends Service Committee, MacArthur Cotton and Jessie Harris, SNCC field workers in the Mississippi Delta region, and three students from the SNCC branch at Southern Illinois University stopped at the University. One of a number of visiting in Illinois.

Discussion began at the Student Forum Friday afternoon, where Jim Hendricks was scheduled to speak on changing student values. With the SNCC workers at the meeting, the topic quickly shifted to the depressed region of the Mississippi Delta and current racial problems.

At a second meeting held Friday night at the University YMCA, Harris and Cotton, spoke on the SNCC project this summer. A drive will be launched to establish freedom schools, community centers, voter registration and special projects.

Plans have been made to recruit students, teachers, technicians, nurses, artists and legal advisors to go to Mississippi this summer to staff the project.

Saturday morning and afternoon

two more discussion sessions were held in the Kaiser Room.

When asked what purpose local people going to Mississippi or Georgia this spring and summer would serve, Cotton said People respond to economic and political power, "which we don't have." It will also "contribute to the knowledge and understanding of the Northern student. You can't really understand it until you get there and see and feel it for yourself," he said.

Cotton said "people in the North actually don't know what's going on." He said many incidents of violence don't reach the northern newspapers. In the last two weeks, he added, five people concerned with voter registration in southern Mississippi have been killed.

One participant at the forum said he realized that action rather than sympathy of the Whites was needed. Cotton said that the problem was not one of sympathy but the inability of some to forget the color of their skin.

Cotton said to do this you "must be an individual, and I can't tell you how to be an individual."

SNCC, formed in August of 1961 to organize voter registration drives in three Mississippi counties has joined with the NAACP and other integration groups to form the Council of Federated Organizations, a statewide organization.

Programs to supplement voter registration have been instituted, including literacy programs, programs, programs for social and political education and food and clothing drives.

## Students To Do Civil Rights Job

By JAMES JOHNSON

Several University students will be traveling to Greensboro, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga., for the spring vacation to gain experience in civil rights work.

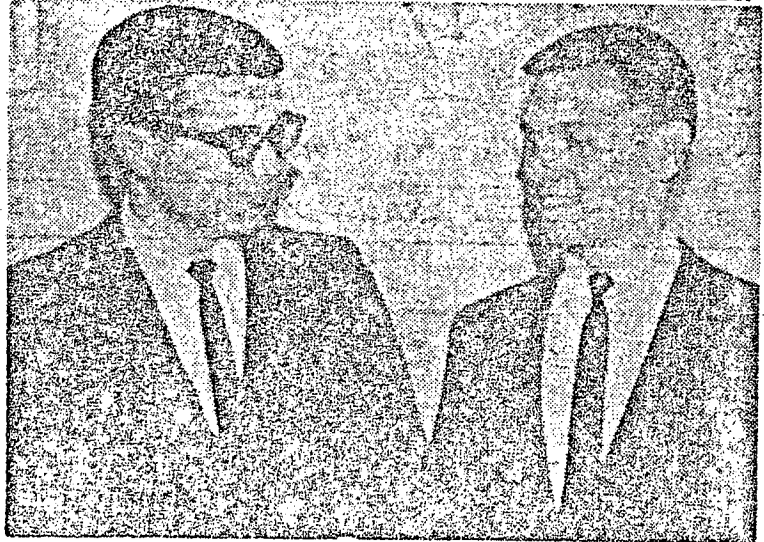
The trip will be financed by the campus YWCA which is working with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), to make the trip possible.

The students will be working closely with trained civil rights workers on voter registration. The YWCA puts forth three major purposes for the voter registration project: 1) to help people register to vote 2) to train the participants for continuing voter registration in their own communities and 3) to work for equal rights for all.

Mrs. Phebe Barth, program associate for the YWCA, said that the aim of the drive is also to train workers for voter registration here in Illinois. She said "The YWCA can perhaps give people with an interest but lack of experience a chance to participate in civil rights movements."

The students traveling south will not be involved directly in any sort of civil rights demonstrations. It is realized it would be extremely dangerous to place untrained students in a violent situation.

Mrs. Barth also said "This movement will provide students who



**NEW OFFICERS** for the Young Republicans talk over plans for next year. Rod Lemon, left, was elected 1st vice president and Dean Nance was elected president. Other officers will be Jim Caine, Dick Wollack, John Harden and Clo Hampton.

have been somewhat sheltered in their civil rights work with an experience which will undoubtedly stimulate their further interest in the subject."

Students travelling to Greensboro are Ron Kennedy, Bob Loesch, Sharon Parsons, Bill Schiller and Brenda Widman.

Those traveling to Atlanta are Judy Skidmore, Sue Rigdon, Henry Wershaw, Bruce Barth (Danforth intern with the YMCA) and Phebe Barth (program associate with the YWCA).

The mission in Greensboro and Atlanta is not one of giving the

Negro the right to register, which is the case in many other southern communities. The present registration situation in Atlanta and Greensboro allows Negroes to register.

The project is aimed at encouraging the Negro to practice the right which has been so long denied him.

The project will not only allow students to gain valuable experience by working in the south, but will also give them experience which can be applied to similar projects to be conducted in northern communities.

# Attacks Tiebout's Work

## Professors Behind Reformers: Miller

- By LARRY FINLEY  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Accusations have been made that Harry Tiebout, associate professor of philosophy, is in the behind-the-scenes control of the so-called "reform group" of the Champaign County Democratic Party.

The charges were made in a statement issued to the press by John W. Miller, candidate for the Democratic state representative nominating committee and member of the regular party organization.

"It has become apparent that control of the so-called-reform movement in the Champaign County Democratic Party is locked in the grip of a triumvirate of radical thinkers who are seeking only the disintegration of the regular party organization," said Miller in his statement.

The statement goes on to say that Tiebout "has masterminded every radical movement in the local party with the help of "his extremists sidekicks, Professor Scott Keyes and Professor King Broadrick and Art Slade."

Along with Tiebout co-targets of Miller's accusations, Keyes and Slade, have denied the accusations that Tiebout is in control of the reformers and share the opinion that the reform movement is the work of many people with no one person in complete control.

At a press conference held by Miller, he stated that Tiebout is "hiding in the background but still directing the activities all the way down the line." Miller said the Tiebout was able to accomplish this through the use of "people

who are gullible enough" to help him.

"Tiebout steadfastly refuses to seek public office, but attempts to manipulate other candidates for his own purposes," said the statement.

Tiebout's purpose in "stirring up trouble among the Democrats," said Miller, was to "destroy the party in the county," while cloaking himself with respectability.

Miller said that he was "appealing to the honest Democrats in Champaign county to reject Tiebout and his stooges in the April 14 primary and to elect precinct committeemen who have the support of the regular Democratic organization."

"I have heistated until this late date to make this statement because the regular Democratic organization has no desire to quarrel with the members of its own party," the statement continued.

The object of the reform group's reforms has been the ouster of Leo Pfeffer, the present county party chairman. The reformers have accused Pfeffer of being ineffectual and biased in his duties as chairman.

Miller defended the present party administration, saying that Pfeffer and his backers have done all they can to produce an effective party in the county.

It was pointed out by Miller that it was through the efforts of Leo Pfeffer and himself that the local Democrats were able to get John F. and Robert Kennedy to make appearances in the area previous to the last election.

"My biggest mistake was that I accepted Harry Tiebout and King Broadrick . . . as committeemen. Apparently, my faith in these individuals was misplaced," Miller said.

Miller's accusation came as a re-

sult of statements issued by Tiebout stating that he had no aspirations towards the county chairman's post.

In answer to Miller's statement, Tiebout first pointed out as a "factual error" the statement that he had never run for a public office, stating that he run for alderman in the 7th Ward in 1961 and for assistant supervisor of Cunningham Township in 1963.

"The reason I announced I was not a candidate for party chairman was simply because I wished to preserve party unity," said Tiebout.

"I realize that I am a controversial figure, and I do not wish the voters to think they have to choose between Pfeffer and me.

"I think the next party chairman should be someone who can represent the party as a whole," said Tiebout, "rather than just the liberal wing.

"As for me being the mastermind and dictator of the reform group, this is a lot of hogwash and John Miller knows it," said Tiebout.

As Negroes Man Southern Centers . . .

# More Negroes Register

By JAMES JOHNSON  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

For the first time in Georgia history Negro deputy registrars conducted registration centers in Negro communities.

Mrs. Phebe Barth, program associate for the YWCA, who along with several University students worked under the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in voter registration during the spring vacation, indicated that these recent developments represent a significant breakthrough in voter registration in the South.

In the past voter registration has traditionally been conducted by all-white personnel who were accused of discrimination against Negroes attempting to register.

Mrs. Barth provided The Daily Illini with information telling how under the new program registration booths will be open to Negro communities during the evening hours in local high schools.

The Negroes in the past had been faced with the double problem of alleged discrimination, coupled with short weekday registration hours of 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. which made it impossible for many working Negroes to exercise their voting rights.

Mrs. Barth explained that she and the others working on the project were working with the National Student YWCA, a division of the national YWCA, in cooperation with SCLC.

SCLC, headed by Martin Luther King Jr., has as its main function Negro voter registration.

There were two groups of students from the University participating in the project, one group going to Atlanta, Ga., the other to Greensboro, N. C.

Eileen Barthel, staff member of Wesley Foundation, headed the group going to Greensboro which included Bob Loeschen, Sharon Parsons, Bill Schiller and Brenda Widman.

Those traveling to Atlanta were Judy Skidmore, Sue Rigdon, Henry

Wershaw, Bruce Barth (Danforth intern with the YMCA), Mrs. Barth and Ron Kennedy, the only Negro among the 11 making the trip.

While those going to Atlanta worked under the supervision of SCLC, those going to Greensboro worked with the NAACP.

In both groups the students worked in Negro communities encouraging the Negro to practice the right which has so long been denied him.

Mrs. Barth said "We were very graciously received in almost all Negro homes. During our stay we became a part of the Negro community and felt entirely at ease. The only uneasiness we experienced was upon our entering all-white communities in which we knew segregation existed."

When asked why a person would be so moved to take part in such a project, Mrs. Barth replied,

"We are all committed to what the civil rights movement is trying to accomplish. For many it had previously been an intellectual participation and this was an opportunity to actively take part."

Miss Widman, one of the students traveling to Greensboro, said "One of the reasons I went along with the project was because I wanted to get a better understanding of the actual conditions in the South."

SCLC Leader Defends Non-Violence . . .

## Bevel: Say It Long, Loud

By JAMES JOHNSON

"If you say something long and loud enough people will begin to hear and believe you," a Negro leader said here Thursday concerning the nonviolent civil rights movement.

James Bevel, in a talk sponsored by the current issues committee of the YMCA Thursday evening, defended nonviolent civil rights movements as a step to solve the inequality faced by the Negro.

Bevel works with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and is an associate of Martin Luther King who heads the organization.

He was one of the leaders in the national sit-in movements in 1960, participated in the freedom rides of 1961, was a staff member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee for two years and was an organizer of student mass demonstrations in Birmingham, Alabama.

Bevel said that the SCLC has as its primary concern voter registration in southern Negro communities.

Bevel said "Getting the right to vote does not solve all the problems facing the Negro, but by removing some of the causes of social problems other solutions can be reached.

He indicated that by securing the right to vote the Negro will



JAMES BEVEL  
... works with M. L. King

then be able to elect officials who will be able to help them in their fight for equality.

Bevel continued by saying that the problem of not allowing the Negro his vote is a nationwide one which has no race barrier.

He explained that certain senators are able to be re-elected year after year by relatively few numbers of southern citizens.

This allows these southern senators to build up a seniority in Congress giving them an advantage

over many northern senators, Bevel said.

When asked if it were not necessary to move beyond nonviolent measures to get more Negroes to participate in the program Bevel said "... The whole program is aimed at getting the entire United States aware of the problem. At this point many Negroes are not willing to even move as far as nonviolence, let alone to go one step further."

Bevel continued by saying "The program as it now stands is too radical for most intelligent Negroes to get into it."

Bevel was asked how he felt towards the program of violence as put forth by Malcolm X, and he explained that "... Malcolm X has a program based on nothing but hate and fear."

Bevel said that it is not through the efforts of people such as Malcolm X that recent progress such as last year's civil rights bill was passed, "The civil rights bill was passed because of King and people nonviolently opposing segregation, not by 'rifle clubs'."

When nonviolence, as a measure to gain equality of Negroes was criticized as being too slow, Bevel said "Many people don't want to take the time to lay the ground work for a movement to get their desired results. People must take the time and effort to really work in nonviolence, before they criticize it as being a weak measure."



# Rights Bill at Crucial Period

## Wallace's Showing Adds Significance

By JIM JOHNSON

The next few days of congress will be crucial ones concerning the life or death of the 1964 civil rights bill.

Gov. Wallace's surprising showing in the Wisconsin presidential primary gives even added significance to the bill, which if passed would be one of the most significant pieces of social legislation by congress in years.

The bill makes sweeping reforms in the areas of, voting rights, public accommodations, desegregation of public facilities, education, the Civil Rights Commission, federally assisted programs, employment, registration and voting statistics, procedure after removal in civil rights cases and community relation services.

The bill bans the use of oral literacy tests in voter registration, demands that standards of the written test be the same for all involved, provides that a sixth-grade education be considered an adequate substitute for the test and that applicants have the rights to demand a transcript of questions and answers of the test given them.

In the area of public accommoda-

—THE DAILY ILLINI—

## News In Depth

—SECTION—

tions the bill prohibits discrimination in hotels, motels, restaurants and gasoline stations serving interstate travelers or selling goods that move in interstate commerce, theatres, sports arenas and other places of amusement.

Small owner-occupied rooming houses renting five rooms or less are exempted from coverage by the bill.

The bill empowers the Attorney General to file suit in cases of persons denied access to, or the complete use of, any public facility owned, operated or managed by a state or subdivision of the state, on account of race, color, creed or national origin.

If passed, the new bill would give the Attorney General the right to file school desegregation suits, upon complaint, to force school desegregation.

The bill directs all federal agencies to take action against discrimination in Federally assisted programs in states and communi-

ties, permitting but not requesting, cutting off of federal funds where discrimination persists.

The bill would effect national employment by prohibiting discrimination by labor unions or employers in interstate commerce.

The bill would provide that the Secretary of Commerce compile statistics on denial of the rights to vote in areas designated by the Civil Rights Commission.

This could serve as a basis for invoking section 2 of the 14th Amendment which permits reduction of representation in the House for states which discriminate in voting.

The Bill permits appeals of Federal District Court decisions refusing to let civil rights defendants remove their cases to the Federal Courts. At present such decisions cannot be appealed, thus providing no appeal from decisions of hostile Southern district judges.

## Campus News Briefs . . .

**Clark To Talk on Rights**

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, distinguished educator and the first Negro to receive a permanent appointment to the faculty of any New York city college, will be here Friday to speak on the civil rights crisis.

Clark, whose testimony on the psychological damage caused by segregation strongly influenced the Supreme Court decision of 1954 on school integration, will speak at the YMCA Faculty Forum at noon Friday.

During the afternoon, he will meet informally with members of the faculty of the department of psychology and the College of Education.

Clark will discuss "Some Problems in the Education of the Negro: A Suggested Action Program" at 8 p.m. in the Physics Building Auditorium at a colloquium sponsored by the social science division of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the College of Education and the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations.

**Schedule Open Houses**

Twenty-four sororities and 39 fraternities will hold open houses Sunday for all students, faculty and townspeople.

The sororities will be open from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. and the fraternities from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. Some of the houses will also be presenting combos, entertainment and refreshments.

The sororities which will be open are: Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha Delta Pi, Alpha Epsilon Phi, Alpha Gamma Delta, Alpha Omicron Pi, Alpha Phi, Alpha Xi Delta, Chi Omega, Delta Delta Delta, Delta Gamma, Delta Phi Epsilon, Delta Zeta, Gamma Phi Beta.

Iota Alpha Pi, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Delta, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Phi Mu, Phi Sigma Sigma, Pi Beta Phi, Sigma Delta Tau, Sigma Kappa, Sigma Sigma Sigma, and Zeta Tau Alpha.

The fraternities participating

are: Acacia, Alpha Chi Rho, Alpha Delta Phi, Alpha Gamma Rho, Alpha Kappa Lambda, Alpha Rho Chi, Alpha Sigma Phi, Beta Sigma Psi, Beta Theta Pi, Chi Phi, Delta Phi, Delta Sigma Phi, Delta Tau Delta, Kappa Delta Rho.

Kappa Sigma, Lambda Chi Alpha, Phi Delta Theta, Phi Epsilon Pi, Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Kappa Sigma, Phi Kappa Tau, Phi Sigma Delta, Phi Sigma Kappa, Pi Kappa Alpha, Psi Upsilon, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Alpha Mu, Sigma Pi.

Sigma Chi, Sigma Nu, Sigma Phi Delta, Sigma Phi Epsilon, Tau Delta Phi, Tau Epsilon Phi, Tau Kappa Epsilon, Theta Chi, Theta Xi, Zeta Beta Tau and Zeta Psi.

**Theta Sigs Plan Matrix**

Elaine Coorens, last year's president of the Junior Women's Ad Club in Chicago, will speak at the annual Theta Sigma Phi Matrix dinner at 5:30 p.m. Sunday.

Her talk, "The Woman in Advertising," will be specifically focused on young women on their way up.

Theta Sigma Phi, a professional fraternity for women in journalism, has invited women in journalism and prejournalism, in radio TV workshop, on The Daily Illini staff and in SNIB to the banquet.

The smorgasbord dinner at the Redwood Inn will honor the University chapter of Gamma Alpha Chi professional fraternity for women in advertising.

**YWCA To Open Gallery**

A talk by Walter Johnson, head of Extension in Visual Arts, will highlight the official opening of the YWCA-sponsored student art gallery at 8 p.m. today in the YWCA auditorium.

All students, staff and faculty members are invited to attend.

Johnson will speak on "The Artist's Interpretation of the World," illustrating his talk with

a selection of his own paintings.

The gallery, which opened Monday, is believed to be unique in this area in that it is designed exclusively for the display and sale of student art work.

Students active in planning the gallery include Barrie Morse and Jan Whitney of the YWCA Cabinet; and Don Smith, Karen Dipold, Steve Kelsey and David Eisler, all seniors in painting. Miriam Willey, executive director of the YWCA, is directing the project.

To Eliminate Inferior Education . . .

## Clark: Improve Segregated Schools

By MICHAEL PERMAN

Segregated schools can not be abolished or desegregated in the foreseeable future, yet Kenneth B. Clark disagreed with his fellow civil righters that nothing could be done at present to ameliorate the educational stagnation and inadequacy to which the Negro was condemned.

Speaking at the third of the social science lecture series, Kenneth Clark, professor of psychology at the City College of New York and prominent in the N.A.A.C.P. and on the New York City Board of Education, did not regard desegregation as an ideal to be worked for to the neglect of interim programs for education of Negroes.

It was inadequate, he said, to try to explain away the existence

of segregated schools by saying that the pathology of the Negro's family and community produced schools of a lesser quality than the white schools; equally "cultural deprivation" was meaningless as an explanation because natural curiosity is a characteristic of all children and can be cultivated by "excellent" teaching.

No amount of theorizing on these lines can obliterate the fact that the segregated schools themselves are the cause of the inadequate Negro education. This educational handicap is forced on defenseless children at a formative time, with the result that they are at least four years retarded, compared with the normal white child and is stigmatized for life, Clark explained.

But if the segregated schools, the root of the trouble not the cause of it, cannot be abolished, Dr. Clark believes action must be taken to improve Negro schooling. Clearly no experiments must be made on the Negro schoolchildren because they already realize they are stigmatized and earmarked.

Rather open enrollment and re-districting must be carried out effectively, unlike recent experiences in New York and Cleveland where the projects have been sabotaged by the schools receiving reallocated Negroes, which have maintained segregated classes within the school.

But in addition to this, concentration must be channelled into skilful teaching which after all is the heart of education. The quality of instruction, the organization of the curriculum, and the conditions for teaching must all be improved.

Teachers should be picked for their high quality and invited to teach at a segregated school rather than paid bonuses as incentives; excellent schools must be staffed with "motivated" teachers, who enjoy teaching and are full of ideas; the morale of the schools must be heightened; universities and preparatory schools must link up with and aid financially these schools while also exchanging teachers there.

## At Colorado Sorority . . . Four Deactivate in Race Dispute

Four members of a Colorado University sorority recently deactivated, saying they were asked to do so by a national chapter representative in a dispute over a member's Negro boyfriend.

As reported by the Colorado Daily, campus newspaper, CU officials said Wednesday that a statement they received from the sorority's national chapter president denied that any alumnus or national officer of the sorority had any influence in the dispute.

The four girls who deactivated included the one who had dated a Negro youth.

Three coeds from the sorority told the Daily that the incident began in late 1963 when the national representative came to the Boulder, Colo., campus to investigate what she called internal problems in the chapter.

These problems, according to the coeds, centered around a fellow member's Negro boyfriend. The national representative reportedly

reminded the members of their standards of "mutual acceptability" to members of the sorority and alumnae throughout the country.

She reportedly gave permission from the chapter's national offices in Atlanta, Ga., for any Boulder chapter member who felt she could not uphold these standards to deactivate voluntarily from the sorority.

The chapter's alumnae adviser told the Daily that the problem involved standards and that no girl has a right to do as she pleases when she joins a group which upholds high standards.

The three coeds who deactivated put themselves on voluntary probation from the chapter because they did not agree with what they thought to be a discriminatory attitude on the part of alumni and national officers of the sorority.

The vice president of student affairs at CU, Glenn E. Barnett, reported that the University is looking into the coeds' charges.

## CSA Not Ready on Discrimination

The Committee on Student Affairs Thursday afternoon decided it is not ready to hold meetings with interested campus organizations to answer questions concerning a tentative discrimination policy.

The decision to postpone the meeting was reached after a two-hour session marked by opposing opinions on the question of "associate membership" for organizations such as the various international student groups.

Carl Knox, dean of men, in

speaking for the postponement, stated, "I don't think we are ready to set up these meetings. We are only going to muddle what already has been done on this issue."

His statement was precipitated by a debate concerning the approval of the constitution for the Indonesian Student Association and subsequent recognition of the organization.

No decision was made on recognizing the organization because of the varying opinions on the issue.

And Get Rid of Myths . . . . .

## Young: Face Negro Situation

By SALLY McMURRY  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The time has come to get rid of the myths and face the truth of why the Negro is in his present educational, cultural and economical situation, Whitney M. Young Jr. said last evening at a meeting of the Champaign County Urban League.

Young, who is executive director of the National Urban League, said "It didn't just happen. The Negro family had something done to it — a deliberate, conscious effort to weaken it."

The cause goes back to the days of slavery, he said, when the Negro family was broken up and sold separately. "Even 100 years ago the effort was still made to weaken the Negro male and keep him in a dependent situation."

Every other immigrant group that came to this country entered "by the same door." Their strength to get education and money which enabled them to merge with the rest of the populace came from the family unit.

But in the case of the Negro, he pointed out, the group had been kept weak by the destruction of the basic institution, the family. Thus they got trapped in the immigrant ghetto, trapped by their weakness and their color.

Young backed up his statement by citing studies that indicate social disorganization to be less

among middle class Negroes than among middle class whites. "And in the lower classes the disorganization is identical," he added.

On the question of illegitimacy, Young said "While it is true that in 1962 there were 250,000 illegitimate births in the country and 60 per cent were Negro, there also were one million abortions — of which 97 per cent were among whites."

Consequently it does not become a matter of who is more moral, but of who is poorer, he said.

Young emphasized that the Negroes are facing a special problem that was deliberately brought upon them. This problem needs special attention, he said.

# Local Race Relations Under Fire By Young

Executive of Urban League Speaks to Local News Media

By JOHN KEEFE  
Daily Illini News Editor

Champaign's biggest race relations problem is to recognize that it has a problem, according to Whitney M. Young, executive director of the National Urban League.

Just because there is an absence of tension and active demonstration is not an indication that equal opportunity exists here, he said Thursday afternoon at a press conference for the local media.

Young was here to speak at the third annual meeting of the Champaign County Urban League Thursday. He spoke at noon to the local Kiwanis and met with President David D. Henry's Human Relations Commission later in the afternoon.

He pointed out that the Negro concentration in the north part of town and the schools, which "are more segregated than many southern cities," are examples of the inequalities which exist here.

"This is common in many Midwest communities," he said, "but in a city with a major university dominating the town the situation usually is not as extreme.

"The people here seem to prefer to look at books and statistics than the people. But the books and statistics can't talk back," he said.

He also was disappointed with the lack of public support which has been given the local Urban League. He said the Urban League usually does not allow an office to remain in a city so long without being made a recipient of Community Chest funds.

"I don't know how long we're going to continue this situation," he said. "Either you support responsible leadership or invite another type of leadership to take over."

It would appear that this community would want the Urban League had enough that responsible people would want to work on the problems of high school dropouts, housing and education," he added.

He challenged Champaign to set as a goal for itself of being the exact opposite of Little Rock. By planning this could be brought about.

"White people need integration as much as Negroes. They ought to be fighting to get diversity in their schools and neighborhood. You have to get rid of the sameness, because nothing creative ever comes out of sameness," he said.

Young had special praise for Robert Bowles, Champaign's Urban League executive director, despite the poor support which he has been getting from the community. Although he has heard many good comments about Bowles, he said he wished he could see more "tangible evidence" from the community, such as more businessmen on the League's board and more



WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.  
... in Champaign Thursday

contributions for the League's work.

He said the present plight of the Negro is not related so much to historical "ill-will or good will" as it is to what he called "no-will." About 80 per cent of the people have acted as if Negroes did not exist, but this is being changed.

"Now they are being confronted, and have to make decisions. They're finding out that Mississippi has no monopoly on ignorant, insecure people.

The time has come when race relations is no longer a spectator sport. What people do, and not feel inside is what counts. Nice people have to learn to speak up," he said.

# Gregory Hits at North

## 'Racial Problems Are Worse Here'

By BETH HUPP

There are more racial problems in the North than in the Southern states, Dick Gregory, Negro comic and civil rights leader, said in an interview Monday.

According to the Chicago comedian, the Northern White is only now becoming aware of his exclusion of the Negro from society.

"The University of Illinois has produced hundreds of All-American athletes, 90 per cent of them Negro," Gregory cited, "but you don't have one Negro on your coaching staff. If it weren't for the Southern athletic system, Negroes would never enter the coaching professions."

Gregory and the six Freedom Singers arrived on campus Monday for a benefit performance sponsored by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. They arrived by car from Indianapolis more than two hours late, following a suitcase mix up.

The conservative coalition in Congress is merely using the Public Accommodations section of the Civil Rights Bill to prevent passage of the bill, according to Gregory. "If it wasn't that, it would be something else."

When asked if he thought the Black Muslim movement planned any radical action if the present bill did not become law, Gregory bristled. "The Black Muslim faction is one of the weakest movements in the country," he declared. "If you want to know their plans, go to the CIA or the FBI, don't ask me."

Universal Negro suffrage is the current goal of Gregory and the SNCC movement. "Right now, there aren't enough of us to elect anybody, but we can keep someone out of office." He referred to an Alabama local election in which Negro votes successfully contradicted a white electoral mandate.

According to Matthew Jones, Freedom Singer and SNCC field secretary, only 20,000 of 400,000 potential Negro voters are regis-

tered in Mississippi. Increased voter registration is the summer project of SNCC in Southern states.

Gregory considers SNCC to be the most effective of the Civil Rights movements. He attributes this to the action which the organization takes on controversial issues.

Jones described Gregory as the "only entertainer who has given up a month of making money to help the cause. The others give a benefit now and then, but he really has sacrificed a lot of time and money." Gregory told local wellwishers that he is unable to estimate the money he has lost while making the tour.

"When a man fights a fire in his neighbor's house that's something unusual; but when he fights a fire in his own home, that's only to be expected," Gregory allegorized in reference to his dedication to the civil rights movement.

Gregory and the Freedom Singers are in the middle of a 30 day tour which began April 19 in Boston.



With Interested Organizations . . .

## CSA To Discuss Non-Discrimination

The Committee on Student Affairs will meet today with those organizations having questions concerning the effect that the committee's proposed policy on non-discrimination will have on them.

The committee will split into three "subcommittees" which will meet with different types of organizations—those maintaining houses, those not maintaining house and a miscellaneous group.

"The emphasis in these meetings," said CSA chairman John Henry, professor of engineering, "is that the subcommittees will be doing more listening than talking."

When the committee's recommendations are sent to Fred H. Turner, dean of students, the subcommittee's reports will be sent

with them and forwarded to University president David D. Henry who, said Henry, "will want to know just what the problems are."

All the recognized organizations on campus were contacted by Carl Knox, dean of men, with a questionnaire stating the tentative policy and asking how, if at all, the policy would affect their group.

The replies were categorized by Knox, presented to CSA and discussed by the body which attempted to arrive at a consensus opinion for the purpose of answering for the questions that would be raised.

From the discussion which followed, the policy was amended by the addition of the sentence, "An organization's program and purpose shall not be in conflict with the University's established policy on non-discrimination."

Important interpretations of the policy included a stand on the meaning of associate membership, an explanation of the fulfillment of the policy by religious organizations and of the extent of compliance required by the policy.

Membership in an organization can be considered open, the committee agreed if provision is made for full or associate membership for any University student, staff member or their spouses.

Such membership is interpreted as conveying all rights and privileges, the committee further agreed, except that the organization may determine the rights to vote and hold office.

The committee stated that organizations which have as their primary purpose the exercise of a particular religion satisfy this policy.

Compliance shall be satisfied, they agreed, if constitutions and bylaws filed in the office of the Dean of Students comply with this policy.

# CSA Replies to Questions On New Discrimination Policy

More than 500 campus social organizations may be effected by the change in University policy on discrimination if the policy is approved, the Committee on Student Affairs informed organization representatives Thursday.

The committee held three separate hearings Thursday for the fraternities and sororities, foreign student groups, and a miscellaneous group including religious foundations.

The foreign student hearing was mainly devoted to questions and explanations of how an organization could keep perpetuation of national culture as its purpose and not be considered discriminatory.

The major point brought out by CSA chairman John Henry professor of engineering, was that organizations could offer membership to non-nationals on a basis here they would have full membership privileges with the exception of voting and office holding rights.

Student Senate President Dan Taylor in addressing the fraternity-sorority hearing explained that the move would involve taking any discriminatory clauses from constitutions, but he doubted that "the University would require token evidence of good faith."

"Once the clauses have been removed," Taylor said, "the University will assume that the group does not base its selection of members on race, religion or national origin."

CSA has been working on the non-discrimination policy at President David D. Henry's request for two years. The statement prohibits the selection of members for any group on the basis of race, religion or national origin.

If the policy is approved by President Henry, it will then go to the Board of Trustees for final approval.

Dean of Women Miriam Sheldon said that Henry would have the final decision on the implementation of the policy, but that she expected that decisions on individual complaints would come back to CSA, although Chairman Henry said some cases, all of which would be decided on individual merits, would go to the Dean of Students.

Bernard Meyerson of the Dean of Foreign Students office, explained that the policy in regard

to foreign student organizations was an attempt to bring membership in such organizations into line with the American educational concept that the extra-curricular activities are part of the total educational experience.

According to Henry membership in foreign student organizations should be open to anyone who is eligible for membership in any other campus organization.

The example of the present Association of Arab Students situation was given by Mohammed Elhamey, president of the Association of International Students, and accepted as an example of how the purpose of an organization can conform to the American idea and keep its national identity.

The Arabs state as part of their purpose the sharing of their culture with American students and offer an associate membership to Americans.

Fraternities now on campus must withdraw any discriminatory clauses from their constitutions by October of 1965 in order to comply with a policy established by the Interfraternity Council in 1960.

Panhellenic has no policy other than not permitting any new members to have discriminatory clauses. Panhellenic, Assistant Dean of Women Kathryn Lenihan said, is waiting for the implementation of the University policy before requiring any action.

Friday, May 15, 1964

THE DAILY ILLINI

On Non-Discrimination in Organizations . . .

# CSA Establishes Policy

By LARRY EWERT  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The Committee on Student Affairs Thursday approved a final draft of a policy on non-discrimination in student organizations.

The approval came after two motions were made on the proposed policy. A motion to delete the section on implementation which

states "If a local branch of a national organization complies with this policy, its status is not affected by what occurs at other campuses," was defeated.

The other motion, to add to the section on implementation a time limit within which organizations must comply with this policy, was approved by the committee.

"The policy shall take effect," the new section states, "one year from the official declaration of policy except that organizations which can show necessity for action by a national group may petition for extension for a reasonable period of time."

The policy will be now referred to University President David D. Henry for further action and implementation. It is hoped that Henry will be receptive to a meeting with members of the committee at which he will be able to hear exactly how the policy evolved and the problems with which the committee contended in formulating it.

The statement of the policy which will be referred to Henry is divided into three parts. The policy itself is short and to the point.

It states that "in order to receive and maintain University recognition, student organizations shall select members on an individual basis without restrictions based on race, religion, or national origin."

The policy also says, "An organization's purposes and programs shall not be in conflict with the University's established policy of non-discrimination."

The section on interpretation presents the committee's ideas of how the policy can be reconciled with worthwhile objectives of student organizations whose membership and program naturally appeal to a limited group—the national student organizations, for example.

The third part consists of suggestions for implementation, including the right of appeal and an indication that the desire to seek membership must have a rational basis.

Organizations will be considered as intending to carry out the policy if constitutions and bylaws filed in the Office of the Dean of Students comply with it, the policy states.

## SNCC To Hold Freedom Rally

A freedom rally will be held Sunday to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision on integrated schools—and to call attention to the fact that it hasn't been carried out.

The rally, which will take place at 2 p.m. in the YWCA, is part of a nation-wide Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) campaign to obtain letters from 100,000 students. The letters will ask President Johnson to provide adequate Federal protection for workers in the Mississippi Summer Project.

Students working in Mississippi may be in danger from local police and citizens unless they receive this protection.

# SNCC To Stage Sit-In

By ANNETTE BLAFORD  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

"We protest the action of the National Realtors Association in their stand against the Civil Rights Bill!" said Rudy Frank, President of the University Friends of SNCC (Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee).

In answer to the National Real-

tors Association call on its 77,000 members to write their senators calling for the defeat of the Civil Rights Bill, local civil rights leaders are co-ordinating a sit-in and picketing of the Champaign County Board of Realtors.

The demonstration is scheduled to begin at 10:30 a.m. at the Realtors' office at 205 West University,

Champaign. About 30 University students are expected to participate. They plan on meeting at the Friends of SNCC office at the YWCA, and march to the site of the demonstration.

The sit-in is being co-ordinated by the Reverend Joseph Graves, Chairman of the Champaign-Urbana Improvement Association; Eugene Woodard, president of the University NAACP; Rudy Frank, president of University Friends of SNCC; and Larry Johnson, president of the NAACP Youth Council.

The demonstrators are demanding that the Champaign County Board of Realtors repudiate the stand of the national organization, demanding that the Board correct the misleading allegations concerning the rights bill made in their petition, and that the Board agree to a policy which would bind all its members to show real estate or rental property in housing developments to all prospective buyers regardless of race, creed, or color.

Under the public accommodations section of the rights bill, the property most likely to be affected will be hotels, motels, other establishments which offer lodging for transients, restaurants, gas stations, and amusement centers. Owner-occupied homes which do not rent to more than five people will not be affected by the bill.

According to Eugene Woodard, a co-ordinator of the demonstrations and president of University of NAACP, "further moves involving direct action" will be discussed at the NAACP meeting at Channing-Murray Foundation tonight.

Woodard indicated that more demonstrations, possibly involving as many as several hundred townspeople and students, are planned for Wednesday.

Other possible actions would include protests to Mayor Emmerson Dexter of Champaign and Mayor Stanley B. Weaver of Urbana, who have jointly proclaimed May 24-31 as "Realtor Week."

The protestors claim it is "ridiculous to honor the ethics and good citizenship of a segregationist organization."

## SNCC Holds Freedom Rally

"We have to be willing to get our hands dirty to straighten up the mess," Reverend Larry Hill said Sunday at a freedom rally sponsored by the Friends of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Hill was one of several speakers at the civil rights rally, held to commemorate the anniversary of the 1954 Supreme Court school desegregation ruling.

A "mail-in" to collect letters requesting President Johnson to protect 2,000 college students who will be working with the Mississippi Summer Project was held at the rally.

"Peace is not the absence of tension, but the presence of justice," Hill said.

Speaking on the responsibilities of Christians in the civil rights movement, Hill said, "Christians have talked about love out of one side of their mouth and justice out of the other side too long. It's time they talk straight."

W. Ellison Chalmers of the Council for Community Integra-

tion advocated an appeal to the American citizen's conscience combined with the capacity to coercively change the status quo.

Chalmers said demonstrating is effective for moving the American conscience and that sit-ins, boycotts, and picketing are more successful than moral appeals.

Ron Kennedy, vice president of the Friends of SNCC, said that out of eligible 422,000, only 28,000 Negroes are registered to vote in Mississippi. There are 525,000 registered white voters in the state.

The participants marched across the street to mail their letters to President Johnson at the end of the rally.

### NAACP

The final membership meeting of the spring semester will be at 7:30 p.m. today in the Channing-Murray Foundation. Plans for a summer program will be discussed.

# Arrest 14 Students in Demonstration

## Students Protest Realty Action

By BOB STROHM

The Champaign County sheriff's office arrested 14 students participating in a sit-down demonstration at 6:45 p.m. Tuesday at the Champaign County Board of Realtors office.

Thirteen of the students were charged with criminal trespassing and one was charged with criminal trespassing and carrying a concealed weapon in the arrest warrants signed by Paul W. Stowe, president of the Champaign County Realtor Board.

Bond was posted for the release of the students by the NAACP, ACLU, SNCC, CCC and a number of individuals. Four of the students refused bond and remained in jail. The other students were released on bond about 11:30 p.m.

Students arrested are Sandy Dyoynacki, Kathy Deppe, Kitty Cone, Diane Kinnard, Constance Hollison, Carol Rothstein, Cheryl Vance, William Samuel, Joseph Graves Jr., Louis Rooker, Rudy Frank, George Tessaro, Peter Russell and Sandra Tilly. Vance, Samuel and Graves are high school students.

The students were protesting the action of the National Association of Real Estate Boards in which it called on its 77,000 members to write their senators, de-

manding the defeat of the civil rights bill. The statement was released Sunday by Ed Mendenhall, associate president of the association.

The organizations sponsoring the picketing stated that picketing would continue tomorrow with a group of demonstrators marching downtown, leaving the Channing-Murray Foundation at 9 a.m. and proceeding to the Champaign County Board of Realtors office.

The protest began early Tuesday when a group of 30 demonstrators gathered at the University YWCA and marched downtown to the Champaign County Board of Realtors office, arriving about 10:45 a.m.

Carrying signs and singing freedom songs, the group marched up to the upstairs office and sat on the floor. Others picketed the office from the sidewalk.

At first the office staff ignored the demonstrators but at noon, when the office normally closes for an hour, the office manager requested that the students leave. When they refused, the office staff left, leaving the office to the demonstrators, who remained all afternoon.

Around 6:30 p.m. Champaign Police Chief Shirley, Champaign City Manager Warren Browning and Assistant City Attorney James Evans came to the office, asking the demonstrators to state their purpose.

Rudy Frank, spokesman for the

group, explained that they were focusing attention on the deliberate attempt of local realtors to deny equal housing opportunities to all citizens, and stated that they were staying in the office.

Chief Shirley then asked President Stowe to demand that they leave. When the demonstrators refused to comply with his order, they were arrested by the Champaign County Sheriff's Police, and all but one of them was carried down the steps into the police cars and taken to the Champaign County jail.

According to demonstrators, much of the discontent causing Tuesday's demonstration was caused by the fact that Sunday's papers carried stories of Mayor

Dexter and Mayor Weaver proclaiming the week of May 24-31 as "Realtors Week," and, in the same paper, the story about the National Association of Real Estate Boards calling for its members to defeat the civil rights bill.

This made it appear that both mayors supported the National Association's stand against the civil rights bill, they said.

Mayor Weaver, however, stated that the joint proclamation was signed and pictures taken about four weeks ago, long before the proclamation by the National Association of Real Estate Boards called for the defeat of the civil rights bill. "I assure you they were no intent to uphold the realtors' proclamation," he said.

## More Students Arrested for Sit-in

Three local civil rights demonstrators were arrested and charged with criminal trespass late Friday afternoon.

The three, Rick Soderstrom, senior in LAS, Jack Mosevich, senior in LAS, and Jim Foster, a Champaign high school student, were arrested when they refused to leave the Champaign County Realtors Board office at closing time. According to witnesses, Champaign County sheriff's police took the three away about 5:10 p.m.

Soderstrom, Mosevich and Foster planned to remain in Champaign County jail at least until Saturday morning.

The new arrests came at the end of the fourth day of demonstra-

tions against the Board of Realtors. The arrests were the first in connection with the demonstrations since 14 demonstrators were taken into custody during a sit-in on Tuesday.

A mass meeting of demonstrators will be held today at 1 p.m. on the lawn of the Bethel A.M.E. Church at 4th and Park Streets, Champaign, as a prelude to a march on the Realtors Board office.

According to SNCC leader Rudy Frank, the mass meeting will be held to protest "the local discrimination of realtors and their failure to repudiate the National Realtors Association's stand against the civil rights bill."

The meeting will be co-sponsored by the Champaign-Urbana Improvement Association, the Champaign County NAACP, the Friends of SNCC and the Council for Community Integration.



# NAACP Files Complaints

## Asks State to Act On Realtor Board

A complaint against the Champaign County Board of Realtors has been filed with state officials by the Champaign County Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The complaint was signed by Rev. Elaine Ramsey Jr., president of the local NAACP chapter, and Gerald K. Weiss, of the NAACP housing committee.

Elham S. White, director of the State Department of Registration and Education, the licensing agency for real estate dealers in the state, received the original complaint. Copies were also forwarded to Gov. Otto Kerner and to Harry Bell, chairman of the examining committee.

The eight charges against the Board of Realtors resemble similar complaints presented to the board in demonstrations staged in the board offices May 19. Fourteen of the demonstrators were arrested.

Weiss said that the realtors have violated a 1922 state law, amended in 1947, in the following eight instances:

1. Successful efforts to prevent

the sale of a house which the white seller was ready to sell to Negroes.

2. Refusal to show a house to a Negro when acting as an agent of a white owner, although the white owner indicated this was desired.

3. Refusal to handle a house if the white owner insisted it should be shown to Negroes.

4. Extremely discourteous behavior when showing a house (to Negroes).

5. Failure to provide the necessary documents to the prospective Negro buyer so that a formal offer could be made or to transmit such an offer when made . . . by the Negro buyer.

6. Pretending to check the owner's willingness to sell to a Negro without actually doing so.

7. Refusal to participate in a transaction even when mutually satisfactory terms have been reached between a Negro buyer and a white seller.

8. Operating a multiple listing program which fails to provide information of homeowners' willingness to sell to Negroes.

Weiss said Wednesday that the state can investigate these charges which if proven true will let the real estate broker become law.

the charges are found to be correct, the state department can revoke the brokers' licenses.

The NAACP chapter said in the letter to White and Kerner that "the local real estate brokers comprising the Champaign County Board of Realtors have long been effective in maintaining a Negro ghetto on the north side of the city. The obvious anti-Negro actions of the local realtors have been felt on numerous occasions."

Both Rev. Ramsey and Weiss said the future plans depend on the outcome of a talk with Kerner. There are tentative plans for staging more demonstrations, but there might not be a need for them if the talk with Kerner is successful, Rev. Ramsey said.

Other groups such as the Student Non-Violent Coordinating

Committee and the Champaign Improvement Association will also be asked to speak to Kerner, Weiss said. The situation looks very hopeful, he added.

Weiss said that they are very serious about the complaint and do not plan to give it up. The specific topics of the discussion with Kerner are not publishable at this time, he said.

Gene Woodward, senior in law and president of the campus chapter of the NAACP, said the chapter will give its full support to the complaint proposed by the Champaign chapter.

## Panel To Discuss Local Segregation

A panel of local civil rights leaders will discuss "Segregation as it exists in Champaign-Urbana" at 8 p.m. tonight in 222 Illini Union.

Sponsored by the Humanist Society of the University, members of the panel will be the Rev. Blaine Ramsey, president of the Cham-

paiga-Urbana NAACP; Rudy Frank, president of the University chapter of Central Illinois Friends of SNCC; Robert Bowles, executive director of the Champaign County Urban League, and Bill Smith, former president of the University chapter of NAACP.

David Bain, president of the Humanist Society, will moderate the panel and lead the public discussion.

A reception will be held following the meeting at the Channing-Murray Foundation at Matthews and Oregon Street. The panelists will attend the reception to which all interested persons are invited.

### Wheelchair Athletics Film

A color film on the 1963 international wheelchair track and field meet held at Stoke-Manville, England, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. Monday in the therapy room of the Rehabilitation Center behind the MRH Canteen.

University wheelchair athletes, the Gizz Kids, recently placed second in the National Wheelchair Games held in Woodside, Long Island, N. Y.

Stan Labanowich, coach of the Gizz Kids, said the University community is welcome and urged to see the film.

### SNCC Collects \$1,000

Central Illinois Friends of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) collected more than \$1,000 last weekend to send as bail for 111 SNCC workers who were arrested in voter registration demonstrations in Mississippi last Thursday.

Members of SNCC will meet at 7:30 p.m. Friday at the SNCC office in the University YWCA to discuss the Greenwood emergency.

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Johansen, Dawson, Pearson Impressive

# Sophs Satisfy Combes

By STEVE KAUFMAN  
Assistant Sports Editor

Illinois Coach Harry Combes was only mildly pleased with the win after his men trounced shorter Bowling Green 100-62 last night.

"I don't know that we got too much out of the game," said Combes. "We were bigger for a change. We got a chance to see some of our sophomores, however, and I was pretty well pleased."

Combes singled out sophs Bob Johansen and Preston Pearson for praise, and called little Jimmy Dawson "a real fine player. He's going to be fine. He made some real nice plays."

Dawson gave his second straight crowd-pleasing performance before an Assembly Hall crowd. He was most impressive with a display of quick moves and excellent passes.

Pearson gave indication of being Illinois' next big crowd pleaser. Every move he made on the court was met with cheers and applause. The sophomore forward-guard scored seven points and hauled in three rebounds.

"He should be good," Combes remarked. "He's fast, strong, and has good reactions."

Johansen, the sophomore forward from Geneva, scored nine points and impressed, surprisingly enough, with his poise.

"I was glad to see that," said Combes. "He had been tight and I was a little afraid to use him."

Aside from his younger boys, Combes did not seem pleased with the overall play of his team.

One thing that might have wor-

ried Combes was that Skip Thoren, his star center, fouled out for the second game in a row. The question came up: Is Thoren foul-prone?

"I don't think so. But they were driving on us, and he was forced to pick up everyone who came in. He didn't get more than two fouls on his own man."

Despite Thoren's forced inactivity for over half the game, he scored 29 points.

Harry's efforts to forget the sandwiched loss to St. Louis notwithstanding, conversation kept returning to that one.

"We were definitely tired after that game . . . in more ways than one. I can understand why St. Louis is rated strong in the Mis-

souri Valley Conference. They are physically very strong."

How about the Big Ten race?

"Well, Michigan has to be THE team. They say they're better than a year ago. But I'd hesitate to concede them the championship. There are too many other good clubs.

"Indiana will be good with this Peyster (Ron. 68) at center. Minnesota is going to have a fine team. And Ohio State will always give everyone trouble. I think you will see fine all-around basketball in the Big Ten. And we won't be out of it."

Ted Brody, the excellent senior guard who totalled 15 points against the Falcons, mirrored his coach's thinking.

"It was nice to have size for a change. Bowling Green was a little undermanned, but they hustled."

"Yes, I think the sophomores looked fine. Dawson is a fine ball-player. Some of those passes he made were beautiful, weren't they?"

Strong praise from a man who holds some sort of patent on that type of passes.

## STATISTICS

Illinois (100)	fg	fga	ft	fta	pf	tp
Freeman, f	6	12	3	5	2	15
Redmon, f-c	3	8	5	7	3	11
Thoren, c	12	19	5	6	5	29
Brody, g	6	11	3	3	2	15
McKeown, g	0	3	0	0	1	0
Hinton, f	1	2	0	0	0	2
Vopicka, g	1	1	0	1	0	2
Dawson, g	2	5	0	0	1	4
Johansen, f	3	6	3	4	1	9
Pearson, f-g	3	5	1	1	1	7
Brown, g	1	2	2	2	3	4
Mettille, f	1	2	0	0	0	2
Flessner, c	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTALS	39	70	22	30	19	100

Bowling Green (62)	fg	fga	ft	fta	pf	tp
Dwors, f-c	11	22	9	11	2	31
Mims, f	0	9	2	2	5	2
Rinicella, c-f	4	5	1	4	5	9
Aloi, g	1	3	0	0	1	2
Seiple, g	0	3	2	2	2	2
Taylor, f	3	9	0	2	1	6
Behm, c	1	4	1	1	5	3
Epperson, c	0	2	0	1	1	0
Baldwin, f	0	1	0	1	0	0
Burdette, g	0	3	0	0	1	0
Rose, g	1	6	0	1	0	2
Ryehener, g	2	2	1	1	0	5
TOTALS	23	69	16	26	23	62

Halftime Score: Illinois 44, Bowling Green 31.

Shooting Percentages: Illinois .513, Bowling Green .333.

Rebounds: Illinois (51): Freeman 9, Redmon 8, Thoren 13, Brody 4, McKeown 1, Hinton 1, Vopicka 2, Johansen 4, Pearson 3, Brown 1, Flessner 2, Mettille 3. Bowling Green (40): Rinicella 9, Mims 4, Dwors 8, Seiple 4, Taylor 3, Behm 4, Epperson 3, Baldwin 2, Burdette 1, Rose 2.

## Fair Housing Bill Downed Tuesday By City Council

By LARRY FINLEY  
Daily Illini City Editor

A "fair housing" resolution calling for the city of Champaign to ask for the end of discriminatory practices in housing was defeated at Tuesday's meeting of the Champaign City Council.

The resolution made by Councilman Kenneth O. Stratton asked that a letter be sent to the Champaign County Housing Authority asking for an end to discriminatory practices in housing and guaranteeing "a policy of free open occupancy without regard for race, creed or religion."

The motion was turned down by the council by a vote of 6-1, with Stratton's vote the only one in favor. The consensus of the council was that it is not the duty or responsibility of the council to advise another governmental agency.

Stratton said the council had written letters to Washington and Springfield suggesting various actions be taken and that the board should act on the proposal.

An amendment to an existing nondiscrimination resolution was offered by Councilman E. Danner and was tabled for further study until the next council meeting.

The resolution would expand upon an existing resolution calling for equal treatment for all in the city of Champaign. The addition would call upon all organizations and agencies in the city to adopt the practice of nondiscrimination.

Stratton voiced approval with the amendment but added that too much reluctance was being shown in the field of civil rights.

"There is no turning back for the Negro. . . . We must face the issues and face them squarely," Stratton said.

The plea for action was repeated by the Rev. J. E. Graves, who addressed the council from the spectator section.

Graves, an active civil rights spokesman, stated "housing is the Champaign Negroes' greatest problem. It is time that every citizen of Champaign-Urbana do all in his power to correct the problem."

"If Champaign is to be a first class city all the citizens must be considered first class citizens," the Rev. Mr. Graves added.

# Illini Loaded at Halfback

**Editor's Note:** This is the third in a series of sketches on returning Illinois football players and prospects of newcomers, and their role in the season ahead.)

By **LARRY BEAUPRE**  
Daily Illini Sports Editor

Despite losing regulars Jimmy Warren, Mike Dundy and Ron Fearn Illinois remains loaded at halfback.

Undoubtedly Slammin' Sammy Price will start at left half, a job he's owned since joining the varsity last year. The fleet scatback proved himself last season as having the potential of becoming one of Illinois' top halfbacks of all time.

Price, a 5-11, 199-pound muscular junior from Toledo, was the Illini's second leading ground gainer last season with 381 yards off 98 carries for a 3.9 average.

In addition Price also snared in 10 passes for 98 yards.

Across from Price junior Ron Acks probably will start. Acks, who was Illinois' No. 3 quarterback last year, so demonstrated his running ability that Elliott knew he had to find him a spot on the first unit.

But quarterback Fred Custardo, due to experience and a bit more accurate arm, had that job pretty well sewed up.

So here Acks is, at the wingback slot where he will offer the triple threat of running, passing or receiving.

Elliott is not too opposed to letting a halfback pass, either. Remember the Tallafarro to Fearn to Warren "flipper-dipper" that won the Northwestern game? Illini fans just might see another one of those.

Although Acks didn't get much seasoning last year, when he was in he did extremely well. In eight tries Acks netted 47 yards for a 5.9 average. But 4 of those tries and 37 of those yards were in the Rose Bowl.

Acks made an extremely good showing during spring practice and thus far has done the same this fall.

But Acks still might find himself signal-calling this fall. This was pointed out already when Custardo injured his shoulder during practice. Acks piloted the first team until Custardo returned.

Phil Knell, Dick Kee or Al Waters probably will fill in at the defensive halfback spot for Price and Acks.



**SAM PRICE**



**RON ACKS**

... bolster offensive threat from halfbacks spots

Wayne Paulson, a 6-1 186-pound senior who turned in a fine season last year, and Lee Scott and Jerry Day will be prime offensive replacements.

Paulson netted 143 yards last season off 15 tries for a 2.9 average.

Right halfback Doug Harford may see considerable action this season. The chunky 5-9, 180-

pounder sprints the 100 in :09.8 and finished sixth in the high school track championships two years ago.

Harford was used extensively on the Blue varsity squad during spring scrimmages.

Also at right halfback are reserves Art McCaskill, a 5-10 175-pounder, and Les Feuquay, a 5-10 162-pounder.



## The ghetto

by Robert Jung

We can take the student out of the ghetto. But is it possible to take the ghetto out of the student? It could be possible if the university did not constitute an extension and reinforcement of the ghetto of the mind in which its students live. When we awaken from the great dream called "progress" or "bettering oneself" and look behind the billboards, the brochures, the public relations handouts, we find that the great American dream is a sixty block trip north on the expressway to Skokie, Rogers Park or Evanston. Our grandfathers left the ghettos of Europe and now their grandchildren live in clean neat ghettos of their own design and choice where they learn to clean their finger nails and apply eye makeup.

Far from being a melting pot where all classes and kinds meet and mingle, the university itself is a ghetto whose primary function seems to be the imparting of technical skills which allow the children of the ghetto to afford houses in the right suburb.

A person's world is only as large as his range of real possibilities and the value system which allows him to realize these possibilities. The university, acting as the official arm of established middle class values, reduces the world of possibilities to the size of a ghetto. The harassed student here doesn't even know how to have a decent riot on a football Saturday.

The ideal of educating the "whole person" is a farce. Education implies growth and it implies change. The Mom's League wants neither real growth nor real change. The policies and practices of this school reflect the wishes of the guardians of the ghetto. These policies bring about only value reinforcement, not value re-examination. The spider web of the suburb is woven more tightly around the student. He cannot change. He cannot grow. He can only absorb technology. When he is out of the class room he is surrounded by a set of institutions which block any possible escape from the ghetto.

The attempts of Negroes to escape their South Side ghetto seem almost pathetic. Of course they want a decent life for their children. But will they find such a decent life in the new ghettos of Park Ridge and Forest Park? Decency in middle class America is equated with cleanliness and respectability. We no longer ask, "Is it right?" We ask, "How will it look to the neighbors?"

In this ghetto of the mind we have founded a morality of the market place, based on the sale and consumption of scarce commodities. Hence the cult of female virginity persists in the middle class homes, not because of any moral reasons but due to an economic desire to protect the value of a commodity. We have founded a morality of appearances, based on the moral arbitration of the all-seeing neighbor who lives in the next apartment. We want our own split level lives to match the house across the street. Life is good when the neighbors, looking in through the picture window, see a life which matches a television soap commercial.

There is no hope for progress. We can

only wait for change. This change will not be growth but destruction. There can be no urban renewal project of the human spirit. Power is now in the hands of central authority. The common people have lost control of their direction and destiny. But we must continue to give them the illusion of control by allowing them to nominate a Barry Goldwater from time to time. Time may bring a destruction of the ghetto if it does not bring about enlargement.

We may take heart from the fact that our civilization will not endure; the ghetto will not last a thousand years. We have made our contribution to history: the motor car, the superhighway, instant communications. Our genius is that we were able to give people the illusion of movement without the necessity of travel. We would never build a road that leads out of the ghetto. And we achieved instant communications systems without finding anything worth saying.

Ours is a civilization of image and illusion. This is part of the ghetto of the mind, for its streets don't really exist and its walls have no real power to restrict our veins have been fed by picture tubes. The ghetto is held together by computer tapes and celluloid.

The ghetto of the mind should be called "Storyville." This was the only honest prostitutes' ghetto in all of the United States. But in our modern ghetto of the mind Lulu White is president of a bridge club. The panders work for IBM. And the prime commodity of the ghetto is second rate.

The ghetto is a land of stories. The tube, the projector, the magazine, give purpose, expectation, and scope to our lives. Seduced by word magic and images, we build a shadow society of euphemism where even the ultimate fact of death is made smoother by the slime of old men's words and peddlers' gimmicks.

The ghetto has an insatiable hunger for stories as a substitute reality and as a source of ersatz romance. No one ever dies in the stories we agree to tell each other. Stories are pumped into the ghetto to fill the evening's empty crevices. Night in the ghetto is an empty time. Before the mind sleeps it must be filled with other people's dreams.

# Illinois Tackles: Big, Fast

(Editor's Note: This is the sixth in a series of sketches on returning Illinois football players and prospects of newcomers, and their role in the season ahead.)

By **STEVE RAUFMAN**  
Assistant Sports Editor

With Dick Butkus getting so much national acclaim and establishing himself as the finest lineman in the country, it was natural that all of the other Illinois linemen would become lost in the shuffle.

But one lineman does not make a Big Ten champion, and Butkus received lots of help in the head-bumping department, as he would be the first to admit. For instance, at tackle, where Archie Sutton and Bill Minor performed magnificently on both offense and defense.

And both of these efficient giants returned for this season.

Sutton is the biggest football player the Illini have, standing 6-4 and weighing in at 262 pounds. When he first came to Illinois from New Orleans, he was one of the few not lost in the shadow of Butkus on that great 1961 freshman squad — it is not easy to lose Sutton, in any shadow.

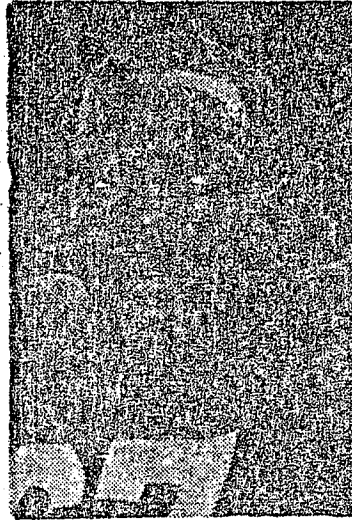
He was hampered by injury throughout much of his sophomore season, but still gave indication of his destructive ability. Last year, he escaped injury enough to realize his potential. Standing out on defense particularly, he seemed to brush aside would-be blockers and was a fine pass rusher all year. He was rewarded with two 2nd team All-American selections and one 3rd team spot. He has been mentioned often in preseason talk for All-American.

## Bill Minor Most Underrated

In this series, we have referred to Wylie Fox as "the biggest surprise," Ed Washington as "the fastest developed," Dick Butkus as "the best." Well, Bill Minor could justifiably be called the most underrated. Playing opposite Sutton, he was like a destroyer alongside a battleship. He is very possibly the fastest lineman in the country.

He came to Illinois as a 215-pound end from Chicago St. Phillip Basilica. Switched to tackle, he came along fast toward the end of his sophomore season. A broken foot kept him out of early action last year, but as the season progressed he became a vital part of the Illini's extraordinary line.

Brian Duniec is to the offensive tackle spot what Archie Sutton is to the defense. Short (5-9) and stocky (214 pounds) he filled in



... the "biggest" and the "fastest"  
**ARCHIE SUTTON**

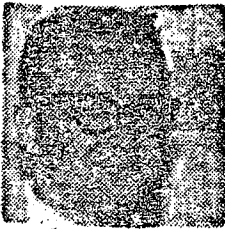


**BILL MINOR**

for Minor last year, and is one of the team's better offensive blockers. The Cicero senior will see a lot of action in '64, as will Chicago (Austin) junior Gary Eickman, 6-3 and 211 pounds.

Pete Elliott can also pick from Kai Anderson, 215-pound Moline soph; Dale Greco, 242-pound Bensenville junior; Ken Schreiner, 224-pound Wheaton senior; and quite a few others.





On the local screen . . .

## Potato Stews

By Ron Szoke

Where Topic A (sex) and Topic No. 1 (race relations) intersect — presumably in Topic A No. 1 (miscegenation) — there is material aplenty for a dozen powerful and compelling films; it is one of life's little disappointments that we cannot count among them Larry Peerce's "One Potato, Two Potato."

He gets marks on the credit side for relatively restrained and competent (if plodding) treatment of a situation that Hollywood, with its penchant for "controversial" films that offend nobody, has yet to portray: a Negro man married to a white woman and her consequent loss, because of what "society" may think and do, of her small daughter by a previous marriage to her former (white) husband in a child custody case.

Suitably pruned and patched it might have become a superior TV drama; in that medium the simple and authentic sets and locale might have been seen to equal advantage, while the curiously ambiguous and cautious approach to the context would have been more understandable if no more excusable. The audience would have been more prepared for synthetic lyricism veering toward melodrama and finally breaking down into soap opera.

A Midwestern town (actually Painesville, Ohio) is very much there on the screen: trees, cars, the square and Civil War monument;

the people good-natured and completely acceptant of Frank, one of the few Negroes in evidence, until he begins courting Julie. Then there are stares, hostility, harassment by the police, fear of "what people will say." But he is not fired, surprisingly enough, even after marrying her.

Their courtship — hesitations punctuated by banalities, then children's games played together — can scarcely be believed of adults, however, and Julie is made to speak when she should be silent and vice versa. Script troubles abound, that is, and before we get to ex-husband's Joe's admission of his feelings about Negroes we have pretty much stopped caring.

The sexual insecurity of the white male and his fears about the supposed superior prowess of the Negro are little more than hinted at; Joe says that Julie won't go to bed with him now because Frank is the "better man," but this most interesting facet of racist psychology is left unexplored. Perhaps some historian can tell us whether, as seems to be the case, every oppressed or exploited group has always been thought of as oversexed by its oppressors or exploiters.

The acting slides from indifferent (Barbara Barrie, despite Cannes and all that) to impossible; Frank lacks Negroid features entirely, remaining a safely "white" Negro in every way; and the less

said about Joe the better.

In sum: Nice Try. Superior to "Black Like Me," at least, but not in the same class as John Cassavetes' flawed but occasionally electrifying "Shadows."

"A House Is Not a Home" turns out to be, amazingly enough, mawkish women's-magazine stuff. Its point seems to be the non-amazing message that a Madam's lot is not a happy one — so let that be a lesson to you, girls, in case it has any bearing on your career plans.

Shelly Winters can hardly avoid having a few good moments in whatever she does, but too much is stacked against her here as in her previous role as a Madam in "The Balcony." "I wuz raped!" yells Miss Winters, after Polly Adler has been given her first kick down the Slippery Slope. For the longest time it looks as if Love Sweet Impossible Love will emerge Stronger Than Dirt and save the day, but Polly has sinned — even though nothing was really her fault — and so must suffer.

There's a moral in all this somewhere.

This week: look for the Film Society's free showing of "The Women" Thursday night and the reappearance of Fellini's "La Dolce Vita" on Sunday. As for the uptown entertainers, I wouldn't know what to suggest.

# Prejudice minor cause of low Negro college enrollment

By Collegiate Press Service

Although 350 of the South's 600 "white" colleges and universities are desegregated, they enroll only 15,000 Negro students, according to a recent study. There are more than one million students attending Southern institutions of higher education.

The study concludes, however, that discrimination is only a "minor cause of the relatively low Negro enrollment in most desegregated institutions."

Writing in a recent issue of Higher Education, Professor of Sociology and Anthropology Guy Johnson of the University of North Carolina lists several "much more important causes" of the low Negro enrollment.

These are "the Negro student's awareness of inferior academic preparation, his fear of a new level of competition, his loyalty to racial institutions, his anxiety over greater expenses, and his reluctance to expose himself to possible snubs and embarrassments in the integrated college situation."

Because of these fears, Johnson finds "every indication that for a long time to come the majority of Negro students will get their higher education in predominantly Negro institutions," of which there are about 100 in the South.

These Negro institutions, according to Johnson, will continue to attract many Negro students even though "in the not too distant future no public college and university in the South will be holding on to segregation."

Johnson estimates that about 10,000 Negroes are now attending "white public institutions, and that an additional 4,000 to 5,000 are attending 'white' church and private institutions." Some university and college desegregation

has occurred in every state of the South. Enrollments range, however, from fewer than 5 Negro students in the Universities of Alabama, Florida and South Carolina to more than 400 in some of the other border state schools.

Johnson's article gives some examples of Negro enrollment in desegregated white institutions. The University of Arkansas has 20 Negro students; Louisiana State University and the University of North Carolina, 60 each; the University of Kentucky, 115; and the University of Maryland, 450.

All the white public colleges and universities in Delaware, Maryland, Washington, D. C., West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Oklahoma were desegregated by 1961, Johnson says, although in 1954 only 20 per cent of them were. Only 8 per cent of the white public institutions in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas were desegregated in 1954 and 74 per cent are desegregated now.

Progress has been much slower in the Deep South: Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Only 36 per cent of the 66 public institutions in these states are desegregated. This figure is more than double the 1961 percentage, however, for only 17 per cent admitted Negro students then.

Johnson notes that "Deep South Negro colleges appear to be even more conservative than Deep South white schools" in desegregating. Only 11 per cent of the Deep South public institutions have any white students. All of the border state Negro institutions and 78 per cent of the "Middle" South Negro schools have desegregated "in reverse," according to Johnson's figures.

## To Aid Negroes . . . . Launch Educational Program

(CPS) — A massive action and demonstration program to improve Negro educational opportunities in the South was launched recently. The techniques used in the "Education Improvement Project (EIP)" are expected to be applicable to Northern areas too.

The project, sponsored by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and the College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB) and aided by foundation support is the single most ambitious effort of its type. Its first five years are expected to cost approximately \$20 million.

EIP has two parts. First, centers will be set up by the Southern Association in at least five cities to carry out a comprehensive attack on obstacles to Negro educational progress. Each center will bring together its city's predominantly Negro and predominantly white colleges.

Second, the CEEB and 18 colleges and universities will cooperate with 11 selected school systems in identifying promising Negro youth in the 7th and 8th grades and work with them through high school towards the goal of college admission. This part of the

EIP is known as "Project Opportunity."

At the centers, efforts will be made to improve teaching at all educational levels, provide better learning materials, assist students financially to stay in school, provide counseling for parents and students and encourage Negro educational, cultural and civic involvement.

The Negro colleges will have much to gain from the centers. They will be given assistance in conducting self-surveys and in strengthening faculty and curriculum. The predominantly white institutions will aid them with inservice training, summer institutes, recruiting, use of resources and early identification and preparation of gifted students. The EIP center is in Nashville

and involves George Peabody College for Teachers, Fisk and Vanderbilt Universities and selected local public schools. Plans are now being made for centers in Durham, Houston, New Orleans, Atlanta and Huntsville although none is expected to begin operation before the end of the year.

In Project Opportunity, special testing devices, stipends, learning materials, course work and counseling and guidance techniques will be used to help Negro children from deprived families reach college. College admission and the financial aid needed to enroll will be guaranteed to participating students who successfully complete the program.

The 18 participating colleges have agreed to admit program graduates who meet their entrance

requirements, set aside at least four financial aid awards for those enrolling, help teachers in the project, high schools and maintain close contact with the project students.

The 18 institutions are Berea College, Davidson, Dillard, Duke, Emory, Fisk, Mary Baldwin, Morehouse, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Spelman, Spring Hill, Tougaloo, Transylvania, Tulane, Tuskegee, Vanderbilt and the University of Virginia.

Crockett Injury Leaves Hole . . .

Gopher Backfield Rearranged for Illini

By GREG SCHIRMER  
Assistant Sports Editor

Halfback Billy Crockett's foot injury has given rise to a lot of mumble-jumble in the Minnesota lineup, and Coach Murray Warmath has been wrestling with ifs, ands, and buts, all week trying to organize a backfield to meet the Illini today.

Crockett suffered a first ailment in the successful Gopher effort against Northwestern last Saturday.

It looks like Warmath will have Fred Farthing, a 205-pounder, who has been starting at fullback, move into Crockett's vacant position. Farthing has picked up 157 yards in 37 carries from the fullback slot for a fine 4.2 average.

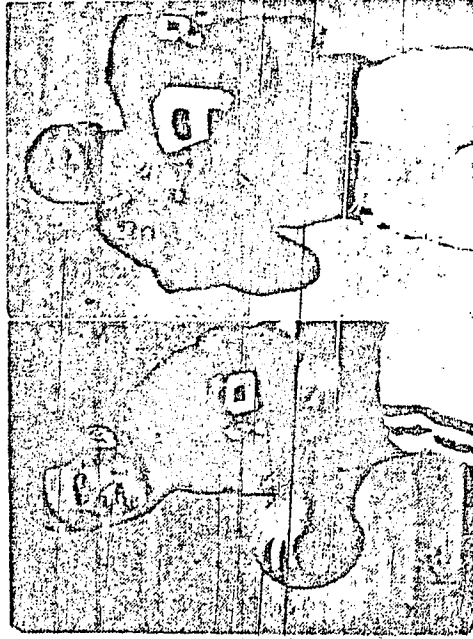
The junior runner will not be too much ill at ease, however, for he was converted to a fullback from a halfback. Last year he led his teammates in ground averages with 4.4.

The whole business of rearrangement has all the characteristics of a vicious circle, for whenever you move one man, there's another empty spot. Farthing's vacancy will be filled by Mike Reid, who has seen action mostly from the defensive side this season.

Last year Reid ran from the offensive fullback slot and led the Gophers in ground gaining with 392 yards.

The versatile senior also functions as the placekicker for the Minnesota squad and has booted eight extra points and two field goals this season. The 14 points he has garnered with his toe, combined with two trips scored rushing, has placed Reid on top of the Gopher individual scoring column.

The Minnesota right half position could be a toss-up between Ray Whitlow and Mike Orman. Whitlow, a comparatively light 160-pound sophomore, has seen



JOHN HANKINSON

AARON BROWN

... discoverer Minnesota's secret combination

to make action this year. In the 1963 and 64 seasons, he has also ranked was in on a special team. He passed 100 yards for touchdowns for touchdowns.

Orman has been all-aroundly. As if Brown weren't enough for listed as an end and a halfback. He also turned loose Kramer at any back on the third team.

The man to watch is Fred Farthing, who has proved to be little short of sensational. The Minnesota drive is entirely unpredictable, as he can run as well as pass. Hankinson boasts a .589 throwing percentage, hitting on 31 of 53. He also has gained 94 yards on the ground in 27 tries. Warmath's newest prodigy has thrown three touchdown passes and has scored three times on the run.

No one could wish for a better pair of receivers than Hankinson and Kramer. Brown leads the Gophers in passing with ten snafus for a total of 38 yards. The huge 6-4, 280-pound sophomore who will be earning his berth from the depths of the third string.

The tackle posts are filled by Don Rosen and Gale Gillinham. Rosen, a 222-pound junior, earned a letter last year as a Gopher after being converted from a high school fullback. Gillingham, a junior who

Faust weighs in at 213 pounds and has been used as an effective line-backer in the past.

Randy Staten, a 215-pound junior, is scheduled to handle the line-guard assignment for the Minnesota squad today.

The offensive center position is filled by Frank Marchlewski, a 225-pound senior, who is one of the finest centers in the Big Ten.

also seen action from the fullback position, swings the scales needle to 233 pounds.

Paul Faust is slated to start in the Minnesota left guard slot.

Local SNCC Workers . . .

## To Organize 'Freedom Vote'

Two University students are among 500 workers leaving today for Mississippi to help organize a "freedom vote" during the week before the presidential election.

Gerald Huntley, junior in chemistry, and Jean Wasmann, graduate student in city planning, will miss classes for one week to register Negroes unofficially on "freedom books" prior to the "freedom vote" Oct. 31 through Nov. 2.

If more votes are cast in the state-wide mock vote than in the regular election Nov. 3, the civil rights workers plan to take the case to court to challenge the election of five representatives and one senator from Mississippi.

The "freedom vote" is being sponsored by the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, which is also backing Dr. Aaron Henry, chairman of the party and a Negro pharmacist, for the U. S. Senate.

Rudy Frank, president of the

University chapter of Friends of SNCC, Friday renewed the appeal for bail bond money for civil rights workers in Mississippi, where the money "may be tied up for a year and a half." Persons interested in contributing to the fund should contact Frank at the SNCC office in the YWCA McKinley Hall, 801 S. Wright, Campaign, telephone 244-4874.

# Civil Rights Aims Stated

By JANET VESPA

Negro employment, housing opportunities, equal public accommodation services and teenage tolerance are four main civil rights concerns in this area, according to Donald Moyer, chairman of the Champaign Human Relations Commission.

Moyer, speaking at the Friday YMCA-YWCA Faculty Forum, said that many residents of Champaign-Urbana have tended to become so complacent about the civil rights

situation here that they have been blinded to the shortcomings of the community.

Unless the people are willing to look at their own shortcomings and act to remove them, they will eventually have to face the hate and civil rights violence that other cities are now facing, he said.

The Council on Community Integration organized in 1936, the Champaign Human Relations Commission established in 1958, and other volunteer organizations have

been working to help secure and further equal rights.

In the field of Negro employment, the Commission discovered that most employers are in favor of equal rights, but are hesitant to hire Negroes because they fear employee and customer reaction, Moyer said.

A survey taken in 1959 showed that out of about 8,600 employees working for the 75 largest employers in Champaign, about 500 were Negroes. Most worked in the less desirable and sometimes seasonal jobs.

As long as the Negro labor force is so held down, sium conditions will remain, Moyer said. The people must achieve the capacity to make a better income.

The Urban League, a professional organization, has been instrumental in helping solve the employment problem, Moyer said.

Inability of Negroes to obtain membership in some labor unions is the major remaining problem, he continued.

# Jean-Paul Sartre

by Robert Jung

Jean-Paul Sartre rightly refused the Nobel Prize. Such an honor is an official stamp of approval. It is a token of respectability and a ticket of admission into polite and venerable company. There is a certain terrible finality about such a prize, almost like death. It makes Sartre proper. A philosopher as moralist and critic ought never be proper. When a philosopher can be discussed comfortably at a PTA meeting or quibbled over at professional colloquies he has failed. The philosopher must always be the ultimate subversive.

Sartre was cited for "imaginative writing, which by reason of its spirit of freedom and striving for truth has exercised a far-reaching influence on our age." The citation also said, "deliberately controversial and ready to give battle, he carries on the great French historical tradition, that of moralists who criticize society." This great tradition is not limited to the French. Moral criticism of society is one of the essential tasks of the philosopher. Sartre's genius is such that he is able to use literary media as vehicles for the transmission of philosophical and moral ideas on the visceral level.

As a moralist who is critical of society he plays the role of subversive and iconoclast. He is an example of his own ethical doctrine of engagement. He is passionately involved in the social and political movements of his time. He is the engaged philosopher, immersed in the intellectual dialogue of his day and in the quest for whatever meaning there may be. He has shown us that man brings values and goals into the world. Since dialogue concerning values and creation of them is of vital importance to the world, it is appropriate that Sartre should be honored by his fellow intellectuals, even though he must refuse the official accolade. Sartre himself has "dirty hands." By accepting the Nobel Prize he would be putting gloves on.

It is a pity that he is a prophet without honor among his fellow philosophers in this country. Sartre is better known and understood by intellectuals who are interested in literature, psychology, or theology than by professional philosophers. He, along with John Dewey, is almost totally unknown and untaught in too many departments of philosophy. Dewey was also an iconoclast whose influence reached far beyond the seminar room. Perhaps philosophy departments feel that when it comes to values and the big questions they must leave the undergraduate mind *virgo intacta*.

Sartre's neglect at the hands of his colleagues suggests that perhaps philosophy has abandoned its traditional role as a source of great ideas and intellectual challenges worthy of man's intellectual dignity. Perhaps philosophy has become an esoteric but proper discipline of no relevance to the outside world, a discipline which analyzes and classifies icons but leaves them intact. The neglect of Sartre is an index of abdication.

There is little interchange between "The Partisan Review" and "The Philo-

sophical Review," to the detriment of the latter and the benefit of the former. We have nothing comparable to "Les Temps Modernes," the journal of opinion founded by Sartre. Ideas seem to breed endemically in this country. Narrow professionals speak only to each other and the world rarely bothers to listen.

The tradition of Sartre, Ortega y Gasset, and Dewey is the grand tradition of philosophy which holds that a philosopher must be engaged in the crucial problems and issues of his time. This tradition is in danger of being poisoned by an anti-intellectual tendency, the passion of which is to analyze the trivial and to inhibit the production of general synthetic ideas especially in the realm of values. The mainstream of intellectual creativity is damned at its source.

If philosophers do not give us new ideas, bold new ways of structuring and assuming the world, the job will be done by amateurs and ad men. If philosophy leaves a vacuum in the dialogue concerning values, its place will be taken by followers of some defunct dogma, by fanatical cultists, by self-appointed moralists on the make, or by dream peddlers trying to sell us a better world on easy time payments.

Our own Prof. Gotschalk said that "something basically wrong has lurked in our culture, deep-down in its institutional fabric, leading to mounting disaster. We must try with all the means in our power, by science and philosophy, to find a better way." Finding this "better way" remains an essential task of the philosopher. If Sartre has not found this way it is not because he has not looked. The career of Jean-Paul Sartre dramatizes the horizons to which philosophy may rise when it participates fully in the great dialogue which is living history.

## UI Rights Workers Return From Mississippi Campaign

By VICKI PACKER  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Two students from the University chapter of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee have returned after a week in Mississippi where they campaigned for President Lyndon Johnson and registered Negroes for the Freedom Democratic Party's mock election.

Jean Wasmann, graduate in city planning, stayed at the home of Dr. Aaron Henry, leader of the Mississippi Freedom Democrats and candidate for U. S. senator on the Freedom Democratic ticket.

The home, as well as Henry's drug store on the corner, had been bombed before Miss Wasmann arrived, and although there was a police on guard every night and Mrs. Henry kept a rifle for protection, there were no incidents while she was there.

Gerald Huntley, senior in chemistry, lived at a home rented by the Council of Federated Organizations in Clarksdale, with five or six other boys. They originally had planned to go to Vicksburg, but since the COFO house in Vicksburg had been bombed, both workers went to Clarksdale.

Neither student met any violence or police harassment. Huntley said that instead of violence, there was "confusion and mass arrests," with civil rights workers arrested for passing out leaflet without licenses.

Miss Wasmann said they went

out of their way to avoid being arrested. Both were told at an orientation meeting in Jackson not to take any chances. They were told that "although they might prove their principles they would diminish their usefulness" if arrested.

Police cars and cars driven by whites cruised through the Negro neighborhoods where Huntley and Miss Wasmann were canvassing in Clarksdale, and a man ran out of his house with a gun in Jackson, but in general, Miss Wasmann said, there was no trouble.

In spite of the fact that neither student met violence, Huntley commented that no place in the South had "more hatred and bias than Mississippi." He said they scarcely dared to leave the Negro ghettos, while "in Chicago it's the other way around."

Miss Wasmann said the Negroes live in an atmosphere of fear. She said they hesitated to give their names because they were afraid they would "get into trouble or lose their jobs."

### Negroes Cooperate

She pointed out, however, that the Negroes were extremely cooperative and in general accepted the Freedom Democrats' mock election. At a local meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which the two workers attended the NAACP officers urged those who registered to vote in the regular election and those who could not, to vote in the Freedom Democrat election, held Saturday through Monday before the election.

The Freedom Democrat mock election was held to show how many of the 400,000 Negroes in Mississippi were not able to register and vote in the national election.

The Freedom Party, which had its own slate of candidates for the House and the Senate, supported Lyndon Johnson for President.

### Hoped for Greater Turnout

Huntley said the results were not as good as they had hoped. The Freedom Democrats hoped to get a turnout of 100,000 or more, but the final vote count was 59,663 for Johnson and 14 for Sen. Barry Goldwater.

The Freedom Democrats are planning to show that they supported Johnson, and to challenge in court the election of the regular Democrats, who openly supported Barry Goldwater.

According to Huntley, the Freedom Democrats plan to go to the caucus in January in the House of Representatives to try to end the seniority system which gives the Southern Democrats so much power in the House.

### Strong Goldwater Territory

Miss Wasmann said Mississippi was strong Goldwater territory, in spite of the tradition of supporting Democrats. She said she saw only Goldwater bumper stickers on cars, and their car was the only one with an LBJ sticker on it.

She commended that the signs in Champaign which say, "In your heart you know he's right," are present throughout Mississippi, but have pasted above them, either by the state or national Republican party: "Vote State's Rights, Vote Goldwater."



## Psychologist Speaks on Prejudice

By JANET VESPA

A basic way to combat racial prejudice is to change people's behavior so that their attitudes, in turn, will change, according to Mayo Gore-Dansby, associate professor of psychology at Tennessee State University.

Mrs. Gore-Dansby, who taught here from 1962-64, spoke at the Friday Faculty Forum on "The Psychodynamics of Prejudice."

Getting people to make a token commitment against prejudice in all fields of life is very important, she said. Once an individual makes this previous commitment, his attitudes and actions in the future tend to become less prejudiced.

When people are convinced that an institutional change is irrevocable, they also tend to shift their prejudices to more favorable at-

titudes, Mrs. Gore-Dansby continued.

These ideas can be tied to Leon Festinger's theory of cognitive dissonance, whereby a person holds ideas which are in conflict with the way he acts.

If a person's actions, then, can be changed, he will be forced to justify them in relation to his ideas. This can then cause his entire attitude to change, Mrs. Gore-Dansby said.

A person often simply tries to defend his feelings when people try to reason with him and point out the contradictions in his thinking, she said.

There are several theories on the causes of prejudiced behavior. According to one theory, for example, hostility and frustration in the majority are projected on minority groups, Mrs. Gore-Dansby said.

Other studies suggest that rigid discipline in childhood, repressed hostility toward the dominant figure in the home and other similar family situations cause dislike to be transferred toward minority groups.

Another theory indicates that a person is rewarded if he maintains his same ideas and is punished if he tries to repudiate old patterns of thought. Thus prejudice, rather than ceasing, simply continues.

The need for status and superiority is another cause of prejudice, Mrs. Gore-Dansby said. People who are frustrated economically, emotionally or sexually also tend to take out these frustrations on minority groups, she continued.

Prejudice has important psychological effects on its objects. The Negro is accustomed to the racial bigot and has a pattern of response toward his prejudice; it is the more subtle acts of prejudice which present the current dilemma, Mrs. Gore-Dansby said.

Both the enlightened Negro and the converted Southerner present special problems in that they are often prejudiced in reverse, she continued. By giving the Negro special consideration, they are putting him at a disadvantage.

The Negro's response becomes difficult because of the communication problem, Mrs. Gore-Dansby said.

— 1965 —

## UI Students Return from Selma Trip

BY V. C. P. C. L.

The highway between Champaign and Selma lately has been crowded with some of the commuters buying only a one-way ticket.

Several students have returned from the first day of the march from Selma to Montgomery, Ala. Cars returned to the University Monday morning and Monday night, with some students planning to return Tuesday and some staying with the marchers until Thursday when they arrive in Montgomery.

Rev. Larry Hill of McKinley United Presbyterian Church left Alabama Monday after being arrested with 300 others at a demonstration Friday at the mayor's house in Selma. Russell Moran and John Bowman, both assistant professors of economics, also left Selma Monday with several University students.

Rev. Richard L. Harrison of the First Presbyterian Church in Urbana, plans to remain in Selma for the entire 50-mile, five day march to Montgomery.

### Return Trip

Many students are planning to return Thursday for the final day of the pilgrimage to Montgomery. Rudy Frank, former president of the University chapter of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, said approximately 37 plan to demonstrate and both cars and money are needed.

Rev. James Ray of McKinley Foundation is coordinating an end-of-the-march trip for students planning to go to Montgomery. He said 40-50 students have signed up for the trip and there is a need for cars.

There will be a SNCC meeting at 7 p.m. Thursday at Channing-Murray Foundation at which students who have returned from trips to Washington, D. C. or the South will tell about their experiences. SNCC also plans to have a door-to-door collection Saturday morning. Other Selmas

Members of SNCC will set up tables on campus all week to raise money for the "Other Selmas," the name for the 10 new counties in Alabama which SNCC has added to its voter registration drive list. SNCC already has projects in approximately 20 counties in Mississippi.

Miss Chinnery Friday night said she planned to withdraw from the University to teach in freedom schools in the South and help register people to vote for the Freedom Democratic Party. She said she made her decision after going to Selma last week.

When asked if she recommends withdrawing from the University to other students, Miss Chinnery said yes. "If they feel they have something to offer and if the person is emotionally involved." It is a choice between two things, she said, and "it is up to the person to decide what is most important."

### What Good?

"A degree here," she said, "does not mean much if my people in the South can't vote." When Negroes are attending poor Southern colleges that are not accredited, Miss Chinnery said, "then what good is my degree?"

Miss Chinnery was disappointed in the apathy at this campus. "The poor participation here is evidence of poor citizenship."

## Local SNCC Sends Help

By LARRY FINLEY  
Daily Illini City Editor

Five reinforcements from the local SNCC chapter will join other members already on the scene in Selma, Ala. to participate in a scheduled march on the Dallas County Court House today and another attempt to march to Montgomery Thursday.

Eleven Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee members and the Rev. John A. Taylor of Channing-Murray Foundation left Monday for Selma and took part in the Selma-to-Montgomery march which was turned back Tuesday afternoon.

Reporting by telephone from the scene in Selma, Ronald Kennedy, a member of the Illinois contingent, reported that the 4,000 marchers were turned back by a force of some 300 to 400 state and local police.

Kennedy said that the decision to march on the Dallas County Court House and to reinact Tuesday's march was made at a mass rally held near Selma Tuesday night.

### Set for Selma

Leaving for Selma Tuesday were Lois Chinnery, graduate; Phil Curry, graduate; Larry Fueno, freshman in LAS; and Allan Fenske, freshman in LAS.

Kennedy stated that SNCC was attempting to raise an "emergency fund" by telephone to finance the members now in Selma.

Earlier Tuesday about 20 members of SNCC lined the halls outside the FBI office in the Urbana Post Office to protest the brutal treatment of Negroes demonstrating to Selma and the FBI's failure to step in and curb the violence.

The student members of the group were joined by their staff adviser Joseph Gusfield, professor of sociology, and by McKinley Foundation representatives the Rev. Larry Hill and the Rev. James Ray.

### Moves Inside

The demonstration was originally planned for the front steps of the Post Office but soon moved inside, leaving two members outside with protest signs.

The group took their places quietly outside of the FBI office. Several members carried small transistor radios to keep posted on the pending march in Alabama. The door to the local FBI office was kept locked all during the vigil. The only contact made by the group with the Federal office was made by Fred Davenport, SNCC external vice-president.

At about 2 p.m. Davenport knocked on the locked door and was greeted by an FBI officer. Davenport was invited into the office but declined, explaining that his only purpose was to give the officers "the latest newspaper and to inform them of the representatives from Illinois in Selma."

William Travelsted, special FBI agent, said that they had no comment on the vigil because "this group did not ask to talk to an FBI representative."

Davenport, co-ordinating the vigil, said that the group planned to stay at the offices until 5 p.m.

"We would like to see that the march progresses well and hope that there is no violence," Davenport said.

# STUDENTS HERE JOIN IN SELMA PROTESTS

By VICKI PACKER  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Strains of the civil rights song "We Shall Overcome" echoed through Champaign-Urbana Friday when students demonstrated, sat and marched to protest brutality in Selma, Ala. and demand federal intervention.

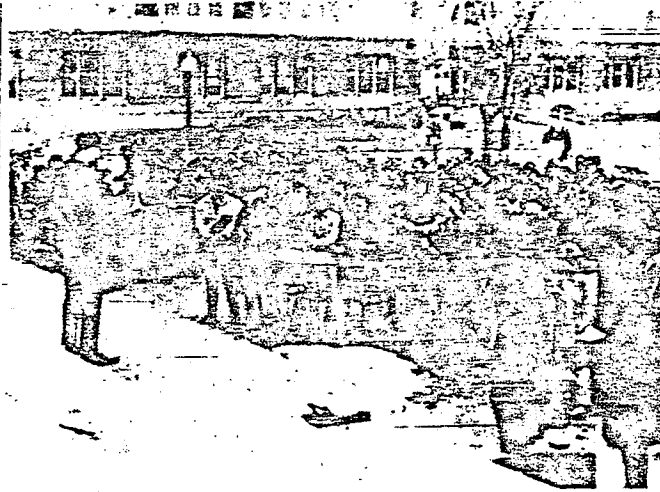
In a demonstration on the Auditorium steps at noon Friday approximately 300 students heard brief speeches by John Taylor, minister of Channing-Murray, and Ron Kennedy, senior in LAS. Both Kennedy and Taylor have recently returned from Selma where they participated in the attempted Tuesday march.

Kennedy who arrived from Selma Friday morning, called the "black belt town" similar to other southern towns. According to Kennedy, whites were brought in "to focus attention on Selma."

#### Federal Troops

He called for federal investigation, saying "we cannot let the events in Selma be repeated." Federal troops should be sent, "not only in Selma but wherever rights of citizens are violated by the police or the white populace."

Reeb died, according to the Rev. John Taylor, because he "believed in patriotism, believed that all men are equal or should have



**JOINING HANDS TO UNITE** in sympathy with the Negroes in Selma, students end a protest demonstration Friday noon with a favorite civil rights song, "We Shall Overcome," led by Steve Downs, sophomore in LAS. About 300 gathered on the steps of the Auditorium for the rally.

equal opportunities and believed people he didn't even know should have the right to vote."

Reeb can live, Taylor, told students, "if you will give him immortality, believe in his beliefs and take time out from your busy schedule and go to Selma, Ala."

He said civil rights workers do not go to Selma to get their names in the newspapers or become heroes, but because they "must go." He concluded by saying "To believe in mankind and in America, this is worthwhile and for Jim Reeb, this is immortality."

The Rev. James Ray of McKinley Foundation, announced the formation of the Citizens Concerned for Selma which is planning to sponsor a trip to Selma.

The 15 minute demonstration ended with students joining hands and singing "We Shall Overcome" following a few minutes of silence expressing sympathy with Negroes in Selma.

#### Champaign March

The song was continued at a march Friday afternoon sponsored by the Citizens Concerned with

Selma. Approximately 200 students, faculty members and local clergymen marched to the Western Union office in downtown Champaign to send telegrams urging federal intervention in Selma.

The group marched down the middle of Wright Street and University Avenue escorted by Police Chief Harvey Shirley. Shirley said he did not expect any disturbance because the group had obtained a parade permit.

The march was quiet. The sign-carrying paraders softly chanted "We'll walk hand in hand today" and conversations were almost exclusively about civil rights.

#### Not An Inch

One student shrugged his shoulders and said "Well, anyone who doesn't like this society can leave" and another said with disgust "The white southerners won't give an inch because they are afraid if they give an inch they'll lose the whole mile."

Many of the marchers were overheard commenting on the need for federal troops in Selma and conclusion drawing seemed a popular sport. One student concluded, "Selma is a failure of our country's conviction in the principles of participatory government."

Conclusions were hand-painted on signs also. Two read, "Way Down South in the Land of Cotton, Violence There is Not Forgotten" and "My Country 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty? — Selma."

When the group arrived at  
(Continued on Page 2)

## Student Protests

(Continued from Page 1)

Western Union, surrounded by curious spectators, they entered the office to pay 94 cents for personal opinion message telegrams.

William Humphry, Western Union manager, reported approximately 177 members of the march sent telegrams, with the majority addressed to President Lyndon B. Johnson. A few were sent to Gov. George Wallace and individual congressmen.

According to Humphry, 40 to 60 telegrams a day have been sent to Selma since Sunday. About half, he said, are from students and most are sent to Johnson.

Most of the marchers' telegrams urged Johnson to send federal troops to Selma. Rev. Ray, first of the group to send a telegram, wrote to LBJ: "Violence must cease in Salem. Civil rights must be granted. Send help now."

### SNCC Sit-In

Meanwhile in Urbana, members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee held a sit-in demonstration at the post office for the second day in a row. Some of the 24 sitters were there since 9:15 a.m. Friday when they returned after being carried out Thursday night by federal and County Sheriff's officers and Urbana City Police.

The Urbana postmaster did not take action against the demonstrators even though U.S. Assistant District Attorney Raymond Rose Thursday charged that the sit-in was a violation of a federal law since the post office was officially closed after 5 p.m.

Rick Soderstrom, president of SNCC, told the group to keep going to a minimum and to either cooperate or remain loyal to the state and the Rev. F. Campbell of Decatur, offered a trailer of

### SNCC Activity

Lined up against the wall the afternoon of a play bridge and newspapers. They listened to one of the group's reports on a similar radio and discussed the Selma situation.

Johnson to sit and Johnson send federal troops to Selma or they move for Selma for another sit-in. The march, the demonstrators prepared for their long walk. Soderstrom taught them songs he learned while in Selma this week but the demonstrators always seemed to go back to the favorite softly singing. "Oh deep in our hearts we do believe We shall overcome someday."

...under the...  
...to Selma...  
...white southerners waved...  
...Nerves at the

"Whoooo, heathens," yelled  
...and a group of youths  
in a song called "Go Home  
South, We Love Selma," rode by  
staying at the long line of Negroes  
and whites walking hand in hand.

As ministers and nuns, students  
and professional civil rights work-  
ers crossed the Alabama River  
bridge, an old Negro man watched  
them, smiling slightly. "Once we  
got past this mountain," he said  
softly, almost to himself, "we don't  
have to get you past no more."  
N. A. Arnold

The marchers, led by Martin  
Luther King, Ralph Bunche of the  
United Nations and entertainer  
Dick Gregory, were on the first day

Vicki Packer went to Selma,  
Ala. Saturday with a group of  
SCLC members and a newspaper-  
man from Paris, France who  
is spending a year writing for  
the Chicago Daily News. The  
group arrived in Selma at 7 a.m.  
Sunday and returned to the Uni-  
versity Monday morning.

of their 50-mile, five-day march to  
Montgomery. Some of the veterans  
remembered what had happened a  
week ago at the bridge and several  
sang, "We are not afraid today."  
—And they weren't afraid. Follow-  
ing the line of marchers was a con-  
vey of army trucks and Alabama  
national guards stood at the side of  
the highway. A state trooper rode  
by the parade on horseback, as if  
to remind them of attack by mount-  
ed police last Tuesday.

But there was no violence on the  
first day of the march. "Nigger  
lovers," yelled a thin, tall man on  
the side of the road. "Why don't  
the rest of you yankees paint your  
faces black with shoe polish?" A  
Negro minister looked at him and  
said, "They came out to watch the  
animals."

**"We Shall Overcome"**  
A group of Negroes lining the  
highway and sitting on the hill  
leading to the railroad tracks  
waved to the marchers as they  
walked past. A row of them stared  
at the legions and sang verses of  
"We Shall Overcome." The march-  
ers joined in the singing.

Before they left for the journey,

**WORKERS PREPARED** food boxes in a Selma, Ala. church basement Friday for their 50-mile  
march from Selma to the Alabama State capitol at Montgomery. The march got under way  
Sunday. Most of the food has been contributed to the marchers who will camp along highway  
U. S. 80 during the night. (AP wirephoto)

the thousands of marchers met in  
front of Browns Church on Sylvan  
Street in Selma to sing freedom  
songs and hear a pre-march speech  
by the Rev. Martin Luther King  
Jr. As King told them "We must  
not march in despair but with  
great love for America," the crowd  
applauded.

As he told them, "Alabama is  
going to change and we are moving  
in the right direction because no  
one can live forever," the followers,  
gathered together from all parts of  
the country, yelled, "Yes." When  
he looked out at the crowd and  
told them "You people will write  
a new chapter in the history books  
of the nation," there was a feeling  
of pride and a belief that this all  
really did mean something.

**The Only Sound**  
They were quiet. As soon as King  
started speaking the only sound  
was the snapping of flash bulbs  
from the cameras of the photog-  
raphers. Men lifted little children  
on their shoulders to see King.  
After the speeches and closing  
prayer, the crowd sang "We Shall  
Overcome," louder and stronger  
than before King spoke.

Children watched down from  
their perch in a tree next to the  
church. A white man turned to a  
Negro and said, "Once you get into  
an organization you can't get out.  
The only way to get King out is to  
kill him."

The group sang, "You can't make  
me doubt him, know too much  
about him," and then followed with  
a chorus of "We love Gov. Wallace  
in our hearts." King really was a  
king Sunday.

**If Hit**  
He issued orders for the form-  
ing of lines for the march and the  
crowd followed. Stepping over the  
orange-peel and candy-wrapper lit-  
tered street, they formed lines of  
eight and were told by volunteer  
guides from the Student Nonvio-  
lent Coordinating Committee what  
to do if hit by a state trooper.

The marchers got ready to  
march, the organizing took about a  
half an hour. People leaned against  
cars or sat on the sleeping bags  
they had brought with them for the  
long trip. It was like an integrated  
Boy Scout hike.

And then they marched. Waving  
signs saying "Hawaii Knows Inte-  
gration Works" and "Voting Rights  
for all from California to the New  
York Island," the demonstrators  
joined hands and began following  
King. A man in a yellow helmet  
with "one man, one vote," written  
on it said to a woman wearing a  
knapsack strapped to her back, "I  
don't think they'll be any trouble."  
**Car Trouble**

NBC cameramen swore when they discovered the top of their car was bent in and two students walking past their red convertible stared at the SNCC sticker on the bumper and said, "Oh, no, how are we ever going to get through Tennessee now?"

Whites stood in front of stores in town and called out, "You fools," "Get out and stay out," and various obscenities. The marchers passed a store sign which said, "Selma Ball Bond Co., Bonds to all Courts, We give you liberty," while a man stood in the door and yelled, "Yankee go Home."

Many of the female marchers were wearing flowered hats and the men wore suits. A Selma Negro said to the white man next to him, "They can tell the yankees—they're the ones wearing overcoats."

#### Three Flags

Two marchers at the front of the line carried a UN flag and an American flag, while confederate flags were draped on the sides of cars and waved from the car aeriola. "The South shall rise again," yelled a group of white spectators.

"I thought they would ignore us like Wallace suggested," said an old Negro to a student from Berkeley wearing a GROWL button. "Get rid of Wallace."

After the Kings-Hey marchers came to a sign reading, "Selma Pest Control Co." A Negro minister laughed bitterly. A Negro family sitting on the grass at the side of the railroad tracks yelled, "Hi. Good luck" and one of the some of demonstrators sang out, "We are not afraid today."

#### Parents Surprised

Whites and Negroes crowded around every street corner — on opposite sides of the street and helicopters of cameramen taking pictures of the marchers flew overhead. "I hope they don't get my picture. Boy, would my parents ever be surprised if they knew I was in Selma," said one bearded young man.

Hate is taught early in the South.

As the group marched down the highway, they stared at the people and two of the children said they hated the marchers, calling "Bang, Bang, Gocha. You're all dead."

A car honked in a parking lot heard a sermon by Billy Graham and a loud speaker played "This." An old Negro woman at the side of the highway held up a sign in particular, "This is beautiful," and a fat bald white man called out from the other side of the highway, "I hate niggers," as if he were really proud of the statement, and dared anyone to challenge it. No one answered him.

#### Many Negroes

A man from New York, dressed in a blue suit and striped tie, asked a Negro if there were very many Negroes from Selma participating in the march.

"No, no," he answered, "They're scared. They really appreciate you yankees coming in to help them. But most of them are scared of what'll happen when you leave and we're left here alone with Clark."

"But you're marching," the New Yorker said.

The Negro grinned, showing big white front teeth. "Yes," he explained, "But if I die tomorrow today will have been worth it. This is the best day of my life."

They stopped to rest and sat on the dusty highway. The troopers stood guard and kept back the cars of curious passerbys. A white woman, after saying she had been sent to Selma by "an ad hoc committee of friends," broke a doughnut in thirds giving parts to a Negro girl, a white man in a black priest's coat and a Negro woman with "Selma and Dallas County Teachers" hanging around her neck.

The marchers began taking off their coats and suit jackets. The Alabama sun was hot, even though the temperature was about 50 degrees. It was hard marching because the highway was bumpy and the pace was fast.



## Michigan Won Under Boards

So what happened Saturday?

Well, as most predicted, the Wolverines simply overpowered the Illini with height and weight under the boards. Michigan didn't outshoot Illinois, it just managed to keep the ball for those second and third shots that finally resulted in baskets.

Illinois, though, got one shot — and if it didn't hit, it didn't get another opportunity until after another two Wolverine points were chalked up.

The big difference was in rebounding. Although hitting only .400 of its shots — as compared to .458 for Illinois, the Wolves pulled in 20 more rebounds than the Illini and got off 18 more shots from the field.

Both teams scored 17 points from the charity stripe.

Yet, the Illini came within six points of upsetting the powerful Wolves.

Minnesota, incidentally, is going to be mighty rough opposition here Saturday.

The Gophers, paced by forward Lou Hudson's 17 points, swamped Wisconsin 81-57 over the weekend.

Minnesota now has a 9-2 record, sporting losses to UCLA, 93-77, and Iowa, 76-74. But the Gophers also have victories over highly regarded Loyola, 89-75, and Missouri Valley power Drake, 67-60.

The only score that can be compared, of course, is the UCLA games. Illinois beat the Uclans in both teams' season opener 110-83. But the Uclans have not lost a game since and appear bent on repeating their NCAA title of last year. Supposedly, reports from the West Coast go, the Bruins, despite a shakey start, are back to old form. And, of course, both wire services have Johnny Wooden's Uclans rated No. 1 in the nation.

But the Gophers will have to face the Illini in the Assembly Hall, a now dangerous place for opponents . . . luckily. When you have to face Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota between the Christmas and semester breaks when the Big Ten season is just getting off the ground, you like to be among friends.



**LOU HUDSON**  
... a real hard-head

into the dressing room where three stitches were taken.

A little groggy, but otherwise okay, he rushed back to aid his Gophers, who were trailing, by this time, 67-59.

But Hudson, undaunted, began to function like a machine and started to even things up.

He succeeded in scoring 24 of Minnesota's last 38 points to propel the Gophers to a 97-93 victory. He also wound up with 36 points for the game, topping the Boiler-makers' Dave Schellhase by seven.

Last year, Hudson paced the Gophers to a 10-4 Big Ten record that included one win against Michigan 89-75.

That game, incidentally, was sandwiched between two Illinois combats. Before the Michigan game, Minnesota toppled the Illini 92-81; afterwards, it lost to the Illini — in the Assembly Hall — 86-78.

The odd thing about Hudson is that unlike most everyone else (notably Cazzie Russell), he has a tough time scoring against the Illini. As a sophomore last year, he hit just below his season-long average of 18 points both times he played the Illini.

When the Illini beat Minnesota  
(Continued on Page 12)

## Extra Point . . .

(Continued from Page 10)

in that second game, it was a welcome victory. It snapped a five-game conference losing streak and boosted their record to 4-5 in the Big Ten.

Don Freeman, who tried desperately to offset the Russell-Buntin punch Saturday, has hit 27 points just twice. Saturday, against Michigan, was his second time. Freeman also scored 27 points last season against Michigan State Feb. 17 on nine field goals and 9 of 11 free throws. But the Illini fell to the Spartans 85-82, despite Don's efforts.

## Kundla Awakens Gophers' Spirits

John Kundla is a coach who isn't used to losing.

And when Kundla signed on to take over the basketball fortunes of the Minnesota Gophers in 1939 you knew that things were going to change at Minneapolis.

It isn't that Kundla hates to lose. He's just become accustomed to winning. When he was an all-Big Ten forward at Minnesota in 1933-39 the Gophers had good teams. He was a star on the 1937 club that won Minnesota's last Big Ten title.

Kundla was the coach of the phenomenally successful Minneapolis Lakers of the early 1950s. From 1948 when the Lakers first joined the NBA until 1954 when George Mikan played his last game, the Lakers of Kundla won six league championships in seven years. You can see how the man would forget the feeling of losing.

In the meantime the cage situation at Minnesota had slipped into one of immobility. Everyone knew that veteran coach Ozzie Cowles would retire soon, and the Gophers were having trouble recruiting sufficient talent to win in the Big Ten. They had some good teams — particularly when they came up with a Dick Garmaker or a Ron Johnson — but no great ones.

Then the Lakers announced their move to Los Angeles. Kundla was reluctant to leave the Twin Cities, and when the job at Minnesota opened up — well, it was a natural.

But big John was not content with the way basketball had deteriorated at his Alma Mater. He went out of the state to recruit talent. Last year three brilliant prospects donned varsity uniforms.

Don Yates is from Uniontown, Pa. (from where the Gophers got All-American grizzer Sandy Stephens). Lou Hudson is from Greensboro, N. C. (home of the former great Gopher linemen Bobby Bell and Carl Eller). Archie Clark is from Ecorse, Mich. And all three are Negroes, the first of their race ever to play basketball at Minnesota.

The Gophers, finally in step with the times, are challenging for the Big Ten basketball championship. They can thank John Kundla.

It is interesting to note that the last time major Illinois and Minnesota teams met the situation was similar. Illinois, football team, predicted to have another great year, had been stunned the week before by Ohio State, 26-0. Its dreams of an undefeated season went up in smoke that autumn afternoon, and many wondered if the predominantly-senior team wouldn't fall apart after losing its one real incentive.

But the Illini ventured into the Gophers' domain, on Minnesota's Homecoming Saturday and whipped them thoroughly 14-0. Pete Elliott said after the game that he was convinced this team had performed the necessary comeback.

back.

That's Saturday, of course, the Illini are again coming off a loss. It was to Michigan, also fairly decisive despite the slim six point margin. It was their first loss in the Big Ten after two victories.

This game is not nearly as decisive as the football game was. It is still early in the year, and even two conference losses will not bounce the Illini from the race. But Harry Combes' boys have shown themselves to be solid contenders for the crown, and a win over Michigan would have been a big morale booster. Now that they have lost the "big one," Combes will look to see if there are any signs of letting down, or if he has

this year — as everyone suspects — a team capable of overcoming big losses and rising to big occasions.

It is a little sad to read about the trading of Wilt Chamberlain. The San Francisco team got little for him, besides the \$50 Grand in cash. The three-for-one deal is something akin to the Baltimore Colts trading John Unitas for a few average linemen, or San Francisco sending Willie Mays away for a relief pitcher.

But the 76ers could never win with the man who rewrote the NBA record books. They seemed to always come in a poor second, and generally to the Boston Celtics and Bill Russell. Russell was always the Stilt's enigma. Few athletes are endowed with the natural abilities Chamberlain has. But the 6-10 Russell always seemed to outplay the 7-1 Stilt. In the NBA All-Star game that preceded the trade (or announcement of it) Russell again made Chamberlain look bad.

Wilt is a fairly sensitive man who hears the fans, and reads the newspapers. All the trade talk must have bothered the man acknowledged as the "star of stars" in pro basketball. Maybe he'll be happy now that he's back home in Philadelphia.

Silver and gold coins have a rough edge because if they were smooth it would be easy to file off some of the valuable metal without changing the coin's appearance.

# Fencers Prepare for Another Title

By FRANKICA FAUST  
Daily Illini Sports Writer

The perennially strong Illinois fencing team opens its three-month season Jan. 23 against Denver Fencers Club at Denver.

Coach Mac Garret's powerful fencers have previously captured 13 Big Ten titles in the last 21 years, including two NCAA championships in 1953 and 1955.

Last year's team was undefeated in the Big Ten.

"The way the team has been working and the interest generated by the athletes, we stand an excellent chance of taking first," stated Garret.

Two key returning lettermen, seniors Craig Bell and Bob Frase, make the sabre division one of Illinois' strongest. Last year Craig Bell returned as the NCAA All-American champion in sabre. He was also awarded as first runner-up in the University's 1953-54 Athlete of the Year contest. Minor sports athletes are rarely so highly honored in this contest.

"Craig Bell is motivated in trying to be one of the colored athletes in fencing to have attained national prominence," explained Garret, looking at Bell's previous 63-10 record. "It satisfies the combative instinct he has."

Capt. Bob Frase's Big Ten championship in sabre last year places him on a par with Bell. Oddly enough, he won the title by defeating teammate Bell at the meet.

"Bob Frase is successful because of his sheer determination," praised Garret. "He works hard and always strives to improve."

Returning lettermen Rudy Bartha and Dave Evans will also strengthen this year's sabre team.

Lettermen Roger Garret and

## CRAIG BELL ... NCAA champion back

Steve Stoll will fill the top foil positions this year. Junior Roger Garret finished third in the Big Ten last year and should be Illinois' top contender for this year's bout.

Stoll rapidly improving. Nonetheless, senior Steve Stoll is rapidly improving and is pressing Garret for the top place on the team. Junior letterman John Rocks also bears watching.

Foil competition in the Big Ten will be unusually tough this year, according to Coach Garret. Epee fencing is left holding its own this year after losing graduated lettermen Jim Tibbels, Dan Kennedy, and Ron Gladish. Senior lettermen Mark Gates and Roy Neils are currently holding the two top positions in epee.

Double Sessions  
Other team members include sophomore Ron Autrecht in foil; juniors George Bollenbacher and William Frast, and sophomores David White and Bob Wolfson in sabre; and sophomore Charles

COACH MAC GARRET TUTORS Rick Lynch (L) and Mark Gates (R) in epee practice. The Illini lost three epee performers through graduation, and Garret has indicated that Lynch and Gates will see a lot of action. First meet is Jan. 23 at Denver. (Staff photo by Pam Smith)

Harrier, Junior Richard Lynch, and varsity, England, and Rhodes University in South Africa.

Despite a distinctive record of Powell, Frances Garret for the last 20 years. Garret has been running the team under double session practices over Christmas vacation.

Iowa, Ohio State, and Michigan State will be Illinois' biggest contenders for the title this year, according to Garret.

Assisting Garret are Dr. John Powell and William La Pietra in physical education, and Arthur Schankin. Dr. Powell is the team's exercise specialist and has previously taught in Cambridge University in America.

Garret's previous fencers have compiled an outstanding record of 165 victories, 43 defeats, and one tie in 21 years when he took over as head coach.

Illinois' superior Big Ten standings in fencing is also unusual in that very few of the fencers had any previous experience in the sport in high school.

"We have no fencers with athletic scholarships; participation is purely voluntary," explained Powell.

The Illini fencers will meet the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs Jan. 30, followed by a trip to the University of Kansas Feb. 1.

## King To Speak At Wesleyan This Evening

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will speak at 8 p.m. today in the Fred Young Fieldhouse at Illinois Wesleyan University.

King has recently moved into a Chicago slum flat where he will live for several days every week. At present he is engaged in a campaign against Northern slum conditions.

A long-time leader in civil rights, King now says that Northern discrimination against Negroes is more economic and social discrimination than it is legal discrimination.

His latest campaign will hit all major Northern cities.

King in 1964 became the youngest man ever to receive the Nobel Peace Prize and was named Time Magazine's Man of the Year in 1963.

He received his bachelor of arts degree from Morehouse College and a doctor of philosophy degree from Boston University.

Since that time he has received over 20 honorary degrees from colleges and universities.

King has also written several books concerning the civil rights movement including "Stride Toward Freedom" and "Why We Can't Wait."

A short press conference and questioning period will follow the speech and will also be covered by The Daily Illini.

## Protest March Today on FBI

At 11:50 a.m. today members of the local chapter of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee will meet in front of the YWCA and march to the Urbana Post office building to picket the FBI office.

They plan to urge the federal government to intervene in Selma, Alabama, where 3,500 Negroes have been arrested since the start of the voter registration drive for attempts to register, to stop the arrests and take action against Sheriff Clark of Dallas County in Alabama. Clark, they charge, has repeatedly violated federal court injunctions.

An official SNCC statement said, "By our presence at the office of this federal agency, we wish to make clear our desire to see an immediate change in the attitude of the federal government and a much more active role in the insurance of the franchise to American citizens."

The Dallas County register's of-

office, SNCC protested, is open only two days a month, a schedule SNCC said, that would require 60 years for the enrollment of the unregistered Negro citizens even if the federal court ruling requiring the registrar to register 100 Negroes a day were observed.

## SNCC Pickets Urbana FBI In Protest of Negro Arrests

There were no arrests as 13 members of the local chapter of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee picketed for an hour Friday in front of the Urbana FBI office, protesting Negro arrests in Selma and Dallas County, Ala.

SNCC members marched to the Urbana Post Office where the FBI office is, from the YWCA at noon, carrying signs saying, "Alabama is in America, Are You Proud?" and "3,500 Americans arrested."

They distributed statements saying, "By our presence at the office of this federal agency, we wish to make clear our desire to see an immediate change in the attitude of the federal government and a much more active role in the insurance of the franchise to American citizens."

SNCC asked the local FBI office to forward the statement to FBI headquarters in Washington, D. C. Today SNCC plans to canvas for

The Community News and for bail money for Negroes in Selma in northern Champaign. Workers, who will also distribute leaflets asking residents to write to Congressman William Springer, Senators Dirksen and Douglas and President Johnson asking for federal help in Selma, will leave from the YWCA at 9 a.m.

...to the honor of the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Marie Ziegler, head of the Physical Education Department, announcing a boycott of the University by Negroes proposed by the local chapter of NAACP.

"The intention—forwarded to you by the University of Illinois chapter of the NAACP is indeed reprehensible. It comes at a time when the Department of Physical Education is making every conceivable effort to create an environment in which qualified students are given from educational opportunities of the highest type regardless of race, color or creed.

"We are fully conscious of the urgent need in these United States to live up to the first purpose of the NAACP, itself: to educate America to accord full rights and opportunities to Negroes."

(See story on page 2)

"As a long-standing member of the NAACP, as are members of my family, I am fully dedicated to provide every opportunity to all Negroes enrolled in the various programs sponsored by this department.

"It is my deep conviction that all of us in similar positions ought to 'go the extra mile' to enable Americans of this race to 'make up for lost time' due to situations often beyond their control. It is my sincere belief that members of this department would 'ostracize' any staff members who might be guilty of conscious prejudice at a time when the very future of our evolving democracy is at stake.

"Statements such as this, delivered without any attempt to consult responsible officials of this department are most unfortunate. If one Negro is discouraged from attending this fine institution as a result of this most untimely statement, another Negro may be deprived of a university education so sorely needed.

"There are innumerable opportunities for the Negro to advance his status in the area of physical education and sport. We are proud of the many Negroes in our program who may have also represented the University of Illinois on the gridiron, basketball court, wrestling mat or in other athletic areas.

"Let those who would criticize and do harm to our record invite us to express our beliefs and give evidence of fine human relations. Let those who would try 'bias' and 'prejudice' look to the harm they do by 'exposing' what they consider to be evidence and by creating suspicion.

"Working together we can make every effort to 'root out' prejudice wherever it may be. Despite this unwarranted public attack we shall continue to work quietly and consistently to provide equal opportunity for all disenfranchised Americans, as well as for all other deprived groups in the world."

# NAACP Calls for Boycott

By **DIANE COWAN**  
Daily Illini Campus Editor

The University chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has sent approximately 40 letters to high schools throughout the nation urging Negro athletes not to come to the University because of alleged discriminatory practices in the Athletic Association.

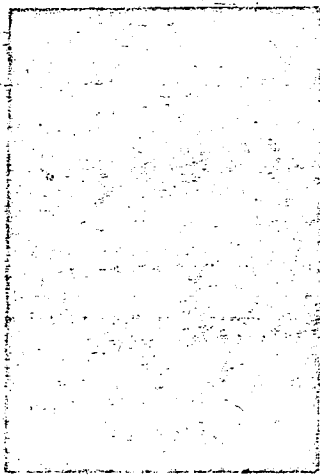
Mark Jones, president of the chapter, Friday declined to make public a list of the schools which will receive letters or exactly what the letters stated. "We want the coaches and high school athletes to receive the letters first," he said.

Jones sent the letters under authorization of a Jan. 5 resolution of the local chapter.

The resolution states, in part: "Over the last several years, complaints have been lodged with this office alleging that the University Athletic Association and members of the physical education department, including former coaches, have been guilty of following racially discriminatory policies."

"Officials of the University NAACP have been unsuccessful in their attempts to make appointments with the proper channels to discuss these charges."

The resolution cited a report issued during the second semester



**CHARLES BELLATTI**  
... no comment

last year of the Ad Hoc Committee of Students for Social Justice which charged that Negro members of University athletic teams had been subjected to racially-discriminatory practices administered by members of the University staff, including coaches.

"A special committee appointed by the President's Office found that many of the allegations made by the Ad Hoc Committee were true. Specifically, certain coaches admitted that they made it a practice to warn Negro athletes to limit their educational social contacts to fellow Negroes.

"In spite of the aforementioned investigation and subsequent directive from the Provost's Office, the NAACP has learned that Negro athletes are still being subjected to such discriminatory practices."

When asked if he expected the resolution and the letters to reduce significantly the number of Negro athletes who apply to the University, Jones said, "Our only concern is that these policies (of discrimination) will cease."

Neither the office of University President David D. Henry nor of Charles Bellatti, publicity supervisor for the Athletic Association, had received copies of the resolu-

tion late Friday; neither office would comment on the matter.

Bellatti said the earliest comment from his office would be Monday, after Doug Mills, director of the Athletic Association, returns to campus.

Jones declined to comment on whether present University Negro athletes contributed information which helped prompt the resolution.

Earlier this year (Dec. 1) Jones wrote a letter to the editor of The Daily Illini in which he charged that varsity halfback Sam Price was not allowed to carry the ball on rushing plays inside the opposition's 20-yard line because of "a conspiracy to keep Price from scoring."

The letter concluded, "Maybe it all started with that racial fight among some of the Illini, including the Illini's most glamorous gladiator, while preparing for last season's Rose Bowl game."

The Daily Illini in spring 1963 investigated rumors of discrimination on the football team. Interviewing many athletes, the sports staff uncovered no basis for such charges.



# NAACP Upholds Athletics Resolve

By **BILL NACK**  
Daily Illini Editor

Mack Jones, president of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Monday night said his chapter would continue to uphold its resolution declaring that discrimination existed on athletic teams at the University.

In the wake of the report Sunday that Negro athletes at Illinois had repudiated this resolution, Jones scheduled a press conference for today at 1:30 p.m. in his apartment at 109 E. Clark St., Champaign. Jones is expected to further clarify — and perhaps substantiate — the charges embodied in the Jan. 5 resolution.

The NAACP issued a statement Monday afternoon concerning the Negro athlete repudiation. It read:

"We at the University NAACP are disheartened but not surprised by the repudiation of our recently passed resolution purporting to speak for all Negro athletes past and present. We do not choose to engage in any internicine debate with this group. However, we stand on our resolution. Our staff is preparing a comprehensive paper which will fully explain our position in this matter."

After the NAACP issued its statement, the Executive Council of the Friends of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee promulgated one of its own, which supported the stand of the NAACP chapter here.

It read in part: "It is time for the high degree of secret discrimination by the University of Illinois, its departments, and its athletic coaches to stop. The University of Illinois NAACP has taken a courageous step in challenging the athletic department, which has a

strong hold on scholarships and grades of the people who were the subjects of these discriminatory practices. The NAACP, up against a publicity machine, will probably come into disrepute until the real facts in this case are made public.

"Contrary to allegations, the NAACP has reached the subject fully and only acted when it became evident that the Athletic department was continuing its discriminatory practices after having been told to stop by the University's Provost office."

A high University official, speaking of the charges made in the NAACP resolution, said that no facts had yet been channeled through the administration. "The NAACP may have hurt themselves and their cause," he said, "and I'm not going to pat them on the back for the way they handled the matter."

Charges of discrimination are usually channeled through the University administration before they are made public, he said.

Along with the resolution, which alleged that discriminatory practices did exist on University athletic teams, the NAACP threatened to take punitive measures. These measures would involve sending 40 letters to high schools around the nation urging Negro athletes not to attend the University because of the alleged racial discrimination.

The administrative official, not speaking in an official capacity as University spokesman, said that, if discriminatory practices did exist, steering Negroes away from the campus would solve nothing. "Discouraging Negroes to attend the University would eliminate the problem but not solve it," he said, "and we must solve it if it exists."

In Statement Issued Sunday . . .

# Negro Athletes Denounce Charges

(Editor's Note: In response to a resolution issued by the UI chapter of the NAACP charging discrimination in the Athletic Association, the University Negro athletes issued the following statement Sunday.)

"We, the Negro athletes of the University of Illinois, do, without qualification, fully denounce recent allegations made by the University of Illinois chapter of the NAACP concerning alleged discrimination against University athletes by the U. of I. Athletic Association.

"In making this resolve, we, the University of Illinois Negro athletes, wish to make clear certain misconceptions on the part of the NAACP and, apparently, other organizations and individuals.

"First, the Negro athlete on the University of Illinois campus is articulate; he is well aware of his position as an individual and as a member of the Negro race; he is, further, aware of his position as a member of a team which represents the U. of I. He does not need an organized spokesman, whether it be the NAACP or some other organization.

"Negro athletes at the U. of I. feel their civil rights have been violated by the NAACP in their attempt to seek our counsel, both

rights as a student or a citizen have been denied or interfered with. And, he will do so.

"Negro athletes have been embarrassed as a result of this article, ashamed that an organization which professes to work toward bettering society has chosen such a course of action.

"As Negro athletes in a position to understand fully the position of the Negro in varsity sports at the U. of I., we, more than anyone else, understand the seriousness of the unthinking act of sending letters to prospective athletes.

"We regard this as a segregation-

ists measure. It is predicated on assumptions which will work toward the furthering of disequilibrium of the races, both in the U. of I., and in the nation at large.

"We feel, moreover, that the national organization of the NAACP should publicly censor the U. of I. chapter for their action, and we shall, by letter, prevail upon the national organization to implement such action as is necessary.

"Negroes represent the University of Illinois in fencing, wrestling, track, basketball and football. We, these same Negroes, categorically deny the existence of segregationist measures on the part of any member of the U. of I. coaching staff.

"The U. of I. chapter of the NAACP owes a public apology to the Negro athletes, past and present, of the University, and to all those concerned with making sports at the University live and battle in a state of manly equality.

"In making this statement, the Negro athletes wish to make very, very clear, that their remarks represent the opinion of EVERY Negro athlete, without exception, and that it was conceived and produced without any involvement on the part of any other individuals, or any organization."

## YDs Support Freedom Party

The president of the campus Young Democrats has sent a resolution supporting the Congressional challenge of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic party to members of the Illinois Congressional challenge of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party candidates who are the only candidates who ran in free and open elections and who are pledged to upholding the rights of all citizens under the Constitution of the United States."

The resolution reads in part: "We request the Illinois Congressional delegation to join in voting to unseat the representatives from

Mississippi in elections in which over 400,000 Negro citizens were disenfranchised and to seat the representatives of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic party."

The resolution, passed unanimously by the YDs executive council Sunday, goes on to commend members of the Illinois Congressional delegation who voted against seating of the racist representatives Jan. 4.

The resolution commend Illinois Representatives Roman Pucinski and Sidney Yates by name for introducing the motion to unseat the Mississippians at that time.

## Discrimination?

Is there discrimination on athletic teams at the University?

The local NAACP chapter, in a resolution passed at its Jan. 5 meeting Friday, stated, that Negro athletes here "are . . . being subjected to . . . discriminatory practices," especially in the conduct of their coeducation social lives.

To undress a euphemism into plain English, this means the NAACP chapter accuses certain coaches of warning Negro athletes to limit their dating to fellow Negroes.

In an apparently punitive measure, the NAACP here revealed that it was sending 40 letters to high schools throughout the nation, urging Negro athletes not to come to the University because of these alleged discriminatory practices.

Earle Ziegler, head of the physical education department, responded quickly to news of the resolution Friday, dispatching a telegram to the national headquarters of the NAACP denying the charges.

Ziegler, an NAACP member, stated that "despite this unwarranted public attack," the department of physical education would "continue to work quietly and consistently to provide equal opportunity for all disfranchised Americans. . . ."

On Sunday, Don Saunders, senior letterman guard on the football team, took a poll of the Negro athletes and found that, by unanimous consent, the allegations made by the NAACP chapter were false.

As a group, the Negro athletes at the University wrote a letter condemning the action of the NAACP, saying that they were not consulted by the NAACP and were "ashamed that an organization which professes to work toward bettering society has chosen such a course of action."

In the midst of these charges and rebuttals, the whole episode became a matter of some national concern, for the Associated Press soon picked it up and moved it over the national wire.

So now where does everyone stand?

ated allegations of the local chapter of the NAACP.

Secondly, the NAACP, although "disheartened but not surprised by the repudiation of the recently passed resolution," has managed to cast a shadow of suspicion over itself.

In other words, the NAACP says one thing about the alleged social discrimination and the Negro athletes say quite another.

Who is more qualified to speak regarding the social lives of the Negro athletes?

The NAACP or the Negro athletes themselves?

But are the Negro athletes, seeking to maintain rapport on their respective teams, covering up abuses to protect their scholarships and the favor of their coaches?

There are some interesting questions regarding this issue. Some answers are still needed.

# NAACP Backs Racial Charges

By BILL NACK  
Daily Illini Editor

The local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Tuesday afternoon claimed the University administration took inadequate steps last fall to end racial discrimination.

A directive dispatched from the office of University Provost Lyle Lanier, which urged the immediate cessation of discrimination on Illinois athletic teams, has proven ineffective, according to NAACP.

The provost's directive, issued Sept. 23, resulted from a study last spring which revealed that discrimination was practiced in both the Physical Education Department and the Athletic Association.

#### Cites Case

The NAACP cited a case in which an unnamed Negro athlete allegedly was discriminated against last fall, following the issuance of the provost's cease and desist directive.

Present at the conference were two members of the NAACP, LaVerne Kenon and James Donaldson, who heard the complaints of the athlete and made a subsequent investigation.

Following the investigation, the NAACP issued a resolution charging that discrimination, especially as it involved the social dating of the Negro athletes, was being practiced by coaches on Illinois athletic teams.

To authenticate the background of the provost's directive, the NAACP issued a printed transcript of a tape-recording made last spring. The transcript recorded the testimony of five athletes

who charged they had been subjected to discrimination, and dealt with the question of why the discussions would not urge a Negro to attend the University.

#### 'Big Brother'

Mel Meyers, former Illini quarterback who also attended the conference, said that, because he has been on campus several years, the younger Negroes look to him as a sort of "big brother."

Meyers, now working locally for Magnavox, said: "I would say that five or six times a week I'd hear the familiar gripe: 'Mel, the man ain't treatin' us right.' They'd come like this to me and complain.

"I know certain cases where the freshman coaches have called fellows into the office and told them how to conduct their private and social lives," Meyers said.

"If he (the Negro)," Meyers continued, "did not agree with their ideas and want to follow the pattern of life at the University that they had set down for him, he would drop from the football team and pretty soon he would not be around next year."

#### Previous Cases

Meyers illustrated the alleged discrimination of former years with stories of Negro athletes Matthew Baggett and Tom McCullom. Meyers charged that Baggett, who came to the campus as a freshman from Oakland, Calif., in 1961 and who was regarded as a top football prospect, dropped out after one year because he was discriminated against.

Baggett returned to California and eventually lettered in football there, according to Meyers. "Baggett had no trouble with grades," Meyers said. "When he was asked by California sports writers why he left Illinois, he said because of 'prejudices and because of discrimination'."

Meyers said McCullom, who also came in 1961 as a freshman, dropped out because he "just couldn't take it."

#### No Recommendation for UI

"I don't know how the charges came out or how everything started," Meyers said, "but I just read the statement, and I cannot truly believe that this is a sincere way that Negroes feel about the situation here. As far as being a wonderful place for a Negro athlete to try to come, to build a future in sports, I would not recommend it to anyone."

In conclusion, Meyers said the statement by the Negro athletes made him "sick," and that he did not believe even half the athletes read the NAACP resolution.

Hours after the press conference, Don Saunders, senior letterman guard on the football team, said that "releasing the transcript of the tape recording was a gross injustice to the University administration."

#### Tape Supports Stand

Although Saunders admitted he was one of the discussants who

testified on the tape recording last spring he said the testimony further supported the original stand of the Negro athletes.

"Nowhere in the discussion," he said, "did I say anything about discrimination in the Athletic Association." The transcript states in the beginning that "the men in this testimony have gone on record as being against the discriminatory practices that are prevalent within the Physical Education Department."

"That tape recording is old news," Saunders said. "And it was released to attack me. The University has taken corrective measures (directive) since that tape was made and there has been a change.

"The NAACP," he continued, "tells freshmen there is discrimination here, so they're conditioned for it from the start."

## PROVOST ACTION

Lyle Lanier, executive vice president and provost, when informed of the outcome of the NAACP press conference, said his office would not act until the charges were brought to him.

"I've heard nothing about any discrimination on the athletic teams here since my directive was issued Sept. 28," he said. "We need to get this issue back in administrative channels."

At the press conference, James Donaldson, a member of the University NAACP chapter, said administrative channels were bypassed because the provost's Sept. 28 directive had been ineffective.

Lanier said nothing had been done by his office because he was not aware that alleged discriminatory practices had continued to exist.

The provost noted the recommendations he sent to the physical education department and the Athletic Association last fall. They urged, first, that coaches cease interfering in the social life of athletes; second, that athletes be discouraged from policing the social life of fellow athletes and third, that staff members cease using racially demeaning expression.

Lanier, in a fourth provision asked the Athletic Association submit to him a progress report concerning the three recommendations by the end of this school year.

## CAMPUS ACTION

Five more independent groups on campus, including two Negro sororities and two Negro fraternities, Tuesday aligned themselves with the local NAACP chapter in its fight against alleged discriminatory practices on Illinois athletic teams.

Mike Roth, assistant in philosophy and adult adviser to NAACP Youth Council, added organization's name to the list of those in support of the NAACP chapter. Roth made the announcement to The Daily Illini at an afternoon press conference.

Investigated Discrimination Last Spring . . .

# NAACP Charges

By BARBARA WHITESIDE  
 Daily Illini News Editor  
 CHICAGO (Special) — University Provost Lyle H. Lanier told the Board of Trustees Wednesday that there was no evidence that any new charges of discrimination against Negro athletes were being made by the NAACP that had not been made and investigated last spring.

Lanier spoke in response to an inquiry by board member Theodore A. Hones, who is the only Negro member of the board, about what the University was doing in response to the charges of alleged discrimination made by the campus chapter of the NAACP.

Lanier said that no additional specific charges were made in the press release issued Tuesday and that there had been none made to the University since he issued a directive Sept. 28, 1964.

**Directive Sent In Letter**

The directive was in the form of a letter sent to the director of the Athletic Association and the dean of the College of Physical Education after a review of a special committee report on the matter of discrimination against Negro athletes.

The study was made by a committee set up by the University in May 1964 after charges were made that there allegedly was discrimination being practiced by certain of the coaches in the form of instructions to Negro athletes not to date white girls.

# Not New: Lanier

The committee investigated the charges and issued a report which was studied by Lanier. This report resulted in a Provost's directive which urged that coaches cease interfering in the social life of athletes, that athletes be discouraged for policing the social life of fellow athletes and that staff members cease using racially demeaning expression.

**Year End Reports**

Lanier also requested end of the school year reports be submitted to him by those to whom the letters had been sent.

"The committee did find that advice was being given to students such as not to socialize with white girls," Lanier said.

"This indicated, not discrimination, but bad judgment," he said and the letters indicated that those involved should be careful of the type of advice they gave.

President David D. Henry commented that the charges made last spring were anonymous and vague and that it was only because of the sensitive nature of the problem that the University formed a special committee to investigate.

**No Formal Resolution**

Henry also said that the request for end of the school year reports was all the University was doing in the nature of continuing investigation because the NAACP had not formally placed the resolution before the University.

Henry said the University found no basis for the allegation that at-

tempts were made to contact a responsible University official. Since there was nothing before us, nothing was done, he said.

**25 at Athletic Meeting**

Board Chairman Howard Clement said that he felt the University is well advanced in its treatment of the problem and that it is working in a direction that is right and proper, although it has not sought much publicity.

In a statement from Charles E. Flynn, director of public information, it was announced that 25 Negro athletes attended the meeting held in the football coaches' office in the Assembly Hall Sunday which produced the statement from the Negro athletes which repudiated the NAACP's charges.

Action in approving the statement was unanimous according to Flynn's statement. Two athletes did not attend because they were at home, due to illness in their families. The athletes were Don Freeman and Dick Kee. Don Saunders, senior in journalism, who presented the statement on behalf of the athletes, reported to Flynn that they had both been contacted and favored the statement. Saunders is a guard on the football team.

Sports represented by the athletes were football, basketball, track, wrestling and fencing.

Trustee Harold Pogue said that he felt that the Board owned a debt of gratitude to the Negro athletes for making the statement.

## SNCC Hears Talk on Harlem

A talk on conditions of Negroes in Harlem and the election of a president highlighted last Wednesday night's meeting of the local chapter of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

At the meeting held at Channing-Murray Foundation, Richard Soderstron, junior in engineering, was elected president. He filled the post vacated by Rudy Frank, graduate student, last semester.

Michael Lewis, instructor in sociology, spoke on findings and experiences of his research done in Harlem.

Lewis cited the difference in the attitudes facing the Negroes in the North and the South. In the South the Negro is considered a "non-competent." Low standards of quality are expected of him, Lewis said.

The Negro's behavior in the South is considered on the norm

if it is below that of white standards.

But, in the North his behavior is considered "illegitimate" if below white standards. Here he is considered on the same level of whites, but incompetent of maintaining that level.

The adolescent Negro, Lewis said, has a high realization of incompetence and develops a high degree of individualism. But the Negro often denies a collective responsibility, and a gap develops when the individual violates this idea of competence.

This dichotomy influences the Negro's ability to reach the expected competence. When he fails, he must remain in the ghetto, Lewis said.

Education and government programs often fail because of administrative attitudes toward Negro competence, Lewis said.



## SNCC to Protest Arrests in Selma

The local chapter of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is circulating petitions to bring to the Danville attorney general's office today at 1 p.m. when they demonstrate for federal intervention in Selma, Ala.

SNCC had a table in front of the Illini Union Thursday to obtain signatures for the petitions which they plan to send to Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach.

Kathy Schneider, who was elected co-secretary with Cassie Veatch Wednesday night, said SNCC hopes to get 1,000 signatures by today and 1,500 signatures to send to Katzenbach. She said if this goal is not reached by today, the petitions will be circulated next week also.

The petition states: "We the friends of SNCC and citizens of Champaign-Urbana, call for federal government to act and end the arrests and harassment of Negro citizens of Selma and Dallas County, Ala."

The petition charged that Sheriff Clark of Dallas County has repeatedly violated federal court injunctions and has arrested more than 3,500 Negroes attempting to register.

## SNCC Protests Arrests in Selma

"No one in Danville was very excited" about the Friday demonstration by members of the University chapter of the Friends of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, according to Glenn Lloyd of the Danville Commercial News.

Lloyd, federal court reporter for the News, said the 12 SNCC members first went to the Vermillion County Court House instead of the Federal Building, which houses the office of the assistant U. S. attorney general.

Carrying signs protesting Negro arrests in Selma, Ala., and urging federal intervention there, the SNCC members marched the two blocks to the Federal Building, where they picketed from 4 to 4:30 p.m.

The police, according to Lloyd, had been warned about the demonstration. Patrol cars drove past the Federal Building, but Lloyd said they probably were just making their usual rounds. No arrests were made.

The SNCC members marched up to the second floor office of Raymond Rose, assistant attorney general, where they presented petitions signed by University students, asking for federal intervention in Selma and Dallas County, Ala.

Lloyd said Rose expected the protesters and was not surprised when they presented the petitions to him. The petitions also will be sent to U. S. Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach.

## SNCC Demands Intervention

A telegram protesting the Thursday night shootings in Alabama and demanding federal intervention has been sent to President Johnson by the Friends of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Council.

The shooting of James Jackson in Marion, Ala., by a highway patrolman and the beating of white newsmen, SNCC believes, "would not have happened if the federal government had protected the civil rights of these citizens as has been many times requested."

The telegram asked, "How many more Negroes and white Americans

must die needlessly before you act to meet your moral and legal obligation?", demanding that President Johnson use his authority "as chief executive to take over control of the Alabama state government, send in federal forces in adequate numbers to protect the lives and rights of citizens and appoint federal registrars to register all qualified citizens."

SNCC members Friday afternoon presented a petition urging federal intervention in Selma and Dallas County, Ala. to the assistant U. S. Attorney General in Danville.

# Senate Requests P. E. Investigation

By JOHN SCHMADEKE  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Student Senate passed a bill Wednesday night requesting the University provost to form a committee to reopen the investigation of alleged discriminatory practices by the Athletic Association and the Physical Education Department.

Phil Curry, Senate civil rights coordinator, said there were certain inadequacies in the original investigation conducted during the summer. The Committee was not on campus full time and most of the members were too busy to make a thorough study. Curry said the College of Physical Education was not properly investigated concerning its grading practices toward Negroes.

Curry said there was certain evidence to suggest that Negro athletes were forced to remain in the physical education curriculum and were kept from getting degrees. He said that some Negro athletes' scholarships have expired with the athlete having only a University standing of sophomore or junior.

#### Bad Reputation Charged

The University, according to Curry, has a bad reputation of discrimination throughout the country. He said that sportswriters and

former players have warned high school players of the conditions that exist at the University.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People recently has announced it has new evidence of discrimination by the Athletic Association, but decided to withhold this information because it was decided that it would not be worth the effort.

In opposition to the bill, Sen. Dick Daeschner said, "Let's not jump on the bandwagon. We don't have to provide a pressure group when channels are provided." He suggested that until the NAACP made its new evidence available or formal charges were made to the University, no action should be taken.

A motion to ask representatives of the NAACP, the Athletic Association and Provost Lanier's office to attend the next Senate meeting and give their views before action was taken on the bill was defeated. **Emergency Legislation Passed**

In special emergency legislation, Senate passed a bill authorizing the publication of a combined student-faculty directory next year. The University may sign within a week a contract calling for 10,000 copies of the directory to be printed at a cost of 25 cents each. Senate then would sell the directories for an estimated 50 to 75 cents.

Advertising from local merchants in the form of yellow pages would allow the directories to be sold at such a low cost. The University now sells both the Student

Directory and the Faculty Directory for \$1.25 each.

If the new directory is approved, the University will cease publication of its directories. The book stores already have agreed to sell the directory at no cost to Senate. **Evaluation List Asked For**

Sen. Maer Davis, author of the bill, suggested that profits from sale of the directory be used for establishment of a teacher and evaluation list available to students. At present, the University will not subsidize such a list.

Student Senate President Wendell Jenö announced that he has received a letter from Paul Doebel, director of housing, concerning the discrimination pledge private housing owners must sign before the University will approve them for undergraduate housing. The deadline for signing the pledge has been moved from Sept. 1 to March 15 so students can tell which houses will be approved for next year.

The April issue of the Student Letter will contain the list of all private housing groups which will be approved. Any students living in housing which will not be approved next year will be notified by April.

A new bill was introduced which, if passed, would pave the way for undergraduate men having more than 90 hours credit and who are over 21 to live in apartments. If Senate passes the bill, it will go to the Committee on Student Affairs for further action.

## Illinois NAACP Backs Local Stand

The Illinois State Conference of the NAACP recently praised the University chapter for its stand concerning alleged discrimination in the athletic department.

"After carefully examining the facts as presented by the University of Illinois Chapter of the NAACP concerning alleged dis-

crimination at the school, we fully concur with the chapter and praise them for their actions taken thus far.

"We are prepared to back them financially and legally in their fight. The question of interracial dating is a personal one between the individuals involved and pressure from the school officials concerning this matter will not be tolerated. While we admit that some token progress has been made to eradicate discrimination at the University, progress has not been satisfactory.

"Other complaints have been made regarding discrimination over the years. These have not been rectified. Housing still remains a critical problem for Negro students. Appropriate action should be taken against unwarrented and unauthorized campus police activity. All of these and many more problems have not been handled effectively by University officials. We, therefore, suggest that the local chapter, in conjunction with methods of moral suasion, also use methods of direct action."

## SNCC Plans Demonstration

Members of the University chapter of the Nonviolent Coordinating Committee plan to picket the federal district attorney's office in Danville at 10:45 a.m. today urging federal intervention in Selma, Ala.

The Danville chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will join SNCC members in the demonstration demanding the federal government "act to end the arrests and harassment of the Negro citizens of Selma and Dallas County, Ala."

A petition containing statistics given by the New York Herald Tribune on voter registration has been circulated on campus during the week.

Rick Soderstrom, president of SNCC, said, "Police brutality in Selma and nearby communities is at an all-time high. Night sticks and cattle prods are being used freely on children and adults peacefully demonstrating their desire to vote."

He continued, "Although the federal government has the power to stop these atrocities, its investigators have done nothing. Friends of SNCC invites all people who want to see justice in Alabama to join with them in this picket to ask the federal government to act before more people are killed."

## Illini Leave To Join March In Selma, Ala.

At least 11 University students and one local minister left Monday night to join a march in Selma, Ala. sponsored by civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King.

Lenore Tenenblatt, junior in LAS, planned to drop out of the University and stay in Selma to work with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in civil rights.

John Taylor, minister of Channing-Murray Foundation in Urbana, answered King's call for the support of all clergymen to join the march from Selma to Montgomery, Ala. at 11 a.m. today to protest the arrests of Negroes attempting to register to vote in Selma.

Ron Kennedy, senior in LAS and leader of the University group to Selma, said the students planned to reach Selma in time for at least part of the 50-mile march.

The latest list of students who left Monday night included Miss Tanenblatt; Kennedy; Joyce Friedman, graduate student; Kathy Ray, junior in LAS; Lenore Troxel, graduate student; Thomas Logan, junior in LAS; Kathy Logan, sophomore in LAS; Cheryl Frank, freshman in LAS; Rick Soderstrom, junior in engineering; Suzanne Podolsky, sophomore in LAS; and Thomas Delavan.

Taylor was requested Monday to participate in the march after an attempted march Sunday was broken up by Alabama state troopers and volunteer officers from the Dallas County sheriff's office.

Taylor, who met seven of his Unitarian colleagues in Chicago Monday, said his participation indicates his "agreement with the cause," as well as his protest "against the fantastic insult to humanity" when police broke up the Sunday march.

# Taylor Tells of Selma March

By VICKI PARKER

"The Negroes in Selma were so grateful that Northerners would come to help and let them know they are not fighting alone," John Taylor, minister of the Channing-Murray Foundation, said Wednesday.

Interviewed by The Daily Illini, Taylor just returned from Selma, Ala. where he participated in the Tuesday march led by Martin Luther King, described his experience in the city where "Negroes are Uncle Toms or nothing."

"I have never had such a gratifying experience," Taylor said. "Negro citizens should all receive some kind of medal." The march, he said, served "a very real pur-

pose even though we were not allowed to march all the way to Montgomery."

The main purpose of the march, according to Taylor, was that it showed "so many people were willing to be beaten and even to die for the cause."

Taylor said he would go back to Selma for the possible funeral of James Reeb of Boston who was attacked Tuesday night and is now in critical condition in a Birmingham hospital. Taylor said if Reeb dies he hoped the funeral would take place in Selma and said there would possibly be a bus leaving from the University for students to go and "offer moral support."

The Rev. Arlof F. Miller of Boston, who suffered minor injuries in the attack by five white men, was a classmate of Taylor and a friend for 12 or 13 years. "He behaved admirably," Taylor said. "We thought the danger was passed, not realizing how terrible the danger really was."

Taylor said he formed "interesting concepts of how a man develops fear." He said, "it grows slowly until one is quite afraid." Many fears, according to Taylor, were somewhat unjustified because "King and President Johnson knew what was going on."

Cheryl Frank, freshman in LAS, one of the four students who returned Wednesday from Selma, ex-

plained that she experienced no personal violence, but agreed with Taylor who said he received "a lifetime of dirty looks."

Taylor stayed with a Negro family Tuesday night and on the way to the airport in Montgomery, rode with a Negro preacher. He said two "Southern belles" attempted to put the car in a traffic jam between Selma and Montgomery, but added, that was the only act of violence he personally encountered.

## No Federal Troops

"The march in Washington was mild compared to this," said Taylor who also participated in the Washington march. He said he doubted President Johnson would send

federal troops to Selma. When marching across the bridge in Selma, surrounded by state troopers, Taylor remembered thinking, "Johnson where are you?" and added, "I would like to see Johnson as concerned with the freedom of the Negro as he is about the freedom of the South Vietnamese."

"They could drop a bomb on Selma and it would be no loss," Taylor said, explaining that with the dirty unpaved streets, "the only things of any size and interest are the churches. Describing the Negro districts, he said in many places there are no sidewalks at all and a Negro woman receives \$10 for 40 hours to take care of white children.



## Local NAACP Protests Selma 'Police-State Action'

The Champaign County branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent a telegram to President Johnson Tuesday condemning "the vicious police-state action directed against American citizens" in a civil rights demonstration near Selma, Alabama on Sunday.

The telegram was sent by Rev. Blaine Ramsey, president of the local NAACP chapter.

The telegram said: "Police authorities again brutally attacked peaceful voter registration demon-

strators near Selma, Alabama, on March 7."

"Such vicious police-state action directed against American citizens must not be tolerated in the United States.

"The Champaign County NAACP, the many grieving friends and relatives of American victims in Alabama, and other concerned local citizens urge immediate and decisive Federal action to guarantee and actively protect the rights of all United States citizens in the state of Alabama."

The County NAACP went on to label Mississippi and Alabama as "out of step with the tradition of freedom" and asked all citizens to support the demonstrators.

The program offered by the NAACP consists of asking Gov. Otto Kerner, Senators Everett M. Dirksen and Paul H. Douglas, Congressmen William L. Springer, Mayors Emmerson V. Dexter and Stanley B. Weaver and the County Board of Supervisors to urge the president to take immediate action to guarantee and protect the rights of all citizens in the states of Alabama and Mississippi.

Gov. Kerner will be asked to communicate directly with Governors Wallace of Alabama and Johnson of Mississippi about Illinois citizens' concern with the "victims of the police-state systems in Alabama and Mississippi."

On a local level, the County NAACP has asked all civic-minded citizens and organizations to join in making appeals for federal protection of all citizens in the two states and for the immediate enactment of effective "right-to-vote" laws.

On Selma Brutality . . .

# Students Plan Demonstration

By VICKI PACKER

University students are planning a campus demonstration and a trip to Selma, Ala., to protest the recent police brutality and to mourn the death of a Boston minister.

Campus organizations have joined together to sponsor a demonstration at 11:50 a.m. today on the steps of the Auditorium John Taylor, minister of Channing-Murray Foundation, who has returned from an attempted march in Selma will speak and students will express their protest by singing "We Shall Overcome."

The sponsors of the demonstration issued a resolution stating in part, "We mourn in sorrow for the Unitarian minister who died in Selma, that we all might learn from his tragedy to live together, free men in a free land."

The resolution concluded by stating "We cry for our land lest murder be the weapon by which the quest for justice dies with the fighters for justice. We cry out that the moral integrity of our nation might be redeemed."

Other students are planning to participate in a march Monday in Selma. Four students who have recently returned from Selma are organizing another trip to leave for Selma Sunday afternoon. There will be a meeting at 7 p.m. today in the basement of M. Wiley Foundation for students wishing to accompany the group.

Tom Logan, junior in LAS, one of the students who has returned from Selma, said Thursday night approximately 50 students would attend the Monday march in Selma, and he hoped more students would join the group.

All conservative groups at the University have issued a statement attacking the "marching-mob" method of protest and expressing hope that the federal government would not intervene by sending troops to Selma.

Dave Armstrong of the Young Republicans, John Johnson of the Conservative Coordinators Council and J. J. Zschau of Young Americans for Freedom issued the following statement: "The 'march' in Alabama is a display of the tactics of a mob and is a gross violation of the rights of the citizens of Alabama. It is a disgraceful and unwarranted display of force and intimidation."

The statement continues, "The demonstrators are using the same tactics of violence and intimidation which have been used by the Ku Klux Klan and other hate groups in the past. We urge all fellow Americans to be aware of the danger of such actions and to stand firmly against them."

## Students from UI Find Selma Conditions Bad

Students coming to Selma must be ready to sleep in the streets, reported Lois Chinnery, one of the University students still there.

Also in Selma with Miss Chinnery, graduate in marketing, are Phil Curry, graduate, and Pat Tan, sophomore in LAS.

The students said that food and money were running out, and that state troopers, local and county police have surrounded the area, but more than 100 additional students were expected. Donations may be made to Friends of SNCC, they said.

In a meeting held Friday night at the McKinley Foundation, the local chapter of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee called for all committed students to prepare to leave for Selma in the near future.

Kathy Logan, sophomore in LAS, explained that because of the violent attitude many Southerners hold toward Northern students, special precautions would be necessary.

Officers of SNCC demonstrated the techniques of nonviolent submission to attack to the more than 50 persons present. Short talks were also given by Tom Logan, Junior in LAS, and Rev. Jim Ray, both of whom were in Selma over the weekend.

Miss Logan asks that all students seriously interested in going to Selma contact either her or Martin Williams of the McKinley Foundation 344-0557.

# SELMA PROTESTS GO ON

## Lawmen Halt SNCC Sit-in

By LARRY FINLEY  
Daily Illini City Editor

A contingent of eight federal officers, County Sheriff's officers and Urbana City Police carried six University students from the Urbana Post Office late Thursday evening a seven-hour sit-in protesting the Federal government's non-intervention in the police violence in Selma, Ala.

The group, members of the Central Illinois Chapter of the Friends of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, had been standing the sit-in in front of the local FBI office since about three that afternoon.

Carried limply from the building were Rudy Frank, graduate; Cheryl Frank, freshman in LAS; Andy Cohen, freshman in LAS; Cathy Schneider, junior in LAS; Fred Pavenport, freshman in LAS; and Michael Morgalla, junior in LAS.

The demonstrators were told at 5 p.m. that they were violating Federal law by their presence in the upstairs corridor of the Post Office Building after the regular closing time.

Federal officials in Danville were notified of the sit-in and soon arrived on the scene, meeting in the postmaster's office to decide their plan of action.

At 10:30 p.m. U. S. Assistant Federal Attorney Raymond Rose in Danville came up the steps and approached the group.

You are taking possession of Federal property," Rose warned. "If you asked you peacefully to leave."

We cannot in good conscience



THREE OFFICERS carry SNCC demonstrators Andy Cohen down the Urbana-Post Office steps and into the street while breaking up a civil rights demonstration held at the local FBI office. The demonstrators were carried out of the building but were not arrested. (Staff photo by Larry Finley)

leave," said Rudy Frank, speaking for the group.

"This is federal jurisdiction. You are violating the laws of the Federal government. You are allowed to come here and to demonstrate peacefully during business hours," Rose protested.

Frank reiterated that he was aware of the situation but said that the group would stay unless they were carried out.

Rose issued an ultimatum to the group.

"If's now 10:35, I'll give you until quarter to eleven to get out," Rose said.

Shortly after 11 p.m. the sit-in members were carried down the stairs, out the front door of the

## Beaten Minister Reeb Dies; Hearing Opens on Rights

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — Alabama's 1965 civil rights struggle took its second bite Tuesday night only hours after a federal judge heard testimony of racial violence in the bitter campaign for Negro voting power.

The Rev. James J. Reeb, 28, a Unitarian minister from Boston, died in a Birmingham hospital from injuries in a clubbing last Tuesday night by a white gang in Selma.

Reeb had gone to Alabama to join a mass march on the state Capitol here. He took part in a second and unsuccessful attempt to march from Selma to Montgomery shortly before he was beaten.

Two hours before the minister died, a federal judge ordered a hearing in a suit by civil rights leaders seeking to bar interference with their proposed 5-mile pilgrimage.

Hundreds held Vigil  
Reeb's death sent hundreds of Negroes into a Selma street where a prayer vigil had been held for the minister since late Wednesday.

Murder charges were filed immediately against four white men arrested in Selma in connection with the attack. They had been picked up on assault charges. They were released under \$25,000 bond each.

At the court hearing earlier a Negro leader told of a decade for when slave traders and mount-

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Lacking off the federal court hearing was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. leader of Alabama's spreading Negro voter drive. He told the judge he led a second march attempt Tuesday only after a federal spokesman said "if there's anything all be all right."

THE DAILY ILLINI

## *Editorial Page*

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

### Demonstrations

Out of the chaos and confusion of Selma, at the end of a series of bewildering years, America understands the meaning of "demonstrations."

For years they were laughed at. For years they were chided as a foolish posture at best, and certainly nothing to be encouraged or respected. Television news programs, picturing sit-ins and demonstrations, were met with a benign shrug. "Let the children play their games," was the common word.

But something happened in Selma one Sunday afternoon. And the American mind, lingering indifferently over events of yesteryear, suddenly snapped. And it was a snap that cracked like the sound of a bull-whip.

The "sit-in" is now respectable. The non-violent demonstration, with prayers said amid the hissing of tear

gas and the banging of wood upon bone, has found its place in America today.

No longer chided as a vulgarity, it is lauded as something with dignity. It has supplemented the verb and the noun, the pen and the pulpit, as an effective means of expression. It has replaced the eye-for-an-eye philosophy with a turn-the-other-cheek kind of reaction.

It touches close to many homes when the neighborhood minister, abandoning his household duties, is moved deeply enough to march on a highway in Alabama. It touches an especially sensitive nerve when so many ministers, from so many neighborhoods, make a concerted effort to realize a single goal.

The "demonstration" has come of age when a state governor, such as George Romney, marches down the streets of Detroit in protest. It is a meaningful vehicle of expression when it evokes empathy in the mind of Walter Ruether, who attended the funeral of the slain minister from Boston.

This change of heart is an important reflection of a change of national sentiment. Non-violence has made its mark.

In Washington Today . . .

## SNCC Members Join March

By VICKI PACKER

There won't be any SNCC members on campus today.

James Foreman, national executive secretary of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, called the local SNCC office to ask all members to join the march on Washington, D. C., today.

Students were asked not to go to Montgomery, but to go instead to the Capitol to participate in a march demanding federal protection for nonviolent demonstrators and marchers.

Some University students already in Montgomery plan to leave and attend the Washington march. Rudy Frank, former president of the University SNCC chapter, said students are also discouraged from going to Montgomery or Selma because of recent violence.

A group of University students were attacked Monday while attempting to march to the capitol building in Montgomery. Police used billy clubs and bull whips to break up the demonstrators.

The SNCC members held a sit-

in in the streets after police stopped an attempted march to the capitol from Alabama State University, a Negro college in Montgomery. According to Frank, the marchers claimed their constitutional rights had been violated when police denied them the opportunity to march.

They were stopped again by police Sunday night three blocks from the capitol after a second march. They attempted a third march, according to Thomas Robinson, University professor of mathematics who accompanied the group, and were struck by police with billy clubs.

Police claimed the marchers would not let an ambulance through, but Robinson said the ambulance was empty and the siren was used as a signal to attack the demonstrators.

Frank said the Washington marchers would participate in "civil disobedience," demanding federal intervention to end the violence in Alabama, according to Frank, 100,000 people are expected to go to Washington today.

Rev. Larry Hill of McKinley Foundation left for Selma at about 12:30 a.m. Tuesday and was accompanied by two carloads of University students. The group left after a meeting sponsored by citizens concerned for Selma at Wesley Methodist Church where they

were trained in nonviolence and brought up to date on the latest developments in Alabama.

Eleven other University students left Monday night for Montgomery and another group of 12 students led by Ron Kennedy, senior in LAS, left for Washington Tuesday. Frank said three other carloads of students were planning to leave for Washington today.

Kennedy was one of a group of SNCC members who have been holding a sit-in at the Urbana Post Office. No one will be at the post office today because of the Washington march. SNCC members have been sitting on the second floor of the post office since Thursday night and had planned to stay until Johnson called in federal troops to Alabama or until protection for nonviolent demonstrators could be guaranteed.

Following the meeting at Wesley, students sent a telegram to the President expressing dissatisfaction with his speech and planned to send a more extensive wire Tuesday.

Local Groups Sponsor Rally . . .

## To Welcome Rights Workers

Local civil rights groups will join together to sponsor a welcome-back rally for students returned from Selma, Montgomery and Washington D. C. at 7:30 p.m. Friday in Latzer Hall of the YMCA.

Rick Soderstrom, president of the University chapter of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and Rev. J. E. Graves of Mt. Olive Baptist Church in Champaign will speak about their experiences in civil rights demonstrations.

The rally will be open to the public and according to Soderstrom, a fund raising appeal to collect money for the "Other Selmas" will be conducted.

The "Other Selmas" are the 10 new counties in Alabama which SNCC has added to its voter registration drive list. SNCC now has projects in approximately 20 counties in Mississippi.

SNCC members and students who participated in the Selma march will also conduct a door-to-door canvass in the Champaign-Urbana area to collect contributions for the "Other Selma" projects.

Several students and faculty members are planning to return for the final march into Montgomery at 8 p.m. Thursday. About 25 students are leaving from the McKinley Foundation late Wednesday afternoon.

Rev. James Ray of McKinley Foundation and coordinator for the trip said more cars are needed. He asked all people interested in contributing money or cars or planning to go to Montgomery call him either at home or at McKinley Foundation.

Joseph Gusfield, professor of sociology, and Harold Hyman, professor of history, are joining a group of professors from across the country Wednesday in Chicago to participate in the final march to Montgomery. Both plan to return to campus Friday.

The majority of students who went to Selma for the first day of the march have returned to the University. As of Tuesday, six to eight students still remained in Alabama. According to Rev. Ray, the ones remaining have withdrawn from the University to join the civil rights movement.

## Educational Concern Lacking For Negro Opportunities

Insufficient numbers of educators have applied themselves to the task of opening up educational opportunities for Negroes, according to Hobart Taylor Jr., associate counsel to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, speaking to University representatives attending on campus the Third Inter-university Conference on the Negro.

Representatives of the 11 mid-western universities of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation and Wayne State University heard Taylor's address at the Monday lunch session of the conference at the Illini Union.

"In our industrial programs, we stress affirmative action within the educational community — because it appears to us that only through-conscious affirmative efforts on the part of our great universities and colleges will we be able to solve the crisis we face in educating the people of our states — and particularly the Negroes who have been left out of the educational processes for so many years."

He called for a program that dips down into the communities, that recognizes the realities and reaches the young people who under present circumstances will not go to college. He cited Detroit's "Higher Educational Opportunities Committee," a committee of private citizens led by Wayne State University, which raised enough money privately to sponsor college training for 82 young men and women from the city's core high schools.

Taylor also stressed the need for affirmative action in scholarship programs and in the area of

academic and non-academic employment in colleges and universities.

He noted that an American Council on Education Study of a cross-section of 65 colleges last year showed that for every one scholarship that went to a student from a family with an income of less than \$3,000 a year, more than four went to children of families with incomes of more than \$11,000.

The same study indicated that of students from families with less than \$3,000 income who applied for college admission and were accepted, 40 per cent were not given scholarships. "It is possible," he added, "that this may suggest a re-evaluation or an expansion of



## SNCC To Discuss Demonstrations

Participants in recent civil rights demonstrations will discuss their experiences at a meeting of the University chapter of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee at 7 p.m. today in Channing-Murray Foundation.

A "Selma Breakfast" was held at 7 a.m. Wednesday at the Bethel AME Church in Urbana. The breakfast, sponsored by the Council for Community Integration, was attended by those who were in sympathy with the march to Montgomery but unable to participate.

The breakfasters ate oatmeal, coffee, toast and jam, the same foods served on the march from Selma to Montgomery, Ala., while listening to returned civil rights participants tell about their experience.

Another "welcome back" meeting for those who participated in

demonstrations will be held at 7:30 p.m. Friday at Latser Hall in the YMCA. The meeting is sponsored by the Civil Rights Coordinating Committee, the CCI and SNCC.

The 10 new field offices SNCC is planning to open in Alabama counties will be discussed. Rick Soderstrom, president of the University chapter of SNCC, referred to the new counties added to SNCC's voter registration drive list as "The Other Selmas."

reports it, he was sitting around Atlanta at the turn of the century when, while gazing at the sky, a cluster of clouds transformed into white-hooded horsemen, who commenced galloping across the Georgia sky. Nearly 15 years later, on Oct. 16, 1915, Simmons gathered a host of followers, led them up to Stone Mountain in Georgia and held the first "konklave" of the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

There were marked differences between the first and second em-

a strong anti-foreign sentiment, for it was the immigrant, working for dirt-cheap wages, who was seen to cause the bite of unemployment.

Foreigners, Antiprohibition

And these immigrants, many of them penniless drifters from Eastern Europe, were not good fodder for membership in the Women's Christian Temperance Union. They, along with the thirsty German and Irish stock which preceded them, had an indigenous loathing for the prohibition amend-

his high office at the Seapes Trial in Dayton, Tenn., America was well on its way to prosperity, however, because of the Klan. The Klan became relatively silent once again.

But in recent months its membership figures have been burgeoning again. Armies of weapons, including blacklocks, chains, pistols, whips and hatchets, have been discovered in rancher hide-outs of the Empire. Trenches of violence by Klan members again ring across the rustic hillside of the South.

After four Klan members were arrested in connection with the shooting of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, President Johnson announced that an all-out campaign to eliminate the Klan was underway. Authorities claim that the Empire has found new life in seven states of the Union. They are: Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida.

House to Investigate

The House Committee on Un-American Activities voted unanimously to conduct an investigation into the activities of the former 100 per cent Americans.

The President, obviously, is trying to gather support which will lead to the Klan's total annihilation. Yet their infection spreads. The cause of the infection is the oldest in the Klan's book. It dates back to 1865, when it first assumed its militant posture against those Negroes who had got too "uppity," and had to be put in their place.

From Negro-land in 1865, to hatred of foreigners in 1920, to hatred of Catholics, to hatred of alcohol to hatred of Jews (a 1920-23 phenomenon also), the Klan is again back to the cause of its birth. It has gone full swing.

The cycle of hate is now complete. Southern Negroes tremble again.

Having this loathing for a legal curb on alcohol, foreign names began to be associated with the drinker of intoxicating beverages, every can of beer, thus the Klan developing into a lucrative, crime-ridden enterprise. Foreign names came syndicated. Foreign names differed on the roll call of captured bootleggers. In this way, the foreigner not only fell out of favor as a contributor to the unemployment, but also incurred the wrath of the militant advocates of the prohibition law.

In the South, which was becoming a center of old-time religion, it was worse to be a Yankee. Hence it was worse to be foreign than Yankee.

It was in this era, then, that the KKK became a militant force working against the foreigner. There was a mild reaction against the Negro soldier back from the war as it was thought that he was getting a bit too "uppity," as Simmons said. But it wasn't long before this notion was found to be mere illusion, and nothing to be seriously feared, even by uneducated men.

Anti-Catholicism

Since many of the foreigners were Catholics and since fundamentalism had begun to rage strongly as a religious force, anti-Catholic feeling also tapped its roots in the South.

Fundamentalists saw the Pope in consort with Woodrow, who was trying to sell us a League of Nations, while Gov. Sydney J. Cotts of Florida stumped his state up one shore and down the other, solemnly warning the citizenry that the Pope was on the make, with designs to move the Vatican to his shores.

In 1921 a Methodist minister of God, who also belonged to the KKK, shot and killed a Catholic priest on the doorstep of the latter's home.

Klan Silent

When fundamentalism fell from

of the KKK. The second, belonging to Simmons, was based in a church, highly charged with anti-Semitism, and also adopted an anti-Catholic posture. In order to be inflated into Simmons' Empire, one had to be white, Protestant and native-born.

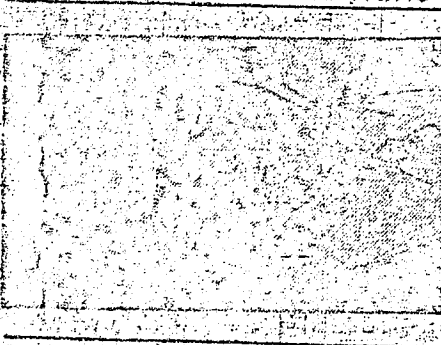
Simmons, however, was a better man than he was a financier and the old boy was quick to run around on financial issues. When America entered the war in Europe, Simmons transformed the Klan into a band of witch-hunting, 100 per cent Americans. They hunted spies in Montgomery and Liberty bonds and aiding the Red Cross.

However, the Klan as 100 per cent Americans was only a temporary diversionary excursion, a response to the times. It took the end of the war, and a new, suffering America, to mobilize the Empire along more traditional lines. And it certainly did mobilize.

Post-war America was based with a number of difficulties, upon some of which the Klan was eager to capitalize. First of all, a serious depression set in, and Americans were quick, however reluctant, to note that the glorious sun of economic prosperity had set at Versailles.

Businessmen suffered. Farmers were in an economic snag. Workers, with their employers' strict jacketed in the throes of the depression, were unemployed.

Concurrent with the depression, immigrant traffic crossing the Atlantic, which had slowed to a trickle immediately after the war's end, suddenly engaged on a marked upswing. By September of 1920, 5000 immigrants a day were unloading at Ellis Island. Suffering in the economic slump, the eyes of the unemployed fastened with contempt on that "island of a thousand new-born dreams." Hence there was born



PRESIDENT JOHNSON fights historic I.K.K.

There was no anti-Catholic tinge to the group then. In fact, any Caucasian, no matter what his religious mooring or his national origin, could have joined the group. In brief, the Imperial Empire of the Ku Klux Klan, in this Reconstruction era, was bent primarily upon "getting the nigger back in his place."

When at last the era of "Black Republicanism" had run its course, and once again the Southern whites were back in control of things south of the Potomac, the frenzy of Klan activity, which had made a bloody and brutal effect upon the Negro, subsided noticeably.

The purpose of the Klan during Reconstruction, which brought a pitched battle for the floating bubble of southern power, was replaced with the purpose of "keeping the nigger in his place."

The next era of the Ku Klux Klan began with the advent of William W. Simmons, the son of a former charter member of the Reconstruction order. As Simmons

Silhouetted against a misty October sky, he stood, with his identification and markings, about a crowd of men that were upon their feet in Washington and discharged the words of hate:

"I hereby give the death of President McKinley to the leaguer's credit. Certainly no person could have been a more willing tool of the Communists than was the late, un-forgotten Red Jack. Yet when it appeared that his usefulness to them was at an end, he was callously given up for execution by those whom he served so well."

And so the famed night-rides of the Imperial Empire of the Ku Klux Klan, abandoning their steeds of old, took to the air to deliver their sermon.

16th Anniversary

Within a matter of weeks the empire of the self-styled moralists will be celebrating its 16th anniversary. Born in the darkness of the Civil War's aftermath, lighting its own path with flaming crosses, the Ku Klux Klan has been founded on racial prejudice, anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism and anti-foreignism.

In recent weeks, after a period of lull, the membership blossomed from a low of some 10,000 hard-core veterans to figures reported in six digits.

The motivating forces behind the Klan have varied greatly in its 100-year history. When the Empire was born in 1865, it was designed as a lash against Negroes who were gaining political ascendancy in the South, and against the carpetbaggers, who were Northern whites seeking profit in war-torn Dixie.

From Negro-land in 1865, to hatred of foreigners in 1920, to hatred of Catholics, to hatred of alcohol to hatred of Jews (a 1920-23 phenomenon also), the Klan is again back to the cause of its birth. It has gone full swing.

The cycle of hate is now complete. Southern Negroes tremble again.

By Bob Auler

And then one day, the Editor said, "How about starting your column again — for tomorrow's edition? I've got a good topic, too! How about 'The Conservative View of Selma?'"

The first thought that came to mind was a brief impression of what it would have felt like to wake up and find that you have been appointed defense counsel for Adolf Hitler.

But the second thought was a more serious one: it dealt with the utter hopelessness of adding anything meaningful to the millions of words already written on a subject saturated with every frenzy the age has produced.

Not to mention the gall it would take to describe any one man's view as "The Conservative View," when there are as many conservative views as there are theories on why the Mets lose.

But the Editor still wants 72 lines.

In brief, then, Selma seems to have been an almost perfect laboratory for

testing what happens when everybody concerted with a situation is wrong.

What fair man can deny that Negroes in the South are denied the same opportunities which the white population enjoys? Sometimes this is done by passing unjust laws or by twisting good laws into guarded clubs. But on the whole, it is by unofficial sanctions — the burning cross, the "advice" from whites, and the vague lack of economic opportunity for "uppity" Negroes.

But what fair man can deny that the justifiable ideal of our society is a system where injustice is remedied by impartial laws? Although our system may have been born in revolution, still civil disobedience is our most extraordinary of remedies. It is to be used only when all else fails.

These would seem to be the poles between which lie many latitudes of conservative opinion. But responsible conservatives seem to have been primarily disturbed by five aspects of the problem of Selma:

First, the lack of orderly procedure by those who originally complained of voting injustice in Selma. They alleged that two registration days per month were inadequate, and that literacy tests were unfairly administered.

Most conservatives, although they realize that injustice in the South does exist, would have liked to see a little more hard-core documentation for these particular accusations. Show that specific Negroes were willing to register, but were denied the opportunity because of time or discrimination. Show persons able to read who were refused registration.

Contrary to the uninformed assertions of many would-be lawyers in the press, almost every wrong alleged to have occurred in Selma is already illegal under existing Civil Rights laws. Title 42, USCA, Sections 1981-1985, and Title 28, USCA, 1943.

Drop over to the Law Library and look for yourself; it's all written in English. These statutes provide recovery of damages in civil actions, injunctions against continued violations, and criminal penalties for state officers who deprive citizens of the equal protection of the laws. Voting is specifically covered by Section 1984 of Title 42.

Second, most conservatives believe that two wrongs do not tend to cancel out; they merely increase the net amount of injustice done. The decision to fight misuse of some laws by breaking others is irrational. The Constitution grants freedom of assembly to all. But it also apportions the duty to protecting the public order to the state. Freedom of assembly does not logically entail the privilege to raise a private army (even one which purports to be non-violent) and march it across a state.

Even if Wallace had been in sympathy with the demonstrators, most conservatives would argue that the potential danger to (if not from) 10,000 people marching through "enemy territory" would justify a ban on their march.

Third, even assuming that such a ban was legally proper, conservatives were almost universally appalled by the brutality unleashed against the marchers.

This may be hard for those who think in stereotypes to understand, but we are not Fascists. In fact, fear of the wrongful use of power by any government (local, state, or federal) is at the heart of our protest against the power which continues to pile up in Washington. The government in Washington is not inherently any better than is the government in Montgomery.

Fourth, for King to state that he would refuse to obey an adverse Federal court ruling was unpardonable. Even Wallace promised to obey all final rulings, regardless of whether he liked them or not.

Fifth, conservatives fear the statement of the President that the new voting rights bill will somehow allow solution of this problem "without going to court." The problem in Selma is no different in kind than the problems courts have handled justly for centuries.

We fear that in Johnson's haste to mow hay, he may create not a threshing machine, but a grain reaper, bereft of traditional safeguards of trial by jury, presumption of innocence, and other rights just as central to our way of life as the rights the machine is created to protect.

# Symbolic Selma

by Roger Ebert

**CARD TOWN** — South Africa is not indifferent to news from the United States, but its newspapers are preoccupied with local events, and so when stories with an American dateline appear it is like a letter from home, a message with special meaning for those who know the code.

I have been translating the recent news of Selma, and Martin Luther King, and President Johnson, with a code which grew up in my mind during years of following the civil rights movement in its successes and failures. And now, 10,000 miles from home and isolated from the debates, the arguments and the political implications of what has been happening, I am forming an image of the meaning of Selma which you might not agree with at all.

King has been marching for 10 years, and so have thousands of other warriors in the civil rights movement, north and south. The shock with which the first Freedom Riders entered into the national consciousness was long ago replaced by a steady-workaday grind of marches, demonstrations, lawsuits and rhetoric. The issue of civil rights has been absorbed by the national political arena just as all the other "new" issues of other years were absorbed by our ongoing public debate.

Civil rights has not been a revolutionary issue in the public mind now for some time; it has been a matter of evolution. And I suppose most citizens have seen it that way, as something that was not yet completed but which was moving ahead steadily and would be finished in good time.

What was certainly the way Congress considered the civil rights problem, and certainly the way the political parties dealt with it. President Kennedy pushed civil rights legislation because he had promised to and because it was in his nature to support it, but he failed to invest his bills with a sense of urgency and need. For Congress, civil rights legislation in the Sixties was most often an elaborate charade, with everyone, liberal and conservative, playing his part in the construction of a compromise which was not meant to anger or please, but only to placate and postpone.

Although the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed in essentially that atmosphere, with Senator Dirksen playing the role of coy midwife as skillfully as he always does, I suppose there was an element of added seriousness in Congress last year. The shock of the assassination, the mood of the country, and the threat of a "long hot summer" of racial unrest contributed to the willingness of Congress to approve its strongest civil rights measure. But there was nevertheless a certain unreality about the debate on the bill. Senator Goldwater could still see it as an abstract measure, something to wait-and-see about, and in general there was no awareness that the legislation affected real human beings who were alive and suffering.

I think Selma has buried that sort of feeling for once and all. I think the image burned on the national conscience by the attack of Sheriff Jim Clark's club-wielding troopers put an end to it. And for that

reason, I think Selma, and not Little Rock or Old Miss, will be recorded in the history books as the symbol of the change.

Selma came after a decade of civil rights demonstrations. It came at a time when a good many sincere Americans thought "that sort of thing" belonged to the past, and that the civil rights struggle was now only a mop-up operation. It came more than a year after the March on Washington, and it came after the Civil Rights Act which many thought had "solved" the problem.

President Johnson rose to the challenge with magnificence. He acted, I believe, with a firmness and determination which will cause him to be remembered as the President who finally enforced America's obligation of liberty and justice for all citizens. To read his speech to the special session of Congress, in a tattered copy of "Time" already a week old, was to understand in a unique sense what it could mean to be an American citizen in our time. It was a speech as filled with vision, idealism and dedication as any of the language in the Declaration of Independence. It was an eloquent answer to those who believe America has grown fat and lazy and complacent.

Johnson's bill to assure that federal agents can register those citizens who have been denied — by trickery, subterfuge and intimidation — the right to vote, is a strong one. It is a bill which assures the southern racists that the government is no longer playing games. Johnson's determination to move against the Ku Klux Klan, after yet another inhuman murder by this truly subversive organization, puts teeth into his legislation. Law will not only be enforced in the public places of the south, but justice and safety will at last come to the back alleys where violence formerly ruled.

These, then, are my impressions of what Selma means. How does it seem to those of you who are closer to the scene? Is Selma just another series of civil rights demonstrations? Or does it seem to you, as it does to me, that the ideals of a nation nearly two centuries old are finally being fulfilled, and that Selma was the occasion and the motive for that fulfillment?

Keep to the Bill

By Bob Auler

If you remember, in our last exciting episode, the President's Voting Rights Bill came in for criticism primarily because of its limited application. In other words, for the fact that the bill has been advertised as a remedy for an "American problem" of voting discrimination when by the terms of the bill, it can never apply to more or fewer than the six states which fall within its measuring clause.

This criticism is one which both proponents and opponents of the bill's substantive features should be able to agree upon: proponents because the bill excludes certain favored states like Texas, Tennessee, and Arkansas from its provisions; opponents because the bill seems punitive rather than generally remedial in singling out a few states (which, strangely, correspond closely with the states which voted for Goldwater).

In general, this bill is tailored to produce decisions favorable to litigants claiming to have been unfairly discriminated against at the polls. Perhaps this does not seem unfair in view of the "common sense" knowledge we all have that the South has been guilty of countless instances of voting discrimination.

Therefore, why not pass a law which promotes the proper goal of registering Negroes regardless of whether the law takes procedural shortcuts? Why not look to the result rather than to the system which accomplishes it?

The easy answer to this general argument is one advanced by Justice Douglas, one of the Supreme Court's leading liberals: to the effect that well-tested legal procedure must be carefully followed because it promotes justice in far more cases than those in which it deteriorates into meaningless formality.

This argument was advanced countless times by liberals in opposition to those in the early 1950's who wished to ferret out Communists even if the effort resulted in denial of the strict Constitu-

Constitutional rights of the Communists to freedom of speech, freedom of association, and the privilege against self-incrimination.

The argument is opposite to this discussion as well. The people of the individual states, by the same Constitution which liberals cite in defense of a large number of freedoms, guarantees to the individual states the right to set up procedural and substantive voting requirements — so long as they do not discriminate on an illicit basis, such as race.

Should not the people of a state be entitled to the same strict Constitutional interpretation granted to accused Communists?

But how does the bill unfairly stack the cards so that a petitioner (regardless of his merits — a factor the law is not supposed to notice before hearing them in court) stands more of a chance of prevailing than does a state?

First, the bill calls for Federal Registrars to go into the six states covered by the bill upon an unappealable decision by the Attorney General that such registrars are needed. Their job under the bill is not to investigate allegations of discriminatory application of state law. It is to conduct independent determinations of the qualifications of applicants to see if they meet what the registrars regard as fair state standards.

Following such a determination, the registrar enrolls the voter, presents him with some sort of certificate (which he may or may not be able to read) and sends his name off to the state officials as one entitled to vote.

It has been the history of most Federal agencies created to "solve" problems that they were less concerned with the technical rights of the "bad guys" than with the allegedly aggrieved parties.

At any rate, if the state wishes to appeal the decision of the registrar, there is a complex set of requirements it must meet — including burden of proof that the voter does not qualify. The findings are appealable, but pending appeal, the voter is allowed to vote; this renders the question moot, meaning that the appellate court will no longer consider it.

Therefore an unscrupulous registrar guilty of an anti-Southern bias could register the teeming hordes of China if he wished; and barring the impossible, they would be allowed to vote in any given election.

Such a decision is appealable to the U. S. Supreme Court, but a final determination is certain to take from two to three years.

Not only is this contrary to the usual presumption that legislation is Constitutional, but the Federal Government is allowed to shop for its forum; assuming that it can control two out of three D. C. District Judges, there is a tremendous potential for unfairness. The kind of thing Johnson used to call "persuasion."

But surely officials of Our Government would be fair, wouldn't they?

Then answer me this: why are the normal Civil Service requirements for their hiring suspended by section 4 of the bill?

But let's consider a fact which the Civil Rights Commission in a news release today certified is occurring, namely that most of the states in the South are making a bona fide effort to reform. Let's assume that Alabama passes a new set of election laws, which are truly fair.

Section 8 of the bill then comes into effect. Any of the six carefully selected states which wishes to change a period to a semicolon in its election laws must sue the United States in the District Court for the District of Columbia and obtain a declaratory judgment to the effect that the change does not violate the Fifteenth Amendment.

Before you is a bill which could prove to be America's first venture into the wholesale persecution of an unpopular minority; it strips from the Southerners the traditional requirements that facts be proven showing an offense, and prohibits any remedy of the offense if there has been one until the Supreme Court speaks on the remedy.

If the subject matter of the bill were murder instead of discrimination, it would probably simply call for the summary execution of all the Italians in Cal-

## Sun, Sand, Surf, Sit-ins

### All Beckon Illini As Vacation Break Nears

Where are Illini going for vacation? It all depends on what they're going for.

If the specimen under consideration is looking for "sun, sea, sand and surf," the odds are that he will go south, to such famed havens of the sunworshippers, sea-worshippers, etc. as Miami Beach, Daytona Beach, Ft. Lauderdale; or for the Illini who wants to get away from the entire mainland, Nassau in the Bahamas.

If this Illini is civil rights minded, he may join any of a number of groups going to the targets of civil rights marches: Selma, Washington and all the other scenes of voter registration.

The group on its way to Washington to protest U. S. war policy in Viet Nam is under the sponsorship of the Students for a Democratic Society. Actually, they will be only a small part of a large — they hope — group marching on the capital.

The YMCA is taking its 14th annual Southern tour, which will take them some 1,400 miles. Rather than go to the part of the South the sun-seekers visit, the YMCA will take in Lexington, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Berea, Knoxville,

Gatlinburg, Chattanooga, Nashville and Vincennes.

The YMCA tour will enable students to see the atomic energy museum at Oak Ridge, a Tennessee Valley Authority test farm, a coal mine — from the inside — and Flanner House of Indianapolis, where social problems of the American Negro will be observed. Along with all this, they will hike in the Great Smoky Mountain National Park.

Members of the Campus Folk-song Club will strum their way to Stone County, Ark. Once there, they will participate in the third annual Arkansas Folk Festival, which will include some 100 performers "from the country of the Rackensack," the old name for Arkansas.

As always, the "big city" — New York — is luring many students to the East. The World Fair will be open soon and the New York area will team with tourists, students and a few New York residents.

A small percentage of Illini will go home for vacation, rather than explore another part of the country. These will either write term papers or sleep for the greater part of the vacation.

Wednesday, April 28, 1965

THE DAILY ILLINI

At AAUP Meeting . . .

## Discuss UI Racial Role

By SHELDON SILVER  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Strong arguments by several University professors on what can be done about the racial crisis in the county were given in a question and answer period following a panel discussion on "The University and the Racial Crisis" Tuesday night.

At the meeting of the Urbana chapter of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) Paul M. Weichsel, assistant professor of Mathematics; Joseph R. Gusfield, professor of sociology, and Martin Wagner, professor of Labor and Industrial Relations, spoke on the University role, particularly that of the faculty in providing solutions to the problem.

Commenting on what is being

done by the University in the area of improving racial relations between whites and Negroes and providing educational opportunities for the culturally underprivileged, Weichsel said, "We haven't made a dent in the massive problem facing us, we have only dealt with it peripherally."

An AAUP committee was formed last year to study the academic aspects of the racial crisis with Weichsel appointed chairman. A report will be submitted for general approval by the chapter at the May meeting.

Weichsel said that the chapter has done credit to the University in activities related to the problem. He was quick to point out, however, that it would be "presumptuous for us to claim credit for all the conferences and steps

taken by the University in this area, but at least we gave it a push in the right direction."

The College of Education examined what its role was in relations with Negroes and culturally disadvantaged people in a two-day conference at Allerton House. Another college set up a summer work program in an attempt to orient students from Negro high schools who may not be able to make the transition from high school to college as easily as white students. The Board of Trustees Friday recommended that a special admissions officer be employed to work in this area.

In working with new ideas and methods to solve the problem, it must be noted that as yet the gap between the University and the conditions in some of the metropolitan urban areas in Chicago has not been bridged which stands as a monument to our failure, Weichsel said.

## SNCC Discusses Freedom Party

The future of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) was discussed Wednesday night by members of the University chapter of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee.

The MFDP is seeking to unseat congressmen from Mississippi now serving in Washington, on the grounds that they have been elected unconstitutionally. The group came into the public eye when they attempted to be seated at the Democratic national convention last summer.

John Quirk, who recently returned from a national meeting of the MFDP, said that on a motion placed before the House in January to unseat the Mississippi delegation, 149 representatives voted in favor. Current efforts are directed to gathering the other 69 votes necessary.

However, the voting-rights bill presently before Congress, it was suggested, may dampen much of this enthusiasm. Many congressmen believe the bill will be sufficient to insure the Negroes' participation in government.

Rudy Frank, president of SNCC, said the prospects of passing the MFDP motion are still good, since several representatives have changed their positions since the Selma, Ala., incident.

Quirk added that another similar emotional incident will aid the motion. Support from the North is now the important need, Quirk said. Publicity and lobbyists are needed to get the Negro in the political power structure.



## IF Council Approves Bylaw Change; Second Vote on Pledge Next Week

By BILL BIANCHI

The first step toward adopting an anti-discriminatory pledge was taken by the Interfraternity Council Monday, as it approved a by-law change requiring all fraternities to sign a "non-discrimination by race" pledge.

Since the measure involves a by-law addition it requires a two-thirds majority two weeks in a row for passage. The crucial vote comes next Monday.

Specifically, the by-law states that all member fraternities of IF, and their national offices, must sign a document pledging that individual chapters are entitled to pledge anyone of their own choice regardless of race. The signed pledges are to be filed with the Dean of Men's office.

The by-law further states "Any member fraternity failing to place

this pledge on file by October 1, 1965, and to renew it annually shall lose recognition as a member fraternity of the Interfraternity Council.

Passed along with this by-law was a second by-law which is designed to convince the fraternities that IF will not force them to pledge Negroes to prove the pledge.

Jerry Manley, former external vice president, said of the move: "This proposal will allow any man to walk into a fraternity house and have the opportunity to be initiated without being barred automatically by a written clause against his race."

But some other members felt the motion was somewhat hypocritical. They argued that some national fraternities will sign the pledge for expediency and continue discrimination among its chapters by "gentlemen's agreement."

Manley pointed out that personal bigotry cannot be legislated away, but he said the pledge is at least a step toward Negro acceptance as first-class citizens.

## Allen Hall Sells Civil Rights Print

By SUE ENGEL  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

A vertical American flag, its stripes imposed like bars over a Negro man standing with his arms raised in desperation . . .

This "Stars and Bars" print by Billy M. Jackson, professor of art, evoked such a response from the girls in Allen Hall after its recent showing there that the dorm is using it for a civil rights project.

Working in close cooperation with Jackson, the girls have initiated an official dorm project to sell copies of the print in black and white on 14x18½ inch poster-board. They are now being sold from 9 to 4 daily at the Illini Union and the library, and from 9 to 5 at the Men's Residence Halls Snack Bar.

The foremost objective of selling the prints is to raise money for the civil rights movement. The entire proceeds will be presented to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

"We want people to know students are interested in what's going on in the world around them," explained Judy Gregg, freshman in LAS and chairman of the newly-formed Allen Project Fund. "We want to show that students are not apathetic and are willing to work doing something constructive. This project gives them a chance to participate and to circulate the print."

Other chairmen of the Project Fund are Toby Dynner, freshman in LAS, sales chairman, and Carol Keeffer, senior in FAA, publicity chairman.

Since Monday when the prints first went on sale at least 350 of the 1,025 copies made have been sold. Miss Gregg reports a tremendous interest in the project from students all over the campus. The Kappa Alpha Psi pledge class has adopted it as its service project. There has been a good response from both the faculty and the community.

Visitors from other campuses have shown much enthusiasm and the initiators of the project are hoping that it will spread to other campuses, she continued.

Another of Jackson's prints recently sold in Chicago for \$400.

On the Illini Soapbox . . .

## Another view of the Selma march

By DOUGLAS LABER

Welcome Freedom Marchers to Hollywood Burlesque.

Girls — girls — girls — girls — girls — girls.

Entertainment and refreshments furnished free to all freedom marchers by the Hollywood 10 Committee in cooperation with the Coed Committee to End Bigotry and Censorship.

### Tent 9 Nightly

Tent 9 will be pitched each evening ahead of the march, and the gala review will begin when the crowd arrives. Let every good man arrive.

The above is the text of a circular handed out to the marchers from Selma to Montgomery, according to U. S. Congressman Dickinson of Alabama (Congressional Record — House., P. 6113, March 10, 1965).

Continuing his remarks in an attempt to put before the nation the "other side of the story" concerning recent events in Selma, Dickinson asks, "Is this circular out of character with the rest of the march? Look at the participants."

Dickinson distinguishes four groups. He lists the first two as the Alabama Negroes and the out-of-state "do-gooders." He asserts that these two groups made up a small part of the total effort and have been victimized and used by some of the other two groups in-

"The third group, also being used by the fourth group, are human flotsam: adventurers, beatniks, prostitutes, and similar rabble. They flock to the standard of civil rights because this clothes them with a morality and a purpose which they otherwise lack."

This third group, so Dickinson feels, has no interest in helping the Negro and are nothing more than "riffraff out for kicks and self-gratification." Dickinson says he is prepared to prove these facts, evidently a reference to the thirty sworn affidavits he has offered to turn over to any legitimate inquiry.

Dickinson further states that this general immorality is the reason why the Reverend Norman C. Turesdell, of Dubuque, Iowa, Rabbi Richard Rubenstein, chaplain of the University of Pittsburgh, and many other ministers and religious leaders left the so-called freedom march in disgust.

Dickinson asks, "Who or what can weld this diverse group together into a formidable force that can — and has — overcome? . . . The Communist Party and the Communist apparatus is the undergirding structure for all of the racial troubles in Alabama for the past 3 months.

But Dickinson's main emphasis is on the record of Martin Luther King, "The only man in America that can announce when he will see the President — and if he-

himself has amassed the staggering total of more than 60 Communist-front affiliations since 1955 (Sworn affidavit of former FBI counterspy Karl Prussion.) In spite of which Dr. King has been quoted as saying last summer in Greenwood, Miss., that "there are no more Communists in the Mississippi summer project than there are Eskimos in Florida." With King at the time he made this statement was Bayard Rustin, who served as King's executive secretary for 3 years."

The Selma-Montgomery march was co-sponsored by King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). A SNCC official, Los Angeles field director Jimmy Garrett, was quoted in "Newsweek" as admitting that West Coast Communists had worked for SNCC in Mississippi and Alabama. But Garrett was unconcerned. "They're not subverting us," he said, "we're subverting them. We're more revolutionary than the Communists."

Given the above facts (their importance is currently being investigated by the House of Representatives), one is confronted with a question which needs an immediate answer: Why, with all the newsmen who were on the scene in Alabama, were we told only of those events that gave the impression that Selma was a holy crusade?

There was, you see, another side

For Civil Rights . . .

# Eight Join Alabama Project

By MARGARET CONVERSE  
Daily Illini Campus Editor

Eight University students will participate in a ten-week civil rights project in Green County, Alabama this summer.

According to Tom Logan, junior in LAS and director of the project, the students will live with rural Negro families and work through local church groups, parent-teacher associations, and high school student groups. They will concentrate on voter registration programs, citizenship classes, and federal and state aid drives.

The project is sponsored by the Summer Community Organization and Political Education (SCOPE) department of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), headed by Martin Luther King. The Illinois students have named their project the Illini-Alabama project to avoid confusion with the campus SCOPE organiza-

tion which is not connected with SCLC.

## Purpose of Project

The purpose of the project, according to Logan, is to "develop communication between north and south, and to help people realize what is happening in the South."

Green County is 75 per cent Negro, according to Logan, but only one per cent of the Negroes are registered to vote. The average annual income is \$800, well below President Johnson's poverty definition of \$3,000 a year.

The problems are compounded, Logan explained, by the fact that the Southern Negro has been kept ignorant of federal and state aid available. "We'll be trying to bring aid programs to the people there," Logan said, "and will set up a school, as probably 50 per cent or more are functionally illiterate."

## Groups Remain on Campus

In order to cement communications, a group will remain on the

Champaign-Urbana campus during the summer to handle public relations, raise money for the project, and maintain contact with other organizations.

Volunteers will attend a training camp in Atlanta Georgia June 13 through 18, followed by a week of additional training in Green County by SCLC workers. Professional workers have been in Green County preparing for the students for several weeks.

SCLC workers will take over the project when the students return for school, and will remain until the county is sufficiently organized for student direction all year long. The project is expected to take several years.

"We won't accomplish everything in a ten week period," explained Logan. "We just want to get things set up and running." After the county Negroes are considered sufficiently well prepared to take over political responsibilities, the SCOPE workers will leave.

# Students To Work in South

By KEN BLAN

The University YWCA and the McKinley Foundation are cooperating with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to send students South to work for irratification of "three basic problems of the Southern Negro."

These problems are described in a bulletin put out by the SCLC as "disfrachisement, educational deprivation, and poverty."

The eight University students going to Green County, Ala., will be joining thousands of students throughout the country spending their summers in various community action programs designed to aid the deprived and expand their own educational experience.

One of the most ambitious of these projects is the Summer Community Organization and Political Education (SCOPE) project of the SCLC.

The purpose of SCOPE is to recruit 2,000 or more persons from academic communities of America to work for ten weeks this summer in 110 blackbelt counties and 10 urban counties.

It is hoped that they will register new voters by working with P.T.A.'s, coordinated local organizations, church committees, youth groups, a committee made up of business leaders, street corner and bar committees, and so forth.

They are supposed to aid in political education by holding

night classes for persons of voting age.

The National Student YWCA also has come up with a project of help for the Southern Negro.

It is planning to select about fifteen "emotionally mature persons" for the extremely sensitive job.

The idea behind the project is "to develop and carry out a plan for accelerating desegregation which can be used in other communities by student groups and other organizations to increase the number of Negro children attending predominantly white schools in the project community, and to stimulate and support local people interested in seeing their community move to comply with the spirit and letter of the law in regard to school desegregation."

Plans now call for the project to be held June 20 through July in Jacksonville, Fla.

There are many other organizations planning to use large numbers of students in summer projects.

Working in the area of civil rights will be the American Friends Service Committee, CORE, the International Voluntary Service, the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, the NAACP, the National Council of Churches, the Southern Student Organization Committee, SNCC and the SDS.

Monday, June 21, 1965



**SUE BOOKER**  
... will tour Russia

## UI Coed Sue Booker To Tour Russia

Sue Booker, 19, University junior in journalism, is one of 14 American college students who will tour the Soviet Union this summer for 40 days as part of the eighth USA-USSR exchange program sponsored by the National Student YMCA and YWCA.

Majoring in radio-television at Illinois, Miss Booker is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Merrel Daniel Booker, 7007 S. Creiger Ave., Chicago. Her father is pastor of the Normal Park Baptist Church.

Miss Booker will leave the U. S. later this month and return in late August. Her group will spend two weeks with Soviet students in a summer sports camp; talk with political, economic, and educational officials in Moscow and Leningrad; and compare life in the Georgian, Armenian, and Ukrainian Republics. They also will visit Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Poland.

At Illinois, Miss Booker is treasurer of Busey Hall; chairman, YWCA Faculty Fireside program; member, YWCA board; YWCA-YMCA Freshman Conference planning committee; Torch, junior women's activity honor society; Cosmopolitan Club; Delta Sigma Theta, national service sorority; subcommittee on campus climate of the University Committee on Human Relations and Equal Opportunity; active in the YWCA-YMCA Student Forum; and Daily Illini reporter.

On the Bookshelf . . .

## Depict Civil Rights in Mississippi

"Mississippi from Within" by Shirley Tucker. (Arco Publishing Co., New York.) 144 pp. \$1.95 (paperback).

By LARRY BEAUPRE  
Summer Illini Editor

"Mississippi from Within" is an attempt to document the mood of that state from July 2, 1964, when the Civil Rights Act went into effect, to last May, when the book was published.

Basically, it succeeds in this purpose. But overstatement and endless redundancy detract from the book.

It is a compilation of representative articles and letters to the editor that appeared in Mississippi newspapers during the one-year period. According to the book, the

material comes from over 5,000 issues of 20 dailies in the state.

The book follows the turbulent year in Mississippi chronologically. It reproduces headlines, stories and other material that begin with the governor's statement that citizens shouldn't comply with the new law until it is tested. As the law became fact the book points out that the Jackson mayor urged compliance.

A news brief reproduced from the Delta Democrat-Times stated that a Negro had been served in a restaurant in Delta, making it "the 3rd time" a Negro has been served here since the Civil Rights Bill was signed into law."

A full page picture of a department store sale featuring Negro and white dolls displayed in the.

(Continued on Page 10)

## Depict . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

store window carried the caption "Does the new civil rights law affect dolls?" The item was an Associated Press dispatch printed in the Vicksburg Post.

Progressing through the year, and the book, stories were reproduced in which the Ku Klux Klan was attempting to show a fair image. An editorial in the Delta Democrat-Times (apparently a rather liberal newspaper in Mississippi) sarcastically tore the Klan apart.

The book also covers thoroughly the slaying of three civil rights workers during the summer near Philadelphia, Miss. Newspaper editorials and letters at the time wondered if the three had disappeared at all, asserting it was just a publicity scheme. When they were found dead, letters asked if fellow civil rights workers hadn't done it for publicity.

The book also carries photographs, some of which were never printed in Mississippi newspapers. Among these are a picture taken by a civil rights worker of a woman with a shotgun chasing Negroes out of her diner. A story which was printed quoted her as denying she had run the Negroes out at gunpoint.

Some of the material in the book is just headlines. But in addition to letters, editorials and news stories, advertisements lend insight into the Mississippi mood. One, for a Klan rally, illustrates the hooded organization's attempts at propriety.

"Mississippi from Within" also shows through its reproduction

that not all Mississippi newspapers are segregationist or controlled by the Klan. As previously mentioned, the Delta Times-Democrat emerges with an editorial policy not unlike that of many northern newspapers. But in most instances the newspapers reflect the general feelings of whites in the troubled state—a feeling that is not at all comforting.

The book is put together in an unfortunate, haphazard manner. It is printed by the offset method, that is, from photographic plates taken from the actual newspaper pages. But in many instances the plates are not uniform in size and thus some of the type and headlines come up in various sizes during the same article. A small criticism, perhaps, but one that is disturbing to the reader.

Despite the flaws, though, the book does present a cross section of the Mississippi mood — largely an ugly portrait of hatred.



## The Fourth Estate

*Friendly game*

by Larry Finley

"Niggers cost me about a thousand dollars."

The dealer continued his pass around the table and glanced only slightly towards the man as he covered his speech with a beer can.

"Niggers cost me nearly a thousand dollars," he repeated as if the other four had missed the punch line of a joke.

"How's that?" another says picking up his cards.

"Me and my cousin shot up a bunch of 'em last month. You might of read about it. It was in the papers."

"Is that right?"

"Sure is. Didn't kill any, though."

What happened?

"Well, we was parked in a parking lot down on the North End, and a bunch of 'em came out of a car with tire chains. So I blasted away at them."

You, didn't kill any?

"No, just scared the hell out of 'em."

"Sounds bad."

"Yeah, it tore the hell out of their car."

A new one too."

"What did ya' use?"

"Shotgun."

"What size shot?"

"Double-buck. Sure did take up the rear end of that car."

The story-teller sets down his can of beer to pull a pile of red, white and blue chips towards him, adding them to an already sizeable heap.

"Sure did tear the hell out of it," he says to himself as much as to anyone.

The dealer passes the deck of cards to his left.

So what happened?

"What?"

With the shooting.

"Oh, they fined us both and left the niggers off. We had to fix their car too. Sure tore it up."

Fined you?

"Yes," the man is staring blankly at an ash tray as if reading from it. "For 'Firing a firearm within the city limits withintent to do bodily harm'."

That's all?

"Yeah, they didn't want to do anything to them. Guess they didn't want to stir up any trouble down in that end of town."

"That's probably it."

"Sure."

"You bet."

Could be.

The story-teller pulls in another pot and takes the deck. He deals one card, face down to each man; then, another round, and begins a third.

"Oops, sorry. Flip that one over there would ya'?"

The man stops dealing long enough to listen as a truck roars along the nearby highway.

"You know makes me feel a little . . . , a little funny, to hear them big trucks go by. I drove one for almost ten years you know."

No, I didn't.

"Hell, yes.

"You should'a seen 'em run."

The trucks?

"No, the niggers."

ACT I: SCENE II.

Where you been?

"Getting something to eat," the second one said setting the white bag down on the desk and plopping down onto the bed.

Aren't you going to eat?

"Don't feel like it now."

What's wrong?

"Saw a fight."

So?

"It was awful. There was four of them. They had this Negro kid down, and they were kicking him and hitting him. God, it was bad. They kicked him in the head, right there on the corner under the street light."

What happened?

"They ran away. Someone carried the kid off. He looked like a high school kid. I think they were too."

Probably here for the basketball tournament. Didn't you do anything??

"What?"

Try to stop it or yell for help?

"No, there was four of them. What could I do? No use me getting all beat up too."

There was only one of him.

"Yeah, but it wasn't my fight, but God, it was bad."

You want this cheeseburger?

"No, go ahead."

Thanks.



Ten Scoreless Quarters . . .

# MSU Tests Illinois Jinx

By ED GILLMAN

Daily Illini Sports Writer

Michigan State has had its share of troubles with Illinois these last few seasons.

The Spartans have suffered through their last 10 quarters of competition with the Illini without once putting so much as a dent in the scoring column.

Last year with the mercury around Memorial Stadium hovering not much above the zero mark, Illinois proved to be anything but cold as it soundly trounced Duffy Daugherty's contingent 16-0. Those staunch Illini fans who braved nature's forces that afternoon saw Pete Elliott's crew rush for 238 yards against MSU's 66 in what was previewed as a great rushing contest between State's Dick Gordon and Illinois' Jim Grabowski.

Grabowski entered the contest a few yards shy of Gordon's league-leading rushing total, left the future Chicago Bear completely in the dust, as he rambled that November afternoon for 185 yards in 21 carries including one touchdown on a 58-yard sprint.

In 1963 the Illini traveled to East Lansing with the Big Ten title and Rose Bowl bid at stake. The Orange and Blue arose to the occasion with another shutout over the Spartans, 16-0.

Grabowski shined in that encounter also, as he ran the pigskin 19 times for a total of 85 yards and one TD.

The 1965 Spartans, ranked No. 9 nationally, boast quite a defense. The defensive unit has yet to yield a touchdown in MSU's two opening victories over UCLA and Penn State.

Illinois assistant coach Gene Stauber, who scouted Michigan State, came back with some of the following remarks about the State defenders.



STEVE JUDAY

. . . Spartan backfield power

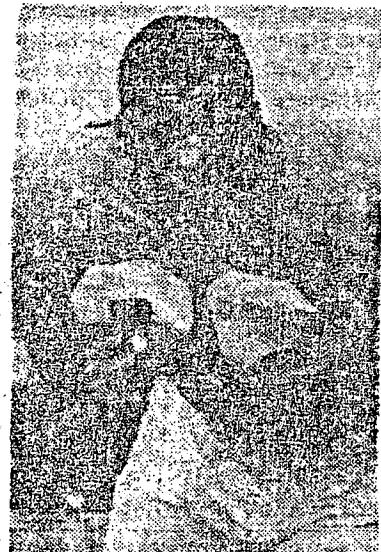
"They're big, but they're also agile. Their line averages 238 pounds, and they execute their plays well."

Stauber singled out one Spartan for special praise. He is 6-7, 268-pound defensive end Bubba Smith, who Stauber insists you can't throw a pass over, "... unless you launch the pass from Cape Kennedy."

The MSU offense is also much improved. Leading the attack is signal-caller Steve Juday, who is throwing better than last year and who Stauber says "... is becoming something of a scrambler."

State has some real fine receivers for Juday's tosses in the likes of Clinton Jones and Gene Washington, and some fine runners in Jones and Eddie Cotton.

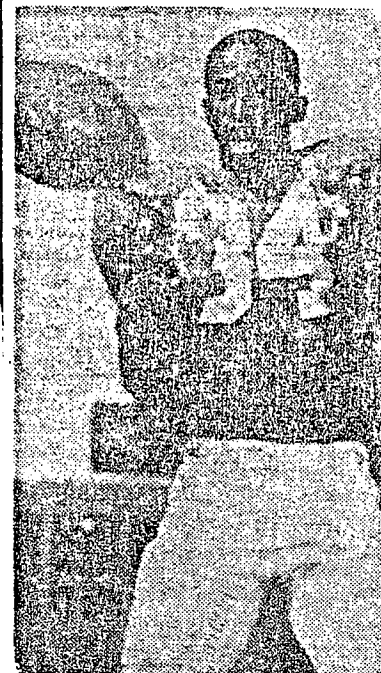
Another potent Spartan offensive weapon is the toe of Dick Kenney, the barefooted field goal



CLINTON JONES

kicker. The senior has already connected for five three-pointers in the first two games of the '65 season.

The Spartans will be hoping to break the Illinois jinx this afternoon, but they will have no more Illini worries for a long time after today. There are no scheduled grid encounters between the two schools up until and including the 1971 season.



GENE WASHINGTON

. . . ace Spartan receiver

## Douglas Opposes Legislation On 'Fraternity Discrimination'

By SHELDON SILVER

Sen. Paul Douglas said Saturday he would not support extending federal anti-discrimination legislation to fraternities, because he felt social relations were a matter of choice.

It would be a different story, the senator said, if these fraternities were built with federal or state money.

I hope that boys would not choose members on the basis of race or creed, but they have the right to choose as they please, Douglas said.

Douglas held a press conference Saturday in Champaign following the wedding reception of University Trustee Harold Pogue.

Rubin G. Cohn, professor of law and Champaign attorney Harold Baker would be "good men" for the U. S. District Court vacancy in Danville. The vacancy was created last month when Judge Casper Platt died.

Cohn was chairman of the Champaign County Stevenson for President campaign in 1956 and has worked for various state commissions. As a member of the Legisla-

tive Reference Bureau, he drafted bills for the state from 1935 to 1945.

On the needs of Illinois for the next 20 years Douglas said:

1. "We need to provide more and improve on present recreational facilities.
2. "Concentrate on the purification of air and water.
3. "Improve the educational system." He lauded the efforts of the Illinois General Assembly on passage of the junior college bill as a step in the right direction.

Asked about free speech on col-

lege campuses, Douglas said "the cause of democracy and the cause of free institutions need not fear criticism."

**Batchelder Returns Monday . . .**

# Price Will Play Again This Season

There was a hint of optimism concerning the injured Sam Price's knee as the Illini opened preparation for Indiana and Homecoming.

The senior halfback hurt his knee Saturday against Ohio State

and was carried from the field on a stretcher. At the time it was feared that Price tore a ligament in his knee and would be through for the season — which meant through for his career at Illinois.

But there was not much swelling which meant not much internal bleeding. And today Dr. L. M. T. Stilwell diagnosed it as a stretched, rather than torn, medial collateral ligament.

Price's leg is in a cast which is due to come off Saturday. It is difficult to tell how soon after that he'll be ready for action, but Assistant Trainer H. T. (Blackie) Blackwell cited the case of Bill Minor in 1963 who had a cast removed from his leg and was suited up and in action the following week.

That kind of hope is not extended for Price, but it is fairly definite that the big back will see more action before the end of this season.

Another tender Illinois knee slipped into a pair of football pants for the first time in two weeks Monday when Bo Batchelder suited up for practice.

Batchelder tore a knee ligament against Southern Methodist Sept. 25 and was also feared out for the year. But Bo's improvement has been rapid and Monday afternoon he joined the second team at defensive end in workouts.



**SAM PRICE**

**. . . he will return**

## Civil Rights Worker To Open Student Forum Lecture Series

Alexander Shimkin, 21-year-old son of Professor and Mrs. D. B. Shimkin of Urbana, will speak at 4 p.m. today in Parr Lounge of the University YMCA at the first of a series of YW-YMSA Student Forum lectures.

Called home by the draft board, Shimkin plans to return Sunday to Natchez, Miss., where he has been doing civil rights work since June. Affiliated with the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, he has been registering Negroes to vote and preparing teaching materials for political education classes.

"We've planned a two-week mas-

sive voter registration drive in Natchez, and then we hope to get the political education classes under way," Shimkin stated. Civil rights workers write their own educational materials explaining the mechanics of the political system in America.

Prior to last December he attended the University of Michigan. After dropping out of school he worked in Detroit in the Northern Student Movement, a project for tutoring children of low income parents.

Shimkin was jailed Oct. 2 in Mississippi with several other civil rights workers.



The looking glass . . .

## Smugness

by Ken Blan

(Editor's Note: Ken Blan, sophomore in LAS, is a reporter for The Daily Illini. This is the first of a weekly column he will be writing for this newspaper.)

People in the North possess a certain unquestionably justifiable self-righteous feeling about civil rights.

They're totally complacent with the equitable treatment given Negroes outside the hypocritical South.

\* \* \*

Whatever else people like the Collie Wilkinses, Sheltons and Wallaces might be, they cannot be accused of being hypocrites over the view of the proper relationship of the races. As Shelton's button proclaimed, "Them dirty nigras ain't 'Never' gonna sit to the same table as me."

There's no hypocrisy there. He hates "niggers" and he's willing to admit it.

And the righteous masses of the North are certainly revolted by such things. Of course there's little we can do about it directly, so there's no sense being overly concerned. In fact we get a little tired of constant reminders about the conditions. It's enough to do to keep ourselves righteous.

And we do a damn fine job.

For instance, you won't find any discrimination in the admittance policies of the University of Illinois or any other of the major Northern universities. They all freely admit any qualified Negro applicants.

Only there is no taxing supply of qualified Negro applicants. Why? Possibly (as Shelton would probably contend) they ain't got the inheritable possibilities of being er . . . educated.

Or just maybe it's because they haven't the opportunity, in many places, for a worthwhile secondary education. Like the slums of North Champaign, for instance, which, though not the blights on the scene that are the Chicago or Detroit slums, nevertheless warrant the term.

The school systems in places like that try their best. But when people simply have no motivation to learn, to seek an

education, all the efforts will only go for naught.

We all agree it's a great tragedy.

But that's what schools are for, isn't it.

Sure, only the schools can't do it alone.

Working with the underprivileged is not easy, because it's difficult to push on when those you're doing your best to help refuse to be helped.

But you can see the vicious circle here; and it'll be an ever-widening one until they are helped.

\* \* \*

Illini can and are helping—in a small degree albeit, but a significant one nonetheless.

The Volunteer Illini Projects, shows real signs of providing worthwhile help. It would require an entire column to explain all the program's projects. The concern here is with its work with underprivileged but capable youngsters, for whom it tries to provide that initiative their environments can't and won't provide.

It has faced innumerable handicaps in the past: apathy of the students, distrust on the part of the schools, lack of transportation.

But these problems are being solved.

This year some 250-300 students have volunteered their time. Of these about 25 have signed up to work in the area of contacting and motivating potential drop-outs, and about 90 in general tutoring. The participants have been INVITED into local schools. And the transportation problem, though still acute, isn't so serious as to halt all the progress.

But no matter how many students are now involved, there are always places for more.

It wouldn't even entail a great sacrifice.

If a few students would be willing to give up just one or two of their precious television hours each week, they might be able to do something really worthwhile, not only for the people they would be helping, but for themselves as well.

Of course television is relaxing, and working with those . . .

Practice At Huff . . .

# Cagers Lack Experience

By STEVE KAUFMAN  
Daily Illini Sports Editor

Harry Combes' Illinois cagers, faced with much the same prospects that faced Pete Elliott in August, have been working out daily in Huff Gym all month.

Namely, inexperience is raising its ugly head everywhere you look. Only Don Freeman returns from the devastating quartet that raced to an 11-3 third place Big Ten record in 1964-65.

"We've actually got 1½ starters back," Combes bemoaned. "Jimmy Dawson started about half the time last year."

Freeman, tried briefly at guard but returned to forward, and Dawson form two fifths of the set lineup.

Two other fifths are formed by the twin pillars from last year's freshman squad, Ron Dunlap and Rich Hones.

The 6-7 Jones, a prep All-American from Memphis, Tenn., indeed looks impressive. In Tuesday's intrasquad scrimmage he was rebounding, blocking shots, stealing the ball and dribbling the ball. And he was passing up shots and feeding the ball.

"This Jones is looking real good," Combes said. "He could be

one of the greatest ball players ever at Illinois."

Harry was reminded that the last time he said that was in 1962 when Freeman was a freshman.

"Well this boy can do everything Don can," he said. "And he's five inches taller."

If he's everything Freeman is, he'll be causing plenty of excitement this year. Freeman was outstanding as a junior last year, averaging 19 points a game and coming in second to 6-9 center Skip Thoren on the Illini's rebounding charts though just 6-2.

Dunlap, 6-8 sophomore slated for center, is coming along a little slower. The big boy is faced with one prospective hazard: sophomores generally find it rough going underneath in the Big Ten.

The fifth spot, the other guard position, is practically up for grabs.

Combes lost an Illinois all-timer with the graduation of Tal Brody; and that man has to be missed.

"Oh, if we had Brody we'd have a sure winner," Combes said. "Dawson is a good little shooter but he doesn't have Tal's speed."

And another man sure to be missed is Jim Vopiccka, two-time letterman who dropped basketball to devote all his time to baseball. Playing alongside Dawson Tues-

day was senior Larry Hinton. Hinton is being considered because of the two seasons' worth of experience. But Hinton was having shooting trouble. Behind Hinton it's anybody's guess.

Benny Louis, sophomore from Pinckneyville, is a good shooter and fast but understandably green.

Senior Bob Brown from West Frankfort, and juniors Bob Johansson (Geneva) and Jerry Mettife (Morris)—both of whom were forwards in 1964-65, and Preston Pearson (Freeport) are other candidates for starting spots.

But it looks like Combes will have to open with a smooth Freeman, a scrappy Dawson, hopeful Dunlap and Jones and . . . even Harry doesn't know right now.

The Illini open the season Dec. 4 at Los Angeles against defending NCAA champion UCLA.



ILLINI CAPTAIN AND COACH, Don Freeman and Harry Combes have their work cut out for them. Freeman is the only returning starter from a basketball squad which raced to an 11-3, third place Big Ten record in 1964-65. The cagers open against UCLA defending NCAA champions in Los Angeles on December 4.

Thursday, October 28, 1965

THE DAILY ILLINI

Hurts Knee In P.E.

# Pinder New Grid Injury

By STEVE KAUFMAN  
Daily Illini Sports Editor

That old injury bug, which has been nipping at the Illinois football team all season long, took a big healthy chomp at the squad Wednesday and might have taken Cyril Pinder out of Saturday's action against Purdue.

Again it was the vulnerable knee. Pinder, sophomore back who had such a good game against Duke Saturday, hurt himself playing baseball in a PE class and strained the ligaments in his right knee. He was on crutches Wednesday afternoon, his knee packed with ice.

"We don't know yet about Saturday," Trainer Bob Nicolette said. "We'll just have to go day to day."

## Sullivan Too

Then, just a half-hour later, second string safetyman Bruce Sullivan was carried from the field after a practice injury. The verdict was torn ligaments in his right knee. He's doubtful for Saturday.

A further ironic twist in this macabre chain of knee injuries is that Pinder joins the disabled list just as Sam Price, senior halfback injured against Ohio State, comes off it. Price had stretched the ligaments in his knee but made rapid recovery and missed just two games, although he was suited up and could have gone against Duke.

This is paralleled by the situation at defensive right end. Bo Batchelder tore the ligaments in his knee against Southern Methodist and missed three games. Sophomore Mickey Smith stepped in and did a good job, inexperience and all. Then last week, just as Batchelder had returned, Smith tore the same ligament in his knee and is in a cast for the entire week.

## Ends Vulnerable

The halfback spot notwithstanding, defensive end has been the most dangerous position for the Illini this year.

Early in the fall sophomore Glen Noren was forced from the lineup with a leg injury. Then Batchelder's injury followed.

In the Duke game not only was Smith hurt but sophomore Ken Kmiec, the starter on the other

side, sprained his ankle and has been sidelined all week.

The injuries forced several changes in Pete Elliott's mid-week lineup. Price moved up to No. 1 right halfback, followed by Jim Hoffman.

Dick Tate and Noren assumed the Nos. 1 and 2 positions at defensive left end in place of Kmiec.

Also Jerry Schmidt and Bob Robertson changed places at offensive end. Schmidt moved over to No. 2 on the left side behind Johnny Wright; Robertson assumed

third-string duties on the right side behind Larry Jordan and Craig Timko, the latter back in uniform after missing a couple of days with a bruised kidney.



CYRIL PINDER  
... Saturday?

### **Pinder May See Action Against Purdue Saturday**

Sophomore halfback Cyril Pinder was off crutches and without the ice packs on his knee Thursday but his status for Saturday is still uncertain.

"We're still going day to day," said Trainer Bob Nicolette, repeating his unsure forecast of the day before.

Pinder himself said the knee felt much better and Nick reinforced this, saying that there had been a great deal of improvement in the one day since Callie slipped on wet grass during a Physical Education session of baseball.



## SNCC to Investigate Negro Jobs

The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) announced plans to investigate campus Negro employment at a meeting Wednesday night in the Illini Union.

"We want to determine the extent and capacities in which Negroes are employed at the University, and plan to see if there are any discriminatory hiring practices," said Bertha Mitchell, new SNCC co-chairman.

Oscar S. Smith, director of non-academic personnel, told The Daily Illini, "It is certainly the University policy that there is and will be no discrimination against Negroes, and I've heard of no complaints to date . . . the actual selection of employees has to be made from those who have taken and passed civil service exams and no inquiries concerning race are made."

In addition, Smith declared, "I'm sure that much encouragement to apply for University employment has been given to Negroes in the

past, and I plan to see if anything further needs to be done."

Other matters covered at the SNCC meeting were a discussion of plans to involve more campus Negroes in the civil rights movement, and an announcement that eight paintings by Billy Jackson, UI art professor, are on exhibit in the Illini Union, right near the Snack Bar.

The theme of the paintings is the struggle of the Negro to overcome persecution and prejudice, particularly that of the former states of the Confederacy.

CCC, NAACP, JCS, SDS

# Four Groups Debate Civil Rights Act

By JANET ANLEUM  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Representatives of four widely different groups and the topic "What's Wrong with Civil Rights? What's Right with Civil Rights?" provided fuel for a sometimes explosive debate at the University XIICA Friday.

Panel members for the debate, the second Student Forum program, represented the Conservative Coordinating Council, NAACP, John Birch Society and Students for a Democratic Society. Milton Berber, professor of labor and industrial relations, served as moderator.

Berber's call for no limits in the discussion of civil rights and wrongs was heeded by panel speakers and members of the audience who participated in the question and comment period.

### CCC Comments

"The internal order of the United States is now in jeopardy because of Martin Luther King and his associates in the civil rights movement," Charles Hug, chairman of the CCC, said.

Hug accused civil rights leaders of undermining the internal order

of our country by teaching civil disobedience to many Negroes. "The teaching of lawlessness is leading to the corruption and demoralization of the children," Hug stated.

Hug offered a "united solution" to the civil rights problem. "I feel that a return to the free or open society would end discrimination and solve the civil rights problem," he said.

### NAACP Replies

NAACP representative Mack Jones differed with Hug's views on civil disobedience. "There is nothing wrong with the tactics used to achieve civil rights," he said.

"We endorse without reservations all tactics used by civil rights groups to secure rights for the Negro," Jones affirmed. He feels that the magnitude of the civil rights problem is so great there is both room and need for all tactics.

Jones also countered the John Birch Society accusation that the civil rights movement is a Communist movement. "It is a question of whether any noble and just cause is wrong because the Communists support it."

"The John Birch Society is an educational organization," Michael Young, the society's representative on the panel, said, and he promptly proceeded to educate the audience by citing Birch society literature.

Although Young stated that the John Birch Society is unflinchingly opposed to discrimination he emphasized his purpose of raising alarming questions about the civil rights movement.

"I'm not ignoring that hundreds of well-meaning participants in civil rights are Communists," he said. However, Young said Communists are exploiting the civil rights movement to their own advantage.

### SDS Cites Student Society

Norman Potter, representing the Students for a Democratic Society, cited SDS attempts to build a counter society to provide the opportunities which the white society has failed to provide for the Negro.

"SDS is convinced the subjugation of the Negro in the South is only one factor of a deeper malaise which prevents the people from participating in political decisions," Potter said.

After a period of audience ques-

tions and comments members of the panel summed up their views in concluding statements.

According to Young, one of the chief charges against the John Birch Society is that of irresponsibility in making wild charges with no facts to back them up. However, he feels that opponents of the society do not really know his views.

"The one can be a responsible advocate of whatever he is advocating unless he is acquainted with all the facts of all sides," Young said.

The principle question according to Potter is whether we are going to continue to force the Negro to live in economic and political subjection to the white power structure.

"In recent months the attempt to rectify the civil rights situation has gone too far," Hug said. "The use of economic force by the federal government is the best answer to the civil rights problem."

# UR Means Integration?

## Groups vs. Officials In Renewal Debate

By GARY DANDURAND  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Advance in racial relations are inherent in urban renewal. There exists, however, various attitudes concerning the project for North-east Champaign and its effect upon integration.

David Gensemer, urban renewal director, indicated that under federal rules the public housing aspect of the program guarantees open occupancy.

In "project 1" 60 units are proposed for sites within the area and 30 others to be determined for locations which fall below standards set by the federal housing authority.

Total clearance is set for one third of the land; the rest is designed for spot removal of existing substandard structures. This plan raises comment from many interest groups regarding its adequacy.

### NAACP's Opinion

Virginia Gilmore, NAACP housing committee chairman, feels that as UR now stands segregation will be increased. "By not moving public housing out into the community it assures that the units concentrated in the project 1 area will not alter the existing pattern of residents," she said.

Kenneth Stratton, Champaign city councilman, said the project



DAVID GENSEMER  
... renewal director

by its improvement of the area will create an atmosphere which will provide the Negro the "financial mobility to move elsewhere, seeking new housing."

He went on to say the plan is approximately located between the college campus and the Champaign business district making it an ideal place to live. "I feel that whites will move in because conditions there will make it attractive," he added.

The Rev. Robert Graves, president of the Champaign-Urbana Improvement Association, doubts

this. "Whites didn't move out because of the conditions. They sure aren't going to move in now," he said.

### SNCC's Opinion

Who should decide what goes into the plan is the question of several groups. A representative of a SNCC-SDS team living at the UR site declared the UR planning board is not responding adequately to the wishes of the residents involved.

As far as avenues for hearing the desires of the residents there have been block meetings, neighborhood councils, the citizens advisory group as well as the Champaign city council. Some of these public meetings have had their effectiveness frustrated by dissenters to the plan.

Before final action is considered there will be a public meeting once again for the residents to express their alternatives, requirements, support or disapproval for urban renewal.

### Homeowners Opinion

The Rev. A. W. Bishop, North-east Home Owners Association head, said the study made by UR officials "looked from the outside, not from the inside of the homes." His group is opposed to federal subsidizing of a project which is a local responsibility, requiring a local solution, it claims.

Robert V. Johnson, president of the Champaign County Board of Realtors, agreed with this last point but qualified his comment. He feels the only way in which the community could defray the high cost of such improvements would be through public subscription. "And the community would not support that," he concluded.

Mrs. Gilmore said a potential outcome of UR is that in the relocation of residents "the community may be pushed to examine its conscience and initiate an active spirit toward open occupancy.

Urban renewal is a redevelopment sketch. How much beyond redevelopment the plan effects will reach may be resolved by the discussion of the community.

## All Eyes on MSU vs. Irish

Yeah, this is the big one everyone's been waiting for — the World's Fair, World Series and Mardi Gras all wrapped up in one tidy bundle.

This weekend's Michigan State-Notre Dame game has been referred to as a big game, but it has to be more than just that. Hell, there are big games every year. This one has too many "extras" to be mentioned in the same breath with any game in at least the past decade.

First of all, Notre Dame is involved, which automatically makes the game national in scope. They are probably the only school that has its games broadcast across the country by a national radio company, and there is good reason. No other college has its alumni scattered around as well as they do.

Not only are there these legitimate alums, there are also the pseudoalums who follow the Irish devoutly. Every Catholic in America believes he is a graduate of the South Bend school, whether he ever got out of the eighth grade or not.

Pit against the Irish in the big game the top team in the Big Ten and interest mounts even higher. Big Ten teams are having a mediocre year against outside opponents, but it is still considered the toughest league in the country.

Rating the Big Ten tops will surely raise objections in the Big Eight, Southeast and Southwest Conferences. Next week's wire service polls should prove it, however. If the Spartans win Saturday their 10-0 record will keep them at the No. 1 spot in the nation, despite the fact Arkansas and Nebraska could also be 10-0. That is because MSU, playing in the Big Ten, is considered to have a tougher schedule.

If Notre Dame should win they could possibly be rated No. 1 although they've lost once. This could only be because of the prestige that goes with beating the Big Ten's best. And their lone loss was to Purdue, another Big Ten power.

Another factor which makes this game stand above the others is the number of stars participating. Take the top 11 players on the teams and you could almost have the All-America team.

Michigan State has Hal Lucas,



GENE WASHINGTON  
... star Spartan end

Bubba Smith, George (Monster) Webster and Ron Groovert on defense, all of whom have been mentioned as All-America candidates. On offense they offer Steve Juday, Gene Washington, Clint Jones, Bob Apisa and kicker Dick Kenney to the "dream teams."

Not to be outdone, the Irish can show off the likes of Nick Rassas, Bill Wolski, Nick Eddy, Phil Sheridan, Dick Arrington and Larry Conjar.

If all this isn't enough there is a little sidelight which could make the game even more interesting. Many people have forgotten what Notre Dame did to Michigan State last year, both during and after their game. They whipped the Spartans 34-7. Then, adding insult to injury their fans attacked the MSU band, provoking a near-riot. It is doubtful that Spartan fans and players have forgotten these incidents, and they will probably be out to avenge them Saturday.

So you mix all these ingredients together and you have a really big game. There are others Saturday, like Arkansas-Texas Tech, Southern Cal-UCLA and Princeton-Dartmouth, but who cares. All eyes will be on South Bend.

Donations Feed the Poor . . .

## 'Fast for Freedom' To Begin

By FRANK HACKMANN  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The "Thanksgiving fast for freedom" cosponsored by the National Student Association (NSA) and the U.S. Youth Council will take place Thursday on the campuses of this and 70 other colleges and universities.

The philosophy behind the fast is for each person participating to abstain from one meal and donate the money saved to the Fast for Freedom.

On the University campus, however, the project will be carried out somewhat differently. The University Housing Division is bound by contract not to grant rebates and therefore all students in the dormitories participating in the program will have to make voluntary contributions to the fund, according to Judy Parkinson, NSA coordinator of Student Senate.

Last year 80,000 students across the nation donated more than \$38,000 which was used to distribute

food in rural Mississippi. A portion of the money raised this year will go to aid self-help corporations which provide work and products for impoverished Negroes while the rest will go to distribute food.

Any student who wishes to donate money to the fund may do so by depositing it in a container outside the Student Senate office in 270 Illini Union Thursday.

"I hope individuals, as well as houses will participate in the fast in order to make this Thanksgiving a truly meaningful one to the needy in Mississippi," Miss Parkinson added.

President Lyndon B. Johnson also endorsed the fast. In a statement to the press he said "By foregoing one meal November 18 American students will give witness to their compassion—and will lend much needed assistance to families threatened by cold and hunger."

This year is the fourth time such a fast has been held and it is the second time the University has participated.

On Student's Complaints . . .

## Owners State Their Views

By KEN BLAN  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

What do the people who own the approved housing about which some students are complaining think about the complaints?

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hendrick, who have put up Hendrick House Luxury Dormitory, have been in the student housing business for 17 years.

They owned Bastille and Always House, since demolished, and did own Four Columns and Armory House.

Mrs. Hendrick explained, for one thing, that some of the students have habits themselves worth complaining about—"they don't study, they're too noisy, they're messy in their rooms.

### Complainers in Minority

"Your problem students are in the minority of course."

She explained that food is probably the most common complaint because "it is, to a great extent, a matter of taste and choice."

Even those complaining about food, though, are in a large minority, she explained.

"Our experience is that you almost always hear, from boys who have been away from their own homes for any length of time, that the food we serve is better-planned than what they get at home.

"On the other hand, when your

mother cooks for four or five, there's always something everybody isn't just too fond of. Multiply the numbers and the dislikes multiply.

### Interesting Paradox

"What is really interesting is that, though many will say they don't care for starches, that is exactly what they ask for."

Asked to comment about student complaints over such "neglected" items as bad plumbing and run-down conditions in general, she said:

"Purely guessing, I would say that many people have been living under the shadow of 'the University is going to buy us out next year' and they maybe aren't too concerned with improvement.

### Residents' Own Fault

"Besides, most of the boys get themselves into these situations (about which they're complaining) after they have inspected the rooms, so I'd wonder why they contract them."

John Peterson, present owner of Four Columns, was also contacted about the situation and commented:



JOE COYNE  
. . . MIA President

"We have the usual gripes—very few legitimate. As soon as there is a legitimate one we try to trace it down."

Packers or Dolphins?

GRABOWSKI DRAFTED BY PACKERS

Boston's last-place Patriots forged Eric Armentrout spot in the race for new pro football talent Saturday by signing four draft choices, including their top two picks: tackles Karl Singer of Purdue and Jim Bondura of Louisiana Tech.

At the same time, one of the premiere selections — Jim Grabowski of Illinois — ridiculed the idea he had placed a half-million-dollar price tag on his services, but was in high-powered negotiations with teams from both the National and American Football Leagues.

Tommy Nobis, All-America line-backer from Texas, was being given the VIP treatment in Atlanta by the NFL Falcons, who are vying for his signature with Houston of the AFL.

The Patriots, whose 2-2 record



SAM PRICE  
... chooses Giants

is the worst in the AFL and who are in the Eastern Division cellar, handed their first and second-

round choices in Singer and Bondura. Both, also, were picked by Cleveland in the NFL draft, Bondura on the 13th round and Singer on the 19th.

So far, 13 signings have been announced by the nine AFL clubs, who drafted 181 eligibles Saturday. Included among the 13 are four first-round selections: Singer, Michigan tackle Bill Yearby by New York, Minnesota and Aaron Brown by Kansas City and Kentucky full-back Roger Bird by Oakland.

The Falcons, who enter the NFL next season as its 15th team, came up with three more signings and now have nine. Overall, NFL teams have signed 35 of their 305 draftees.

But Nobis is the one the Falcons want most — and undoubtedly will go very high for. The big Texan visited Monday with Frank Smith, owner of the club, and was given a tour of Atlanta.

JIM GRABOWSKI  
... to Minnesota

Kelso, Grabowski and Purdue tackle Jerry Stoy were the only three stars picked on the first round by both leagues. Stoy signed with Minnesota of the NFL after being drafted by Denver of the AFL. Grabowski was named by the Green Bay Packers of the NFL and the Miami Dolphins, who start play next year as the AFL's ninth team.

The Illinois back, who is nego-

DON KANSEN  
... to Minnesota

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The Illinois back, who is nego-

...ing with the help of an attorney, ... he was ... said I don't know how such things get started, said the man who has ... Grabowski said he had received a "reasonable offer" from the Packers ... with ... day.

ILLINOIS DRAFTED

... said, ... Grabowski and Dale Greco ... have signed their 1966 professional contracts and ... but haven't signed.

Minnesota soon will be looking like an Illinois alumni team. ... was drafted by Miami ... with the Vikings as ... drafted by the New York ... in the 17th round the Vikings fullback Bob Brown also is an Illinois graduate.

Stammin Sam Price was chosen by both the New York Giants and the Miami Dolphins. Of the three Illinois that the Dolphins drafted Price is the only one who has signed.

Fickner is another Illinois back leagues wanted. The New York Giants chose him in the 14th round and the Denver Broncos drafted him in the 17th. He signed with the Giants.

Nobis was drafted in the 16th round by the Dallas Bills but hasn't decided whether or not to sign yet. Anderson was drafted by the Giants as a future choice. The offense center and captain for next year was in the class of 100 but was granted an extra season due to missing last with an injury.

Face Butler in Assembly Hall . . .

# UI Cage Opener Tonigh

By MIKE IMREM  
Assistant Sports Editor

Illinois coach Harry Combes sends his young but scrappy cage squad out for its initial test of the season against Butler's Bulldogs tonight at 8 in the Assembly Hall.

For the first time in three seasons the Illini will be without the services of Skip Thoren, Tal Brody and Bogie Redmon, all of whom have graduated and set out for new worlds to conquer. It will be interesting to see if Combes can wave his magic wand and rebuild the ballclub, as he has done so often in the past.

Harry won't exactly be working from scratch this time, having the exciting Don Freeman to build around. Don, this year's captain, poured through 440 points in 24 games for an 18.3 average last year, good enough for third on the team behind Thoren and Brody.

Don was second to the 6-9 Thoren in rebounding, grabbing 226, a remarkable total considering he was only 6-1½ last year. He has



DON FREEMAN



JIM DAWSON

. . . Only returning lettermen this season

with highly-touted soph Ron Dunlap and junior Bob Johansen around.

thinking of utilizing their on the fast break. If Illinois get the ball off the boards, should really be able to fly.

Combes, however, is probably

### PROBABLE LINEUPS

ILLINOIS	Pos.	BUTLER
Freeman 6-3	F	Showley 6-5
Flessner 6-5	F	Sadler 6-4
Jones 6-7	C	Schilling 6-6
Dawson 6-0	G	Shade 5-10
Pearson 6-1	G	Milner 5-11

Time and Place: 8 p.m., Assembly Hall.

grown to 6-3 this season and should be better than ever. In the freshman-varsity game last week he scored 31 points and pulled down 17 rebounds to lead his squad to victory.

The only other veteran in the starting lineup is Jim Dawson, the 6-0 guard from Elmhurst. Jim broke into the starting lineup midway through last season and showed he has the makings of a fine playmaker.

After Freeman and Dawson, the inexperience of the team begins to show. Starting at center will be 6-7 Rich Jones, a sophomore with the potential to really make the team go. Rich is expected to take up some of the scoring and rebounding slack left by the loss of last year's graduates. He has looked great in practice — rebounding, scoring and even leading the team down the court on the fast break.

Combes has entrusted the remaining two starting positions to juniors Deon Flessner (6-5) and Preston Pearson (6-1). Both played sparingly last year, and their presence in the starting lineup comes as somewhat of a surprise, what



## DuBois Clubs Establish Group As Activist Cell at Ohio State

An activist left-wing student organization, known nationally as the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, has established a chapter at Ohio State University.

The W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America were named in honor of William E. B. DuBois, an American Negro historian who helped found the NAACP. At the age of 93, DuBois joined the Communist Party.

Theodore Cohen, the Midwest regional coordinator for the DuBois Clubs, in Columbus to help organize the Ohio group, said, "We are a socialist-oriented youth organization.

"The DuBois Clubs take in a broad spectrum of political thinking on the left. We have liberal democrats, pacifists, members of Students for a Democratic Society and Marxists, for example.

### Activist Group

"We are primarily an activist rather than a discussion group. We want to do, not talk."

The DuBois Clubs first appeared in California in 1962 and were established nationally in June, 1964. There are 58 chapters with about 2,000 members at colleges across the country.

The DuBois Clubs have been called "a youth organization of the Communist Party" by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Cohen denied the charge, saying, "We are not now and have never been connected in any way with

the Communist Party. There may be Communists in the DuBois Clubs, but we will not purge anyone because of his beliefs."

According to the secretary of the Ohio chapter, the Ohio State group was not Communist-inspired.

About 35 persons were involved in forming the Ohio State chapter. No Ohio State faculty members were in this group.

### No Program Yet

The chapter has not planned a program of action and does not plan to seek official recognition from the University at the present time.

National objectives of the DuBois Clubs as outlined by Cohen, midwest coordinator, include equal opportunity reforms, complete free education at all levels for all people, and guaranteed jobs or income for all.

The group is opposed to all repressive laws and to the war in Viet Nam. It seeks the abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Other objectives are unemployment insurance for first-time job seekers and the establishment of a minimum \$2 an hour wage.

Tomorrow at Men's Old Gym . . .

## Fencing Team Open Season

By PATTY FAUST

The battling bladesmen open their season on home territory Saturday during the Illinois Open Collegiate Invitational Tournament.

Midwestern schools participating are Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Detroit, Indiana Tech and Chicago Circle. A total of 64 fencers, including Illinois will compete in the open meet.

Game time is 8:30 a.m. at the Men's Old Gym Annex when the first pool of the preliminaries will start.

Foil, epee and saber will be fenced on three strips during the morning with different pools at 8:30, 10 and noon. Four men from each weapon will qualify for the finals during the round-robin elimination.

The final competition, beginning at 2 p.m., will be by double elimination, i.e., any fencer who is beaten twice is eliminated.

"Chicago Circle, Iowa and Detroit could give us some trouble," Coach Mac Garret commented. "Detroit has a saber fencer from France who's supposed to be good."

Garret will try out a basically inexperienced team Saturday, graced by only seven returning varsity lettermen: Rick Lynch, John Tocks, Charles Harter, Dave Evans, Roger Garret, Ron Aufrecht and Dave White.

The swordsmen took the Big Ten trophy last year and graduation took their stars: Craig Bell, one-time NCAA saber king; Steve Stoll in foil; and Mark Gates in epee.

Bell, however, will make a final curtain call at Saturday's meet.

"Bell will add more spice to the competition," Garret said. Bell finished last year's season with a phenomenal 73-8.

The epee squad looks like the



CRAIG BELL

. . . his loss felt

strongest of the three now, according to Garret, followed by foil and saber.

Senior Lynch and Roger Garret and juniors Harter and Jim Goodman will pace the epee squad Saturday. Garret was shuffled from foil to epee this year in a move to strengthen the epee squad.

Team captain Tocks, a senior, and junior Aufrecht will head the foil squad and so retain some of last year's strength in foil. Two sophomores added to the varsity show promise in this weapon: Mike Vitoux and Mike Schroeder.

The saber squad will try to plug the gap left by Bell with senior Evans and junior White. Junior Bob Wolfson and sophomore Steve Kniss will fill up the rest of varsity saber.

The team's first regular meet will be Jan. 8 against Kansas and Wayne State at home. During the semester break the Illini will journey to the East to fence the staunch Eastern powers of Princeton, the 1964 NCAA winner, Columbia, this year's NCAA champion, and Brooklyn College.

Others Disagree . . .

# Chief Says Riot Non-Racial

(Editor's Note: This is the final part of a two-part series investigating possible causes of last Saturday's disturbance at the Spotlight Cafe in Northeast Champaign.)

By DENNIS SODOMKA

Despite Champaign Chief of Police Harvey Shirley's assurance that the near-riot at the Spotlight Cafe last Saturday had no racial overtones, many people believe otherwise.

There is currently a nationwide feeling that slum conditions, segregated ghettos, and poverty cause many slum dwellers to turn to crime and violence because of their seemingly hopeless situation.

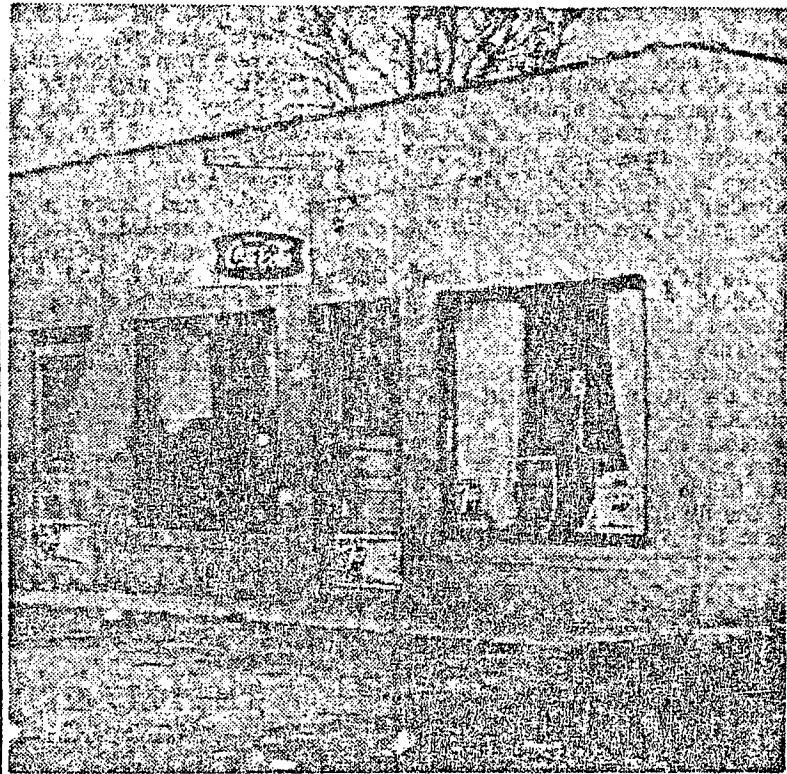
The area around the Spotlight Cafe, 205 E. Vine St., is such an impoverished Negro ghetto.

Urban renewal programs have been established across the country to eliminate the deplorable conditions, and hopefully to eliminate the crime and violence often found in these areas. The city of Champaign is currently in the planning stage of such a program.

When asked for his opinion on the Spotlight incident, however, Urban Renewal Director David Gensemer refused to comment. "The Spotlight Cafe is not in our Urban Renewal area, and I do not have anything to say about the situation," he said.

One lady who did have something to say is Mrs. M. E. Burch, who organized a fund for patrolman Robert F. Jones, whose skull was fractured by a thrown brick during the riot.

"This is just something that's



THE SPOTLIGHT CAFE stands idle after last Saturday's near-riot. Champaign Mayor Emmerson V. Dexter ordered the cafe closed after the battle in which Patrolman Robert F. Jones was critically injured. Although Champaign Chief of Police Harvey Shirley claims the near-riot had no racial overtones, other people disagree.

been going on all along," explained Mrs. Burch. "People are blaming the police for brutality, but what do they expect the police to do? Kiss them?"

People who hang around in a bad place must love that kind of thing, or they wouldn't drink there, she continued.

"If I drank, I sure wouldn't drink in a place like that where anything might happen.

"People go to those kind of places and live any old kind of way and nobody closes those places or does anything until something bad happens."

Mrs. Burch realizes it is a bad situation, but she is not quite sure what should be done about it because of the "complexities of human nature."

"I don't know whether it's better to close those places or not. As long as there's some place else to go, those people will go there. Some people just want to keep going on in filth," she said.

As a Negro woman Mrs. Burch feels that incidents such as the

one last Saturday do hurt the civil rights cause.

"I just can't understand why they have to do something like that; there's so many good things they can do to help our people. There's night school, NAACP, or the rights movement, so many good things.

"I have friends in every race, and I just can't see why my people aren't trying our best to better ourselves," she concluded.

Getting back to the fund for Officer Jones, Mrs. Burch told how she happened to think of the idea.

Primarily set up to help the Jones family, the fund also has another purpose.

"The minute I read the story in the paper it just set me afire, I was so hurt. Christmas is a time for happiness and a time to be sweet."

"We shouldn't let the police think that we're deserting them," explained Mrs. Burch. "We should stop this trying to intimidate the policeman; his life is just as valuable to him as yours is to you."

'Dunlap Lineup' To Start . . .

# Illinois Meets Princeton

Illinois' rapidly improving cagers will try to take the Tigers by the tail tonight when they battle Princeton as part of a doubleheader in the Chicago Stadium.

The Illini pulled a major coup by scheduling the Princeton tilt after the graduation of the great Bill Bradley.

The All-America center-forward-guard led the Ivy Leaguers to a third place finish in the NCAA

## PROBABLE LINEUPS

ILLINOIS	Pos.	PRINCETON
Johansen 6-5	F	Haarlow 6-2
Jones 6-7	F	Hummer 6-6
Dunlap 6-8	C	Brown 6-9
Dawson 6-0	G	Walters 5-11
Freeman 6-3	G	Rodenbach 6-2

Time and Place: 9:40 p.m., Chicago Stadium

Broadcasts: WDWS, WILL-FM  
TV: WCIA

tournament last season, but is now studying in England on a Rhodes scholarship.

Though Bradley is no longer with them, the Tigers are still a formidable crew. They have more balance than last year, with six players averaging between 15 and 9 points. Last year Bradley dominated the scoring with a 30.5 average.

Illinois, as everyone knows, was also hit hard by graduation losses last June. It appears now, how-



**DON FREEMAN**  
... forward to guard



**RICH JONES**  
... center to forward

ever, that they are finally beginning to get over the shock of losing the likes of Skip Thoren, Tal Brody and Bogie Redmon.

The Illini opened the season with a win over Butler, but then came on hard times. Brigham Young, UCLA and Kentucky, all currently rated among the nation's top 12 teams, took measure of them and it looked like a long season was ahead.

After the Kentucky game, in which the Illini got their worst beating, things began taking shape. Coach Harry Combes began getting some good play from his bench and the team began moving.

The turning point was the West Virginia game last Saturday, a contest the Illini won 96-86. Combes looked to his reserves and Ron Dunlap, Bob Johansen and Larry Hinton all came in and aided the cause.

The play of Dunlap and Johansen prompted a shakeup of the lineup for Tuesday night's Big Ten opener in Madison against Wisconsin. Combes moved Capt. Don Freeman from forward to guard, (replacing Preston Pearson), high-scoring Rich Jones from center to forward and the 6-8 Dunlap from

the bench into the starting center slot. To finish the revamping job, Johansen replaced Deon Flessner at the other forward post.

The new lineup had its troubles early in the game, however. Dunlap didn't do much of anything in the pivot and Freeman looked like anything but an All-Big Ten candidate at guard. Don was held to five points in the first half and gave the ball away several times during the period.

Combes went back to the old lineup in the second half, with the exception of Johansen, who stayed at forward. The team came alive and fought from a halftime deficit of 39-37 to run away with a 90-70 win.

The fact that the revamped lineup didn't work was disappointing, but the way things worked out offset this disappointment. Combes is again going with the new lineup tonight, but he knows he can fall back on Flessner and Pearson if he has to.

## Clay Honored, Arrested Same Day

Heavyweight champion Cassius Clay had an up and down day Tuesday, being named Fighter of the Year by the Boxing Writers Association and then being arrested in a Chicago traffic incident.

The 23-year-old Louisville Lip, winner of all 22 of his pro fights and knockout conqueror of Sonny Liston and Floyd Patterson in his two title fights this year, was picked as the year's top fighter by a whopping margin over lightweight champion Carlos Ortiz and light-heavyweight king Jose Torres. Clay received 22 of the 33 votes. Ortiz got six and Torres five.

On the Chicago front, Clay was charged with disorderly conduct when, following a traffic arrest Tuesday, he dared a policeman to hit him so he could "sue the government," the police officer said.

Clay and three other men were stopped on the South Side while riding in a car that had no license plates or city vehicle sticker.

A policeman said Clay, who gave his address as 4610 N. W. 15th Court, Miami, Fla., became boisterous and arrogant when he was questioned.

"Clay said he couldn't stop him because he's the champ," said the policeman, Thomas Faragoi.

Clay kept asking the policeman to hit him so he could sue the government, Faragoi said.

Faragoi said he and his patrol partner, Lawrence Foreberg, stopped the car, driven by Johnny Cage, 47, Chicago.

The policeman said Cage was driving with a revoked driver's license and said he had not had time to buy a license or sticker.

Clay and another occupant of



**CASSIUS CLAY**

... ups and downs

the car, Omar Bey, of the same Miami address, were charged with disorderly conduct and posted \$25 bond.

**— 1966 —**

## African Study Group Formed

Formation of an African studies committee in the College of LAS was announced today by Robert W. Rogers, dean of LAS.

"It is intended that the committee become one focal point for African study on campus," Rogers said. While it has the freedom to develop its own program, the following activities are suggested:

- 1) Encouraging additional teaching and research in the African field.
- 2) Bringing to the campus for lectures and discussion with faculty and students leading African scholars and experts in the African field.
- 3) Assisting African students and cooperating with the African student organization.

The group will serve as a committee of the college's Division of Social Sciences. Its membership and work need not, however, be confined to the social sciences, Rogers said.

Members of the committee are Profs. Alan Jacobs, Department of Anthropology, chairman; Charles Alexander, Department of Geography; William Thompson, Department of Agricultural Economics; Frank Klassen, History and Education; and Priscilla Tyler, Department of English, secretary.

Klassen is assigned under the Agency for International Development Projects as an adviser to the director of teacher training at Njala University College, Njala via Mano, Sierra Leone, Africa, until February 1966.

Committee Responds to Interest . . .

## Urge New African Focus

The new African studies committee is a result of interest by both faculty and students in the study of Africa, according to Alan Jacobs, chairman of the committee.

An ad hoc group of faculty members has worked toward the creation of a special focus on African affairs for the past three or four years, Jacobs, a member of the Department of Anthropology, said. He cited the doubling of enrollment in existing courses in African studies as evidence of student interest.

Robert W. Rogers, dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, of which the committee is a part, and Segun Oduko, president of the Organization of African Students, concurred with Jacobs' views concerning present interest. "This is an attempt to find a way in which to utilize the interest in African studies that exists on the campus at this time," Rogers commented.

Oduko feels that formation of the committee was a very good move. "I think it will help African students as well as Americans to gain more insight into Africa," he said.

Oduko added that he felt the action should have been taken a long time ago. "I know many students who were interested in studying about Africa," he said, "but there were no facilities."

### Only a Committee Now

Jacobs emphasized that at pres-

ent African studies is a committee rather than a program. "We hope within the next year or two to have a full-blown African program," he stated. This will fill out the University's area studies which already has Russian, Asian and Latin American programs.

Why have an African studies program at the University? "Africa is a very large and hitherto neglected part of the world," Jacobs answered. "Africa is of particular interest because of its developmental problems and the possibilities of solutions to these problems."

The committee plans to develop a program which will have two focuses, an areal focus and a subject one. The areal focus will be upon East Africa and Sierra Leone. Since none of the midwestern African studies programs focus on East Africa "we're filling a gap in the present knowledge and expertise of Africa," Jacobs said.

### Subject Focus

Developmental problems in the broadest sense will constitute the subject focus. This will include social and economic change, education and health. Jacobs mentioned that as a land-grant institution, the University has the advantage of being able to include agriculture, and applied sciences, such as veterinary medicine, in such a program.

In initiating the program the University will draw on its exist-

ing resources in African studies but in the future it no doubt will be adding subjects and specialties not currently being taught, Jacobs said. Many present faculty members have experience and background in African studies, he stated.

"Within the next two or three years we hope to have an undergraduate program minor in African studies and graduate certification in African studies," the committee chairman added.

### To Begin with Public Lecture

The African studies activities will begin this spring with a public lecture series by distinguished speakers on Africa. Topics planned for this series include African art and archaeology, languages, music and economics.

Jacobs expressed the hope that instruction in Swahili may be offered in September 1966 as well as a more integrated seminar lecture series on current African affairs. Students interested in the Peace Corps are among those interested in Swahili.

The committee also proposes to take an active interest in the Organization of African Speakers and to assist it in bringing in guest speakers and fellow Africans. Oduko believes this aspect of the committee's activity will be of great help to his organization in securing and financing speakers, films and things of cultural interest.



Wednesday, January 19, 1966

## Freeman Closes on Downey Record

By MARK HEISLER  
Daily Illini Sports Writer

In what has become a so-so season, Illini basketball fans have taken to cherishing individual performances to take the place of a flashy won-lost record.

In this respect, at least, they don't have to give up a lot of ground to boosters of teams like Duke and Kentucky. For senior forward Don Freeman, long a crowd-pleaser, has been putting the ball through the hoop at the rate of 27 points a game and may be on the way to becoming the highest scorer in Illinois history.

Thus far he has collected 1,132 points in his two-and-a-half year career and needs only a little less than 21 points a game in his last 11 games to eclipse Dave Downey's present record of 1,360 points.

That Freeman has been forced to assume the responsibility for making the Illini offense go this year is reflected by the fact that he is now shooting about nine times a game more than he did last year. Although he has become a more accomplished shooter from outside, his shooting average from the floor is .416 compared to last year's .488. On the other hand he has raised his free-throw shooting percentage from last year's .689 to .796.

Despite the lament that the Illini have no balance, Freeman has not

exactly been on the floor alone. Sophomore center Rich Jones is scoring 21.5 points per game, and at that pace would break Downey's record for season points by a sophomore by more than 100 points and become the first Illinois sophomore ever to average better than 20 a game. Junior guard Jim Dawson, with a season's experience under his belt, is averaging 15 points a game, largely on shots taken from the top of the key and the corners.



DON FREEMAN  
... aims at record

## Ebert Reports on Journey Through Southwest Africa

Roger Ebert, former Daily Illini editor currently studying at the University of Cape Town, South Africa, on a Rotary Foundation Fellowship, recently traveled 3,000 miles through parts of Africa rich in wealth, adventure, scenery and history.

Ebert's journey to South-West Africa and the Kalahari Desert, reported to be the driest in the world, was taken during a recent vacation period. He reports, "After struggling to learn a few sentences of Afrikaans in South Africa, where with English, it is an official language, I found a third in the South-West: German."

He visited Windhoek, a city which retains many memories of the days when it was the center of a German colony; traveled by Land-River to Otjiwarongo, a small city serving a ranching area, and flew to Swakopmund on the Atlantic Coast. "Even though the village is on the ocean coast, it never rains. One of the local industries is the processing of salt and because of the dryness salt is even used to pave the streets," he said.

On the trip he climbed to the top of Table Mountain at the Cape of Good Hope. The 4,000 foot climb took seven hours. Ebert visited Walvis Bay, a fishing center, Upington in the northern cape, and Kimberley where he toured the famous DeBeers diamond mines and was "within two feet of \$750,000 worth of uncut diamonds."

Tuesday, January 18, 1966

## Illinois Cagers Recess for Exams

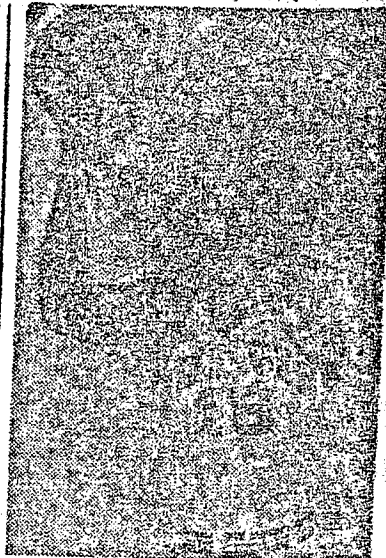
Illinois' cagers will recess for final week with only four or five organized practices, Coach Harry Combes announced.

"The boys will work out on their own every night," Combes said, shooting, running and the like. But we won't have any organized practice until about Wednesday or Thursday, and only about four before our game with Notre Dame in Chicago."

Combes also squelched a rumor concerning the draft status of Capt. Don Freeman, the team's leading scorer with a 27.1 average.

"Don and Mike Graville (an Illinois reserve, like Freeman from Madison, Ill.) went up Thursday for their classifications," Combes said, "and as far as I know both men were classed 4-F."

Freeman's classification was because of his knee, injured during the 1964-65 season.



DON FREEMAN

... 4-F



**SUE BOOKER**  
... speaks on Russia

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## UI Student Shows Slides to Elderly

A University coed entertained Chicago senior citizens with a travelog of Russia and American folk songs during semester break.

Sue Booker, a junior in journalism, gave the first of a series of travelogs to be presented at the Patrick J. Sullivan Branch of Senior Centers of Metropolitan Chicago and the Office of Economic Opportunities.

Miss Booker was an exchange student to Russia during the summer of 1965. She showed slides of her travels "Glimpses of Russia" and then sang folk songs, including an original one, accompanying herself on the guitar.

The elderly residents at the Sullivan Apartments joined in, singing songs they knew and were able to "travel around the world" while relaxing in their lounge chairs.

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Wednesday, February 16, 1966

THE DAILY ILLINI

To Win or Lose . . .

# Dunlap Has Center Job

By STEVE KAUFMAN  
Daily Illini Sports Editor

Big Ron Dunlap, Illinois' 6-8 sophomore, has been given the job of center to win or lose this week as the Illini prepare for Saturday's game with Minnesota.

Coach Harry Combes had hinted something about the change Saturday after the loss to Indiana. Someone asked him if he were planning any lineup changes and he said, "We might."

Dunlap? the inquirer persisted. Combes nodded.

Tuesday afternoon Combes said that right now Dunlap was definitely Illinois' starting center and his role for Saturday would depend on Tuesday's and Wednesday's practices.

The shift moves 6-7 Rich Jones out to the forward area, the soph's natural position, where he replaces Deon Flessner.

The move was probably predicated by two factors: one, the Illini have been out-rebounded in their last three games, a near-loss to Ohio State and upset defeats at the hands of Northwestern and Indiana; two, Dunlap made his best showing of the year Saturday against the Hoosiers.

He scored eight points and pulled down seven rebounds playing about half the game and added to Illinois' defense against Indiana's driving guards, Max Walker and Vernon Payne.

Jones, who seems most comfortable popping from outside, now is free to roam away from the basket and drill those 20-foot jump shots.

The rest of the lineup remains intact. Don Freeman is a fixture at the other forward and Jim Dawson will keep one guard spot.

The other guard position is still in the hands of Preston Pearson, but the Freeport junior is presently in the hospital with the flu. His activity against the Gophers will

depend on how quickly he can regain his strength.

Right now seniors Larry Hinton and Bob Brown and sophomore Benny Louis are rotating at Pearson's post with Combes saying that Hinton will get the call if Pearson isn't fit.

Tuesday Combes had his starters working on defending the Minnesota offenses, which by and large center around Archie Clark, the Gopher guard who has been averaging close to 25 points per game.

**SNCC Chapter To Hold  
Meeting Today at Union**

The University chapter of Friends of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) will meet at 7 p.m. today in the Illini Union.

A number of topics will be discussed:

1. Support for the Delano Boycott, which concerns the strike of migrant workers in California against the Delano Liquors, Inc.
2. Support for people in Mississippi and Alabama thrown off their land for registering to vote.
3. A faculty fund raising drive.
4. A program to get SNCC speakers to housing groups on campus.

## The Week that Is for Dunlap

There have been three atmospheres prevailing at basketball practice this week as Illinois prepares for its Saturday game with Minnesota.

One has been to get physically in shape for the tough Gophers and the demanding type of give-and-take ball John Kundla's teams always play.

Another has been to whip this team back into shape mentally after its losses to Northwestern and Indiana, two games this potentially good team probably shouldn't have lost.

And finally there is the task that Illini like Don Freeman, Bob Brown, Larry Hinton and the rest have taken upon themselves — the task of building in Ron Dunlap the confidence that he can play center in the Big Ten.

Dunlap is the 6-8 sophomore from Chicago, Farragut whose play against Indiana Saturday impressed an Assembly Hall crowd and more important his coach, Harry Combes.

It wasn't so much that Dunlap came in midway in the first half and began pulling boards for the Illini (he grabbed seven and scored eight points playing less than half the game); it wasn't so much that he bolstered a defense that was allowing the Hoosiers to work the ball in for good shots underneath.

What was important was that Dunlap came in and sparked a team that was simply flat on its feet. Through hard work, hustle and old-fashioned spirit, Ron showed the Illini that the ball was still worth jumping for and going after.

And he finally looked like Combes, Howie Braun and everyone had been expecting him to look all season. You may remember that Dunlap came up to the varsity along with Rich Jones and the two, both having fine freshman seasons, were supposed to give Combes the best double post ever.

But Dunlap was slow in developing, slower than Jones who compensated for the usual sophomore greenness with that fine outside shooting of his.

"After a good freshman year, everyone was expecting me to take up where Skip Thoren left off," the hard-working Dunlap said. "I felt good when I started, but I kind of slacked off."

He admitted that he had personal problems most of the first semester, but he also attributed his slump to having difficulty getting relaxed.

"That's what I'm working on

### RON DUNLAP

... a man's got to relax

right now," he said. "Getting relaxed. That and defense."

Standing 80 inches high, Ron could give the Illini a lot of defense down the middle, and that's what they've been working on all week — driving by him, passing by him, working the ball in against him like Minnesota's Archie Clark and Lou Hudson are likely to do this weekend.

"On offense I've been concentrating on getting the ball to set the man (usually Freeman, Jones or Jim Dawson) up, get position and follow up the shot," he said.

Dunlap was hesitant to blame his slow start on the difficulties of sophomores in the Big Ten.

"I don't know about that," he said. "Look at guys like Jones and Hosket and Vernon Payne; they sure didn't have any trouble. And look at this Ben McGilmer at Iowa. He's played only two or three games, since Gerry Jones flunked out, and he's been scoring 20 points a game; first time he's played, too."

"Let's just say it's rough for a sophomore center in the Big Ten."

Much of the attention he received at the Indiana game came from a home crowd that suddenly turned extremely pro-Dunlap with calls of "We want Dunlap!" every time Ron was confined to bench duty.

"The crowd gave me incentive," Ron said. "They actually relax me. It's good to know the crowd is with you."

Dunlap's assignment Saturday will be another first-year pivot

And for each of the solutions for curbing poverty in theory, there is an institutionally (now emotion-ally) imposed stereotype of the poor, especially the Negro. Furthermore, today's efforts to root out poverty are being organized through the federal government and, in a staunchly Republican county like Champaign, that spells trouble. If our column headlines of stories written six months apart in a county-wide newspaper scream: "Red Tape Causes Delay in County War on Poverty" and "County Poverty War Bogs Down in Mass of Red Tape."

Take the main ingredients — poverty, civil rights and federal-state relations — mix well with a Republican snore and you've got a soup that will eat in a lot of throats.

But this brew down and one inevitable solution remains: at the bottom of the pot. Communication. Start on any level and you'll find it's missing. Whether it's between federal, state and local administrators — or the various agencies on each level, they just don't talk to each other.

The best way to illustrate the continual lack of communication between the three levels and the endless delays that have resulted is a chronological history of the local council's progress.

On July 23, after three months of preparation, the bylaws of the EOC were approved at a local meeting. Shortly after, Rev. Jones, armed with statistics, traveled to Chicago to present a carefully prepared budget.

Bob Williams of the Chicago office told Jones the figures were in order, and asked only for letters of recommendation from the city mayor and the chairman of the County Board of Supervisors. After the proposed EOC was the legally recognized EOC in Champaign.

The one thing Jack Jones missed in his research was the fact that Christmas had little money. The Joneses had little money, hardly enough to square up on a Christmas tree, and thought a gift was to be his own. He went to the store and bought two green light bulbs, took them home and put them in a lamp, strung tinsel from the shade, and that was his tree.

Jack's green and white carries Reverend in front of his name, and for 10 months served as chairman of the program established to eliminate the poverty he knew first hand as a child.

But sitting in his back-lane office months after his appointment as chairman of the Champaign County Economic Opportunity Council, there was little enthusiasm in his voice for the way his necessarily deep convictions have been administered. His work with the poverty program has been the equivalent of a college education, he says, but in the same breath he admits his work has been for naught.

And the opinions of Rev. Jones and the 38 members of the council in Champaign County, if multiplied by hundreds of counties throughout the United States, could create a severe antagonism for President Lyndon Johnson and his whirlwind welfare legislation.

Ironically, the local problems stem not from a key, graft-ridden agency, but one that is over-zealous and over-sensitive.

The singular fact about the problem of poverty is the lack of a single program. Poverty is tied to education, tenacity, ambition and race directly. Indirectly, aspects like housing, recreation, value systems, birth control, employment philosophies and broken homes must be considered.

The applicant was then re-examined in Chicago and mailed (Jones was told) to Washington on Sept. 7, to arrive in Washington before the 13th. At the time of the mailing, Jones was told the grant would be approved within the next two weeks. (Meaning approval would come by the end of September, already one month past the original approval date.)

On Oct. 1, Jones had received no word of approval. Jones later learned the application did not arrive in Washington until Oct. 15, two weeks after the second scheduled approval date, one month after the second arrival date and six weeks after the first scheduled approval date.

After the application arrived in Washington, Robert Westgate of the Office of Economic Opportunity examined it for about a month. On Nov. 1, Westgate called Jones and began questioning him on several points. But he assured Jones it was all routine. Two later calls to Washington by Jones brought further assurances.

The second call was made on Nov. 19, the day Sen. Paul Douglas, D-Ill., announced to the press the grant had been approved. But when Jones spoke to David Cohen, the regional coordinator of the Community Action Programs for the Great Lakes Region, on the 15th, he was told only that the program would be approved very shortly.

Three days later, on Nov. 24, Jones received the official telegram from the Washington office. One part of the telegram read: "A letter following will inform you of any differences between your application and approval by the Office of Economic Opportunity."

On Nov. 25 the letter arrived, containing a list of "special conditions." Money for the initiation of poverty programs hinged upon the local community's willingness to meet these conditions.

Included in the seven conditions were: the increase of the representatives of the poor to one-third of the council and all council members; a requirement that no council or committee member be a paid employee of the council (Jones \$250-4 monthly proposed salary had probably leaked to Washington); adequate advance notice of all meetings; a requirement that two-thirds of the council be selected by some method other than through the appointing authorities; (the authorities were defined as the mayors of Kankakee, Champaign and Urbana and the chairman of the County Board of Supervisors.)

"I saw then that we would have to start over. I knew I couldn't go through the whole thing again," Jones said.

"That letter arrived the day of an executive committee meeting and the attitude of those members when they saw the new conditions was amusement. No one could understand how the application could have gone through Chicago without someone saying it was invalid," he said.

Most of the members of the executive committee had dealt with the federal government before and they told Jones the council would have to do what was required. But Jones decided to call Washington to find out the ways behind the special conditions.

On Dec. 1, Jones did call Washington and Cohen told him a complaint had been lodged against the council by someone in the community.

This was where the council stood, almost eight months after its bylaws were approved. At the full council meeting in December, the mayors of Kankakee and Urbana and the chairman of the Champaign County Board of Supervisors submitted their resignations. Jones



tentatively announced... the breakdown and... the council... the council... the council...

A committee was appointed that night to study the special conditions, and these were adopted in full at the January meeting, meaning the "appointing authorities" clause of the by-laws was dropped and the ultimate membership of the council increased to one-third.

In addition, the poor are being elected by representatives of the groups to be served. In the outlying parts of the county, elections have been held in conjunction with the distribution of surplus commodities. And in Champaign and Urbana, mass meetings will be held at the public schools in the poor neighborhoods.

But it will apparently take more than these formal concessions to convince Washington.

"A lot depends upon intentions," Cohen said, referring to Champaign County. "Adding a few numbers won't guarantee success, and from past experiences with other communities, we always expect second best."

To Washington, the involvement of the poor is the primary concept in the war on poverty.

But on Nov. 15, four days before the local application was approved, Sargent Shriver, the head of the poverty program, addressed himself to this idea in Scottsdale, Ariz., much to the later bewilderment of local council members.

"Rigid, arbitrary percentage figures, magic formulas and federally dictated blue prints are all unworthy of a nation which gave to the world a new concept of democracy, of revolution, of Federalism and of human rights," Shriver said.

"No single blueprint — whether it be 33 1/3 or 59 44/100 per cent — can be dictated uniformly to a nation larger and more diverse than the Roman Empire at the height of its power. From the outset, the OEO has maintained that there were a variety of ways by which the poor could be involved."

It sounds lofty, but apparently Shriver's right-hand secretary didn't know what his left-hand administrators were doing.

Another big worry of the local council members is that another complaint could cause a reappraisal of the application and yet another set of conditions.

Cohen admits a complaint was received from the community, representing the views of a civil rights leader. But he says the conditions were not drawn up because of the complaint.

"Our check on the Urbana area revealed the council was not representative of the community. Members were appointed by the mayors, binding them to the political establishment. We weren't necessarily worried about partisan political relationships; simply the fact they were selected by just a few people," Cohen said.

(Here is another example of the breakdown in communications. When the council was formed, Jack Coyle, head of the local United Fund, sent letters to 38 local organizations asking them to select a representative they would like to have serve on the EOC. When all these had been selected, they were approved as a body by the "appointing authorities." But the by-laws, in Article III, Section 1 (a) made it sound as if the four appointing men would be solely responsible for the makeup of the council. Why Washington was not told the procedure actually used is unknown.)

On the basis of this field report, the conditions were added for approval. But Cohen said almost every application has some conditions attached to approval.

For instance, many communities are asked to increase the membership of the poor on the council. They don't have to be poor, but they should be someone who is not imposed upon the poor as their spokesman by the leaders.

"We want someone the poor themselves think speak for them," Cohen said.

"Champaign-Urbana was in 'bad shape,'" he said, "so these conditions were added to get the grant approved. We're after a general improvement in the local program and we're not going to quibble over a few numbers."

"If only he would tell me those things," Jones said when told of Cohen's attitude. "But when I talk to him on the phone, it's a completely different story. The only time they wouldn't quibble is if we get 52 per cent of the council made up of poor people; instead of 33 1/3."

As for what constitutes a representative of the poor, Cohen said the head of a welfare agency, no matter how well meaning, would be a very bad choice.

"The head of a welfare office is already suspect by the recipients, and if the paycheck comes from a welfare agency are you going to go out of your way (while serving on a council with him) to antagonize the person who gives you your paycheck?" Cohen asked.

"The whole approach of Community Action Programs is to start afresh," he said.

It is around these points — involvement of the poor and the fresh start — that both Rev. Jones and the OEO could stand to modify their positions.

The Office of Economic Opportunity, under the direction of Shriver, has made a fetish-like insistence upon "starting afresh" and involving the poor. Shriver employed this concept in the Peace Corps and he made it work.

But for all their similarities, the Peace Corps and the poverty program are not the same. True, both have started with the idea of involving legions of ordinary people at a very basic level. Both embrace the idea of communication between individuals of different levels of income, education and training. And both wish to start fresh and be completely autonomous.

With the Peace Corps, Shriver was very successful. He established his own organization outside of all existing bureaucracies and kept his red tape to a minimum. The Peace Corps volunteers work on projects very similar to the Community Action programs.

But these programs just don't come out the same in the United States. For one thing, there aren't 10 or 15 welfare agencies in Soroli, Kenya, but there are in Champaign-Urbana. And these agencies are becoming a little weary of trying to please the federal government, just so they can, as one agency rep-

resentative put it, "get our own money back to enact programs supposedly locally inspired."

Ironically, the seemingly petulant manner of the OEO is due to its attempt to be honorable, non-partisan and scandal-free.

Anticipating efforts by local politicians to grab off some federal money, the OEO has attempted to isolate the politicians from the program. Locally the conditions demanding the divorce of the mayors and the chairman of the County Board of Supervisors from the program are seen by them as a public slap in the face.

Jones, selected by Mayor Emerson V. Dexter of Champaign, has no public political ties, but is in complete sympathy with their feelings.

"They are our elected officials and we wouldn't have chosen them if they weren't honest, would we," he lamented somewhat naively.

Election to office is no guarantee of honesty, but there have been no strong arm efforts by local officials to bend the program to their will. And in the case of Dexter, who works for the Vocational Rehabilitation Office in Champaign, his contributions to the council far transcend his role as mayor of Champaign.

From a practical standpoint it would seem obvious to ally the city administrators (at least in sentiment) to a program which requires increased local expenditures in later years.

But council members feel they too have been through the wringer, and do not stop to realize that most of the delays the application encountered may be chalked up to the efforts of a new federal agency feeling its way to maturity.

"We as an agency are somewhat at fault," Cohen said. "The program was approved at first in Chicago and then the conditions were planned in Washington. I would be a fool not to admit there was a lot of internal variation in the administration. Often we would make a decision and then discover we had a policy. And often the policy was made by the person in the office who had problems with a grant."

"But evaluating programs here in Washington after they had been approved in regional offices put us in a bind. Either we had to rubber stamp them and compromise the program as we saw its conception, or we could create ill will in the communities by establishing these special conditions," Cohen said.

This problem has been corrected now by giving the regional offices the final say on grants. In the interim, the program will be analyzed in Washington and changes recommended before further money is allotted.

The council does not (or chooses not) to recognize these factors. The full council meeting, held to discuss the special conditions, was filled with bitter denunciations

of the bureaucratic system. The council divided into two camps: those who wanted to stand and fight the government, and those who wanted to cut and run.

Much of the haranguing at the meeting centered on the proper relationship between local and federal administrations, and very little of it centered on what these conditions would mean in terms of the poor.

But the seeming dogmatism of Washington about the involvement of the poor is countered by the reluctance of the local council to actively solicit their opinions and help. And it is here that Rev. Jones (typical of the council attitude) can stand to modify his position.

For although he comes from a poor childhood, Jones does not believe the poor can solve their own problems. Criticism has been leveled against him for not going out in the poor neighborhoods and talking to the people.

Jones does not believe the poor have the ability to administer the program. He once said the most creative thing the poor do is have babies.

"I think the provision requiring one-third of the council to be representatives of the poor will be a hindrance to the council," he said. "It's important to have some of them (20 per cent maximum is the line he draws) but it's just as important not to have too many."

Cohen said in one phone conversation with Jones that Jones once told Cohen he just didn't think the poor could solve their own problems, and if they were going to require increased participation, then he would have to resign. (Cohen cited this as testimony that something was needed in the local program.)

Now the provision has been included and Jones has indicated he will resign. But the cause-effect relationship in his resignation is not that obvious.

Jones is a principled man and says he can be pushed just so far down the road toward a welfare state. He says he was pushed to the limit of his own convictions when the membership of the poor was increased to 20 per cent.

Now in his crusade against an expanding welfare state, he says he will continue in his position as chairman only if all the special conditions are withdrawn. One can hardly begrudge him the right to stand up for what he believes in, nor can his disillusionment with the program be misunderstood, but one still wonders what will happen to the poor.

While this battle rages, the Ward family of Urbana is suffering its 15th winter in a ridiculously inadequate shelter.

Ward and the other 11 members of his family (one of his eight children has two fatherless children) live in the two and one-half rooms tacked on the rear of a small resi-

dence situated near the border of the Negro ghetto.

The largest of the rooms is the bedroom, barely large enough for two single beds.

The third room, the "living room," is the dumping ground for everything that cannot be squeezed into the other two. A large desk along one wall is now used to hold medicine bottles, empty oil cans, a two-gallon thermos, cardboard boxes, shoes, crutches and piles and piles of papers.

A couch occupies a second wall and facing it a small chair and the doorway to the bedroom. In one corner of the living room a plastic shower curtain sections off a three-foot triangular space. Behind it is the family's toilet facility (stool only), and because of its proximity, the room reeks of stale urine. Bathing is done in a small tin tub filled with hot water. The older girls in the family go to a sister-in-law's house for their baths. The rest of the space is a renovated sunporch which serves as a kitchen.

For this, the Ward family pays \$50 a month rent, plus utilities, which run about \$15 a month. Ward pays not only his own utilities, but those of his landlady, who lives in the front of the house. When they first moved into the house, in October 1952, there was a rug on the living room floor, so Ward bought a sweeper "to try to keep her things looking nice."

She was paying the utilities then and wanted them to run the sweeper only once a day, and she would

complain constantly about the amount of water they used. To get her off his back, he pays all utilities. The landlady now owns two television sets.

As for improvements since they moved in? The lady has put a new roof on the house, added ceiling tile and had new doors and windows installed — but these improvements were made only for the part of the house she lives in. But they have tried to keep their place livable.

"We used to paper the walls every year and we bought two sets of new furniture. But the dampness rotted them out and made the wallpaper peel. And rugs, I don't know how many of those we've worn out."

"But she (the landlady) would not give us any help. And if she ain't going to do anything to fix the place up, I ain't either. As soon as we'd get it fixed, she'd probably throw us out," Ward said.

As hellish as their homelife is, the Wards have nowhere to go. When they first came to Urbana in 1952 from Greenville, Miss., they applied for housing in Dunbar Court, a housing development. Veterans had preference then, but there have been openings since. But now their family has grown too large.

Soon after they arrived in Urbana, Ward got a job in a Danville factory that paid \$1.55 an hour, and sometimes brought home more than \$100 a week. Then he devel-

(Continued on Page 7)

oped a habit of working three or four days a week. He had five or six children, but they had to pay for their own living expenses, and he had to pay cash for the things he wore down to nothing again," Ward said.

Ward, 47 years old and unemployed, now receives a \$200 a month welfare payment (based on the figure for a family of three). His rent of the minimum is \$40 a month and his food bill is about \$163 a month (according to figures from the family's case studies). That leaves \$17 a month for the family, and in the winter that is not enough to buy coal. Fortunately, some of the children work, and their combined extra income is about \$210 each month, which is still not much to clothe and school 10 children.

But Ward views his life fully. "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, blessed is the name of the Lord," he quotes. He says "There's a brighter day ahead." But he also admits the life he's leading is "a hell on earth."

And he's thankful that "those poor white people have helped us out, without them I don't know what we would have done."

Ward's all for the poverty program, although he knows absolutely nothing about it, either on a national or a local level. Ten minutes probing the various facets of the program elicited only one statement.

"I for one will greet it with a smile if it ever gets my way. God bless the man that thought of it," he said.

A conversation with Ward in his squalid living room is a convincing argument that Rev. Jones may have something when he says the poor just don't know, nor do they care, about a war to eliminate poverty, until they get the money.

Ward just isn't interested. Though as he says, "If you're looking for poverty, it's right here," his problems are not internal political hassles, bungled communication and incoherent policies. His problems are shoes for his feet and food for his table. Whether he is capable of grappling with the

critical side of the problem, only experience could reveal.

Living only a few blocks from Ward and a couple of miles from Rev. Jones is a man who believes the poor can and should be involved in all phases of the program. Phineas Ramsey, like Jones, is a minister for a poor congregation. But Ramsey is a Negro and the vice president of the Illinois chapter of the NAACP, so for all they have in common, these two ministers seldom see eye-to-eye.

Ramsey sees the urgency and the ultimate right in the poverty program, but for a different reason. He views the program through the prism of civil rights and wishes to use it as a launching pad for Negro advancement. Ramsey thinks Jones is prejudiced against the Negroes, but a better answer is that Jones sees his primary job as arbiter — keeping all special interest groups from taking over the control of the council. In his zeal he has probably antagonized the equally zealous Ramsey.

Nevertheless, Ramsey has been a responsible (if vociferous) critic of

the council, but he resents the fact that he has never been consulted for his opinion.

"I have had to take the criticism to them," Ramsey said. "No one on the EOC has approached me."

Ramsey sees the lack of interest by the poor stemming from two characteristics of their spirit. He says the poor are ashamed to admit they're poor, and, as a group, the poor are apathetic and harbor resistance to communication. But he feels it is the primary job of the council to actively solicit their support.

If they won't show up at meetings, provide them with transpor-

tation, or provide them with the cost of a bus pass.

He says the poor are not interested in the program because they are not involved in it. He says the poor are not interested in the program because they are not involved in it.

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ment another part of the problem is that the poor people don't have any money, and the people who don't want to let it go. When you have no money, you don't speak up on anything because it's of no consequence, you feel," Bowles said.

Bowles also speaks of the discrimination in employment against the Negro, and its inconsistencies. But just down the hall from the Urban League office is one of the strongholds against Negro economic advancement: a trade union headquarters.

Bowles admits this is one problem the Urban League has not tackled and he agrees it is one of the most pressing. Through the

work of passing the legislation to have apprenticeship from father to son, the Negro is virtually excluded.

At the present time, there is only one Negro trade union member in Chicago or Urbana, and he earned his seat in another locality.

It is this discrimination for the Negro, and the lack of opportunity for the white that the OEO is attempting to do. And in communities where a program has been initiated other problems have arisen, as they will in Champaign County.

Some of these problems are: the development of the poor white and poor Negro on a council, the destruction of stores, the destruction of the welfare office.

The potential political voice of the poor in urban and wider circles. The effect civil rights will have on the administration of programs for whites and for Negroes, and the possible changing role of the welfare agencies?

Whether Champaign County will be able to handle these problems, or whether they are able to find some methods from a new federal agency while it gropes its way.

And whether President Johnson's legislation will affect future Democratic successes at the polls depends on how many communities are able to swallow their pride, accept some bureaucratic bungling as a necessary part of life and start working for the poor.

But for many of the poor it is already too late, and for others, time is running out. As one young lady put it:

"My grandmother once told me that when you've got a dream, hold onto it. I guess that's what I'm doing, but I'm 17 years old already, and I don't know whether I can last."

# The BULL PEN



By Mike Irrem

## Let Clay, Terrell Fight It Out

Why don't they just let the two pugs get into the ring and fight it out? That's what everybody wants.

The public doesn't care whether Ernie Terrell is backed by the syndicate or Cassius Clay is a Black Muslim who doesn't want to be drafted.

The Illinois Athletic Commission meets with Clay tomorrow to decide whether he is really sorry about those unpatriotic statements he made when he was reclassified last week. If Clay isn't able to snow them, the fight will be run out of the state.

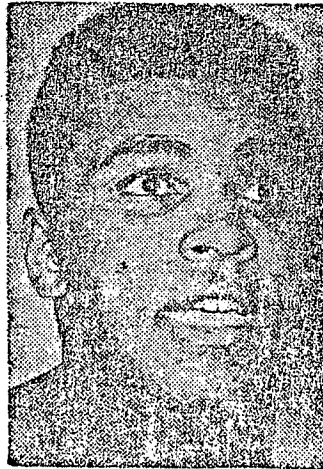
This could possibly be the end of the fight game. A Clay-Terrell match is the only one which would stimulate any interest among the public right now, and if it is called off you might as well close the casket.

Sure Clay isn't good for the business. His affiliations with the Black Muslims puts him in opposition to everything this country stands for. But not allowing him to fight, to do what he does best, is also in opposition to American principles.

Supposedly, a man can think and say what he wants as long as he doesn't step on anybody. Clay was real upset about being drafted, and he said so. You can bet, however, that there are guys sitting around you in class every day who feel the same way, and they also say so. The difference is they don't have packs of newsmen recording their every word.

As big a black eye as Clay gives the fight game, it would be worse off if it didn't let him fight. The public knows he's the champ and they won't accept any substitutes. The World Boxing Association tried ousting him and named Terrell its champion, but the public hasn't bought it.

It's obvious the only way to get



CASSIUS CLAY  
... let him fight

rid of Clay is to beat him in the ring. And the only man around right now who has any chance to do the job is Terrell. With his tremendous reach and great left jab, he offers a style which just might upset the champ. He may not be a

(Continued on Page 15)

## Bull Pen . . .

(Continued from Page 14)

great fighter, but he's good enough to take a chance on.

Unfortunately, the New York State Athletic Commission doesn't agree. The fight was supposed to be in New York in the first place, but the commission decided Terrell's past contacts with the underworld disqualified him from title contention.

The New York commission felt it wouldn't be in the best interest of its state to let Terrell fight within its boundaries. Tomorrow the Illinois commission will consider Clay's statements and decide whether or not to unleash him on our good state.

Both commissions are doing what they think best, but for some reason I'm not too sure the public wants to be protected. It just wants to see a good fight between the two best heavyweights around. Outside the ring Clay and Terrell may not have much to be proud of, but inside they'll probably put on a battle royal.

No matter how you look at it, such a fight would sure beat bringing Ingemar Johanssen out of retirement and pitting him against Eddie Machen, or some other fighter, and calling the one that doesn't lose the champion. An Ingemar Machen title fight, or one like it, may sound silly, but it may be the only alternative if the Illinois commission votes thumbs down tomorrow.

For Green County, Alabama . . .

## Negro Minister Seeks Help

By DAN BALZ  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

A young Negro minister from Green County, Ala. painted a grave picture of the problems facing the 11,000 Green County Alabama Negroes and begged for help Tuesday night at McKinley Foundation.

The Rev. Thomas Gilmore, a veteran civil rights worker, presently is traveling in the North seeking volunteer workers to come to Green County this summer.

The Rev. Mr. Gilmore said all opportunity for the Negro is poor in Green County. Although Negroes comprise more than 81 per cent of the population, not one holds public office.

Transportation is poor; communications are very bad; and educational opportunities few. "The only reason I made it through high school was because I was a favorite of our principle," the Rev. Mr. Gilmore said.

### Gilmore Arrested

A few months ago this same principal had the Rev. Mr. Gilmore arrested.

Dressed in a white shirt, tie and

bib overalls, the Rev. Mr. Gilmore epitomized the courage of the Negro in his battle for freedom.

"We have been pressed down," he said. "Pressed to the ground."

"We're getting old; we can't wait." "People are getting tired of hearing things. We've been promised too many things. We want to go into the schools — now. We want to go to all the supermarkets — now!" he pleaded.

"The Negro yearns to see the day when he can be treated like men and women," he said softly.

Rarely standing still during his 60 minute oration, the Rev. Mr. Gilmore time and again reiterated his goal of getting the Negro and white groups together.

### Emphasizes Situation

Often he would repeat his phrases a second — sometimes a third time — to convince the audience of the horrible situation in Green County.

Having been involved in many demonstrations and calling himself a member of the front lines for a long time, the Rev. Mr. Gilmore said a feeling of fear often grips him during such situations.

"When you're standing at the front of a line you sometimes think you're crazy to be there," he said. "But when you want people to respect you as a man, you stand there."

"You have to let them (the whites) know that a bullet through Gilmore's head won't stop the movement!" he added.

### Against Voting Bill

The tall, lanky Negro lashed out at the new voting bill, saying registrars should be sent out into the precincts, rather than being left in the city.

People in Green County work from 7:30 a.m. until 5 p.m., but the voting offices are only open from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.

### All Not Poor

The Rev. Mr. Gilmore admitted not all Negroes are poverty stricken (the average income in Green County is \$900 per year). "We have about three who are making more than \$10,000 a year. Yes, we have about three who don't believe in human dignity," he said.

"These few are able to get along with the whites by telling them they won't change, or won't try to better themselves," he added.

"We call them 'Toms!'" "Some say 'give me the old time way,'" the Rev. Mr. Gilmore said. "Well, believe me, I don't want it."

## African Series To Show Film

The YWCA African Seminar, in cooperation with the Organization of African Students, will present the controversial film "Sabotage in South Africa" at 8 p.m. today.

Following the movie, Roger Ebert, a former recipient of a Rotary Fellowship to study in South Africa, will speak on some of his impressions of the current situation in that country. The film will be shown in the YWCA auditorium.

The next meeting of the African Studies Lecture Series, sponsored by a faculty committee, will be held at the Law auditorium on March 17.

Professor A. C. Jordon, from South Africa, will speak on "African Attitudes Toward War." He has written a book entitled "The Wrath of the Ancestors."

## Freeman Will Be Remembered

Every year about this time with the basketball season coming to a close, everybody starts looking back on the careers of those seniors who are wrapping up their careers at the Big U.

This year is no exception, and with the likes of Don Freeman, Bob Brown and Larry Hinton all playing in their final games, there is plenty to look back on. All three have contributed to the cause the past three seasons and will no doubt be missed next season.

Brown sat on the bench his first two seasons before breaking into the starting lineup this year. The former West Frankfort all-stater has been plagued by a variety of injuries all season, but when he's been whole his shooting has given the Illini an extra outside shooting threat.

Hinton has been one of Coach Harry Combes' top reserves for three seasons, and he never hurt the Illini when he was in there. He lacked the height to play forward and the outside shot to play guard, but whenever Combes put him in his hustle made up for these deficiencies.

Then there's this guy named Freeman. I'm sure Brown and Hinton will excuse me if I devote just a little more space to Don, because they realize, like everybody else, that he's earned it.

Just about everything has been said about the Madison senior's scoring exploits, how he's broken the Illinois career scoring record, averaged over 27 points a game, and so on. There's no sense in rehashing these accomplishments because it's all old news.

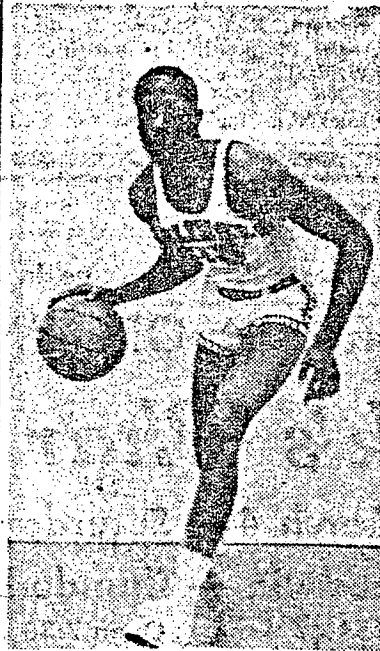
That's just as well because his scoring feats aren't what I'll remember him by anyway. His records will eventually be erased by some future Illini. What can never be erased are the little things about Don.

Things like Don's looking at the referee in astonishment after being called for what he thought was an unjust foul, then patting the ref on the butt as if to apologize for complaining.

Or things like Don's not telling the coaches he had the stomach flu, playing two games with it, and still scoring his customary 20-plus points.

Or things like Don's taking a shot from one of the corners, missing miserably, but somehow hustling over to the other corner to grab the rebound.

Or things like Don's getting a big grin on his face noticeable to



**DON FREEMAN**  
... finishes Illinois career

all the fans in the place, when things are going bad, as if to say "man, it looks like one of those nights."

Or like Don's posing for a picture in the locker room, but being too shy to accommodate the photographers with much more than a to-en smile.

Or like Don's talking and joking with youngsters and signing autographs despite being upset after a tough loss.

Or things like . . . Well, the list is endless. But it's things like this, in addition to his playing ability, of course, for which the fans will give Don a standing ovation in his last home appearance tomorrow.

And you can almost bet on how Don will react. He'll keep his head down, shuffle his feet, maybe get that shy little smile on his face and deep down be embarrassed by it all. Yeah, embarrassed. That's the kind of guy Don Freeman is.

## Ebert Directs YWCA Debate On South African Racial Issue

Discussion on the resolution of racial problems in South Africa was held last night in the Auditorium of the YWCA.

Leading the discussion was Roger Ebert, a graduate student at the University who received the Rotary Fellowship last year enabling him to study for a year at the University of Cape Town in South Africa.

Ebert suggested three possible solutions, internal revolution, military action by free Africa or military action taken by the United Nations.

However, Ebert admitted that these possibilities are not likely to come about in the near future.

A solution was posed from the floor by Claudia Todeschini who felt that a gold and diamond boycott would be effective.

Ebert replied that this would have been more effective in 1920 perhaps, but that now much of South Africa's backbone lies within manufacturing and agriculture.

South African progressives are greatly hampered, according to Ebert, because their leaders are imprisoned on the grounds of sabotage and their forces are ill equipped.

The question dealing with whether or not American business in South Africa would be a liberalizing force or not was addressed to Ebert.

He answered that American businessmen were all too eager for monetary gains and consequently employed labor on the low wage standard as prescribed by the government.

## SNCC Plans Chanute Demonstration

Central Illinois Friends of SNCC will demonstrate today at Chanute Air Force Base in Randolph to protest the eviction of Negroes from a deactivated air force base near Greenville, Mississippi last month.

Approximately 15 University SNCC members will begin demonstrating late this afternoon just outside the Chanute grounds. Rick Soderstrom, SNCC president, said the demonstrations will keep up throughout the weekend if enough people are available.

A small group of SNCC members held a vigil at the office of the federal attorney to begin the weekend's action against the eviction and government apathy in enforcing the voting right's bill.

The main purpose of the demonstrators was to present to the office a letter addressed to Attorney General Nicholas de Katzenbach explaining their protests.

The statement in part read: "We members of the Central Illinois Friends of SNCC are holding a vigil in the office of the federal attorney at Danville, Ill."

"We are here to protest the unwillingness of your department and the rest of the federal government

to stop the widespread economic intimidation of Negroes in the South who attempt to register to vote. We call upon the government to:

"Send registrars to all underlying counties in this country which need them.

"Turn over the deactivated air base in Greenville, Miss., and other federally owned land for the use of those thrown from their home for registering, or for labor activities.



## SNCC Vigil Unopposed at Chanute

University members of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee met little resistance Friday as they began three days of demonstrations at Chanute Air Force Base to protest the eviction of Negroes from a deactivated air base in Greenville, Miss.

Rick Soderstrom, SNCC president said the Rantoul city police were cooperative. "They made no attempts to throw us off," he said.

Air police, from Chanute treated the demonstrators "cold but properly."

The students arrived at Chanute about 4 p.m. By 9:30 p.m. approximately 10-15 people remained. Soderstrom said the demonstrators would remain at least 24 hours.

The demonstrations began Thursday as a handful of students held a vigil at the office of the federal attorney in Danville.

The purpose of this vigil was to show the justice department SNCC dissatisfaction of the enforcement of the voting rights bill. At this vigil a letter addressed to Attorney General Nicholas de Katzenbach was given to the personnel in the office voicing this protest. The demonstration was moved to Chanute to protest further dissatisfaction — this time against the Air Force for evicting Negroes from the Mississippi air base.

At Chanute a statement was given to the assistant base commander to be forwarded to Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara.

"We, as concerned citizens, are holding a vigil in front of Chanute Air Force Base in Rantoul, Ill. In January, in sub-zero weather, air police were used to force Negroes from a deactivated air based in Greenville, Miss.

## Thomas Key to Thornton Win

It could be that Galesburg was just worn out after two real tight games, one after another, as some contended. Or it could be that Thornton was lucky to catch little Dale Kelley on a rare off-night, as some contended.

Or it could be that the Thornton Wildcats were as good a high school team as has ever come down here for this thing; that they were well-coached, weren't tired because they were in top condition and had mowed down all their competition easily, and played such a tight zone defense that they caused Kelley to have what could have been his worst night of the season.

It must have been satisfying to this Thornton bunch, as was evidenced by the turnout it got by the hometown folks from Harvey, Thornton, Markham, Dolton, Hazel Crest and the other towns in the township.

It was a state title a year after the trophy was due in Harvey. It was for a brand new coach and it was with a bunch of boys really lacking in tourney experience.

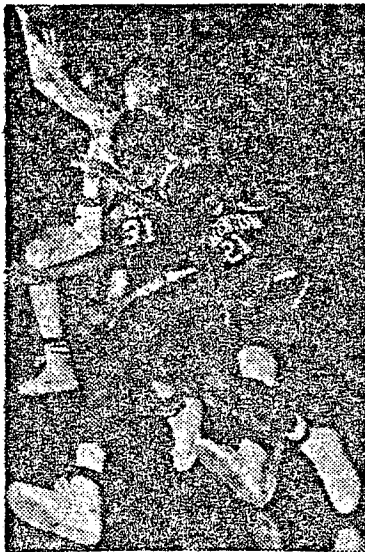
Only LaMarr Thomas, Paul Gilliam and Richard Halbert were returnees from the Wildcat team that came down here favored, then blew it all in the semifinals and wound up fourth. And then Halbert, the only returning starter, broke his ankle and had to watch it from the bench.

The '65 coach, Bill Purden, had followed his star Harry Hall to Wyoming, and Bob Anderson, Purden's frosh-soph coach for eight years, took over. How do you follow up a start like that?

I don't know who the most valuable player in the tournament was, but you'd have to look hard to find anyone more important than Thomas in that title game.

Rich Raterree led the team in scoring and Jim Ard closed up the inner defense and Gilliam, Ard and Bob Landowski cleared the boards. But it was Thomas, the muscular playmaker, who drove the defense that harassed Kelley and Rollie McDougald every time they brought the ball up. And it was Thomas who stole the ball several times to spur the Thornton fast break that sent the 'Cats into a 22-point halftime lead.

The word is that Illinois has one of the best shots to land Thomas. It seems to be between here and Michigan State. But whether LaMarr ever appears on the Big Ten hardwood is doubtful. The guy was the 1965 Illinois prep



LAMARR THOMAS  
... defensive genius

football player of the year, and will probably be doing the bulk of his activity for Pete Elliott — or Duffy Daugherty, or some other lucky grid coach.

Everyone had Kelley on the mind during Saturday evening's actions, and when Belleville's Joe Wiley broke the 13-year-old tourney scoring record against Decatur in the consolation game, it appeared only a preview to what Kelley would do in the title contest.

But Thornton, and weariness, and three tough contests held the Galesburg sharp-shooter — who needed 16 for Ted Caiazza's (La-Grange) 1953 mark and 24 to overtake Wiley — to just 12 points, so it was Wiley and not Kelley who made the real mark on this '66 tourney: once all the missed free throws, questionable fouls and key turnovers are forgotten.

The All-Tourney team was a pretty consensus affair. Both the writer's poll and the coaches' poll agreed with The Daily Illini, in selecting Thomas, Ard, Kelley, Wiley and Joliet Central's Al Crusoe.

A bid on this team hasn't proved to be a down payment on college success, but many have jumped to post-graduate headlines.

The most notable is Cazzie Russell, a member of the 1962 All-Tourney team, when he brought his Carver (Chicago) team to second place. Now, his career at Michigan just ended, he is acknowledged as the finest specimen

in collegiate basketball shorts around.

That '62 team was probably the most productive. In addition to Russell in 1962 were McLeansboro's Jimmy Burns, now the big man at Northwestern, Ken Barnes of title winning Decatur, who lettered three times at Wisconsin and Carver's Joe Allen, a big scorer for the Bradley Braves.

The '61 team also put four men on college rosters: Bogie Redmon of Collinsville and Skip Thoren of Rockford East had fine careers at Illinois; Leon Clark of Thornton was a 20-plus scorer at Wyoming and Fred Riddle held a spot on both Iowa's varsity football and basketball squads for two years.

Other graduates of All-Tourney teams were George Wilson (Marshall '60 to Cincinnati U. to Cincinnati Royals); Bill Small (Aurora West '59 to Illinois); Tom Cole (Springfield '59 to Michigan, where he was the Wolves' top scorer) and Ken Siebel (Rock Falls '58 to all-Big Ten mention at Wisconsin.)

## Unranked Cards Win Fifth Straight

The St. Louis Cards, seventh-place finishers last season after winning baseball's world championship in 1964, continued their winning ways in the spring exhibition games Friday.

Generally unranked among the National League pennant contenders, the Cards won their fifth in a row, defeating Kansas City 2-1 on Tim McCarver's ninth inning single. The triumph lifted St. Louis' record to 8-6.

The New York Yankees, the Cards' World Series opponents in 1964, got a 10th inning homer from Roger Repoz to edge the Philadelphia Phillies, 7-6.

Home runs by Fred Valentine and Frank Howard powered Washington to a 7-4 victory over Pittsburgh. Howard walloped a three-run home run during a five-run rally in the third off Don Cardwell.

In other games, Cincinnati downed Detroit, 7-5, Atlanta beat Houston 4-3, San Francisco whipped Cleveland 10-8 and California defeated the Chicago Cubs, 6-1.

Leo Cardenas drove in three runs with a home run and a sacrifice fly for Cincinnati. Orlando McFarlane slammed a three-run homer for Detroit.

An error by Houston third baseman Eddie Kasko enabled Mack Jones to speed home with the winning run for Atlanta. Jones hit a two-run home run in the fourth, increasing the Braves' lead to 3-0 before the Astros pulled into a tie.

The Los Angeles Dodgers met



**LEO CARDENAS**  
... three RBIs

Baltimore and Boston faced Minnesota in night games.

Thursday, April 7, 1966

## Recruit UI Students To Help Register Voters in Alabama

The Illini-Alabama Project is recruiting students again this year to work registering Negro voters in Greene County, Ala. this summer.

The project, a branch of Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is especially concerned with helping Negro candidates in the May 3 primaries. According to Karen Fuqua, senior in LAS, five Negroes are running for office in the primaries. The Rev. Thomas Gilmore, who visited campus earlier this semester, is running for sheriff on a platform that has drawn national attention.

Miss Fuqua, who spent ten weeks with the project in Greene County last summer, explained that any college student is eligible to work in the program. Generally, project leaders prefer that a worker remain in Greene County for at least two weeks, but no definite work period is assigned, and workers "drift in and out" throughout the summer.

The project is in special need of cars, and volunteers are urged to bring their cars to Greene County with them. Money donations are also needed, Miss Fuqua stated.

While in Alabama, volunteers live with Negro families. Drawing

from her experience in Greene County, Miss Fuqua stated that there's generally "no plumbing, not too much space, not too much privacy," but that the people are friendly and very willing to help.

She added that results of the political education and voter registration drives are sometimes difficult to discern at once, but that workers in Green County last summer were able to register 3,000 Negroes, where only 500 had been registered before. Because of pressure from demonstrations and evidence collected by the volunteers of voter discrimination, the federal government sent in voter registrars to help the Negroes register to vote.

Police harassment, she stated, was at a minimum. "We were only beaten up once," she added. "It's pretty easy to adjust unless you're a hyper-tense person. People were very, very good to us."

Information tables will be set up in the south foyer of the Illini Union on April 19, she stated, and the Rev. Gilmore will probably return to campus later this semester to ask for help. Interested students should contact Tom Logan at 344-0325, Rick Harper at 356-6261, or Cathy Deppe at 344-1590.

Thursday, April 21, 1966

THE DAILY ILLINI

THE DAILY ILLINI

## SPORTLIGHT



By STEVE KAUFMAN

## Russell Answers Overdue Call

When the most deserving individual around gets a managing or head coaching post it is of no real news.

When that happens in pro basketball it becomes news. When the individual is a Negro it is news of an unprecedented nature. When it is Bill Russell, the Boston Celtic giant who has for years bad-mouthed the coaching profession, it becomes a front page item.

The guy has said for years that he'd never be interested in a coaching job. It may be true. Then again it may have been a defense mechanism, for Russ excels in defense. After all, what chance did the big fella have? The Celtics' coach, Red Auerbach, had been around even before Bob Cousy and was as much a Boston tradition as Bunker Hill or baked beans. As long as the Celts kept winning the "redhead" showed no signs of quitting, and the Celts showed no signs of not winning.

And Russell, furthermore, is a Negro, a fact that he is often painfully aware of (like when he can't play in New Orleans or get a hotel room in Birmingham). And everybody knows that Negroes just can't coach or manage in pro sports. After all, it's been only 20 years since Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier and these things take time, you can't be impatient.

So he said that he didn't want the job, then went out every year and proved that he deserved it more than anybody else.

When Boston got the ex-San Francisco U. all-American from St. Louis in 1956 it was seen as quite a coup. The always-close-but-no-cigars Celtics took an NBA title that first year, lost it to St. Louis in '57, then went on a bender unmatched by any American professional sports team. They regained the league crown in 1958 and strung seven in a row. The team was full of talent — Bob Cousy, Bill Sharman, Frank Ramsey, Tom Heinsohn and Russell.

Cousy, the playmaker was the man credited with Boston's success . . . or was it Sharman the sharpshooter or Heinsohn the gunner or Ramsey the invaluable bench man?

One by one they all left, even Cousy, and the Celts kept winning until finally big Bill Russell was the only one left and they still kept winning. It became extraordinarily obvious that the key to Boston's success was and always had been Russell. No. 6 grabbing rebounds, blocking shots, battling Wilt Chamberlain — he was the key.

And more than his play it was his calmness on the floor, his keen basketball acumen, his infusing young Celtics with the team tradition that has become as imposing as the Yankees' once was.

So Auerbach's choice was obvious. But a Negro had never held a head coaching position in the major leagues in any sport. Without blinking an eye — as has become his custom — Auerbach commanded center stage and announced that Bill Russell, black,



BILL RUSSELL  
... a pioneer

green, blue or Jewish, was his head coach for 1966-67.

It was a brave decision by Auerbach and the Celtics. Russell accepted, and it was a brave move on his part too. Everybody concerned is to be congratulated. It removes another taboo from sports and paves the way for the Junior Gilliams, the Willie Mayses, the Ernie Bankses, the Jim Browns, the Hal Greers, to take what could be for them and many others their deserved places.

In 20 years the Negro has almost taken over pro sports; it is fact that we owe our Olympic showings to them.

They have followed for too long. Let them show they can lead, too.

THE DAILY ILLINI

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

## Name Davis Assistant Dean

Samuel C. (Jack) Davis, 36, has been appointed assistant dean of men effective immediately to succeed James Taylor who recently resigned, Dean of Men Carl Knox announced today.

A resident assistant in Orchard Downs for the past two years, Davis has been a graduate assist-



**SAMUEL DAVIS**  
... adviser to MIA

ant in the Dean of Men's office since Sept. 1965. Prior to that he was a graduate assistant in physical education for men.

He was graduated in 1950 with a Bachelor of Arts degree from Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., and in 1965 with a Master's of Science

degree from the University. He also took graduate work at Temple University and University of Delaware.

From 1951-53, Davis was a physical training instructor in the U. S. Army and for 10 years was teacher and coach at William Henry High School in Dover, Del.

Davis in his new assignment will serve as adviser to the Men's Independent Association and have general duties in the Dean of Men's office.

He and Mrs. Davis, reside at 1965A Orchard St., Urbana, with their two sons who attend Urbana Junior High School and Yankee Ridge School. Mrs. Davis is a graduate student in library science and

a graduate assistant at the University Library.

## UI Students Find More Registrars Needed in South

By KEN BLAN  
Daily Illini Campus Editor

Voting irregularities in the South could be prevented if the federal government would provide enough registrars, according to Andy Davis, sophomore in LAS, and member of the Illini-Alabama project.

Davis and 13 other Illini returned Thursday from Green County, Ala., where they served as poll watchers for Tuesday's Democratic primary.

The journey capped almost a year's efforts by Illini in Alabama. Working with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC), they had helped to register Negro voters in record numbers.

Of the registered voters in Green County, 3,600 were Negro and 1,700 white.

Davis explained this meant that for incumbent Bill Lee, a white, to win the election for sheriff over the Rev. T. E. Gilmore, he had to receive Negro votes since his winning tally was 2,246-1,949.

This election received national attention in the weeks prior to voting. Davis explained that every Negro knew Gilmore's name and wanted to vote for him.

He said the problem was the white election officials who marked ballots for illiterate Negroes refused to allow the poll watchers to check the ballot markings.

In a statement carried on the national wire services, Lee maintained Gilmore lost because the "civil rights" workers threatened to burn the crops of any Negroes who voted for Gilmore.

Davis said "we were the civil rights workers and Gilmore's statement is a lie."

Davis explained the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the SCLC have instituted suits to have the election declared illegal and run again.

He said the Illini-Alabama project would need to raise about \$200 more in the event there is another election.

He mentioned that pressure brought to bear on Attorney General Nickolas Katzenbach might encourage him to station more federal registrars in Green County if there is another election.

# Ramsey Lewis Trio 'Breaks It Up'

## Clinched Chicago Soul Sound Swings

By DAN KRAMER  
Daily Illini Reviewer

The Ramsey Lewis Trio entertained an Assembly Hall crowd of nearly 4,000 Saturday evening with a carefree concert for pop-top people.

The trio had the spark of personality and the musical cleanliness of professionals.

The opening "Autumn Leaves" started as a cha-cha and eased into a happy swing. Lewis explored a number of moods backed by Eldee Young's leaping bass. Young looked like a small boy with his first grown-up toy.

Then The Fun Began . . .

The fun began with "Billy Boy" a la Oscar Peterson. Eldee accompanied his excellent bass solo with a discernible droan that drew several chuckles. Red Holt, bon vivant and percussionist extraordinaire, amused the crowd with mokey-like nods and grunts.

After an chorus of "High-Heel Sneakers", it was back to "Billy Boy" and a characteristic "bring down the house" type ending.

A simple and effective piano line opened the beautiful "Shadow of your Smile." Young's over-bowing blended in until Holt's over-exuberant latin beat forced the tune into beguine. The group rocked when they should have rolled.

Then Lewis played his shooting star — "The In Crowd". Following the well-known melody (featuring Young's singing two measure solo), the trio began to build on a repetition of phrases.

Holt yelled "C'mon!" and Lewis responded with a solo chock-full of cliched soul. The ending was an experience in effective musical-clowning.

Display Spontaneity

"The Shelter of Your Arms" spotlighted Red Holt in a rare display of spontaneity. Lewis and Young left the stage and immediately flew over his drums with mallets, sticks and finally his hands alone. He was never lost for ideas during his radiating performance.

He set up a primitive beat and accompanied himself on a toy

flute. He played solo triangle, cymbal, wood block and drum rim. The finale was a conversation between a haughty double-belled tambourine and an innocent single-belled tambourine. His right hand wooed and his left hand cooed. Result: happiness.

The trio began their second half with a medley from "West Side Story". Young took bow in hand and glissanded through "Somewhere" and "Maria". Then Lewis swung into "The Jet Song" and presented proof that he can still play good straight jazz.

Blues Best Effort

A Way-Down-South blues followed and was the group's best effort. The Lewis solo piano became a funky machine in the best style of Muddy Waters. The song took on an awareness lacking in their other tunes.

With Holt's call of "Gloopy!" the audience picked up the beat of Lewis' second big hit. An unex-

pected boogie solo piano was followed by a stop chorus of drum timbre and an abrupt ending.

Lewis and company left the stage and took a curtain call. Holt's head popped out a second time, but the encore never came.

and roll, however, is a commercial extension of rhythm and blues. It came along with a big, loud beat and a pounding melody that often is so darn simple you can't get it out of your head.

"About 80 per cent of rhythm and blues music is valid, compared with 20 per cent of rock and roll."

Does Lewis tire of playing his hit tunes over and over? "This is one of the things that most entertainers work towards — a point where people are so familiar with their music that they can request

a tune. It's not a hang-up at all I enjoy it," he replied.

Lewis' advice to future musicians: "Basically you have to get an education — go as far as you can afford to go. Get as much experience playing as possible.

"There are a lot of things lucrative and very accessible to musicians not necessarily in the performing arts — so many ways a musician can make a good living, but you can't do it unless you have the basic knowledge obtained through college."



RAMSEY LEWIS TRIO  
. . . . and all that jazz



Thursday, May 12, 1966

# 76ers Draft Don Freeman; Combes Calls Move 'Great!'

By LEE FENSIN

Don Freeman, the highest scorer in Illinois basketball history, Wednesday was picked by the Philadelphia 76ers in the third round of the National Basketball Association's college draft.

Freeman, whose outside shooting, twisting layups and flashy passing led the Illini to a third place tie in the Big Ten last year with a record of 8-6 (12-12 overall), was somewhat surprised at being picked by the 76ers.

"I didn't expect to be drafted by Philadelphia, but they do have potentially a pretty good ballclub," Freeman said.

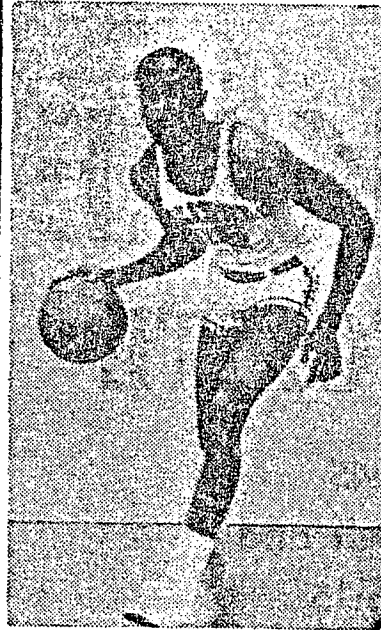
Illinois coach Hary Combes described the drafting of Freeman as "Great!" Combes said, "The 76er coach (Alex Hannum) called me Wednesday afternoon to inform me they had drafted Don, and I feel the opportunities on this team would be great if Don were to go pro."

Combes pointed out that the 76ers lost two of their guards to the Bulls in the NBA's special draft — Al Bianchi and Jerry Ward. This leaves them with a shortage of guards behind Hal Greer and Wally Jones.

Freeman, a 6-3 All-Big Ten forward, would have to play guard in pro ball because of his lack of height. Concerning the switch, Freeman said, "It would be a challenge. The transition would be difficult, and my success or failure would depend upon how hard I worked at it." (And if Freeman were to turn pro, there is no doubt he would work hard at it.)

Combes was surprised that Freeman went as late as the third round. It was like after Don's final home game, when Combes was remarking on his star's not being named to many of the All-America teams. "If there are 15 better ball players in the country," said Combes at the time, "I'd like to see them." But Combes admitted that every pro team is thinking about its own particular needs when it drafts.

Freeman, who was contacted by just about every NBA team, is also considering playing with the Industrial League.



**DON FREEMAN**  
... a 76er?

# Enrollment Ratio Of Negro Small

## Report to Trustees Reveals Two Per Cent of Illini Negro

By MARGARET CONVERSE  
and GARY DANDURAND

Negro enrollment at the University's three campuses amounts to slightly more than 2 per cent of the total enrollment, it was revealed at Wednesday's Board of Trustees meeting.

Out of a total enrollment of 38,904 students, 860 are Negro, or 2.21 per cent. On the Champaign-Urbana campus, 380 students, or 1.36 per cent, out of a total enrollment of 27,941 are Negro.

The data was compiled by William K. Williams, staff associate in the University president's office, from racial-ethnic data collected on the 3-A IBM card as students fill out during registration. Categories on the card included Oriental, Spanish-American, American Indian, Negro and other.

No other figures were given about enrollment in categories other than Negro.

The projections were based on a response from 90 per cent of the students. More than 97 per cent of the students at Urbana filled out the cards.

University President David D. Henry stated the low percentage of Negroes here is not unusual compared to figures at similar institutions.

Trustee Theodore A. Jones of Chicago stated "We see the great loss of the total population of Negroes who go to school." Jones expressed concern over the low number of Negro students at Chi-

cago Circle compared to the total Negro population of the area.

The report revealed that 438 of the total enrollment at the Circle of 8,604 are Negro.

"Economics is not the problem in Chicago," Jones stated, noting that the Circle is a commuter campus where many students can live at home. "The problem in Chicago is motivation and the failure of the school systems," he said. Jones works for the office of economic opportunity.

He suggested better communications with other institutions considering the problem of Negroes in higher education, including federal agencies. Henry seconded the suggestion, calling for a renewal of the communications which existed when the study began.

Williams suggested "It is conceivable that such projections may be conservative, since there could be greater hesitance on the part of Negro students to fill out the cards. It also has been recognized that the format of the cards need to be changed for greater clarity of the categories used.

"In any event, while these figures are comparable with other major universities they underscore the need for continuing study and analysis which is the purpose of the data gathering effort."

He also stated "The distribution of Negro students who currently are enrolled is a normal one."

He noted Negro students are found in every college except veterinary medicine college. He also noted there are no records from previous years, so comparison cannot be made.

Several committees now are under way to act on the basis of the report, including probes into the academic problems of Negroes, as well as the human relations needs of the University.

## EMPLOYEE DATA

The total number of Negroes employed by the University is "proportionately small," a report on ethnic data presented to the Board of Trustees Wednesday revealed.

The report stated that there are 1,552 Negroes out of a total of 19,552 responses from all three campuses. The reports noted, however, that 1,094 employees did not respond.

Compared to figures in 1963 and 1964 "It would appear that the total number of Negro employees is remaining fairly constant with some shift in the numbers in the upper ranges increasing and numbers in the lower ranges decreasing."

The report added that "An evaluation of our employing processes is continuing."

THE DAILY ILLINI

## *Editorial Page*

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

### (Non)discrimination?

The University Board of Trustees heard a report Wednesday that only about 2 per cent of the students at the University's three campuses are Negro. According to the report, these figures are similar to those at other comparable universities.

But why is this figure so far below what might be expected? There are certainly more Negro students in Illinois who could make use of the University than the 800 who now attend the three UI campuses.

The University does not practice open discrimination; for the most part, it treats all students in exactly the same manner. But is that the way it should be?

According to Board member Theodore A. Jones, the problem at the Chicago Circle campus is "motivation and the failure of the school system." Perhaps the University discourages Negro students simply by being so impartial in treatment.

When foreign students come to this country and attend our colleges and universities, they are given counseling and training to help them adjust to the new environment. In a similar way, American Negro students might often be in need of special counseling before they are able to adjust to university life.

When the school systems which so many Negroes are forced to attend lack so many of the things which other school systems offer, it is no wonder that many Negro students feel that the University may be too difficult for them.

The Board of Trustees should carry this study on further, and determine just exactly what the reasons behind the problem are. If it truly is a form of unintentional discrimination, then something can be done to remedy the situation and make the University really a non-discriminating institution.

**Lower Negro standards**

To the Editor:

I can't help agreeing with Mr. Horwitz about the deficiency of Negroes on campus. Regrettably, Negroes aren't qualified to enter the university on a large scale due to the discriminatorily high standards for entrance into the UI. As Mr. St. John so aptly put it, standards should be lowered to allow more Negroes to enter. Unfortunately his suggestion lacks realism.

Due to the extra white people coming from the high schools in the future, Negroes will have a tough time getting in. I feel that the standards for Negroes should be lowered while those for whites are raised. That way many of our colored brethen can come here and they won't have to worry about competing with white people (it's such a traumatic experience.)

John Swope

Thursday, May 26, 1966

THE DAILY ILLINI

# Soapbox . . .

## DI an anticonservative ghetto

By LEE MADDEN

Because I am graduating (I hope!) next month, I have been prevailed on to write a "parting shot" column reflecting on some of my experiences since becoming an active anti-Communist Bircher during my junior year in 1964.

I am writing this knowing full well that these words are wasted on many conditioned dupes who have been programmed to react negatively to certain "trigger words" which must be used by me or anyone else trying to expose the International Communist Conspiracy. This is written mainly for non-"speed readers," those who think about what they read, rather than emoté from connotations.

The pressure of cramming for final prevents me from attempting any exhaustive or even comprehensive review of all the various facets of the local struggle against the small elite group of Communist thought-controllers, their allies, the opportunistic fellow-travellers and the many malleable trusting dupes and misguided idealists.

The momentum of the anti-Conservative forces here at the University of Illinois is amazing to behold. The highly organized, well-financed, diversified Leftist groups and front groups with professional students for leaders; the neutralized "opposition," the semi- and pseudo-Conservative groups which have been ingeniously stifled and stymied from adopting any effective ACTION policies; the almost unbelievable irresponsibility of the University officials in not requiring one brief introductory course in the subtle and sophisticated methods of disseminating Communist deceit to the thousands of unwary, unknowledgable young students who don't have the slightest idea of how a Communist transmission belt operates; and most tragically, of all, the scores of knowledgable, but neutralized, Americanist professors who remain

silent and uninvolved for fear of being called nasty names or being denied promotion by the powerful, firmly entrenched radical Socialist minority.

### Economic Power

Actually, the power wielded by those local anti-Conservatives is not too difficult to understand, when one relates the U. of I. scene to the national situation:

The federal government now extracts from us more than 2,000 million dollars per week! And our demagogic public servants who aspire to be our masters are using a significant percentage of this incomprehensibly vast wealth to coerce us into giving them even more of our earnings while they propagandize us with their FCC-controlled boob-tube into liking it! (or at least into accepting our loss as a necessary evil). This terrible power of the purse is giving the few elite planners in Washington and their advisers and consultants and beneficiaries on our campus more and more control over our lives, our earnings and our property.

### Indirect Thought Control

A jet plane trip to New York, an all-expenses-paid tour of the United Nations, the Associated Press and the New York Time can have quite an inflating effect on a young, impressionable, aspiring journalist — especially when he is naively unknowledgable about the anti-Conservative slant of the AP, the pro-Communist bias of the Times (which was "wrong" about Mao-Tse-Tung, "wrong" about Castro, "wrong" about Ben Bella of Algeria, etc. ad nauseam.), and if he is unaware of the well-documented (by our own Congress) Communist origins of the "house that Hiss built."

Such red-carpet treatment can especially influence the gullible young journalist who fails to use his common sense and ask himself why someone would pay for his

trip. If he did reflect on this and backed up his reflections with some research, he would realize that the trip is not "free" at all.

(In fact, the price can be his morality, his freedom, perhaps even his soul.)

Roger Ebert evidently was un-questioning during his formative years and look at how cynically and mechanically he parrots the national anti-Conservative line now. Bill Nack's pen may have originally been filled with ink, but its high acidic content is now legend, as many castigated Conservatives can testify. Beaupre's smile has gradually changed to the all-too-familiar "liberal" smirk. Schmadeke still looks like a fresh, decent, young man, but the route ahead for him will probably be similar:

From satire to sarcasm to cynicism and complete close-minded prejudice against all Conservative, anti-Communist thinking: And then, if he is opportunistic enough and brilliant enough and amoral enough to reach the pinnacle of anti-Conservative journalism, to be among the rich elite, he will become like Ralph McGill who was still praising Castro AFTER Castro announced he was a Communist, or like Herbert Matthews of the New York Times who made the "mis-

## Youngsters Bolster AL

You've gotta be a grade school kid in Chicago to really understand what hate is. If you were a Sox fan you hated Cub fans, and if you were a Cub fan you hated Sox fans. And there was no other hate like it in the world.

If you happened to be a Sox fan on the North Side, and if you let everybody know about it, you know what would have happened to a guy waving a Japanese flag in Hawaii on December 8, 1941. Around every corner was a fight, or at least a heated argument. Every day you found out that your best friend wasn't your best friend.

The fight centered around the relative merits of the Cubs and Sox, but somehow it always expanded to include their respective leagues. The Sox in the '50s were perennial first division finishers while the Cubs were, well, they were the Cubs. While the Sox were beating everybody in their league except the Yankees and maybe the Indians, the Cubs were only beating themselves.

Still, Cub fans would never admit that the Sox were the kings of Chicago. Their main argument was that if the Cubs played in the American League, they would be contenders just like the Sox were. Conversely, they believed, if the Sox were National Leaguers they would be buried even deeper than the Cubs. The NL was that much superior in their minds to the AL.

"Ridiculous," bellowed the Sox fans. "They're both major leagues, aren't they? There can't be that much difference between them." That's what they said. That's what



JACKIE ROBINSON  
... NL was tops

they had to say, because if they showed any signs of agreement the whole war would have been over. But how they felt, down deep, was a different story. Even hardened Sox fans had to wonder how their heroes would have fared against the other league.

Aside from the Yankees, there just wasn't much class in the American League. Teams like the Senators, the Athletics, and the Orioles had more Bozo the Clowns than Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey combined. Even more than the Cubs had. And the other pretenders to the Yankees throne — the Red Sox, the Tigers, the (bite my tongue) White Sox — weren't much better.

In comparison, the National League was like the American

League's big brother. They had their doormats too — the Cubs, the Pirates, the Phillies — but the others were top-notch contenders. The Dodgers were the league's counterpart to the Yankees, but they had genuine concern about the Giants, Braves, Reds and the Cardinals.

Even when it came to individual stars, the National League was far and away the leader. It had Mays, Musial, Jackie Robinson, Aaron, Kluszewski, Banks, Newcombe, etc., etc., etc. The list was endless. The American League could boast of Mantle, Ted Williams, Raschi, Reynolds, Kaline, Rosen, Bob Lemon, Mike Garcia, and . . . Well, there were others, but they seem to have slipped my mind. That's the way it was in the '50s, too. American Leaguers just seemed to slip everybody's mind. The National League was where the action was, and attendance figures showed it.

The trend continued out of the '50s and into the '60s, and the American League found itself in real trouble, both on the field and at the gate. But things seem to be changing now, and indications are the AL may be staging a real renaissance. They've been out signing some real hot-shot prospects who are starting to produce.

Of the hitters, Minnesota's Tony Oliva, Boston's Carl Yastremski and California's Rick Reichardt seem to be of the super-star mold. Oliva has led the league twice in two tries and is on his way to a third title with a .360 average this year; Yaz has been a consistent contender for the batting crown for about five or six years now and is beginning to be a big RBI man to go along with it; and Reichardt, after the big ballyhoo he got before signing, looks like a world-beater in his first season with a .300-plus average and a ton of homers and RBIs.

There are also guys like Tommie Agee of the White Sox, George Scott of the Red Sox, Fred Valentine of the Senators, and Tony Conigliaro of the Red Sox. All but Tony C. are rookies, and they may

be nothing more than flashes-in-the-pan, but they do give hope of an exciting future to the league.

On the pitching side, there are such young flame-throwers as Sudden Sam McDowell, Denny McLain, Tommie John, and Mel Stottlemyre. They could be to the AL what Koufax, Marichal Maloney and Drysdale are now to the NL. McDowell is already being compared to Koufax, and that should be testimony enough of his talents.

So things are looking up for the American League, and that brave kid on Chicago's North Side who bucks the odds and roots for the Sox. Pretty soon he may be able to put his heart in that statement,

Wednesday, June 1, 1966  
"they're both major leagues, aren't they?"

# North End Projects Open

By CARL SCHWARTZ  
Daily Illini City Editor

Last week marked the opening of two neighborhood projects in Champaign's North End, each aimed at easing the rugged burden of low income places on the shoulders of the predominantly Negro population of this area.

On Tuesday, July 2, the North End Health Center opened its doors to its first two patients. Ver-

non Barkstall, director of the Urban League, said he was pleased with the turnout and expected more to use the facilities. This Tuesday bore out that prediction. The facility, located at 808 N. 5th St., will be open each Tuesday evening 6-9.

The Urban League is jointly sponsoring the clinic with SOUL and a group of interested doctors. Patients are charged nothing although donations in any amount will be accepted to help pay the cost of equipment and supplies.

The center was planned as a partial solution to what Barkstall has described as "the bad health pattern" of citizens of Champaign's North End. "Many residents never visit doctors, some out of fear and others out of an inability to pay."

Barkstall announced that the center was a "stop-gap measure that can help take care of the problem until someone else is able to do a better job."

Barkstall announced that a neighborhood health center will eventually be built in the Douglas Park area. In addition, the current application of the Champaign County Economic Opportunity Council includes a total of \$3,480

for a half-time neighborhood medical center administrator.

On Independence Day, July 4, OUR Co-op opened an outdoor fruit and vegetable market at 904 N. 4th, present location of the Blue Flame restaurant.

Opening of the Co-op Grocery store is planned for August in the restaurant building at that same location. The market will feature melons and progress to a fully equipped outdoor market which may remain open year-round, according to James Talley, president of the co-operative grocery.

Talley said the market will be managed by volunteer workers in hopes that more people will become interested in buying stock in the co-op and that profits can be used to insure the store's complete opening in August.

Stock is \$20 a share and can be purchased at the market and at 219 Edgebrook Drive in Champaign.

The stand has remained open from 7:30 in the morning to 10 in the night, but was closed Tuesday when rapid sales left only potatoes and watermelons.

Talley said that in pricing food, they thumbed through the local po-

pers and merely lowered their prices below what was advertised in the special.

An attempt has been made to sell squash, but Talley reports that the people in the North End are not used to buying that sort of food because it has always been so expensive before.



## Riots in Chicago While Six Seminarians 'Try To Learn'

By JOHN GRADY

From about 10:30 until midnight Thursday, not even a dog barked and very few people walked down Honore Street. Tom Hickey and five other white Roman Catholic seminarians were sitting through the Chicago riot.

"About 10:30 p.m. shots were being fired somewhere nearby. Someone was shouting and it seemed like everything came apart at once, but then silence. I mean nothing at all," Hickey said.

Hickey and five others are working at a project living in a rented apartment in a run-down two-story building at 210 S. Honore. They are "trying to learn about the slums."

The six lived there last summer and through one other smaller riot.

But Hickey said "it would be unrealistic to say that we are known in the area, just considering its size and the transience of the people."

"I think if anything is going to happen Friday night, it's going to be along Madison Street and possibly in the projects" (housing projects near Lake Street), he said.

Hickey's parents had called him Friday and told him to come home. He originally had plans to go home Saturday evening. Now he's not certain.

"On Saturday, I was going with Park (near 55th Street and Kedzie) four of the other guys to Gage Avenue — miles from the riot area). We were going with Dr. Martin Luther King. Jim Hogan, one of the seminarians, had plans

to go fishing on Saturday with one of the guys from the neighborhood. But I don't know what he's going to do now."

Hickey added he thought of attending a loop movie Friday night.

"It might blow bigger I don't know. I'm glad they brought the Guard in. Its very presence just tends to overwhelm you. You feel like you're in Viet Nam or being invaded."

Hickey, who had just come home from work, said "there's nobody sitting outside. The neighborhood is quiet."

Madison Street, long a focal point of tavern brawls and other disturbances, was certainly avoided during the riot by the group.

THE DAILY ILLINI

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Huston Moves Up . . .

## Callie's Operation 'Good'

Billy (The Bullet) Huston was moved into the starting left halfback position in place of Callie Pinder, who was injured in Saturday's game, and will be lost for the season.

Huston, a 5-7, 154 pound sophomore from Champaign, has been the No. 3 halfback since the season started, backing up Pinder and Ron Bess.

He is the second leading ground gainer on the squad with 54 yards in 11 carries. His 5.5 yards per carry average is best on the team.

Pinder underwent surgery Monday morning and Bob Nicolette, head trainer, termed the operation "good." Dr. L. M. T. Stilwell, team physician, said "Pinder is bad, but hopeful." It will be several months before Pinder will be able to test the knee.

Nicolette said he had hopes Pinder would play next year, but the 206-pound junior probably will not participate in the spring practice.

Pinder was injured with only seconds left in the Missouri game. He was cutting around end and was pulled down from behind near the west sidelines. Apparently his knee remained stationary as he was hit.

He dislocated the knee and tore some of the cartilage. In the operation Monday some of the cartilage was removed.

Nicolette said Pinder would be in the hospital until the end of the week but he would see the Michigan State game.

Coach Pete Elliott made some other changes to help strengthen his battered backfield. Rich Erickson, quarterback turned safetyman, was shifted once again. This time it was to offensive halfback behind Huston.

Rich Johnson, No. 2 fullback, also was shifted to halfback because of the injury to Dan Humay, who is recovering from a twisted knee.



**CALLIE PINDER**  
... lost for year

Thursday, September 29, 1966

THE DAILY ILLINI

But Defend Its Right to Form . . .

# Students Oppose DuBois

By KEN BLAN

Daily Illini Campus Editor

An informal poll conducted by The Daily Illini Wednesday showed students generally opposed to the W. E. B. Du Bois Club but supporting its right to form a chapter here and advocate its position.

Daily Illini reporters stopped students at random and asked seven questions:

"Do you know about plans to form a chapter of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs on this campus?"

"Do you feel organizations have a right to establish here in violation of the Clabaugh Act? Do you think the Clabaugh Act deserves enforcement or is it an unduly restrictive law?"

"Is there room on campus for any organization preaching communism?"

"Is there room on campus for organizations preaching fascism?"

"Should the University resist if Rep. Clabaugh seeks to have the Clabaugh Act enforced with respect to the Du Bois Clubs? Should they simply try to enforce it regardless of contrary public pressure?"

"Should the Clabaugh Act be repealed?"

"Would you personally support the right of organizations not otherwise illegal (according to the Supreme Court or standing laws of the land) to establish on campus or use campus facilities or for speakers to advocate unpopular notions provided they don't incite to riot?"

Of the students interviewed 80 per cent stated the Du Bois Clubs should be allowed to form here.

Only 70 per cent of the students responded to the first part of the second question. They split 4 to 3 in favor of the right of organizations to form in violation of the Clabaugh Act.

Less than half said the act ought to be enforced, but most said it is unduly restrictive.

Eighty per cent stated there is room on campus for an organization advocating communism. The split on the same question about an organization advocating fascism was 3 to 2 to allow.

Half those responding to the

fifth question said the University should resist Clabaugh, half said it should not.

Only 25 per cent responding said the University should enforce the Clabaugh Act in the face of contrary public pressure.

Those directly answering whether they thought the Clabaugh Act ought to be repealed, the response was divided evenly.

Eighty per cent of the students questioned responded to the last question. They unanimously supported the right of groups not otherwise illegal to advocate unpopular causes provided they do not incite to riot.

Most of the students added comments to their yes or no answers. Some commented instead of answering directly.

Mike Cooper, sophomore in LAS, stated "People should start a Du Bois Club but must expect ostracism."

Cooper defended the right of organizations to advocate unpopular notions provided they don't incite to riot even though they might violate the Clabaugh Act. "You can't stamp out things because they are unpopular. Popularity is not a criterion for ideas."

Gail Sullivan, sophomore in LAS, stated she is "not for the Clabaugh Act" nor is she "fond of Du Bois." She added "Kids don't pay much attention to way-out groups."

Another student who wished his name withheld stated there is room on campus for the advocacy of communism because "with the apathy here it wouldn't harm anything." He backed advocacy of fascism on the same ground.

He also stated "the University should apply pressure to get the Clabaugh Act repealed."

Jerry Harney, sophomore in LAS, said the Du Bois Clubs ought to be allowed to form here. He added "Members of the Du Bois

Clubs here are on the defense already and haven't done anything. If the act has that effect on a group, then the act is not good."

Another student who wished his name withheld said the Clabaugh Act should not be repealed, "just ignored. The University manages not to enforce rules — just let it ignore one more."

Follow the sports all year long in the sports pages of The Daily Illini.

For University Recognition . . .

## DuBois Club: 'No Plans'

By BOB GOLDSTEIN  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The proposed University W.E.B. DuBois Club has "no definite plans" at the moment regarding application for University recognition, club founder Ralph Bennett told The Daily Illini Thursday night.

Bennett, an employe of the Institute of Aviation, the controversial left-wing organization will function in the meantime as the "Champaign-Urbana W.E.B. DuBois Club."

Bennett attacked the University's refusal to grant the club University facilities for a Wednesday night meeting as an attempt "to repress the formation of the club."

Bennett said, "The University in-

terest can never be served when the academic community is fearful of controversy and dissent. The University administration should strive to set an example of open-minded inquiry and freedom of dissent both inside and outside its classrooms.

"Considerable progress has been made on American campuses in recent years to extend the principle of free expression and association. However, in this regard the University of Illinois lags far behind."

Bennett stated the club "will continue to work for the repeal of the Clabaugh Act," a reference to the 1947 Illinois statute which bars the University from extending the use of its facilities to "subversive"

organizations. He said the Act "has created an atmosphere of constraint and oppression on the campuses of the University."

Dean of Students Stanton Millet announced Wednesday that he "will defer any consideration" of the club's request for facilities "until the status of the national organization has been clarified."

Government officials have accused the DuBois Clubs of functioning as a communist party youth group.

If the Subversive activities Control Board (SACB) rules against the club and expected appeals to the federal courts are rejected, the club will be placed on the Attorney General's "Register of Communist-Front Organizations."

Although Millet did not mention the Clabaugh Act in his statement, Vern J. Hampton, assistant dean of students in charge of student organizations, told The Daily Illini Tuesday that the request for University space would have been routinely approved if questions had not been raised about the club's status under the act.

# Bennett Asks Ul Recognition For DuBois

By BOB GOLDSTEIN  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Formal recognition as a University organization will be sought by the Champaign-Urbana chapter of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs, founder Ralph Bennett announced Monday.

Bennett, an Institute of Aviation employe, said the left-wing club now has the 10 student members needed to gain University recognition.

An application for recognition will be filed as soon as a faculty adviser is obtained, Bennett said. He stated he is "almost sure" a faculty member he has talked to will agree to serve as adviser.

Dean of Students Stanton Millet announced last week the University will defer consideration of a request made last week by the club for use of a meeting room "until the status of the national organization has been clarified."

Government officials have charged the DuBois Clubs are a Communist-front organization and litigation now is pending in Washington over the charges.

The 19th Illinois District of the American Legion, which includes Champaign County, Sunday unanimously passed a resolution opposing the formation of a University DuBois Club. Legionnaires were asked to write University President David D. Henry to express their opposition.

# DuBois' Isom Firms Wings

Investigated by Justice Dept. . . .

WASHINGTON, D. C. (CPS) — The W. E. B. DuBois Clubs under investigation as a Communist-front group by the Department of Justice have touched off heated controversies at several colleges across the country.

Attempts by local chapters of the Marxist oriented group to secure recognition as student organizations have come under attack from school administrators at Indiana University (Bloomington) and Temple University (Philadelphia) and have raised charges that the schools are violating student rights to freedom of association.

### Arrests Members at IU

At Indiana school officials arrested two DuBois Club members Sept. 15 for trespassing, after students attempted to distribute literature to participants at a school activities fair. The IU dean of students previously had told them to leave the premises.

The arrests touched off protests on the IU campus, including a free speech rally where both right-wing and left-wing students defended the club's right to distribute literature.

Campus Students for a Democratic Society staged a demonstration and the local chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union issued a protest to the school.

### Shouldn't Show 'Comm. Try'

The president of IU Young Conservatives said he thought the club was a Communist front but was opposed to "shutting them up."

A key speaker during the free speech rally, Michael Scriven, philosophy professor, said since communism is not illegal in this country "we should be able to hear their spokesmen. It is not enough to tolerate (its communists) presence," he said, "we must fight to get it."

He said students were being cut

off from "differing opinions which is one of the foundations of democracy."

The IU board of trustees had ruled last summer that the DuBois Club could not operate on campus as a registered organization while under investigation by the Justice Department as an alleged "Communist front."

Dean of Students Robert Shafer said he followed trustees' policy in asking the students to stop distributing literature.

A graduate student in philosophy who was suspended said he will attend classes though he no longer is a student. The other member was identified as a model for the art department.

Both were released from Monroe County jail Sept. 19 after posting \$500 bond each.

A Bloomington Superior Court judge who also is a member of the Indiana board of trustees will begin hearings this week.

At the same time the American Association of University Professors and the American Civil Liberties Union reportedly are taking the university to court.

### Humphrey Comments

The controversy drew indirect mention from Vice President Hubert Humphrey who appeared on campus during the height of protest.

Humphrey did not mention the DuBois Club by name, but said a Communist organization has a right to exist on any university campus if it does not violate school rules.

He added that such organizations are of "little value" to students.

for Philadelphia) a DuBois Club chapter refused recognition from Temple University last year. This applied against last year the club's constitutional clause requiring members to follow national policy was contrary to university regulations that chapters of national groups be autonomous.

The national organization states has amended the constitution and recommends chapters to follow national policy, but allows them to determine their own.

The appeal for recognition, to be brought before committee in October, may be rejected if the club's policy is interpreted as contrary to another Temple University policy on controversial affairs.

This policy, as stated in the student activities handbook, encourages "maximum freedom of discussion and at the same time protects the university's position as a non-partisan institution concerned with education as distinct from propaganda."

The policy also prohibits groups from assuming material which is inaccurate, libelous or in poor taste, according to the handbook.

### View of Socialism

Tom Kennedy, acting club chairman, said the DuBois Clubs, if recognized could bring "an undistorted view of socialism" to the student body. The club plans to sell more books on socialism written by socialist sponsor speakers, oppose the draft and participate in anti-war demonstrations.

On March 4 the U.S. attorney general's office filed a petition with the Subversive Activities Control

Board and charged the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs were substantially dominated by the Communist party and operated to give aid and support to the party.

The board's five-man panel appointed by the President following

procedures outlined in the Internal Security Act of 1950, will hold public hearings.

If the board decides DuBois Clubs are Communist fronts, the clubs must register with the attorney general's office.

# In Meeting Tuesday . . . CORE Touches Racial Issues

By MARGARET CONVERSE  
Daily Illini News Editor

Black power, voter registration and educational discrimination topped the list of prime areas for investigation at Tuesday's Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) meeting.

About 60 students and local residents attended the meeting, held at 7:30 p.m. at Channing-Murray foundation.

The group, which held its organizational meeting last Monday, embraces members of the local NAACP, which dissolved to join ranks with CORE.

Paul Brady, local CORE chairman, selected committees to investigate four general areas: education, community services, housing, and campus problems. A fifth committee to study employment problems was formed, but no chairman volunteered.

About 15 students volunteered for the group's first project: voter registration in northeast Champaign over the weekend. Deadlines for registration for the November elections is Oct. 11. CORE is supporting no candidates or parties, but is simply urging people to vote.

Another group of 25 students from both CORE and the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) volunteered to drive to Chicago Saturday to help organize a tenants' union to fight slum landlords and conditions.

The group will work with the Lawndale Union to End Slums. They will recruit slum residents to organize building by building resistance to slum conditions.

Lawndale union organizers and tenants will meet with volunteers at an SDS meeting at Channing-Murray at 8 p.m. Thursday.

Black Power came to the forefront of discussion as Brady read a statement by national CORE leader Floyd McKissick depicting the concept as an expression of Negro self-consciousness in the building of Negro-political power.

Brady stated that the black power movement does not mean black supremacy. He compared it to Irish, Italian, and Chinese ethnic groups in the United States. "The Italians elected a mayor of New York," he stated, referring to the late Fiorello LaGuardia, "and the Irish elected a president of the United States."

"The term 'black power' is disturbing to a white-dominated society," said group sponsor Robert Eubanks, professor of civil engineering. "Americans are trained to think that the two words don't go together."

### White Power Redundant

Another participant noted, "To say 'white power' is redundant."

Educational problems on campus and in Champaign County were also a prime topic for discussion.

Introduction of a Negro history course in the history department was named as one of the top aims. Brady said that a petition would be drawn up and presented to the history department. Members emphasized that the course was not aimed at only the Negro students. "I know the course would not be aimed only at Negroes," said one participant. "I look around here and I don't see only black people."

The need for the course was underlined by Eubanks. "History books have ignored any contribution which Negroes may have made to history. . . . People have a void in their education. We are suggesting the University do something about this void."

### Schools Drabbed

Champaign County schools came in for a drubbing when various members described local conditions. One local junior high school, Eubanks related, has developed a tradition of a "Negro entrance." A committee of three was organized to investigate and define local problems.

"The local Economic Opportunity Council (EOC) for Champaign County also fared badly. Ray Williams, chairman of the county People's Poverty Board, stated that "In our estimate the local EOC hasn't done a thing. We feel unless we gain some control, it will continue in the same manner. . . . The programs have been set up by the establishment, the same group of people who are the cause of our being poor."

The People's Poverty Board, or-

ganized Monday, will seek representation on the EOC as the voice of local poor people, Williams said. He said this is in line with the national office of Economic Opportunity aims of "maximum feasible participation by the group to be served."

# Bennett, DuBois Club To Force UI Decision

By **BOB GOLDSTEIN**  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The proposed University W.E.B. DuBois Club will apply for recognition as a University organization today, local club founder and President Ralph Bennett announced Wednesday night.

Bennett said the application will force the University to either "recognize the club, break the Clabaugh Act and become a leader in the fight for academic freedom," or "suppress the group and expose itself as creating an atmosphere of constraint and oppression."

Bennett, an assistant flight instructor in the Institute of Aviation, said the controversial Marxist-oriented club now has about 15 University students and staff members, more than the 10 required by the University for recognition.

Rudolph J. Vecoli, associate professor of history, will serve as faculty sponsor of the group.

Vecoli said he agreed to serve as sponsor because he believes that "any group of students who want to form an organization and be recognized as a student group have a right to do that." Vecoli also said the question of his ideological orientation was not brought up when he was approached by a club member and "as a matter of record I do not subscribe to their program as written entirely."

Bennett said that club member Jim Jenkins, graduate in economics will submit the documents required to apply for recognition this afternoon to Vern J. Hampton, assistant dean of students in charge of student organizations.

The forms will include a constitution, statement of purpose, and list of members, officers and sponsor.

The statement of purpose says the club is an "independent broadly-based socialist youth group which is not subject to the control of any parent organization or political party . . . We are committed to the welfare, progress and security of the American people and we feel this can best be achieved in a democratic socialist America."

In addition to Bennett, club officers are Dean Borak, vice president, and Tom Kelly, secretary-treasurer. Both are University students.

Dean of Students Stanton Millet said at an orientation meeting of the Committee on Student Affairs (CSA) two weeks ago that if the club applies for recognition, the University will process the request through regular channels.

Under these procedures, Dean Hampton will forward the application to CSA. CSA's Subcommittee on Organizations Not Maintaining Houses will then make a recommendation to the parent body, which will in turn recommend approval or denial of the application

to Millet, who makes the final decision.

Two weeks ago Millet announced that he would defer any consideration of a request previously made by the club for the use of University facilities for a meeting room "until the status of the national organization is clarified."

Justice Department and FBI officials have charged that the DuBois Clubs are a communist-front. Bennett and national club officials have denied the charges, and litigation is now pending in Washington to determine whether the clubs are officially subversive.

Millet reportedly told DuBois Club members at the time of the request for facilities that were a request for recognition made he would lay it on the table until the litigation in Washington is ended or until a constitutional challenge of the Clabaugh Act pending in Chicago is settled.

The Clabaugh Act forbids the University to extend its facilities to "subversive" organizations for the purpose of "carrying on" their activities.



## Request Goes to Millet Today DuBois Club Applies to UI;

The proposed University chapter of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs applied for recognition as an official University organization Thursday, according to Vern J. Hampton, assistant dean of students in charge of student organizations.

Hampton said the club submitted all the documents needed for consideration of the application.

Hampton said Thursday afternoon that he had not carefully looked over the application, but that he expected to refer it to Dean of Students Staton Millet today.

Hampton said it was his "understanding" that the University would process the application through normal channels, but that he had not spoken to Millet personally on that matter. Millet was out of town Thursday.

Under regular procedures, the application will be referred to the Subcommittee on Organizations Not Maintaining Houses of the Committee on Student Affairs (CSA). The subcommittee will make a recommendation to CSA, which will in turn advise Millet, who will make the final decision.

### CWS Petitioning

Petitioning is now open for the Council of Women Students (CWS) committee on unlimited hours.

This committee will be going over plans submitted from individual members, making further modifications in the original plan, keeping judicial record and evaluating the system after it is operational.

The student committee on unlimited hours has been instituted so that CWS will not be working on unlimited hours the entire year.

No limit has been placed upon the committee membership.

**Tickets Still Available . . .**

## Belafonte Art: Fresh Variety

There are still more than 5,000 tickets available for the Harry Belafonte concert at the Assembly Hall at 8 p.m. today.

The internationally famed singer, through his own individual presentations, surmounts the limitations of "just plain folk singing."

"You can't expect audiences to remain enthusiastic and loyal if



**HARRY BELAFONTE**  
... new look, old appeal

you give them a warmed over version of the same production year after year," he said.

"We've been very fortunate over the last few years, drawing responsive crowds to all of our appearances. If we want to continue the enthusiasm and build our following, we must present a show that audiences can identify with, understand and become enthusiastic about," says Belafonte.

"I don't mean just a couple of new songs, but fresh production values, a new look, different scenic design and imaginative staging. Loyal audiences deserve this kind of special care."

The show that audiences will see will feature the art of Belafonte, singing the songs of people from all over the world in the varied settings of their own natural habitats.

## Neglected history

The first campus project of the reorganized chapter of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) has been to circulate a petition asking for a course in American Negro history.

At first glance, this would seem to be a chauvanistic, black-power movement trying to separate the Negro from the mainstream of American history. This, unfortunately, has been the initial reaction of many students who have refused to sign the petition.

But the course has a more subtle aspect. The fact is, the Negro is the forgotten man in American history. Although several popular histories have appeared lately, the dearth of knowledge about the vital role the Negro has played in history is forgotten. We imagine him too often as a laughing, musical, athletic and shiftless high-school dropout who is a good companion at the pool table but a bad risk for a loan.

It is odd that we at the University have an Asian Studies Center to study people 10,000 miles away, but have no organized undergraduate program to study a group with a ghetto in north Champaign.

There is no doubt that the Negro civil rights movement and its offshoot, the black power movement, has been one of the most significant developments in recent American history. Whole elections are run on that issue alone, and the amount of disruption it has caused in the American concept of democracy and the role of the federal government in states affairs is revolutionary. And the movement is spreading from Selma to Cicero to Champaign-Urbana.

Purely as a political phenomena of vast importance, the Negro development in America ought to rate an undergraduate course. And students should register for this course, if for no other reason than to find out about the family that may be moving in next door some day.

But a less pragmatic reason is one of simple historical justice. Publishers of grade-school history books will tell you why the vital contribution of individual Negroes to American history is played down. It's for the same reason that Dick, Jane and Sally have Negro friends only above the Mason-Dixon line: these books have to sell in the South too.

If there has been a void in most people's minds about the role the Negro has played in American history, it is not because the role is non-existent. It has simply been ignored.

The first American killed by the British during the Revolutionary War was a Boston Negro; a Negro set up Florida's public school system; the first monograph in the Harvard Historical Series was written by a Negro; Negroes were prominent in President Roosevelt's "Brain Trust,"

and — most ironically — a Negro was governor of Louisiana for 43 days in 1872.

These are simply random examples of great — and little-known — contributions of the Negro to American history. It is unfortunate that a special course has to be set up to include this, but due to the structuring of American history courses over the last century this radical move is necessary to do justice to a great American phenomenon — and to several great Americans.

pect History Dept. Support . . .

## Requests Negro Course

By **BOB GOLDSTEIN**  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) voted to request the University department to institute a Negro history course by the spring semester or next fall at the latest at a meeting Tuesday night.

The vote came after Robert Johnson, chairman of CORE's educational affairs committee, reported that Robert Johnson, head of the history department, had indicated the departmental executive committee would give wholehearted support to the institution of such a course but doubted if arrangements could be made before the fall of 1968.

Although Johnson and another CORE member said they felt the department was acting in good faith, other members said that a new course could easily be designed and established by spring.

One CORE member said CORE should stage a "sit in" if the department does not set up the course within the time specified in the request. "We should be able to do something to get a course we know we should have," she said.

Johnson said that the passage of the CORE motion "wouldn't make that much difference. The History Department is a giant institution and they aren't going to bend. This motion won't have any overall effect on the time the course is established."

Phil Lisagor, external vice-president of Student Senate, said he would try to get Senate to pass a resolution in favor of establishing the course at today's meeting. Lisagor attended as an observer.

He said that in the past Senate had not concerned itself with the interests of the Negro student and problems of discrimination. How-

ever, he said, "some of us are trying to apply some kind of direct action program to assure Negro students that they have full participation in the campus community."

In another action, CORE voted to support a Student Senate campaign to repeal the 1947 Clabaugh Act, which forbids the University to extend its facilities to "subversive" organizations. CORE will make its opposition to the act known through letters to local newspapers.

CORE also voted Tuesday to donate \$20 to support the work of the People's Poverty Board, a county organization which succeeded last week in gaining eight seats for representatives of the poor on the Champaign County Economic Opportunity Council.

Roy Williams, board chairman,

said that the poor have now made a start and "see a hope that through the People's Poverty Board and individuals we can make the war on poverty here in Champaign County a successful venture."

Williams did not specify any new programs he would like to see instituted, saying, "I want to do what the people want done, with the help of professionals. We don't want to jump and say we're successful just because we got the seats — that didn't get anyone out of poverty."

"The People's Poverty Board can keep all the people in this area aware — not just the poor — that there are poor people who care and want to do better. We've shown that the apathy attributed to the poor does not exist."

Want Fair and Just Atmosphere . . .

# Introduce Bill on UI Treatment of Negro

By MARY HUGHES  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

A bill to inform the Board of Trustees of Student Senate's interest in "a fair and just atmosphere for Negro students" was introduced Wednesday night, but was referred to committee for four weeks of study.

Senate also endorsed the efforts of CORE to establish a Negro history course and defeated a motion to censure the National Student Association (NSA) for damage to the Illinois Street Residences (ISR) during the convention this summer.

The intent of the bill concerning Negro students is to ascertain exactly what the board's position is on the admission of Negroes, since there currently is "great concern over policy regarding the acceptance and treatment of Negro students."

**Important Bill**

Jim Meeder, legislative vice president, called the bill "one of the most important bills ever to come before Senate."

The Senate endorsed CORE effort to teach a Negro history course calls for establishment of such a course by the fall of 1967. A CORE representative noted that 250 students already have signed a peti-

tion stating their interest in such a course, which currently is taught at the Chicago Circle campus.

The bill mandating the Senate president to write a letter to NSA headquarters and participating schools concerning damage to ISR by NSA delegates, which ultimately failed, received a unanimous unfavorable recommendation from the campus affairs committee studying it.

**Nothing Accomplished**

Pam Tate, chairman of that committee, said the committee feels nothing would be accomplished by sending such letters, since "1) NSA headquarters already has agreed to pay the \$344.58 bill for damage to the central areas, 2) the damage was caused by a few out of a great number and as individuals and 3) Lars Larson, coordinator of the coed dormitories, said the damage to individual rooms 'was not out of the ordinary'."

Linda Nelson, senator from Wardall (part of ISR), asked Senate why it "did not act for the student body as the agent of the 1200 residents of ISR."

Miss Nelson announced that 330 Wardall residents and 284 Townsend residents (the other ISR dorm) had signed petitions asking that the bill be passed, thus ex-

pressing the dissatisfaction of ISR residents.

**Send to All Schools**

Miss Nelson asked that the letter be sent to all schools participating in NSA "since a single letter to headquarters would cause little reverberation."

Senate also passed a bill calling for the repeal of the existing regulation prohibiting students on scholastic probation from registering or driving an automobile. The campus affairs committee could find no correlation between driv-

ing a car and failing to meet probation in its research.

Senate also passed a bill asking for extended library hours in departments other than the undergraduate library and a general extension of library hours beyond 12 m.

The bills concerning sex education, a student rights pamphlet, the junior senator system, relocation of the University's Graduate College, open committee meetings

(Continued on Page 2)

## Senate . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

and committee reports, and obtaining Senate representation on faculty senate committees all were sent to committees for study.

Senators absent included Larry Levy, public relations director; Don Meyer (6), Kerry Allen (9), Mike Hays (16) and Larry Johnson (18).

CORE Outlines Proposals . . .

# Give Equal Employment Plan

By BOB GOLDSTEIN  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Two plans to help bring about equal employment opportunities within and beyond the University community were outlined Tuesday night by the chairman of the employment committee of the campus chapter of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE).

The first plan discussed by Frank Hunter is to request the University student employment service to require all employers serviced to sign pledges not to discriminate on the basis of race or religion.

Under the proposed plan employers who refuse to sign the pledge would not be listed by the service. Employers who signed the pledge but discriminated would be dropped from the list or required to comply by the University housing review committee which presently enforces similar regulations now applying to University approved housing.

Hunter said he had talked to John R. Griffin, assistant coordinating placement officer, about the proposal. He said he will submit a letter to Griffin outlining CORE's proposal for transmittal to Dean of Students Stanton Millet. Hunter said he understood Millet would make the final decision about University implementation of such a plan.

The second plan outlined by Hunter is to ask the University purchasing office to refuse to buy supplies from companies which refuse to sign nondiscrimination pledges or refuse to supply employment data. Such data would include a listing of all job categories in the company with a breakdown by race and pay scales.

Hunter said the idea for such a plan originated with some of the major U.S. Catholic archdioceses. Under the archdiocesan plan, termed "project equality," a "red book" is compiled listing all companies which refuse to comply with the requests. The companies then are contacted and told the archdioceses will begin buying from competitors unless a policy change is effected.

Hunter said a high-ranking Uni-

versity official had indicated support for the plan in an informal conversation. The plan will be presented to the University Human Relations Committee in time for discussion at the December meeting, Hunter said.

In other action at the CORE meeting Paul Brady, president stated CORE presently is seeking to gain the support of other campus organizations for a request that the History Department institute a course on Negro history by the fall of 1967.

The request then will be presented to the History Department, whose executive committee previously had expressed support for the CORE plan but indicated the course probably could not be begun before the fall of 1968.

Brady also announced CORE will sponsor a dance Dec. 10.

# Publish Racial Discrimination Study

By MARJORIE MOELLER  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Mila James Simon, associate professor in sociology, and James W. Carey, assistant professor of journalism, have published the findings of their research into alleged discrimination against Negro athletes at the University. The findings are in their article, "The Phantom Racial Stigma," which appears in the November issue of *Trans-Action* magazine, a publication primarily written for those in the social sciences. An incident in 1963 precipitated the search for what Simon and Carey

labeled the "phantom racial," because "the specific charges of discrimination were never proven, but neither were the issues he raised ever resolved. They underscore the continuing problems of Negro students at the University."

At that time three freshman Negro athletes at the University approached a Negro graduate student and complained to him about racial discrimination against them. Specifically, their complaint was that a member of the football staff had urged them not to date or be seen with white girls.

Spurred by this complaint, a group of graduate students, most of them Negro and members of the campus chapter of NAACP, formed an ad hoc committee of students for Human Dignity and Social Peace.

The committee presented testimony taken from Negro athletes to the University administration and to the all-University Committee on Race Relations in December 1963.

The athletes contended "that the University of Illinois was not a good school for Negroes; they said the atmosphere was hostile and

they had been humiliated by teachers, coaches, other athletes and white students. They said that when they were used by the Athletic Association to recruit other Negro athletes, they had a difficult time, in good conscience, urging them to come."

The Department of Physical Education and the Athletic Association were investigated by a race relations committee.

As a result, the provost issued a statement in September 1964 that warned against racial discrimination against Negro athletes, but did not

specifically confirm the ad hoc committee charges.

In 1965, the NAACP made alleged discrimination at the University a public issue. They published charges of discrimination and sent letters to high schools throughout the nation, urging Negro athletes not to come to the University.

A retaliatory statement, claiming to represent the opinions of all Negro athletes on campus, was released to the press. It denounced

## Publish

(Continued from Page 1)

the NAACP and defended the coaches and the Athletic Association.

An NAACP spokesman called this statement a fraud. The ensuing conflict was picked up by the national news services and publicized across the country.

Simon and Carey undertook independent research to determine the facts.

They interviewed members of the NAACP, Negro athletes, and concerned members of the faculty.

Fifteen Negro athletes involved in the original controversy were asked if they had personally experienced discrimination at the University.

Seven answered "yes," seven "no" and one said "it is difficult to answer." Those who answered "yes" said, "from other students," and also said, "from other athletes and the physical education faculty." Specifically they mentioned: name calling, warnings by coaches not to become involved with white girls, receiving lower grades in physical education classes than they felt were deserved, and hearing teachers tell "Uncle Tom" jokes.

In reply to the question "If you had the chance to do it over, which university would you most like to attend?" eight chose the University. Of those choosing other schools, five gave as reasons: "a more liberal racial climate," "you can go places with a white girl without being distasteful or looked at too hard."

In summarizing, Simon and Carey

attempt to analyze the gulf between the NAACP and Negro athletes on campus. They believe that it is "grounded in the stigma of intellectual inferiority."

"The cliché that beery athletes recruited to play in highly commercialized college sports, especially football, whether Negro American from the slums or white American from the mines and fields, are stupid, lower class, and uncouth is certainly not new, and not based on race.

"But the white student does not feel that the behavior of white athletes reflects on him; while the tenuous intellectual identity of Negroes makes them fear being classed with Negro athletes, and resaddled with this stigma."

Speaking of what they see as a

"fundamental indifference of the Negro athletes here (and perhaps in general) to civil rights," Simon and Carey state that "As individuals many may resent strongly the discrimination they perceive all too clearly."

"But they see little to be gained by joining an organization which might protect them from the verbal barbs, but hurt their chances of success in the one area in which they are skilled. So they identify with, spend their time with, and they attach their hopes to, the world of sports and to people who can train and grant them recognition in that world."

Simon and Carey's impression is that the unsuccessful Negro ath-

lete will sense discrimination while the successful athlete is not likely to feel any.

They see the attack on the Athletic Association as a symbol of attack on "the Negroes' general alienation from and unhappiness with the University."

"The NAACP is not out in this case to save the athletes from themselves or the Athletic Association, but to embarrass public sentiment behind the general plight of the Negro at the University of Illinois and not the specific plight of an athlete 'warmed about' during 'white girls'."

"What they wanted was proof that the University understood the problems of Negro students, and was on their side — but they did not get it."

(Continued on Page 4)

## Starting Date Undecided . . . Plan Negro History Course

A course in Negro history is well on its way to being a part of the University curriculum but the date it will begin still is controversial.

Robert Johannsen, chairman of the Department of History, said the projected date for the first course is fall semester 1968. He said he is "gratified by the interest and support" shown in such a course. The Department of History was "working on something similar" before the campus chapter of CORE recommended it in October, he said.

He added he was "sure of sufficient enrollment" to warrant such a course.

CORE, which has been leading the groups for the course, passed a proposal last week asking the University to offer the course no later than the fall of 1967. The History Department, it contends, has enough money and resources to accomplish this.

Johannsen said the fall 1968 date is the earliest possible. He said a professor currently is researching the course which must be done before any course can be formally proposed.

He added a course summary must be turned in a year in advance, and the deadline for next year's courses is too close to permit planning. He was "certain" the

obstacles could be overcome by 1968, however.

Meanwhile, the original CORE proposal calling for a Negro history course since has been en-

dorsed by the LAS Student Council, Student Senate and the YMCA executive committee.

"The Negro history course should serve two purposes, according to CORE chairman Paul Brady, "these are improving the self-image of minority people, and educating the naive to remove stereotypes."

Told of Brady's statement, Jo-

hannsen stated he didn't like to think the history course would have "propaganda property." He said the History Department's sole purpose is to "enrich understanding of the past and of the Negroes' role in the past."

He said he is willing to prepare a reading list on Negro history for anyone interested in studying the subject.



## Local Negroes Discover

## No Way to Escape "Ghetto"

(Continued from Page 7)  
"partnership between private citizens, private enterprise, the city government and the federal government" in an urban renewal brochure.

It's actually a program of selective destruction and redevelopment. Based on the concept of eminent domain, which allows a government to acquire and raze large areas of land for the general welfare, it's the only way existing substandard structures can be destroyed, according to the brochure.

But David Gensemer, director and chief advocate of the urban renewal program in Champaign had a lot to add to that.

"The results of certain existing land uses create blight," he said. "There are mixed land uses in the project area. We have a light industrial plant in the area, an egg-cracking plant, that causes egg yokes to come up in people's bathtubs.

"So there was industry surrounded by single-family and two-family uses."

Gensemer pointed to another factor in the decline of the area: "Owners of property who are absentee owners have allowed their property to deteriorate."

The area is not only an eyesore but a more or less wasted area as far as revenue is concerned.

"People in that area have been paying very little money into the city."

**Lower Property Values**

According to the brochure, properties in the "General Neighborhood Renewal Area" (bounded by Bradley, the IC tracks, University Ave. and Wright St.), excluding those facing University Ave., comprise a scant 1.78 per cent of the total assessed valuations in Champaign.

This, Gensemer explained, stems from "unrealistic" property assessment, for while you can't buy an open lot in the area for under \$2,500, you won't find any with as-

essed valuations of more than \$600 on the books.

"It may be worth \$16,000 to the owner, but it's put down as \$600," because that's all the value he's able to pay taxes on.

Urban renewal would put some of these properties into the hands of people who could afford to pay the taxes on them. This, in turn, would bring increased city revenues and a host of possible community improvements.

As for the War on Poverty, "You can't do it with a paint-up, clean-up, fix-up campaign each spring."

The movement in Champaign was begun in 1947 by the League of Women Voters after a housing study they conducted in both communities.

They felt something had to be done although they weren't sure just what.

**Filed Urban Renewal**

But in 1953 and '59 Champaign's mayor Emmerson V. Dexter and others began the second major push, and by 1961 the group had an application on file in Washington. Nothing has actually been done since that time, but the Champaign city council Wednesday night approved the program after an important public hearing.

No action, it had been promised, would be taken before the hearing had been held.

At present, 126 of the 250 habitable structures in the area are substandard, 70 are considered deteriorating and 54 are standard. No more than 173 of these dwellings will be acquired and destroyed by the city, Gensemer said.

In three years, it is planned, half the area will be cleared and the other half developed by private individuals. Those who've been displaced are to be relocated in modern, low-cost public housing, which is soon to be built.

**New Housing Too High**

"In many cases on paper it looks good, but in many cases the hous-

ing and housing opportunities do not always exist," said Robert Zackery, staff director of urban renewal in Champaign.

Around 40 per cent of the people being displaced are in the income bracket of \$3,000 or less, Zackery reports, and could not acquire adequate housing under present conditions. Another 30 per cent or so with incomes above \$3,000 would still be unable to get suitable housing on the open market.

"You can speak of low-cost housing, but these are in the range of \$125 and above."

The average rent potential for displaces will lie between \$80 and \$100 per month, and "this range of housing, in terms of price, does not exist now," Zackery said, indicating there have been as yet no definite plans made for the construction of such housing.

He also noted that the program "has not been accepted completely by the federal office."

Public housing was initiated nationally in 1937, but its failure to provide any real solutions led authorities to adopt another approach in 1949, Joseph Helkoff of the University Bureau of Community Planning told the People's Poverty Board Monday night.

"There's something more fundamental about social problems than the houses people live in," Helkoff said. "The idea that public housing couldn't solve their problems made them think you've got to go in and just tear the slums down."

In 1954, he explained, places to live were included in the plan, relocation was adopted, and they found that "people moved away and took their problems with them. The slum was just moved from place A to place B."

**Start "People Renewal"**

Finally the federal government took up "the good intention to get people renewal as well as social renewal." An idea which developed into the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, D. C.

"It's an agency of change whose purpose is to bring programs to people and people to programs," said Mrs. Shirlee Zervoulas, Administrative assistant for the local Community Action Program agency.

The agency is part of the county Economic Opportunity Council, the local arm of the federal War on Poverty.

**Get Big Federal Boost**

The EOC received an initial grant of \$21,898 for program development in April, 1966 and has been granted a total of \$170,000 for the development and administration of education and training programs. Among the most significant of these programs are the following:

—The Job Corps, a program of remedial education for men and women from 16 to 20 who are out of school and unemployed. Trainees are sent to rural and urban training centers.

—The Neighborhood Youth Corps, providing full or part-time

work or training for youths 16 to 21. Trainees can stay in school, return to school or simply increase their employability.

—Headstart, a pre-school program administered by the Champaign and Urbana schools. In addition to classroom activities Headstart takes underprivileged children on field trips to generally broaden their frames of reference.

—Legal Services. This office should be opening soon. A lawyer and students from the University College of Law will provide the poor with full legal services.

But these current programs in no way represent limitations on what might be done in the future.

"We're pretty open," Mrs. Zervoulas said. But she confessed they're not as open now as they were at the start. The program in general is being more strictly controlled by the federal office and

funds aren't as easy to get, she said.

"But the idea is to communicate with other groups and try to coordinate your efforts instead of using your imagination and starting something totally different."

**Face Red Tape Problem**

According to Mrs. Zervoulas their biggest problem is the modern problem of trying to work under an expansive, slow-moving federal government. It is one thing to devise a program and another to get it approved.

"If it doesn't fit a guideline they don't know what to do with it," she said.

She gave WEST (Work Experience and Skill Training) as an example. This particular program was on file for six months in Washington before any definite word was received.

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**Campaign**

(Continued from Page 8)

"And meanwhile our people are waiting for the program."

Finally Mayor Emmerson Dexter was able to announce at Thursday's meeting that he had heard from the government and felt confident a grant of \$162,000 would be forthcoming.

Once it has the funds, the council still faces the task of implementation. Prospective participants must be informed and inspired, and this involves more than simply informing the local papers.

Reconsidering, Mrs. Zervoulas said the council's greatest problem lies in "closing the breach" between people on the council, professionals, and people who serve as voices of the poor. To a large extent this becomes a matter of interracial relations.

Two basically separate attitudes can be seen on the part of the leaders of Negro poor. On the one hand stand the established leaders, most of them ministers, who view the program with mixed hope and skepticism.

### Plan to Wait and See

"As long as they make it possible for Negroes to be scattered within an integrated community," said Rev. A. B. Moore of the Salem Baptist Church, "we have no axes to grind, no statement to make, only to wait and see."

They would like to see something done but do not seem to feel they themselves are directly involved. As they seem to see it, their function is a sort of monitor function. They stand ready to pick up the slack where the EOC falls short.

On the other hand, newer, less established leaders have launched themselves and their followers into the program with enthusiasm. Most significant of these are Roy Williams and John L. Johnson of the People's Poverty Board, who are working toward a greater involvement of the poor in the program.

Within the council, the problem presently is to satisfy the desires of the poor for representation and get to work developing new programs and implementing the ones they already have.

The deadline for any new programs submitted to Washington is January 1. The council by this date must have submitted any new programs for which it hopes to be funded during fiscal year 1967.

"If you cannot prove yourself an effective agency you will not be refunded," Miss Zervoulis said.

### Neighborhood Center

On the drawing board but still in its roughest form is a plan for a new neighborhood center to be built somewhere in the poverty area.

"I've been told that the CAP agencies which are the most successful are those with a neighborhood center," said Mrs. Zervoulis. "All the programs are in one building, which means economy and better administration. It's my pet project."

The center would be modeled after a plan developed by Andrew Billingsley of the University of California. It would encourage participation of the poor and strengthen the social fabric by bringing together a wide range of health, education and welfare services offered by governmental and private agencies.

Paul Hursey, new EOC director, told the People's Poverty Board Monday night:

"I'm in a position that I feel I'm being hit from all sides. At the same time I want to do a good job in the program. I'm not a quitter.

"Give us at least two months to get our feet on the ground. Hang on. Hang on for two months and in two months we'll see some good things coming out of this program."

### Rifle Shoot

The second annual Rifle Shoot, open to all University students and staff, will be held Saturday morning from 8 a.m. to noon in the target range in the southwest corner of the Armory.

The meet, sponsored by the University Rifle and Pistol Club, will have three divisions: men's open, women's open and mixed doubles. No prior entries are necessary.

Reporting Campus News . . .

# Plan To Discuss Black Power

The University Socialists Club will sponsor a discussion of "Black Power" today at 2 p.m. in the Channing-Murray Foundation.

Three socialist club members will give prepared statements on their conceptions of black power, after which an open discussion period will be held.

The three socialist speakers will be Jim Jenkins, graduate, Mike Hanagan, sophomore in LAS, and Tom Greenspon, graduate.

## RIGHTS WORKERS

"The Stresses of the White Female Civil Rights Worker" will be discussed by Alvin Poussaint at 3:30 p.m. Monday in 319 Gregory Hall.

Poussaint, who is senior clinical instructor in psychiatry at Tufts University medical school, Boston, will speak before the Department of Psychology colloquium.

He spoke at the Faculty Forum program in October on "The Negro American: His Self-Image and Integration."

He also will speak at 8 p.m. Monday in the YWCA auditorium on "The Dynamics of African and American Negro Freedom Movements Today."

## THANKSGIVING DAY

A community Thanksgiving service will be conducted in the University Auditorium at 10 a.m. Thursday.

The Thanksgiving message will be given by Rabbi James Rudin, rabbi of Sinai Temple, Champaign.

Other clergymen participating in the service which is sponsored by the Champaign-Urbana Ministerial Association, are Father Charles H. Hertell, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Urbana; the Rev. James W. Jackson, pastor of St. Andrew's United Church of Christ, Urbana; and the Rev. James C. Offutt, pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Champaign.

The University High Mixed Chorus will sing under the direction of Marcia Swengel, with Paul S. Pettings, organist.

## STAFF DIRECTORY

The 1966-67 University Staff Directory will go on sale Tuesday, November 22, at campus and downtown book stores.

The 385 pages in this year's directory — 20 pages more than last year — list the names, degrees, titles, office addresses and telephone numbers, and home addresses and telephone numbers of

local faculty and staff members.

The directory also contains general University office hours, the year's calendar, a telephone directory of offices and services on the Champaign-Urbana campus and Chicago campus, and University boards and committees.

## PETITIONING

Petitioning is now open for seven major committee chairmanships sponsored by the Illini Union.

The committees needing chairmen are: Spring Musical, Mom's Day, International Program, Illiokee, Key Banquet, Blue Dial and Elite Eight.

Descriptions of the chairmanships and petitions are available in 284 Illini Union. Petitioning closes Wednesday.

## REPORT THEFT

A burglar struck at the Livia Ball Memorial Presbyterian House, 405 E. John St., early Friday morning and escaped with approximately \$48.

Champaign police are investigating the rifling of the purses of 12 of the girls. The burglar was spotted by three of the residents about 2:50 a.m. and fled the house.

Entry was gained by prying

open the French doors leading to the library of the house.

He was described as a male Negro between six feet and six feet, two inches tall. A person similar to this description was reportedly seen by one resident in the house kitchen several weeks ago.

## ILLINI UNION

The Illini Union is the host this weekend for the Association of College Unions — International — Region 9 Conference.

Twenty-seven schools with approximately 280 students and staff are in Champaign-Urbana for the conference. The four states in Region 9 are Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

The theme for the conference is "Do It Yourself," and the meetings are unstructured in format. Each work group will decide on its own topic to discuss.

Bob Potts, president of the Illini Union, said the purpose of the ACU conference is to analyze and solve problems common to the Unions throughout the region. Another purpose is to exchange ideas that have been successful in different Unions.

After age 23 almost all people have eyesight trouble.

# Champaign County Mobilizes To Battle Spreading Poverty

By BOB SAWYER  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

One of the patriarchs of Champaign County's mild but persistent war on dilapidated shacks and outdoor plumbing is Donald E. Moyer, a retired Champaign businessman.

A little of his strategy and the strategy of early, unofficial poverty groups might go a long way today.

To create a "climate of acceptance for progress," Moyer said, we must convince people, step by step, calmly, that poverty does not make sense and the inequities which cause it should not be maintained.

It's bad economics as well as bad sociology, Moyer says, particularly with respect to confined Negro poor.

"Because Negroes are so limited in their choice of higher jobs, the brighter young people are leaving this community, and we are left with a Negro people without the proper quota of leadership.

"We spend the money educating these youngsters, and then we lose this investment when they go somewhere else. Now that's economics backwards."

There are a lot of problems involving unemployment, housing and the youth situation, and Moyer liked to attack them one at a time.

"When you talk to people in these terms it makes sense to them. You take it out of the emotional and put it in terms of the factual in an objective statement of a single problem."

Here and there a Negro buys a house in a white neighborhood and people like Moyer see that the move-in is quiet. It usually is. It seems that to a certain point reason and persuasion can be used with success.

There are no mass marches, but no cross-burnings either. Today one of the aims of the federal War on Poverty is to confront poverty directly, to strike it where it lies. It lies there, but often it's too sordid and subtle to be seen through a car window and it's not always clear just what's being attacked.

But in northeast Champaign, you acts, wherever it lies it lies within certain fairly definite boundaries.

They call the enclosed area "the ghetto" after the big-time ghums of New York and Chicago. In other words, while all the poor in the county aren't Negroes, the ones who are poor in "the ghetto" are. If poverty programs seem to slight the non-Negro poor, it's because there are scattered throughout the county and are therefore not as conspicuous.

For six years urban renewal hung over "the ghetto" like a vapor without condensing.

A subject of controversy, the program is described as a

(Continued on Page 7)

Saturday, November 19, 1966

THE DAILY ILLINI

Of Community Motives . . .

# Local Poor 'Suspicious'

By BOB SNYDER  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

"This is a matter of takeover," said Lincoln Wesley, 506 E. Beardsley, Champaign.

"The people in this area don't get any direct information from the city officials whatsoever. They'll come out here and say a few things, then when you meet 'em again it's something different. They go behind closed doors and do the things they wish to do and the people who are directly involved are excluded."

"I would like for people to get their houses all fixed up," said a housewife. "We need a lot of that. Some houses — I don't know if they needa be torn down or what — they in a bad way. But some ain't so bad."

"Why tear down all the houses? Why should we suffer for the ones that the houses in such bad dispositions?"

"And they li-in in their homes," she said, "so why shouldn't we live in ours? They wouldn't want their homes torn down because there was a few bad homes on the block where they lived. They'd get a petition to get them bad homes out. Help them if they wasn't ableta fix them up."

**"People are Afraid"**

"People are afraid to do things to their house they would normally do," her husband said. "People is prepared to do work on their homes, but they holdin up til this urban renewal is settled."

Mrs.: "Why don't they let the thing die an see what people do? They let it heat down a while, then by the time the people're half happy they heat it up all over again."

Mr.: "I've got four hundred dollars worth of material out in my garage. Had it for two years an it ain't doing a damn thing. Older people don't wanna live in apartments. They wanna live in their own private homes. They worked all their lives for it."

Mrs.: "I'd rather live in a pup-



**A GIRL ON HER WAY** home from the modern Washington Elementary School stops to watch a photographer.

tent than to live in them apartments they puttin up for us."

"I've been in this no-good town for thirty-some years," said Harry Thomas of 513 E. Eureka, but with less careful grammar.

**Longer He Stays, Worse It Gets**

"The longer I stay here the worse it gets. They're going to put up a house up there on Stoughton Street for the old people, I don't know how many stories it

is. an my wife's in a wheelchair. "That's right, she's in the hospital."

"They're going to put me up-stairs in the last story. I'll be in the top story. If the elevator don't work I'll have to jump out the window. If it catches fire I'll have to jump out the window without a parachute an leave my wife burn up."

"I'm seventy-three years old." "Scott's gonna be a scientist," said a girl Sunday afternoon on Tremont Street.

**Gonna Be A Scientist**

"Yeah. I'm gonna make a train I'm gonna make a robot." Scott said. "Do things for me. My wife makes we do things I don't wanna do I make my robot do em for me."

"I'm gonna be a prizefighter." "I'm gonna be a monkey."

"I look at his ears." "Now why are those kids so bad?" Champaign Negro alderman Kenneth Stratton asked the People's Poverty Board Monday night. "It's because of us and what we've tolerated for ourselves. But the time has come when the state, the city won't tolerate this kind of policy for people."

"The John Birch Society," he said. "They're more against urban renewal than you are."

"I brought that pistol up here from Kentucky" said a man in his home. "For my protection. Don't bother nobody. I ain't been arrested since I been here."

"They was talkin just a while back about disarmin the honest p-oples an the rogues comin in an takes what they want. Disarm honest folks an lettin the thief come in an run over im."

He took a drink of wine and let it roll around inside his mouth.

A man stood up with his hands on his hips.

"Where they gonna put me?" he said. "Out there amongst them folks where I ain't wanted?" He grinned. "Brick comes through one window an I go out the other one."

"It's all right to take my picture," said the man in the window. "If you you sure you ain't gonna use it to contradict this here shack I'm living in."

"It's wholesale slaughter," someone said.

EOC chairman Samuel K. Gove remarked in his office that the poor quite often are suspicious of programs connected with the City of Champaign.

# Urban Renewal To Be Sifted

## Champaign Project To Improve Community Living Conditions

By BRUCE ZUMSTEIN  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The Champaign urban renewal project which the city council approved Wednesday night attempts to provide better living conditions in the project area and to improve the welfare of the community as a whole.

The project will clear and develop over one-half of the area. It is bounded on the north by Bradley Street, on the east by Wright Street, on the west by Illinois Central tracks, and on the south by an alley south of Tremont Street, an alley between Eureka and Tremont streets, and by Grove street from 5th to Wright streets.

Of the 229 habitable structures there, 126 substandard houses will be torn down along with 17 standard and 30 deteriorating structures. Approximately 135 families will be asked to move in a 2 1/2 year period.

Various city and county organizations contend the project will provide better recreational and educational facilities, and blight, and add to the city's beauty. One hundred twenty public housing units will be built into which qualified residents may move. Sixty units will be constructed

within the renewal area. David Gensemer, urban renewal director, said the location for the public housing was chosen largely on the basis of land costs and the desire of residents to remain in the area.

The plan includes provision for an addition to Douglas Park and for a 100 foot buffer strip of terraced land between the railroad tracks and multiple family dwellings.

In voting for the plan Wednesday night Mayor Emmerson V. Dexter said urban renewal is being applied to the area which needs it the most. He admitted the plan was not ideal but he contended "standing still is the same as making no progress."

Federal Participation. O. Stratton, Councilman Kenneth O. Stratton said "We haven't done anything in a number of years. Our opportunity to do something is through federal participation and this means urban renewal now."

The Rev. A. W. Bishop, of St. Luke's CME Church said Thursday he will file a Title VI complaint with the midwest chapter of the Civil Rights Commission. A provision of the Federal Housing Authority states that all federally financed housing projects must provide for ending racial segregation.

The Rev. Bishop contended Champaign's urban renewal project perpetuated racial segregation by situating public housing developments either in or near the blighted area. He also noted that he informed the commission of a petition signed by 830 area residents protesting the project. The commission will forward the complaint to Washington, the Rev. Bishop said.

Cost \$3 Million. The project cost is estimated at \$3 million, three-fourths of which the federal government will finance. The other quarter will come from city utility and real estate funds.

Area residents at the meeting Wednesday were concerned with the human factors of family relocation. Clifford Caldwell of 1008 N. 5th St. questioned that the residents would have enough money to buy a house again.

"Nine-hundred dollars a month is the cheapest house you talk about," the white-haired man said. "We don't have money to pay that kind of rent."

Richard Banks of 403 E. Beardsley remarked, "What I got I made on 70c per hour. As soon as we got the streets paved, urban renewal is going to take my house away."

until I die because I can't buy another house."

Donald Meyer, chairman of the human relations council, spoke in favor of the project Wednesday. He said primarily three agencies will help residents find suitable housing. They were the Fair Housing Bureau, the Interfaith Low and Moderate Housing project, and the Low Cost, enterable Housing Committee.

A representative of the Illini Chapter of the National Assn. of Social Workers urged the urban renewal director to give maximum attention to family resettlement. He said any possible gains of a good physical program of blight control are destroyed by ineffective relocation.

Gensemer retorted that relocation officers will find two alternate housing choices for the residents within their income means before they are asked to leave. "No one will be moved until a suitable house is found." Dexter assured the large audience Wednesday.

Ben Johnson of the Society of Friends spoke against the project and noted homeowners have grown accustomed to their area. "Their houses are their main source of happiness and comfort as well as economic security."

He asked whether the people can support themselves elsewhere even though the physical environment is changed. Johnson suggested the real goals of urban renewal are being sacrificed for a better looking neighborhood.

Address YWCA Gathering . . .

# Poussaint: 'Negroes Crippled'

By BOB SNYDER  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

"Most Negroes in this country in some way or another are crippled, and have to overcome this problem," Negro psychiatrist Alvin Poussaint told a YWCA audience Monday night.

The white racist orientation of our society, he said, has imbued the Negro with a complicated self-hatred and a self-destructive value

See related story on page 2.

system which leads him to use such devices as skin creams and hair straighteners in an effort to attain the unattainable white ideal.

At the same time Negroes want to reject their African heritage. Of, more significantly, they tend to play down the fact they are Negro.

To illustrate, Poussaint referred to Hollywood's "Tarzan legend," which depicted "white people going through the African jungle fighting natives who were cannibals, pagan, and totally incapable of any rational behavior such as self-government.

In the Movies

In the movies "a white man can go to Africa and call animals and do things that Africans are incapable of," and the American Negro, Poussaint explained, "sort of joined the good guys who were white men" in killing and slaughtering Africans.

As a result Negroes were psychologically "unable to identify or learn not to identify with Africans and actually were ashamed of their heritage from Africa." They came out wanting to reject Africans because of their blackness" and themselves for the same reason.

A medical student from Ghana, Poussaint related, was unable to treat a 6-year-old Negro boy in the clinic at Cornell. The student started talking but the boy interrupted, screaming, "You're an African! You're gonna eat me up!" and so on.

Attitudes Change

But as the African nations began to emerge, a lot of these attitudes have begun to change. In the 1950s American Negro civil rights workers "got greater strength when they began to see the African nations assert their strength, get greater independence.

Negro leaders now accept African culture, Poussaint said, wish to understand it and become a part of it. In addition, African dance groups have been formed and Negro women are beginning to wear their hair more natural these days.

"All things at present sort of point to a closer relationship between African students and African countries and the American freedom movement," he said.

This is evidenced by the attention SNCC and CORE leaders have paid to affairs in Africa. They want to "learn lessons from Africans in terms of their own freedom struggle and what they have to do here in America," according to Poussaint.

And since self-respect and a Negro set of values are a necessary part of this struggle for freedom, certain leaders have been "bringing up to the Negro community . . .

much of the African culture as possible and dispelling the old image."

African Nations Vital

The African nations are vital in bringing Negroes to a point of feeling pride in their race. Then again, some Negroes, feeling an abundance of this pride, would go to Africa and return disappointed. "They say they're too American to really feel a bond."

There is nevertheless an "attempt in the Negro movement to purge themselves of all of the things, all of the absorbed white racism that prevents them from identifying with Africa."

The African Negro students who have come to this country are vital in the attempt. They represent the only unbiased taste of Africans the American Negro can get, and it is felt these students could teach them a lot about self-assertion and independence, and do a lot to dispel feelings of black inferiority.

But there are differences, too, which might stand in the way of such communication.

# Try for Additional Negro Jobs

CORE Supports Two New Programs . . .

By BOB GOLDSTEIN  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The campus chapter of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) voted Tuesday night to support two new programs to help provide employment opportunities for Negro students and Champaign-Urbana's Negro residents.

The first plan outlined by Frank Hunter, chairman of CORE's Employment Committee, is that the University refuse to allow companies which will not sign nondiscriminatory hiring pledges to interview job applicants at the University.

Hunter said CORE will lay the proposal before the December meeting of the University Human Relations Committee, which has jurisdiction over such policies. Keruall Local Volunteers -- Hunter's second plan is for CORE

to help recruit local Negroes for employment in University non-academic positions. Hunter said the University Equal Opportunity Advisory Committee is seeking Negroes to fill such positions.

Such a plan would involve informing local Negroes of job opportunities, surveying their present skill levels and, if necessary, encouraging the University and the Champaign-Urbana school system to set up education programs to train Negroes in areas of deficiency.

Hunter said CORE will try to organize people for the program in "neighborhoods, churches, and bars." Hunter said thus far he had personally referred three area Negroes to the University employment office.

Hunter also reported on follow-up actions being taken on two pre-

viously adopted plans to ensure equal employment opportunities for Negroes.

Sent Officials Letters

He said CORE has sent letters to three University officials, including Dean of Students Stanton Miller, setting forth CORE's proposals that the University Student Employment Service refuse to refer students to any employers that refuse to sign non-discriminatory pledges. Hunter said he will talk to Miller today and is hopeful that Miller will approve the plan shortly.

The other plan involves asking the University to refuse to under take business dealings, including construction, purchasing, and banking, with organizations that refuse to sign non-discriminatory pledges or refuse to furnish employment data by race and salary upon request.

Hunter said CORE is currently preparing informational booklets explaining the plan to newspapers, campus organizations and members of the Human Relations Committee, which has jurisdiction.

Robert Johnson, chairman of the CORE Educational Affairs Committee, reported that he will send a letter today to Robert Johansen, history department chairman, officially requesting the department to institute a course on Negro history by the fall of 1967.

Johansen has stated his willingness to institute such a course but has said it will not be feasible to

set up such a new course before the fall of 1968.

Paul Brady, CORE chairman, said some of Johansen's previous statements on the course proposal conflict with his understanding of the situation. Brady said he had been informed that new courses could be set up within a matter of weeks and challenged Johansen's statement that the department had been "working on something similar" before CORE proposed the course.

Brady also questioned why setting up the course would take so long if a reading list could quickly be drawn up as Johansen had, he said, stated.

He suggested that CORE members ask Johansen for the list. "I'm sure he has hundreds of them lying around," Brady said.

Hunter suggested that CORE "make it easy" for the history department by sending the department a course outline.



Urges Entrance into Arena . . .

# Meredith: Make A Decision

By BROOKE CULTRA  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

"The only way you're going to count is to get in the arena, make a decision and take a stand," James Meredith said at the IUSA Speakers Forum Thursday.

"Lester Maddox took a stand and it will be his opinion which gets in. Those of us who don't agree with him, if we don't take a stand, it won't count that we don't agree."

Meredith spoke on "Racial Peace in America." To understand the racial problem according to Meredith, we need to understand the Negro as a human being. "Most people look on Negroes as objects or things, not as humans who suffer the daily agonies of daily ex-

istence like everyone else," Meredith said.

## Spend Less Time

"We spend less time on correcting racial injustices than we do on theorizing the question 'who is to blame.' The whites blame the Negroes and the Negroes blame the whites. It wouldn't help were we to find out who's to blame," Meredith said. The question is irrelevant to solving the racial problem.

"Until 1954 segregation was the law of the land, not just the law of Mississippi or Alabama. Mississippi had no members on the Supreme Court," Meredith said. "The federal government has officially removed all legal sanctions from the system of segregation. Making this a meaningful decision is another

problem. I think that the whites are closer to making that decision than they have ever been."

He listed as a major reason why Americans are going to solve the racial problem is to strengthen America against a common enemy, possibly the East. Americans must make the decision to either: "make peace with nonwhites or pour tea for eastern neighbors." The armed forces integrated to "make use of all available manpower," Meredith said. It is an example "that Western culture can function with nonwhites and whites being equal."

## Stresses Negro Role

Meredith stressed the part Negroes must play in bringing about racial equality. The job of the

(Continued on Page 6)

## Meredith . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

whites' is one of acceptance, the job of the Negroes is much more significant.

"A key hindrance in the Negroes playing a more active part is his 'lack of manhood,' Meredith said. "The Negro female is the head of the family. If the Negro is going to compete totally, he is going to have to elevate the man, Meredith said. Seven Negro women to every one Negro man are learning higher skills. Separation and divorce also are a problem.

Asked if intermarriage could be a solution, Meredith replied "if the future is the same as the past it won't help. If all the Negroes today were first generation half of their parents would be white," said Meredith. "You marry who you love, not to solve a racial issue."

## Replies to Watts Question

Asked if the Watts riot was part of the civil rights movement, Meredith said it wasn't. "The civil rights movement is composed of middle class Negroes and liberal whites. The whites riot was not of this element. The Negroes wouldn't have vandalized if the buildings and stores were theirs."

Meredith commented on the implication of the Lurleen Wallace election. "For all I know Lurleen will make a good governor. I would not be surprised to find that she has a strong mind of her own," Meredith said.

Many Negroes, according to Meredith, have been taking the racial movement as a plaything. "The racial problem always existed so the inclination is to not take it seriously," said Meredith.

"This is a waste of my time," Meredith said. "I would rather face it in reality. I waste energy getting something which should automatically be." The audience reaction was of polite interest. Meredith, noting the lack of energy or overt enthusiasm, said "Illinois all ready must be integrated."

By BOB SNYDER

Daily Illini Staff Writer

About fifty students, faculty and photographers swarmed around James Meredith Thursday night in a chatty, crowded autographing session at the Illini Union book center.

They had come from Meredith's lecture with unanswered questions, or to photograph, tape record, look on, spill coffee or merely get signatures on copies of Meredith's new book, "Three Years in Mississippi."

Relatively few books were actually autographed. People surrounded Meredith and waited to ask him their question. Someone asked him when he'd feel justified in taking the law into his own hands.

**Nobody Opposes Abuse**

"When people abuse me and nobody does anything about it," Meredith said.

To another question, he gave much of the credit for civil rights progress in America to certain active "white" institutions like The New York Times.

"There wouldn't be any conflict if it weren't for The New York Times," he said.

"What do you think about the argument that a Negro who is not treated as a full citizen and human being shouldn't feel obligated to serve as a soldier?"

Meredith said he saw no connection between the two points. He said there are "two different wars," the civil rights struggle and the war in Viet Nam, "although some try to connect them."

What is your experience in the military as a Negro? (Meredith served in the Air Force for nine years.)

**Military Integrated**

"The American military is the closest thing to an integrated so-

ciety in the West that's ever existed," Meredith said.

He attributed peaceful interracial coexistence found in military life to the fact that people at the top make the decisions.

He went on to accuse "the church" of being "the heart of white supremacy." It may set up councils, but these are "really a buttress to the system of white supremacy. There is no significant white religious man who doesn't know that."

"People do what their leaders tell them," he said.

And it seems many of these leaders have a stake in the status quo.

"The administration in this country and certain other powerful forces want at all costs to get the racial question off the priority lists," he said.

**Business Wants Cheap Supply**

Business, for example, wants a cheap, mobile labor supply — "They really don't care what kind it is." — and thus tends to resist any kind of change that might deplete their present supply of cheap Negro manpower.

In his speech Meredith had warned that people like Lester Maddox will have the decisive voice by default unless enough others are convinced otherwise and drawn into the arena.

An onlooker referred to Cicero, Illinois, where he claimed it's not likely white homeowners can be drawn into any arena on the side of Negro marchers. In this case, he asked, wouldn't it be more reasonable to try and make the homeowners indifferent?

Meredith smiled and tapped the person's chest with his finger.

At Autograph Session . . .

# Meredith Answers Questions

Exclaims Foreign Student . . .

## 'I am African, Not Negro!'

A reporter went up to a likely-looking young man and asked him if he would mind having his picture taken.

The reporter explained who he was and said he needed a picture of a Negro walking to class down the quad.

But the man seemed to resent the reporter.

"I'm not a Negro," he said. "I'm not an American therefore I'm not a Negro. I'm an African. In Africa we don't have Negroes, we just have human beings."

The reporter said he could see the man's point.

But the incident was something to wonder about, because today many people are saying that to achieve a fuller sense of race and heritage, Negroes here should learn more about Africa, about the land and people of their ancestors. Where there are African students, Negroes should go there and take lessons in racial pride.

The noted Negro psychotherapist Alvin Poussaint touched on this very thing in his lecture here not long ago. And the discussion that followed provided an occasion in point.

One African complained that no effort had been made to acquaint him with the "black subculture" in the United States. "I didn't know too much about 'the other world,' if I may put it that way, that was existent in the United States."

He seemed to feel he'd been given a selective tour of only the highlights.

In Africa, a student revealed, even the slightest Mississippi news was a big headline. He himself, he said, had been one of the ones who buried Governor Faubus of Arkansas in the local cemetery during the integration crisis in Little Rock.

"But by the time the news reaches Africa there is a lot of twist," he said. "The type of pictures you would see would be pictures of King shaking hands with Kennedy, and nothing about people being stoned in the street."

He said Time and other American magazines have special international editions specially flavored for distribution abroad. The result of this seems to be that the Africans, from the higher classes themselves, superior students, come to

America with only the most naive idea of what's happening.

When they can't understand the position of the Negro here—get angry, for example, when a Negro girl is reluctant to accompany an African to "Chances R"—they're accused of failing to identify properly with their American cousins.

Accusations of snubbing fly off in all directions.

Both the Africans and the Americans feel compelled to experience some kind of mutual psychic bond. And when it doesn't occur they blame each other.

The whites, Africans say, leave their minds open to accept the Africans, "even if they do it only hypocritically."

"The Negro snubs, the white man is curious."

"The Negro American wants to be white. The white man is curious."

To this Negroes quickly reply that the whites Africans meet are hardly typical. Then they smile and say, "Now what do they know about Cicero, Illinois?"

But every once in a while they get together and keep trying to find their psychic bond.

## CORE 'Tailor Made' for UI

Last June, when the campus chapter of the NAACP decided the CORE mode of action was more to the point, it adopted a philosophy of action tailor-made to the University:

"There needs to be a drastic educational process in order to make the students down here conscious of how the world really is — or maybe how it should be," CORE chairman Paul Brady explained.

The first step in this process was to move for a course in Negro history. The group collected signatures on a petition in the Union, then began mounting what pressure it could to speed the action of the history department and its head, Robert Johannsen.

**Course Next Fall?**

At present they're shooting for a course next fall. But Johannsen has stated that such a course would not be feasible before the fall of 1968.

Two new programs have been recently introduced.

One is an effort to induce the University to refuse to allow companies who will not sign non-discriminatory pledges to hold interviews on campus. The other, somewhat more ambitious, involves recruiting local Negroes for employment in University non-academic positions.

But the group is a long way from achieving full Negro support.

### CORE Won't Work

"I have examined CORE, but I feel that the problems that are tantamount to Negroes, if there are any, can best be solved through other arms of the University," said a Negro fraternity man.

"They are there but they aren't using them. CORE has more the connotation of a protest group."

The fraternity man offered Student Senate as an example.

"This is considered a non-functioning body, but it could be made to function. How many things

come up before the Senate which are concerned with Negro 'problems?' Quite a few. But does CORE have any influence with Student Senate?

### IFC Money Possible?

"If a Negro was willing to push he could use Interfraternity Council. They gave away \$500 to VIP with no discussion.

"But obviously, with all the Negroes on this campus, why is it that CORE can't get a majority of them to join? Why is there an apathy toward CORE?"

He suggested perhaps CORE didn't represent the "core" of Negro life.

# The Closed Society: What Negro Students Say About Themselves

By BOB SNYDER  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

There isn't much of a civil rights issue on this campus, but the Negroes here are an issue in themselves.

Surprisingly enough, they don't seem greatly troubled over the standard Negro questions. A select sampling of the Negro population, they live in their own closed, but close-knit society of some 300 members. Here they have everything they want, or if they don't they're making the best of the situation.

Most of those interviewed had to stop and think when asked routinely if they had any problems due to outside forces. There is a general undertone of prejudice, someone said. There aren't that many places you can go with a girl. And once in a while a man won't rent you a room.

But by and large, things are pretty satisfactory.

"There are no significant Negro problems," one Negro insisted. "Negroes in the campus area form a separate community and in general they don't feel they're missing anything here by not being a part of the white community."

They were only half complaining when they said University activities are geared to the white majority.

"We feel that most of the things around here aren't worth our time," one Negro frankly man-casualy remarked. "Campus politics down here is out of the big-

gest jokes I've ever seen in my life. Who has ever heard of the MRHA Council doing anything constructive? They spend a lot of money doing nothing."

"It's all doubly unworth-while to the Negro..."

"If all these things aren't worthwhile," he explained, "then you'd better see how they'd be doubly unworthwhile to the Negro."

Thus, Negroes seldom attempt to invade the formal machinery of white campus society. Informally, though, they come in contact with white students every day. Some consider this significant, others do not.

"We don't associate socially," someone said. "I know some white guys but I don't know none of their phone numbers. When I get done with class I come back here to my people."

Another Negro, in electrical engineering, said he had a number of good white buddies. "It's an unfortunate type of thing. We go and see him a few beers after class, then kind of thing. It's the kind of thing you find on an engineering campus."

Another student said "Some of our boys sought refuge from social activities in our own little social organizations and have rationalized that this is the best thing that's ever happened and we're happy so what's the difference?" But most Negroes here probably make their closest approach

to the white community when they live in University residence halls. Here they become centers of white curiosity and attention, and their neighbors often go out of their way to exhibit good will.

There are two ways a Negro can react in this situation. He can be natural and take everything in stride, then probably move out later to a Negro fraternity, sorority or private house; or he can assume whatever role it seems his white dorm companions expect, and either remain in the dorm or eventually move away.

"They considered me an athlete and I played the role," CORE chairman Paul Brady explained in his apartment. "We talked about sports and that was it. It all depended on the setting."

"It's different if the white guy's with his girl..."

"It's different if the white guy's with his girl. Say he's with her over at Kamm's. Well unless you're Rich Jones or somebody chances are he won't even notice you."

Rich Jones was relaxing at a table in the MRHA Snack Bar surrounded by whites and Negroes alike, when a Daily Illini reporter came by and asked him if he thought he'd get the same kind of treatment from his buddies if he weren't a basketball supporter.

"No," Jones admitted. "Just as long as they're nice to me for a while it doesn't piss me."

If this kind of thing phases others it's no great problem. Most Negroes realize their neighbors mean well, although there apparently is a point beyond which good-will becomes obnoxious. "Lots of times they got on your nerves because they were always in your face," Brady said.

He said they would talk to you a lot, but it was usually just to "explain" something, and they seldom listened.

"Joe, you know you're not like most Negroes..."

"And many times when they'd listen it was because you weren't like the rest of the Negroes on campus. They said, 'Joe, you know you're not like most Negroes. You're different.' Thanks. So that puts me in between what and what?"

After perhaps a year in the dorm, a Negro might find he wants a more definite place to live. Said one guy: "You get tired of being a cultural experience for the white girls in the dorm. And you can tell the white girl that walks down the quad and looks at me that I don't really want to be like her. I like me."

This particular girl is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha, one of the two Negro sororities on campus. She said her sister ALICE was more than happy to contribute when she visited with her. The loving qualities do you ever with the stereo (Continued on Page 2)

# Who Wears Pants in Family?

(Continued from Page 7)

near James Meredith made last week that in effect the Negro woman wears the pants in the family."

"It's a fact."

"It is then how does it show up in your social life? Does the Negro feel dominated?"

"One girl said a shortage of Negro males on campus gives the male the upper hand, and if there were a tendency for the woman to be dominant, this factor would keep it from showing."

"I think they take a defensive position," said another. "When you say the woman wears the pants it doesn't mean the male is a subordinate type character. His defensive mechanisms make him react in the opposite direction."

It was explained that these defenses arise because throughout his youth the Negro male observes his father in a subordinate position. Apparently he doesn't want the same thing himself.

Negro boys down here want every girl, someone complained. They want to show they can conquer every girl. But then when they find one they like they won't admit it. They get you to the point where you're afraid to say, "God, he's a great guy," because when you do that he won't call again.

The girls agreed that broken homes and other vicissitudes of Negro-family life tend to produce girls who are less dependent and more self-reliant in the campus situation.

**"Economically, the woman is above the man in Negro society . . ."**

"Economically," it was claimed, "the woman is above the man in Negro society. She can get a job a lot more easily and a lot of times she makes more money." This fact, according to one girl, has a drastic effect on the male sex.

"For them," she said, "I understand it's hard to overcome." From the group went on to a

more succinct evaluation of Negro men.

"The males here, at least the Negro males, we dated, aren't mature enough."

"That's definitely true."

The Negro girl, they said, is ready to form a give-and-take relationship involving mutual enjoyment. "Usually the felias aren't, though. They aren't ready for this. They have to show the world how many girls they can handle."

What about the Greeks?

"It seems the Greek boys are even more so. They just have a bigger image to preserve. They have to conquer the MOST girls."

"White girls don't have very far to go before they'll bump into somebody else," a pledge lamented.

Then they told about a strange kind of inverted mating cycle involving the Negro men on this campus.

"Fellas down here have a habit of conquering freshmen girls or new girls on campus. This goes exactly from September to May. In May it starts to die down."

"It's like the opposite of the seasons. It dies down in the spring." Apparently the conquest ends as the girls conclude their freshman year.

**"Only freshmen date guys from this campus . . ."**

"As a sophomore you're known. You know all the felias and they know you and you have no desire to go out with each other. Most of the girls down here are not freshmen generally do not date felias from this campus."

"It's a great friendship."

But fifteen minutes later another point of view had been found. "The female plays a dominate role but she doesn't dominate," laughed one of the brothers of Kappa Alpha Phi, one of three Negro fraternities on campus.

"We come from middle-class families and we've picked up middle-class values," another brother said. "Including an 'equalization of the sexes.'"

"What Meredith said applies to the vast majority of Negroes, of whom we aren't. We cannot refute Meredith's statement. But he's talking about the ghettoized Negro, and I'd venture to say a generation before ours."

With that they let their issue go and were asked for their reactions to interracial dating. The AKA's had not seemed too much in favor of the idea.

**But the Negro fraternities see it the other way . . .**

"I don't think people are crazy about it," one had said. "Since it's usually a Negro fellow taking out a white girl, he's still accepted in the community. But there are reservations about the girl. The girls haven't seemed to me to be on any high level."

There has been general agreement on that point.

But how do you guys feel about taking white girls out?

"On this campus it's almost inherently threatening to date a white girl," said a brother. "Any time you have a University where they keep a list of Negroes dating white girls in the security office," he claimed, "Well, then right off the bat you know that this is frowned upon by certain facets of the administration."

(Tom Morgan, chief University security officer, said it's "sensitive" for anyone to ask about such a list. It doesn't exist.) He said a Negro dating a white girl has to consider the reactions of people on the street. And on top of that, he can't just take her anywhere. "You threaten the Negro male too when you date a white



**JAMES MEREDITH, famed civil rights leader, urged more people to fight racial injustice during his speech here Dec. 1. Many Negro students, however, fail to identify with such civil rights causes because they are too busy trying to find their own niche on the University campus.**  
(Photo by Bob Humes)

girl," someone added. "The Negro girl for centuries has had to compete with white women in standards of beauty. If the Negro considers himself a second-class citizen she's almost a third. Why, he could almost be ostracized from the Negro" (Continued on Page 11)

# 'Who . . .'

(Continued from Page 8)

community for taking a white girl out."

Do Negroes as a whole want to date white girls?

"If she appeals."

"Any good-looking girl."

"We're all rather proud of our prowess with women, and we hate to think that here's something that's keeping us from reaching our full potential in this area. It's an emasculating thing."

"But I don't think anyone in this group would want to date anyone just because she was white."

Uh, this might seem like a lame question, but, uh

"Let me help you. Yeah, we like watermelon."

No. What I wanted to say was this: how do white girls look to you? I mean, there's no way I could know this. What looks good?

**"He could almost be ostracized from the Negro community for taking a white girl out."**

"We have assumed the same values you have in the appreciation of beauty."

"And in a lot of other things," it was added. "The only Negroes who have been able to make it are those who have accepted white goals of all sorts. We're middle-class and we've made it. All we can see is that to make it you have to be like white."

What about the white girl? What do you think makes her want to go out with a Negro?

"I have dated several white girls," said a brother. "I've been told my name was at the top of the list. But most of these girls have been restricted at home to some degree. It seemed like a revolt against their parents."

"A lot of girls are just curious," another said. "To them a Negro is something mysterious. He has a completely different line, something they have never heard before."

"My theory is that white girls when they get down here want to play a role," a third brother explained. "I've gone out with white girls on this campus that I said, 'Can I call you in the city?' And she said, 'Oh, No!' She would go with me to the movies but not to the Spring Formal where I put her back in her place."

"Because where interracial dating takes place it takes place away from the mainstream of campus life. Most of the white girls who go out with Negroes are more or less on the outer fringes of everything."

On *Racial Peace* . . .

## Meredith Talks Here Tonight

James Meredith, the first Negro to attend the University of Mississippi, will speak at 8 p.m. today on "Racial Peace in America" in the University Auditorium.

Meredith has been a leading figure in the struggle for civil rights since he integrated the University in September 1962 with the backing of U.S. armed forces. He often has been at odds with civil rights organizations, especially the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Meredith states in his book "Three Years in Mississippi" he has a "divine responsibility" to attempt to bring about complete equality for the Negro.

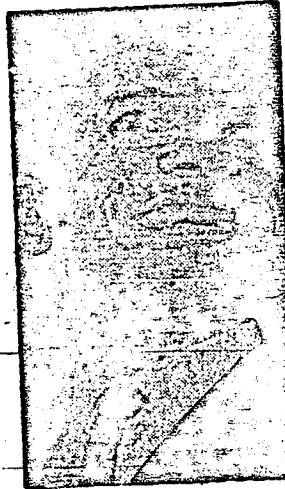
He outlines three "theoretical" goals he has as part of this effort: to graduate from the University of Mississippi, to run for governor of Mississippi and get all the Negro votes, and to become an "unhyphenated" American citizen.

After accomplishing the first goal Meredith began a personal "freedom walk" through Mississippi in the spring of 1966 to encourage Negro voter registration. He was shot from ambush while on the march and his crusade then was taken up by other civil rights leaders.

After his lecture tonight Meredith

will answer questions for 30 minutes. He then will hold a reception and autograph copies of his book in the Illini Union south lounge.

Meredith's lecture is sponsored by the Illini Union student activities speaker program series. Tickets will be sold at the Illini Union box office and at the door.



**JAMES MEREDITH**  
... racial peace?



Would List Cooperating Companies . . .

# CORE Proposes Plan for Equal Jobs

By MARYLEA BENVARE  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The university chapter of CORE recently announced a two-part proposal for equal opportunity employment.

The two-stage plan, if approved by the University, would attempt to assure equal job opportunity for minority groups.

"Discrimination exists today due to a deficiency in our education, bad habits learned over many years, and unreasoning fears in dark corners of the mind. . . ."

The document promises a new and different approach to the elimination of the problem of employment discrimination. A plan outlined by the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice in 1964.

The plan is termed "Project Equality" and is adopted by the

University would list all those companies who have signed a four-point pledge. The company promises, by written agreement to:

1. Maintain employment policies that affirmatively promote opportunities for Negroes at all job levels.

2. Communicate this policy to all persons concerned, including all employees of the company, especially personnel departments, and department supervisors, to outside recruiting services particularly those serving the Negro community and to the Negro community at large.

3. Take affirmative steps to hire Negroes in their company.

4. Provide to the University, when required, a breakdown of its total labor force by race and job category so the performance in this regard may be evaluated.

A premise of "Project Equality"

is that all institutions of education (especially those supported by public funds) have an obligation to spend their money in a moral manner. That is, CORE is proposing that the University select its suppliers, with regard to their adherence to Project Equality and in that way exhibit its support of equal job opportunity.

Educational institutions, the proposal continues, that adopt "Project Equality" come forth as adherents to constitutional laws, as practitioners of moral law . . . in the context of the laws of the United States and the Judeo-Christian tradition.

The second phase of the proposal concerns the many University college placement offices. The plan suggests that these offices screen all interviews before they are allowed on this campus.

The interviewer is asked to sign a pledge which states: "This (pledge) will serve to inform the college placement office that the employer listed above, will not include as a qualifying consideration, the race, color, religious preference, or national origin of an applicant in determining whether such applicant will be offered employment."

If the company involved will not sign this pledge, CORE proposes

that the company representative not be allowed to interview at the University.

A problem with this plan is the aversion some companies may have to signing any kind of pledge, no matter what it is. Frank Hunter, chairman of the employment committee of CORE, replies: "If the interviewer doesn't sign, he doesn't believe it or sits on the line. The signing puts it in two

campus and you can hold them to their position — and not receive mere lip service."

"The University is working feverishly," Hunter says, "but it is the problem of knowing what to do and cutting the legislative red tape. They are slow and cautious, which is only fair."

Tuesday, December 13, 1966

## UI Cancels Housing Approval After Discrimination Complaint

University listing privileges for a local apartment owner have been suspended by the housing review committee following investigation of a complaint of racial discrimination lodged against him.

The announcement came from the office of William K. Williams, assistant to the President. Williams said the committee elected not to release the name of the apartment owner.

He said "We wanted the action known so that people would know we mean what we say. Perhaps we will come to releasing it eventually."

The recommendation was accepted by University Provost Lyle H. Lanier. Lanier established the committee two years ago and charged it with investigating complaints and making appropriate recommendations.

Williams announced that the committee received four complaints last year. One was dismissed; two were resolved through acceptable adjustments by property owners involved, and listing privileges were cancelled in the remaining one, as in the recent case.

Eugene Scoles, professor of law and committee chairman, stated that the complaints already received have involved both American Negroes and foreign students and verify the need for such protection of the University's staff and students.

"The University is a public institution serving all the people of Illinois and a large number of visiting students and faculty from other countries," Lanier said.

"Our obligation to provide an educational experience requires that we also be concerned about the quality and effect of their day-to-day living experience, since the one affects the other.

"All of the services of the University, including the housing office, must operate on the basis of the University's clearly stated policy prohibiting discrimination."

— 1967 —

# Student Groups: "Be Very Honest"

**Q.—What can student organizations do to help change this subliminal racist "atmosphere"?**

Rodney—We've sent people over to Student Senate to sit in because we were interested in this problem of Negro participation on this campus. We thought they might be much more influential in changing the 'whites' attitude towards Negroes, more influential than CORE, because CORE has connections of being a black organization.

**Q.—What can Student Senate and other student organizations do?**

Rodney—Well, that's a real problem. The University is attempting to do this when it says, well, let's hire Negroes. They're trying to make people aware that the Negroes are here.

When they recruit Negroes for this school, they're recruiting smart Negroes. They're saying Negroes aren't dumb.

Now you come to classes. Get more faculty participating in things.

**Q.—What can students do?**

Paul—They could help apply pressure to organizations such as the administration, which will be here some time, to make them bring about these changes.

**Q.—How can the administration change people's attitudes?**

Paul—Through the educational process changing emphasis on which they are basing all their courses, such as humanities courses.

**Q.—How do they slant courses in the wrong way?**

Paul—They don't slant them, they stay as neutral as possible. When you stay neutral, you're not doing anything.

**Q.—What do students tell the administration, what sort of pressure do they use?**

Paul—They can say this course, the way it's taught, we think it

has had connotations in reinforcing stereotypes and it isn't really the type of course we would like.

Rodney—First of all, these organizations are going to have to be very honest, and they're going to have to treat Negroes on this campus as individuals, not as a class or a problem. And those organizations that have a history of discrimination are going to have to over-publicize that they are not that way.

Now the Greek Houses, the Negro ones in a way, but right now I'm going to talk mainly about the white houses that are responsible for reinforcing the pattern of segregation.

I'm not sure, but I think possibly that they could act as a possible power vehicle for racial change and liberalization of the atmosphere.

Paul—You'll find that most of these organizations on campus, the Greek system has a strong hand in them. A very strong hand, and

... they run everything here ...

The only thing they see is white and this is a common bond. This bond is that they're white, and this is the first thing they're white. Then they go on down: his father makes \$50,000, my father makes \$50,000.

Rodney—The individual student working through organizations can be an agent of change at this University. But what's going to have to be done is that many new organizations are going to have to be formed, and goals of many present organizations are going to have to be altered or supplemented through the pursuit of goals and programs that involve all the students.

One of the questions of campus power groups is that they just don't relate to Negroes. One of the good points brought out in the Closed Society article (in Spectrum) is who would want to join MRHA, what do they do? They really don't help me.

# Encourages Negroes To Form Race Pride

**Q.** — What is CORE doing to promote this concept of Black Power, or is this part of your goal?

Rodney — We have here at this school a community of 350 Negroes immersed in a majority of 27,000 white students. It's very crucial to look at what type of Negro comes to the University of Illinois.

You would find that many of the students down here are from the so-called Black Bourgeoisie. They have a so-called link with white society in that their parents are mostly in decent houses and they have a reasonable amount of money, and they can afford school and what not.

Through a series of what I would call chance factors they either have been educated well enough or have enough basic intelligence to make it through the competition that comes in a large university. Sometimes you can find nearly anti-Negro attitudes within the Negro middle class of which I, incidentally, am a part.

I have heard such things as the fundamental problem of poor Negroes is that they're lazy and don't get an education.

For a suggestion as what should be done to alleviate the problems of poor Negroes, I've heard such things as "welfare should be cut off, and then they'd get up and work. Most Negroes in this country are living well, they make an average income of \$6,500 a year."

These are just comments from middle class Negroes on the problems of Negroes in our society. They say the problems of the Negro in our society are being made a mountain out of, when they really represent only a molehill.

I could take the same set of statements and attribute them to a true white racist.

Now I certainly don't mean to imply that all, or even most, middle class Negroes, would support these types of attitudes. In fact, I personally feel that the likeliness of supporting this type of attitude is a direct function of the amount of exposure to overt racism. My point is that there are factors within the Negro middle class which tend to work against the development of racial pride and unity.

Part of these attitudes could arise from a basic immaturity of some middle class Negroes on the hard facts of this society. They haven't been turned out on their own and tried to make it on their

own qualifications. The racial character of our society hasn't hit them in full yet.

**Q.** — In other words, you're trying to create a Negro consciousness in which the Negro is no longer trying to become like his white brother, but trying to identify with his black brothers.

Rodney — I want them to develop a positive pride in their being Negro.

**Q.** — Although several good points have been made, we are generalizing strongly. What does CORE aim to do along this line in the University community? We all admit there's a problem.

Paul — We feel as though this University community typifies Northern cities as such, and that The history course is the only thing that can be said to contribute to Negro consciousness at the University.

Rodney — One of the very realistic problems we have on campus is the lack of real solidarity among the 350 Negroes. . . . What are we doing to fulfill this? We're more at the point of bucking the resistance to black unity than we are to creating such a thing as black solidarity. Now it's a question of just forming a vehicle.

One of the things I personally have in mind is the formation of a sort of ad-hoc committee of Negro students. And it's not a civil rights group, not a social group either, but a sort of superordinate organization which would represent all Negroes on campus, sort of like a funnel to represent all the variant opinions of Negroes on campus, and a vehicle to which the white power structure can address itself.

Now one of the factors working against this is your Negro Greek organizations which feel that any organization which brings Negroes together like this will impinge upon smaller Negro groups. There's a certain amount of animosity between Negro groups which is unfortunate and unnecessary.

**Q.** — Is CORE going to form this group?

Paul — We aren't directing ourselves to this problem at this time, because we feel as though you make the most positive gains over in Champaign, where the positive gains can be made quickly. There was no poverty organization or anything (the People's Poverty Board was formed by associate CORE

things that are applied in other northern cities can be applied here also. We feel that this community is typical in that you can go there and people will tolerate you to a certain extent. But you feel as though you won't be accepted as an individual because you are a Negro.

**Q.** — But what about the University community itself? Do you have any program in mind for the Negro on campus? Now, CORE has set up a two-pronged program: one, the Negro history course; two, the equal employment programs. The last only benefits graduating students and workers in the community seeking jobs at the University.

members) so we've been directing ourselves mainly to the community.

**Q.** — Then actually you're not directing yourself to the campus at all?

Paul — No, because, we feel we could make the most positive gains if we work there (in Champaign).

**Q.** — Then why are all your programs directed to the campus? Even your equal opportunity program is directed towards graduating students and University employees.

Paul — This is it. We don't feel that the University is a bad guy, not that bad. We feel that he's cautious maybe.

**Q.** — What then are your goals?  
Paul — We're out to accomplish, to create an atmosphere where people will realize that this is not a white world, that this is a pluralistic world. When they leave the University, they will realize this.

**Q.** — Rodney, earlier you said that the best way to do this is to build an ad hoc organization.

Rodney — We're talking about two different problems. There are the problems within the Negro community that are the result of racism, and they still exist today. These problems generate certain needs: The need for black unity everywhere, not just on the campus. Now the other problem is racism, the dominant racism in our society and actually this is more the problem in our country. This is the white problem.

An organization like CORE can only do so much as a black organization — which it is not; it is not a totally black organization. But it's unrealistic that a small minority of 350 students can change the opinions of 27,000 students.

**Q.** — Then you would allow the whites to revamp their own prejudices, while the Negroes concentrated on building Black Power?

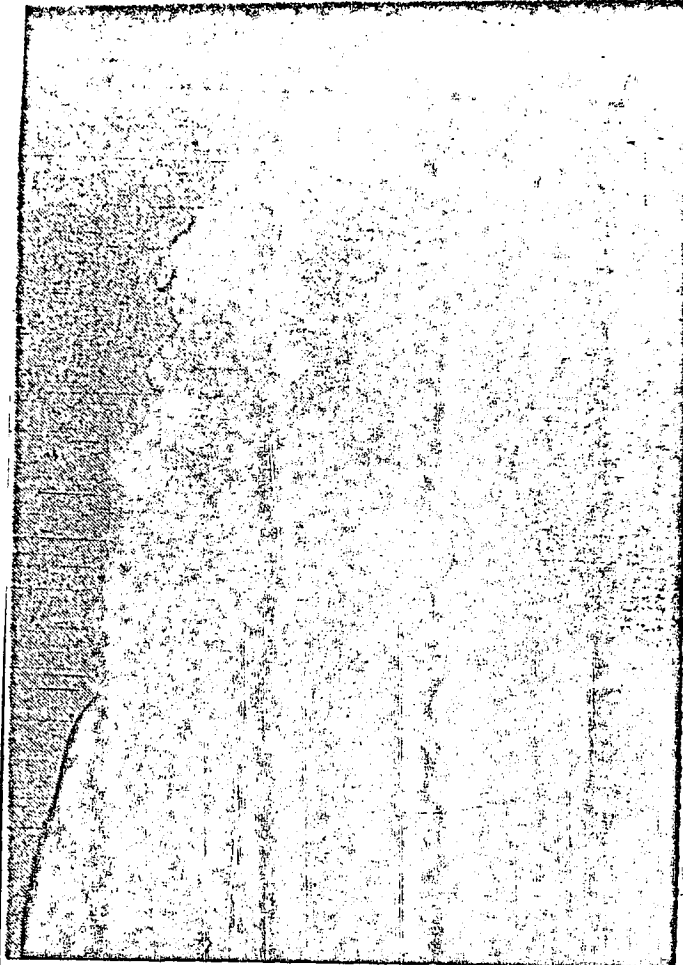
Rodney — The separation is not forever and ever and ever. The Negro who is qualified will pull up the Negro who is not qualified.

**Q.** — Qualified for what?

Rodney — Qualified for the benefits of our society, which we now consider to make one successful.

**Q.** — These are white goals, aren't they?

Rodney — I would argue that all of these are valid goals for us to



**RODNEY HAMMOND**

... up with Black Power

(Staff Photo by Dan Grunloh)

strive for. And you're going to get shades of opinion. The American political and social atmosphere automatically nourishes a racist psychology in the white man. I sincerely believe that we're no longer talking about changing the white man's attitude. It's going to have to be a revolutionary change in the whole system.

I would question the assumption that by CORE's orientation in Champaign it is not doing anything for the Negro on campus, and I would question that in this way:

If Negroes would participate more in CORE's program as it stands now, I think it would awaken them to the true facts of racism as it exists overtly in this country. People will have to face it when they leave this University. So that is the justification for having such a program as they have now.

There's only so much an organization can do. We have before us a diversity of problems CORE could really address itself to. I think there's a question of whether it's taken too much on itself now. But with the membership we have, there are only three problems we can address ourselves to: the Negro history course, equal employment opportunities, and more generalized problems.

Now the problem that still remains before CORE is how to get the majority of the Negroes interested in their black brothers, the 90 per cent of the Negroes in this country.

It seems to me first that it's a very definite problem that many Negroes on campus don't seem to be interested, and this is a problem in itself, and it needs to be worked on.

Q—But Paul said that CORE will not concern itself with this campus problem right now.

Rodney—I don't think that the formation of this group should specifically be a CORE project. I think that the Greek fraternities and sororities could handle the job more effectively. CORE and every group of Negroes should be represented.

Q—Some say that if this bond of unity between Negroes has not been found in 400 years in America, it will never be found. They suggest that Black Power is characteristic. Do you think that this might be part of your problem on campus?

Paul—There is a growing feeling among many people that there is no bond between Negroes in different sections of the country. These skeptics seem to feel that this feeling of unity is unfounded and has spiritual connotations. This is not true. Four hundred years of deprivation and degradation should more than justify this feeling of unity. All Negroes more or less realize that in many areas of the country they are held with the same contempt as their great-grandparents were during post-slavery years.

When a chapter of the Congress Racial Equality formed on campus after a year of virtual silence from civil rights groups, most observers were intrigued, but skeptical.

In the past, civil rights groups on campus have been largely composed of white activists, and aimed towards protest. The new CORE chapter, however, was composed largely of Negroes and set upon a campaign of steady, but unspectacular, pressure towards changing the campus "atmosphere." Yet this same group embraces the "Black Power" concept and refuses to divorce itself from super-militant SNCC head Stokely Carmichael.

In order to gain a picture of what the new organization intends, and what the leader's attitudes are, we taped an interview with chapter president Paul Brady, junior in LAS, and with his friend Rodney Hammond, senior in LAS, who has worked with Martin Luther King in Chicago. Here are the results:

Q. — What is your definition of Black Power, that students here at the University can use?

Paul — I believe that the Civil Rights movement is in another phase. Moving and protesting is good when one wants to eliminate some overt case of discrimination. Many of the cases of discrimination, where nothing and protesting would have been effective have been eliminated.

The Negro must now try to make integration a two-way street, both sides stepping off equally in an attempt to create a new world. This can only be done by making the white man want to "integrate" with the black man. The white man will

never totally accept the Negro as an individual. The black man will always be looked upon as a Negro. Realizing this, the Negro must now improve the image that the white man has of him as a race.

Rodney — My own definition of achieving Black Power for the Negro masses is this: development of a positive race pride—black consciousness if that's what you want to call it, through simultaneous development of political, economic self-determination in the Negro masses.

There are many facets of it, and it's really hard to describe, in a short sentence or a dictionary-type definition. Black Power also involves the mobilization of the Negro community under a sort of esprit de corps which heretofore has been lacking.

I believe that Negro people must begin to undo the centuries of brainwashing by the white man and substitute in its stead positive self-image and racial pride. I think the concept of Black Power can and is doing this.

Q. — On what would you base this esprit de corps?

Rodney — I think that a history of 400 years of discrimination, and alienation in a society would be one basis. . . . There is definitely a Negro culture — some people call it soul and other people have different names for it — but there are definitely some common patterns which Negroes have, and which they have every right to be proud of. . . .

Our country is based on the majority manipulation of the minority and it has resulted in very negative results on the Negro personality in such things as whether the Negro can do things for himself or not.

The problem is that this sort of mass movements such as those that racial pride doesn't exist yet. It can however be accomplished through the development of black consciousness today. This group pride could be based on some of the things that

other subcultures in America base theirs; i.e. the Jewish, Irish, Polish, etc.

If you would read the available literature I believe you would find that in every instance, where groups have been devoted to developing black consciousness, there have been positive effects on the individual: psychologically and behaviorally.

Q. — Paul, earlier you told me that you and CORE have disavowed the Stokely Carmichael approach in favor of a more moderate one. You compared Black Power to Irish power or to Italian power.

Paul — I'm not really disavowing Stokely Carmichael. But I really think we're taking a more moderate course in that we aren't trying to exclude whites from our group. Down here, it may be psychologically defeating to have whites in your group, but you have to use whatever means necessary to get the job done.

Stokely Carmichael is a purist. He wants to do it the best way he possibly can, at any cost that he can. . . . I don't agree that this is the best possible way, the only way that it can be done.

Q. — What do you consider to be the importance of Black Power as interpreted by CORE on this campus? How would students here apply it?

Paul — Students on this campus I feel apply it in that they are trying to get a first class education. They are going to be the ones that

(Continued on Page 7)

# Black Power

(Continued from Page 5)

will lead the people in the movement for Black Power. These are the ones who will have to initiate the Negro in such things as consolidation of political power.

Q. — You are then working towards future Negro leadership rather than towards action on this campus?

Paul — Well, as for action on this campus now, that's quite a thing. Like the University does many things in order to prevent overt discrimination. You can make an analogy to many things, as in Cicero, where the Negroes are allowed to work there but that's a different thing about living there. There's a different atmosphere about living there and working there. It's the same thing as here.

There is no overt discrimination, but you have something like why Negroes won't join clubs down there. They won't join for the simple reason that they can't identify with the clubs for the same reason that the Negroes in the community of Cicero can't seem to identify with the community of Cicero. They work there. That's something that the students do down here. They work here.

They can't identify with the community down here because of this attitude. It's sort of anti-Negro.

Q. — You're trying to make the Negroes at the University aware of the Black Power concept?

Paul — I don't think in the Negroes really understand the concept of Black Power. I don't think they've heard it they've read in the mass They have a very limited con

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Daily Illini News Analysis . . .

# Negroes Question Status

By MARGARET CONVERSE  
Daily Illini News Editor

Conversations with campus Negroes, both involved in and opposed to the civil rights movement leads eventually to this conclusion:

They are tired of being Negroes. They are tired of being symbols for everything from the DuBois Club to Aunt Jemina Pancakes.

After the December 10 Daily Illini Spectrum on campus Negro attitude one girl told me that she agreed that the quotes attributed to campus Negroes were probably correct, although she disagreed with them. Finally she blurted out, "Why did you have to write it? Why can't you forget about this whole thing. I'm tired of being a national institution." Campus "Atmosphere"

On the University campus Negroes find little overt discrimination, but this is little comfort. As Paul Brady CORE chapter president, told me "They don't accept you as an individual." There is the constant feeling that somehow you aren't being accepted, and the equally frustrating feeling that you can't pinpoint exactly how you're not being accepted.

Many of the students tie their complaints in with the multiversity, so it's difficult to tell when the complaints about discrimination stop, and the standard gripes against the University begin. A common remark is to the effect that "My professors don't see me as an individual," or "No one cares what happens to me."

White students often make the same complaint, but they are not plagued by the nagging feeling that perhaps there is a reason why a certain professor ignores you, or why a certain counselor is anxious to get you out of his office.

**Hate to be Told About Difference**

At the same time, many resent it when another student suggests that a rebuff was due to discrimi-

nation. "I hate to have some kid tell me I'm different. Man, I sure know it. But they don't have to keep telling me."

Because they often come from poorer schools, or because they feel they are somehow inferior scholastically, many Negroes also resent the demand made on their study time by civil rights organizations or nose newspaper reporters. When The Daily Illini asked CORE to write a Spectrum article, no one could be found to do it: not enough time.

Many feel that a bad scholastic situation is worsened by the very fact that they are expected because of there are to devote several hours a week to having a social conscience. Or, many go overboard the other direction. Negro fraternities are notorious for their high flunk out rate due to too much partying and too little booking.

Faced with the specter of the "phantom racist," as one University study recently called this phenomenon, Negro students hunt for solid examples of discrimination they can use to back up their feeling of subtle exclusion.

Thus CORE spends its efforts on the Champaign ghetto because it can see progress being made there. There isn't much chance for dramatic advances on campus.

CORE members go to Chicago to push a struggling integrated community. They go to Champaign to register Negro voters, because that's what civil rights groups are supposed to do. CORE workers push equal employment practices.

They identify with national movements: creation of a national black consciousness, creation of a national racial pride. It's easy to see the national pattern of discrimination, almost impossible to pinpoint the equally real campus "atmosphere." Discussions with student leaders can be frustrating to a reporter because of the ten-

dency to drift into generalities, to identify with Cicero and Selma and hope it will all apply to the University of Illinois.

But the campus problem, the phantom racist, they leave alone. What can they do? They throw it in the laps of the whites: it's your problem, you're the one's who are discriminating.

"I can make him give me a hair cut. I can't make him like it." Black Power and Retreat

They call it black power, but on this campus it sounds very much like retreat. Somehow, the old militant formulas don't work against a wall of solid apathy. You can't picket to make people like you.

So this is where the problem rests. The call for black power as interpreted by the campus CORE also is a call for independent white action to purge the discrimination. But it doesn't look as if the whites are going to take up that call. At least, no one has answered yet.



## CHS Officials Deny Stories

Champaign Central High School officials Friday denied the racial overtones of rioting there Wednesday are as serious as police, pupils and students have asserted.

Clint Kelly and Carl Nelson, principal and assistant principal respectively, said at a news conference that only one fight occurred in the school Wednesday and only 20 boys were involved.

Other sources say two brawls occurred, one involving 60 boys and the other about 30.

The Wednesday scuffles were followed by a near riot after school in which about 60 youths battled in nearby West Side Park. Police stepped in and arrested a total of seven boys, four white and three Negro.

Officers said the teen-agers were fighting with fists, fallen tree limbs and other weapons.

The trouble carried over to Thursday, police say, when four Negro Central High pupils reported they were chased by a car load of white youths from the school into downtown Champaign.

The Negroes sought refuge in a department store and phoned police, giving officers a description of the auto.

Police shortly afterward spotted the car and arrested its five white occupants. A cache of weapons was found in the vehicle.

Among the items confiscated were four bricks, two lengths of chain, two pieces of pipe, a knife and a gun loaded with tear gas pellets.

Those arrested included three Central students, two boys, one 17, the other 16 years old, and a 15 year old girl, who police said had the pellet gun in her possession.

The two others arrested, both 18, were not listed as students at the school. The driver was carrying the knife, police say.

All were charged with illegal possession of weapons and were released on \$25 bond pending a hearing.

Police say the other items were found inside the car. These included two pieces of pipe 18 to 20 inches long.

Police displayed the weapons to newsmen Friday as an example of "what we're up against there."

For Unit 4 Board of Education . . .

## Central High School Officials To Report on Racial Violence

A report on last week's racial violence at Champaign Central High School (CHS) prepared by CHS officials will be ready for the Unit 4 Board of Education sometime this week.

Disturbances at the school last week resulted in 10 students and two other teenagers being arrested.

According to school officials one fight occurred in the school Wednesday involving 20 students. Other sources said there were two

fights, one involving 60 and the other 30 students.

This was followed by a "near riot" after school on Wednesday in which 60 students were involved. Police stepped in and arrested seven boys, four white and three Negro.

On Thursday four Negro CHS students were chased into downtown Champaign by a car carrying five white teenagers, two of whom were not students. The Negroes called the police and the five youths were arrested. Police allegedly found weapons in their car.

About 150 of the more than 1,000 students at CHS are Negro and some CHS students claim that trouble between whites and Negroes has been brewing for years and occasionally erupts into the open.

Clint Kelly, CHS principal, in discussing the report, which he called routine, to be presented to the Unit 4 Board of Education this

week said, "This has been so over-emphasized in the news media that we may be forced to take a different action than would have been the case in normal circumstances.

"This wouldn't necessarily be stricter, but there is pressure now to satisfy that many more people.

"The bill would not take elections out of politics. It would thrust the election of the commission directly into the arena of politics," Kuser added.

by Larry Finley

Negroes will never march in Grays, Illinois. For if they did the march line would hardly cover the block's distance between the drug store and the corner Dairy Queen.

One of the few Negro families in Grays, Illinois, lives on Second Street. A highway replaces what might have been First Street. If there were a First Street, the Negro family would probably live there. By the time honored law of urban decay, Grays has begun to crumble from the west edge of town inward, from the lower numbered streets to the higher ones.

The Blakes, the Negro family, live in "Little Mexico." They live with the Mexican-Americans who came early in the century to work in the shops and on the railroad. They live with the "spics" or the "Mexes." They seldom live with "Mexican-Americans" or with anyone who simply has a last name and a "Mr." in front of it.

"Little Mexico" is an improvement over Big Mexico, the old ones say. It was an improvement over the dirt streets, the heat, the sickness and the poverty. For

the Old Ones, it was a move upward, a move north.

Now their children play in graveled streets and go to the Catholic church on the hill and go to the school with the children from the higher numbered streets. For the second and third generations, who have never seen Mexico except on "Zorro" it is not the Promised Land.

It is only a colony, not really the United States of America nor is it really Mexico. They are citizens of neither country, but inheritors of both.

Their colony contains a jumble of houses of Early Nothing design, arranged by the lay of the land and not the planner's pencil. It contains two small stores where you can buy chili peppers, Popsicles and Batman comic books in Spanish.

It also contains "The Hill." There is a "Hill" or "Field" or "Lot" or "Woods" in every child's growing up, just as there is in theirs.

It isn't really much of a hill, simply a slanting piece of real estate, too stubborn to grow houses. The Hill is the playground where children go to throw mud-balls in mock battle in the summer and to sled in the winter on sheets of cardboard stolen from the two stores.

In the evenings in the summers, the young children give up ownership of The Hill to their older brothers and sisters. On the hot lazy evenings, couples wander and stumble through the brush to find the well-worn warrens in the underbrush for a quick lesson at growing up.

Everyone knows who is on The Hill. Everyone knows everyone.

Some of the children of "Little Mexico" will make it out of the three-block boundaries.

Mary will make it out. She has fair skin and a plain enough last name and she is beautiful. Many of the pretty ones make it out as nurses or secretaries or wives.

John will make it out. He is in the Navy, where a last name ending in "dez" is no handicap and where all of God's children are equally fit to carry a gun. He will make it out, if he lives.

Angelo has already made it out. Two stolen cars and one robbery were all that was needed. Three-time losers make it out.

Many of the others will stay. They will live on the same streets. Perhaps they will even move over into some of the higher numbered streets as the town decays.

Those who stay will take over their father's jobs in the shops or in the railroad yards. They will carry out sacks of groceries at the supermarkets or they will pump ethel into the new Impalas at the gas stations.

They will live in the same houses. The houses that smell of tobacco and mildew, with pictures of the Lady of Guadalupe on the walls and a TV set in the corner.

Nothing has changed much on returning to the quiet streets. An old friend, one who made it out, has also returned. Together we walk down the dirt street (there are no sidewalks.) He points out where all of the old schoolmates live or lived.

At the Blakes' house, one spot of black on Second Street, he pauses.

"Who lives there?" I ask.

"I don't know their name," he says. "Some niggers. The neighborhood has gone to hell since I left, Larry."

## Show Negro Culture Films

Two films on Negro culture and history will be shown at 4 p.m. Sunday in the YWCA.

The films, "Slavery" and "Brazil: The Vanishing Negro," are sponsored as part of a Negro history film series by the YMCA, YWCA and CORE.

According to Margaret Ismaila, director of the YWCA, the "idea of the film series is to keep interest going until 1968 when the Negro history course will begin. The major objective is to inform—the films are directed to both Negroes and whites."

"Slavery" describes the life of the Negro before the Civil War. Ossie Davis, Ruby Lee and a choral group called "The Voices, Inc." provide background narration and singing.

"Brazil: The Vanishing Negro," studies the racial situation in Brazilian attitudes towards assimilation, focusing on Afro-Brazilian religious ceremonies and the Brazilian.

Two films on Negro history in the United States were shown at the first meeting of the series. Thursday.

Films will be shown at 4 p.m. Sundays in the YWCA through

March 12. A final film will be shown April 2.

Mrs. Ismaila said she hopes the films will start discussions between whites and Negroes on the campus.

"The campus atmosphere is very conservative," she said, "and there is a need for the students to be aware of the problems of the University. There are indications that Negro and white students do not relate to each other."

Mrs. Ismaila also is aiming the program towards the community. "We're hoping teachers will encourage their youngsters to come and join in the series."

She said organizers of the series hope to expand it in the fall to include cultural events, such as jazz.

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Cities with their suburbs, airports and shopping centers are gobbling land at a rate of about a million acres a year.

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I suppose you can fully understand the hope of America only when you perceive the consequences of the denial of that hope.

That's probably why this generation will find it impossible, either morally or politically, to ignore the reality of the most flagrant denial of the dream.

For the plight of the American Negro has never been more evident or more frustrating. The seeds sown by the centuries of inequities, oppressions and, finally, semi-citizenship are ripe. Our generation will harvest that crop.

Most Americans now realize and are willing to admit that the Negro has been wronged. The long days of struggle for recognition of the problem were rewarded when, on June 11, 1963, President Kennedy laid it on the line. . . .

. . . "a Negro child, born on the same day as a white child, has half the chance of finishing high school, one-third the chance of finishing college, one-seventh the chance of earning as much money and twice as much chance of being unemployed as the white child."

President Kennedy lent authority and credence to the civil rights movement with his words, dramatizing the reality of the national government's concern. Now the problem has entered another dimension. For many Negroes, tasting the first fruits of a drive for equality, are now fully understanding the depths and unfairness of the injustice which has been done to them.

This understanding, coupled with the reality of seeing door after door slammed in your black face, breeds a sort of revolution of rising expectations and rising demands which in turn breeds an escalated impatience with the status quo. Most Negroes, knowing they deserve more, naturally want it immediately.

The stepped-up tempo of the Negro drive directly challenges the self-interest and moral code of the majority of whites. So there is resistance. Whites, meaning "never," say "not so fast." Negroes, understanding finally "not so fast" as "never" push toward confrontation. The results of the confrontation are going to be up to the current student generation.

This generation knows that whites and blacks, because of years of slavery and of second-class citizenship, have been made to be different.

We're different because we think of ourselves in different ways. The self-conception of a white man has departed radically from the self-conception of a black man. The emphasis, instead of being on the concept of man, has been put on the concept of color. It took many terrible years to twist man this way.

Kennedy's words pinpointed the second difference — an economic difference.

Economic tools and skills have simply and consciously been kept away from the Negro. No tools, no chance to earn your own way. No chance to earn your own way, no reason to care. No reason to care, hate and slums and desperation.

That is the crux of the problem. Other generations have made the Negro suffer and have made him desperate. Other generations have made the Negro a stereotype and made the stereotype unappealing. Our generation, black and white, must face the consequences, must learn to think in terms of the concept of man rather than the concept of race.

I think we must also face some power realities in order to solve the problem. Many Americans, sensing these realities, say there is no solution to the problem — the whites won't give and the Negroes can't wait.

But we made the problem and we can solve it.

We must say to each other . . .

. . . Look, I'm white and you're black and it does make a difference or we would not even mention it. But I am a man and you are a man and that, too, makes a difference.

Explorations . . .

## *Black and white*

By Larry Miller

The scene: A classroom in St. Gabriel's Mission, Mound Bayou, Mississippi, an all-Negro town of 2,000.

A dozen adults are making Ds in workbooks, three are coloring and one is putting a puzzle together.

The teacher tells one of the men making Ds to make the downstroke and then to lift his pencil and start the curved part of the D at the top. He and his classmates started out the lesson by reading words with Ds in them — mad, sad, dog, etc. Then they circled the Ds they found mixed in with other characters and traced Ds. Now they are practicing writing them.

The teacher tells one colorer that he is doing a good job and tells the man still working on a puzzle to hurry up. When he finishes she gives him a picture to color. One man has colored a woman's arms purple. The teacher asks him if he has ever seen a woman with purple arms.

This is the first of four levels of adult classes at St. Gabriel's. The people attend school from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. five days a week and they are supposed to progress from zero to the sixth grade level in six months. Besides reading and writing, they have daily classes in social studies and arithmetic. And they are paid — contingent on the number of dependents — \$25 to \$40 for attending classes.

These people are participating in STAR, a federal program which the Catholic Diocese of Jackson administers for the government since no other agency would. There are a dozen other STAR centers in northern Mississippi. Some of them also offer training in carpentry, metal-working and sewing.

The program is idealistic in the sense that few jobs are available after the people are trained. But it is effective in that the spirit it instills in the adults is thought to be one factor behind a 35 per cent decrease in the high school dropout rate in the Greenwood schools since STAR was initiated there two years ago.

The scene: A wooden shack on a cotton plantation. One of the recruiters for the STAR program is visiting the household to see if anyone is interested in going to school or applying for a job. The only furniture is one chair and a couch. The floor is dirty and the wood furnace is fired up despite the warm weather. Two half-clothed children stand in the middle of the floor.

The woman is 31, separated and has five children, two of whom are afflicted with kidney disease. Since she works on the plantation, her rent is free but she has to pay for utilities and everything else with a \$95 monthly welfare check. One assist she gets is from the poverty program. Each month she can buy \$60

worth of food with \$15 worth of food stamps.

She has completed only the first grade. Yes, she would like to apply for school and she would like a regular job.

At another home a 74-year-old man, his 46-year-old wife and her 80-some-year-old mother live on \$76 social security during most of the year. In this case there is a \$13 monthly rent plus utilities they have to pay to live in the plantation's shack. They have a wood stove for heat and gas for cooking. And no running water.

One trouble with the stamp program can be illustrated by these people's situation. If they spend \$48 of their income on stamps they can buy \$60 worth of food. But if they spend this \$48, they have only \$28 left and \$13 of this has to go for rent. So they scrimp on food because they need more than \$15 for everything besides food and rent each month.

The scene: An American Oil gas station in Vicksburg. Maybe schools are segregated on a "separate but equal" basis, but this station, typical of most others in Mississippi, proved that restrooms aren't.

There aren't any Negro signs on the john doors — only the numbers 1, 2, 3. Number 1 is for Negroes. Number 1 usually has everything number 2 and 3 have except a lock on the door, towels, paper, clean floors, clean sinks, clean mirrors and sometimes a working seat.

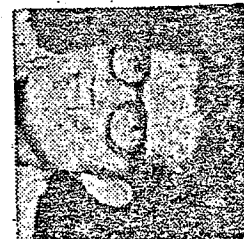
As go the johns, goes most of Mississippi. It's not hard for a Negro to tell where they will be accepted. Unless a nice restaurant or motel is a Holiday Inn or a unit of another big national chain, he knows that's not the place. There are no "vacancy" or "no vacancy" signs in Mississippi.

The scene: The high school in Mound Bayou. It's air-conditioned, has well-equipped biology, chemistry, physics and language labs. It's a better school than most of the Negro ones in the Magnolia State which has the lowest level of education in the country. The dropout rate is low and 75 of the 106 seniors are going to college this fall.

One of the required courses is Mississippi history and in the back of the American history book is a whole section on Mississippi. These books don't ignore Negroes. Whenever anything such as "FDR's agitating of the race issue" would be mentioned in a northern book, it is covered in Mississippi books.

The student council president's capsule comment on Mississippi was: "If I think there's such a thing as state pride, I think there's a Superman."

The scene: Any railroad crossing. Instead of lights or gates at Mississippi crossings, a big (3 by 5-foot) sign with large red letters proclaims, "Mississippi Law STOP." But no one ever does.



Around here . . .

Miss. 1967

By Bob Strohman

## Arrest Eleven Highschoolers

Champaign police arrested 11 Centennial High School students Friday morning after a scuffle between Negro and white youths in a school corridor.

Three Negro and eight white youths were involved. They ranged in age from 15 to 17 years.

According to Dennis Dahl, acting principal of Centennial High School, the fight began when one white boy came up to a Negro boy, swore at him and then shoved him. The nine others joined in at that time. The fighting was broken up by a teacher almost immediately. The two youths who instigated the fight had "had words" before, Dahl said.

Police confiscated 10 darts and two clubs from the youths arrested. The clubs were used during the scuffle.

The 11 were charged with fighting. Bond was set at \$25 for two of the youths and at \$50 for the remaining nine. Two will appear in court at 9 a.m. Monday; hearings for the other nine are scheduled for 9:30 a.m. Monday.

For Champaign Schools . . .

# Release Integration Plan

By BRUCE ZUMSTEIN  
Daily Illini City Editor

A teacher's evaluation study for integrating Champaign's Unit 4 school system was released to the Board of Education in its regular meeting Monday night.

The study recommended busing a minimum of 1,600 school children from kindergarten to 6th grade throughout the school system and the consolidation of all sixth grade school children into three schools to achieve racial balance and interaction.

The report was issued by the Champaign Education Association Committee to Study Integration, which was formed in late February. It represents the opinion of 34 ed-

ucators in the Champaign school system. It was announced by George Patrick, an instructor at Garden Hills School.

Representatives of the Council for Community Integration (CCI) and Coordinating Committee on Quality Education (CCQE) called on the board to authorize implementation of the evaluation at the board's meeting on June 12.

Charles Churchwell of CCQE said the school board does not now "provide the best possible education for school children of all ages. The report seems to contain a plan which would eliminate racial isolation in Unit Four," he said.

Champaign Unit Four is the administrative system which handles

16 elementary schools, three junior high schools, and two senior high schools. The committee's findings allege that de facto segregation exists in the system and is not educationally viable in the interests of the students.

Three groups have studied ways of integrating the schools. One committee has been appointed by the board, and the board said it would wait until its committee's report was heard before setting policy. The CCQE and the teachers' group are the other committees.

Major recommendations of the teacher's committee are:

All Negro children kindergarten through fifth grade who live in the Washington, Marquette and Gregory school districts should be sent to other schools in the community to racially balance and regulate class size.

All children in the sixth grade should attend Washington, Marquette and Gregory schools.

The transportation of approximately equal numbers of white and Negro school children. The report said de facto segregation involves the whole community and no one ethnic group should be asked to bear the brunt of drawbacks.

The evaluation said racially segregated classrooms impose academic restrictions on students. It said Unit 4's Negro students who

(Continued on Page 4)

## Integration . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

enter seventh grade rank noticeably lower in achievement than students from integrated classrooms.

The report said Negro students in racially isolated schools have impaired incentive, have weakened self-determination, and have poorer chances for financial success. It said their attitudes toward other races are negatively affected.

Jesse Perkins of CCI said the board will face "a hotter summer" if it fails to announce implementation of a program for integration before July. "Please take some action before the school year ends," Perkins said. "I feel this will be a summer of great unrest, and the school board could ameliorate this."

Urbana School Board implemented school busing to end de facto segregation in September which came under fire for not being considered by private citizens. Citizens claimed the board did not take sufficient time in deciding to bus children in School District 116.



# Savage Heads New CORE

By MARY HUGHES.

Daily Illini Campus Editor

CORE elected four new officers Tuesday night after sending back to committee a proposed questionnaire sampling Negro opinion at other universities.

Bill Savage, sophomore in LAS, was elected the new CORE president. Savage, in presenting his platform to the body, said he would like to see more cooperation between the UI chapter of CORE and other chapters throughout the Midwest and more communication with the national office.

Savage also commented "There seems to have been a breakdown

in communications. We used to get about 60 to 70 members coming to meetings last semester," and added, "if we had good programming, more people would come." He estimated earlier attendance figures contrasted sharply with the approximately 25 members present Tuesday.

Other newly elected officers are Terry Cole, senior in commerce, vice president; Joe Toney, graduate, treasurer; and Lydia Brown, sophomore in LAS, reelected secretary.

By a vote of 1-0 CORE decided the proposed questionnaire to sample Negro opinion at other univer-

sities needed more work and sent it back to committee.

The questionnaire, designed by Ernie Washington, graduate student and CORE member, deals with availability of housing, recreation and participation in sports. Some of the original questions inquire into the availability of housing for married vs. single students, the housing supply in the community, how many apartments are available and whether housing is on a segregated basis.

The questions on recreation ask about the availability of facilities within both the university and the community, and whether Negroes participate freely in extracurricular activities. There also were questions inquiring whether fraternities and sororities are segregated and what stand the university takes on social segregation.

Paul Brady, outgoing CORE president, explained that the questionnaire was designed to be mailed to six different organizations on each campus to avoid the possibility of obtaining a biased view.

## School Integration Study in Library

Copies of the teacher's evaluation study for intergration of Champaign's Unit 4 schools have been placed in the Education Library for reference by University students and faculty.

George Patrick, co-chairman of the teacher's committee, said all individual copies have been given to organizations for study. Approximately 200 copies were initially printed with funds from the Champaign Education Association.

Unit 4 Board of Education approved funds for additional printing, but the new copies will not be available for several weeks. Two copies of the study are available in the Champaign City Library and at the Urbana Free Library.

At the board meeting in which

the study was released, representatives from the Council of Community Integration, the Urban League, and the Coordinating Committee on Quality Education received the evaluation. However Patrick said no individuals will be given reports.

Patrick said the 200 copies will be given to organizations only. The controversial evaluation, which recommended busing a minimum of 1,600 students, is expected to solicit organizational support from groups which receive copies.

# Depot To Give Negro History

In "White America" student at the Depot playhouse in Urbana presents a play about the history of Negro in America. Performances will be at 8 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday, at 8 and 11 p.m. Friday and Saturday and 8 and 8 p.m. Sunday.

The play, written by historian Martin Duberman, chronicles the development of Negro in America from a mid-eighteenth century slave ship to the colonial

period. This is little known. Considerable controversy has erupted in the community about the content of the play, which has been criticized with being too harsh and biased as a sound dramatic statement. According to James Huff, co-director and actor in the play, "We're not disappointed and we know we won't change anyone's mind. We're interested in presenting a good play."

In the introduction to the play, Duberman explains that "my starting point was the wish to describe what it has been like to be a Negro in this country (to the extent that a white man can describe it). If there is much in this history to entice or sadden the Negro, there is also much to make him proud."

The cast consists of both whites and Negroes, with each play several roles. The stage was especially designed by Eugene Warner, a senior in IAS, and extends farther into the audience than the

regular Depot stage. It consists of many levels and geometric shapes. Each stage has a black side of the stage and a white side of the stage. The set consists of a large bench situated at the rear of the stage. The set is designed by James Huff, a senior in IAS, and extends farther into the audience than the

# 'In White America' Succeeds

By LINDA PICONE  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The Depot production of "In White America" was a success because it was played in front of the kind of audience it was designed for and because it incorporated some excellent actors.

The documentary play by Martin Duberman attempts to present the plight of the American Negro as well as a white man can present it. Unfortunately it ends up showing neither a white man's view of the situations through history nor a Negro's.

"In White America" is touching if played in front of a sympathetic white audience who can feel guilty for their race but at the same time relieved that they are now enlightened.

The audience at the Depot was exactly this kind of audience. They laughed smugly at the bigots, portrayed so exaggeratedly as to be humorous, and smiled proudly as a Civil War general told how

enthusiastically patriotic his Negro soldiers were.

In spite of a rather patronizing attitude of the play, the actors did an excellent job. Several of the actors were people from the community who shone in their first acting experience.

Edward Bennet, a young airman from Chanute, did a remarkable job both as Nat Turner, who led a slave rebellion, and as W. E. B. DuBois, founder of the NAACP. He took the part of both of the more militant Negroes and impressed the audience with the urgency of their demands. For one of the rare moments in the play a Negro said what he felt rather than what the white man imagines he feels.

Lynne Thigpen, freshman in LAS, showed both a beautiful voice and a definite talent for acting. She played in only one scene, that of a 15-year-old girl trying to integrate a high school. Her gestures as she turned her head to watch the white students pass where she couldn't and her voice, which broke as she faced the white people's hatred, were touching.

Miss Thigpen's performance was perhaps the only place where the viewer is face to face with the horror a Negro feels at the hate he must contend with.

Estelle Burch and Clifford Jones, from the community, were good because they were natural. Jones spoke in a slow sad voice that needed no extra dramatics. He

acted as though he simply wanted to tell the audience how he felt.

Mrs. Burch was natural but she proved she could also take a part effectively as she portrayed Sojourner Truth, an uneducated Negro woman who asked for equal rights for all Negro women. She played the stereotyped role cleverly and sympathetically.

One of the songs during the production had the line "which side are you on." There was no need to ask. The white performers all played their roles as if the characters were distasteful to them. This no doubt expressed their sentiments but it detracted from the dramatic effort.

# CCQE Will Boycott Stores

By BRUCE ZULSTEIN  
Daily Illini City Editor

Plans for a boycott of Champaign stores over Memorial Day by proponents of school integration were announced Friday by Coordinating Council for Quality Education (CCQE).

In a statement released by Jesse Perkins of CCQE, the boycott would be aimed at the "good people, businessmen and merchants" who have been "the school board's most faithful supporters" in denying measures for public school integration.

The nature of the boycott will presumably be announced at a mass rally sponsored by CCQE at 7:30 p.m. Thursday at Mount Olive Baptist Church. The rally will protest racial isolation in the schools, according to the statement.

The statement said CCQE has appointed a committee to study "selective holiday buying programs." It accuses the "power structure" in Champaign of remaining insensitive to moderate and reasonable pleas for integration.

#### Friends of Integration

"The friends of quality integrated education and the enemies of racially isolated schools will be actively encouraged to stop buying in Champaign stores, especially those west of the Illinois Central Railroad tracks," the statement said.

John Niels, president of the Chamber of Commerce, said he had not seen the CCQE statement and could not comment on its proposals. Schools in north Champaign west of the railroad tracks

have enrollments predominately Negro.

The statement defended the boycott, saying, "Let no one say that this course of action was arrived at hastily and uncritically because . . . it was the only one left open by a recalcitrant school board and an indifferent community."

The statement said organizations have identified educational harms of racially isolated schools and made recommendations and plans for integration since November, 1958.

"The school board has repeatedly ignored the findings and recommendations of its own appointed committees and it has refused to acknowledge officially that there are serious educational problems," the statement said.

#### Champaign Study

CCQE termed "commendable" the integration study by Champaign Education Association which suggested busing a minimum of 1,600 children and the consolidation of all sixth grade students into three schools. The study was released to Unit 4 Board of Education on May 8.

The statement also suggests that "selective buying" would focus attention on two other problems. It said the unemployment rate of Negroes remains at depression levels and that freedom of choice in housing is denied.

"We refuse to support those who suppress us," the announcement for the rally reads. "Be selective — buy east of the tracks."

Venezuelan Students Pose Questions . . .

## Panel Discusses Civil Rights

By MARGIE MOELLER

Civil rights was the main topic of discussion between a panel of Venezuelans, University faculty and members of the Student Project For International Responsibility (SPIR), in the faculty lounge of the Union Tuesday night.

Participating were a Venezuelan professor and five students of journalism from the University of Zulia, in Maracabio, Venezuela. The group is on tour under the auspices of the International Exchange Program.

The Venezuelans, speaking almost entirely through interpreters, were most interested in knowing what the government as well as private citizens were doing about the problem of segregation in the United States and specifically if there were a segregation problem at the University.

### Question Civil Rights

In answer, SPIR and faculty members pointed to the civil rights law in effect in the United States today. They also noted employment and education programs in effect to help prepare Negroes with a better background for a college education and later employment.

Within the University, greatest segregation can be found in the fraternities and sororities, SPIR participants said. Otherwise, classes and social groups within the University are generally better segregated than those outside. Negroes here have a better situation and more acceptance, they said.

Speaking with regard to Negro faculty members at the University, faculty participants pointed out that the University actually seeks out qualified Negroes for positions on the faculty, but that there are not many who are sufficiently qualified.

### Cultural Type Segregation

Venezuelan panelists felt that segregation in Venezuela stemmed not so much from race and color as from cultural type. "In Venezuela, in the university and everywhere, there is no consciousness of color. This is so true that we don't really know how many people of different color attend the university," one panelist said. Previously University students had said Negroes represented 3 per cent of the University population.

The Venezuelans felt that the greatest barrier to education for minority groups was economical and social. Venezuela lacks the technical means to education, books and other educational materials, the panelists said.

The second greatest concern of the Latin American panelists was what they saw as a strained relationship between Latin America and the United States. "The United States is mainly investing capital, and there is no human counterpart to economic aid," one panelist said. "It is more important to have human relationships than economic aid. If Venezuelans don't know the people, they resent them as cold and impersonal," he continued.

Both men and women panelists seemed disturbed at the lack of knowledge about Latin America at the University. A male panelist noticed that many in the fraternity he stayed with didn't know enough to ask questions about Latin America. One woman panelist noted a similar experience in the women's residence where they were guests. Women there wanted to know if they wore overcoats in Latin America and if there were Indian tribes still warring there, she said.

# CCOQE Protests Segregation

By BRUCE ZUMSTEIN  
Daily Illini City Editor

Over half of the 150 people who attended a protest rally Thursday against racial segregation in Chicago public schools signed up to walk picket lines Saturday past stores throughout the city.

Coordinating Committee for Quality Education sponsored the rally at Mt. Olive Baptist Church which detailed plans for boycott, picketing and picketing businesses in downtown Chicago. Country Fair Shopping Center and K-Mart.

Jesse Perkins, co-chairman of CCOQE, said the success of the boycott will "depend on the conscience of the people to whom we are appealing." The boycott aims at seeking redress from Unit 4 Board of Education towards implementing policies of integration.

"There is nothing malicious in it but we intend to pick the conscience of the people," board by supported the school board by their absence," Perkins said.

(See editorial on Page 12)

The rally, scheduled to begin at 7:30 p.m., got under way at 8 p.m. with the audience slowly growing to approximately 150. In the evening, the two lines were led by Rev. James O'Neil, the evidence clasped hands and sang, "We Shall Overcome."

Following the singing, Charles Churchwell, chairman of CCOQE, explained the history of this organization, which was set up in 1963 by several groups to work for the express purpose of school integration.

Churchwell said CCOQE acted only to bring recommendations before the school board. However, at its last few meetings, Churchwell said CCOQE decided to select new lines of pickets.

Churchwell said CCOQE decided to select new lines of pickets. Perkins said CCOQE is also collecting signatures.

Perkins said businessmen have not moved to influence the school board to take any action on integration. He said business interests are responsible for legislation and ordinances which favor type enterprises.

"They should realize their most important resource is people, and that means quality education for all," Perkins said. Another speaker, Rev. Harry Applewhite of the First Congressional Church, said the board of education is run by "white men controlled by business power."

Rev. A. G. Gregory of Pilgrim Baptist Church said the school board looks to the power structure which sets the color of the line further than "my brother let me go with a single stare from his eyes."

Gregory added, "I ask you not to let a face the color of mine show itself west of the tracks for three days." Rev. Gregory is a Negro, and the boycott is scheduled from May 28 to May 30.

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In UI Law College . . .

## Negroes Receive Fellowships

Negro students from Champaign, Chicago, Washington, D. C., and Springfield Gardens, N. Y., were named today by the College of Law as recipients of the first four fellowships to be awarded under its newly instituted Illinois Equal Opportunity Law Fellowship Program.

The four fellows, each of whom will begin his studies at the College of Law in September, are:

Norman S. Early Jr. of Washington, D. C., president of the student body at American University, Washington, D. C., Early also was a

member of the varsity track and cross-country teams. His scholastic honors include Dean's List standing and membership in Blue Key and ODK honorary societies. Early is unmarried. His mother, Mrs. Gloria E. Jackson, lives at 101 Rittenhouse Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

William Y. Smith of Champaign. A former president of the University of Illinois chapter of the NAACP, Smith recently completed a two-year tour of duty as a lieutenant with the U.S. Army in Korea. He is married and has one child. His mother, Mrs. Imogene Smith, resides at 901 N. Poplar St., Champaign.

Harvey Proctor Jr. of Chicago. Active in fraternity affairs at Southern Illinois University, Proctor won the SIU Fraternity Scholarship Award in 1966-67. He is unmarried and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey T. Proctor of 16900 Muirland, Detroit, Mich.

David N. Addison of Springfield Gardens, N. Y. A veteran of four

years in the Marine Corps, Addison was president of the prelegal society at Florida A & M University, as well as chairman of the Florida A & M chapter of the Collegiate Council for the United Nations. He is married and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Addison, 178-29 34th Ave., Springfield Gardens, Queens, N. Y.

The Illinois Equal Opportunity Law Fellowship Program was instituted last fall by the faculty of the College of Law with the approval of University President David D. Henry. It is open to individuals who are members of groups culturally disadvantaged as a result of racial, ethnic or geographic factors. The newly chosen fellows, who were selected from a large



## Four Negro Students Receive Fellowships from Law College

Four Negro students have been named recipients of the first Illinois Equal Opportunity Law Fellowships from the University College of Law.

Beginning study at Urbana in September will be:

David N. Addison, 178-29 34th Ave., Springfield Gardens, N. Y.; Norman S. Early Jr., 101 Rittenhouse St., N.E., Washington, D.C.; Harvey Proctor Jr., 3223 Calumet, Chicago (16); and William Y. Smith, 804 S. Locust, Champaign.

Addison, a veteran of four years in the Marine Corps, was president of the Pre-legal Society of Florida A & M University and chairman of the school's chapter of the Collegiate Council for the United Nations. Married, he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Addison of Springfield Gardens.

Early was student body president at American University in Washington and a member of the varsity track and cross country teams. His scholastic honors include the dean's list and membership in Blue Key and O.D.K. honor societies. His mother is Mrs. Gloria E. Jackson of Washington.

Proctor was active in fraternity affairs at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, winning the SIU Fraternity Scholarship Award this past year. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey T. Proctor, reside at 16900 Muirland, Detroit, Mich.

Smith is former president of the UI NAACP chapter and recently completed a two-year tour of duty as a lieutenant with the U. S. Army in Korea. The son of Mrs. Imogene Smith, 901 N. Poplar, Champaign, Smith is married and has one child.

The Illinois Equal Opportunity Law Fellowship Program is open to individuals who are members of groups culturally disadvantaged as a result of racial, ethnic or geographical factors.

The newly-chosen fellows, selected from a large number of applicants, will receive substantial financial aid and other assistance from College of Law.

A major purpose of the program, in addition to providing sound legal education for the fellows, is to supply leadership for the underprivileged groups.

To date, contributions for the fellowships total more than \$20,000.

## Urban League, UI To Counsel Area Negroes

Personal and vocational counseling of Negroes in the Champaign-Urbana area will begin this month through a cooperative program of the University and the Urban League of Champaign County.

Working largely through structures already existing in the urban league program, professional counselors who are doing postmaster's degree work at the UI College of Education will aid chronically unemployed and assist high school students who may benefit from postsecondary school training.

Daniel Delaney of the University's division of counseling and guidance said the graduate students, all of whom have had counseling experience, will provide testing, vocational education information and personal counseling for the adult chronically unemployed.

Purposes are to help them attain willingness and ability to work and to lend support to them at the early stages of their jobs.

The same testing and counseling services will be offered to sophomores, juniors and seniors who are members of CA-OPS (Career Opportunities), a group for promising high schoolers sponsored by the urban league.

Efforts will be made to aid the students in learning to act for themselves, rather than having things done for them, Delaney said.

Encouragement to receive training after high school and continuing counseling while in the training program will be an important part of the project. Members of task-oriented small groups will be shown how to best present themselves for interviews and how to obtain employment.

Vernon Barkstall is executive director of the Urban League of Champaign County.

Before summer officially arrived, the long hot summer of racial violence began to erupt in festering slums across the nation:

Bored, restless Negro youths have begun to arm themselves to do combat with their white first-class cousins uptown. More violence soon will be added to the already growing list of riot-ripped cities.

The "race riot" follows a definite and specific pattern. That pattern is beginning to become visible here. If the pattern is not broken soon Champaign-Urbana will add its name to the list of riot cities.

Racial outbreaks do not "just happen" like Topsey, nor are they for the most part the products of carefully planned conspiracies or plots.

Rather, they are created spontaneously as a thousand separate factors begin to fall in place leading to the ultimate outburst. As more and more ingredients are added to the bubbling pot the ultimate outcome becomes more definite and irreversible.

First a few basic ingredients must be present. There are the obvious ones, like a concentration of a minority group, oppressed and segregated. This ingredient Champaign-Urbana can provide in abundance.

The North Side Champaign ghetto still remains after generations. Poverty, ignorance, violence, apathy. All of them grow and flourish like the rats and the roaches that scamper under the decaying shacks and across the littered yards.

There is some hope for civil rights for these people. The urban renewal program soon may wipe away the physical scars. But such programs go slow in Champaign-Urbana. A new city council sits in judgment in Champaign — a "go-slow" council that verges on "don't go at all." Gone are the Negro councilman who did so much and the mayor who did what he could.

These ingredients have been rotting in the pot for decades until they have developed a culture of despair and hate. What is there to love when you know that you are less than a man 10 blocks away?

What hope is there when you see the hate and bigotry still living as it must have lived for your grandfather and will probably still live with your children?

Add to this an opulent, fat, bloated society where all but the few become richer and more secure. Throw in a heaping helping of violence. The policy of the country is violence. We kill, we bomb, we burn baby burn.

The death is condoned it is accepted.

The ingredients begin to mix and spread. What else can we add to the pot?

We add the good old summer time. When the heat drives those whose only air conditioning is a crack in the wall into the streets. They are in the streets

now. What are they doing? Who are they? Where do they go?

If they are the very old they just sit on porches, in the yard, down the street. If they are younger they may go to those places open to them on a hot summer night. A few bars and a house or two where they gather to gamble and drink and to flaunt the society that has ignored them.

If they are even younger, if they are out on summer vacation from the classrooms; then they wander the streets. But there is little for them there but heat and drabness and frustration.

The scene is set. The actors are on the stage. What is needed to bring up the curtain?

The curtain rises when the friction becomes too great. When a crowd gathers to watch an accident or an arrest. The curtain goes up on the big show after a dance or a parade or a celebration, when a crowd forms that can become a mob.

The curtain goes up at a carnival or an amusement park or where ever people gather. It goes up when some one says "Nigger" or someone else is jostled too hard in a crowd.

Will the curtain rise on Champaign-Urbana this summer and expose it for all to see?

Yes, it probably will. The whisperings of it have already begun. A lot of talk. A lot of rumors. Here and there a car is pelted with rocks or bottles by a milling, bored crowd.

If the pattern is followed two dates are likely to be the turning points in the summer. The first is July 4. It will be hot. Crowds will gather to see the parade (The Freedom Day Celebration!).

In the evening the masses will move to the Stadium for the fireworks show. Afterwards, while it is dark, there will be a dance on the tennis courts near the stadium.

It could come here as it has before. Some one throws a firecracker or an insult. Sides form. Weapons appear. Bingo!

Or it could happen later this summer at the county fair, where the crowds will gather again.

What can stop it? Police can stop it. Last summer a dozen or more uniformed men prowled the parade grounds in fear of trouble. Of course, police can stop it, if they catch it quickly enough. If not, little else can stop it, once the curtain is up, once the lid is off the pot.

Other mystical things could have stopped it: such as understanding, such as help, such as jobs, decent houses, playgrounds, talk, knowledge. But these things come only with time.

Perhaps the pattern will be wrong this summer. Perhaps the lid can be tied down a little firmer for another year. Just perhaps. If it can, there will always be next year in Champaign-Urbana.



The Fourth Estate . . .

## Summer riots

by Larry Finley



## The Fourth Estate . . .

**Black talk**

by Larry Finley

"Your predictions for a race riot on July Fourth didn't come off did they, Finley?"

I guess not.

"The least you could have done was to go out there and start something. Looks

bad when your predictions don't come off."

"Well you were almost right about the 4th of July."

What do you mean?

"I mean about the 4th. There wasn't any trouble because the whole thing had been negotiated."

Who negotiated it?

"I can't say, but the trouble isn't over yet."

While a dozen or more cities across the nation break out in undeclared civil war between black and white, Champaign-Urbana seethes quietly.

Almost daily there are reports of "incidents." Rocks are tossed at a police car. Gangs beat-up a few stray people here and there.

Northend Negro leader Roy Williams comes out with an inflammatory little tabloid newspaper he calls, "The Plain Truth." It purports to tell the truth about Champaign-Urbana that no one else dares to tell.

The paper is a gutsy move for Champaign-Urbana. It skates lightly along the libel line, in some places jumping enthusiastically off the fences into the danger zone.

One gossip column is written under the pen name of "Jig A. Boo":

"Will the blonde Adonis of the Champaign County State's Attorney's office please give old Jig a copy of the names and addresses he keeps in that little black book? I hear that these are the names of some lovely black gals who are givin' away some of that. . ."

The rest of the excerpt hints at dirty dealings by the State's Attorney's office.

There is little reaction from the state prosecutors at the pinprick.

"I can't think of any Negro women I've prosecuted lately," one assistant muses. "Except Mrs. \*\*\*\*\* and she's too old."

Some are disappointed they didn't get attacked in the little tab.

"You know I feel like I haven't been doing my job," a judge confides. "I'm not looking for criticism, but they didn't mention me once in that paper. You know if it comes out regularly I guess that I'll have to subscribe to keep up with the charges."

The pre-July 4 rumors have quieted down somewhat but people are still worried. They remember their neighbor telling them about someone who told him that he had heard somewhere that young Negroes in the Northend were practicing making firebombs.

No one wants to be firebombed. They've read about Detroit, Newark, Trenton, Watts, Cairo, Waukegan and all of the other places.

One worried woman complains to the papers.

"You ought to do something about this little newspaper. It's doing nothing but stirring up trouble. It is an insult to the Negro race. We don't want a riot here."

"It's all part of Martin Luther King's move to start trouble."

"The Negroes in Champaign don't want trouble here. The older ones don't. It's just the kids and the young people. The old folks just want to live in their homes in peace like they have for all of these years."

"It's an insult to the Negro people. I wonder who's side of the fence these people are on who put out this paper."

"Look at all of the privileges that they have. They can go to restaurants or bars or movies and spend their money. They have their homes. Some of their homes are better than white people's homes."

"Can they go anywhere? Is that what you said?"

"I didn't say that. Anyway they have a lot more privileges here than they do in other places. All you have to do is go somewhere else and look. They have a lot more privileges."

The riots continue. People are killed and people die and businesses are burned. People, mostly white people, lose a lot of money.

Everyone is worried. It can't happen here, but everyone is worried because death and riots are terrible things and sometimes so is a earthquake.



Much is required . . .

## Young Negroes

By Dan Balz

Among other things, the riots in Detroit, Newark, Milwaukee and 47 other American cities this summer have shown the white society that there is a group of Americans which has not been reached by civil rights progress, poverty money, or other steps which supposedly have begun to alleviate the problems of the poor.

Americans have been shocked by the violence and the lawlessness. They have reacted violently to the violence. "It has no relation to civil rights," some say. "It is outright contempt for the way," others say.

Cong. William Springer of this district likens it to a civil war.

Millions of Americans are condemning the violence, and have called for stronger police action. Few have questioned why these riots have taken place, or who rioters are, or how they think.

Certainly it is lawless to riot, but it seems a crime that the House of Representatives can try out new vaudeville routines while debating a bill which would declare war on some 90 million rats in our slums, rats which bite fingers off babies.

We seem to be entering a new phase in Negro-White relations, and this could be the most trying period to date.

The Negroes who will be the leaders of the future are a much different breed than the Martin Luther Kings and the Roy Wilkins. They are angry, and they are proud, and they are now being heard.

I recently talked to a young man who is a former leader of one of Chicago's most powerful Negro gangs. He now is working in the slums, trying to build up his part of the city, but he still maintains the respect of the young Negroes.

He is, to begin with, a black nationalist. He is a black power advocate, like many of the young Negroes. And he thinks Martin Luther King is doing nothing to help the Negroes.

"King isn't talking issues," he said. "The Whites in America aren't afraid of King because he isn't talking issues. It's the Stokely Carmichaels that talk the issues. They're saying the things we're feeling."

He is not for King, nor is he for the things King stands for. He is against integration as it now stands. Instead of helping all Negroes, integration, in his eyes, is helping only those who already have advantages — wealth, intelligence.

He says integration never will work until the Black man has something the White man wants. Until then the Negro is being asked to participate in a society that really has no interest in what he has

In a sense it is token integration.

Teddy is for building up the entire Negro community, not separating it by taking out the best Negroes and throwing them into White America.

You can help the Negro best by improving the Negro schools, by providing jobs and the like, he said.

He scoffs at King's idea of love. Love is not the key he said, as King would like everyone to believe.

"The word is respect," Teddy said.

And Teddy said the way to help the Negro is to let the Negro help himself. White workers who come into the ghettos often fail to achieve much. Indigeneous workers can do the job much better, Teddy said.

Whether or not Americans agree with Negroes like Teddy they must begin to realize that the days of nonviolence and peaceful integration are over.

There is a new generation of Negroes who have ideas quite different than their predecessors. Perhaps King sounded very radical when he began his drive. Perhaps today's Negroes sound even more radical. Times have changed and we must adjust to those changes.

We must reach into the ghettos and find the leaders. We must provide the money to allow them to help their communities.

The problem we now face is the worst internal crisis at least since the depression. How we respond to it may well tell how great and powerful we really are. And we cannot do it with tired phrases and promises. We need action, and we need the right action. We should listen to what the Teddys have to say, and we should think.

# Black, white bound together - Ellison

(Editor's Note: Ralph Ellison, essayist and critic, will arrive on campus today. At 7 p.m. he will give a lecture in the Auditorium on "The Function of the Novel in American Democracy" followed by a public reception in the Union Faculty Lounge. At 2 p.m. Friday he will attend a discussion session open to students in the Faculty Lounge.)

## By MARGARET CONVERSE

Ralph Ellison is a Negro American writer, and this is not only a fact but a theme for his writing. In the midst of an increasing activist call for "black consciousness," and the anger of young Negro intellectuals, Ellison calls for a sense of the Negro as an integral part of the whole American experience. Black and white America, he writes, are so closely bound together that they cannot be understood if viewed separately.

He rejects historical theories of the white man's inhuman repression of brutalized black men, stating that there is an infinite complexity of relationships and attitudes. He rejects the stereotype of bitter animal-like Bigger Thomas as well as that of Uncle Tom.

In the introduction to his most

recent book, "Shadow and Act," he describes the difficulty of depicting what really happened within our areas of American life, and putting it down with honesty and without bowing to ideological expediences the attitudes and values which give Negro American life its sense of wholeness and which render it bearable and human and, when measured by our own terms, desirable.

The Negro, despite all the categorizing of sociologists and all the pressures of his subjugation, seeks to be an individual, Ellison states. His background is so complex and the influences so diverse that any attempt to state what a "Negro should think" must be the result of ignorance. Ellison recent stereotyping of Negroes by Northern liberals as well as by Southern racers. Thus, when critics attack Ellison as a writer more concerned with his art than with the "Negro problem," Ellison replies that he is very concerned with the Negro problem but that he contributes to the freedom movement through his art.

In reply to a blistering given him by Irving Howe, editor of Dissent magazine, Ellison wrote in The New Leader that the Negro is "no mere product of his

socio-political environment. He is the product of the interaction between his racial predicament, his individual will and the broader American cultural freedom in which he finds his ambiguous existence. Thus he, too, in a limited way, is his own creation . . ."

"In Macon County, Alabama, I read Freud, T. S. Eliot, Pound, Gertrude Stein and Hemingway. Books which seldom, if ever, mentioned Negroes were to release me from whatever 'segregated' idea I might have had of my human possibilities . . . These were works which, by fulfilling themselves as works of art, by being satisfied to deal with life in terms of their own sources of power, were able to give me a broader sense of life and possibility."

This is not to say that Ellison is unaware of being a Negro although he has been accused of this. He is rather aware of being a Negro American and a product of western culture as well as an individual and it is that he considers to be "liberation" for the spirit. The imprisonment of the environment are less important. In an interview for the New York Times Magazine in November, he stated, "If there is a rebuff and I suspect many Negroes are like me, I consider it part of the environment. I am utterly amused when I go into a store to spend \$100, and some little clerk is rude."

These themes were central to Ellison's novel, Invisible Man. This book has received honor from some of the critics who now question Ellison's literary theories, and was voted by 200 authors, critics and editors polled by Book Week magazine the most distinguished book published between 1945 and 1965. Surrealistic, packed with incidents and symbols the book is, according to one critic, a "veritable Moby Dick of the racial crisis."

In a 1965 interview republished in "Shadow and Act," Ellison stated that "The hero's invisibility isn't a matter of being seen, but a refusal to run the risk of his own humanity, which involves guilt. This is not an attack upon white society: it is what the hero refuses to do in each section which

leads to further action. He must assert and achieve his own humanity; he cannot run with the pack and do this. — this is the reason for all the reversals."

Although the general themes are those of later essays briefly discussed here the action and symbols of the book are much too complex to describe briefly — all that can be said is that "Invisible Man" is available at the Union Faculty Lounge in paperback. "Shadow and Act" has been ordered.

Ellison's Thursday night speech "The Function of the Novel in American Democracy" has been published in the Wilson Library Bulletin. An interview conducted by three young Negro writers with Ellison was published in the March Harper's magazine.



A new allegiance . . .

## *Self - Identity*

by Bob Outis

Black Power is in! Student Power is on the way, even at Illinois.

Both of these developments are outgrowths of frustrations. The civil rights leaders of the past who sought integration of the Negro into White America have now been rendered ineffective. Negroes have discovered that Supreme Court decrees have little to do with the attitudes and prejudices of bigots.

In the same way students will learn that liberalization of women's hours has little or nothing to do with their status in the University community as long as these liberalizations come from the hand of now-enlightened despots.

My cry here is not one of a priori riot. It is a call for a revolution — a quiet revolution in the mind of every student. We have had demonstrations, but we have no DuBois Club.

Hooray for tokenism!

We supposedly have no political files in the Security Office, but the question of the University's relation to state and federal investigative agencies remains untouched.

Let's hear it for the clandestine activities of our security office and the loyalty felt by all ex-FBI agents toward J. Edgar Hoover!

The Daily Illini is an independent student newspaper, yet its publishing board is dominated by Administration-appointed faculty members.

Long live the free press!

The University has purged itself of corruption in the Athletic Association, but the cancer of intercollegiate athletics remains. Clever maneuvering can solve any moral dilemma.

The disciplinary system is not unsound structurally, but its jurisdiction is ill-defined and its procedures hold only in routine cases. This allows the adjudicators to consider such irrelevant personal matters as the student's grade point and his attitude toward the University.

Down with conduct unbecoming a student!

My call for a quiet revolution comes

in the form of an admonition — an admonition to all new students and any other student who has not been so socialized into the process of non-education that he has lost his ability to think: beware of betraying your self-identity to a world of conformity.

Any self-styled revolutionary can tell you his path is not an easy one. In the same way the life of the true individualist is filled with temptations to abandon his search for a self-identity.

Our outdated rules and regulations exemplify many ways in which our University encourages this process of self-betrayal. Ironically, the fact that closing for women occurs at four different hours between the nights of Sept. 14-18 seems to be a special attempt to whip our young maidens into submission. In reality this confusion is no doubt a result of a lack of legitimate rationale for any of our rules or regulations.

The most effective instrument of socialization is the fraternity system. In addition to its many worthwhile programs (i.e. sponsoring loyalty rallies, providing the majority of campus activity jocks, and equating gradepoint with scholarship) the fraternity system fosters uniformity of dress, attitude, and actions.

The overstructured academic programs offer a different kind of pitfall. It does seem odd that the only place that a student really cannot afford to read a book out of intellectual curiosity rather than academic necessity, is at a university.

These are but a few of the "identity co-opters" which this campus offers. We are all influenced by them; this is inevitable in any modern society. However, we must avoid their entrapment if our search for a personal identity is to be rewarding.

Maybe this is what the wise Buddha meant when he said, "Look within, thou art the Buddha." We must always undergo a constant re-evaluation of our values, goals, and purposes, and we must insist that no one inhibit our introspection.

This is the quiet revolution. Let it begin.

## CORE Studies Negro Culture

An orientation program Sunday for new Negro students kicked off the year for the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE).

Dr. Robert Eubanks, former adviser to CORE, moderated a panel discussion on financial aid, academic aid, and an introduction to Negro Greek life. Student panel members included Toni St. James, Terry Cullers, Rondey Hammond, and Paul Brady.

This year CORE will continue to sponsor the Negro film service, which is open to all students. They are also working with the administration on instituting a course on Negro history.

Lydia Brown, secretary of CORE, stated that they will work with and support the Champaign Committee for Quality Education (CCQE).



Black Power Advocate Contends . . .

# Negroes Face Old Problem

By MIKE AARON  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Speaking at the Red Herring coffee house last night, local black power advocate Steve Jackson declared that the Champaign-Urbana Negro problem is the same as that being faced by black people all over the country.

"White people have a definite attitude toward black people. Integration won't solve a damn thing. A change in attitudes is the only thing that will change the situation," he said. "Jackson spoke be-

fore approximately 80 people at the coffee house, sponsored by the Channing-Murray Foundation.

He said, "If all the Champaign blacks unite, the only thing that would result would be that all the whites would unite against them." Jackson attributed this to the fact

that, "White people automatically have a superior attitude toward Negroes."

In the question and answer session, Jackson said, "I'm a defeatist. I'm a war monger. War is the only way to get recognition, because (the Negroes) can't change white attitudes by asking them (the white people) to change." He then said, however, that he didn't know what kind of a war it would be, because the black people are

so necessary a part of the white system that all-out war would be impossible.

In separate statements, the black power advocate also commented that, "When you talk about power, you're talking about numbers. Numbers are necessary for power."

"The only current black power is negative," Jackson said, referring to the recent riots. In elaborating on the Negroes' negative power, he said that if all the black people in the country got together, they could destroy the United States' economic system.

Negro segregation, Jackson said, has been based solely on skin color. "If the Discrimination were only economic, the Negroes could make it, like the Jews."

Follow the sports news and events all year long in the sports pages of The Daily Illini.

After 20 Years . . .

# Ghetto Readies for Renewal

By BOB SNYDER  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Like most U.S. cities Champaign has a ghetto, some 65 acres in the northeast part of the city.

It's not the kind of slum you'd find in Chicago. The houses aren't all bad and there are trees and even lawns — with kids riding bi-

## First in a Series

cycles and men washing cars. It's almost like a suburb compared to bigtime slums.

Many of its residents are old and retired. They came up from the South to find a place to live and either chose to stay here or couldn't make it to Chicago. Now, they will tell you, they're tired and want to rest, having worked, bought homes, bought cars and raised children.

But meanwhile many let their

homes run down and the symptoms of the ghetto began to appear. Property values dropped, the crime rate went up and a new generation grew up in run-down homes.

Of the area's 250 habitable structures 173 have been judged substandard. Eventually the city will come in and tear them down — by the end of the year if its present plans work out.

Low-cost public housing will replace private homes, and the symptoms of the ghetto hopefully will vanish.

As always, however, there are mounds of red tape, and resistance from those whose homes will be destroyed. Some, for example, own fairly well-kept homes in areas set for clearance. They thus must move the homes or sell them to the city.

"Why should we suffer for the ones who have houses in such bad dispositions?" a housewife complained.

More commonly owners know their homes aren't what they should be, but are satisfied themselves and feel the city should be also. "It may be a shack, but it's mine," they say.

## Can't Do Much

"I'd rather live in a pup tent," the housewife declared, "than to live in them apartments they puttin up for us."

But there is little they can do. Backed by the concept of eminent domain, the city can acquire and raze land at will. David Gensemer, urban renewal director, reported last week the city has closed contracts with 45 property owners, and acquired the titles to 15 of the properties.

Crews can be working by the end of the year if the city approves plans and accepts bids for demolition by Nov. 7.

No one, of course, will be thrown

into the street. Plans for relocation also are in the works.

The program can be traced back to 1947 when the League of Women Voters conducted a housing study in Champaign and Urbana. The league then decided something had to be done, though it wasn't sure just what and could make no recommendations.

Then for 11 years very little was done.

## Began in 1958

But in 1958 and 1959 Emmerson V. Dexter, former Champaign mayor, led the first major push toward an urban renewal program, and by 1961 his group had an application on file in a Washington bureau. Federal funds soon would be on the way.

From then until now, however, little has been done. Only now is the project finally nearing the action stage.

Last fall the city council gave the project its final approval, and federal aid already had been secured — all this, of course, over loud ghetto protests. Ways now must be found to raze and relocate, since more is involved than simply tearing down buildings.

In three years, it's planned, half the ghetto will be cleared, and the people displaced will have space in public housing.

Friday: Issues behind the local dispute.

# Two Week NSA Convention — What It Passed, How We Voted

Last spring, University students selected — through direct election and through Student Senate — eight delegates and eight alternates to represent them at the 20th National Student Congress.

All 16 representatives appeared at the convention at one time or another, during the two weeks (August 13-23) that it was held on the University of Maryland Campus. For their services, representatives received \$25—travel money and \$2.50 per day food money from the Senate treasury.

Meeting in the huge armory and facing formidable communications problems under the huge roof, the delegates voted on over 20 areas of legislation. They also attended committee meetings, caucuses, conferences, and some even dropped in at the rival Students for a Democratic Society ("NSA is still not free from outside control") convention.

Here is an account of some of the major legislation passed. Three of these bills, if passed, will appear, and drugs, have been carried to campuses for referendum. The referendum here will be held later this fall, according to Student Senate NSA coordinator Mickey Decker.

## BLACK POWER

### I. Principle

Black Power is the establishment of racial pride, identity, purpose and direction in order to secure economic, political, social and cultural power and influence for the black peoples in America.

With the improvement of political and a positive self-image, the black man retains self-respect and self-determination.

With this improvement of the black man's life style, he will have reason to live and not merely to exist.

Black Power is the determination to build a black community which will be more than a euphemism for the ghetto. It is a valid and necessary cry to the extent that it expresses the despair of the gradual absorption of deserving "Negroes" into general society and puts its faith instead in collective action aimed at dealing with a collective fate.

### Emancipate Black from White

Black Power is the organization of black people to represent their needs in order to stop white oppression and exploitation; it is the emancipation of the black man from what the white man thinks is best for him.

Black Power is the unification of all black peoples in America for their liberation by any means necessary.

Therefore, USNSA reaffirms in

accordance with Basic Policy Declaration Number 13 "that the student should seek with interest those problems which will lead to responsible involvement in social and political activism."

### II. Declaration

A. It is common knowledge that the United States black man has been subjected to at least 10 generations of inhuman atrocities and deprivation of liberty by the entire white power structure.

A racist system has been imposed upon the black man that he is supposed to respect and uphold.

It is entirely logical and rational that the black man's contempt and hatred for the white power structure would occur on its surface, and be presented in various unorthodox ways should want to exist. It is not a crime if it means conflict with the white power structure.

White students should use this philosophy in working in these two areas:

### 1. Organizing poor whites around their own interests

2. Educating the white middle class to its need to understand Black Power and to understand its own racist attitudes.

### III. Mandates

A. USNSA mandates that:

1. The USNSA shall establish a Black Commission of black people to consider the problems of the black peoples in the United States on all levels of society. This commission shall consist of five staff members.

2. The USNSA shall approach the NAACP, CORE, Urban League, SCLC, A. Philip Randolph Foundation, NAACP, and any other organization for funding purposes.

3. The president of USNSA shall appoint hereinafter a black man as head of the Civil Rights desk.

4. The USNSA shall actively support those roles of both black and white students in Civil Rights as stated in all resolutions previously passed by the USNSA Congress.

B. USNSA further mandates that:

1. A special sub-desk on the role of whites in the Black Power era to be set up under the Civil Rights desk.

a. It is to be run by whites interested in the Black Power movement.

b. It is to provide black speakers to white campuses to explain the role of white students in the Black Power era.

c. It is to provide information to white member schools and students.

2. The NAYP is to arrange a national conference of white students to confirm their role in the Black Power era. Plans are to be completed and the dates of the con-

ference to be announced, by the fall meeting of the National Supervisory Board.

a. Participation by schools in all geographical areas of the United States will be guaranteed.

b. Black as well as white experts shall be used in setting up the conference.

c. Funds for the conference are to be secured by the NAVP.

**THE DRAFT**

**I. Principle**

- USNSA believes the "free and unfettered exercise of civil liberties cannot be in conflict with national security" (Basic Policy Declaration, XVII, "National Security and Civil Liberties") and that too often the cry of national security has been used as an excuse for the needless denial of legitimate freedoms.

**II. Declaration**

USNSA believes conscription provides manpower for whatever military involvement the government deems necessary and often obviates the necessity for the gov-

ernment to depend on the support of the people in its actions.

**Want Draft Abolished**

USNSA advocates abolition of the selective service system and opposes any system of forced service to the government as undemocratic and contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

USNSA proposes the selective service system be abolished and replaced by a voluntary army, as follows: all jobs presently in the armed forces that can be performed by civilians should be filled by civil service. While this transition is taking place the wage scale for the armed forces should be raised gradually until the combined effect of those two measures is sufficient to reduce the monthly draft quota to zero.

**Abolish Draft Inequities**

However, USNSA also believes that until conscription can be completely abolished it should be made as equitable as possible. USNSA strongly believes widespread inequities characterize the present selective service system, making a number of major changes immediately necessary. We believe the citizen should be guaranteed the greatest amount of personal control over his future.

**Draft Only During Emergency**

USNSA believes the Congress has the right to call for a military

and served two years his obligation would be fulfilled.

**List Reform Measures**

While USNSA feels that conscription must be abolished and a voluntary national army substituted, we urge reform in the following areas, failing action to revert to voluntarism:

1. Conscientious objector provisions should be revised so objection to war in general, or to any particular war on philosophical and political as well as religious grounds has the protection of law.

2. Universities should not participate in the selective service verdicts in any fashion. We believe 2-S deferments to be undemocratic and in effect, biased toward higher socioeconomic levels. Also the farm labor automatic deferment should be abolished.

3. The E-F exemption should be based upon physical or mental disability only, not upon selective service verdicts on individual morality. The phrases "physically, mentally or morally unfit" in the law should be stricken accordingly.

**Eliminate Questionnaire**

4. The "security questionnaire" should be eliminated as inconsistent with civil liberties.

5. Only the following will be exempt: the head of a family, hardship cases (regional boards to be

forming the walls...)

## 5 Arrested in C.H.S. Incident

Five Champaign youth were arrested Tuesday afternoon at Champaign High School and charged with mob action.

Police reports indicated that the disturbance was racial in nature, stating the five youths were Negroes. The students allegedly toppled lunch tables, threw objects, yelled obscenities and shut hall doors so that no one could pass. They assaulted, battered and threatened teachers, according to the report.

Clint Kelly, principal of the school, said "whenever you have an integrated school, disturbances involving both races will be labeled racial in nature. But this didn't start out that way."

Charles Due, coach at the school allegedly was assaulted. "Allegedly is right," he said, "I was not assaulted." Police reports indicate Due tried to stop the disturbance.

"This was not racial in nature," he added, "perhaps what happened today happens at every high school."

## Police Checking CHS Disturbance

Officials at Champaign Central High School are conducting an investigation into the disturbance in the school cafeteria Tuesday afternoon which resulted in the arrest of five students.

Clint Kelly, principal of Central, said it is too soon to release any findings of the investigation. "It's too early for conclusions or recommendations about the incident," he said Wednesday.

Kelly signed complaints Tuesday against the five students, charging them with mob action. The five students are Negro, but teachers have denied the disturbance was racial in nature.



A new allegiance . . .

## White and Blind

by Bob Outis

The quotation for the week is, "Might not our own Congress contemplate a somewhat similar statute (to the British Race Relations Act of 1965) to keep American Black Power fanatics, Klansmen, Nazis and other minority groups, discontented with U. S. democracy, from trying to spoil it for the rest of us?"

To whom can we credit this glowing defense of our fundamental freedoms? Champaign's own Robert Pope? No, he would not be so kind as to link "Black Power fanatics" with Klansmen. Is it Richard J. Daley? No, he would not be so politically inept as to use the phrase "minority group" in the same breath as Klansmen and Nazis.

Instead, this quotation can be attributed to C. L. Sulzberger of The New York Times. While I do not want to debate the British Race Relations Act, it should be pointed out that such a law significantly conflicts with our Supreme Court interpretations of free speech. My objections to this comment, however, are of a different nature. I believe them to be significant because they are often ascribed to by the vast majority of whites in America today.

First of all, the grouping of "American Black Power fanatics" with Klansmen and Nazis is an unfortunate one. It can not be denied that the physical incidents of the action advocated by all of these groups may be similar. At the same time, their relative status in society could not differ more greatly.

The Klansmen and the Nazis have historically played the role of oppressor advocating hate and violence to further the suppression of a powerless, minority group. On the other hand, the battle of the "Black Power fanatics" could hardly be considered as being one waged against the oppressed.

Secondly, Mr. Sulzberger suggests that those discontented with U. S. democracy are trying to "spoil it for the rest of us." He seems to have closed his eyes to the possibility that American democracy might be functional for some and only a source of frustration and antagonism for others.

Even more importantly, he suggests that suppression of minority opinion is justifiable if it is the voice of discontent with American democracy. Unfortunately, the type of American democracy that both Mr. Sulzberger and the black power advocates have experienced permits such atti-

tudes. Mr. Sulzberger rests comfortably with such attitudes while the Negro can not, for he is often their victim.

On the other end of the spectrum, we have the white radicals. This response has also been inappropriate. They see black power as a part of their revolution. One white graduate student on our campus complained recently that his students know very little about "Brother Malcolm X." I can only say that this graduate student knows even less. For the battle of the Black Power advocate is not necessarily that of the white social revolutionist.

The events of the New Politics Convention make this quite clear. Instead, it is their own battle; a battle which above all must remain their own. Comradeship with the white person, be he radical or not, who wishes to assume an equal role in the Black man's struggle for dignity and self-respect, will not be tolerated.

The white man's role is an indirect one. It can be found in the white neighborhoods of Chicago, in the homes of River Forest and the farms of Mulberry Grove. Change can come, but constructive change can come only when White America realizes the right of the black man to an identity, a dignity, and a culture of his own.

The sincere white American is not helpless. He can assist the Negro when called upon to do so by the Negro; he can strive to replace welfare programs that punish the poor and provide negative incentives with aid programs that allow for a maximum of self-respect and self-determination; he can support government programs which will build indigenous leadership rather than stifle it, and he can deny public office to those politicians who would send young men to fight an unjust and immoral war in Vietnam while many of those young men are denied basic human dignities in their own ghettos.

"Maximum freedom and responsibility" programs might be abused, but we must remember that respect for oneself and from others can build a sense of responsibility. More importantly, we must admit that unwanted paternalism can do little more than antagonize while "self-determination" programs such as a guaranteed annual income carries with it an implicit respect which aid the Negro in his struggle for full manhood in America.

## CORE Forum: Negro Groups Need To Unify

By ELAINE HONEGGER  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Negro Greeks and independents must unite and work together because of the small number of Negroes on campus was the consensus of participants in a panel discussion Sunday.

The discussion considered the pros and cons of the Negro Greek system in the first of the student forums sponsored by the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE).

Panelist Duane Hill, senior in electrical engineering, pointed out that because of the small number of Negroes (last year slightly over 1 per cent of the total University enrollment were Negroes) Greeks have to do more recruiting and as a result there is less selectivity.

Hill also stated that in the past few years there had been too much emphasis placed on social life, especially during the pledge period. Since Negro social life centers around the Greek associations some students may feel pressured into pledging.

Moderator Chris Cheatom, graduate student in philosophy, asked panel members what the distinction was between the Negro Greek system and the white Greek system. Toni St. James, senior in political science, stated that generally, the Negro Greek system is much more informal than the white system.

Miss St. James stated "Because of this the Negro Greek system is superior to the white Greek system." She supported this by saying the cost of Negro Greek living is about the same as independent living. Therefore, finances do not keep students from pledging. The informal basis allows students to keep their individuality while also absorbing some of the group opinions.

Other panel members included Evelyn Payne, graduate student in speech; Bobby Johnson, senior in social studies; and Mary Prince, junior in mathematics.



On WILL Radio Thursday . . .

## Forum Debates Civil Rights

By SALLY WAGNER  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

In the recent trend towards civil rights militancy the Negro has "no intent to destroy white society — he is trying to make note he has no economic control of his life."

So says Roy Williams, editor of the Plain Truth, the controversial voice of Champaign's North End. Williams, Rev. Jack Taylor of the Unit Universal Church of Urbana and Channing-Murray Foundation, and Marvin Watkins, junior in LAS, will be the participants in discussing "The Increasing Militancy of the Civil Rights Movement." Moderated by Richard Fleisher, the program is the first of the Illini Forum series and will be aired at 3 p.m. Thursday on WILL radio.

"We plan to stick to controversial topics," Fleisher said. He couldn't have picked a more controversial one. The discussion centered around the causes and effects of the militancy of the civil rights movement.

The discussion raises some pertinent questions. Watkins asked why

the Negro does not turn to legal means to fight white discrimination. To this Williams replied "The cop on the beat is a lot closer than all those books in the law library."

Williams was more vocal in the beginning of the program—he did not seem to be as nervous as the others at first. Perhaps he is fighting for a cause — perhaps this first Illini Forum lacked the polish it will acquire after more tapeings.

Taylor and Watkins voiced their questions as the program got underway, however. Taylor questioned the results of the riots this summer. Williams noted that before many of the riots occurred a rat control bill was defeated in Congress. "Now it's being considered again," he said.

Watkins said the riots have cre-

ated a kind of Negro racism, "destroying any chance of the two races getting together."

"Not Negro racism," Williams said, "Negro pride is being Negro." Taylor is not sure the Negro

will get anything either way. "Three hundred years of history is coming down on us," he said. "Maybe the whole place is fit for burning."

# More Charges Filed in CHS Melee

By SALLY WAGNER  
 Assistant State's Attorney Larry Cramer indicated last night that additional charges will probably be filed today against youths allegedly involved in the disturbance at Champaign High School Sept. 26.

Five youths were arrested that day after the disturbance and charged with mob action. The charges filed today will be against students other than the original five involved in the disturbance. All the youths are under 18, with the exception of Charles E. Exum, 19, of Birch Village, who was also charged with aggravated assault last week.

Cramer yesterday afternoon filed additional charges of disorderly conduct against the five. He also charged four of the five with

unlawful restraint and one with battery. The state warrants were signed by Clint Kelly, principal of the school.

Two of the five pleaded innocent to the charges of mob action, and a jury trial was set for Oct. 23. The other three will return to the court of Judge Richard G. Skilman on Oct. 17 for arraignment. The court date for the additional charges filed yesterday has not been set.

Monday afternoon 18 youths were suspended from Champaign High School. Five of these were the Negro youths arrested last week for mob action. One additional youth was suspended, along with 12 white youths — all allegedly involved in the disturbance last week.

One of the twelve suspended

white youths said, in an interview with Don Clark, WKID news director, that he got into the lunch-room melee as he was going to class. "It was too late — I couldn't do anything but defend myself," he said.

"I was cut on the arm with a hack saw blade and hit on the head with a cane," he said.

These eighteen youths were in a group that met with Assistant Principal Carl Nelson at 1:30 p.m. Monday to try to iron out the differences, the youth said. According to the youth, Nelson "couldn't keep any order in — he couldn't keep the meeting under control." "When we went to the office to talk to Kelly, we found out we were suspended — for no reason at all."

The youth said he didn't think

the problem could be ironed out during this school year or the next. "There's no discipline . . . nothing great being done about it."

The eighteen suspended youths, with their fathers, met at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday with Kelly and Nelson to discuss the disturbance and determine what action, if any, would be taken against students involved.

One of the suspended students said the meeting at the school was called to disclose the results of the school's investigations of the disturbance and to inform the parents how long their sons would be suspended and whether any legal action would be taken against the students.

This parent indicated that other parents besides himself were displeased with the school's handling

of the situation. He said that parents and youth were notified individually, by school officials after the meeting that legal action would be taken against some of the students.

Assistant State's Attorney Larry Cramer, reached late last night after the meeting, stated that there might be a legal question whether further charges could be filed against these youths if they were acting in self defense.

Also present at the meeting, reportedly at the invitation of Kelly, was Steven Jackson, 1102 N. Fifth St., Champaign, advisor to the Northeast Neighborhood Youth Council. Although Jackson was reportedly invited to listen and observe, he dominated most of the discussion, according to one parent.

## Draft Charges Against Youths

Harold Turner of the State's Attorney's office yesterday drafted complaints against five of the 12 white youths suspended Tuesday from Champaign High School.

The 12 were suspended for intervening in a lunchroom disturbance Sept. 26, which resulted in immediate arrest of five Negro youths.

## CORE To Try For Links with City's Negroes

A committee to re-establish ties with Negroes in North Champaign was set up at the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) meeting last night in the YMCA.

Bobby Johnson, senior in social studies, will serve as chairman.

In the past, CORE has worked with groups in North Champaign such as the People's Poverty Board (PPB), the Champaign Committee for Quality Education (CCQE) and in voter registration campaigns and boycotts. This committee will attempt to renew ties with these groups and bring some of their leaders to speak at CORE meetings.

Catherine McEwen, junior in sociology, told CORE that on two occasions she was refused service at the Thunderbird Restaurant in Urbana. The executive committee will investigate this and any other reports of discrimination.

Terry Cullers, vice president of CORE, urged students to participate in the YMCA-sponsored PAL Program and in Volunteer Illini Projects (VIP). Students were also recruited to serve on the faculty committees of Housing Review and Equal Employment.

Robert Eubanks, engineering professor, was selected by the executive committee to serve as adviser to CORE again this year.

In discussing the goals which CORE plans to achieve this year, Joe Toney, treasurer, and Lydia Brown, secretary, pointed out that it is important to participate in such things as the faculty committees in order to be there and voice an opinion rather than complain after things are done.

CORE plans to hold an informal dance on Saturday, Oct. 28 in the Illini Union. The next meeting will be Oct. 26 at the YMCA.

## Hare's Topic: Negro Leaders

Nathan Hare, author of "The Black Anglo Saxons," will provide a sociological analysis on "The New Negro Leadership" at 7:30 p.m. today in 314a Illini Union.

Hare is an assistant professor of sociology at Howard University, Washington, D. C. His public lecture is sponsored by the department of sociology.

Hare received his B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago. He joined the Howard faculty in 1961 and is president of the American Association of University Professors chapter there.

He presently is connected with a community agency in Washington called The Ghetto, Inc. Hare has contributed articles to a number of professional and popular journals. He is working on a book about Negro social movements.

Noted Minister Speaks at Faculty Forum . . .

# Racism in America Increasing?

By JOHN GRADY

Rev. L. William Youngdahl, now pastor of the Church of the Cross in Berkeley and former pastor of Augustana Church in Omaha, came to Friday's YAF-YWCA Faculty Forum with a number of questions and not answers, an unusual occurrence for a man who was the principal speaker.

Rev. Youngdahl, who as pastor of Augustana experienced the turmoil caught in the film "A Time for Burning," probed the audience about its attitudes toward America and racism.

"When do you date a revolution?"

Beginning with bombs in Birmingham, a march of 275,000 people in Washington, D. C., and innumerable vigils — all coming in 1963 — is the date Rev. Youngdahl, a Yale graduate, chooses to date his "revolution."

"Seminarists stood in front of the Capitol in silent vigil; no bene-

dition was held in some of Washington's leading churches — and then closure. For the first time in its history the Senate voted closure on a Civil Rights Bill: the nation was pausing until the 1964 Civil Rights Bill had passed," he said.

"We have retrogressed since then," he added, quietly.

Citing Martin Luther King's recognition of the widening gap in employment between Negroes and whites, the long hot summers, the cries of "send them back to Africa or Vietnam" in the white neighborhoods, a Congress that slept through the summer and a President who came out strongly for "law of order" has killed "the Great Awakening" that has to come to bring human dignity and to save human life in the nation's cities, Rev. Youngdahl said.

"Vietnam has paralyzed our efforts to turn our cities upside down and to make a city that maximizes

the dignity of man in our urban environment."

Uses Varied Sources

Rev. Youngdahl's quotes and citations were as varied as the implications of his topic "The University in a Society Afflicted with Racism."

Quoting Reinhold Niebuhr and Gunnar Myrdal before turning to Richard Conot's "Rivers of Blood and Years of Darkness" to dramatize the disillusionment of the American Negro with American society, he lastly turned to the role of the university and higher education.

"The burden and responsibility for change in the large society rests with the white man. Do we allow insidious kinds of racism to cover our actions? Do we segregate ourselves from the larger world, are we reluctant to expand our small environments?" he asked.

Rev. Youngdahl compared the

Church and the University. "Are they willing to let go of their power and resources? Floyd McKissic said Columbia University owns more slums in Manhattan than any other landlord. Is this the instrument of justice and freedom?"

"San Jose State College in California took a dramatic and prophetic stand when it told the fraternities and sororities to ship out if they refused to integrate and its athletic association to room athletes indiscriminately or stop playing."

ing," and the said looking at the other side of the coin.

"Unfortunately, most persons and resources of the University are kept on the inside. I know this particularly well from my experience at Berkeley. Few of the university's leading scholars are willing to work in their own communities; they would rather go with the glamour of Washington or Baltimore. But no longer can the colleges and universities afford to remain in their own ghettos."

"Colleges and universities are living laboratories. The junior colleges are particularly good examples of places where the underprivileged and the more privileged can come together to learn."

## Assault Students Near Illini Union

An undetermined number of persons were arrested and charged with battery Friday evening following disturbances near the Illini Union.

Bob Evans, associate director of the Public Information Office, said that University Police in conjunction with the county sheriff's office had taken custody of three or four Negro men who allegedly assaulted University students in two separate incidents. The men were non-students, Evans said.

One University student was injured in the disturbance. He was taken to McKinley Hospital at about 10:30 p.m., treated for eye injuries and released. Evans said the incidents occurred south and west of the Illini Union.

The men were apprehended and taken to the Champaign city jail and then brought to the county jail. County police did not release the names of the students assaulted or of the men who were arrested. Evans was unable to obtain the names from the University Police when he was contacted by The Daily Illini after midnight.

A nurse at the hospital said the student who was injured told police that described his assailant as a tall Negro with a handkerchief wrapped around his hand. She said the student did not discuss the provocation for the incident or what he was doing at the time.

State Social Worker Speaks . . .

## CAC Studies Racial Problems

By TOM WECHSLER  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

"It's better to close all the schools than have riot policemen in every classroom."

Thus Beatrice Young, education director of the Illinois State Human Relations Commission, answered a plea from members of Urbana's Citizens Advisory Council (CAC) for stricter discipline in newly-integrated Urbana schools.

Miss Young made her comments at a meeting of the CAC Monday at the Board of Education District 116 headquarters.

Strict disciplinary measures will only serve to increase student awareness of interracial tensions, said Miss Young.

A question was then posed by council member Paul Leudtke.

"I have talked to parents, teachers and students," he said, "and have been told that teachers just can't apply the same discipline to Negroes as whites. How do you remove this double standard?"

"The 'double standard' is based in fear," answered Miss Young. "We must get to the root of it."

Part of this problem, according to Miss Young, is in more fully integrating Negroes in the informal structure of predominately white schools. To achieve this she advocates more Negro participation in extra-curricular activities.

Establishing clubs in areas of immediate interest to Negroes, such as Negro history of jazz ap-

preciation, would promote Negro interest in the school as a whole, according to Miss Young.

Urbana last year began a program of busing Negro children to white neighborhood schools and whites to Negro neighborhood schools.

Ray Braun, superintendent of Urbana schools, noted there was evidence that desegregation was faring well in the elementary schools but having problems in Urbana's two secondary schools.

But a questionnaire issued this fall to Urbana teachers yielded an overwhelmingly positive response to the question: "Do the different races get along in school?"

Several months ago the CAC formed a committee on integration and human relations to study Urbana's new school problems. Its report is due this spring.

Mrs. Ralph Fisher, committee chairman, outlined the goals of the group:

1. Racial and socio-economic class balance in schoolrooms.
2. Training in social problems for teachers.
2. Better communication with parents and the community at large.
4. Constructive answers to prob-





**DICK GREGORY**, famous Negro comedian, lectures a capacity crowd in the Auditorium Tuesday night on America's racial problems. Beginning his speech with humor, he later turned serious and stated non-violence had left the civil rights movement. (Staff photo by Rich Greffe)

## Gregory 'Tired of Lies'

By DENNIS SODOMKA  
Daily Illini Activities Editor

Dick Gregory warned a capacity Auditorium crowd Tuesday night if the United States does not recognize its racial problems within three years the country will fold from within.

"This country has been racist for 400 years," he said. "And this means white and black racism. But the frightening thing is that in 1967 we refuse to admit it exists.

"One of the biggest problems facing you young people is honesty, facing up to the insanity and moral pollution of this country. We're tired of lies and insults."

Gregory likened the situation of the American Negro to a vending machine that does not give you anything for your money. "We put our lives in this machine and didn't get nothing," he said. "Like you would tear up the machine that gyped you, we're going to tear this machine, this system apart. And if you're in the system you just might get burned.

"We've tried to communicate and get our money's worth, but we

didn't get nothing. Now we're going to burn it to the ground."

Gregory started his 2½-hour speech with humor, but soon turned to his serious message: nonviolence has gone out the window in the civil rights movement.

"I'll admit we in the civil rights movement messed up nonviolence," Gregory said. "We messed it up and played a game with it.

We made a good freak show.

"But we're honest now. Stokely told all them young white kids to go back to the suburbs and bug their mama and daddy. They'll get the same reaction there they would get from some Cracker in Alabama."

Gregory said he didn't want to hear anything about making prog. (Continued on Page 3)

## Gregory . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

ress of getting better education, he just wanted the country to stick to the Constitution. "Just stick to the Constitution and forget about urban renewal and all that crap," he said. "All I want is my rights. You get all upset about Black Power, but we've had Black Power for years. It's Black Power that's been electing Democrat machines in the cities for 40 years. Now we want what's ours.

"You young kids here are in trouble. You're dealing with a different type of colored man. We have full stomachs and empty minds. It's going to take a lot to fill our minds. The country don't sound right to us, whether you like it or not."

Gregory said he is going to run for president to give people an honest choice. He outlined some of his proposals, serious and otherwise.

"The first thing I'd do is paint the White House black," he said. "Then I'd take all the soldiers from Vietnam and send LBJ over there. Then I'd send all the colored folks back to Africa before Red China dropped the bomb on you.

"I've also got a \$20 million white folks rest program. Take all the white folks off the good jobs and give them to the colored folks. In six months people would be complaining about the lazy whiteys collecting relief. You think I'd put you all in slavery? Hell, every nigger would have to support 12 white folks for the rest of his life."

One of his funniest bits of humor was about his book "Nigger." "The height of my ambition is to put a Nigger in every house," he quipped. "Looking for a gift for your lover? Give her a Nigger. And if you can't afford one, steal one from the library."

Football Player Shocks Awards Banquet . . .

# Jordan: I Was Mistreated

By BOB CARR  
Assistant Sports Editor

Larry Jordan stepped to the microphone for the traditional "thank you" speech at the 49th annual Illinois football banquet Monday night.

What came out, though, astonished the crowd at the Champaign Rotary Club. "Gentlemen," Jordan began. "Each Saturday for the last three years, you have asked me for 60 minutes of undivided attention. Tonight, I ask for five of yours."

In the ensuing minutes, Jordan stated what he said he had felt for four years as an Illini grid standout, but what had been suppressed until Monday. . . . My college playing days are over, and so is my responsibility to serve in silence.

"I feel compelled to cut through the hypocrisy which clouds one or two phases of our athletic program for the welfare of players to come, so that in good conscience I can recommend Illinois to future athletes," he continued.

Jordan then stated that the University, while encouraging one to succeed, may stifle another. "The road out of the ghetto leads to the classroom; but the gridiron pays the bill. If there has been a lot of success on the gridiron, then a second road may open to professional athletics. These are the two things in the mind of every high school athlete raising himself out of the slums," he noted.

He continued saying that Illinois athletes believe that they will be able to show their best talents to the pro scouts. Jordan claims that the UI isn't keeping its word to many athletes, and that the changes determined by favoritism rather than football skills is many times the rule.

"It is a fact that many Illinois athletes have never had their chance because they weren't willing to play the typical college boy role. Others were given the chance to play — the chance a ghetto boy needs to develop a profession in sports — because they could make public statements which showed the 'proper attitude.' The coaches are playing with lives, not merely with hobbies. . . . Senseless changes in position for us can rob us of our future," Jordan emphasized.

"Too often it has seemed that our lineup had been made up by job-snatchers who were more anxious to show off their favorites than to have the rah-rah image. . . . Until the time (we can accept football for what it is) perhaps we

ought to give out Oscars instead of football letters," the senior concluded.

Tuesday evening, in his dorm room, Jordan spoke about his speech of the previous night. "I don't want to be a martyr or a hero," he stated calmly. I just wanted to tell those men coming up what can happen.

"Take me for example. I started my career as an all-American in high school at split end. I had offers from schools all over the country, and when I chose Illinois, everyone connected was happy. Throughout my freshman year, I played split end and everything



LARRY JORDAN  
. . . speaks his mind

went fine. The coaches continually praised me and I felt that I had finally made it."

When Jordan began his first varsity season, sportswriters began looking at the sophomore as a potential great. In his first game he scored the only touchdown of the game and his second contest saw him bringing the Illini another six points.

"I was really riding high," smiled Jordan. "Then they started on me. The coaches approached me with the idea of playing tight end because of my blocking ability. I didn't mind the switch, so I changed to the other side of the line. Then my troubles began."

Throughout the remainder of the season, Jordan did not see one pass tossed to him. The next season saw the coaching staff switch the letterman to the interior line, a change not appreciated by Jordan. "From then on, I was just shuf-

fled around from one position to another, but never back to end. In all, I've played five starting positions and have worked both on offense and defense.

"I feel that I have been discriminated against at times and been treated like I was something other than a man. Some of the techniques used by the coaches

were very degrading, but because of my tender, I had to take it. There was a time when they had put me on the second string behind a man who couldn't even walk because of injuries.

When he was forced to leave practice, I still wasn't moved to the first team and had to play sec-

ond string to a non-existent blue shirted varsity man.

"It was instances like those that provoked me to say what I did. I don't want to be a hero, but I felt that someone had to say something about this situation. I think that a football player should be given a fair chance to show what he can do, and that football is much more than the parlor game some people make it out to be," Jordan concluded.

Coach Vince Lombardi of the Green Bay Packers taught Latin and math at St. Cecelia High School in Englewood, N. J.

In Champaign Public Schools . . .

## Discuss Racial Isolation

By BRUCE ZUMSTEIN  
Daily Illini City Editor

A committee of the Champaign Unit 4 Board of Education discussed a proposal Wednesday night to end racial isolation in the district by offering to place heavily segregated Washington School under University supervision as an experimental program.

The committee meeting followed a press conference by Roy Williams in which he made public a

"working draft" of the committee's report. Williams is editor and publisher of Plain Truth, a Negro oriented newspaper.

Wilson also charged the committee was disobeying the intent of the Illinois open meeting law by not releasing the recommendations to the public and presenting the draft at an earlier session to members of the school board.

Committee Chairman Harold Baker said Williams' published text of the draft was a "working document" and did not constitute the final recommendations. The committee is charged with making recommendations by Jan. 1 on ways to end racial isolation in Champaign public schools.

Major recommendations of the draft are asking the University to supervise Washington School, changing the boundaries of Marquette School and phasing out the operation of Gregory School. The three schools have heavy Negro enrollments.

A teacher's evaluation study released last spring suggested undertaking a wide busing program to distribute students and the consolidation of all sixth grade students in one school.

School board officials have issued a policy statement supporting integration of schools by September 1968. Another committee composed of private citizens also is considering methods.

Vernon Barkstall, director of the county urban league and member of the school board's committee, argued against the proposal placing Washington School under University supervision. He also released a "statement of concern" opposing the draft, saying it did not provide for an adequate catalyst for change.

The committee tabled action on the statement until its meeting Wednesday night. Barkstall said the University should not be allowed to screen "voluntary" applicants to the school. He said the board should assign students. No University official apparently has been contacted about the plan.

The reallocation of students from the three Negro schools would provide for no more than 26 per cent nor less than 7 per cent enrollment of Negro students throughout the district. Barkstall said the plan would place the "lion's share" of the burden on Negroes.

THROUGH NEW OFFICERS: Election Shows Greeks vs. Non-Greeks . . .

# See Possible BSA Split

By JOHN HUNDLEY  
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Greeks turned out in force Thursday night to elect a new set of Black Student Association officers and cause what may become a deep split in BSA's membership.

Dan Dixon, graduate student in secondary education and a member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, defeated former Vice President Chris Cheatom by one vote in the balloting for BSA president, pulling in with him Terry Cuillers, junior in LAS, as vice president. Delores Palmer won reelection as secretary.

John Lee Johnson, Champaign's North End coordinator with BSA, termed the move a "coup d'etat," and both Miss Cheatom and Miss Palmer called the election "unfortunate."

BSA organized in late October as an outgrowth of a Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) forum and the desire of campus Negroes to bring Negro jazz artist Phil Cohran to campus. While working on these projects, Miss Palmer said, Negroes realized the "dynamic possibilities" of such a group and

organized around the goal of "black consciousness and black unity."

Dixon denied the election meant a change in the group's ideology. "We both agree we want to help solve the problem the Negro faces," Dixon said. "However, we may have a difference of methods or priority."

According to Miss Palmer, Dixon previously has said the campus Negroes should organize themselves before attempting to organize with the Champaign black community. The temporary officer slate that originally formed the group stressed organization with blacks everywhere, and worked closely with Johnson in setting up relations with Negroes in the North End.

Dixon wouldn't say what his feelings were on the matter, but did say "BSA will go in the direction the majority of Negroes want to go, regardless of where my personal feelings may lie."

But Bob Johnson, Kappa Alpha Psi president and Dixon's house-brother, outlined his views on the

direction BSA should take. "The idea of being involved and aiding the community we wholeheartedly support," Johnson said, "but in a different way. We want to work from the top down, not from the bottom up."

Bob Johnson elaborated his views. "If you have education you have power. We want to marshal all existing organizations to our concept of Negro revolution by education. We want to educate the Negroes of the colleges today so they won't forget they have an obligation when they get out."

"If I'm an executive in a firm, due to my position I can get Negroes hired much quicker than if I stand on the street all day and shout 'hire, hire, hire,'" Johnson said.

But not everyone connected with BSA sees the difference as being limited to the means BSA will use to reach its ends. Miss Cheatom said some people looked upon the election "as an opportunity to come as Greeks and put in office a person from their camp."

"This outlook must be over-

come," Miss Cheatom said. "BSA never will function as long as they (the leaders) are Greek before everything else. They've got to be black first and Greek second."

Miss Cheatom said that despite her defeat the BSA had her support, and that now she was going to "work even harder because it's more important now." She termed it "somewhat incidental who the officers are."

Miss Palmer said she thought the election also had a secondary purpose. "Dixon had mobilized all the Greeks," she said, "Greeks hadn't participated before."

### May Improve Greek Recruiting

She went on to explain how taking over BSA would help the Greeks. "As you know some Greek Negro houses are floundering," Miss Palmer said. "We think they will use the BSA recruitment program to sell their Greek rush and to protect their Greek interests."

However, Dixon would not comment on the recruitment program.

Miss Palmer said the Greek system was harmful to Negro students during pledging, and consequently many of her group discouraged blacks from joining the Negro Greek houses.

John Johnson, who represents the North End interests, said "I wonder now if the rightful place of the blacks on campus ever shall be achieved. I personally will wait to watch them to see what direction they will take."

"I shall fight them if need be," Johnson said, "as I shall fight the hypocrites that are facing me and the blacks in Champaign County, if they do not address themselves to the problems of the entire black community."

Urges Encouragement of Racial Pride . . .

# NSA Defines Black Power

There is no single definition of Black Power. The NSA legislation merely attempts to describe several aspects of it.

Black Power is the establishment of racial pride, identity, purpose, and direction in order to secure economic, political, social and cultural power and influence for the black peoples in America.

Black Power is the determination to build a black community which will be more than a euphemism for the ghetto. It is a valid and necessary cry to the extent that it expresses the despair of the gradual absorption of the deserving "niggers" into general society and puts its faith instead in collective action aimed at dealing with a collective fate.

Black Power is the organization of black people to represent their needs in order to stop white oppression and exploitation; it is the emancipation of the black man from what the white man thinks is best for him.

Black Power is the unification of all black peoples in America for their liberation by any means necessary.

Black Power is a sign that the black man is becoming a fully functioning individual in American society. He will no longer respect the racist system imposed on him by the white power structure — a system that has subjected the black man to 10 generations of inhuman atrocities and deprivations of liberty in America.

The mandate section provides for reorganization of the USNSA Civil Rights desk and for NSA to research the new role of white students in the "Black Power era."

By VALERIE WILKINSON

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The term "black power" has been adapted to various meanings. To the white man it is the black man's threat to peace, his advocacy of riots. To the Negro it is CORE's shameful way of attracting attention. To the Afro-American it is a call for economic strength.

To the black man it is a call for oneness and unity.

Because of its various meanings black power is often and at many times difficult and dangerous to mention. It is for this reason that the term "black power" should be ousted and a new term, with more definite meanings should be introduced.

This term is "black pride." The term "pride" does not induce the fear which power does. Fear often is accompanied by hate, which is bad for any cause. Pride is respected and admired.

### Pride for Its Own Sake

No one believes that pride for its own sake attracts attention, but it does just that, and attention is good for any cause. A man who has pride in himself and what he does will flourish economically. This type of pride brings about self-respect and this in itself is an achievement for any cause.

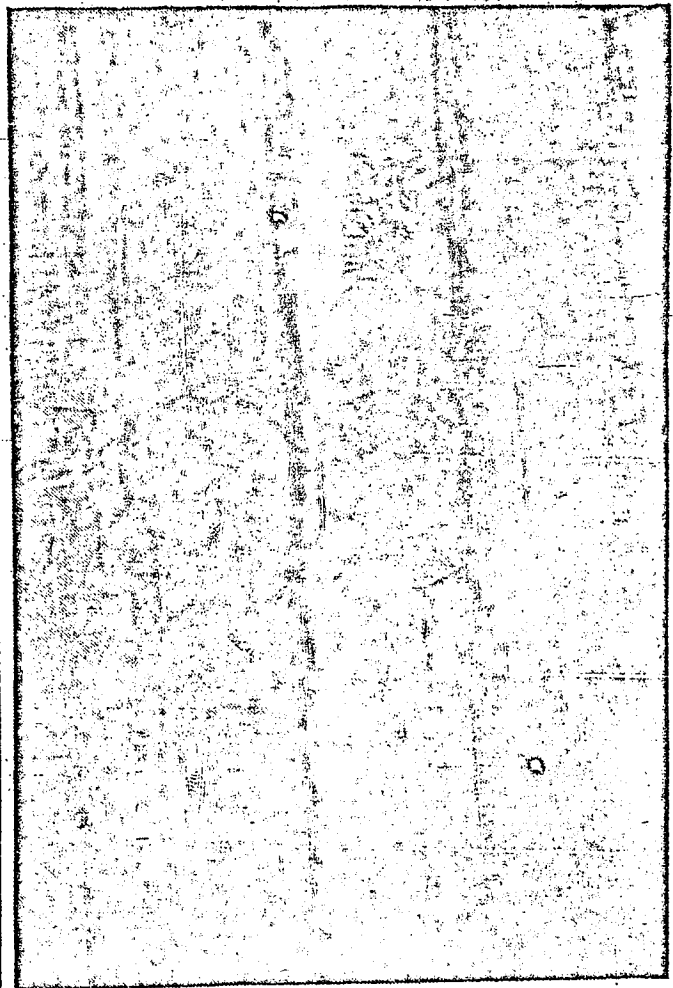
Pride can and does connote the same and various meanings as power, but if goes one step further, it has a positive attitude. It promotes all that is good and respectable. It has no affiliation with guilt. No one is ashamed of being proud. Pride is admired and sought after by all.

Pride is an attribute that belongs to individuals. It cannot be instilled into a man, nor once there can it be demolished. Power can be created but it can also be destroyed. No one can take a man's pride from him nor do any people want to. Power can be taken away and placed into another's hands.

### From Equality to Pride

If the Negro movement would divert its efforts from achieving equality to promoting black pride, the question of equality would be solved. For once a man can stand up and tell the world you can accept only Chuck's frame of reference relative to physical beauty even while it denies there can be any value or beauty in black people's blackness and their natural characteristics, then to that extent you are untogether and you still are brainwashed.

Let's stop being ashamed of what we are and let's stop proving it daily to the whites by imitating their natural characteristics. Please understand that it will



## . . . What is Black Power in a white society?

take more than a day or a year to undo what has been done to our people for 200 consecutive years. Therefore you may be told that immediately with unstraightened hair. That's because few women in this country enter third grade with unstraightened hair. Our attempts to alter the appearance of our hair start so pathetically early that we do not know how to handle unstraightened hair. We don't even

know what can be done with it outside of braiding it.

Take one step in the right direction. Stop accepting the white man's standards. Stop negating your blackness. Accept what you are and be proud of what you are.

# For Integrating Schools Parents Hear Proposal

By ERIC S. GILBERT  
Daily Illini City Editor

An open hearing on integration in Champaign Unit 4 School District attracted about 200 persons Monday who listened to the school board review the proposal without finding much to disagree with.

The board called the adjourned session in Central High School auditorium to formally receive a committee's plan to achieve racial balance in public elementary schools, which presently are de facto segregated in accordance with the neighborhood school system.

Few members of the community used the opportunity to sound out the board on policy, and no speaker relied on emotional innuendo as an argument for or against integrating the schools. Most speakers were representatives of organizations which expressed qualified support for the proposal.

Board members and speakers from the floor centered discussions on busing students, involvement of parents in school policy and in the role of the proposed "model" laboratory at Washington School.

The board also accepted a "minority report" from committee member Vernon Barkstall, presi-

dent of the Champaign County Urban League who dissented from certain recommendations. Barkstall charged the committee's purpose was beyond its ability to fulfill.

He disputed that the formation of a model school based on voluntary enrollments would achieve cross-sectional representation. "A lion's share of the volunteers no doubt will come from racially liberal homes," his statement said.

Barkstall warned white parents typically would allow children to attend the experimental school while Negroes would refrain. In this circumstance Negroes who are chosen by the board in order to maintain integration would be forced to attend while white children would approach school with different attitudes. He urged the board to design all students there.

Committee Chairman Harold Baker said the committee approached the University to readminister the school because it heard the University was interested in setting up an experimental school. He said the University may support the school financially.

The committee estimated the cost of busing pupils to Washington School and other students throughout the system would be

\$20,000 but added the committee has not investigated sources of state and federal reimbursement for the program.

The committee suggested in an appendix to its report that the board create a parents advisory committee to provide channels of communication.

Committee member William K. Williams said he proposed the parents group as an exploratory measure whose operation would have to be worked out in practice. He said the group would hopefully be able to articulate feeling among parents to the school administrators.

Representatives of the Champaign Educational Association, the Council on Community Integration and the Champaign Educational Study Group voiced tentative support for the proposal.

Approves Joint Statement as Suitable Guide . . .

## CSA Backs Rights Policy

By ELISE CASSEL

Daily Illini Staff Writer

The Committee on Student Affairs (CSA) voted unanimously Thursday to inform the Scoles committee it finds the Joint Statement on Student Rights and Freedoms "eminently suitable" as a guide for policy formation.

Phillip Monypenny, professor of political science, was asked to speak at the CSA meeting to answer questions about the Joint Statement, and the University recognition policy. The political organization, Students for Democratic Society (SDS) has refused to provide a list of officers in fear of self-incrimination. Membership and officer lists are a requirement for University recognition which allows an organization to use University facilities and financial sources.

This Joint Statement was drafted last spring by the American Association of University Professors, the National Student Association (NSA), Association of American

Colleges and others. Monypenny, member of AAUP, was chairman of the drafting committee.

According to Monypenny, the statements attempt to find a set of principles "not entirely different than those existing in student affairs on the best of campuses." Regarding CSA's revision of chapter three of the Code on Undergraduate Affairs and subsequent revision of recognition procedures, Monypenny said recognition procedures depend on "the level of assistance which the University gives to the organization."

He feels the statement made by the Association of American Colleges that there should be no list of officers required and no recognition necessary is ideal. However, Monypenny recognizes the University offers a high level of assistance to organizations, especially in finances and recognition cannot be ignored.

Monypenny also suggested that some organizations, especially po-

litical organizations only be required to fill an application procedure without submitting officer or member lists. He said, "the option should exist."

CSA also voted to recommend to the Scoles Committee with an amendment, a statement on demonstrations, issued by AAUP. Michael Wortis, assistant professor of physics, said the statement was negative because it specifies certain actions "not appropriate" on campus and he offered an amendment making it more positive. This amendment recognizes demonstrations as legitimate student concern and applauds this concern but suggests finding appropriate channels to voice this concern.

Wortis feels the matter of allowing the Dow Chemical Company to recruit on campus is a student concern. He suggested the matter of allowing Dow or any private company on campus be determined by a student poll.

Monypenny explained that motivation behind the development of the Joint Statement was a result of student civil rights movements in the south in 1960-61.

Over 1600 students were dismissed at southern institutions as a result of civil rights demonstrations. When questioned of University compliance with the discipline Statement, Monypenny said, "The procedures presented by the Joint University system is so muddled, it's hard to say."