

INVESTIGATION

Information was received by this office informing us of the use of peyote, barbiturates, and other drugs by groups on the campus. This group involves a large number of students supposed to be living at the following addresses: 1709-B Brazos, 702 West 22nd Street, 1812½ Nueces, and 406 18th Street. This list was furnished by an informer.

I contacted the City Police Department and the Department of Public Safety, and am being assisted in the investigation by these agents. Today, April 23rd, I was approached in my office by Mr. Robert Zani, Room 205-B Prather Hall. He stated that he was approached by a person on the Campus who is trying to get him to go to Laredo to bring back some dope. I have a meeting with Mr. Zani in the Union Building at 4:30 tomorrow, April 24th. He is to point out the person who is trying to get him to go with him to Laredo. The person is supposed to be employed in the Chuck Wagon at the Student Union Building. Mr. Zani's telephone number is: GR 7-5235.

This person did not show up. I took Mr. Zani to the DPS where we talked with Mr. ~~Bong~~ *Del* Nealer, Head of the Narcotics Division at the DPS. It was suggested to Mr. Zani that he try to obtain the marijuana that was offered to him and then report immediately to myself or either to Mr. Nealer. Since the start of this investigation there have been numerous names of students brought into the investigation. Dean Rollin Slinger has an informant within the group which is furnishing the names of students involved. Several of these people are high school students. The person who is supposed to be attempting to push the dope in the Union Building is described as follows: 5 ft. 7 in. 135 lbs., wears combat-type boots, blue jeans. He is supposed to be an employee in the Chuck Wagon.

Yesterday we came into possession of a letter that was written to a student which is made a part of this report. This letter involves peyote. It was learned that the person that this letter was written to is attempting to go to work as a counselor at Brown School.

On April 26th I was contacted by a Federal Investigator of the Treasury Department, and of the Department of Customs, and learned that he was conducting an investigation of dope traffic in our area. He stated that a Mr. Michael O'Donnell, a 1957 or '59 Graduate of the University, was known to be dealing in Narcotic traffic. He had made four telephone calls to University of Texas people on the same day from Anchorage, Alaska. One of these calls was placed with Jean Lewis at the home of Prof. Bernard B. Kinsey, a Professor of Physics. His address is 102 Skyline Drive, and phone no. GR 8-5880. The girl's name was Carolyn Lewis of 102 Skyline Drive. Jean Hill and she were dropped from school last year for making all F's. She is supposed to be married to Robert Lawton Lewis, a law student residing at the same address. Mr. O'Donnell also made a call to Evelyn Marie Manion of 2505 Enfield, a graduate student. Her phone number is GR 6-5009. (The Department of Customs is continuing their investigation).

It was also learned that James C. Hershberger of 2810-C Nueces Street is a person referred to as "Peyote Pete" who is supposed to be furnishing high school students with peyote.

There was a girl, Malina Martindale of Austin, who was referred to in the letter addressed to Tammy. is a friend of Hershberger.

Harriet Peoples and Matalin, Sue and Mae ~~Ann~~ of 1002 Baylor, GR 8-7594; it was reported that their parents had entertained the above mentioned groups and

it was learned that Fountain Clinton, daughter of Samuel Clinton, a local attorney in Austin, also ran around with the group.

THE CUSTOMS AGENCY NUMBER I AM TO CALL IN CASE OF NEED IS: CA 7-8841. San Antonio.

Another house which these people are supposed to hang out is 2434 Guadalupe, the ICHTRUS COFFEE HOUSE. It is supposed to open at 8:30 a.m. and close at 12:30 a.m.

Information was also received that Dr. Willis W. Pratt, University of Texas Professor of English, whose son killed himself recently might be a source of some of these dopes, and also the possibility of having cocaine.

Tony Bells name is actually Larry Kirkbell. The list of these names are made a part of this report.

By CARLTON STOWERS

**H**e's tall and lean. He's what my dad used to refer to as a "look-'em-in-the-eyeball" conversationalist. Take a fictional Western hero, put him in a conventional suit and tie, and you have Allen R. Hamilton, or "Sheriff" as thousands of University of Texas at Austin students have called him since 1947.

Until last July, Hamilton was chief of the UT campus police, a position which made him responsible for law and order on the Forty Acres and provided him with an excellent vantage point to view college life.

Now, after a career which began around the heyday of campus shirttail parades and progressed through panty raids, sit-ins, pickets, demonstrations and marches, Hamilton has become building security consultant for the UT system. He has spent a lot of time mingling with students from coast to coast with whom he shares a mutual respect. He feels the period of campus uprisings is nearing an end.

"I believe the nationwide campus violence has reached its peak and the pendulum will begin to swing back the other way," says Hamilton. "I'm certain that is the case here at Texas."

"Students who couldn't bring themselves to get involved are beginning to get active in working with the administration — not against it — for changes. This method has already proved successful, not just in Austin but everywhere. It is taking some of the thunder away from the radical element."

In Hamilton's opinion, today's college student — a majority of the UT's 40,000 — is intelligent, interested in making the world a better place, and anxious to make a contribution. The minority — the co-ed



## EX-"SHERIFF" OF THE FORTY ACRES

For more than two decades, "campus cop" Allen R. Hamilton watched college students change, but he is not discouraged

wearing cut-off jeans, T-shirt and neither shoes nor bra, seeking spare change from passers-by; and the young man with beard, long hair and rimless glasses, he really doesn't need, selling copies of the underground newspaper, "The Rag" — are merely more obvious than the conventional students, Hamilton believes.

"A visitor to the campus walks past 15 or 20 boys with fresh haircuts, polished shoes and smiles on their faces and never really sees them," he says. "The hippie with long hair, sandals, cut-off jeans and dirty shirt gets the attention. Hell, that's why he dresses like that in the first place, to get attention."

The University of Texas, like many other major universities, explodes with new growth each semester. In the past 10 years enrollment has doubled. "This is one of the things mamma and daddy don't realize," Hamilton points out. "When they were in school, there were something like 1,000 automobiles on campus. Now there are about 25,000."

To be sure, there were problems 20 years and 24,000 autos ago. The problems really haven't changed; there are just more students than there used to be. And, says Hamilton, "The more people you get together, the more bad ones you collect. By the same token, you get that many more good ones."

**H**e believes that the expansion of communications, particularly widespread television coverage, raises questions from today's concerned parents because now they can see what happens on campuses across the country. But such campus scenes can become distorted. "To some people, an orderly demonstration is a riot," Hamilton maintains. "The group which participated in the peace march (in Austin) last spring was organized by clear-thinking students who just wanted to be heard. Something like 15,000 of them marched from the Capitol to the campus, and there was no problem. It was a lot more peaceful than

some of the baseball games we've had with the Aggies."

In Hamilton's estimation, college students have become more

vocal on national and world affairs than they were 10 years ago partly because they have become aware of the power of politics. Their interests

extend far beyond weekend football games and popularity contests.

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**OREGON** has it



## riff" of the Forty Acres

ompetition for jobs they get when they graduate. things don't affect just the. Their parents feel them,

allow from West Texas not pent an hour in my office things which were trou- He had a daughter here, grades weren't what he ey ought to be, so he ere and spent a few days o a rock festival, talked ssors and students, that ing. He was pretty upset ie things, and was strong ion that we should be tak-

ing more drastic measures with the radical element on campus.

"Actually, we haven't had any really serious situations develop at Texas compared to some other schools. We haven't had any buildings bombed or offices taken over."

But, lest one get an idea that Hamilton is an ultra-liberal, "kids-will-be-kids" sort, hear what he says about campus turmoil: "I have a strong objection to violence as a method to make yourself heard, and feel it should be dealt with sternly and promptly." His personal feeling is that sometimes lenient practices may have created unnecessary problems.

"Today you don't call a student on the carpet and deal what-



omen are exactly the same age, n just take better care of themselves. ty much the same kind of lives.

ar-old women, the ones who look like they're able to keep e are the ones who take care of themselves. who try not to eat too much. Or too little. a night's sleep. Or forget to get enough exercise. nes who start their dates with a classical salad.



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Former campus police chief Allen R. Hamilton poses with University of Texas, Austin, library tower in background. When a deranged man several years ago slew 14 persons and wounded 31 with rifle fire from the tower top, it was the worst day of Hamilton's life.

ever punishment is necessary. Once it was handled between the student and the dean, or professor, or police officer. Now, university officials had better have a lawyer, because the students, having been made so conscious of their rights, are going to have their lawyers. Now, the lawyers — not the students and school officials — get together and iron out the problems."

No one is so naive as to think there isn't a drug problem at the University, Hamilton says, but most of the activity in drugs takes place off the campus. This is how he sees the situation: "Some intellectual comes out with the statement that there is no harm in smoking marijuana. Now, these are the people students look up to; people with a long list of degrees and all that. So the kids think if someone well educated says he smokes it and has no ill effects, they might as well give it a try.

**T**he kids aren't getting enough 'Don't do it's' from these in-

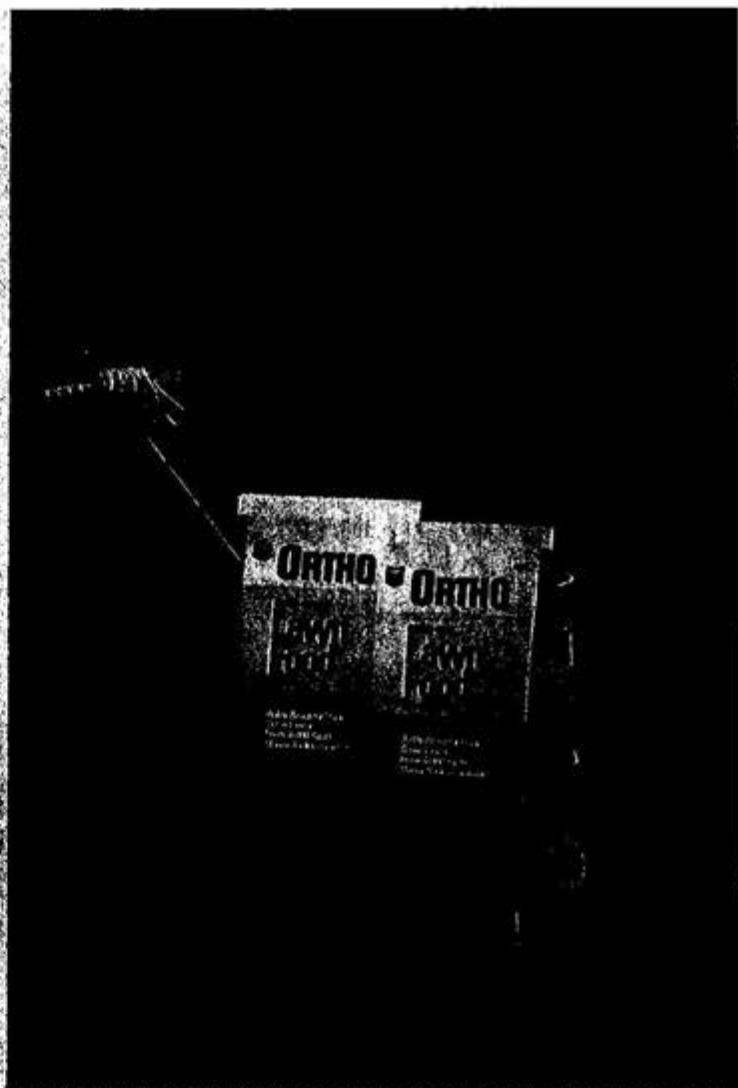
tellectual leaders. We need more people who will stand up and say, 'Look, dammit, it's no good, leave it alone.'"

Off-campus activities by students and others have undergone changes which have required new policing procedures.

**I**n the days of shirttail parades, students would march in long, snake-like lines through the streets and wind up for a pep rally at a downtown intersection.

"We would watch them to make sure there was no property damage, and work the traffic around them," Hamilton recalls. "Today you are expected to arrest them all."

"Same with the party raids. Oh, we made some arrests. There would be a drunk in the bunch who would toss a beer bottle through a window, but generally it was easy to handle. The best method would be to call a few names into the crowd — you know, like, 'All right, Joe Jones, I think you'd better get back over to the dorm before you get in



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RICHARD PELLET



### ◀ Ex-"Sheriff" of the Forty Acres

trouble. That would get their attention and they would scatter."

These activities were looked on as "pranks." They carried no hint of premeditated violence. "Today, however, there is more tension involved in the demonstrations," says Hamilton. "The number of people participating is vastly increased. You

have to be prepared to cope with violence should it occur."

Most of Hamilton's 23-year tenure was filled with relatively minor crises and many humorous occurrences ("There was a football game one weekend," he recalls. "She rode back to Longview with



In the opinion of famed Longhorn quarterback James Street, right, a mutual respect between students and Allen R. Hamilton, left, former chief of campus police, helped keep student demonstrations at The University of Texas at Austin nonviolent and orderly.

some friends, forgetting she had left her car parked on the campus.") But there was one day — approximately 90 minutes to be specific — which still causes him restless nights. The relaxed manner which typifies his character vanishes as he talks about it. His drags on a cigarette are longer, more hurried, almost violent.

Some people say "Sheriff" Hamilton — the happy-go-lucky campus cop, friend of the athletes and pretty girls, the man who didn't wear a gun but was lightning fast with a joke — changed his personality that day. "August 11, 1966," he says, "no trace of a smile on his face. That was the infamous day when a deranged young man named Charles Whitman perched atop the University library tower building and peppered the campus mall with rifle fire, killing 14 people and wounding 31."

"I went through some bad times in World War II, but nothing to compare with that day," Hamilton says. "It was the worst day of my life. I try to forget it but, hell, you don't forget something like that."

He was on his way to lunch with an FBI friend when "all hell broke loose."

"The thing I keep remembering—that keeps coming back to me—was that we couldn't get to those people who had been shot. They had to lie out there until we could get enough officers together to return the fire, and then get armored trucks to go after those who were wounded... or dead."

"It's the unsuspected things which cause the biggest problems. How can you know when someone is going to go berserk? We have taken precautions to see that nothing like that happens again from any

location where a person might isolate himself that well, but..." He paused, lifted an empty coffee cup to his lips, then continued: "For instance, I read not long ago that a guy walked into a beauty shop and started shooting everyone in sight. How the hell do you take precautions to prevent something like that?"

"Now, if you hear that a bunch of radicals are planning a march or a rally, you can prepare... take measures to see that things don't blow up on you. But that thing with the tower; like I said, I've tried to forget it."

Hamilton, unlike many who are critical of today's youth, feels it is a good sign that young people are taking an active role in molding the future. "Today's college kids are being watched more closely than any in history," he notes, "and they are very much aware of that fact. Because of this attention, they are taking the opportunity to speak out." And the fact that campus authorities are becoming aware of the students' feelings may go a long way toward promoting mutual understanding. Allen R. Hamilton is one of those people who understands students. One of his supporters was James Street, the famed quarterback who led the Longhorns to a national football championship in 1969.

"'Sheriff' Hamilton had a job to do," said Street, "but it didn't prevent his having respect for the students. By the same token the students, 99 out of 100 of them, respected him and what he stood for. That, I think, is why things haven't gotten out of hand here at Texas."

"I know this: If a bunch of guys had ever walked into the athletic dorm and called 'Sheriff' a 'pig,' some of his officers would have had to come over and break up a pretty good fight."

Carlton Stowers is a free-lance writer who lives in Coldwater, Texas.

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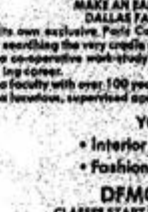
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Johnnie Neil Anderson  
3509 Woodrow  
DOB:  
POB:  
Father: H. D. Anderson, Box 993, McCamey, Texas

Nancy Suzanne Anderson  
2012 Oldham, Apt. C

Susan E. Armstrong  
Littlefield 313  
Withdrew from School: Oct. 4, 1965  
DOB: Dec. 7, 1946  
POB: Joliet, Illinois  
Father: David Armstrong, 5315 Jackwood, Houston, Texas

Charles David Anson  
Chaparral Apartments, Room 202A  
DOB: June 3, 1947  
POB: Waco, Texas  
Father: George C. Anson, 9800 Rockbrooh, Dallas, Texas

John David Badgett  
1106 West 22nd  
DOB:  
POB:  
Father: A. H. Badgett, 208 Pershing, College Station, Texas

Robert Norman Baker (see Bob Spek)

Louis Barbash  
San Jacinto Dormitory  
F207B  
DOB: Aug. 27, 1942  
POB: Washington, D. C.  
Father: Jack Barbash, 1836 Keyes Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin

Harold Barclay  
119 Laurel Lane

Bartley Ben Bard  
911 Blanco  
DOB:  
POB:  
Father: Ben Blu Bard, 410 S. Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California

Vera Bennett  
2513 $\frac{1}{2}$  Rio Grande  
William John Bennett  
2513 $\frac{1}{2}$  Rio Grande  
Mother: Nancy W. Bennett, 333 S. Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia  
DOB: July 31, 1943  
POB: Brooklyn, New York

Jerry Benson  
408 East 29th Street  
Joanna Lee Benson  
408 East 29th Street  
Father: Ben F. Benson, 921 E. Sinton, Sinton, Texas

Larry Bidwell  
604 West 28th

Stephen Leon Blum  
2517 $\frac{1}{2}$  Harris Blvd.  
Mother: Mrs. Leon S. Blum, 7469 Brentcone Circle, Dallas, Texas  
DOB: Nov. 10, 1942  
POB: Salisbury, Maryland  
Attended SMU, 1960  
Father's Occupation: Life Insurance Agent

Edie Bobrick  
Wife of James Paul Bobrick

James Paul Bobrick  
DOB: March 18, 1942  
POB: New York, New York  
Father: Robert L. Bobrick, 345 8th Avenue, New York, New York  
Attended Boston University

Norman Milton Bonner  
Box 7213  
University Station  
DOB: Jan. 20, 1946  
POB: Fort Worth, Texas  
Father: N. M. Bonner, Sr., 820 Roberts, Fort Worth, Texas  
(1910 Rio Grande)  
Attended Vanderbilt in 64-65

Norman Neal Bonner  
DOB: April 4, 1917  
POB: Tabor, Iowa  
Father: Lyle C. Bonner, Glenwood, Iowa  
Attended Colorado College 45-46  
Present Address: 1801 Congress Avenue  
Home Address: 2211 Old Tulsa Road, Bartlesville, Oklahoma

Robert Roy Brischetto  
2216 Rio Grande  
DOB:  
POB:

Mother: Mrs. G. L. Brischetto, 1000 Briarton, St. Louis, Missouri

*John Mitchell Branaugh 3117 Memphis Park 8-9-41 - Waco, Tex.  
Baylor & Stanford - 59-63 B.P. - Wife Gretchen Meade Branaugh - Student*

Mrs. Karen Ann (Steib) Brown  
3111 1/2 Grandview  
Husband: Gary R. Brown  
DOB: Jan. 15, 1943  
POB: Aurora, Illinois  
Mother: Mrs. M. J. Steib, 709 E. Filmore, Harlingen, Texas

Julia Crockett Cadenhead

Michael Raymond Campbell  
1606 Dexter  
DOB: July 11, 1943  
POB: Ottawa, Ohio  
Attended St. Edwards in 1961  
Attended University of Texas in 1964  
Resumed Withdrawal Until Feb. 1966

Janice Mia Carlson  
2505 Longview  
Home Address: 5022 Indigo, Houston, Texas  
Father: R. A. Carlson  
DOB: Sept. 10, 1947  
POB: Fort Worth, Texas

Robert Carnal  
2610 $\frac{1}{2}$  Salado  
DOB: April 6, 1945  
POB: Roswell, New Mexico  
Father: Jess M. Carnal, San Antonio, Texas  
Dropped and Barred from school on July 28, 1965

Carol Cash  
Kinsolving Dorm, Rm. 500  
Mother: Mrs. Ben Cash, Jr., 3102 Santa Fe #42, Corpus Christi, Texas  
DOB: Oct. 21, 1946  
POB: Houston, Texas

Robert Stephen Castroll  
Box 7081  
University Station  
DOB: Sept. 11, 1940  
POB: Plainfield, New Jersey  
Father: Dr. J. W. Castroll, Physician, General Delivery, Hebbronville, Texas  
Entered U. T. on June 14, 1960

*Gary Chasen — Started heard growing senior yrs ago*

Consuelo De Choudens  
2617 Speedway

Richard Robert Clardy  
2801 San Jacinto  
DOB: June 24, 1945  
Father: Martin Lowell Clardy, 407 Glenchester, Houston, Texas  
POB: Los Angeles, California

Ann Clark  
408 West 14th Street  
904 B. Possum Trot  
DOB: Nov. 28, 1943  
POB: Canistate, South Dakota



Ann Clark (Cont'd)

Father: Ward W. Clark, 6800 Mesa Drive, Austin, Texas  
Attended Smith College 1961 - 1963

Catherine Adele Clarke

1928 San Antonio

DOB: Sept. 27, 1946

POB: Minneapolis, Minnesota

Father: Arthur H. Clarke, 7228 Bradford Drive, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Attended St. Francis at Fort Wayne 63-64

Attended Indiana University 64-65

Derrell Fenton Cleghorn (Mrs. Barbara Sue Harris Cleghorn)

DOB: Oct. 28, 1940

POB: Los Angeles, California

Parent or Guardian: J. L. Sullivent (a clerk), Bellaire, Texas

Entered U. T. February 5, 1959

Entered Texas Tech 1958 - 1959

Mrs. Barbara Sue Cleghorn

Maiden Name is Harris

DOB: April 14, 1942

POB: Houston, Texas

Father: John Wade Harris, 1136 Sherbrooke, Houston, Texas

John Wells Cleveland

1954 Sabine

DOB: April 4, 1938

POB: Temple, Texas

Father: W. W. Cleveland, 709 North 6th Street, Temple, Texas

Attended Pan American College 1960 - 1961

Entered U. T. in the Fall of 1961

John William Clifford

609 $\frac{1}{2}$  Rio Grande

DOB: Dec. 28, 1939

POB: Kansas City, Missouri

Father: C. V. Clifford, P. O. Box 1383, Harlingen, Texas

Entered U. T. in the Spring of 1960

John Maxwell Coetzee (Mrs. Mauna Phlipa Coetzee)  
2515 $\frac{1}{2}$  Rio Grande  
DOB: Feb. 9, 1940  
POB: Cape Town, South Africa  
Father: Z. Coetzee, Cape Province, South Africa  
Attended University of Cape Town 1957 - 1963, B. A.

Mrs. Mauna Coetzee  
Maiden Name is Phlipa  
DOB: Dec. 13, 1939  
POB: Cape Town, South Africa  
Father: T. C. Jubber, Cape Province, South Africa  
Attended University of Cape Town, B. A.

Mrs. Muriel Beth Colin Meicler  
2510 San Gabriel  
DOB: Feb. 24, 1947  
POB: Brooklyn, New York  
Father: K. Colin, 3622 Glenhaven, Houston, Texas  
Attended University of Houston in the Summer, 1965

Billy Jack Combs  
343 A Prather Hall  
DOB: June 4, 1947  
POB: Dallas, Texas  
Father: Mr. Roy Combs, 413 Stanton Drive, Garland, Texas

Benjamin Franklin Conner  
2500 San Antonio  
DOB: Jan. 14, 1944  
POB: Houston, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1962  
Father: Ben F. Conner, Home Contractor, 1418 Shadow Blvd., Houston, Texas

*John Conway - A.T. May 12, 1966  
not a student*

Zachariah Ellis Coombes III  
P. O. Box 8648, University Station  
DOB: Feb. 20, 1942  
POB: Dallas, Texas  
Mother: Mrs. Bertha Coombes, 623 Strong St., Dallas  
Father's Occupation: Attorney  
Attended Texas A & M 1959 to 1961

Ernest Cortes  
1902 Nueces  
DOB: June 15, 1943  
POB: San Antonio, Texas  
Father: Mr. Ernest Cortes, regional manager of Pepsi Cola, 136 Benito,  
San Antonio, Texas  
Attended A & M from 1960 - 1963, B. A.

George A. Covington  
Box 8289, University Station  
2712 Nueces

Rebecca Ann Davis  
510 West 23rd Street  
DOB: Feb. 28, 1946  
POB: Amarillo, Texas  
Father: Sam W. Davis, 3208 Villa, Amarillo, Texas  
Entered Fall of 1964 at U. T.

Jonathan Ogden Davis  
2610-B Salado  
DOB: April 15, 1948  
POB: Boston, Mass.  
Father: Dr. Edward Mott Davis, 7704 Robalo Road, Austin, Texas

Suzanne Elaine Davis  
SRD 231  
DOB: Nov. 4, 1946  
POB: Chicago, Illinois  
Father: Meyer Davis, 405 Woodland, Marshall, Texas  
Entered U. T. Fall of 1964

Warren Dean U.T. Prof.

Paul Deglar - GR 20998 - 708 E 23 1/2 A

Ray Doerr  
1910 Rio Grande

William Lewis Dorman  
1102 West 22nd, Apt. B  
DOB: Jan. 15, 1946  
POB: Dallas, Texas  
Father: Frank Lewis Dorman, 5518 Southwestern, Dallas, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1964

Thorne Webb Dreyer  
1809 Rio Grande  
DOB: Aug. 1, 1945  
POB: Houston, Texas  
Father: Martin Dreyer, Newspaperman, Houston, Texas

Bernard Francis Duck, Jr.  
2812 $\frac{1}{2}$  Nueces, Apt. 2  
DOB: June 3, 1942  
POB: Toledo, Ohio  
Father: Bernard F. Duck, Sr., 5617 Seminole Street, College Park, Md.  
Attended Catholic University 1960-1964, B. A.  
Entered U. T. Fall of 1964

Ed Dunvan  
1127 East 52nd $\frac{1}{2}$ , Apt. 2

John Wagner Durston  
2812 $\frac{1}{2}$  Nueces, Apt. 2  
DOB: Oct. 23, 1940  
POB: Rochester, New York  
Father: T. M. Durston, 4244 Apalocka, McLean, Va.

Patrick Dale Dyas  
900 West 22nd  
DOB: May 9, 1946  
POB: Battle Creek, Mich.  
Father: David D. Dyas, 214 Pine Shadows  
Seabrook, Texas  
Attended Washington & Lee College 1964-1965



George Duncan Echelson

DOB: Nov. 29, 1944

POB: Dayton, Ohio

Father: George Echelson, Engineer, Box 456, Netherland Antilles

Entered U. T. 1962

Is on Scholastic Probation - 1965

Sergio D. Elizondo

Alice Embree

3101 Tom Green

DOB: Oct. 16, 1945

POB: Hartford, Conn.

Father: Royal B. Embree, Professor at U. T.

Mrs. Yvonne Valerie Baron Estes

DOB: Sept. 29, 1942

POB: Brooklyn, New York

Father: Nenad Baron, Commercial Shrimper, 304 Redwood, Lake Jackson, Texas

Bobby Gene Estrada

2801 San Gabriel

DOB: March 14, 1946

POB: Wichita Falls, Texas

Father: Jesse Estrada, 1601 Red Fox, Wichita Falls, Texas

Entered U. T. Fall of 1964

Richard Allyn Evans

2004 $\frac{1}{2}$  Sharon Lane

DOB: July 5, 1940

POB: Brooklyn, New York

Mother: Mrs. Ruth Evans, 59 Academy, Cambridge, New York

Attended St. Lawrence University 1958 - 1962, B. A.

John Hamilton Farr  
2311 Red River, Apt. 11  
DOB: Aug. 9, 1945  
POB: Bryan, Texas  
Father: John H. Farr, 7250 Dillon, Houston, Texas  
Attended SMU 63 - 64  
Withdrew from U. T. Oct. 11, 1965

Michael Dean Ferber  
DOB: May 19, 1946  
POB: New York, New York  
Father: Mr. A. Ferber, 5719 West Bellfort, Houston, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1964

Jacqueline Ann Ford  
2021 Guadalupe  
DOB: Nov. 1, 1944  
POB: Chicago, Illinois  
Father: Col. John T. Ford (U. S. Air Force) 4101 Wittington Blvd.,  
Alexandria, Va.  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1962

Linda Franklin *married to Paul Deglan*  
502 West 30th  
DOB: July 5, 1944  
POB: Tom Bean, Texas  
Father: Paul H. Franklin, Sherman, Texas *5-1-66 2211 Mills*

Bill Fremount

Larry R. Freudiger  
2604 Rio Grande Street  
DOB: Nov. 23, 1944  
POB: Fergers Falls, California  
Father: William R. Freudiger, Jr., Campbell, California

Richard Samet Friedman  
5326 Balcones  
DOB: Nov. 1, 1944  
POB: Chicago, Illinois  
Father: S. Thomas Friedman, 3416 Scenic Drive, Austin, Texas (Directs Camp Teachers)

Mariann Exic Garner  
DOB: Sept. 30, 1946  
POB: Fort Worth, Texas  
Father: C. D. Garner, 6717 Hightower, Fort Worth, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1964

Jesus Najera Garza

George William Goss  
DOB: April 23, 1943  
POB: Barton, Vermont  
Guardian: Dean R. Isaac, 1000 East 3rd, Alice, Texas  
Attended Southwestern University, 1961  
Entered U. T. in 1962

Eugene C. Grace, Jr.  
254 A. Simkins Hall  
DOB: July 7, 1945  
POB: New Orleans, La.  
Father: Eugene C. Grace, Engineer with Shell Refinery, 8126 Dover, Houston, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1963

Leonard Fredrick Giesecke  
DOB: Dec. 28, 1937  
POB: Houston, Texas  
Father: L. F. Giesecke, Laundryman, 5606 Shady Oak, Austin, Texas  
Entered U. T. in 1955

Janet Gillis  
204 Littlefield

Franklin Glasco  
1914 Nueces  
DOB: Feb. 28, 1944  
POB: Mexia, Texas  
Father: Melvin Glasco, 12034 Willowdee, Dallas, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1962

Brian Jeffery Glatstien  
2619 Wichita  
DOB: Oct. 9, 1947

Brian Jeffery Glatstien (Cont'd)  
POB: Norman, Oklahoma  
Father: I. L. Glatstien, 5000 Holt Street, Bellaire, Texas

Mrs. Marie Gret  
502 West 17th

John Parkhurst Grey  
502 A. West 17th  
DOB: June 13, 1946  
POB: Evanston, Illinois  
Father: L. O. Grey, 220 College Street, Crystal Lake, Ill.  
Attended Blackburn College, 1964-1965  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1965

Wayne John Gronquist  
303 Academy  
DOB: Feb. 5, 1941  
POB: Jamestown, New York  
Father: Robert Gronquist, 6917 Park Place, Fort Worth, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1959

William Charles Gruben  
3406 Cedar  
DOB: Sept. 29, 1943  
POB: Sacramento, California  
Father: W. C. Gruben, 1247 Mohawk, Richardson, Texas  
Attended S. M. U. 1961 - 1964  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1964

Steve Halton

William W. Hamilton, Jr.  
Route 4, Box 301  
DOB: Aug. 27, 1942  
POB: Laredo, Texas  
Father: W. W. Hamilton, Sr., Insurance Agency Manager, 5636 Homer Circle, El Paso, Texas  
Entered Texas Western College, Summer 1960 - U. T. in Fall of 1960

Rex Hanks  
2710 Nueces

Craig Franklin Hardie  
119 H. San Jacinto  
DOB: May 9, 1945  
POB: St. Joseph, Mo.  
Father: E. F. Hardie, Major in Army, 1051 Curtin, Houston, Texas  
Attended Indiana University 1963  
Entered U. T. in Spring of 1964

Michael Lynn Harlan  
2108 San Gabriel  
DOB: Feb. 12, 1946  
POB: Bowie, Texas  
Father: Jettie M. Harlan, Jr., 1703 Cimarron Trail, Wichita Falls, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1964

John Haston  
103 East 18th

J. Russell Hebert  
Route 7, Box 992 A

Herman C. Henderson, Jr.  
Roberts Hall, Room 305  
DOB: Feb. 3, 1948  
POB: Houston, Texas  
Mother: Mrs. A. L. Mock, 3402 Arbor, Houston, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1965

Jim James David Henderson  
3805 Red River  
DOB: April 17, 1942  
POB: Shreveport, Louisiana  
Father: James Henderson, 1515 Catherine St., Bogalusa, La.



Jim James David Henderson (Cont'd)  
Attended Centenary 1960 - 1964, B. A.  
Attended University of Arizona 1964 - 1965, M. A.  
Entered U. T. Fall of 1965

Keith Paul Henderson  
613 Park Place Number 5  
DOB: July 11, 1945  
POB: Lamar, Colorado  
Guardian: Hazle Henderson, 4710 Belmont, Dallas, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1964

Cynthia Marie Holden  
407 East 30th, Apt. 103  
DOB: June 19, 1946  
POB: Arlington, Va.  
Father: John M. Holden, 261 Claywell Drive, San Antonio, Texas  
Attended San Antonio College in 1964  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1964

Richard C. Howard  
2810 Pearl  
DOB: Aug. 30, 1943  
POB: Cleveland, Ohio  
Guardian: Mrs. S. G. Howard, 6238 Rex Drive, Dallas, Texas  
Received B. A. From Rice University

William Hudgins  
2616 Wichita  
DOB: Oct. 12, 1932  
POB: Johnson County, Texas  
Father: W. E. Hudgins, Rancher, Route 1, Cleburne, Texas  
Attended Howard Payne 1950 to 1954, B. A.

Sally Jane Hurth  
2520 Longview, Room 208  
DOB: March 6, 1943  
POB: Port Washington, Wisconsin  
Father: Dr. Oscar W. Hurth, 119 W. 3rd Avenue, Cedarburg, Wisconsin

Don Michael Jacobs  
1906 West 28 $\frac{1}{2}$   
DOB: Aug. 2, 1944  
POB: Houston, Texas  
Mother or Guardian: Mrs. Alice Almarary, 2220 Gentry, Houston, Texas  
Attended South Texas Junior College 1961

JAN HANSEN 11.11.11

(as of 11.11.11) Father - Doctor

Carolyn Elizabeth Johnson  
Kirby Hall, Room 306  
DOB: July 15, 1947  
POB: Amarillo, Texas  
Stepfather: G. E. Norwood, 1418 Martin Drive, Houston, Texas

Mrs. Honor Deming Blanchard Johnson  
Box 8329 University Station  
809 B. Robert E. Lee  
DOB: Dec. 10, 1937  
POB: Alexandria, La.  
Mother: Mrs. R. D. Blanchard, Alexandria, La.  
Attended Rice 56-57  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1960

Wayne B. Johnson (Wife is Honor Johnson)  
Box 8329 University Station  
Senior 64-65

Cline Vaughn Jones  
1205 B. West 53rd  
Father: Phillip Jones, 2505 Wall Street, Joplin, Mo.

Robert John Karriker  
900 West 22nd Street  
DOB: Oct. 20, 1942  
POB: Santa Monica, California  
Father: John Theo Karriker, 9139 Mt. Olympus, El Paso, Texas  
Attended Texas Western 1960 - 1962

Richard Lawson Kateley  
2806 Nueces, Apt. A  
DOB: June 1, 1944  
POB: Niagara Falls, New York  
Father: Lawson M. Kateley, Dallas, Texas  
President of University Young Democrats

James Lee Keener  
A Bar Hotel, Room 205  
DOB: Dec. 10, 1943  
POB: Fort Benning, Ga.  
Mother: Mrs. Frances Luscomb, 10514 Lippit, Dallas, Texas  
Attended Texas Tech 1962-63

James Ross Kellough  
1106 West 22nd Street  
DOB: Jan. 22, 1947  
POB: Lakeland, Florida  
Father: John S. Kellough, 6902 Dillon, Houston, Texas  
Attended University of the Americas in 1964  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1964

David B. Kennedy  
Brackenridge Hall  
DOB: May 17, 1945  
POB: Minneapolis, Minn.  
Father: Bruce F. Kennedy, Contract Administrator, 527 Park Lane, Richardson, Texas

William Keysermith  
2501 Oldham

Richard Bramlett Kilgore  
1907 Whitis  
DOB: March 24, ?  
Father: Lt. Cdr. Richard B. Kilgore, 701 Beacon Hill, Irving, Texas  
Graduated from High School in Irving Texas in 1964  
Entered U. T. in 1964

Vicky Saunders Kirk  
Colored Female  
1908 Maple Avenue  
DOB: Dec. 19, 1944  
POB: Austin, Texas  
Father: Lee A. Kirk, Teacher and Postal Employee

Lawrence N. Kremer III  
2212 San Gabriel  
DOB: Sept. 9, 1946  
POB: Austin, Texas  
Father: Lawrence N. Kremer, Jr., 11016 Cinderella, Dallas, Texas

John Radford Lakey  
211 Sabine  
DOB: Nov. 11, 1941  
POB: Panama Canal Zone  
Father: J. Sherrel Lakey, 219 Glentower Drive, San Antonio, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Spring of 1965

Donald Floyd Lawrence  
Box 8616, University Station  
DOB: April 1, 1944  
POB: Austin, Texas  
Father: Floyd L. Lawrence, Carpenter, 623 Maria Elena, San Antonio, Texas  
*Ledbetter, David L. - Hampton, Va.*

Edward P. Legg  
2505 Steck, Apt. 109

Ann Etherton Legg (Wife of Edward P. Legg)  
DOB: April 7, 1943  
POB: St. Louis, Mo.  
Father: Murray Dean Etherton, 2125 East 60 Court, Tulsa, Oklahoma  
Attended Wellesley from 1961 - 1965, B. A.

Harris Ray Lenowitz  
3407 Speedway  
DOB: Jan. 24, 1945  
POB: San Antonio, Texas  
Father: B. Lenowitz, Merchant, 203 Elm, Seguin, Texas

Joshua Eugene Lloyd  
1709 North Congress  
DOB: Feb. 9, 1944  
POB: Mason, Texas  
Mother: Mary E. Lloyd, 218 East 5th Street, Dallas, Texas  
Attended N. T. S. U. 1963 - 1965  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1965

Jeffrey Martin Lulow  
1810 Congress Avenue  
DOB: Sept. 3, 1943  
POB: New York, New York  
Father: Milton Lulow, 6050 Greenbush Avenue, Van Nuys, California  
Attended University of California 1961 - 1965, B. A.

Benny Frank McAdams  
907 West 22nd  
DOB: Dec. 21, 1941  
POB: New Willard, Texas  
Father: S. L. McAdams, Surveyor, 902 Pecan, Huntsville, Texas  
Attended Sam Houston 1960 - 1961  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1961

Robert Franklin McCarty  
1100 West 25th  
DOB: March 23, 1937  
POB: Tucson, Arizona  
Mother: Flora McCarty, 1508 Coggin Avenue, Brownwood, Texas  
Attended North Texas Station from 1962-1963

Martha Ellen McCharen  
705 West 25th  
DOB: August 30, 1943  
POB: Booneville, Miss.  
Father: Travis McCharen, 620 Mohawk, Jackson, Miss.  
Attended Southwestern Memphis State, 1961 - 1965, B. A.

Bonnie Pauline McDonald  
DOB: Dec. 3, 1945  
POB: Port Arthur, Texas  
Mother: Mrs. Catherine McDonald, 686 East Kitchen Drive, Port Neches, Texas  
Attended Sam Houston, 1963-1964  
Entered U. T. in Spring of 1965

Melvin Riley McDonald  
DOB: Nov. 1, 1940  
POB: Des Moines, Iowa  
Father: Carl S. McDonald, 326 Arthur, Des Moines, Iowa  
Attended Iowa State, 1959 - 1960  
Attended Drake 1960 - 1964, B. A.  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1964

Ben Taylor McGuire  
2204 A. West 19th Street  
DOB: Jan. 3, 1945  
POB: New York, New York  
Father: Ben G. McGuire, Mortgage Banker, 2404 Gulf Bldg., Houston, Texas  
Attended Trinity University 1963-1964  
Entered U. T. in Summer of 1964

Steve Allen McKeon  
3001 Red River, Apt. 205  
DOB: Jan. 31, 1946  
POB: Portland, Oregon  
Father: E. L. McKeon, 1193 Harrison, Astorin, Oregon  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1964



Ralph Michael McKinley

901 Karen

DOB: July 6, 1943

POB: Pampa, Texas

Father: Ralph H. McKinley, Geologist, 7829 Millstone, Dallas, Texas

Entered U. T. in Sept. 1961

James Ivan McLean

Box 7713, University Station

DOB: July 20, 1946

POB: Huntsville, Alabama

Father: J. E. McLean, 2415 Country Club Road, Spartanburg, South Carolina

Attended Duke University 1964-1965

Entered U. T. in Fall of 1965

Douglas Harris McMillin

Box 7102, University Station

DOB: May 14, 1942

POB: Detroit, Michigan

Father: Harry G. McMillin, Milk Tester, 219 5th Street, Mercedes, Texas

Attended Pan American College 1961 - 1963

Lawrence Raymond Malick

706 East 25th Street, Apt. D

DOB: May 18, 1946

POB: Washington, D. C.

Father: Emil A. Malick, 1533 Hillcrest, Bartlesville, Oklahoma

Attended College of Wooster, 1964-1965

Donna Louise Manning

2100 Rio Grande

DOB: Sept. 5, 1941

POB: Bottineau, North Dakota

Mother: Mrs. Hazel Manning, 6411 Buffalo Speedway, Houston, Texas

Attended U. T. From Spring 1960

Gary Wayne Mathews

2504 Oldham

DOB: Nov. 2, 1943

POB: Stratford, Texas

Father's Occupation: Farming, Service Station

Mother: Mrs. Virgie Mathews, Kerrick, Texas

Bill Ralph Mathews, Jr.

2707 West 49th Street

DOB: March 29, 1937

Bill Ralph Mathews, Jr. (Cont'd)  
POB: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
Father: B. R Mathews, Sr., Oil Well Drilling Contractor, Box 5226, Midland, Texas  
Attended Baylor 1956 - 1959, B. A.

Carolyn or Caroline Mathews  
2707 A. West 49th Street

Martin Lane Mayfield  
DOB: May 6, 1937  
POB: El Paso, Texas  
Father: L. W Mayfield, railroad employee, 1601 Del Rio, Texas  
Attended S. W. T. S. C. 1955 - 1960, B. S. in Education  
Entered U. T. in 1964

Helen Mayfield aka Mrs. Martin Mayfield

Dick J. Meavis

William Couch Melton  
2502 Nueces, Room 216  
DOB: Nov. 25, 1947  
POB: Gainesville, Texas  
Father: Dr. Rosser B. Melton, Box 6132 N. T Station, Denton, Texas

James Wayne Minor  
1204 Hackberry  
DOB: Feb. 14, 1945  
POB: Harlingen, Texas  
Father: S. T. Minor, Farmer, Route 1, Box 203, San Benito, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Aug. of 1963

Glenn (Austin?) Mitchell  
P. O. Box 7038, University Station  
National Address: 1103 $\frac{1}{2}$  East 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637  
DOB: Sept. 12, 1945  
POB: Dallas, Texas  
Father: Curtis C. Mitchell, Mech. Engineer, 4729 Forest Lane, Dallas  
or  
Glenn (Allen?) Mitchell  
DOB: April 8, 1930  
POB: Detroit, Michigan  
Father: G. Mitchell, 560 N. W. 101 St., Miami, Florida  
Attended University of Miami, 1953 - 1957, B. A.  
Attended U. T. in Fall of 1957

John Edwin Morby  
Professor  
DOB: March 19, 1939  
POB: Berkley, California

Bob Morgan  
1000 East 27th Street  
Could Be  
Robert Cochran Morgan  
DOB: Feb. 24, 1944  
POB: La Jalla, California  
Father Owns Service Station  
Mother: Mrs. Bill Morgan, 612 Young Street, Longview, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1961

Leo L. Northington  
2800 Rio Grande, Apt. 12  
DOB: Sept. 1, 1947  
POB: Dallas, Texas  
Father: Leo Northington, 7610 Caillet, Dallas, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1965

Judy Schiffer Pardun  
DOB: Dec. 31, 1944  
POB: New York, New York  
Father: Samuel Schiffer, Engineer, Groves, Texas  
Present Address: 3102 King (Rear)

Robert Milton Pardun, Husband of Judy Shiffer Pardun  
DOB: June 30, 1941  
POB: Wichita, Kansas  
Father: H. M. Pardun, Southern Colorado State College  
Barred from the University of Texas  
Present Address: 3102 King (Rear)

Kenny Parker  
1603 Rio Grande  
DOB: June 25, 1945  
POB: Houston, Texas  
Mother: Mrs. Earle C. Parker, Jr., Houston, Texas

Lynn Ellen Pearlman  
2502 B. Seaton  
DOB: Nov. 28, 1946  
POB: Houston, Texas  
Mother: Mrs. Nathan Pearlman, 4108 Case Avenue, Houston, Texas  
On Scholastic Probation June 1965

Elizabeth Ann Pearson  
Kirby Hall, 306 West 29th  
DOB: June 30, 1948  
POB: Houston, Texas  
Father: Angus G. Pearson, 207 East 34th, Austin, Texas

Thomas F. Peebles  
2610 B. Salado  
DOB: Oct. 23, 1944  
POB: Corpus Christi, Texas  
Father: Frank Peebles, 12501 Greens Bayou Drive, Houston, Texas  
Attended Tulane University, 1963 - 64  
Entered U. T. in Summer of 1965

Spencer Malcolm Perskin  
DOB: Oct. 6, 1943  
POB: Brooklyn, New York  
Father: D. H. Perskin, 4938 Forest Lane, Dallas, Texas  
Entered U. T. in 1964

Donald Anthony Petesch  
4104 Ramsey  
DOB: Dec. 7, 1933  
POB: Dubuque, Iowa  
Father: John B. Petesch, U. S. Engineer, 703 N. Penelope, Belton, Texas

Marguerite E. Philpott  
2214 Rio Grande, Apt. 3  
DOB: Nov. 5, 1946  
POB: South Weymouth, Mass.  
Father: H. L. Philpott, 880 Heather Lane, Beaumont, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1964

Terry Paul Pinkard  
2408 Leon Street  
DOB: Jan. 22, 1947  
POB: Lafayette, Louisiana  
Father: J. L. Pinkard, 2603 Simonole, Fort Worth, Texas

Robert Paul Pipkin  
506 West 12th Street  
DOB: Aug. 25, 1946  
POB: Fort Worth, Texas  
Father: L. M. Pipkin, 2528 N. Edgewood, Fort Worth, Texas  
Withdrew from U. T. on March 22, 1965

Scott W. Pittman  
alias Willard Douglas Pittman  
DOB: March 23, 1940  
POB: Gussville, Arkansas  
Father: R. W. Pittman, Painter, Seminole, Texas  
On Scholastic Probation at U. T. in 1965  
Present Address: 4034 Avenue H (rear)

Jerrold Poizner  
Roberts Hall  
DOB: Feb. 5, 1947  
POB: Los Angeles, California  
Father: E. J. Poizner, 5215 Ariel, Houston, Texas

Mary Lynn Poston  
2500 Whitis  
DOB: June 8, 1945  
POB: Savannah, Ga.  
Father: Richard C. Poston, Solicitor, 4110 Lou Anne, Houston, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1963

Stephen Ray Puckett  
323 B. Brackenridge  
DOB: Aug. 19, 1947  
POB: Glendale, California  
Father: R. L. Puckett, 6518 Kury, Houston, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1965



Larry Charles Rape  
Apt. E, 702 East 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  Street  
DOB: Jan. 25, 1940  
POB: Arlington, Texas  
Father: Jack Rape, Rancher, Route 1, Grant, Oklahoma  
Attended Southeastern State 1958 - 1961, B. A.

Lowell E. Renfro, Jr.  
Prather Hall, 146 B  
DOB: Dec. 13, ?  
Graduated from High School in 1964  
Father: Lowell E. Renfro, Harper, Star Route, Kerrville, Texas

William Nicolaus Reimers, III  
1909 Rio Grande  
DOB: June 18, 1943  
POB: Borger, Texas  
Father: W. N. Reimers, Jr., Supervisor, 523 South 13th, Nederland, Texas

Archibald Robert M. Ritter  
1805 $\frac{1}{2}$  North Congress Avenue  
POB: Chesley Ont. Canada  
Father: A. C. E. Ritter, 12 Hillcrest Drive, Kingston Ont. Canada  
Attended Queens Univ., B. A., M. A.  
Attended St. Andrews in Scotland  
Attended U. of W. Ontario

Alice A. Rivers  
3200 Grandview  
Maiden Name is Alice Allyne Parham  
DOB: Feb. 27, 1939  
POB: Fort Worth, Texas  
Father: R. H. Parham, Writer, 6400 Forest Lane, Dallas, Texas  
Attended O. U. 1957 - 1959  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1959

Velia Rivera  
2501 Rio Grande  
DOB: Jan. 11, 1943  
POB: El Paso, Texas  
Mother: Mrs. A. R. Carrillo, 1012 E. Rio Grande, El Paso, Texas  
Attended Texas Western 1961 - 1965, B. A.

Richard Gentry Robbins  
DOB: Sept. 11, 1944  
POB: Houston, Texas  
Father: W. C. Robbins, Jr., 5407 Queenslock, Houston, Texas

William Edward Roth

Tom Munoz Rojas  
San Jacinto Dormitory, Rm. 107  
DOB: Oct. 21, 1941  
POB: Houston, Texas  
Father: T. M. Rojas, 2010 Everett, Houston, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1959

Arthur Denis Ross  
2610 Salado Street  
DOB: Sept. 1, 1942  
POB: New York, New York  
Father: Regina L. Ross, 2216 Healey Drive, Dallas, Texas  
Attended Riverside City, 1963-64  
Entered U. T. in Spring of 1965

William Edward Roth

Joseph H. Rowe  
305 West 29th  
DOB: July 28, 1942  
POB: Austin, Texas  
Father or Guardian: E. W. Wupperman, Route 4, Box 387, Austin  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1960

Richard F. Rubottom  
Box 7014  
University Station  
DOB: Oct. 19, 1945  
POB: Asuncion, Paraguay  
Father: S. M. U. Official (Adm.)

Harry J. Saginaw  
2408 Leon, Apt. 201 A  
DOB: March 28, 1947  
POB: Detroit, Michigan  
Father: S. L. Saginaw, 4300 Sarita, Fort Worth, Texas  
Attended T. C. U. in 1965 (Summer)  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1965

Bill Samand  
1208 A. Summit

Clark Santos  
2307 Lafayette  
DOB: Dec. 13, 1942  
POB: Austin, Texas  
Father: J. A. Santos, Chemical Engineer, 2307 LaFayette, Austin  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1960

Bruce David Schmiecken  
909 West 22nd  
DOB: Aug. 5, 1946  
POB: St. Louis, Mo.  
Father: S. A. Schmiecken, Route 2, Box 106, Olive Street Road, Chesterfield, Mo.  
Attended Bradley University - 1964  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1965

Lynda Norene Shaffer  
2502 B. Seaton  
DOB: Aug. 14, 1944  
POB: Jacksonville, Texas  
Father: Lt. Col. Lewis N. Shaffer, Box 612, Fort Rucker, Ala.  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1962  
Is a Senior

*Al Shahi - aliaz Jahanshahi*

Steven Ira Shankman  
DOB: Nov. 30, 1947  
POB: Geneva, Switzerland  
Mother: Mrs. M. Shankman, 661 Dogwood Avenue, W. Hempstead, New York

Sharon Elaine Shelton  
3001 Red River, Apt. 226  
DOB: Sept. 24, 1943  
POB: Altus, Oklahoma  
Father: Glenn Shelton, Columnist, 4736 Augusta, Wichita Falls, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1961, Senior

Jeffery Shero  
DOB: Sept. 23, 1942  
POB: Los Angeles, California  
Mother: Mrs. V. K. Shero, Pasadena, California  
Enforced Withdrawal at U. T. until June, 1966  
Is at S. D. S. Headquarters in Chicago

Robert Norman Spek aka Robert Norman Baker

Charles McKinley Smith  
DOB: Sept. 21, 1938  
POB: Edinburgh, Scotland  
Father's Occupation: Professor of Law at U. T.  
Withdrew Jan. 14, 1964

Eva Beth Smith  
3700 R Speedway  
DOB: June 8, 1945  
POB: Lewiston, Idaho  
Father: Marvin E. Smith, 10600 Old Halls Ferry Road, St. Louis, Mo.  
Attended Indiana University 1963-65  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1965

Sheron Elizabeth Smith  
1928 San Antonio  
432 Blanton Dorm  
DOB: June 17, 1944  
POB: Center, Texas  
Father: Jack R. Smith, Internal Revenue Agent, 1504 N. Broadmoor, Lufkin, Texas  
Attended Texas A & M 1962  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1962

Eva Flores Soto  
3602 West Avenue  
DOB: Nov. 13, 1947  
POB: Austin, Texas  
Guardian: Mrs. Annie Dotson, 3602 West Avenue, Austin

Georgia Yvonne Stanton  
818½ East 30th  
DOB: Sept. 16, 1943  
POB: San Antonio, Texas  
Father: George W. Stanton, 401 Winding Way, San Antonio, Texas  
Attended Southwest Texas 1962 - 1964  
A senior

Wallace Burton Stapp, Jr.  
P. O. Box 791  
DOB: June 11, 1943  
POB: Marshall, Texas

Wallace Burton Stapp, Jr. (Cont'd)

Father: F. F. Lumpkin, Drives Road Grader, 2100 Arpdale, Austin

Entered U. T. in Fall of 1961, A Graduate Student

Herbert Lewis Stappenbeck

3821 Avenue F

DOB: Feb. 5, 1935

POB: San Antonio, Texas

Father: H. L. Stappenbeck, Printing Repair, 1554 Ceralvo Street, San Antonio,  
Texas

Attended St. Mary University 1953 - 1956, B. A.

Entered U. T. in Fall of 1956, A Graduate Student

Fred Stormberg

2212 San Gabriel

Newman P. Stribling, III

1007 West 26th, Apt. 201

DOB: April 6, 1946

POB: Glendale, California

Father: Newman P. Stribling, 4737 Warm Springs, Houston, Texas

Entered U. T. in Fall of 1964

Arthur Harry Taurog

1809 Rio Grande

DOB: Nov. 21, 1944

POB: Berkley, California

Father: Alvin Taurog, 3626 Merrell, Dallas, Texas

David Taylor

2710 Nueces

Gary Lynn Thiher

1809 Rio Grande

DOB: March 4, 1945

POB: Stillwater, Oklahoma

Mother or Guardian: Mrs. F. C. Kain, Lubbock, Texas



Mrs. Renee L. Tooley (Initial Stands for Lorraine)  
1200 East 52nd, 108 - A  
DOB: August 13, 1944  
POB: Los Angeles, California  
Husband: Larry L. Tooley  
Attended Pasadena C. C. 1962 - 64  
Attended U. C. L. A. 1964 - 65  
Entered U. T. Summer of 1965

Steven Andrew Vaughan  
2910 Red River, Apt. 302  
DOB: Aug. 5, 1943  
POB: Columbus, Ohio  
Father: Robert A. Vaughan, Grandview Heights, Columbus, Ohio

Oriel Eduardo Villagarcia  
2700 Nueces, 117  
DOB: Nov. 30, 1940  
POB: Solta, Argentina  
Father: Benedicto Villagarcia, Entre Rios 1066, Salta, Argentina  
Attended Farultad Filosofie 1959 - 1964, B. A.

George Vizard  
1955 Sabine  
DOB: Nov. 24, 1943  
POB: McAllen, Texas  
Father: George J. Vizard, 614 Seniser Drive, San Antonio, Texas

Michael S. Waddell  
1603 Rio Grande  
DOB: March 20, 1943  
POB: Del Rio, Texas  
Father: R. J. Waddell, Education Supervisor, 1809 Avenue A., Del Rio, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Summer of 1963

David Vernon Walter  
4516 Ramsey  
DOB: June 27, 1945  
POB: Lubbock, Texas  
Father: Professor of English at U. T.  
Mother: Dorothy C. Walter, 4516 Ramsey, Austin  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1963

John C. Walter  
2207 C. Nueces  
DOB: May 26, 1942  
POB: Flint, Michigan  
Father: Professor English at U. T.  
Mother: Dorothy C. Walter, 4516 Ramsey, Austin  
Entered U. T. in Spring of 1961

Larry Logan Warner  
1534 B. Brackenridge Apts.  
DOB: April 12, 1945  
POB: Washington, D. C.  
Father: Oscar Logan Warner, Lab. Tech., 1005 Wanda, Bossier City, Louisiana  
Entered U. T. in Summer of 1963

Fred Stirton Weaver  
702 East 44th  
DOB: Aug. 22, 1939  
POB: Berkley, California  
Father: F. S. Weaver, 22 Pasatiempo Drive, Santa Cruz, California  
Attended University of California, Berkley, 1957 - 1961, B. A.  
Attended University of Washington 1961 - 1962  
Attended Cornell University 1962 - 1965

Guilford Polly Webb  
Box 8088, University Station  
DOB: Aug. 21, 1928  
POB: Sherman, Texas  
Father: Spearman Webb, Lawyer, 1018 S. Walnut, Sherman, Texas  
Attended Texas A & M 1945 - 1948  
Came to U. T. in June 1948

William Thomas White  
2506 Pearl  
DOB: Nov. 16, 1945  
POB: Dothan, Alabama  
Mother: Mrs. Alton W. White, 200 Burnet, Port Lavaca, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1964

Randy White  
1609 Rio Grande

Irene Montagna Wilkinson  
DOB: Jan. 13, 1942  
POB: Morristown, New Jersey

Lawrence Watkins Wilkinson aka Larry Wilkinson  
1107 F. Brackenridge Apts.  
DOB: June 3, 1940  
POB: Amarillo, Texas

Doran George Williams, Jr.  
717 Park Place  
DOB: May 21, 1940  
POB: Ranger, Texas  
Father: D. G. Williams, Railroad Employee, 925 Drexel, San Antonio, Texas  
Attended S. A. C. 1958 - 1960  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1960

Robert Lawrence Williams  
1914 Nueces  
DOB: June 25, 1940  
POB: Beaumont, Texas  
Mother: Mrs. Florence W. Johnson, 1011 50th Street, Galveston, Texas  
Attended Dillard University 1957 - 1961, B. A.  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1965

Sandra Elizabeth Wilson  
2501 Rio Grande  
DOB: June 24, 1944  
POB: Birmingham, Ala.  
Mother: Mrs. A. Gillespie, 933 Martinwood Circle, Birmingham, Ala.  
Attended Univ. of Alabama 1962 - 64  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1965

Dr. William Cody Wilson  
University of Texas Professor

Mort Jules Windish  
1106 West 22nd  
DOB: Dec. 10, 1946  
POB: Dallas, Texas  
Mother: Mrs. M. J. Windish, 7551 Joplin, Houston, Texas  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1964

Sue Winton

Grace Hall, 2611 Whitis

DOB: June 10, 1947

POB: Mineral Wells, Texas

Father: L. L. Winton, 1505 N. W. 5th Avenue, Mineral Wells, Texas

Harry Hall Womack, III

DOB: March 25, 1945

POB: Galveston, Texas

Father: Harry Hall Womack, Jr., Pediatrician, Fort Worth, Texas

Arthur Ray Yarbrough

1609 Rio Grande, Apt. C

DOB: Sept. 16, 1940

POB: San Antonio, Texas

Mother or Guardian: Mrs. E. E. Carr, 518 Crane, San Antonio, Texas

Attended St. Marys, University of Houston, 1958

Nancy Yost

2604 Rio Grande, rear

Young, John Henry

Box 7139, University Station

DOB: Nov. 23, 1941

POB: Fort Worth, Texas

Father: Heartsill Henry Young, Librarian, 1706 San Gabriel, Austin, Texas

THE NAMES LISTED BELOW ARE EITHER DIRECTLY CONNECTED OR BY ASSOCIATION,  
ARE CONNECTED TO TEXAS STUDENT LEAGUE FOR RESPONSIBLE SEXUAL FREEDOM:

*John Julian Sebesta*

Anne Lee Aderholt  
DOB: Sept. 6, 1944  
POB: Corpus Christi, Texas  
Father: Louis Aderhold, Insurance Salesman, 1814 Whittier, Corpus Christi  
Texas  
High School: W. B. Ray High School, 1963  
Entered the University of Texas, fall 1963  
Married Name: Mrs. Anne Lee Aderholt Sebesta  
Went on Scholastic Probation - Could have entered in the Fall, 1965,  
but did not.

Marvin Lionel Bender  
DOB: August 18, 1934  
Father: R. A. Bender, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, 210 So. York St.  
High School: Mechanicsburg High School, 1952  
Attended Dartmouth College 1952 - 1958, B. A.-M. A.  
Entered U. T. in 1965

Eugene Robert Butler  
DOB: Oct. 3, 1947  
POB: Fort Worth, Texas  
Mother: Mrs. Ruth Butler, 6100 Walnut, Fort Worth, Texas  
High School: Castleberry High School, Fort Worth, 1965  
Entered U. T. Fall 1965  
(Student)

Gary Wayne Chasen  
DOB: Sept. 23, 1942  
POB: Galveston, Texas  
Father: L. M. Chason, Rt. 1, Box 64K, Dickison, Texas  
High School: Dickison High School, 1961  
Entered U. T. in Fall of 1961

Thorne Webb Dreyer  
1809 Rio Grande  
DOB: Aug. 1, 1945  
POB: Houston, Texas  
Father: Martin Dreyer, Newspaperman, Houston, Texas

PAGE 2

John Wagner Durston  
2812 $\frac{1}{2}$  Nueces, Apt. 2  
DOB: Oct. 23, 1940  
POB: Rochester, New York  
Father: T. M. Durston, 4244 Apalocka, McLean, Va.

Nina Glasgow  
DOB: Aug. 29, 1947  
Father: Dr. M. O. Glasgow, 5608 Joe Sayers, Austin, Texas  
High School: McCallum High School  
Entered U. T. Spring, 1965

Daniel D. Hopkinson  
DOB: April 15, 1941  
POB: Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
Mother: Mrs. Harriet B. Hopkinson, 3384 Stephenson Place, N. W. Wash., D.C.  
High School: Woodrow Wilson High School, 1959  
Attended George Washington University 1962 - 1965

Alerez Jahanshaki, Al Shahi  
DOB: May 7, 1943  
POB: Teheran, Iran  
Father: Dr. Jahanshaki, M. D., Ave. Ami Reyeh, Kaye Mansory, Teheran, Iran  
Attended Alborz High School, 1962  
Entered U. T. summer of 1964 (Student)

Vicky Saunders Kirk  
Colored Female  
1908 Maple Avenue  
DOB: Dec. 19, 1944  
POB: Austin, Texas  
Father: Lee A. Kirk, Teacher and Postal Employee

Thomas Lee Maddux  
DOB: June 12, 1943  
POB: Ranger, Texas  
Mother: Mrs. Nora Maddux, 405 Soward Ave., Weatherford, Texas  
High School: Weatherford High School, 1961  
Attended Weatherford College from 1961 to 1964, associate  
Entered U. T. Fall of 1965 (Student)

Bill Ralph Mathews, Jr.  
DOB: March 29, 1937  
POB: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
Father: B. R. Mathews, Sr., Oil Well Drilling Contractor, Box 5226,  
Midland, Texas  
Attended Midland High School, 1955  
Attended Baylor 1956 - 1959, B. A.  
Entered U. T. Fall, 1963 (Student)

W. John Philbin  
DOB: Nov. 3, 1944  
POB: Bronx, New York  
Father: William T. Philbin, 370 Bronx Park, N. Y., N. Y.  
High School: Fordham Prep, 1962  
Attended St. Johns University 1964 - 1965

John Cornelius Phillips, Jr.  
DOB: April 23, 1944  
POB: Detroit, Michigan  
Father: John C. Phillips, Sr., Judge, Star Route A. Box 55, Austin, Texas  
High School: St. Stephen, 1963  
Attended Colorado College 1963 - 1964  
Entered U. T. Summer of 1964 (Student)

Gary Lynn Thiher  
1809 Rio Grande  
DOB: March 4, 1945  
POB: Stillwater, Oklahoma  
Mother or Guardian: Mrs. F. C. Kain, Lubbock, Texas

Harry Hall Womack, III  
DOB: March 25, 1945  
POB: Galveston, Texas  
Father: Harry Hall Womack, Jr., Pediatrician, Fort Worth, Texas

Michael Edgar Kerr  
DOB: Sept. 6, 1946  
POB: Oakland, California  
Father: Mr. Earl J. Lollar, 1329 Henry Street, Berkeley, California  
High School: Berkeley High School, 1964  
Entered U. T. Fall of 1964 (Student)

Dickison Dean (Not a Student)



PAGE 4

Alice Embree

3101 Tom Green

DOB: Oct. 16, 1945

POB: Hartford, Conn.

Father: Royal B. Embree, Professor at U. T. (Not a Student This Semester)

John Richard Erickson

DOB: 10-20-43

POB: Midland, Texas

Social Security No.: 456-66-1685

Father: J. W. Erickson, Insurance, 1510 Indiana, Perryton, Texas

High School: Perryton High School, 1962

Attended Denver University 1962 - 1963

Entered U. T. 1963

Arts and Sciences

Transcript to Dr. Silber 1965

Transcript to Rotary Club 1966, Perryton, Texas March 17, 1966

Grades are good

Associate of Stephen Darby Simmon, in 1963 from New York, Simmon send out Christmas card, snow covered, when turned over had Lennin's picture on it.

Driving record: Leaving the scene of an accident and Following too close.

Alexander, Brooks Loftin - GR 8-6024  
1106 West 22nd  
(Married)

Baker, Roger Crane  
5904 Carleen Drive

Clay, John Withers  
2812½ Nueces

Cox, William Seabrun

Ford, Jon Michael - GL 2-8255  
12 Peak Road

Hamilton, Martha Sue  
2005 University

Hamilton, May Irene  
1002 Baylor Street  
(Parents hold parties for beatniks)

Herr, Monty L. - GR 6-4151  
3707 Red River

Hershberger, James Calvin - GR 8-3905  
706 Upson  
(Suspected sabotaging, air raid sounds,  
distributing drugs)

Johnson, Horace White - GR 7-1109  
2807 San Pedro  
(Communist Leanings)

Langdron, David Charles  
Communist Leanings

Moon, James Clifford  
712 West 22½

Moran, Lawrence Ranson  
1809 Rio Grande  
(Communist Leanings)

Moriarty, John David - HI 2-7591  
606 B Terrill Hill

Owens, Tary Kelly  
909 West 22nd, Apt. #6

Page 2, Continued

Peacock, Gerald Wayne - GR 2-7620  
1701 Neches

Powell, Saint John  
2812 Nueces

Rusch, Kermit F., Jr. - GR 8-5037  
3207 Walnut

Santos, Clark - GR 8-5425  
2307 Lafayette

Simon, Lazlo (On probation for AWOL and Auto Theft by  
Federal Authorities at present)

Molnar, Lazlo  
(Both Simon and Molnar are Hungarian refugees)

Smith, Wayne Stevens - GR 2-7382  
1905 Nueces

Stiernberg, Lloyd Elsworth, Jr. - GR 3-7735  
504 West 33rd (Case #587556 - APD Files)

Stopher, Henry Wallace, III  
702 West 32nd

Wiseman, Rudy  
1954 Sabine

REFERENCES:

Dr. David Wade  
Dr. Alexander  
Dr. Scarbrough  
Dr. Paul White

As I have been unable to locate the list of members of the League of Responsible Sexual Freedom, I have however found that the following names come into close association with the known members:

Gary Chason ✓

Thomas Lee Maddux ✓

Bill Ralph Matthews

W. John Philbin

John Phillips

Nina Glasgow ← *Ledbetter*

David D. Hopkins

Vicky Kirk ✓

Gary Thither

Al Shahi

Thorne Webb Dreyer

Marvin L. Bender

Hal Womack

George Goss

The leaders appear to be Tom Maddux and Gary Chason.

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Gary Chason

Thomas Lee Maddux

Bill Ralph Matthews

W. John Philbin

John Phillips

Nina Glasgow

David D. Hopkins

Vicky Kirk

Gary Thither

Al Shahi

Thorne Webb Dreyer

Marvin L. Bender

Hal Womack

George Goss

The leaders appear to be Tom Maddux and Gary Chason.

SUBJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

JOHN ANDERSON  
3509 Woodrow

*Johnnie Neil Anderson*

SUSAN ANDERSON  
2012 Oldham, Apartment C

*Nancy Suzanne*

SUE ARMSTRONG  
Littlefield 213

*Susan E.*

CHARLES DAVID HANSON (HANSON?)  
Chaparral Apartments, Room 202A

*Arnone, Frank Charles*

JOHN BADGETT  
1006 West 22nd

*John Badgett*

ROBERT NORMAN BAKER (see Bob Spek)

LOUIS BARBASH  
San Jacinto Dormitory  
F207B

HAROLD BARCLAY  
410 Laurel Lane  
119

BARTLEY BARD (?)  
911 Blanco

*Bard, Bartley Ben*

VERA BENNETT  
2513 1/2 Rio Grande

JERRY (?) BENSON  
408 East 29th Street

*Joanna Lee Benson*

LARRY BIDWELL  
604 West 28th

STEVE BLUM  
2517 1/2 Harris Boulevard

*Stephen Sean Blum*

EDIE BOBRICK

JAMES PAUL BOBRICK

NORM BONNER  
Box 7213  
University Station

*2 - Norman Melton  
Norman Neil*

BOB BRISCHETTO (?)  
2216 Rio Grande

*Robert Roy*

KAREN BROWN  
3111 1/2 Grand

*Mrs Karen Ann Brown m - Karen Ann Steib*

MIKE CAMPBELL  
1606 Dexter

*Julia Crockett Caddehead -  
Michael Raymond*



JANICE CARLSON  
2505 Longview

*Janice Mia Carlson*

CAROL CASH  
902 Kinsolving

ROBERT CARNAL ✓  
2610½ Salado

CAROL CASH ✓  
902 Kinsolving

BOB CASTROLL  
Box 7081  
University Station

*Robert Stephen*

CONSUELO DE CHORDENS  
2617 Speedway

X

DICK CLARDY

- 2 - *Dickey Eugene  
Richard Robert*

ANN CLARK  
408 West 14th Street -

ANN CLARK  
904 B, Possum Trot

*} Same*

CATHY CLARK  
1928 San Antonio

*Catherine Adele*

DOYLE CLEGHORN (?)

*Doyle Horton Mrs. Barbara Sue Harris Clegghorn*

JOHN CLEVELAND  
1954 Sabine

*John Wells Cleveland*

JACK CLIFFORD  
609½ Rio Grande

*John William Clifford*

JOHN COETZEE  
2515½ Rio Grande

*John Maxwell & Mrs. Mauna P. Coetzee - Africa*

MURIEL COLIN  
2510 San Gabriel

*Mrs. Muriel Beth Meider Colin*

VERA COMBS (?)  
343 A Prather Hall

*Billy Jack*

BEN CONNER  
2500 San Antonio

*Benjamin Franklin Conner*

Z. COOMBS  
P. O. Box 8648  
University Station

*Johnathan Ellis*

✓ ERNIE CORTES  
1902 Nueces

*Ernest Cortes*

— GEORGE A. COVINGTON  
Box 8289  
University Station

*Clear up 22. P.S. FBI*

— BECKY DAVIS  
510 West 23rd

*Becky Davis*

— JONATHAN OGDEN DAVIS ✓  
2610-B Salado

— *Susan* SUSAN DAVIS *Susan Davis*  
SRD 231

— WARREN DEAN X

— RAY DOERR  
1910 Rio Grande

— WILLIAM DORMAN  
1102 West 22nd, Apartment B

— THORNE WEBB DREYER  
1809 Rio Grande

— BERNARD DUCK  
2812½ Nueces, Apartment 2

— ED DUNVAN  
1127 East 52nd ½, apartment 2

— JOHN DURSTON  
2812½ Nueces, Apartment 2

*John Durston*

— *Pat* fnu DYAS  
900 West 22nd

*Patrick Dale Dyas*

— GEORGE DUNCAN ECHELSON aka DUNCAN ECHELSON

— SERGIO D. ELIZONDO X  
2407 Sharon Lane or Cheryl Lane

— ALICE EMBREE ✓  
3101 Tom Green

— MRS. YVONNE VALERIE BARON ESTES. ✓

— *Gene* BOBBY G. ESTRADA  
2801 San Gabriel

— RICHARD A. EVANS  
2004½ Sharon Lane

*A(assigned)*

— JOHN FARR  
2311 Red River, Apartment 11

*John Farr*

— MICHAEL DEAN FERBER ✓

# Summer News

Cambridge, Mass.

Friday, August 4, 1967

## protests to war

The American bombing  
country will protest  
Aug 6 actions are in  
Alma Day prohibition

Youth Day at EXPO  
Members of peace  
a rally at the EXPO  
ul Goodman, William  
Another speaker will  
Lotus in a Sea of  
Vietnamese edition was  
ples have been distri-

music, poetry reading,  
s pantomime of feel-  
ys against violence by  
Y Angry Arts Week)  
problems of obtaining  
with delegates from  
da and the US.

participate in EXPO's  
Action and the NY  
ace Walk to Montreal  
ust 3. The Hiroshima  
3

## US 'military madness' links war and rioting says DC Mobilization

"The United States govern-  
ment is out of control. It is cor-  
roded by a military madness. It  
is making war on its own peo-  
ple," began a statement issued  
July 26 by the Washington (DC)  
Mobilization to End the War in  
Vietnam. The statement was  
made public along with a peti-  
tion asking the United Nations  
to investigate "US crimes  
against its own people."

Both are responses by Mobil-  
ization, an umbrella organiza-  
tion of civil rights and anti-war  
groups, to July's riots in Detroit  
and Newark. Mobilization is  
gathering signatures on both the  
statement & petition and is also  
mailing copies to groups around  
the nation for further signatures.  
After an initial massive local  
push for signatures, the Wash-  
ington group intends to send its

Continued on page 4

## Received threats

## Texas peace worker murdered; shot twice in the back in grocery

George Vizard, 23-year-old peace worker in Austin, Texas, was  
shot and killed Sunday July 23 in the grocery market where he  
worked part-time.

An active participant in anti-war work at the University of  
Texas and in the Austin community-at-large, Vizard was described  
by Austin acquaintances as "one of the best known peace activists"  
in the area. He had received many threats to his life. His arrest  
last Spring as a result of a Students for a Democratic Society  
(SDS) demonstration against the appearance of Vice-President  
Hubert Humphrey at the University helped precipitate a "free  
speech movement" on campus and was much publicized in the  
local press.

Vizard opened the market at 7 am. His assailant or assailants  
entered the store during the morning, when Vizard was alone, and  
shot him in the back once from a distance of 18 feet and a second  
time standing over the body. His body was left in the meat freezer,  
where it was discovered at 11 am. Approximately \$350 was missing.  
Two witnesses report that during the morning they were served  
in the store by two men who were not Vizard or the market owner.

Chief Briggs, Vietnam Summer Field Secretary in Austin, said  
that the police think that robbery was the motive, but that they  
have not discounted a political motive. The police and city offi-  
cials have received nearly 100 telegrams urging the police to in-  
vestigate the political implications of Vizard's death.

National headquarters of Vietnam Summer released a state-  
ment by co-directors Lee Webb and Rev. Richard Fernandez de-  
manding "an open and exhaustive investigation" into the murder.

The statement asked the question "Who killed George Vizard  
and why?" The release reported that "according to a Dallas radio  
news program on Sunday noon, a member of the Austin Police  
Department called Vizard's death 'a political murder'."

"We want to know the truth," read the text of the statement,  
"and we think all Americans need and deserve that truth."  
Either we ask ourselves some basic moral questions about our so-  
ciety and the war it is waging and the right to dissent, or we shall  
have embraced an insensibility more appropriate for vegetables  
than for men and women."

Vizard had been working closely with Vietnam Summer in  
connection with the University of Texas Committee to End the  
War.

The night before his death Vizard had attended a political  
meeting specifically addressing itself to "the climate of violence in  
Texas" and the attitude of police towards "peace work."

## castle on the beach





# Union Awards Rag Sales Exemption

By KAY WHITAKER  
Texan Staff Writer

In a meeting of the Texas Union Board of Directors Tuesday, an Executive Board composed of five students and one faculty member was created, and the Rag, off-campus newspaper, was exempted from a rule allowing papers to be sold only in vending machines or on racks in the Union. The board voted by a margin of six to two, with two abstentions, to allow Jerry Box, chairman of the Board of Directors, to select an Executive Board of six members to meet between the monthly meetings of the Board of Directors.

Any proposal accepted by the Executive Board would require a two-thirds vote of the general board for overrule. It was also decided that five members will constitute a quorum.

## Board Appointments

Appointed to the Executive Board were Box, Union program director; Lloyd Doggett, president of the Students Association; Gene Bates, Joseph Krier, Mike Pettit, student members; and Dr. Daniel Morgan, faculty member.

Doggett predicted after the meeting, "It is now impossible for the Union board to do anything without student consent. It is clear that students pay for much in the Union and deserve responsible management. There has been a transfer of decision-making for the Union from a board with faculty majority to the students. The result will be significant changes in Union policy."

Box said the question would be answered as to whether the Texas Union should serve the entire University community, including non-paying non-students, or whether it should be student union, paid for and used exclusively by the student body.

Another question Box wants answered by the board is that of whether non-paying non-students should be allowed use of Union Building facilities.

Box also sees the expansion of Union facilities all over campus, including such individual facilities as free telephones and magazines in lounge areas.

tions must be sold from vending machines. The change allows exemptions by the Union board. The motion carried seven to two.

Doggett then moved to exempt the Rag from the vending machine rule. He said it was mainly because there are so many students involved in the publication and sale of the Rag. He said the rack of vending machine would be an inconvenience to student members of the Rag staff.

## Representatives Attend

A body of representatives from the publication attended the meeting.

One spokesman, David Mahler, said he thought the paper should be exempted, because "this is a student newspaper, put out by students, for the benefit of students. Many students buy it. If this is a student union, it should be allowed to be sold here."

Krier, a student member of the Board of Directors, contended the question was not whether it should be sold in the Union, but whether it should be sold personally.

To this question, Mahler responded that more customers could be reached in this way, and the problem of change would be eliminated. Rather than forcing persons to find change in nickels for their dollars and quarters, they could receive their change at the sales table, he said.

## People Needed

Philip Russell, Rag representative, added that the reason for having three people at the sales table, rather than just one, was because of the sales rush at certain hours on Mondays and Tuesdays after Rag publication. He said that distribution would not be effective on a rack, and that the table did not cause any more crowding of the Union than does the Union bulletin board.

Box proposed a limitation of the exception. He said perhaps sales should be limited to a table, not to exceed dimensions of three feet by three feet, and only one salesman should be allowed to operate the table.

For lack of enforcement procedures of the proposal and because past activity of Rag sales has not proved a problem in the Union, the board adopted Doggett's original proposal and decided to leave sales

# Underground

# Newspaper Returns

Junior in Arts and Sciences last year, will still be available.

Steve Eshler, The Rag managing editor (they don't have another title for the position "because we've never had a managing editor," he said), projected that the first Austin Rag will be printed and on sale Monday.

People, among them University students and faculty, are raising money to get The Rag printed in Austin, he continued. Even though the physical home of the paper will be 609 W. Twenty-third St., there will be coordination with a Houston office, The Rag's summer home.

Doubtless, there are many definitions of the New Left, underground paper, and doubtless as many more will be heaped on its pages in the coming year. However, its staff prefers the following: "We feel The Rag functions as a community newspaper. Not a community or political rag, but

about the Rag. Muller said, "Austin is really a one-teacher town." The Daily Texan is for the mainstream University, not for the city or the 'community' The Rag hopes to serve, he added.

There are hopes among the staff that more frequent issues will appear, and at least one young faculty member, who remains anonymous at present, pledges "undying" financial support. Monetary problems plagued the underground paper last year and were part of the reason it was not in Houston for the summer.

One answer, then, is that since the book will belong to the public, the book's quality or its content, rather than the quality of the public and the quality of a managing editor, will no doubt have small effect on its serving of a "nebulous community." The size of that community will be determined when the first week's sales are tallied.

Another one of the most interesting features is an article by Dick Reavis, a Rag staff member, on the evolution of the Negro in America. The article carries the Afro-American state through slavery to black

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION:

October 30, 1967

RE: The University of Texas Committee to End the War in Vietnam

At a recent meeting of the above organization which was presided over by CHARLES CAIRNS, it was decided to invite BRIDGETT BROPHY from South Wales, LAWRENCE FERLIGHETTI from San Francisco and ALLEN GINSBURG to speak before classes in the Free University on the campus. GINSBURG is known as the "Hippies Poet" and appeared on The University of Texas at Austin campus during the Spring of 1967 and discussed LSD. No information is available at this time on BROPHY or FERLIGHETTI.



ITEMS HEREIN ARE NOT OPEN TO ALL INTERESTED IN RESOLVING SUCH ISSUES THAT NOW CONTRADICT THE SUDDENNESS OF THIS UNIVERSITY. EVERYONE IS INVITED AND WELCOMED TO ATTEND AND EXPRESS HIS VIEWS.

19 After a very hectic day in an open meeting, Sunday, April 30, 1977, a special organizing committee whose first task will be to meet with University Council on May 1st or 2nd. This is the meeting organized by the University Council to discuss the situation of the University. Wednesday, April 30.

The composition of the organizing committee is as follows: The organizing committee is no longer functioning as a coordinator of all activities; rather, the organizing committee is now a group of people who are providing the movement with a group of people who are involved in the movement. The organizing committee is now a group of people who are providing the movement with a group of people who are involved in the movement. The organizing committee is now a group of people who are providing the movement with a group of people who are involved in the movement.

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## FREEDOM OF SPEECH

This leaflet describes a particular abridgement of the freedom of speech and assembly at the University of Texas. However, the issue is a general one: it is not a question of whether or not you personally like S.D.S. The issue is whether or not any student organization should be singled out and arbitrarily banned from campus.

On Thursday, April 20 the SDS announced a meeting on the University of Texas campus to discuss and determine what actions should be taken when V.P. Humphrey came to Austin. The meeting was scheduled for Sunday, April 23, on the West Mall.

On Saturday, April 22, Ed Price issued a statement that this meeting "has not been and will not be approved." But he could not state explicitly why the meeting was unapprovable.

On the same day, Chancellor Ransom, in a press release, said: "This meeting has been specifically and officially disapproved. Any student organization (Italics mine) deliberately ignoring this decision will be eliminated from the list of General Student Organizations. Students participating in such activities will be referred to a discipline committee." Ransom did not directly communicate with SDS.

On Sunday, April 23, members of students organizations, independent individuals, and faculty assembled on the West Mall to affirm academic freedom and the constitutional rights of free speech and assembly.

On Monday, April 24, the SDS was thrown off campus and six individuals were singled out for disciplinary action. This action ignored the petition of the 200 assembled Sunday that they all should be held responsible. They declared that they would not allow selective punishment under edict authority to separate those interested in basic rights. The disciplinary action against the six began today with the 200 ( Sunday ) asking that they also be held responsible. With others now joining the affirmation of our basic rights, you too are urged to join; protesting:

The administration's arbitrary action and demanding:

That SDS be reinstated as a campus organization.

The charges against the six students be dropped.

Unless you join in this issue, there will be no guarantee that the rights of a United States citizen will be protected while a student at U.T.

THIS AFFECTS ALL STUDENTS

STUDENT RELIGIOUS LIBERALS

UNIVERSITY SOCIALIST COMMITTEE

MEETING  
TONIGHT  
7:30

4/25/67

Nueces College House  
714 D W 22½ St.

MEMORANDUM --INFORMATION

October 20, 1967

RE: THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

20-25 students were trying to get transportation to Washington 10/19/67 to participate in the National Mobilization on 10/21/67. There were not enough to charter bus. SCOTT PITTMAN, THORNE DREYER and DAVID GRAY reported to have left on 10/18/67 by car. SANDRA WILSON has indicated she is going and will take 5 people with her. BRUCE LANE and SHARON POPE supposedly left in one car. As of this date about 9 students or persons hanging around campus such as THORNE DREYER are on their way. Several are reported to be leaving 10/20/67 but their identity unknown at this time.

# FREE SPEECH AT UT ?

On Thursday April 20, 1967, the SDS announced a meeting on the University of Texas campus to discuss and determine what actions should be taken when Vice President Humphrey came to Austin. This meeting was to be held on Sunday, April 23rd, on the West Mall.

On Saturday, April 22nd, Dean Price issued the statement that this meeting "has not been and will not be approved." On the same day Chancellor Ransom, in a release to the press, said: "This meeting has been specifically and officially disapproved. Any student organization deliberately ignoring this decision will be eliminated from the list of General Student Organizations. Students participating in such activities will be referred to a discipline committee". (Ransom never directly communicated with SDS.)

On Sunday, April 23rd, members of student organizations, independent individuals, and faculty assembled on the U. T. campus. This meeting was held to affirm academic freedom and the constitutional rights of free speech and assembly.

On Monday, April 24th, the SDS was thrown off campus, and six individuals were singled out for disciplinary action. Those six are Alice Ambree, Gary Thiher, Dave Mahler, John LeFeber, Dick J. Reavis, and Tom Smith. That disciplinary action is being executed today, April 25th, at 10:00 a. m. in Room 104 of the Speech Building. The two hundred people who attended the Sunday meeting are expressing their concern over the arbitrary nature of the administration's actions by appearing before the disciplinary board, claiming equal responsibility, demanding that SDS be reinstated as a campus organization and that the charges against the six individuals be dropped.

Because of the administration's actions, there appears to be no guarantee that the rights of United States citizen will be protected while he is a student at the University of Texas.

THIS AFFECTS ALL STUDENTS!



STUDENT RELIGIOUS LIBERALS  
UNIVERSITY SOCIALIST COMMITTEE

REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

FROM

THE OFFICE OF  
TRAFFIC AND SECURITY SERVICES

DATE **March 25** 19 **66**

TO: **Dean Jack Holland** FROM: **Chief A. R. Hamilton**

SUBJECT: **Demonstration West of the Main Building**

**The following were speakers at the S. D. S. demonstration:**

**Al Shahi, master of ceremonies**

**Dwight McDonald, visiting professor**

**George Vizard**

**Doran Williams, Jr.**

**Brad Blanton**

**Thorne Dreyer**

**The photographer for S. D. S. is Jim Sinton.**

**Dave Ledbetter was on the stand but did not speak.**

**Len Pearlman and Dick Roberts provided the singing entertainment.**



MEMORANDUM -- INFORMATION

October 16, 1967

RE: THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM (UTCEWV)

On 10/15/67 approximately 40-50 people some of whom are members of the above group met at the YMCA to discuss the forthcoming NATIONAL MOBILIZATION. CHARLES CAIRN (Ass't Prof of Linguistics & Speech) served as chairman. On Wednesday, Thursday & Friday, 10/18-20/67, a silent vigil is scheduled 12:15 at the flag pole on South Mall to 12:45 PM in sympathy for the National Mobilization, which will be held in Washington D.C. 10/21/67. About 8-10 individuals present (identity not known at this time) indicated a willingness to go to Washington to participate there on 10/21/67. This group will travel in a bus owned by one JIM DAMON or DAMAN (not further identified). There will be a parade in Austin beginning 2:00 PM 10/21/67 from 1st & Congress Ave. CAIRN is only speaker listed to-date for the Austin rally at the Capitol. One PAUL BOUTELLE described as a "Black Agitator from the Socialist Workers Party" spoke at the above meeting and reportedly well received. BOUTELLE also spoke on night of 10/13/67 at the Nueces College House-300 were present at beginning but about 150 left.

RE: SDS

WILLARD DOUGLAS PITTMAN, aka SCOTT PITTMAN, currently enrolled is now head of the SDS and has been given an office in the YMCA. FRANK WRIGHT (Ex-Director) criticized by YMCA Board for allowing the UTCEWV and the National Conference for New Politics to have offices in the YMCA has given PITTMAN the office providing PITTMAN keeps the information confidential.

RE: THE RAG

On basis of Texas Union Board ruling that all newspapers be sold from vending racks after Nov. 1, the Rag staff contemplate a "Sell-In" during the week of 10/16/67 in defiance of the ruling. 60-70 people are to participate in the "Sell-In".

Austin Statesman  
Thursday, April 18, 1963

## Police Check Campus Area For Beatniks

The city vice squad fanned out around the University of Texas campus Thursday night and early Friday for a shakedown of local beatniks.

They spotted several, spoke to a few and bagged zero.

The net result was pinpointing three apartments within hailing distance of the UT tower as hangouts for the bearded types and their playmates.

"But we found no illegal acts," Detective Lieutenant Harvey Gann said Friday.

One "cat," a 32-year-old man who identified himself as a UT student, told officers he was "on his way back from Beatsville." He said he started turning square a couple of weeks ago after a young coed was hauled away from his "pad" to the hospital suffering from an overdose of sleeping pills.

At another location officers listed six UT students as occupants of an apartment described as "dirty and run down." They said the rooms were filled with trash and bottles. There was no furniture, only mattresses spread on the floor.

Several girls spotted leaving one of the apartments tagged as a beatnik hangout, scattered in all directions when a police car drove up.

Police were spurred on by reports reaching University officials alleging beatnik parties being attended by students were getting out of hand.

One complaint making its way to the office of the dean of student life said local beats are currently getting their kicks from peyote cactus, a stimulant derived from mesquite buttons.

"That ~~beat~~ makes you dream in technicolor," one officer observed.

Dear Brother:

We the members of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan wish to invite you to become a part of our great campaign here in Austin Texas. We are a young group few in number yet large in heart. Our group is made up of students, service men, and professional people.

Our goal right now is to tell the people of this country just what is really going on right under their noses. We want to fight with **BALLOTS NOT BULLETS!!!!!!** Mr. LBJ has been selling out the white man for his own personal profit and votes. Over 300,000 good southern men fought and died to help preserve the white race are you going to help give that heritage away????????????? Look around you at the pro-communist groups like the naacp, sic, and sds oh yes and the communist party. Do you as a free American want people like this running our country??

Now you ask your self well what can I do? Brother you can do nothing alone but with a group you can help fight this terrible thing that is happening to us all. Stand up and tell these pro-communist groups **NEVER!!!**

In Texas alone there are over 75,000 Klansmen will you while still a free American come and join us in the fight to keep America free. I want you to come and join us send in the application blank and write us for further information and one of our members will be happy to come by to see you.

One day many years from now you will be able to stand before God and say yes I was a good American. God Bless you Always.

P.O. Box 7411  
Austin, Texas



We the undersigned hereby request that the Austin City Council reverse its decision of thursday, July 28th, and grant a parade permit to the Austin Committee Against the War in Vietnam. We make this request, not necessarily because we are in agreement with the objectives of the committee, but because we uphold the elementary canons of fair play and free speech. The right to parade, having been granted by the City Council to a pro-war group, cannot in conscience be denied to an organization opposed to the war. Moreover the City Council should not in any case attempt arbitrarily to abridge the rights of public assembly and speech which belong to all the people by virtue of the law and tradition of this country. We request that the City Council honor these traditions and not unfairly discriminate against the public expression of political opposition to the war.

NAME

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

# Faculty Colloquy on Viet-Nam

announces

VIET-NAM

AN INQUIRY

Main Ballroom: Student Union

Tuesday April 13th 7 p.m.

THE LEGALITY, MORALITY, NECESSITY,  
AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE AMERICAN  
MILITARY PRESENCE IN VIET-NAM

## Speakers

1. Robert Mayfield (Geog.): Geographical, Economic, Social, and Historical Background
2. Charles Burton Marshall: An Evaluation of the U.S. Government Position. (Former member of both the State Department Policy Planning Committee and the staff of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; presently a member of the Washington Center for Foreign Policy Research)\*
3. James Roach (Govt.): An Analysis of the State Department White Paper on Viet-Nam
4. Oliver E. Clubb (Syracuse U.): A Critique of the American Policy in Viet-Nam \*\*

## Short Commentaries

1. E. Ernest Golstein (Law): Legal Aspects of the American Presence in Viet-Nam
2. Robert Twombly (Engl.): A Critique of the United States' Policy in Viet-Nam
3. Patrick H. Nowell-Smith (Philo.): A British View of the United States' Policy in Viet-Nam
4. Risieri Frondizi (Philo.): A Latin American View of the United States' Policy in Viet-Nam

These will be followed by comments prepared by members of the audience during the program, and, finally, by a general floor discussion.

So that all may be better prepared for informed and intelligent discussion, a brochure of documents, information, and opinion, presenting all sides of the question impartially and entitled Viet-Nam - An Inquiry is now on sale (to cover costs)

A research library of Viet-Nam materials will be set up in the Student Union for any one who wishes to pursue the data more fully.

\*Books by Mr. Marshall: The Limits of Foreign Policy  
The Exercise of Sovereignty

\*\*Books by Mr. Clubb: The Effects of Chinese Nationalist Military Activities in Burma on Burmese Foreign Policy  
Labor in Taiwan  
The Politics of Laos  
The Struggle in South Vietnam  
The United States and the Sino-Soviet Bloc in Southeast Asia

2701  
Manner

# ADA AND VIETNAM

Otto Mullinax is on the national board of the Americans for Democratic Action. Other notable members of ADA are Wayne Morse, Walter Reuther, J. K. Galbraith, Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Maurice Neuberger, and Hans Morganthau. Americans for Democratic Action is an organization of liberals, banded together to work for freedom, justice, and peace.

The goals of liberalism are affirmative. In our Nation, we seek the fulfillment of the free individual in a just and responsible society. Abroad, we look toward a world where all people may share the freedom, abundance, and opportunity which lie within the reach of mankind — a world marked by mutual respect, and by peace.

Although it is neither a political party nor a part of a political party, ADA endorses and works actively for candidates for public office, regardless of party. Its organizational purpose is to stimulate thought and action in the American liberal tradition.

ADA rejects totalitarianism in any form, whether Communist or Fascist. Friends and apologists of totalitarianism have no place in our organization.

Within a free society, we affirm the values we share in common with conservatives in particular, the belief in constitutional processes and in the rule of law. We welcome continued debate with conservatives as exemplifying the process by which a responsible democracy achieves social change.

ADA for three years has opposed escalation of the war in Vietnam. It has similarly opposed a policy of unilateral withdrawal. ADA reaffirms its opposition to escalation and to withdrawal.

ADA believes that the situation in Vietnam has essentially to be decided by the Vietnamese. Efforts of the American Government must be directed toward achieving a pacific settlement of the Vietnamese war.

Specifically, we recommend: (1) a cessation of American air strikes on North Vietnam (2) discussions with all interested parties, including the Viet Cong (3) utilization of all mediating agencies to bring the war to the conference table; (4) an announced willingness to cease fire and take mutual steps with the North Vietnamese for troop reduction and a lessening of arms and material; (5) a willingness to return to the principles of the Geneva Accords and/ or accept a coalition government including the Viet Cong.

DISTRIBUTED BY: TEXAS STUDENTS FOR FREE SPEECH

The TEXAS STUDENT LEAGUE FOR RESPONSIBLE  
SEXUAL F R E E D O M

is an organization of Texas students dedicated to the principles of freedom, personal choice and personal responsibility in the area of our lives. Our organization is NON-POLITICAL; it has no affiliation or ties with any political organization, either of the right, left or center. Our objective is to provide dialogue on the question of sexual freedom and to lobby for changes in the law which would permit responsible sexual freedom.

Briefly, our policy towards sex is the following:  
ANY PRIVATE SEX ACT WHICH DOES NO PHYSICAL HARM AND IS NOT INITIATED BY FORCE, WHETHER UNDERTAKEN BY ONE OR BY TWO OR MORE CONSENTING ADULTS, IS NOT MORALLY WRONG AND SHOULD NOT BE LEGALLY WRONG.

While there is no certain age at which everyone is mature enough to be considered an adult in sex matters, the present legal age of consent (18) bears reconsideration. To those who will accuse us of immorality and of trying to subvert the morals of others, we make plain from the first that we do not advocate any certain way of sexual life. We just respect the inherent right of each person to make his own choice. We uphold the rights of the celibate as well as those of the promiscuous. Our goal is not libertinism, but liberty, liberty denied by the State of Texas.

Here is how we stand on some specific issues:

F O R N I C A T I O N

That there could be such a chasm between the practice of the people and the proscription of the law is an unfortunate monument to the incredible anachronism of Texas sex laws. We think it outrageous that love between a man and a woman can be punished in the State of Texas by a fine up to \$500.00.

H O M O S E X U A L I T Y

We believe that no person should be punished for his sexual preferences or inclinations. We oppose the infraction by the State of the homosexual's basic rights as a human being. We also oppose the violation of his civil rights by the State and Federal governments.

M I S C E G E N A T I O N

The law against racial inter-marriage is a flagrant affront to the personal freedom of members of both races. We repudiate the doctrine of racial superiority upon which this law is based.

S T A T U T O R Y " R A P E "

The law provides a maximum penalty of DEATH for anyone who has intercourse with a girl under 18, even though she consents and no force is used. In Texas any male over 14 is liable to prosecution under this law. Need we say more?

C O N T R A C E P T I O N

While there is no law in Texas prohibiting the sale of contraceptives, unmarried women are often forced to use devious means to obtain them. Discouraging unmarried women from using contraceptives may often be the same as encouraging abortions and unwanted children. We oppose the Student Health Center's policy of not dispensing contraceptives to unwed co-eds. Their business is supposed to be Medicine, not Morality.



## Texas Students for Free Speech

### THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE

The path to first-classism, and consequent immortality, is perilous indeed-- and one must admit our administrators are making a botch of the job. They yearn with all their bureaucratic hearts to provide the free climate which is essential to the unhampered exchange of ideas characterizing the true academic community, but the combined pressures of lingering Texas provincialism, public relations worship, and patriotic state senators prove too much. Big Brother has stretched his benevolent arm from the tower and, again, censored the efforts of students to exchange ideas.

In the latest episode, Dean Price of the Student Life Office has refused the Texas Student League for Responsible Sexual Freedom permission to pass out on campus the rather innocuous leaflet printed on the reverse side of this page. This libertine decision was finalized by a 4-3 vote (administration and faculty vs. students, naturally) of the General Committee on Student Organizations on the grounds that it is in poor taste. This is the fifth instance in the current school year in which the administration has rescued the student body from pernicious ideas. The Texan has encountered the censor at least twice: once on an editorial and again when it was not allowed to print the title of Madalyn Murray O'Hair's speech. The latest Ranger had its cover axed on the grounds that the "President's" university should show him more respect. A few weeks ago the same Mr. Price, in a decision which was later reversed, banned a KKK speaker from the campus.

We, Texas Students for Free Speech, as a protest against censorship and as a positive exercise of our Constitutional rights, are distributing this leaflet to the student body. We do not ask for administrators with liberal rather than stone-age sentiments about good taste. WE do not petition for more channels of recourse in censorship cases (there are none beyond the General /Committee on Student Organizations). We do not plead that a slightly altered version of this leaflet be allowed to reach the student body. We demand that there be no censorship-- liberal or archaic, single or multi-channeled, great or small-- in this supposed institution of higher learning (a pursuit which we thought concerned ideas).

Lest we be considered unpatriotic, seditious, or generally perverted for desiring that the First Amendment be applied to the campus, consider the matter a moment. Had one aspired to the profession of garbage collector, burglar, or beatnik, he would be perfectly free to exercise the rights of free speech, assembly, etc. However, desiring to garner additional knowledge and become a leader of community, state, and nation, the eager student finds he has entered a benevolent sanctuary where he is paternally sheltered from these freedoms--and this in spite of the fact that these freedoms are essential to the student's task while, strictly speaking, they are not essential to the above occupations. There is simply no reason to demand that one take the vows of restricted speech to gain entry to the cloistered campus of UT. Any limitation of the students' Constitutional rights should be made by the courts as provided by law (a pretty radical demand, huh, Dean Price).

Oh, the shame of it-- Constitutional agitators!

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11-11-11



THEY have been called the "little red book" and the "little black book" by the press. They are the two volumes of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, published weekly, which contain the names of all the physicians in the United States who are members of the American Medical Association.

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 101–107

THE

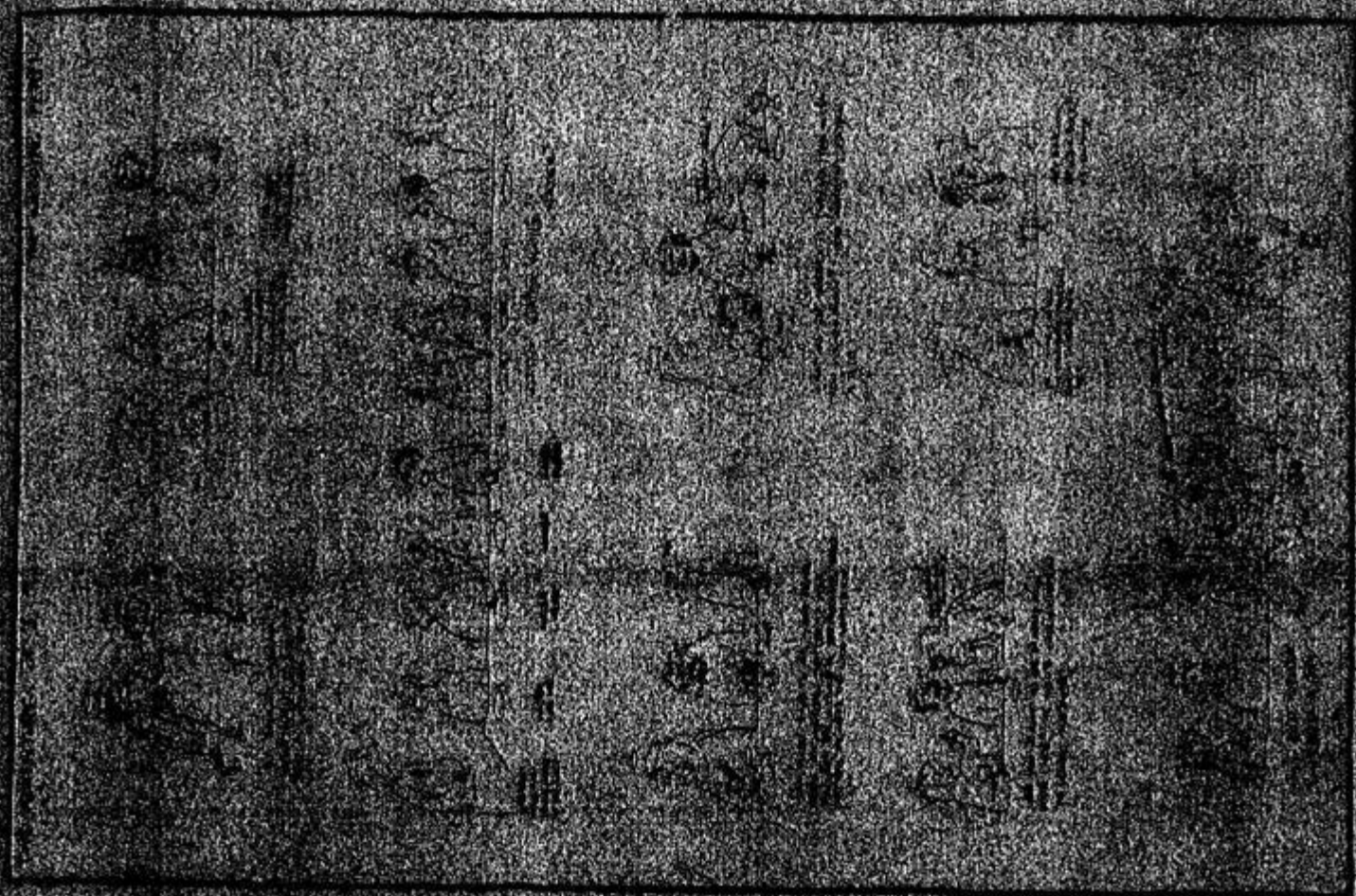




# THE ONLY LIVING PRELIGION









## TV or NOT TV

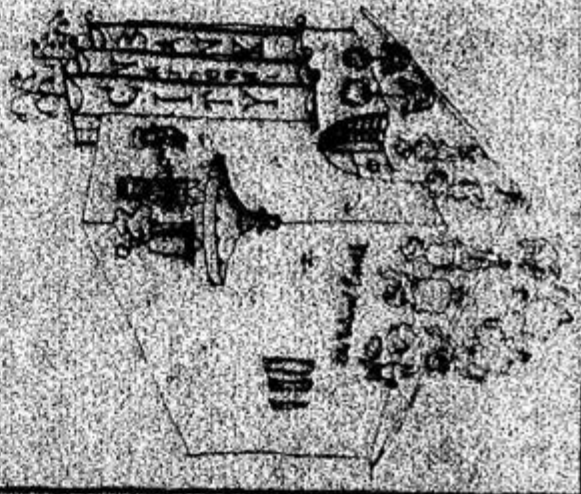
The city that only weeks ago was quiet, simple, sleepy Austin today reels under the impact of multi-channel television, a new force in the community which has shattered daily routine for countless Austinites "on the tube." Throughout the first decade of the television era, Austin was a one-channel town, like Melbourne, Melbourne, or Wink, and all citizens knew living from the hours of daytime making. There was a simple life, no news or not to view. All that could be learned on television.

Today TV Guide lists one program in the city and television viewers this primitive unaccompanied to a multiplicity, but have been experiencing two many choices to choose from. Where once the choice was a simple one—Ben Casey or something—now one must weigh the merits of each show in an intelligent selection offered Beverly Hillsbillies, Hazel, Sing Along With Mickey, a Mexican variety show, an educational program on science, a weather board, or the Service Channel featuring Able Cable playing a thousand-cycle note. The intelligent choice will only be Nothing, but no longer is it so easy to arrive at.

Lacking the discipline of veteran multi-channel viewers in other cities, the Austinite feels compelled to watch everything, especially since he is paying for it. During local commercials in Wagon Train, he can catch a glimpse of Lucy. Or the serious Condon fan may indulge in each show twice, once live, once delayed.

So here we are, on the way to becoming a ghost town in the sandy heart of the West Wasteland. Our once

## AUSTIN'S MOMENTS IN THE PAST—1



beautiful lawns and gardens falling to ruin under our theaters leaving empty like the Lucky Day. And deep in the bowels of the houses of Austin—Wink's suburbs will be the shells of the people, the souls sucked dry by the overwhelming vacuum of multiple channels, staring at the Big Eye.

Oh, how cruel we were to KTVU-TV! How could we have sold such splendid souls! How could we have sold them! Oh, KTVU, wherever you are (7-12-57) forgive us! Come back and protect us.



## AND NOW, a few kind words

We're just about fed up with hearing so much in educated room for one of America's few truly honest men. We would like, therefore, to take this opportunity to say a few people straight. It is often overlooked that the commercial is the most vital and interesting part of a video program, and it costs and is engineered for a number of specific purposes, of which advertising is only a minor side-light.

First, the commercial exists to give the viewer breathing space, to allow him to reflect his thoughts. Secondly, the commercial gives time for a brief discussion about the aesthetic points of the program. Third, the commercial provides an opportunity for the viewer to go out himself a drink, or make a quick trip to the bathroom.

For those who wish to delve more deeply into the semantics of the commercial itself, the staff of THE VUL, the top viewing prospects for the current season.

**THE VICIOUS CIRCLE.** Following the tradition of Erskine Caldwell and Tennessee Williams, we find here a deep earthy adventure. Four and a half stars. **IT'S RATHER DO IT MYSELF.** Looks to be the coldest bit of the season and a source of inspiration for off-network comics for years to come. Four stars. **HIGH MFC-AT-ENT RATING.** Symbolic fiction with just a touch of this thriller. We don't know the about, but it's (and they know it's a four star) and a half.

**THE FAX AD.** The medieval school frequently has it, but this has seemed to be less concerned with raging us than providing us with good old belly laughs. Three.

## WHO KILLED CIVIL RIGHTS?--WHITEY DID!

A criticism of while liberalism by Dick Reavis

Today it is stylish for while liberals to decide that Negro progress is no longer an issue. All too commonly liberals decide that the needed laws are on the books, and that Daddy Sam will enforce them. With those premises, they reach a consensus of sorts: Freedom's coming! The crucial problem, then, is Vietnam. And, if only informally, SDE has accepted this rationale. But unfortunately while all this deciding was being done, nobody consulted the Black Belt Negro. Nevertheless, HE is the authority, not the intellectual. For it is he who must deal each day with racial oppression.

At the risk of sounding anachronistic to the liberals, I suggest that, in fact, civil rights is still an open contest, and that in the places where the Negro is most oppressed, racial progress is still unborn.

Take Demopolis, Alabama, for example. Demopolis is a small town, located in the Black Belt that lies between Selma and Meridian, Mississippi. In Demopolis 47% of the adult negro population is functionally illiterate. The annual median family for Negroes in the region is a bare \$1,214. More revealing than any statistics, however, is the matter of diet. What does the Demopolis Negro eat? Pig ear, ox tail, collard greens, grits! The great liberation that white liberals foresee hasn't reached these people--and if the current rate of progress continues, it won't.

The laws have all been tested; somehow their magic is fruitless. True, the cafes ARE integrated; hamburgers are \$5.00 each, water \$1.00 a glass. Lyndon's "freedom of choice" plans have thus far integrated four children into the white system: when you work for Mr. Charley, you simply have no "freedom." And, in Demopolis, everybody works for Charley. In the fields, for \$2.50 a day, in kitchens, for \$8.00 a week. The means of abolishing discrimination have flatly failed.

So, too, has the War on Poverty. In Alabama we call it "the War on the Poor" because Negroes have to pay taxes for it, but cannot benefit from it. Here the block was originally the gubernatorial veto. Now it is that to wrestle with the paperwork, a lawyer is needed. All (three) Negro lawyers in the state are available--for \$1000.00. And that kind of money, in the Alabama Black Belt, simply does not exist.

The one federal hope is the Voting Rights Act, which (you may not have heard!) the Alabama Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional. But even if it had not been voided, Negroes are not "free" to register. Moreover, many do not know what voting is, and the majority are unaware that in politics there is power. Printed ballots, in the long run will surely despoil the potential majority voting strength of Black Belt Negroes.

To all of this the white liberals and even the radicals (SNCC) have attempted an answer. On several occasions they have organized poor whites, in the hope that they would include Negroes in their progress. But in every instance I know of, they have failed. For as any Black Belt Negro can tell you, a "cracker" would rather be underpaid than earn no more than a black.



What, then, is the answer to all of this? There may not be any. But the Black Belt Negro thinks there is--in "outside agitation" --and HE (we must remember) is the authority.. There is the possibility, however remote, that with years of concentrated effort and with some future federal aid, the Black Belt can be emancipated by a massive summer immigration of white students. Such a work force could tutor Negro students, do case work, organize precincts, unions, and rent strikes. In communities where a prototype program has been conducted, it has met with heartening results. This is because, in the first place, white students have skills and knowledge not accessible to Negroes. And secondly, however we might wish it to be otherwise, skin color, in Alabama, works powerfully on anything.

In summary, then, the problem with civil rights is not that the question is dead. Instead, it is that white liberals form policy for organizations like SDS--when only the Negro is qualified to know the answer to HIS problem. And HE says that the solution is not anti-Vietnam agitation. Instead, it is a concentrated effort aimed at giving him what whites have historically withheld --knowledge and organizational experience. It is, bluntly, more work, and less theorizing; more work, and less dreaming about the great day of emancipation that, for Negroes, has always been just around the bend.

FOR THE FIRST TIME, GI-VIET NAM VETS ARE GOING TO APPEAR IN PUBLIC AND TELL IT LIKE IT IS. THEY HAVE BEEN THERE, AND KNOW IT FOR A LIFE. THEY WANT TO TALK, AND THEY WANT TO BE HEARD.

# GI Solidarity Teach-in



Saturday & Sunday Nov. 2-3

AUSTIN, TEXAS

speakers:

**DONALD DUNCAN**  
EX-GREEN Beret

James Johnson, one of the "Ft. Hood Three", recently released from Leavenworth after serving a prison term for refusing to go to Viet Nam in 1966. (tentative)

Other Ft. Hood GI-Vets

**Phil Ochs**

SCHEDULE: Sat. afternoon; 3 p.m.; Rosewood Park (2300 Rosewood)  
speakers and music

Sat. night; 8 p.m.;  
dance/concert

Sun. afternoon; 2 p.m.; Rosewood Park  
discussion groups; various movement/military topics

AFRO-CARAVAN  
AUSTIN ROCK GROUPS

SDS

THE SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC) was organized in response to an urgent and growing need for communication and education in the South. The following prospectus includes the role of the Southern Student Organizing Committee, its goals, and its proposed organizational structure.

## INTRODUCTION

Since a few local student groups, based on predominantly white southern campuses, have become increasingly interested in the areas of civil rights, civil liberties, peace, academic freedom, capital punishment, and poverty, the following needs have been painfully recognized: (1) the need for communication among these local groups, (2) the need for mutual support, and (3) the need for the exchange of ideas and experiences. Groups organized on several southern campuses have met with a relative degree of success on a local level (e.g., Nashville's Joint University Council on Human Relations, University of Tennessee's Students for Equal Treatment, Georgia's Students for Human Rights, Duke Universities' Core Chapter, Kentucky's Students for Social Action, New Orleans' Liberal's Club, Florida's Student Group for Equal Rights, etc.). However, the isolation of these groups has been a major handicap, resulting in a reduction of their effectiveness.

On another level, the "moderate" in the South has not become a part of the positive movement toward a new, just, democratic order. On many campuses, the "moderate" has been paralyzed by such various pressures as public opinion and discouragement of participation by university administration policies. As the Negro and civil rights movements have become more "militant" in their demands and tactics, the "moderate" has felt defensively alienated. Various efforts have been made to reach these moderate southern whites and to raise the issues of the hour. Communications and improved human relations have been the goals of conferences, workshops, etc., but they have somehow failed to accomplish their purposes and have not communicated a sense of "what can be done".

The crucial role of SSOC, therefore, is to establish a dynamic, working form of communication among Southerners who have a constructive contribution to make. Thus a sense of unity and strength would be created among students of the South--ranging from the moderate to the militant--in their efforts to promote equality and justice.

## FIRST SSOC CONFERENCE

On the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, forty-five student leaders and representatives from approximately fifteen predominantly white southern campuses in ten states gathered in Nashville at the invitation of students from Vanderbilt University and Peabody and Scarritt Colleges. The goals of the conference were several: to assess the extent of involvement in civil rights by students at Southern campuses; to ascertain the amount of interest in action along other political, social, and economic lines; and to assess their student needs and set up a structure through which felt needs in these areas could be met.

Briefly these goals were achieved. It was determined that there is a great deal of activity on these campuses, ranging from moderate to radical. Furthermore, it was confirmed that students are interested in not only civil rights but in other areas beyond civil rights, e.g., peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment, and unemployment. It was pointed out that the specific activities the local groups might engage in would be up to them. Finally, a structure was set up. The group has called itself the SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC). A Continuations Committee was directed to formulate specific proposals and programs.



## SECOND SSOC CONFERENCE

On the weekend of May 9-10, 1964, forty students met in Atlanta to continue the discussion and planning of SSOC. It was felt that the support and encouragement of other groups was necessary to bring more southern students into the movement. Therefore, SSOC is trying to cooperate and work with other interested groups (e.g., Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). The general feeling was that a newsletter could provide one source of communication contacts among various campuses and could be used to stimulate democratic participation on many levels. The proposal for a newsletter was accepted by the Executive Committee and one edition was mailed at the end of the school year. The name of the paper is The New Rebel.

An invitation was extended from the president of SDS for SSOC to become a fraternal organization, meaning that the groups would work as closely as possible, exchange educational materials, mailing lists, etc. The role and potential influence of SSOC have been acknowledged as being very significant by individual student leaders, interested adults, local campus groups throughout the South, and national organizations such as SDS, SNCC, and the United States National Student Association.

Three officers were elected in addition to an Executive Committee. They are as follows:

Chairman: Gene Guerrero, Emory University  
 Treasurer: Ron Parker, Vanderbilt University  
 Executive Secretary: Sue Thrasher, Nashville

The office of Executive Secretary is considered as a full time staff position beginning in September, 1964. In addition, a field secretary will be hired to recruit on southern campuses.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Executive Committee consists of one person from each of five geographical regions. Also elected to the Executive Committee was the director of the white Southern student project of SNCC.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

The Executive Committee met on June 20, 1964, at Western College, Oxford, Ohio, to continue in the planning of the fall program. Emphasis and priority were placed on the following: the need for organizational structure, fund raising for fall programs, and proposals for the first Southwide SSOC Conference to be held on November 13-15, 1964. The topics of study for the fall conference will be: Students in Politics, History and Economy of the South, An Overview of the Civil Rights Struggle, and Civil Liberties.

## SSOC'S GOALS

The aspirations and general goals of SSOC were verbalized in the following quotations from the statement "We'll Take Our Stand", adopted by the first SSOC conference on April 5, 1964:

"We do hereby declare, as southern students from most of the Southern states, representing different economic, ethnic and religious backgrounds, growing from birthdays in the Depression years and the War years, that we will here take our stand in determination to build together a New South which brings democracy and justice for all its people.

"We hereby take our stand to start with out college communities and to confront them and their surrounding communities and to move from here out through all the states of the South--and to tell the Truth that must ultimately make us free. The Freedom movement for an end to segregation inspires us all to make our voices heard for a beginning of true democracy in the South for all people. We pledge together to work in all communities across the South to create nonviolent political and direct action movements dedicated to the sort of social change throughout the South and nation which is necessary to achieve our stated goals."

SSOC'S goals are the following:

- (1) Not only an end to segregation and racism but the rise of full and equal opportunity for all;
- (2) An end to personal poverty and deprivation;
- (3) An end to the "public poverty" which leaves us without decent housing, schools, parks, medical care, and communities;
- (4) A democratic society where politics poses meaningful dialogue and choices about issues that affect men's lives, not manipulation by vested elites;
- (5) An end to man's inhumanity to man;
- (6) A world working toward the easing of tensions of the Cold War with positive emphasis on peace, disarmament, and world-wide understanding.

"We, as young Southerners, hereby pledge to take our stand now to work for a new order, a new South, a place which embodies our ideals for all the world to emulate, not ridicule. We find our destiny as individuals in the South in our hopes and our work together as brothers."

#### SSOC'S PROGRAM

In view of SSOC's goals and in relation to and fulfillment of the urgent need for campus education and participation in the areas of social change, the following program for the Southern Student Organizing Committee is submitted:

SSOC shall be concerned with and work in the areas of:

- I. Education and Self-Education aimed at the southern campus (particularly concerned with the predominately white campuses which have remained somewhat insulated from the meaning of the human rights revolution in the South). The purpose of this education is to expose to southern students the most vital issues of the nation and the world. This consists of education:
  - A. On a Vision of a New South which is democratic, integrated, and responsive to the needs of all its people and on a vision of all "issues" which vitally affect our society (e.g., human rights, economic opportunity, peace, and democratic politics).

- B. On the Facts about the South today and what is needed to achieve our vision.
  - C. On the Opportunities for all young southerners of good will to make a contribution to building the New South we seek, especially to promote the range of roles students can play--i.e., from moderate to militant. Many students start with more "moderate" supportive activity and through positive experiences work their way into more direct activity. SSOC seeks also to promote "employment opportunities" for young people for summer and full time work in community action.
- II. Dialogue and Democratic Participation for a broader base of southern students in working for the building of the New South especially through:
- A. Conferences in accord with the vision and purposes of SSOC which will serve to kindle and strengthen interest and participation in the "issues" which confront the South, the nation, and the world.
  - B. Special Community Projects emphasizing student participation in ending discrimination, poverty, elite politics, etc.
  - C. Campus Projects which encourage students to raise and to express their opinions on the issues which most directly affect their lives (e.g., academic freedom, campus integration, student decision-making responsibilities, and "in loco parentis").



# Good Tidings :

The sage administrators are willing to approve gentleness on Thursday.

Realizing that in these perilous times gentleness creates confusion, the administration at first banned Gentle Thursday. "REASONS: 1) Program too vague and certain activities could not be sanctioned by the university. For example - kissing, mellow yellow, en masse, and 'all over campus'."

But due to the entreaties of its humble subjects, the administration firmly reiterated that they were not opposed to "organizations promoting cordiality and friendship." It further decided to approve of picnicking, guitar playing, poetry reading, sitting on the grass, and stump speaking" within the union patio and on the west mall.

We wish to contratulate the administration on their Gentle Thursday program.

# Good Tidings :

SDS will also sponsor Gentle Thursday.

Because of the sublime emanations generating from spontaneous acts of gentleness, the SDS program cannot be localized to time or confined to a specific locale.

It is rumored that gentleness may break out in class rooms and professors will teach their classes out under the trees.

Gentleness may seep into the halls of bureaucracy where secretaries will not gossip about their bosses.

Gentleness might overwhelm the fraternities and beatniks will be invited to dinner.

Gentleness may rain down on the beatniks who will give flowers to policemen.

Gentleness might engulf the policemen, who will protect stray dogs from the dog catchers.

Or, Gentleness is...singing, barefeet, balloons, flowers, helping butterflies, apples to the teachers, babies on campus, chalk on sidewalks, smiles, talking to strangers, hugging friends, giving away candy, and yo yo's.

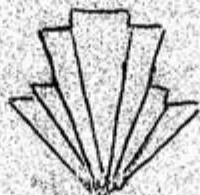
Gentleness is catching a sunbeam and giving it to a stranger - - Meet that stranger kissing, mellow yellow, en masse, and all over campus.

PS - GOOD NEWS: Thursday is your day to be spontaneous.

\*NOTE to suspicious, steel-nerved skeptics - SDS advocates nothing that is illegal or that creates bad vibrations. Illegal and unharmoniously vibrating acts are strictly the work of deviationists for which SDS has no responsibility.

sds

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## REFERENCES

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The Commission has been asked to report on the impact of the sales of the United States and foreign securities to foreign investors. The Commission has been asked to report on the impact of the sales of the United States and foreign securities to foreign investors.

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2) The group approved Brian Buchanan's motion to require that all members of the group be present at all future meetings. Since the group only had three members, the group decided to make this rule effective after the second meeting. In addition, Brian decided to make the group's agenda permanent, and to make it the responsibility of the group to

4. The Miami chapter, SNCLASH, at its 5 meeting was reported to have had the same agenda and held a meeting which was similar to last Sunday's, and the one resulting in evidence that it had given their names and signed a petition for informing the FBI. In the Miami chapter, however, a similar petition was signed by a statement of support, and a statement that the 5 students currently accused of discrimination at the University of Miami had 20 organizations signed the petition, with 25 students signing it. SOS and the Miami chapter and the Miami chapter were distributed before the meeting and the Miami chapter.

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University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Scotland







STOP THE WAR I :

STOP THE WAR IN VIET-NAM

Join the International Days of Protest,

October 15 and 16. On these days people all over the world will be staging demonstrations against the War--

Friday: Rally on the Main Mall, University of Texas, 12 noon..

Saturday: Meet at UT West Mall, Guadalupe across from University Co-op at 11:00a.m. for march to Capitol where rally will be held on Capitol grounds..

For speakers and/or debaters contact;

Students For A Democratic Society  
P.O. Box 7089  
University Station  
Austin, Texas

Gr 8-1070  
Gr 6-8176

## Statement by George Vizard

What follows is a collection of thoughts and feelings on my part. It is personal, and vague to a great extent my feelings are. But I also feel it to be important.

We all know about the "Machine". We have heard it discussed by Paul Potter, G. Wright Mills, Marx, and Goldwater. It is the "power structure", the "ruling class", "liberal establishment" that functions because it is maintained by people who refuse to admit that they are responsible for their effects of their actions. We hate it because it works to make us less than human. It wants to make us a part of itself-- a cog.

I think that this is the backbone of my political thought, and my "bag"---Freedom. I hate the machine because it will try to force me to fight in a war that I oppose, it will try to bust me for drugs, and because I have to work 10 hours a day to feed myself and the machine. Because it rules me. Because it gives me the choice of conformity or prison.

"The Machine" is in government, schools, churches, and (and this is my point) in the movement. Yes, even the Holy of Holies has become tainted.

For some time, I ate, slept, worked, and wept--Movement. I was a Part Of The Movement (a cog- a spoke) and I became less than human. It gave me an excuse to be alive (religion) a way to live (ethic), a group to identify with, and something to talk about. And with long hair and a blue work shirt I became an Organization and P.R. man for the movement.

Perhaps this is stated too harshly. If so, it is because it is something about which, like Mills, I can try to be objective about, but cannot be detached from. I am not opposed to the movement. I do find oppressive strains, aspects of the machine in it.

How do we fight it? By refusing to allow an institution to replace personal experience. (Witness the death of Christianity by this process!) By refusing to make a religion of the movement.

In short-- I am willing to go to jail rather than violate my integrity, but I will not go to prison for the movement. The movement inspires and supports me, because the people in it do. I share my experience through it; it is my tool, my vehicle, but I must always be the one who decides. The root of my actions must always be me.

###

## "The Movement" vs. "Me"

"The movement oppresses me."

"SDS is becoming another Machine."

"How can participatory democracy really work?"

Statements like these are becoming increasingly more common in SDS as we grow in size and influence. Things are not like they were in the "good old days", when thirty people who knew each other well talked about changing society. Every member no longer knows everyone in SDS, and we seem to be in danger of losing the intense personal involvement that has characterized our group more than anything else.

Something called "The Movement" has come into being, and we don't know how to handle it. We are no longer just a group of friends, but part of something that is growing and spreading all over the country, and we are having growing pains.

I. Those who throw themselves bodily into the "Movement" are creating another machine, just as bad and as destructive of human values as the one "outside". They are making a religion out of the "Movement", in the sense that they are ready to give up all their own humanity and freedom in order to free future generations. This is self-defeating.

II. The opposite reaction to the growth of our organization and the resulting mechanization is one of "my personal freedom at all costs." This view upholds the premise of each person's rights and freedoms, but seems to fall down when it comes to action. "The Movement be damned; I will do only what I want to do!" This position gives the impression that these people are not really serious about social change. A few people talking about change is O.K., but when it starts getting organized and growing and getting to the point where it can do something--- then it's oppressive. This is simply mental masturbation.

It seems to me that there must be a balance, a half-way point, between these two positions. I think that there is a great deal of truth in the old cliché: "Freedom demands responsibility, and responsibility obtains freedom." The "Movement" faction takes on fantastic responsibilities and bureaucratic hassles and gives up its own freedom. The "Me" faction demands its personal freedom but won't participate in the dull chores of reality.

Which way are we going? If you are ready to go to jail tomorrow, is it for the "Movement"? (Self-sacrificial to the point of idiocy.) Or for your ~~own~~ every own beliefs? (Groovy for the individual, but not relevant to any kind of wide-spread change.) Or is it because you have these beliefs and are able to stand up for them because there are other people (a movement) who share these beliefs? (Not only logical, but just maybe worthwhile.)

If the "Movement" position takes precedence, we will, at best, change one oppressive system for another. If the "Me" faction wins out, we can still have fun talking about changing society when we're 90 years old and still living under the "Great Society". We now have the opportunity to do something--- but if we can't make participatory democracy work in a group of 150 people, then it's all over, baby!

#####

## The Mechanics of Social Change

SDS appears to have within its ranks three trends of thought on both the goals we are striving for and the means we should use to achieve social change. This paper will try to deal with the fact that although all three of these theories of social change can fit within a broad definition of "a democratic society", two of the theories of social change fall short of the hope of arriving at a democratic society.

From New York, areas influenced by New York, and areas in which local conditions seem to favor a political alliance of left-wing radicals and liberals, we hear of what is now referred to as "coalition politics." Before 1964, and the election of Johnson, the term was "re-alignment". The name has changed, but the political theories have remained constant. The argument for "coalition politics" runs somewhat like this: "Radicals and liberals have a community of interest in aiming for the same goals, only we differ on means. By contact with radicals, because our goals are the same, liberals become radicalized through the dialogue that we (radicals) carry on with them (liberals). By acknowledging that we have something in common with liberals, and working within the liberals' reform sphere, we encourage this dialogue process and therefore have nothing to lose and everything to gain. Because the base of the Democratic Party is composed of liberals and labor, we should work specifically in that party. The hope behind this theory is that the Democratic Party will become a liberal-labor-minority group alliance striving toward a "democratic society".

The "coalition" theory is based first on the belief that somehow, liberals and radicals have something in common. I suspect that this belief is due in large part to the fact that many radicals came originally from liberal backgrounds, and therefore that it is only logical to recruit other liberals. I find little fault with this. However, when I define liberals to myself, I find that the picture I draw is either of politicians like Ryan, Gonzales, etc.--or of liberal-minded persons--people favoring the war on poverty, Medicare, etc., --or of people in certain occupations who are liberal because it goes with the job--- social workers, teachers, etc. I believe that the kind of society that we are striving for will be determined by the means we use to achieve our goals. Therefore, understanding that the entire political system in our country is designed to focus primarily on personalities instead of issues and to remove the selection of the personalities who decide which issues should be discussed, i.e., the politicians; as far from the democratic process as possible.

Therefore, we should work within the Democratic Party liberal elements, encouraging reform movements to hasten the destruction of the machine-base in the cities of the Dixiecrat South.

What is needed in this country is a movement to bring the decision making process back to the people. In effect this would mean that we should move toward a truly representative government, one where candidates platforms are written by representative groups at the local level and then candidates are selected who represent the consensus. When unforeseen difficulties arise, the representative should then have to return to his constituents and find out what they desire.

Now, candidates are selected either in smoke-filled rooms to run in primaries, or put themselves forth with their programs already tailored to attract the money needed for a campaign. These people are answerable to nobody but themselves, and their money backers. I think that support of liberal politicians serves only to continue the system already in effect, and is therefore self-defeating.



In addition, I think that the basic premise that liberals have much in common with radicals is erroneous. Liberals have a different goal for our society than we do. Liberals have as a goal what Johnson calls the Great Society. This great society seems to be Medicare, war on poverty, guaranteed annual income, etc. In essence what this means is a bigger and "better" welfare state. As a radical I feel that a welfare state can only be a continued patch on the society we live in. While the resolving of the problems of poverty, automation, etc., would be nice, the major problem of our time is the issue of powerlessness. The other can only be resolved fully when power lies in the hands of the people. The creation of a welfare state, which is still a society of privilege operating along bureaucratic lines, can only lead to further alienation and powerlessness.

Within SDS there is also a group which has studied or is influenced by the theories of "democratic centralism" as advanced by Marx, Lenin, Trotsky, et al. The theory of "democratic centralism" goes as follows: The society we live in is monolithic, in order to best combat it we must be as efficient as possible. What we don't want to do is just attempt to chip away at the society piecemeal and therefore waste our efforts because we are not co-ordinated. While we are democratic, we are also responsible individuals and can sacrifice our individual biases in order to work toward the common goal.

To enable us to be more efficient, we should elect a central committee to make decisions for us. In order to have everyone working together, we need discipline in the ranks. If people are unable to discipline themselves, it will be enforced from above.

Coming from this tradition myself, I consider the study of the old leftists valuable in forming my political thinking. However, I now believe that the major value of historical study and analysis is that one is able to learn from past mistakes. We can use methods of analysis, while understanding that these analyses were written at different times for different situations, and that the society in which we live is fundamentally different than the social conditions which were previously analysed. The problems which we face are not the ones faced before, the conclusions which we must arrive at are not going to be the same, and the methods which we use to arrive at our goals are going to have to be changed.

In my opinion, the main problem with "democratic centralism" lies in the name itself. I believe that democracy and centralism have very little to do with each other, except that the more centralism you have, the less democracy there is. The trouble lies in the fact that power corrupts those who have it and the absence of power correspondingly corrupts those who don't have it. What happens is that as decisions are made from above, the leaders begin to believe that they have some innate quality for good decision making and dissension from below comes to be looked on as heresy. While this is going on in the leadership, the same identification of proper role playing is being made in the followership. What develops at this point is a dual problem of lack of proper procedural safeguards preventing mistakes from being made, and democracy dwindles to the vanishing point.

The society that would be created utilizing this method of organization could only be one which would continue in the tradition of structures through which it was achieved. Therefore I doubt the ability of such methods to arrive at a democratic society.

The other fault I find with "democratic centralism" is that historically the American people have insisted upon rejecting it and continue to reject it. If we are to change society, we must remember that we are incapable of doing it unless the masses of the society are themselves interested in altering the world in which they live. Therefore everything we do must be relevant to the trends within the society while at the same time aimed at restructuring the society.

Within SDS, the third major trend of thought about social change and how it should be achieved is at best ill-defined. It consists of terms such as "democracy," "individual freedom of choice," "change from below," etc..

Part of the reason there is no real definition of either the goals or the means of getting the goals of this trend of thought is that is difficult to describe a supposed utopia in non-utopian terms. Part of the reason lies in the fact that we are still not sure of where we're headed and don't want to dogmatize our not-fully-formulated ideas. A third part lies in the problem that although the political conceptions are not truly all that might be hoped for, they are all emotionally appealing and therefore attract many politically inexperienced people who have to become used to the new ideas before they can contribute on a large scale to the dialogue process that is necessary for the formulation of an ideology.

Several of the premises basic to what is known as the "New Left" should now be considered. The society which we are aiming toward will be determined by the means we use to arrive at the new society. Therefore, it seems to follow that we should attempt to spread and have the broadest democratic procedure possible within our organizational frameworks. Democracy, in order to work, must have the conscious and active participation of all persons who are affected by the decision making process. It thus follows that we must all attempt to enter into the dialogue on all the decisions affecting us, and we also have a responsibility to participate in the decision making process. To arrive at a democracy, people must be capable of making their own decisions, independent of leaders, because if people can be led to democracy, they can also be led out of it.

This does not mean that leadership is itself destroyed, but it does mean that each person has to develop his own, to become a leader of himself. If leadership from above cannot impose democracy, then it follows that organization of the movement must come from below. The people who are most likely to need and react favorably to conceptions of democracy from below are those who are either exploited or powerless, i.e., the poor, minorities, students, those who are alienated at the job because of mentally or physically oppressive working conditions. Because these people do not in and of themselves constitute a majority of the society it will be necessary to create alliances both between these groups and with others. But these alliances must be forged from below, and must not be allowed to dilute the basic premises behind our goals.

As the major means open to us at this time to advance our goals is the dialogue process, we must not only increase the level of our dialogue, but also increase the base of the participants involved. We must begin as rapidly as possible to increase our experimentation, (ERAP, organizing counter societies, working in ranks of alienated middle class, etc.) of the means of broadening our dialogue base.

###

----Speck



## Statement by Bob Pardun

I was asked to write a paper concerning organizational legitimacy of roles in SDS. However, most people of the answers to the questions concerning this topic seem to me to turn around the point of what and who is the organization. From one point of view the organization is a political structure which operates in much the same way that political structures have always operated. That is, there is a central focal point of the organization which represents the organization to other groups and to the press, and which makes certain kinds of action decisions concerning the organization as a whole. Another view of the organization is that it is a loose knit group of people who have come together because they feel that the values of the society are not human values, that the society restricts people's free development. This group sees the organization as a tool for social change within which a non-restrictive human community based on a new set of values can develop.

These two positions may or may not overlap, depending on the extent to which the center of the organization is directly controlled by the membership and to what extent the group's values are exercised in the center.

In the center of SDS, the national office, and the national council, it appears that these two philosophies are working at odds. There is a split among the office staff and within the organization along lines of what the office should be. One group sees SDS as an organization that relates to other organizations and grows in very traditional ways. Workers within the office are seen as sacrificing themselves to the movement rather than trying to create a microcosm of the new society--- that is one of fuller life and better personal relationships within the office.

The vast majority of the dialogue in the center of SDS, the situation in the national office at this time, concerns political radicalism but not social radicalism. Many people who are attracted to SDS are attracted not so much by the deep political thinking as by the real sense of depression at the meaninglessness of the system. These people get involved because they are looking for a group which can offer a community in which they can be real individuals rather than the game-players of the society, and they find that in many cases this is simply not offered.

How do you make a meaningful life in a society which does everything it can to keep you from having one? SDS simply doesn't answer that question. In fact, seeing that the ideals of SDS do not apply to SDS's own national office is very discouraging. So as people slowly drift away from the universities for one reason or another, they drift away from SDS. Of course there are some who go to work at the N.O., but again they find the situation there almost as stifling as the society at large. I personally left the N.O. with the attitude that if you are going to work in a place where the society's definitions of work and the puritan ethic of sacrificing your humanity to that work are standard, then I might as well work fewer hours a day and get paid for it. At least with enough money to live I could ignore the existing society to some extent. It is impossible to ignore the national office if you work there.

This opinion that the national office lacks real social radicalism is not mine alone. There are currently five ex-staff members here in Austin who feel the same way. The following excerpts from personal letters from the N.O. may help make my point:

"Almost daily examples of the dehumanizing nature of the current office environment emerge. Lately I have been sickened to my heart and

Over a period of time these people come into the positions of power within the organization because they know the most about all of its facets. There are certain structural positions which by their very nature are positions of power, e.g., president, vice-president, national secretary, fund raiser, bulletin editor.

I don't think that any organization can depend on just the good will of these people to remain democratic. There must be some means by which the membership can control the power in the hands of these people.

Toward this end I still advocate the position I held at the last N.C. meeting: 1) abolition of the position of national secretary; 2) establishment of a National Administrative Council which would be charged with carrying out the decisions of the N.C. and the membership 3) election of an office manager by the N.A.C. and the office staff. This person's duties would consist only of seeing that things go smoothly in the office. He would not, under any circumstances, act as spokesman for the organization. Spokesman would be elected by the N.A.C. or the N.C. and would represent only the positions taken by the membership or the national council.

Furthermore I think the positions of president and vice-president should be abolished. Why should there be a national officer in whose judgment the organization puts its faith? If the organization is to take a position, I would rather see that decision made by the membership or the national council. The power to be the representative of the organization is real power and can be very undemocratic power. I want to see the decentralization of that power. One position is that SDS needs the president to "present the most articulate face to the students and faculty...and...accumulate enough insight into the state of the organization at its grass roots to be able to come up with an informed view of what is needed." (Booth-SDS bulletin) SDS claims to be and should be a multi-faced organization. To further this goal we should remove all appendages of the organization which have outgrown their usefulness or which tend to stifle development in that direction.

Campus travelers and regional organizers have a much deeper insight into their areas than the president could possibly get from traveling through. Also, if we involve the membership, they can speak for themselves.

Although the national council is much more representative of the organization than the national office, there definitely things that should be improved if SDS is going to try to live up to the democracy and humanism that it preaches. It has been my experience from the past three N.C. meetings that the majority of the discussion is done by the same people over and over again. It has also been my experience that most of the chapter people who have never been to an N.C. before say very little. What this seems to indicate to me is that in order to understand what is going on and, thereby take some sort of meaningful part in the discussion, the experience of at least one previous national council meeting is necessary. This seems to me to be the fault of the N.C. and the N.O. The term "participatory democracy" seems to many people to mean that only those who participate decide. That, however, is not sufficient. Unless the organization does everything it can to make participation as easy as possible, then the principle is a farce. I think that the N.O. and the N.C. should reject the passive position that has been taken with respect to the membership. In other words, the membership should be kept informed about the cur-



rents of thought which are being explored within the organization. Instead of the membership receiving a summary of the N.C. meeting, which in reality is a summary of the decisions made, it should receive a good, complete summary of the ideas, discussion, values, etc., expressed at the meeting. Also, many times problems ~~cause~~ come before the N.C. which are abandoned because of lack of any agreement on what the problem means to the organization. That information should also be given to the chapters for discussion. This kind of summary would help keep the membership informed about the kinds of problems that are being faced by the organization and would help people participate in solving those problems.

Since the N.A.C. (National Administrative Council) was formed, I have never seen any kind of summary of what takes place at their meetings. I personally want to know what those people are talking about and what decisions they are making. One safeguard against bureaucracy is constantly placing discussions and decisions which are made in the N.A.C. before the membership for scrutiny. The membership shouldn't have to ask what is going on; it should be told as a matter of course. For example, I have been told through personal correspondence with people in the N.C. that there has been some discussion about playing down campus activities which do not support the SDS program (presumably the draft and Vietnam). The position was taken that the bulletin should be a house political organ rather than an open forum for the membership and other interested people. Discussions like that should be made public to the membership. People's involvement is what makes an organization democratic. If the membership is not informed about what is going on in the organization and about the decisions being made by their representatives, then the "democracy" is a failure.

What then should be the functions of the N.O., the N.A.C., and the N.C.? I think that that should best be decided by the membership as it sees its needs. At this point, unfortunately, we don't even know where most of the membership is because they don't participate. Likewise most of the membership has very little idea of what goes on in the N.C. meetings, N.A.C. meetings, and the N.O. The immediate program should be to put top priority on developing ways of making democracy a real possibility within SDS. All discussions and decisions made by the N.A.C. and the N.C. should be communicated to the membership so that they can understand where the organization is headed and make their voices heard concerning these issues.

It is essential that we put SDS rhetoric to work. We have to begin organizing at the bottom---the membership. We have to make participatory democracy work so that the people can decide. We have to make it impossible for a bureaucracy to form. We have to make it easy for the membership to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

###

## LOCAL SDS

I shall try to deal first with a brief summary of what has happened within the local SDS chapter this year, second with the debate that was and is still being waged around local structure, third with the questions that are now being raised due to organizational hang-ups and fourth with an attempt to answer these questions.

This year SDS seemed to get off to a very good start. Both the spirit and level of participation were high and we seemed to have a more open environment on campus in which to work. Workshops were set up on campus reform, local structure, the Free University, publications, legal inequalities forced on the society, civil rights, etc. Within those workshops in which interest was high, participation was from 25 to 40 people in each one. Several of the workshops, however, failed because of lack of interest by the membership. Interest seemed to be centered around Vietnam, campus reform local structure, the draft, and a Free University. The Free University was started and the other workshops reported back a number of proposals to the first membership meeting. At this point chaos descended upon the SDS.

Our problems were due in part to many things. One, while school was just starting students had more time to give to the activity which needed work. The realities and pressures of the University, however, tended to slow and dampen the interest of many people. Two, because of the number of proposals and the number of people attending, the first meeting was forced to pass many proposals because of time limitations without real dialogue or debate. Many other proposals were shelved and brought up in later meetings and this irked people because then there were new problems that had to be dealt with and the old proposals seemed as a plague that co-opted important time. Three, due to the ill-timed International Days of Protest major emphasis was given first to the action orientated part of the Vietnam program. At the same time we managed to have a large protest demonstration about Vietnam without having any real discussion about Vietnam. When we finished with the demonstrations we were forced to move at once into the arena of campus reform. Thus we were forced into a crisis action position, one which has little or no continuity and allows both our friends and foes to question the sincerity of our claim to wish to constructively alter the society in which we live.

As this crisis programming began we were also involved in actions aimed at helping a high school SDS get formed, and at starting an anti-draft program. At times it seemed as if we had too many people for not enough work, and then like a mirage it appeared as if there were too many things going on and not enough people to carry them out. Both parts of our mirage were true. It has ever been a plague of organizations that those who have been members longest are looked upon, both by old and new members, as the people who should do the greater part of the work. The reasoning is that the older members have more experience and therefore are better able to do the things that have to be done. It is also true that new members want to be involved in both the planning for action and the action that is to be taken. However, because the older members have been

involved longer, they have worked together and know and trust each other. The newer members have a tendency to move aside and let the "pros" work. When this happens, because the newer members feel that they are being left out they tend to lose interest in the organization.

The local structure workshop reported out many proposals which were believed to be necessary to reorganise ourselves in order to have the highest level of membership participation, and the most democracy and efficiently combined. The debate centered around the role and nature of the executive council, the need for officers, and the need for a program director and what his functions should be.

We have tried to institute several functional gimmicks in the local structure in order to increase participation in the SDS by the newer members. The membership voted for the following measures.

Permanent officers were abolished. The chairmanship at meetings would be rotated among the members by alphabetical order. It was felt that spokesmen were by and large unnecessary except on certain occasions or for certain areas. When the membership felt that it needed a spokesman it would elect one. A program director was elected. He was to present ideas for program, do all the bureaucratic work. The correspondence of the chapter was to be handled by the executive committee. The executive committee was broadened to have eleven elected members and any SDS member who was at an executive committee meeting was to have a vote. The role of the executive committee was to put into action those programs voted upon by the membership along the lines voted by the chapter. The executive committee was to have an obligation to try to inform as many of the members as was possible of the executive meetings.

All of these proposals were instituted as procedural safeguards of democracy while at the same time providing for maximum organizational efficiency. None of them has worked out yet. I said earlier that these were gimmicks and I wish now to emphasize that. They are important procedural gimmicks and I feel necessary ones.

The problem of why our gimmicks do not work lies partly with the fact that although some organizational frameworks are better than others, the men who create those structures are often at odds with their creations. When we proposed organizational changes we fell prey to the temptation of allowing our hopes for social change to be placed inside the structure of the SDS. I suspect that we forgot the rhetoric that we usually spout about the fact that change must spring from below by the mass participation of self reliant people in a movement aimed at destroying the alienation of man's institutions. When we placed our faith in an organization through which we wished to promote social change, we forgot that SDS is only relevant so long as it is relevant to the human factor within it. When we start institutionalizing SDS then we no longer have a movement of people, but instead we have "The Movement."



What is needed now is a breaking down of the organizational and personal barriers between the members of SDS and at the same time an attempt to spread the dialogue process further past the membership rolls of SDS. This week I discovered that I do not know over half the members within the local chapter. What is more, none of the old members I contacted knew more than half. I intend to try to meet all the members I do not know in the next week. Thus for myself I shall be trying to bring the dialogue process back down to the I-Thou relationship of individuals instead of the organizational relationship I now have.

I realize that this can only be a personal solution to a problem that is not just mine alone. I don't know how others can begin to break from the habit patterns in which they now exist, but it must be done.

Notes on my papers: Both "The Mechanics of Social Change", and this paper are in many ways oversimplified. Due to both time and space limitations this could not be avoided. At the retreat I hope to be able to go into further detail if anyone is interested.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk will be in Austin on Thursday, Jan. 26. He will speak to the Legislature at noon. He will dine with Chancellor Ransom and the Regents at the University of Texas Alumni Center at 7 pm. Meanwhile, many of our friends and young men our age are dying in Vietnam. We, as students have questions to ask Mr. Rusk. It is we, not the legislators or the regents who face the draft and the war. Since he has not seen fit to provide an opportunity for us to ask him these questions, we will be outside the Legislature when he speaks there. We will stage a rally outside the Alumni Center as he meets with Chancellor Ransom and the regents. If he still does not answer our questions, it will not be because we did not ask.

Ky's military junta has veto power over the complete new constitution which the constituent assembly is writing.

*Are we supporting democracy in Vietnam?*

We claim to support the 1954 Geneva Accord, which we refused to sign, yet ~~it~~ recognizes the sovereignty of the North Vietnamese nation.

*How can we bomb a sovereign country without declaring war?*

Defoliation means the destruction of all crops and starvation of the population. The U. S., under operation "Panch-hand" has defoliated large areas of Vietnam.

*Is this the way we win the hearts of the people?*

The World Council of Churches has declared itself against U. S. actions in Vietnam. The National Council of Churches in the U.S. has done the same. As has the National Association for the Advancement of Science. As has U Thant. As has Pope Paul VI. Student leaders, clergymen, civil rights advocates, scientists, labor leaders, congressmen, professors, veterans, mothers and virtually all of our allies doubt whether we are doing everything possible to bring peace in Vietnam.

*How can our government refuse to listen?*

The Nazis blackmailed the government of Holland into surrender by bombing civilians in Rotterdam. Admiral William Raborn, Jr., head of the CIA, has said that U.S. policy is a "Rotterdam policy in the North."

*Why does our government use this Nazi tactic?*

South Vietnamese hospital officials report that civilian casualties due to U.S. Bombing outnumber military casualties two to one.

*Is this the way we win the hearts of the people?*

Sweden has placed the U.S. on its list of countries which are "dangerous to world peace."

*What is happening to our respect in the world?*

In response to a Soviet invitation, on Feb. 5, 1965, Johnson said he would like to visit the USSR. Feb. 6 Kossigin arrived in Hanoi to discuss peace talks. Feb. 7 the U.S. made its first air strikes against North Vietnam while Kossigin was there.

*Why did the U.S. initiate its air strikes against North Vietnam while Kossigin was there discussing possible peace negotiations?*

According to Le Monde, the AP and the New York Times, Nov. 18, 1965: The government of North Vietnam contacted the French during a bombing pause in 'av of that year, offering to negotiate without prior withdrawal of U.S. troops. Yet, the U.S. resumed bombing, claiming they had gotten no response. In Jan., 1966 Rusk claimed bombing had been resumed after a "harsh rejection of any serious move toward peace" by Hanoi. Rusk said later the same month that "a pause in the bombing last 'av had yielded only polemical rejection".

*First we get outright lies. Then the lies of distortion. "Why?"*

President Eisenhower stated in his memoirs that at the time of the Geneva Agreements in 1954, 80% of the population of North and South Vietnam favored Ho Chi Minh as its leader.

*Do you think this percentage has changed and?*

We have seen photographs and read statements by military personnel of U.S. atrocities in Vietnam.

*How do you justify photographs appearing in the Western press of "arabes and Vietnamese in American equipment torturing their Vietcong captives?"*

In December, 1965, Italian Foreign Minister Fanfani related that Ho Chi Minh would negotiate on the basis of the Geneva Accords. Rusk replied that this would be suitable to the U.S., but at the same time U.S. planes were ordered to bomb the Haiphong area for the first time. Ho had already been reported in the American press (St. Louis Post-Dispatch) as saying that negotiations would be impossible if the Hanoi or Haiphong areas were bombed.

*"As bombing at Haiphong a realistic way to promote peace negotiations?"*

Ky has stated that his only hero is Hitler.

*Are we defending democracy in Vietnam?*

The U.S. will produce one million tons of bombs in 1966 and drop 638,000 tons of them on Vietnam in one year - McNamara in April, 1966 to Congress. According to UPI, our B-52's make thousands of sorties in Vietnam in a year. These planes do only carpet bombing (completely leveling a locality).

*Is this building Asia on the profits of the bomb-makers?*

U.S. "strategic hamlets" are surrounded by barbed wire and armed guards, full of orphans and women and children burned by napalm.

*Does this constitute a free community?*

We have used anti-personnel fragmentation bombs in the North.

*Are the people who die from these bombs, "steel and concrete" military targets?*

Often we completely destroy villages in South Vietnam.

*Is this the way we win the hearts of the people?*

McConnell, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force: "It is better to bombard indiscriminately than to miss a target." General LeMay: "We should bomb North Vietnam back into the Stone Age."

*What kind of barbarism is this?*

The U.S. uses toxic gases of the kind which, although available, were not used by the Allies or the Nazis in W.W.II.

*Is this our contribution to the advancement of civilization?*

## University Freedom Movement

1) Yesterday the UT Vets duplicated the crime of the SDS and held a rally at noon on the main mall.

2) Typifying this movement for student freedom, all spoke who wanted to. All sides were presented to the students; Frank Erwin, head Regent, even addressed the throng. He claimed that there was no free speech issue, and he said that we could do without 200 students on this campus. (Originally, he said we could do without 27,000 students, but he amended this.) Some considered this to be a threat.

3) John Silber, like the administration, claimed that this was not a free speech issue but that the students had legitimate complaints about the rules concerning their origin, nature and administration.

4) Speaking of the Regents' petition for injunction for the three arrested in the Chuck Wagon Monday, Dr. Clifton Grubbs said, "This is an insane attempt to intimidate the faculty."

5) It was brought out by students and faculty alike that the administration has violated its own rules, has (and has) imposed arbitrary treatment of students and organizations on this campus.

## UFM

Last night your University Freedom Movement, a group consisting of those individuals who, concerned with this present crisis in freedom on campus, met for the third straight night at Nueces College House to discuss the issues and the actions needed. The important points are:

1) The rules of the American Association of University Professors about student academic freedom might be called into effect in the kangaroo court disciplinary proceedings today.

2) A letter explaining our situation is being sent to other universities and civil rights groups in the nation.

3) Your steering committee composed of Bob Minkoff (SDS), Stan Sechler (Rio Grande College House), Larry Froelich (Law School), Richard Moore (Negro Association for Progress), and Mike McKinly, (Student Religious Liberals) has made contact with Ransom who is out of town. He said that this committee will be the first committee he will meet with Friday. He claims that he cannot take action on the six students before the disciplinary committee because it is out of his jurisdiction. (Dean Franks has said, however, that the disciplinary committee is merely an extension of the Chancellor's office! Also, Ransom did not hesitate to take action that was out of his jurisdiction in dealing with the SDS.) The UFM is demanding that the meeting Friday be open, or that at the very least a tape recorder be allowed.

Student Religious  
Liberals

\* \* \*  
Price Speaks!

Dean Price said in an interview with this newsletter yesterday:  
1) It is impossible that campus cops will be armed. 2) The Veterans Association might be subject to disciplinary action. (What about all Regents speaking at this meeting? -- ed.) 3) The University did not know in advance about the brutal arrests of three human beings in the Chuck Wagon April 24. (The Board of Regents has, as is evident by examining their petition for injunction, since become aware of the arrests. Ye shall know the truth, etc. -- ed.)  
Conclusion: Dean Price was his usual non-committal self.



The following is a list of grievances that the six students facing the Disciplinary Committee have drawn up, and subsequently approved by URM.

1) That the 3 non-students arrested Tues., 9:30 am., April 25, 1967 and any other non-students be allowed on campus. That an official protest from the University community be lodged with the Dept. of Public Safety and the Campus Police for the unorthodox manner in which the 3 non-students were arrested and handled on Tuesday.

2) That non-students always be allowed on campus, so long as they follow the accepted regulations for students.

3) That any rules governing the university community, past, present, or future, be distributed in print to the student body, faculty, and those involved in research, and that said groups reserve the right unto themselves to vote in a referendum on any or all such rules or parts thereof, thereby giving their approval or disapproval.

4) That Hamilton, chief of the campus police, be fired and a faculty-student review board be established to review campus police actions.



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## THE FREE UNIVERSITY

To say that there has been no dearth of criticism of our present system of higher education would be an understatement. Criticism has proliferated, especially after the "revolution" at Berkeley last year. No significant change has been wrought. It is now time for that change to come. Those who believe that it is important to the future of our nation and to the maintenance of its democratic institutions to turn out truly educated men and not technological eunuchs; those who believe that within the democratic process viable change may be effected by the paradigmatic efforts of some citizens; and those who hark back to the old and never-to-be-forgotten Socratic traditions;-- all of these should mark well this program of action, and should institute it in their own communities.

### BASIC PREMISES:

The University was once and should still be a community of scholars who come together to engage in the common quest of wisdom. Wisdom is impartial; it cares not whether it is discovered by professor or student. There is no difference, within the University community, between he who possesses the "mythical" Ph. D. and he who is only beginning his quest. The learning process takes its cue and gathers its strength from the reciprocity among members of the intellectual community.

As there is no artificial line between professor and student, there is no line dividing the compartments of knowledge. The present distinctions may or may not be convenient for administration and future employers; they are certainly deleterious for the education of the student. Who can tell where anthropology begins and sociology ends? Where does psychology fit in? Why should there be any such distinctions? Should not the scholar pursue his quest caring not whether he crosses these invisible boundaries?

We of the FREE UNIVERSITY want to bring into existence a community of scholars dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge. We know that knowledge is an end on itself, and that the rewards that it brings carry with them a satisfaction whose values cannot be stated in our American dollars and cents. But that is not all. We know that the democratic process cannot be effective in a society of technologically produced and maintained morons. We are witnessing its failures today in a semitechnologically oriented society--our own. The disease of the Universities at which we are students is only symptomatic of the general illness of our society. Many of us want to effect viable change in that society. This can only be done through the process of education. A democracy cannot work, as we said, among the uneducated; history bears this out only too painfully.



fully. In order to change a society we must understand it. This means that we must study it in the abstract realm of academics, building models and making comparisons in laboratory situations. Only then can we apply our insights to the physical process of change, and expect significant results to follow. This, too, is in the minds of those who are engaged in this project.

We are only too aware that this sketch is vague-- perhaps to the point of meaninglessness. To anyone who has attended a University, to anyone who has studied the problems of education today, and to anyone who has studied the state of our society,-- these brief indications should make clear what we have in mind. At a later date we hope to present a detailed analysis of the present situation, both in education and in society. This analysis will discuss the situation of the individual in the University and will show that the most effective way to change this situation is through the projects of the FREE UNIVERSITY.

#### STRUCTURE:

In the FREE UNIVERSITY we take a lesson from the Medieval origins of the University community. At that time a group of young scholars found it to be advantageous for their aims of education and self-knowledge to come together and to hire a teacher. Gradually the group grew, and with it the number of teachers was enlarged. Too, Administrators came into being; but at first their only function was to facilitate the learning process, and not to make uries which bound the students and faculty, or to act in loco parentis. Unfortunately the growth process had deleterious effects, as the great size and increased content of man's knowledge have forced rigid compartmentalization of academic studies. Originally that did not exist. Nor, originally, was the aim of education "knowledge" that which is needed to get a good job, of th acquit oneself in polite society--: the aim was 'wisdom,' for study does one no good if it is not applicable to the life that he lives.

We too are a group of men and women interested in "wisdom"; we want to know how to live our lives as well as possible in a troubled time. We want to escape from the explicit despair and the implicit nihilism of our age. We have come together in hopes of finding some answer. Some of us have Ph. D.'s-- the symbol bestowed by society on those who have acquired "knowledge". Others are not formally in school. We are still--and must remain--a community. We are a community with a common goal; and the common goal requires divergent means to reach it. But all of the means must be effected within the community. If we once lose that community, we shall have lost another chance to find and live meaningful lives.



The students and teachers--since there is no distinction between them in a true community of scholars--run the FREE UNIVERSITY. There are no administrators who set rules, make requirements, or tell us what we can and cannot do. We are mature individuals; if we were not, we would not be here. Under these circumstances we can operate a truly democratic institution.

Any individual who wishes to teach a course may do so. Any individual who wishes to give a lecture, or series of lectures, may do so. This principle is one of the beauties of our system. If a teacher cannot teach, if a course is for any reason uninteresting, or--in the case of the faculty--if the students do not care enough to study (which will be unlikely, since they have come as free individuals),--under any of these circumstances the course will be dropped. Since, we are free, guided only by our desires to learn, we will attend only those courses which are well taught, and in which we think that we can learn something. And, since here a teacher cannot simply spew forth "knowledge" on tablets of gold for the student to commit to memory, the students will have to study if they are to benefit from this program. There is a "sink or swim" attitude-- which is as it should be in a community of mature individuals. Finally, since the teacher is not coming to the FREE UNIVERSITY merely to indoctrinate his students in what are considered necessary skills in this society, and since the aim of the FREE UNIVERSITY is a reciprocity between men engaged in a common pursuit, if the teacher is forced into the unpleasant position of merely giving lectures to his so-called students, he will drop the course himself. Why should he waste his time lecturing to deadheads; he would be better off writing a book for them to read, and spending his class time in a more personally satisfying manner.

As was said, this democratic theory is one of the prime beauties of the FREE UNIVERSITY. We think that this is how things must be if there is to be a true community of scholars. Under these circumstances, then, there is no need for grades, nor for tests. Since grades are a useless administrative device imposed on us by the demands of technological society, and since tests have become simply an easy way to give grades, and have lost any pedagogical significance, we shall do away with such inanities.

It may be objected that we will not be teaching students the basic skills which they need to go on to more advanced theory. In a sense this is a valid objection. We will not dilly-dally and try to teach in a gear's course the basic principles of, say, economics which the student could learn on his own in far less time. We will have persons available to consult with the student who wishes to learn these basic concepts. But it is our feeling that the student will learn that which is necessary for his own studies.

If he does not care to learn these rudiments, then no one should force him to do so. In this manner, then, we shall take care of the problem of basic courses.

It may also be objected that we will be doing a great deal of discussing and of reading, but little writing. It is common knowledge that most students find it difficult to express themselves in print. To alleviate this problem we plan to establish a committee of scholars in various fields who will volunteer their time to read papers written by individuals. In this manner the individual will be able to get the personal attention that he needs if he is to learn to express himself via the written word.

At our FREE UNIVERSITY we have run into the question of politics. There exist presently two Free Universities, in New York and in San Francisco. Both of these are politically oriented. We cannot and will not have such an orientation. If the pursuit of wisdom leads an individual to adopt a certain political stance, that is well and good. But we do not aim to induce a political stance into our students. Knowledge in itself is not political. If it does become political, this is useful--as long as the principles of a free and judicious investigation are observed. As far as political activities of students, we condone these, for we believe that the individual who is attending the FREE UNIVERSITY is also a citizen of his country, and that it is his duty as a citizen to stand up for what he believes to be right. Not only do we condone this; we encourage it--again, so long as the stances adopted are arrived at through the judicious use of reason, and remain open to reasonable objection.

Since we maintain that there is no artificial bond among the academic disciplines, our courses are more broad than those of any other University. Since our students represent a large number of compartmentalized specialties in the State University, we can fertilize each other's minds. All of our courses are oriented in this manner.

We have had a problem with the sciences. Naturally we cannot teach the same type of courses which are taught in the multi-million dollar endowed State Universities. But we wouldn't if we could. Science does not exist in a vacuum, nor in a laboratory. While it is important for the great scientist to have acquired certain laboratory skills, it is more important for him to know how to use his reason. If we only take the role of the great scientific geniuses in history, we find that their greatness lay not in their ability to manipulate test tubes, but in the acuity of their thought processes. Our science courses will be taught with this thought in mind. They will have a double orientation. The larger

gumber will be aimed at imparting a general knowledge of scientific developments of today to the student, since it is so important today to understand and keep abreast of these developments. The group of more specialized science courses will aim not at increasing technology, but at humanizing science, at making it "wisdom" and not abstract and emaciated "knowledge."

Finally, under the heading of structure fall several other diverse functions of any University. We intend to publish two journals. One of these will be a literary journal, opening the avenues of expression to all of us. The other will be a political journal, consisting largely of reviews of books. This journal has as its goal the education of the members of the community; its reviews will be provocative enough to stimulate persons to read the books, and they will also suggest a certain context within which the books might be read more profitably. We hope, also, to publish a newspaper which would serve as a form for our students. The newspaper will be multipurposed. It will print news of the University, and will contain comments and opinions of any and every other issue of importance which the students see fit to raise. Its function, as with all of our publications, will be to broaden the horizons of its readers; if the student does not know that problems exist, he will never try to solve them.

We will also have a drama group which plans to work in the experimental theater. This is a new and exciting concept in the art of the theater, and we feel that, if we are to be intellectual leaders, we must keep abreast of and participate in new developments in the arts. In conjunction with this, we hope to make several films. It is our feeling that the cinema is the art form of the future, that it has more to offer art courses and music lessons. These, too, fit in with our feelings that a man cannot be merely a "knowledge-machine", and that the arts are a valuable part of man's life.

#### HOW TO ESTABLISH A FREE UNIVERSITY:

This will be a brief description of how we in Austin organized our FREE UNIVERSITY. It is by no means complete. It is meant, however, to provide the guidelines so that others in cities around the country can establish like institutions. We think that it is very important that there be FREE UNIVERSITIES established throughout the country. To that end we are publishing this statement. If there is need, we will provide anyone at anytime further information which he needs, or will send a representative to help them organize.



The first task is to gather together a small group of students who are dissatisfied with the "education" that they are receiving, and want to change matters. There should be large numbers of such students at most Universities. The next step is to talk to professors who are known by those students, trying to get them interested in the idea. Once you have contacted a few professors, they will talk to their colleagues, and will suggest others to contact. With a little perception and work, this task can be easily accomplished. Hopefully, too, you will be able to interest some of the TA's and grad students in your proposal. They are important, for they can be a mediating force between undergraduate and faculty, and - incidentally--because we may be able to save them from falling into the rut of a narrow peranticism.

The next thing to do is to find out who has special interests, what they are, and if there are enough interested to form a seminal group. There need not be a professor for each student group; sometimes, if students are mature, they will be better off running their own seminars, free from stultifying influences. Some professors will have a course that they have always wanted to teach, but which never seemed to fit into their of the administration's scheduling (we had such a case). It is always food to find this sort of individual, for his course should be will worth attending. Again, this step should cause you trouble.

You will need physical facilities. We were fortunate enough to get permission to use the facilities of the off-campuses, religious groups, Hillel and Wesley Foundation. These groups exist on most campuses, and are usually easy to approach. Then, too, there are YMCA's etc, which will let you use their facial facilities, it worse comes to worse, you can always meet at someone's home. Even a beer garden might be suitable.

You will find within your group, students who have special interests in arts. These students can work with music or arts groups; drama is another subject which will be important, and not too hard to set into action. These activities all play a vital part in a FREE UNIVERSITY. They must be encouraged, and intercomunication between these arts and the academic pursuits should be stimulated. Hopefully, the FREE UNIVERSITY will become an important institution in the American education scene, if this is the case, we will be able to make further changes in the format, such as visiting lecturers, better drama. Owning our own buildings which would serve as meeting places, etc. That, however, is in the future (near future). For the present, in the manner described above, each University should establish its own FREE UNIVERSITY.

#### SOME CONCLUSIONS:

With the advent of the FREE UNIVERSITY we forsee a great change in the American educational scene, in the political scene and in the social scene. We see the advent of a new and better society, of a democracy of enlightened men. We forsee this change for two reasons.



The first is the direct effect of a FREE UNIVERSITY upon its students and faculty. The second may be ever more important in the long run. We will be providing the mainstream universities with an example. We will show them that there can be a university which fits the ideal conception, which has alleviated the ills which beset the universities of today. We foresee a reform, bringing these Universities closer to the ideal for which we are striving, probably there will never attain the ideal. That is not completely bad, under present social conditions. We need in our society large numbers of technologists, businessmen, and the like. The FREE UNIVERSITY cannot produce those, under present conditions. But the mainstream University, if it reforms in line with our conceptions, can. And when it produced such men, they will be more than inert appendages to the societal machine; the technologists, businessmen, etc, who come out of the reformed mainstream University will be human beings who have been exposed to and learned to enjoy the beauties of a truly democratic way of life. They will be able to enjoy the freedom that they have in this potentially of all countries. A society buttressed by two such institutions as the FREE UNIVERSITY and the reformed mainstream University, cannot fail to fulfill its potentials.

More immediately, we foresee another event of importance for the intellectuals in our society. We envision the growth of a community of scholars within the main University who will gather together under the auspices of the FREE UNIVERSITY. That community will be small at first, but it will grow, soon, if the FREE UNIVERSITY is able to get financial aid, when we have a building of our own, we shall have begun a circle of thinkers who will fertilize each other. A far cry indeed from the sterile environment of the intellectual vacume which is the mainstream University.

We at the University of Texas relish that thought. We look forward to the growth of a community of 500-1,000 serious students during the next two years. In years to come. That exemplary community will spread its influence.

The potential of the FREE UNIVERSITY is unlimited. It can only fulfill itself with the help of all. If we determine that we are going to work out the most of this opportunity-- both to help ourselves and to help others, and our country-- then it will be a revolutionary institution. If we let it slide, if we do not treat it as a key to the better society which we all hope for, it will fail.

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY AND ITS CONNECTION WITH THE CIA  
BY AL SHAHI

Since the beginning of the Twentieth Century, man has been in his most important and critical period. He has seen two world wars and, as a result of these wars, there have been great changes in his life. The improvements that have been made on weapons are playing an important role in it. After World War I the world started to divide into two camps: the Western camp and the Eastern camp. During the years after World War II, the United States of America, being far from other countries in the Western camp, and young and wealthy, became the leading power of the Western Hemisphere.

Maintaining this position requires having some kind of control over other states in the west. One of the best ways to achieve this is to form colonies, which is best done by having a complete control over the state's economy. This method has been used by the United States all over the world. Latin America, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia and Africa have been the initial places for U.S. imperialist expansion and remain as the most important areas for America's direct investments--that is, ownership of mines, oil fields, plantations, banks, factories, etc. This investment has been increased from \$300 million in 1897 to \$2 billion in 1919. Regarding these aspects of relationships between the U.S. and other countries, Washington prefers to deal with governments rather than people, and supports them to stand against any uprisings by the people. The United States has never dealt with nationalists of countries which have a pro-west regime, regardless of what kind of government they have. In many countries in the Middle East, Latin America, and Southeast Asia, there have been national liberation struggles, attempting to win freedom from imperialism, from formal or informal colonial domination, from foreign exploitation and poverty. They carry out in practice the United Nations' resolution calling for the liberation of all colonies and exercise the United Nations' Charter right for all nations to decide their own destinies. On a world scale, national liberation struggles have won unprecedented victories in the past two decades. Long, difficult, heroic, they have sometimes been comparatively peaceful (India and Ghana), and they sometimes require bitter armed struggles as in China, Algeria, and Cuba. In some countries, the latter way of liberation is necessary, for the United States colonial governments have earned such a power that it is not possible to do it peacefully. Where the United States imperialism has crushed democracy, repressed, imprisoned, tortured, and murdered all who strove for freedom, armed struggle is necessary. The modern liberation movements are as just as the United States' war for independence two centuries ago, and far more progressive socially. By opposing these movements, the United States government has become the world stronghold and self-appointed policeman of reactionary regimes.

At the turn of the century, United States presidents cited the Monroe Doctrine, a unilateral policy eliminating European influences in Latin America, but since the end of World War II, the United States has been practicing a new doctrine, which I'd like to call the "Johnson Doctrine," for the President is most devoted to working out this policy.

The doctrine says that the United States WILL intervene promptly and forcibly to defeat national liberation movements that might otherwise be victorious in Latin America, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia. While mentioning for the records, as T. R. Roosevelt and Wilson did, that "We seek no territory. We do not seek to impose our will on anyone," the Johnson Doctrine seeks to grab control of territories and impose U.S. imperialist will on everybody. Washington identifies all national movements with Communism, without considering that Communists have played a very important role in the very biggest national liberation victories of all histories, and besides that, they are among the progressive liberal forces in these countries.

During the years 1955-1957 the United States' economic aids were equal to one-tenth of one percent of U.S. total Gross National Product. It seems that the American taxpayers have been milked of hundreds of billions of dollars only to enrich the grafters and widen the gulf between the very rich and the abysmally poor under the title of "Preventing Communism."

America's foreign policy in the Fifties and early Sixties has been guided by a negative and anti-Communist political stance linked with a series of military alliances and a strong concern for foreign investments. The United States' anti-Communism and protection of the interests has led the U. S. to an alliance called the "Free World." It includes U.S., Canada, England, and India, as well as, through the years, Franco, Salazar, Ngo Diem, Chiang Kai Shek, Trujillo, the Shah of Iran, and Saud--all non-democratic regimes of the world.

The United States has usually participated through the Central Intelligence Agency--in revolutions against puppet-like governments of Laos, Iran, Cuba, Guatemala, Egypt. The United States has been permitting economic investments to decisively affect the foreign policy: sugar in Cuba, oil in Iran, etc. More closely, America's foreign market in the late Fifties, averaged about \$60 billion annually. It has been said in 1958 that "Foreign earnings will grow more than double in ten years, more than twice the probable gain in domestic profits." These investments are concentrated primarily in the Middle East and Latin America, and none of these regions has the long-run stability, political caution, and lower-class tolerance that American investors demand.

To maintain these governments, which are good servants and tools of the United States, there is a need for the CIA's cooperation, and so far they have good jobs in many corners of the world. Let's see what happened in Iran in 1953 by CIA agents. In that year, with Allen Dulles himself playing a leading role, the CIA sparked a coup that ousted Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh



at the Premier of Iran. It is no exaggeration to say that for the first time in Iran's long history, a national leader had appeared who enjoyed the respect, devotion, and loyalty of the vast majority of politically aware Iranian people. He was born in 1879 in a wealthy family. After finishing high-school, he went to France and Switzerland, where he earned his PhD. in political science from the University of Paris and his L.L.D. from the University of Neuchatel, in Switzerland.

He rose to power by capitalizing on popular hatred of the British Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, which dominated the economy of the nation by exporting Iran's greatest national resource. The same company payed the national treasury what Mossadegh considered a mere pittance. Mossadegh set out to nationalize the oil industry in Iran's interest, acting against British and American imperialism. On August 10, 1953, Allen Dulles left the U.S. and went to the Swiss Alps for a vacation, and after a day, Loy Henderson, the U.S. Ambassador to Iran left his vital post for a vacation--of course in the Swiss Alps! They were joined by Princess Ashraf, the twin sister of the Shah, and Brig. Gen. Norman Schwartzkopf. An old hand in Iran, Schwartzkopf had been working in Iran from 1942 to 1948 as an advisor for the reorganizing of the Shah's police forces. When these people returned from their missions, on Oct. 19, 1953, the CIA spent \$20 million in Iran to change the government, which they did. The CIA showed a tendency to brag in public about this wily and triumphant coup; but the aftermath has furnished no cause for unalloyed rejoicing. The United States has been pouring millions of dollars into Iran to shore up the government of the anti-communist Shah. In five years (1953-58), Iran had received a quarter of a billion dollars in American aid, yet the Iranian people themselves had not profited. The only thing that the CIA did in Iran was to furnish the Middle East with a king-sized example of graft and corruption. Small wonder, as TIME reported in 1960, that Mossadegh "is still widely revered". In 1954, Jacobo Arbenz Guzman won an election in Guatemala and achieved supreme power. This democratic verdict by the Guatemalans was not pleasing to the United States. American officials described the Arbenz regime as communistic. This has been disputed, but there is no question that Arbenz was sufficiently leftist in orientation to threaten the huge land holdings of Guatemala's wealthy classes, the imperial interests of United Fruit, and other large American corporations. American disenchantment with Arbenz needed only a spark to be exploded into action; the spark was supplied by Allen Dulles and the CIA. Secret agents abroad spotted a Polish freighter being loaded with Czech arms and ammunition. CIA operatives around the world traced the peregrinations of the freighter as she finally came to port and began unloading the munitions destined for Arbenz. Then the CIA, with the approval of the National Security Council, struck. Two Globemasters, loaded with arms and ammunitions were flown to Honduras and Nicaragua; there the weapons were placed in the hands of followers of an exiled Guatemalan Army officer, Col. Carlos Castillo Armas. He invaded Guatemala and the Arbenz regime collapsed like a pack



page 4

of cards. It is perhaps significant that the Guatemalan blueprint was practically identical with the one CIA followed on April, 1961 in the attempt to overthrow Castro. Only Castro was no Arbenz. Guatemala, like Iran, the sequel raises disturbing doubts about precisely what was gained: The promises of CIA-backed Castillo forces to start social and democratic reforms have not yet materialized. The economy of the country is dominated by three large American corporations, topped by United Fruit. That is what the United States foreign policy leads to; pure corruption. I believe that the American Ideals, if they are ever to be persuasive, and if they are ever to have validity, must find better expressions than the guns of the CIA clasped in fingers strained by many a dirty buck. It must concern itself with people, not rulers; it must help the broad mass of people; it must offer freedom and hope, not corruption and graft. Most importantly, it must realize the nationalist movements, and not just stick to those dictators who have the full support of the United States.

## AAUP Statement on The Academic Freedom of Students

It was learned on Wednesday night that it is very likely that the American Association of University Professors' "Statement on the Academic Freedom of Students" will be in effect on the University campus beginning Thursday, April 27. Many of the AAUP statements are pertinent to issues which have been raised at the University in the past week. Since this statement is not generally available, a number of sections are printed below.

### III. Student Affairs

B. Freedom of Association. Campus organizations should be open to all students without respect to race, religion, creed, or national origin, except for religious qualifications which may be required by sectarian organizations.

Students and student organizations should be free to examine and to discuss all questions of interest to them, and to express opinions publicly or privately. They should also be free to support causes by any orderly means which do not disrupt the regular and essential operations of the institution.

Students should be allowed to invite and to hear any person of their own choosing. While the orderly scheduling of facilities may require the observance of routine procedures before a guest speaker is invited to appear on campus, institutional control of campus facilities should never be used as a device of censorship. It should be made clear to the academic and larger community that sponsorship of guest speakers does not necessarily imply approval or endorsement of the views expressed, either by the sponsoring group or the institution.

C. Student Participation in Institutional Government. As constituents of the academic community, students should be as free, individually and collectively, to express their views on issues of institutional policy and on matters of general interest to the student body. The student body should have clearly defined means to participate in the formulation and application of regulations affecting student affairs. Student governments should be protected from arbitrary intervention.

D. Student Publications. Student publications and the student press are a valuable aid in establishing and maintaining an atmosphere of free and responsible discussion and of intellectual exploration on the campus. They are a means of bringing student concerns to the attention of the faculty and the institutional authorities and of formulating student opinion on various issues on the campus and in the world at large.

The student press should be free of censorship and advance approval of copy, and its editors and managers should be free to develop their own editorial policies and news coverage.

The integrity and responsibility of student publications should be encouraged by arrangements which permit financial autonomy or, ideally, complete financial independence.

Editors and managers should subscribe to canons of responsible journalism. At the same time, they should be protected from arbitrary suspension and removal because of student, faculty, administrative, or public disapproval of editorial policy or content. Only for proper and stated causes should editors and managers be subject to removal and then by orderly and prescribed procedures.

## V. Procedural Standards in Disciplinary Proceedings

A. Notice of Standards of Conduct Expected of Students. Disciplinary proceedings should be instituted only for violation of standards of conduct defined in advance and published through such means as a student handbook or a generally available body of university regulations. Offenses should be as clearly defined as possible, and such vague phrases as "undesireable conduct" or "conduct injurious to the best interests of the institution" should be avoided. Conceptions of misconduct particular to the institution need clear and explicit definition.

D. Hearing Committee Procedures. The formality of the procedure to which a student is entitled in disciplinary cases should be proportionate to the gravity of the offense and the sanctions which may be imposed.

1. The hearing committee should include faculty members or, if regularly included or requested by the accused, both faculty and student members. No member of the hearing committee who is otherwise interested in the particular case should sit in judgment during the proceedings.

5. The student should be given an opportunity to testify and to present evidence and witnesses. He should have an opportunity to hear and question adverse witnesses. In no case should the committee consider statements against him unless he has been advised of their content and of the name of those who made them, and unless he has been given an opportunity to rebut unfavorable inferences which might otherwise be drawn.

7. In the absence of a transcript, there should be both a digest and a verbatim record, such as a tape recording of the hearing.

8. The decision of the hearing committee should be final, subject to the student's right of appeal to the governing board of the institution.

## II. Student Records

.....  
No records should be kept which reflect the political activities of beliefs of students.

.....  
Note: In relation to the last statement, see the March 27, 1967 issue of Newsweek. On page 112 it says, "At the University of Texas, where a recent meeting to hear a left-wing speaker drew an audience of 35, a third of them investigators eying the crowd, spying is a popular pastime. The deans, the local police, the Texas Department of Public Safety, and the FBI all keep files on leftists...."

STUDENT FREEDOM MOVEMENT  
SRL

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Basically the issue in Viet-Nam is not Viet-Nam but the United States' prestige, promises, and power. The United States has decided that now is the time to confront the Communists and that Viet-Nam is the place that it is to be done. The fact that Viet-Nam is Viet-Nam is where it is may have something to do with it; the fact that Viet-Nam is the first situation since Cuba in which a relatively unpopular, pro-American, anti-Communist government is being contested by a more liberal, partially Communist, and more popular revolutionary group has a lot to do with it.

An analysis of Viet-Nam would explain why there is a "war of national liberation" going on there, but it would probably not explain what the U.S. is doing there; ~~it~~ it is there purely for political reasons. It does not need Viet-Nam as a market for its goods; Viet-Nam is already that market. It does not need Viet-man's rice or rubber; it can get it cheaper and easier someplace else. Viet-Nam is industrially backward and minerally poor. Simply stated, Viet-Man has nothing that the United States might want.

But the example of Viet-Nam is far more important. There are at least fifty more countries that are just as backward and just as limiting to their populations. If the U.S. continues to react as it does, there will be more Viet-Nams, there is no doubt of that; the only difference this one will make is how soon the others will start.

It is with this in mind that we hereby call for a change in the United States' policy, in Viet-Nam specifically, and



the rest of the world generally. The United States-in the first fifty to seventy-five years of its life represented the foremost in political freedom and democracy. The United States' example almost singlehandedly accounted for the French Revolution and probably inspired the general shift to popular governments in many other countries. It is this example we wish to recall from history and to have personified again, not the present grotesqueness that immediately labels all movements for political or social change as radical and Communistic, and therefore evil and to be opposed.

There is no place in the world that more shows this now than Viet-Nam. A progressive revolutionary movement has grown up in opposition to a militaristic central government; it is called evil and must be opposed. The goals of this movement are like our own Bill of Rights-free speech, freedom of the press and of assembly; it is called evil. Its intentions are like our own-self-determination and democratic government; and it is called evil. We cannot tolerate this. We call for the ending of all bombing, in the North and in the South; we call for the ending of all military operations, from terrorist attacks to intelligence and defensive patrols. We call for the immediate beginning of negotiations leading to the end of all conflict and the beginning of a civil, responsive government. We call for these actions now.

## EVENTS AND ISSUES

MAJOR ISSUE : FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND ASSEMBLY ON THE CAMPUS

1. Friday morning members of SDS passed out an announcement of an organizational meeting and rally to be held on the West Mall, Sunday to plan for Robert Humphrey's Monday visit. Permission to pass out this was not sought. It should be noted that it is not at all clear that permission has to be sought for announcements and that, had it been sought, Edwin Price could have delayed the announcement and hence the meeting until after the Humphrey visit under the present oppressive arrangement.
2. On Saturday, April 22, Dean Price issued the statement that this meeting "has not been and will not be approved." On the same day in a press release Chancellor Ransom or some party speaking in his name said: "This meeting has been specifically and officially disapproved. Any student organization deliberately ignoring this decision will be eliminated from the list of General Student Organizations. Students participating in such activities will be referred to a discipline committee." Ransom did not bother to get into touch with SDS.
3. On Sunday, the 25th, members of student organizations, independent individuals, and faculty assembled on the West Mall to affirm their Constitutional rights of free speech and assembly.
4. At 12:00 Monday the Administration in another press release announced that SDS was no longer a campus organization and that individuals would be disciplined for their part in the Sunday meeting. Disciplinary actions, it was "leaked" would be severe. Later in the afternoon six people, Alice Embree, Tom Smith, Gary Thiner, John LeFeber, and Dick Reavis, obtained summons for a disciplinary committee to be held at 10:00 Tuesday in the Speech Building. The disciplinary committee was hand-picked by the prosecution.
5. At 7:00 Monday night some 200 people met at the Nueces College House to decide upon a course of action and to form a broad-based organization to fight for student's Constitutional rights, especially the rights of the six. At this meeting it was reaffirmed that the over 200 people at the Sunday Rally would demand equal responsibility for participating in their basic First Amendment rights before the disciplinary board-University Court-Star Chamber. A gathering of these people and others who wished to support their action was planned at 9:30 the following morning on the West Mall. Gatherings need no permission, one hopes. This gathering was to walk over to the Speech Building before 10:00.
6. At 9:30 Tuesday morning several squad cars pulled up in front of the Student Union. SDS men and campus policemen served a warrant against George Vizard. Vizard was dragged out. Vizard was being arrested for expressing his opinion of the police when they appeared to make no effort to apprehend a young man who crossed the police line, walked between two police officers, grabbed a picket sign from one of the demonstrators, and threw it into the crowd, striking Sandra Wilson on the face. In the Chuckwagon, two other people were arrested and dragged out. David Ledbetter was arrested for shouting "Fascist" at the police while back of the line of movement of the police. This was an inflammatory event and curiously coincidental with the planned 9:30 a.m. Mall gathering.
7. At 9:45 a.m. over 300 persons went to the Speech Building to demand equal treatment by the Disciplinary Committee and to serve as material witnesses for the six.
8. The six and their loyal counsel went in and set up a tape recorder. Dean Frank, Ed Price, and the Disciplinary Committee came in. (Disciplinary Committee comprised of 3 faculty members and two students)

Dean Frank said no tape recorders, no press, no stenographers would be allowed and that no one could be in the room but Alice Entree, and her counsel. Alice, several procedural matters were decided before continuing the meeting until Thursday morning at 10 a.m. in the Speech Building. Among the things decided by the Discipline Committee were the following:

- a) No tape recorders, press, or stenographers would be allowed in the hearings. Legal counsel for the six asked for a room in which to confer with the six; the move was lost in red tape. The six asked that the meeting be moved to a larger room to accommodate at least 20 faculty and other interested parties. Dean Frank and the Disciplinary Committee said no.
- b) The six were told they couldn't call more than five witnesses, and that there would be a time limit on how long the witnesses could speak. Alice asked, "How long is this time limit?" The answer was "It depends on who the witness is".

10. The six were charged with violating the following regulation found in the general information catalogue, page 85, Item 8, under the general statement on discipline. It reads as follows: "All students are expected to show respect for properly constituted authority and to observe correct standards of conduct". The six will be tried individually. To sum up the Tuesday meeting we quote Dean Frank: "We are a part of the Chancellor's staff. We cannot judge his actions. We are not an independent body".

11. A rally was held with several hundred people attending in front of George Washington's statue. The theme of the rally was "This affects everyone".

Because of the administration's actions, there appears to be no guarantee that the rights of United States citizens will be protected while he is a student at The University of Texas.

Further information about the University of Texas' Free Speech movement may be obtained by calling: GR 6-8638; GR 8-1441; GR 8-5018; or GR 8-4409.

\* \* \*

On Tuesday night, April 25, Approximately 500 people met to organize a group to fight for the student's (faculty included) Constitutional rights. In a democratic fashion, a structure was chosen. It consists of eight committees: Grievance; Faculty Contact; Organization Contact; Speakers; Public Events; Defense and Finance; Distribution & Press. A steering committee was also chosen, representing a broad spectrum of campus organizations. The members are: Robert Minkoff, Students for a Democratic Society; Richard Moore, Negro Association for Progress; Mike McKinly, Student Religious Liberals; Larry Froelich, Law School; Stan Sechler, Rio Grande College House. Alternates are: Tom Mantle; Students for a Democratic Society; Charles Gregory, Non-Affiliated student.

Anyone interested in assisting one or more of the working committees come by Nueces College House, 714 W. 22½, or call GR-88037.

Notice: Graduate Students Association, Young Republicans, Young Democrats will meet to vote on support for this issue-Support your organization. Be heard!

THIS CONCERNS ALL STUDENTS!

S R L

IF IT HAPPENS TO ONE GROUP OR INDIVIDUAL, IT CAN HAPPEN TO ANY GROUP OR INDIVIDUAL.

Newsletter #1, 4/26: 7:30 A. M.

## ANTI-DRAFT PROGRAM.

Believing that in any democratic society people should have the option of a free choice, and feeling that the draft program does not allow for individual freedom of choice, we oppose it. Because the draft program allows for the setting up of a standing military machine, against all American tradition, we oppose it. Because the draft program is inequitably applied in that ~~the~~ men who either cannot afford to go to school or to get married are drafted first, we oppose it. Because the draft program is used to force individuals into occupational areas into which they may not want to go, in order to avoid the draft through being deferred because they have an essential job, we oppose it. Because the government tries to obscure or hide the truth about the C.O. position and therefore may force people who are morally opposed to war into the services due to their lack of knowledge of the options that are open to them, we oppose the draft program. For these and many other reasons, S.D.S. feels the need to try to organize a continuing anti-draft program on three levels:

1. political--- we should try to organize anti-draft clubs or unions composed of anybody who is against the draft. These union should try to work for a program of getting Congress to either repeal the draft act or to not renew it when it comes back to Congress. Toward this end we should set up a series of programs in the men's residences at the university, in the fraternities, and at the high schools. These programs should be confined in content to the political aspects of the anti-draft program. In order to publicize the program, we should leaflet in front of the draft offices, the men's living units, and the high schools. In the high schools we should have a mailing to all senior males with an invitation to the program, a political statement on the draft, and a paper explaining what the C.O.'s status is.

2. moral--- in view of the fact that the government plays down the C.O. position, we should engage in a program to publicize the C.O. status. To this end we should train draft counselors and try to arrange meetings to follow the political meetings mentioned above. We should set up a listing where men who are interested in the C.O. position can contact one of the draft counselors and this information should be leafleted at the draft office, and discussed at the meetings.

3. legal--- if we can find draftable men who are willing to do so, we should institute legal action against the Travis Co. draft board to prevent them from drafting anyone because the board is illegally constituted.



The retreat will take place next week, we have tried to get these papers to you a week early in order that you can read them and be prepared at the retreat. The purpose of the retreat is to enable friends and members of the SDS to get together and try to hash out all the verbalized disagreements that are obvious at meetings, but cannot be gone into at a meeting because of time limitations.

Enclosed in this envelope are:

The Free University	Dich Howard	
A Proposed anti-draft orientation	Speck	
Statement on SDS	Bob Pardon	
Statement on SDS	George Vizard	
The Mechanics of Social Change	Speck	
The High School Campus-- Why and how it needs reform	Wayne Bowles and Larry Casey	

The Movement versus me                      Marian Garner  
American Foreign Policy and it's connection with the CIA--Al Shahi  
Local SDS                      Speck

Platform from campaign.

Petition for abolishing the Students Assembly\*

Two pieces of propaganda from The National Office.\*\*

Legal Notes.

Credits for the works for this massive effort should be given to the following people:

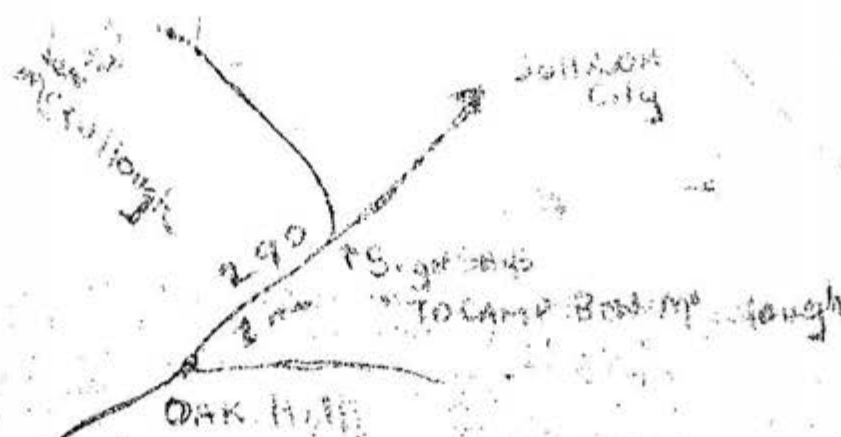
Merian Vizard, Eddie Bobbrick, -Typing.

Honor Johnson--Map drawing.

Al Shahi, Rick Rubottom, Billy Jack Combs, Don Kleen, Gary Thiher, Speck and others--Slave labor. If anyone wishes to write an answer to any of these papers, or write on another topic please bring the papers to 1809 Rio Grande during the weeks and we will print them up and try to distribute them before the retreat.

\*-We sponsored this petition, but have let the fire die out. There is no time limit, but if you get names on the petitions, bring them to 1809 Rio Grande.

\*\*--These are to be handed to people who ask about SDS. Not that they will inform the reader of much, but while the questioner is reading he will have a chance to think of some answers.



The SDS retreat will be November 21-22. Cars will be leaving at 6:00 PM Friday night from 1807 Rio Grande. There will also be transportation on the morning of the 21st, leaving between 9:30 and 10:00 AM. There will be a bar-B-que dinner on the evening of the 21st. This will cost \$1.00. Money can be paid in advance to either Rick Rubottom at 1807 Rio Grande or to Clark Santos.

The High School Campus--  
Why and Where It Needs Reform

Wayne Bowles and Larry Casey

If the school is to furnish its students with the education they should have to live intelligently in a changing society, the school itself must be able to change; to accept new conditions and requirements.

School programs are being influenced strongly by developments in the fields of science and technology almost daily. The school has no choice but to give these developments their due consideration and view them with an open mind.

At this moment in your high school it may be difficult to find any evidence on the affirmative side of the situation concerning the progressive free public schools. Many of you are painfully aware of the fact that a systematic study of these matters is necessary.

The reactions, conflicts, and the persecutions that are involved in such a reformation is a discouraging and sometimes sickening fact. Some such conflicts stem from the basis of high school campus reform.

Needless to say, the general high school student realizes the need for change and/or betterment of the campus and/or social policy. However, when they find that these reforms are backed by the SDS, they will balk.

But what is it that SDS considers to be the basic reform policy?

1) Institution of a "majors" system-- to aid students in preparing for and saving time in their years of college.

2) Creation of a student-faculty advisory board. This must not be controlled like the student council. This board would have a voice, students and faculty equally, in all areas.

3) A program of student evaluation and reaction to indiscriminate censorship of textbooks, library books, and other materials--to introduce these so-called "dirty" or "controversial" books into the library because these books are never in reach of the students but are always on the required reading list.

4) Evaluation of compulsory classes-- the creation of alternatives in choice ~~are~~ is necessary for the students who don't need or desire a study hall, etc.

5) Reedom of abstention from prayer, loyalty pledges, and other personal beliefs-- this should be self-explanatory.

Now many may ask how this can be achieved. The only way that this can possibly be done is by peaceful protest. Any sort of violence would destroy the purpose of the High School Students for a Democratic Society (HSSDS).

Also, in closing, as students for reform you must keep in mind that you have 3 to 4 years to achieve any cahnge, due to the constant change in students.

For further information contact:

Larry Casey, 1205 West Gibson, Austin, Texas 78704  
Wayne Bowles, Route 5, Box 53, Austin, Texas

## THEORY OF AMERICAN ECONOMIC MILITARISM

A week or so ago I was at Art Ross' house drinking beer, and my gaze fell upon a rather typical front-page headline in one of his Wall Street Journals, which babbled happily about the wonderful boost the War in Vietnam is giving to the U.S. economy. It caused me to meditate upon the effect of economic motives upon U.S. policy in Vietnam, and upon U.S. foreign policy in general, hence this paper.

The obvious, immediate, effect that the Vietnam War, or any war has on this economy is an increase in government military spending and directly, an increase in the revenue of various and sundry producers of military hardware. However, that is not the end of it.

The U.S. economy behaves such that any increase in spending from one sector of the economy (the three sectors are consumption, investment, and government) will interact with the other sectors, resulting in a chain reaction among them so that eventually total production will increase by about three times the original increase in spending. (Total production and total spending are equal, since spending equals the value of production.) In other words, if the government orders ten billion dollars worth of tanks, it gets the tanks and the economy in general gets 20 billion dollars worth of TV sets, skateboards, and Shiner beer. This "multiplier" effect also works the other way--if spending by one sector decreases, total production will drop by about three times the original decrease.

Government spending occupies a key position in this economy because it is the only sector of the three which can vary its size by large amounts. In order for consumption or investment to increase, private individuals and firms must either have extra money saved up which they can add to their usual spending, or they must borrow money--and the supply of borrowable money is limited. In general, consumers spend all they get, and firms invest in accordance with their profits so that both consumption and investment are dependent upon the total level of spending. However, government can merely print up a couple of billion new dollars and spend them. (This sounds a little ridiculous but it works.) Additionally, government spending is controlled by a central policy-making facility, and so follows a more or less coherent line, while consumption and investment depend upon the unrelated decisions of millions of businesses and consumers.

The control of government spending over the economy (and the need for the exercise of that control) was illustrated pretty well by the Great Depression. The depression was a result of, mainly, over-investment. Instead of using part of the huge profits that they were making during the '20's to raise the general wage level, the business interests re-invested it all to build more factories, stores, houses, etc., with the result that in 1929 there was a huge supply of goods, and no one who had the money to buy them. The businesses went broke, the workers lost their jobs, and so could buy even less, causing more businesses to go broke, laying off more workers . . . . it was a vicious circle, and everybody was too scared to break it. Investment dropped to almost nothing, due to fear on the part of businessmen, and consumption was paralysed by the fact that no one had any money, and those who did were afraid to spend it. The economy stagnated, and it stayed that way until the deficit spending of World War II provided the necessary increase in production so that the economy could limp



Page 2

back to life. (The New Deal was a nice idea, but it was far too small, and far too disorganized.)

Note just exactly what kind of spending ended the Depression -- military spending. In the U.S., the only way that the government has been able to go into the red on a grand scale has been to do it in the name of national defense, due to an ingrained popular conservative fear of deficit and "creeping socialism", which prevents government finance of other, say W.P.A.-type spending. The first significant government spending, in modern terms, was during World War II. The level of defense spending remained high after the War, increased during the Korean War, decreased a little (resulting in a recession), and today it is going up again because of the War in Vietnam. Throughout this whole period, with only two short interruptions, the economy has boomed like no economy ever has; everybody is making more, working less, and loving it.

What this means is that American business does best when we are either actually at war, or on a war footing, as we have been for twenty-five years. Hence it follows that business should tend to support heavy military spending and waging of "brushfire wars."

Unfortunately, business controls the U.S. almost completely; not only do business interests have more political pull than any other force in the country, but when business does well, we all (in general) do well, and so the populace tends very strongly to back business. In this situation, opposition to any cut in military spending is fierce, since the multiplier effect says the cut will have a threefold effect on the economy -- upon the personal pocketbooks of millions of voters.

Barring a major change in U.S. political thought, then, Americans are faced with a choice between maintaining a huge standing military force and waging a little war every once and a while, or tightening their belts to the tune of \$100 billion per year. The choice Americans have made and will make is obvious, and so we had better reconcile ourselves to being party to warmongering until we can bring about that major political change.

# FACTS

YEAR	GNP	% of UNEMP	% ARMY	DEFENSE	GOVT	GOVT. DEFICIT
1929	181.8	3.2	.5	6.5	3.4	+.7
1930	164.5	8.7	.5	7.0	3.4	+.7
1931	153.0	15.9	.5	7.0	3.4	-.5
1932	130.0	23.6	.5	8.0	4.7	-2.7
1933	126.6	24.9	.4	7.0	4.6	-2.6
1934	138.5	21.7	.5	5.0	6.7	-3.7
1935	152.9	20.1	.5	7.0	6.5	-2.8
1936	173.3	16.9	.6	9.0	8.5	-4.4
1937	185.5	14.3	.6	9.0	7.8	-2.8
1938	175.1	19.0	.6	10.0	6.8	-1.2
1939	189.3	17.2	.7	12.0	8.6	-3.9
1940	205.8	14.6	.8	17.0	9.0	-3.9
1941	238.1	9.9	3.2	67.0	13.3	-
1942	266.9	4.7	6.4	283.0	34.0	-21.5
1943	296.7	1.9	14.0	751.0	79.4	-57.4
1944	317.9	1.2	17.3	891.0	95.0	-51.4
1945	314.0	1.9	18.7	905.0	98.3	-53.9
1946	282.5	3.9	5.0	432.0	60.3	-20.7
1947	282.3	3.9	2.6	144.0	39.0	+.7
1948	293.1	3.8	2.3	118.0	33.0	+8.4
1949	299.7	5.9	2.6	129.0	39.5	-1.8
1950	318.1	5.3	2.3	130.0	39.5	-3.1
1951	341.8	3.3	4.7	225.0	44.0	+3.5
1952	353.5	3.1	5.4	440.0	65.3	-4.0
1953	369.0	2.9	5.3	504.0	74.1	-9.4
1954	363.1	5.6	5.0	470.0	67.5	-3.1
1955	392.7	4.4	4.4	407.0	68.1	-4.2
1956	400.9	4.2	4.0	407.0	66.2	+1.6
1957	408.6	4.3	4.0	434.0	76.5	+1.6
1958	401.3	6.8	3.7	442.0	82.8	-2.8
1959	428.6	5.5	3.5	465.0	90.3	-12.9
1960	440.2	5.6	3.8	457.0	92.1	+1.2
1961	447.9	6.7	3.4	475.0	97.8	-3.6
1962	--	5.6	3.8	511.0	106.2	-6.4
1963	--	5.7	3.6	527.0	112.3	-6.5
1964	--	5.2	3.5	542.0	118.6	-8.2

\*\*\*\*\*

GNP = gross national product, the dollar value of all production for the year concerned, in 1954 dollars.

% ARMY = the % of the labor force in the armed forces.

DEFENSE & GOVT. = national expenditures on defense and on all government functions, in current dollars, i.e., the dollars of the year involved, in hundred millions and billions respectively.

GOVT. DEFICIT = the deficit accrued by the government in the year involved, in billions.

The figures are not so much intended to lend support to what I have said, as to facilitate discussion of this and related subjects, by supplying the facts involved. GNP in 1954 dollars is not available for '62, '63, or '64.

Prepared by Jonathan Davis

Universal Military Training and Service Act  
Title 50, Appendix 451, United States Code Annotated  
(U.S.C.A.)

460 (b) (3): "...No member of any local board shall be a member of the armed forces of the United States, but each member of any local board shall be a civilian who is a citizen of the United States residing in the county or political subdivision corresponding thereto in which such local board has jurisdiction... Appeal boards within the Selective Service System shall be composed of civilians who are citizens of the United States and who are not members of the armed forces..."

(4): "...Provided further, that any officer on the active or retired lists of the armed forces, or any reserve component thereof, with his consent, or any officer or employee of any department or agency of the United States who may be assigned or detailed to any office or position to carry out the provision of this title (section 451-454 and 455-471 of this appendix) (except to office or position on local board or appeal board established or created pursuant to section 10(c) (3) (sub-section (b) (3) of this section)) may serve in and perform the function of such office or position..."

See also 8 #1425 U.S.C.A. - can lose citizenship by leaving country to avoid the draft. Follows here

Title 8, U.S.C.A.

#1425: "A person who, at any time during which the United States has been or shall be at war, deserted or shall desert the military, air, or naval forces of the United States, or who, having been duly enrolled, departed, or shall depart from the jurisdiction of the district in which enrolled, or who, whether or not having been duly enrolled, went or shall go beyond the limits of the United States, with the intent to avoid any draft into the military, air, or naval service, lawfully ordered, shall, upon thereof by a court martial or a court of competent jurisdiction be permanently ineligible to become a citizen of the United States; and such deserter and evader shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States or of exercising any rights of a citizen thereof.

Title 8, #1481, U.S.C.A.

#1481: "(a) From and after the effective date of this chapter a person who is a national of the United States whether by birth or naturalization, shall lose his nationality by---

(9) committing any act of treason against, or attempting to overthrow by force, or bearing arms against, the United States if and when he is convicted thereof by a court martial or by a court of competent jurisdiction;

(10) departing from or remaining outside of the jurisdiction of the United States in time of war or during a period declared by the President to be a period of national emergency for the purpose of evading or avoiding training and service in the military, air, or naval forces of the United States. For t

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the purposes of this paragraph failure to comply with any provisions of any compulsory service laws of the United States shall raise the presumption that the departure from or absence from the United States was for the purpose of evading or avoiding training and service in the military, air, or naval forces of the United States."

(Provisions of former section 801 (c) of this title were unconstitutional, since Congress was wholly devoid to destroy citizenship by birth. Hirao Murata v. Acheron, 99 F. Supp. 591, 342 U.S. 900.

Provisions of former section 801 (c) and (d) of this title were unconstitutional, since Congress was devoid of any power to destroy citizenship by birth: Keyokuro Okimura v. Acheron, 99 F. Supp. 587, 342 U.S. 899.)

# 1481 (9) has been amended by Act of September 3, 1954 as follows:

"(9) committing any act of treason against, or attempting by force of arms to overthrow, or bearing arms against, the United States, violating or conspiring to violate any of the provisions of section 2383 of Title 18, or willfully performing any act to violate section 2384 of Title 18 by engaging in a conspiracy to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, if and when he is convicted thereof by a court martial or by a court of competent jurisdiction; or..."

(Subsection (a) (10) of this section, divesting an American of his citizenship for leaving or remaining outside of the United State at times of war or national emergency for purpose of evading military service is unconstitutional in that it employs sanction of deprivation of nationality as a punishment for offense of leaving the or remaining outside of the country to evade military service without affording safeguards guaranteed by U.S. Const. Amend. 5 and 6. Kennedy v. Mendoza Martinez, 83 Sup. Ct. 554 (1963) 372 U.S. 144)

See also Cort v. Herter, 187 F. Supp. 683 (1960)--(a) (10) unconst. on grounds it violates Amend. 8 prohibiting cruel and unusual punishment.

Chapter 23, U.S.C.A.-- Internal Security  
Subchapter I -- Control of Subversive Activities  
Title 50 #781 et. req.

#782 Definition:

"For the purposes of this subchapter..."

(4) The term "Communist-front" organization" means any organization in the United States (other than a "Communist-action organization" as defined in paragraph(3) of this section) which (A) is substantially directed, dominated, or controlled by a Communist-action organization, and(B) is primarily operated for the purpose of giving aid and support to a Communist-action organization, a Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement referred to in section 781 of this title."

Subchapter II- Emergency Detention of Suspected Security risks

#811. "As a result of evidence adduced before various committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Congress finds that---

(14) The detention of persons who there is reasonable ground to believe probably will commit or conspire with others to commit espionage or sabotage is, in a time of internal security emergency essential to the common defense and to the safety and security of the territory, the people and the Constitution of the United States."

See Title 18 #2381 ff for "treason." Especially note 50 following #2381, U.S.C.A.

#2381. Treason

"Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason and shall suffer death, or shall be imprisoned not less than five years and ~~fine~~ fines not less than \$10,000; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States."

Notes: "Treason consists of two elements: adherence to the enemy and rendering him aid and comfort, so that a citizen intellectually or emotionally may favor the enemy and harbor sympathies or convictions disloyal to policy or interest of the United States, but as long as he commits no act of aid and comfort to the enemy there is no treason, and a citizen may take action which aids and comfort the enemy, but if there is no adherence to the enemy in that, and there is no intent to betray, there is no treason. Cramer v. U.S., 325 U.S. (1945).

"Mere expression of opinion indicative of sympathy with the public enemy are not sufficient, under (the) Constitution, Art. 2#3... to warrant a conviction of treason. Charge to Grand Jury, Treason, C.C.Ohio 1861, Fed. Cas. NO.18,272."

"The overt acts of ~~areas~~ aid and comfort to the enemy, to constitute treason, must be intentional as distinguished from merely negligent or undesigned ones." Cramer v. U.S.

"Treasonable intent is an essential element of treason and defendants must be found not guilty if jury is not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that defendants had such intent in assisting alleged enemy. U.S. v. Haupt, 47 F.Supp. 836 (1942)."

"Levying war requires an assemblage of men, ready to act, and with an intent to do some treasonable act, and armed in warlike manner, or else assembled in such numbers, as to supercede the necessity of arms. U.S. v. Bollman, 24 Fed. Cor. No. 14,622 (1807)."

"Military weapons are not necessary to make an insurrection or rising amount to a levying of war, because members may supply the want of military weapons, and other instruments may effect the intended mischief and the legal guilt of levying war may be incurred without the use of military weapons or military array. Case of Frier, C.C. Pa. 1800, 9 Fed. Cor. No. 5,127."

"There must be an assembly of persons in force, to overthrow the government, or to coerce etc. conduct. U.S. v. Greathouse, C.C. Cal. 1863, Fed. Cor. NO. 15,254."

"A United States citizen who is against the United States is not "adhering" to the United States within the meaning of (the Constitution). U.S. v. Stephan, 30 F. Supp. 738 (1943)."

"An act which intentionally strengthens or tends to strengthen enemies of the United States or which weakens or tends to weaken the power of the United States to resist and attack its enemies, constitutes "adhering" and giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy within definition of treason in U.S. Const. U.S. v. Haupt, 47 F. Supp. 836 (1942)."

"If an American citizen commits an act which weakens, or tends to weaken, the power of the United States to resist or to attack the enemies of the United States, that is in law giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States." U.S. v. Fricke, 259 F. 673 (1919)."

"The mere utterance of disloyal sentiments is not treason if aid and comfort is not given to the enemy. Chandler v. U.S. 171 F2d 921 (1948)."

#2385. Advocating overthrow of Government

#2386. Registration of certain organizations

#2387. Activities affecting armed forces generally

"(a) Whoever, with intent to interfere with, impair, or influence the loyalty, morale, or discipline of the military or naval forces of the United States:

(1) advises, counsels, urges, or in any manner causes or attempts to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty by any member of the military or naval forces of the United States; or

(2) distributes or attempts to distribute any written or printed matter which advises, counsels, or urges insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty by any member of the military or naval forces of the United States --

Shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both, and shall be ineligible for employment by the United States or any department or agency thereof, for the five years next following his conviction .....

#2388. Activities affecting armed forces during war

(a) Whoever, when the United States is at war, willfully makes or conveys false reports or false statements with the intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies; or

Whoever, when the United States is at war, willfully causes or attempts to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty, in the military or naval forces of the United States, or willfully obstructs the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, to the injury of the service or the United States, or attempts to do so---

Shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both..."

(Based on section 33, 34, 34, 37 of title 50, U.S.C., 1940 ed., War and National Defense (June 15, 1917, ch. 30, titleI, §§3, 4, 5, 8, 40 Stat. 219; Mar. 3, 1921, ch. 30, title 136, 41 Stat. 1359; Mar. 28, 1940, ch. 72, §2, 54 Stat. 79).)



#2391. Temporary extension of section 2388.

"The provision of section 2388 of this title, as amended and extended by section 1(a) (29) of the Emergency Powers Continuation Act (68 Stat. 333), as further amended by Public Law 12, Eighty-Third Congress, in addition to coming into full force and effect in time of war shall remain in full force and effect until six months after the termination of the nation's emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950 (Proc. 2912, 3 C.F.R., 1950 Supp., p. 71), or such earlier date as may be prescribed by concurrent resolution of the Congress, and acts which would give rise to legal consequences or penalties when they are performed (under section 2388) during a state of war shall give rise to the same legal consequences and penalties when they are performed during the period above provided for. (Added June 30, 1953, ch. 175, #6, 67 Stat. 134.)"

Cases to see: Schenk v. U.S. 47 (1919); U.S. v. Burleson, 255 U.S. 407 (1919); Lockhart v. U.S., 264 F. 14 (1920); Equi v. U.S., 261 F. 53 (1919); Frohwerk v. U.S., 249 U.S. 204 (1919).

"under former section 33 of Title 50, one who uttered statements tending to obstruct the recruiting service was guilty of the offense denounced, though no enlistments were actually prevented, the word "obstruct" meaning to hinder or impede. U.S. v. Nearing, 252 F. 223 (1918).

\* See Goldstein v. U.S., 258 F. 908 (1919)-(movie case)

"Every man has a perfect right to any opinion he may form about a proposed or existing law, and he may do anything in itself legal to secure a repeal of the law, in force, using such arguments as commend themselves to his reason and judgment, even though such law be the Selective Draft Act, 50 U.S. C.A. App. former ## 201-211, and defendants distribution of a circular urging subscription to Socialist paper and setting up that if it had voted the Socialist ticket there would have been no war, etc., did not show an attempt to induce violation of Selective Draft Act. U.S. v. Baker, 247 F. 124 (1917)."

"Statements made by accused during the World War, attacking the draft, suggesting to registrants that others were going to refuse to go to war, and together with the application of insulting epithets to one who had enlisted for military service, amount to a violation of former section 33 of Title 50, being attempts to cause insubordination, disloyalty, and refusal of duty in the military forces. Seebach v. U.S., 262 F. 885 (1919).

"An attempt to obstruct the enlistment and recruiting service, though unsuccessful, was a violation of former section 33 of Title 50. Weneli v. U.S., 262 F. 389 (1920).

"Though not effective, solicitation and counseling of persons not to register under Selective Draft Act MAY 18, 1917, 50 App. former ##201-211, was an offense, failure to register being deemed an aggravated offense, in view of state of war. U.S. v. Galleanni, 245 F. 977 (1917).



#### EASTER PEACE DEMONSTRATION

In conjunction with Students for a Democratic Society's march on Washington to end the war in Viet-Nam Texas S.D.S. and the Houston Committee for Action on Viet-Nam are co-sponsoring a march and vigil at the L.B.J. ranch on the Easter weekend. The vigil will begin at 2:00 Saturday afternoon and last until Sunday afternoon. A meeting will be held Friday night at 10:00 at 2701 Manor Rd. to finalize plans. For further information write: S.D.S., Box 7098, Univ. Sta., Austin.

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## THE ORGANIZATION

In its quest for a society based on a democracy of participation, SDS seeks to implement its goals within the present. SDS is a community of people bound together by shared beliefs and responsibilities, not by organizational discipline. Local chapters -- which can be formed by the request of five members -- are autonomous in their operations. The National Council which initiates and administers national programs is composed of chapter delegates and 17 at-large members. The National Convention works on a one-man-one-vote principle, with limited chapter proxies. It sets the political direction, around which the National Council develops programs and sets priorities. Community projects are responsible to their local constituencies, not to the national organization. Regional offices of SDS are responsible to the chapters and projects in that area. The National Office exists to serve the organization. A leading principle of SDS' extensive publication program, including the bi-weekly SDS Bulletin and several specialized newsletters, is the dissemination of information to allow the widest participation in decision-making. The goal is the building of movement, above and beyond organization.

I would like to join SDS and enclose ( ) \$2 dues and ( ) \$1 Bulletin subscription.

I would like more information on SDS.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

School Address \_\_\_\_\_

Permanent Address \_\_\_\_\_

## THE VISION

SDS was born in 1960 with the student movement itself. Since that time it has served continually as a meeting place within the movement for those who share the democratic vision and the activist philosophy. For the young men and women who constitute SDS, politics has the purposes of bringing people out of isolation and into community, and of allowing ordinary people to frame alternatives to their present helplessness. Surrounded in our society by anti-democrats, we assert our faith in people to make those decisions which affect their lives.

We begin by making our values explicit: we assert the value and dignity of individuals in a world of power politics and war . . . we assert the value of honesty and understanding in a society based on political power and manipulation . . . we assert the value of equality in a nation whose own concentrations of wealth are monuments to selfish power in a world aching with poverty.

"Students for a Democratic Society is an association of young people on the left. It seeks to create a sustained community of educational and political concern, one bringing together liberals and radicals, activists and scholars, students and faculty . . . It maintains a vision of a democratic society where at all levels the people have control of the decisions which affect them . . . It feels the urgency to put forward a radical democratic program whose methods are consistent with the democratic vision."

--PREAMBLE, SDS CONSTITUTION

# STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY



A RADICAL NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS

# THE PROGRAM

"Boring from below" -- this is the program of SDS. In the community, on the campus, and in the halls of the mighty, SDS seeks to counter "top-down" control and manipulation with "bottom-up" insurgency and participation. We are radicals -- radical democrats; and in America democracy is a radical notion.

SDS organizes the powerless, the poor, and the dispossessed. Its community organizers seek an interracial **COMMUNITY UNIONS**

movement of the poor to fight for equality in a society with enormous maldistributions of power and wealth. At the base of this movement, independent "community unions" are being built giving voice to the voiceless, and struggling for adequate housing, full employment, humane welfare programs and participation in the war on poverty.

The community organizers in northern cities from Boston to Oakland are experimenting in carving out a new radical vocation; like others in SDS they have made a sharp break with their pasts to commit their lives to meaningful work in the ghetto.

SDS endeavors to base action on thought. We research the power of financial institutions in both domestic and foreign policy; we analyze macro-economic trends and the human shortcomings of the welfare state; we are concerned about the inability of our country to acknowledge the legitimacy of the demands of people in the underdeveloped world.

Our moral outrage at the inhumanity



The 'dean' of the neighborhood "tells it like it is" to a group of young community people and students in an SDS organizing project.

of our policy in Vietnam caused us to bring 25,000 people to March on Washington to End the War in Vietnam last April. There Paul Potter asked:

"What kind of a system is it that justifies the United States or any country seizing the destinies of the Vietnamese people and using them callously for its own purpose? What place is there for ordinary men in that system and how are they to control it, make it bend itself to their wills rather than bending them to its?"

On the campus and in the community SDS has continued to mobilize opposition to the war. We have organized and spoken at teach-ins from Boston to Tokyo; we have spoken on city street corners against the war. We ask not only students, but draftable men and college professors, to consider their complicity.

SDS feels deeply the irrelevance of artistic expression to the social

problems which are felt by and move people. It is critical of the profit criterion of art and the elite domination of cultural institutions. SDS traveling theater workshops and new radical committees of young poets and artists have been part of our response.

SDS criticizes American higher education for its participation in Cold War research and the pervasiveness of conservative Cold War assumptions, in many of its disciplines. Thus SDS chapters have initiated "counter-courses" and urged professors to refuse Cold War grants. As in the Berkeley revolt, SDS chapters have been active in the movement for university reform. We fight against the bureaucratization of our universities, authoritarian classrooms, low student wages and rising costs, paternalistic social rules, restrictions on free speech, and the irrelevance of the curriculum to obvious social problems. We view all these as ways in which the academic status quo manipulates students in the interests of a stale stability on campus and the establishment outside.

SDS chapters have fought for democracy in education by organizing unions of student employees, free speech challenges, movements to better student housing conditions; at one university, they gained course credit for student-initiated seminars. SDS has established the New School of San Francisco and participates in other Free Universities.

## UNIVERSITY REFORM

WON'T YOU JOIN WITH US?

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

1103 E. 63rd Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60637  
312-667-6050



**National program outlined at Dec. NC**  
**for coming months**

SEDS held a membership convention and a National Council meeting in Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, from December 27 to January 2. A number of new national programs were adopted, and an even more definitive direction for the organization was given in the coming months and years.

The following guidelines for Viet Nam programs instituted by the World Bank were adopted by the National Council:

a Vietnam program must be chosen that respects the basic traditions and participation of the people. We should concentrate on these results we regard as essential for social change. Furthermore, they are the colleges, trade unions, community organizations, churches, and others who

“We should be concerned about the possibility of a political crisis in the future,” he says. “But the way to avoid that is to get down to work on the economic and social problems that are the root of the crisis. And that’s what we have been doing.”

“Basically, we should also say that regents have more important things

Others, such as American Express, are more campus-oriented and are key to reaching the

the future of publishing and  
communications. At Harvard,  
Tobin admits, "I never  
thought of the future."

of the program and former RSE president, took the lead in proposing the project. It will provide for a speakers program, a bi-weekly bulletin containing pertinent programs and technology, and be an information publishing center for new programs such as training seminars for low-income managers, the American Management Association's Minority Development Fund, and the Office of Management and Organization's Minority Development Fund. The program will be a valuable resource for all concerned with the advancement of minority business and industry. The program will be a valuable resource for all concerned with the advancement of minority business and industry.



sent 4-7-66  
DATE 4/5/66 JC

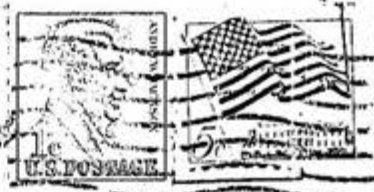
TO: ZS NR  
FROM: Deup  
SUBJECT: attached card -

Chief Hamilton Rabbi Oles  
hr

Alice Embree, Scott + Charlotte Pittman all  
ex-students their semester - are contributing  
to Texas Western population -  
Byron Shipp - told me yesterday that  
Rich Bullock and Al Shih (the  
foreign student agitator) had withdrawn  
from U.S.

Hi from Scott, Chas  
Pittman

CHRISTMAS LUMINARIOS  
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
EL PASO, TEXAS  
Luminarios are a southwestern custom. Their  
significance is that they light the way for the  
Christ Child to visit that home or church so  
illuminated. Each year the young people of the  
First Presbyterian Church perform this long, dif-  
ficult task of putting out the paper sacks with  
sand and candles so that this beautiful custom  
is perpetuated.



DIR MAIL

Dear Chief Hamilton, Campus traveling  
in the Great Southwest. At Texas  
Western now. Literature table was  
set up by local group. Big mob gathered  
literature was torn up, egging, table was  
overturned & fist fights. Girl ran for  
campus police, they replied "It's none of  
our affair." Appreciate you people more

Chief Hamilton  
Campus Police  
University of Texas  
Austin, Texas

C17601-Color photo by John E. Floodberg

PS. (Picket sign on front)  
Your friendly campus agitator, Alice Embree



# Caroline: Students Must Uphold Education, Avoid Institutional Conformity, Stagnation

By LAWRENCE CAROLINE

Assistant Professor,

Department of Philosophy

(Editor's Note: This is the last in a series.)

At last, we come to that aspect of the nature of Students for a Democratic Society which is so grossly distorted by the Texan article "SDS Members' Protests Lose Appeal" May 2, which initiated this letter.

We are committed to the belief that we must constantly work on self-education, with as least as much fervor as we devote to anything else. Furthermore, we believe that in the process of working for what we believe in, it is necessary to avoid the institutional pitfalls which have trapped so many others into adopting the means and the character of those elements in our society we are most dedicated to changing.

It is only by understanding this commitment we have to our own corruptibility, and to doing everything in our power to prevent such corruption from seeping in, that one can understand the grossly distorting nature of the Texan article.

## Assumes Failure

Morrison and Marston's story takes it for granted that the "Ten Days" were more or less a failure, and at-

tempts to give various opinions to account for that failure.

In doing so, an abysmal ignorance of the nature of SDS is not only shown, but is taught to others.

We do not count success by counting the number of people who show up at a demonstration or rally, nor are we surprised that what the Texan might have thought of as support for SDS on the part of many individuals, was merely a temporary alliance on a single issue. Because we make no claims to having some theory which gives us a special insight into the Truth, and because we see a relationship between how much a person comes to understand about himself and how much he comes to understand about others and about his society, we expect the process of becoming a radical to be slow.

## 'Triviality'

By claiming to find failure in SDS because on a given occasion they did not turn out large crowds, Morrison and Marston attempt to reduce the concept of society held by many SDS members to a triviality.

It is also important to point out that the basis of the Texan's analysis of the "Ten Days" is essentially one which is based on a profit-loss analysis of success.

All values, they say, must be made external to us, and all gains and

losses must be evaluated with external criteria. But our concept of revolution and of society tells us that significant moral progress can only be made when we learn to look inside ourselves to learn part of what makes society function.

The capitalist ethic has so permeated our society that the Daily Texan cannot look at SDS in any way other than as a profit-loss enterprise. But it is profit-loss enterprises we are attempting to replace with human social organizations.

## Create Interest

Far from believing that mass demonstrations are the way to change society, we believe that the only function of a demonstration, at least in producing significant and permanent change in society, is to arouse enough interest on the part of an individual to begin for him his own investigation into the problems faced by our society.

Since we are committed to the belief that we must work very hard at educating ourselves, we cannot believe that we can do anything better in the education of others than to enter into a rational discussion of the issues with them.

But, of course, discussion is impossible without discussants, and so we see one of the purposes of demonstrations as using the acquisition

of interested participants in such a discussion.

It is vital that SDS members remember that radicalization is a slow process.

One of the possible effects of the Texan article would be to convince SDS to change its own self-image, and its own views on the nature of revolutionary action in contemporary American society.

#### Thought Reminder

I do not think that is likely for those already in SDS, but for those of your readers who find themselves in agreement with some of the things said by some SDS members, it is important that they be reminded of what we think, and not of what the Texan wants us to think.

Finally, let me point out that the same type of mistake made by Morrison and Marston, the mistake of trying to force SDS into your own image of a political action group is also made by others.

At the rally at the State Capitol on the occasion of the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr., one member of SDS accused Dean John Silber of being a racist.

No one who knows even the slightest about John Silber's background could take such a charge seriously.

But Dean Silber was irate over

the fact that other members of SDS who were present at the rally and who spoke after the attack was made did not point out the ridiculous nature of the charge that he is a racist.

#### Silber Right?

Was Silber's ire justified?

Perhaps, but not for the reasons he himself gave.

A number of us did not take the defamation of Silber very seriously.

In the first place, men in Silber's position are always being charged with one thing or another. To reply to even the ridiculous charges is to give them a credence they do not deserve.

But just how ridiculous a given charge is, and just how likely it is that the charge will be taken seriously by those hearing it made, is a matter of judgment about which there can be substantial disagreement.

The problem with Silber's anger is that it was not just based on such a disagreement in judgment.

Dean Silber claims that it was the obligation of those of us in SDS who thought the charge of racism mistaken to publicly refute it on the spot. He said that since it was an SDS member who made the charge, and since the rally was in part sponsored by SDS, SDS must take responsibility

for everything said by one of its members.

#### Attractive Omission

But if we were to accept this claim of Silber's, we would have to give up one of the things about SDS which makes it most attractive to us, namely its lack of tight organizational structure.

It has traditionally been the practice of SDS groups throughout the country to allow their members to carry out almost any projects they thought worthwhile, and to use the SDS name in doing so.

Because we have not yet reached the stage at which we can promulgate a single ideological, strategic, and tactical position in regard to producing change in society, we are convinced that it is vital to have as much freedom and democracy as possible within SDS.

Such freedom would not be possible if we had to all be responsible for that done or said by each of us. Such responsibility is justified only if the organization can clearly spell out requirements for membership.

#### 'Will Not Allow'

We do not believe we have reached that stage, and so we will not allow others to define for us the nature of our organization.

It is for the very same reason that



we will not submit a list of officers to the Dean's office. Hopefully, the time will not be distant in which we can come to agreement amongst ourselves on at least the most important ideological questions.

But until that time comes, to try to force various SDS members into a preset image would be to deny the one thing we almost all agree on: that the only way to protect a revolutionary movement from deceit and corruption is to be completely open and completely non-authoritarian.

The other road, the road that the Texan article and Dean Silber have unwittingly advised us to take, is the road to Stalinism. In rejecting their counsel, we are protecting ourselves from the very worst fears about us that a man like Silber could have.

Those of you who wonder about our abilities for self-criticism are invited to attend one of our meetings.

But we will not confuse self-criticism with an authoritarian demand that we keep in step. The mere fact that one belongs to the same organization as another, makes you no more responsible for what that other does or says than is any other person present who is not a member of the organization.

At least, this is true if the organization is SDS.

## A&S Asks Review Of Caroline Case

The Arts and Sciences Council passed a resolution Tuesday night asking for a reconsideration of the decision by the Budget Council of the Department of Philosophy not to renew Larry Caroline's contract.

The resolution said the matter should be considered "before the end of the spring semester 1968." They also said the criteria used in making the decision should be made public.

Signed by Leonard Schulze, president of the Council, the resolution gave three reasons:

- Student evaluation forms in-

dicade Caroline is a "very valuable teacher."

- The Budget Council agrees that Caroline is a competent teacher.

- The Council believes that teaching ability is the most important consideration.

The resolution was passed at a regularly-called meeting.

## Columbia Students To Attend Forum, Rally for Caroline

Persons involved in the Columbia University revolt will attend a rally and forum scheduled for 11:45 a.m. Thursday on the Main Mall, Scott Pittman, chairman of an arrangements committee, said Wednesday.

The rally, sponsored by Students for a Democratic Society, is designed to acquaint students with issues involved in the termination of Larry Caroline's contract. An assistant professor of philosophy, Caroline was notified Sunday his contract would not be renewed when it expires May 31, 1969. Caroline is sponsor of SDS.

The forum will be held in the Main Ballroom, immediately after the rally.

Invitations to the rally were sent to President Norman Hackerman, John R. Silber, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and members of the Department of Philosophy's Budget Council. Dr. Hackerman said he would not be present. "I do not think I should participate in a public discussion of a Budget Council's decision," he said.

SDS maintains that Caroline's contract was not renewed because of his political activities during the year. The organization is circulating a petition demanding the "immediate rehiring of Larry Caroline." The petition states that "Larry Caroline is a friend of the students" and that "Larry's firing came after a long angry statewide campaign against him."

## Committee Probe In Caroline Case To Act Promptly

'Appropriate Restraint'  
Questioned by Regents  
After Anti-War Rally

The question of whether a University professor, in calling for a "revolution," violated University rules pertaining to public conduct has been referred by University President Norman Hackerman to the Council on Academic Freedom and Responsibility.

Hackerman took this action in response to a request by the Board of Regents to investigate the conduct and remarks of Dr. Larry Caroline, assistant professor of philosophy, at a rally after a parade for "peace in Vietnam" Oct. 21.

The Council, an ad hoc faculty committee, has been asked to render its opinion "as promptly as possible, consistent with good, thorough treatment," said Hackerman.

### Caroline Comments

Dr. Caroline, in remarks to the peace rally, was quoted as saying, "You can't change American society by doing it one thing at a time—the whole bloody mess has to go. What America needs is a revolution."

He added "US forces in Vietnam are fighting to maintain what we have been taught to believe is the American way of life, and that way of life has to go."

The rules provision under which Dr. Caroline's words have been questioned calls on each University teacher to "exercise appropriate restraint" at all times, since "the public may judge his profession and his institution by his utterances."

After the Saturday meeting of the Regents, Dr. Caroline blamed newspaper accounts of the rally for starting the controversy.

### Distortions Claimed

These accounts, he asserted, contained "severe distortions of what I said. The over-all impact of my speech was distorted. I explicitly said in my speech things that showed I couldn't have meant a bloody revolution."

By "the whole bloody mess has to go," Dr. Caroline claimed that he "meant all the problems of society — poverty discrimination, war, exploitation, all down the line—they have to go."

Frank D. Erwin Jr., chairman of the Board of Regents, read a statement Saturday that pictured the Board as "deeply concerned about some of the things that an assistant professor is purported to have said."

Erwin said the Regents have "a right to — and will — insist that faculty members comply with University provisions on public conduct."



## Caroline's Hearing To Decide 'Rights'

Dr. Orville Wyss, professor of microbiology and chairman of the Committee on Counsel on Academic Freedom and Responsibilities, said the hearing of a University professor who called for a "revolution" will decide "the rights of the faculty and the rights of the University."

Weekly meetings of the committee usually concern complaints by faculty members on tenure, he said.

"This is the first time in the 10-year history of the committee that we have had a complaint against a faculty member," he continued.

The Committee on Counsel on Academic Freedom and Responsibility is an elective committee composed of seven faculty members: Dr. Wyss; W. Page Keeton, dean, School of Law; Dr. DeWitt Reddick, dean, School of Communication; Millard H. Ruud, associate dean, School of Law; Dr. John R. Silber, professor of philosophy; Dr. Franklin Lanier Cox, professor of business law; and Dr. Forest G. Hill, professor of economics.

This committee will decide whether University provisions on public conduct were violated by the actions and remarks of Dr. Larry Caroline, assistant professor of philosophy. The remarks were made at a rally after a "Parade for Peace" in Austin Oct. 21.

The request for an opinion by the committee was made by Norman Hackerman, University President, who took action after the Board of Regents issued a statement Saturday stating the Board was "deeply concerned about some of the things that an assistant professor is purported to have said."

## Professor's Hearing Planned Next Week

A faculty committee, which will study statements by Dr. Larry Caroline, assistant professor of philosophy, at an Oct. 21 peace rally, hopes to lay plans at a Thursday morning meeting on how to approach the study, said Dr. Orville Wyss, chairman

of the Committee on Counsel on Academic Freedom and Responsibility.

Dr. Wyss said the committee has several items to discuss before it can consider Dr. Caroline's problem. He said the group will try to begin studying the situation next week.

Dr. Norman Hackerman, University president, requested a recommendation by the committee after the Board of Regents issued a statement saying that they were "deeply concerned."

"Professors who feel that their academic freedom has been infringed upon" are the usual source of problems brought before the committee, Dr. Wyss said. The committee hears representatives of the department involved, the professor, and documents presented by either.

# Department Invokes Action In Dr. Caroline Professorship

By WILLIAM OPPEL  
Assistant Managing Editor

Larry Caroline, associate professor of philosophy, reported Saturday he was told he would receive a terminal contract.

Caroline said he was so informed by the Budget Council of the Department of Philosophy. According to Caroline, the contract expires May 31, 1969.

Dr. Richard M. Zaner, acting chairman of the Department of Philosophy, refused to confirm the action of the council, however.

Dr. Zaner would only say that the Council had made a recommendation on the Caroline affair and had sent this recommendation to Dr. John R. Silber, dean of the College of Arts & Sciences.

"I am not at liberty to discuss the contents of the recommendation, because it would compromise the issues," Dr. Zaner said Saturday night.

## Hackerman to Decide

He said that Dean Silber would forward a recommendation of his own to Dr. Norman Hackerman, president of the University, and Hackerman would make the final decision on the status of Caroline.

The head of the Department of Philosophy said he knew of no precedents that would indicate if the recommendations of the Budget Council would be followed.

"If they are not followed, however, we can appeal the decision," Dr. Zaner said.

Caroline said he knew the Budget Council was meeting Saturday and, when he went to get the results, Dr. Zaner gave him a letter notifying him his contract with the University would expire in a little over a year.

## Original Motion Defeated

The Budget Council met Tuesday and, according to Caroline, proposed at that time he be given a terminal contract. He said the motion was defeated by a small margin.

Dr. Zaner then recommended that

Caroline's contract be extended and this proposal also was defeated, he said.

Dr. Zaner claimed Caroline "misunderstood" what occurred at the Council meeting Tuesday. He did say, however, it was not unusual for the Council to decide on an issue and then do the opposite a few days later. "although I am not saying that this is what happened in the Caroline case."

Caroline said he was going to do everything possible to get the decision, or recommendation, whatever the case may be, reversed.

## May Appeal to Students

When asked if he would go before the Student Assembly and apply for a position set forth in the Assembly's recently passed "Academic Freedom Act," Caroline indicated he would.

In its last meeting, the Assembly passed a bill establishing a \$1,000 contingency fund for legal aide or for hiring a professor that the Assembly judged was fired "unjustly" by the University.

Tom Kavousli, president of the Assembly, said he was going to order an immediate investigation by the committee established in the act.

"It was really a bad trick to do this right at finals when students will be too busy

studying to do anything about it," Kavousli said.

The recently inaugurated Assembly president said he knew the dismissal action was coming at any time.

Caroline has been under fire by some members of the University administration since he called for a "revolution" to "change the American way of life." Caroline made these remarks in front of the Capitol during an anti-war protest rally, Oct. 21.

## Does Not Specify "Bloody"

When asked if he was calling for a bloody revolution, Caroline said at the time the people would have to decide this for themselves.

Frank Erwin, chairman of the University's Board of Regents, responded to Caroline's speech, according to the Oct. 27, Houston Post, by saying: "If he said what he is reported to have said, I'm absolutely outraged that any teaching employee of the University would do such a thing and I'm going to do something about it."

Erwin said at the last Regents meeting the Board had taken no action on the Caroline case and would not do so until he had received a recommendation from the Department of Philosophy.

## In My Opinion

Decision on Caroline Case —  
Understandable but Wrong

By LOUIS H. MACKEY  
Professor of Philosophy

"Cast thy bread upon the waters," says the preacher, "for thou shalt find it after many days." Soggy, no doubt, and unfit to eat. Be that as it may, I want to drop a few crumbs of my own into the unnumbered tides of the Caroline controversy. I am prepared to relish them in whatever form they return to me.

Since several of my colleagues on the Budget Council of the philosophy department have already spoken their minds publicly in this matter, and since my own opinions seem to differ widely from theirs, I feel an obligation to throw my views into the balance of public judgment.

It has been repeatedly said that the Budget Council's decision in re Larry Caroline was not political. In particular it has been insisted that the decision was not made in response to outside political pressures. Both of these statements are literally true. In the deliberations of the Budget Council Caroline's political opinions were not examined and judged. I was not personally subjected to outside pressures in my consideration of the case, and I take the word of my colleagues who say that they were not so pressured. Those cases are clean.

NEVERTHELESS: It is intuitively obvious to me that if Larry Caroline had not made political speeches, or if he had not made speeches of a radical sort, then there would simply have been no "Larry Caroline case." The question of his reappointment would have been as several others were, a more or less routine question. In this sense the Caroline case was a political issue.

It has also been said that the Budget Council's decision does not constitute an abridgment of Caroline's academic freedom. God is reported to be alive and well in Argentina, and we are similarly assured that academic freedom is alive and healthy at the University of Texas. There is, again, a sense in which such assurances are true. In the Budget Council's consideration of Larry Caroline, all the proper procedures were duly observed. All the bases were touched.

NEVERTHELESS: If a philosophy professor cannot make political speeches without becoming a cause celebre for his colleagues and endangering his position, then something has happened to his freedom, academic or otherwise. It may not have been abridged, but it has surely been unmanned.

To go to particulars: Larry Caroline's performance as a teacher, in and out of the classroom, has not been seriously questioned. On the contrary, it has been highly commended. (See the Texan for Thursday, May 16.) To my knowledge, the same is true of his potency and his promise as a philosopher. But these factors, which surely ought to weigh heavily in any decision regarding reappointment, and which in Caroline's case would seem to demand reappointment, were apparently not enough to recommend his position. That in itself is very strange.

● It gets even stranger when you think of the things that apparently were influential in deciding Larry's case; e.g., his conduct of the Larry Jackson affair, the quality of his public utterances, the nature of his official relationships with the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. In these matters

it was alleged, Larry Caroline conducted himself irresponsibly.

But, first of all, it seems to me that these considerations bear, not on the question of Caroline's competence (the question which is up for discussion in decisions concerning reappointment), but on the question of his character. They are, I think, not directly relevant to the issue. If the allegations in question were proven true, then they would call for Caroline's immediate dismissal, not for simple discontinuance. Incompetence, I take it, is not just a lesser degree of turpitude.

But in any case, the allegations are as yet only allegations, which may be contested and indeed have been contested by Caroline. Moreover, the allegations contain accusations. And while it is true that a Budget Council meeting is not an adversary procedure, accusations were made. And when accusations are made, the spirit of due process requires that the accused be permitted to respond. No such response is permissible in a Budget Council meeting. Once more, while the literal requirements of proper procedure were met, it seems to me that the spirit was violated. And that again amounts to a curtailment, albeit it a strictly legal curtailment, of Larry Caroline's liberty.

At the end of the game, when all the other cards have been played, I cannot resist the conviction that the decision was simply wrong. Its defenders have insisted that the decision was reached quite properly and indeed even after considerable travail. I don't want to give all that much. But grant that anyway, and what do we have? Only one conclusion, to my way of thinking: the decision was reached soberly, judiciously, and legitimately after exhaustive consideration of the issues. And it was dead wrong.



# Forum Debates Council's Action

By NANCY PETERSON  
Texan Staff Writer

In a four-hour forum Thursday, University faculty members and students debated action taken by the Department of Philosophy Budget Council to terminate the contract of Larry Caroline, assistant professor of philosophy.

The forum was sponsored by Students for a Democratic Society and drew about 300 spectators.

Discussion pivoted around whether Caroline's academic freedom had been abridged in the termination of his contract, and if not, whether the grounds for his projected dismissal were valid.

## Criteria Told

Dr. Robert Palter, professor of philosophy and of history and Budget Council member, outlined the criteria used in judging Caroline's position in the department as 1.) his teaching ability, 2.) his philosophical ability, 3.) the sort of informal conversation he conducted with colleagues and students, and 4.) the kinds of statements he made at rallies and demonstrations.

He said although Caroline had not produced a dissertation which he promised to have written by September, 1967, "I felt he had great promise and we should extend the contract one or two years to see if he could fulfill the promise he demonstrated."

Other philosophy department faculty members, however, expressed the reason-

ing that Caroline's potential as a teacher and philosopher was not a sufficient basis for the extension of his contract.

## Must Demonstrate Competence

Dr. Richard Zaner, acting chairman of the Department of Philosophy, said the minimum standard for philosophical competence was "not just potential but demonstrated written and oral competence."

Six of the 13 Council members concurred that their decisions had not been made under any outside pressure.

Dr. David Edwards, assistant professor of government, pointed out later that although there was no direct intimidation influencing the Council's decision, "casual relationships" exist which influence people speaking out "since they could jeopardize their positions here."

Dr. Louis Mackey, visiting professor of philosophy, asserted that "The fact remains that if Caroline had not made political speeches then there would have been no Caroline case."

## Politics Not Relevant

Silber maintained, however, that it was not Caroline's speaking out that was the basis on which he was not rehired, but his failure to complete his dissertation. Silber also emphasized that Caroline was not fired with no notice, but that his contract was not approved for extension after its expiration date in May, 1969.

Silber told students they were free to establish their own university. However, (See FORUM, Page 3.)

## Forum . . .

(Continued from Page 1.)

he reminded them, someone would still have to "pay salaries and make decisions and decide on a person's value to stay here."

In other words, he said, "Put your money where your mouth is."

Caroline later called the Budget Council activities a clearcut violation of his academic freedom, which he defined as different, probably, from that of every one else except Supreme Court Justice (Hugo) Black. He added that nothing a man says outside the academic atmosphere should be relative to the termination of his contract.

"Every university is a travesty on democracy," Caroline said. He added that he had no doubts that if the University were run by shifts of students and faculty members "enlightenment would occur at a much faster rate."

## Jackson Enrollment Debated

The airing of views eventually became mired in a dispute between Caroline and Silber over details of Larry Jackson's enrollment in the University. Silber had allowed Jackson, a Negro activist, to enroll for the spring semester under the advisement of Caroline, although Jackson did not meet minimum entrance requirements.

He charged Caroline with failing to uphold his promises to see that Jackson attended his classes and to tutor him weekly.

Caroline contended he had carried out his part of the agreement until Jackson told him he was withdrawing from school. This, Caroline asserted, released him from responsibility to Silber.

# Rally Speakers Call Caroline Case 'Hasty'

The Budget Council of the Department of Philosophy made a "hasty decision" in serving Larry Caroline, assistant professor, with a terminal contract, said speakers at a noon rally Thursday on the Main Mall.

Two University professors and two students, one from the University and one from Columbia University, addressed about 300 people at the rally sponsored by Students for a Democratic Society.

Dr. Richard Beard, assistant professor of business communications who also received a terminal contract from the University this spring, said he thought the decision of the Council was hasty and that it should take time to reconsider.

## 'Keep Him On'

"I hope they will consider keeping him on while they can make a fair decision," Dr. Beard said.

Speaking of Regents' Chairman Frank C. Erwin Jr., Dr. Clifton Grubbs, associate professor of economics, said "our distinguished Regent has aborted the University dialog" and that students and faculty must be allowed to converse among themselves. Dr. Grubbs expressed hope "that it should take time to reconsider."

"As I love the University, I beg the Regents to permit the dialog to continue between the faculty and students," Dr. Grubbs said.

## Reavis Attacks Silber

Dick Reavis, former SDS leader, said he did not intend to attack John Silber, dean of the School of Arts and Sciences, as a person, but that he attacked only his politics.

He said Silber maintained support of non-violent black liberation, but was opposed to violence of the oppressed and not of the oppressor.

A fourth speaker, Gary Thiher, graduate student of philosophy, asserted Caroline had not been dismissed for teaching reasons or misconduct in the classroom.

Thiher referred to a statement by Dr. Silber that Caroline was an "excellent teacher."

"If Larry Caroline had not made two or three speeches he would not have had his contract dropped," Thiher said.

"If thousands of students want Larry Caroline to stay," said Thiher, "he should stay regardless of what the crusty minds ... of the Budget Council say."

★

Jeff Gerth, a Columbia University graduate student and SDS member, told the crowd "we have got to keep the university free and not prostitute it with other things"—such as politics and business interests.

★

# To Side With Caroline Might Be 'Dangerous'

By BILL FOWLER  
Teaching Assistant  
Department of English

I respect the Texan's courage in printing a defense of Larry Caroline in the Tuesday editorial, but I feel somehow that we all make a mistake in speaking too unqualifiedly for Caroline's continuation here at the University. True, Caroline is reputed to have a stimulating and effective classroom manner, but there are other matters to be considered in evaluating teachers.

The Budget Council of the Department of Philosophy has abundant evidence that, with regard to these other matters (never mind just now what they are), Caroline poses something of a threat not only to the welfare of the students in their department, but to the general well-being of the department. And it should be remembered that those Budget Council members are responsible educators acting solely on the basis of sound academic and educational principles.

## Reasons Apparent

Furthermore, it should not be taken lightly that not one of the members of the University administration in the chain of authority above the Budget Council has seen fit to overrule, qualify, or even question the recommendation of the Council; the reasons for terminating Caroline's contract are immediately apparent to any man of good sense, judgment, and responsibility.

The matter was not even worthy of discussion at the faculty meeting Tuesday and we all know how ardently responsive our faculty members are to threats against personal and academic freedom.

No, the case is clear to any responsible man. Even Dean John Silber has concurred in the judgment, and Dean Silber is widely recognized as an honorable and

responsible defender of liberty and freedom; and he is indeed a gracious and honorable man. But so are all those who have been involved in this judgment; they are all, all honorable and responsible men, and Caroline should accept the grievous judgment like a man.

## Height of Folly

Could anyone possibly charge that political and personal motives have entered into this universal (dare we say categorically universal) judgment against Caroline? To do so would be not only ridiculous, but the height of folly. For surely these men are all academicians operating solely upon academic principles, and they are all honorable men.

Could anyone by the wildest stretch of the imagination think that political concerns enter even the smallest part of Chairman Frank Erwin's, President Norman Hackerman's, and Dean Silber's judgments? No!

These men are above politics. They direct an institution dedicated to the free exchange of ideas; they are not ambitious politicians. These men represent academia at its best; they are most assuredly honorable men.

## Who Is Caroline?

And who is this Caroline anyway? It is said that he has brought many students to reconsider and re-evaluate their blind faith in American political, economic, and ethical ideals and thought; a responsible educator should surely be more discreet than this.

It is said that he has stated his beliefs and convictions at a public gathering; can this be the act of a responsible educator? It is said that he has openly affiliated himself with repugnant and offensive students — let's not mince words, with "dirty nothin's." Is that maintaining responsible professional decorum?

Caroline is constantly seen conversing with, not just speaking to, students — even undergraduate students. Now, although Dean Silber makes no bones about the fact that he is going to personalize this place, all responsible people know that for God's sake there are limits!

In the light of these observations it seems to me that it would be unimaginably crude to take Caroline's part against the judgments of our honorable faculty, our decorous Chairman, our wonderfully efficient yet diffident new dean and the wisely philosophical council of budgetry — frankly speaking, it would be more than crude, to buck these odds (no pun intended) might be downright dangerous.



We Believe

# Reconsideration of Caroline Case Advocated by Philosophy Students

By SANDY CARMICHAEL  
and ROBERT ALLISON

The philosophy students being the ones, outside of Larry Caroline himself, who bear the most direct and far-reaching effect of the recent decision of the Budget Council not to renew Caroline's contract, would like to voice their reaction to this decision. Although we as philosophy students cannot offer him a renewal of contract we would like it made perfectly clear that this is the course of action that we, as a body, highly desire.

The faculty who voted against keeping Caroline did so, we are certain, in the best of conscience. That does not make it a right decision. The decision was incorrect because there seems to have been a disproportion between what weighed most heavily in arriving at that decision and what should have weighed most heavily. Further, there is a serious question as to the validity of those factors which were given the most prominence. Of course, these factors would differ from man to man. But until they have been made clear to us we shall have to go on the information that we have been able to learn at the faculty-student meeting.

## Reasons Insufficient

It appeared that the factor which weighed most heavily in the minds of the men who voted against Caroline was his activity outside the classroom area on several occasions. Whatever the merit of these grounds for not continuing his contract, it seems to us abundantly clear that they do not constitute an adequate ground for that decision when compared to the positive reasons for maintaining Caroline beyond next year.

The key factor to be taken into consideration in this issue is Caroline's teaching ability. Caroline's teaching ability was never questioned by any of the members present. But neither was

it made clear that it was of such a caliber that it would be a serious loss to the University if Caroline did not remain. We are fully persuaded that Caroline is a positive asset to the Department of Philosophy and that the termination of his present contract can serve as nothing but a debit to this department.

## Academic Freedom Is Issue

It is certainly a live issue as to whether Caroline's academic freedom was impinged upon and until the criteria for the negative decision is made perfectly plain this will remain a live and troubling issue. But we do not base our case on that issue. The grounds for our case are three-fold:

- The factors that were given the most weight in the negative decisions were other than his teaching ability;

- The decisive factors appear to be ones which call into question Caroline's moral integrity. If this is the case, then these factors cannot be considered grounds for deciding whether to renew a man's contract, but rather ought to be the grounds for deciding whether he ought to be immediately dismissed;

- Therefore, it was inappropriate for these factors to be considered. If these factors were to be considered, Caroline should have been informed of this and given the opportunity to defend himself.

## Provocative Instructor

Caroline, especially his unorthodox views, presents a highly stimulating and provocative teacher for those who differ with him, and a voice of reason for those who share his views.

Caroline, along with Dr. Richard Zaner, has been instrumental in fostering a faculty-student contact which had not been present before his arrival. His classroom is an arena of exciting and probing discussion of issues which, if it were not for Caroline, we would not have the opportunity to explore and examine.

However Caroline may have been at fault on certain occasions, these considerations must occupy a minor part of anyone's decision on reviewing his

contract. The primary consideration is Caroline's teaching ability which is definitely first-rate.

On these grounds, then, we respectfully urge the Budget Council to reverse their decision so that we all may benefit from keeping this most excellent teacher on the faculty. The above is being circulated as a petition in the Department of Philosophy.



## Guest Opinion

# No Violation Evident In Council's Decision

In view of the concern among students and faculty of the University over the recent decision of the Budget Council of the Department of Philosophy not to renew Larry Caroline's contract, we the undersigned graduate students in the Department of Philosophy wish to make known our views to those concerned in and about this decision.

1. Those of us who had close contact with Caroline, whether in or out of the classroom, agree that there are many excellent reasons for arguing that he should be retained as a member of the philosophy department of the University. The very close vote of the Budget Council indicates that the issues involved were and still are debatable.

2. However, we also have weighed carefully the remarks made during a four-and-a-half hour meeting held this past Monday evening in the lounge of the philosophy department.

Statements were made there by Budget Council members Dean John Silber, Dr. Robert Palter, Dr. Edmund Lloyd Pincoffs, and Dr. Louis H. Mackey; by other members of the faculty, including Caroline; and by graduate students in the department. We now wish to affirm that we are satisfied about the following matters:

No outside pressures were brought against the Budget Council in the matter of the renewal of Caroline's contract.

Although the press has given a great deal of attention to Caroline's political views, those views already were known to the Budget Council when they first offered Caroline a teaching position at the University.

But since the public statements

of a philosopher habitually should reflect his competency and sense of responsibility, the manner of expression and the rational justification of the public statements of Caroline were judged as relevant to the decision of the Council.

It also is quite clear that there also were other considerations which led to the Council's decision.

All the normal council procedures were followed in the evaluation of Caroline's case. However, because of the controversy surrounding him, special care was exercised by several members of the Council to insure that the Council would have adequate information on which to base its judgment.

Even those members of the Council who finally voted to retain Caroline affirm that the final decision was reached in a fair manner.

3. In consequence of these considerations, we conclude that we have found no evidence to support the contention that Caroline's academic freedoms, as defined by the AAUP standards, were violated by the recent decision. The burden of proof now lies with those who continue to maintain that such a violation has occurred.

On the basis of our present knowledge, we believe that the decision of the Council—a decision with which some of us still disagree—was reached only after thoughtful and conscientious consideration of the relevant issues.

George Edward Oberlander, Edmund I. Erbe, Martin Schulman, Jorge L. Nobo, Robert Magerauer, Roger J. Sullivan, Yen-Ling Chang, Jeanie Randle, Bob Davis, Alfred Dawsey Jensen, Marion Wolden Brewer Jr., Edwin J. Delattre, H. T. Engelhardt Jr., Edward G. Gentry, Thomas J. Hole III, Charles P. Day, David L. Creighton, Michael L. Gordy, Carol D. Tcherny, William F. Ryan Jr.

In My Opinion

# Texan Article Lacking Responsible Reporting

By DR. RICHARD ZANER  
Dept. of Philosophy

The article by William Oppel in Sunday's Texan concerning Assistant Professor Lawrence Caroline contained a number of mistakes, especially in the comments and quotations attributed to me. All of these could have been easily avoided had Mr. Oppel taken my invitation to talk with me in person. Having failed to do so, it is necessary to correct their erroneous impression, especially on those points on which it is important to have accuracy.

It is the Budget Council, not the Department, which has the responsibility of reviewing and making recommendations to the administration regarding all of its non-tenure members. I was obviously not at liberty to release any statement to anyone (although Mr. Oppel seems to have forgotten this) until the proper administrative officials had received the recommendation.

## Not Infrequent

Mr. Caroline is one of 10 such members of the department on whom the Budget Council has met this year. In view of the seriousness of these matters, it is not at all infrequent that an individual will be considered at more than one meeting. But especially was the case of Mr. Caroline, one of our members who has not yet received his doctorate, considered in an exhaustive and careful manner.

I am therefore quite surprised at Tom Kavoussi's feeling that this was "really a bad trick." I would remind him that there was never any question of "dismissing" Mr. Caroline, but only of whether to renew his contract beyond its present term, May 31, 1969.

Neither the Budget Council nor the University is obligated to renew it; hence Mr. Caroline knew when he first accepted an appointment here that there was no guarantee of renewal unless the Budget Council specifically recommended this, and its recommendation was approved by the administration (whose final authority is the Board of Regents). Neither was there any "pressure" from any direction on the Budget Council to reach a particular decision.

## Earlier Decision Unfair

I would remind Mr. Kavoussi as well not only that an earlier decision would have been premature and possibly unfair to Mr. Caroline, but also that, unlike many institutions, The University of Texas imposes on itself a quite stringent rule, one which exceeds the American Association of University Professors' standards for such cases.

Specifically designed to protect the interests of non-tenured faculty, this rule is that decisions as to renewal of contracts be made and communicated with a (calendar) year's notice. Hence, the Budget Council's recommendation was made neither in haste, nor with impunity.

Having been an active member of AAUP for some years, it seems to me that there is not the slightest ground for regarding the action as academically or morally improper. To the contrary, Mr. Caroline's rights and privileges as a member of the academic community and the Department have been, and will continue to be, painstakingly observed—but so, too, are those of all our faculty, this being a fundamental concern of the Budget Council.

As Acting Chairman of the Department, therefore, I conveyed to the Dean of the College of Arts & Sciences the recommendation of the Budget Council that Mr. Caroline's contract not be renewed beyond its present term, May 31, 1969. The Budget Council also noted

that, as is usual in such matters, this recommendation did not preclude the possibility of reconsideration at a later time. Mr. Caroline was duly informed of this.

It is rather unfortunate that the item by Mr. Oppel should have been printed without his having first checked his data with extreme care, and exercised the strongest responsibility in reporting.

(Editor's Note: In answer to Dr. Zaner's charge that I failed to exercise "the strongest responsibility in reporting," I feel that I need "correct" his "erroneous impression.")

As far as his saying that I made mistakes in comments attributed to him, I asked Dr. Zaner at least four times if I had his statement correct, and he replied that I did. I even went so far as to talk with him a second time Saturday night just to insure against any mistakes.

As much as I would have preferred to interview Dr. Zaner in person, time did not permit this as all of the information for the story had to be assembled and the story had to be written Saturday evening to meet deadlines. (William Oppel)



# Budget Council Members Explain Caroline Ruling

By MARY MORPHIS MOODY  
Texan Editor

The decision of the Department of Philosophy's Budget Council not to renew the contract of Larry Caroline involved a complexity of issues, two members of the Council contend.

The case of Caroline, an assistant professor of philosophy, was handled in an ordinary, fair, reasonable manner, agreed Dr. Richard M. Zaner, acting chairman of the Department, and Dr. Douglas N. Morgan, professor of philosophy.

In a statement entitled "One Man's Opinion: Some Carolingian Reflections," Dr. Morgan emphasized he was speaking only for himself "as one member of the Budget Council of the Department of Philosophy . . . in relation to the status of Mr. Lawrence Caroline in our department."

## Relevant Aspects Considered

Dr. Morgan stressed, "I believe that the Budget Council has extensively, seriously,

and profoundly considered all relevant aspects of Mr. Caroline's position. The Budget Council has come to its decision only after painful, soul-searching travail."

He continued with, "Anyone who claims that this decision was arrived at casually, or capriciously, or under external political pressure, or without taking into account every conceivably relevant consideration, including that of academic freedom, would be mistaken."

In an interview, Dr. Zaner agreed with an assertion by Dr. Morgan that from all evidences, there was no complaint on Caroline's teaching abilities.

Dr. Zaner stressed the decision to notify Caroline he would not receive an extension of his position was reached only after con-

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Related Stories, Comment, Pages 2, 3, 4 & 5  
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sidering a great complexity of issues.

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Among these were his classroom teaching ability, student evaluations, philosophical writing, his non-classroom relation to his students, and his work toward his dissertation.

## Public Talks Relevant

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Concerning the issue of Caroline's public talks (one in which he advocated a revolution in America caused a statewide stir), Dr. Zaner said, "Most seemed to think it was relevant."

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He added, however, that this question involved two aspects: the way it was relevant and the weight that should be assigned to the matter.

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He said the decision was individual and all of the various issues were weighed in various proportions by the Budget Council members.

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The "common feeling" concerning the possibility of a violation of the academic freedom rulings was that the case was handled fairly in this aspect, he said.

## Sensitive to Academic Freedom

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"The philosophy department is extremely sensitive to the academic freedom in respect to all our faculty members," he asserted.

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In answer to recent charges that the decision was reached after pressure from "higher-ups" and from Dean John Silber of the College of Arts and Sciences in particular, Dr. Zaner said there was never any pressure from anyone.

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Silber, he added, had no extra weight in the discussion and his vote was that of a professor in the department.

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Dr. Morgan also wrote on the issue, saying, "University professors, however they may (and typically do) differ one from another on nearly every important issue, are alike in this: Almost to a man, they are individual."

## Pressure Resented

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He continued, "They properly resent pressure from above or below, political or otherwise. Their democratic decisions on issues as complex as this one inevitably evidence compromise. Blanket accusations of 'Establishmentarianism' would be as ridiculous as would be accusations of 'Radicalism' or 'Racism.'"

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Another charge has been made that a major reason for the failure to renew the contract was because of Caroline's "out-

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of-the-ordinary" work with graduate students.

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However, said Dr. Zaner, "He (Caroline) can neither be blamed nor praised in this matter . . . That's my fault."

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He referred to controversies concerning the allowing of graduate students to use the faculty lounge and other general discussions of the graduate program and the graduate's place in the department.

## Ground Already Broken

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Caroline was for the changes and argued for them, said Dr. Zaner, but the "ground was broken" before Caroline became involved in the situation.

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The main idea of both Dr. Zaner and Dr. Morgan was summed up in the phrase by Dr. Morgan that "... academic freedom is now alive and healthy at the University of Texas."

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Both also stated that the matter is not necessarily closed and that the decision made Saturday could at a later date be reversed.

# Hackerman Issues Statement Dealing With Speech Right

**Committee to End War Will Demonstrate Today At Gen. Johnson's Talk**

By LINDA DAVIS  
Texan Staff Writer

Neither minority or majority will be allowed to prevent expression of free speech at the University, Dr. Norman Hackerman, president, said Wednesday.

Dr. Hackerman issued a four-paragraph statement late Wednesday afternoon in answer to "numerous questions concerning Gen. Harold K. Johnson's speech scheduled in the Union Building Thursday night."

The statement is as follows:

The University of Texas at Austin is a democratic institution where all sides have a right to be heard and where recognized organizations do have a forum for discussion. This is one of the purposes of any university.

However, inherent in this right of free speech is the deep responsibility for all to abide by the rules of the institution, to exercise good judgment, and to apply common courtesy which makes it possible for all sides to be heard.

If an individual, or a group of individuals, does not wish to hear what a particular invited speaker has to say, there is no need to attend.

To those who have expressed an interest in the matter, may I say that the administration of The University of Texas at Austin will maintain an institution in which neither the minority nor the majority will prevent expression of opinion within bounds of good taste and rationality."

The University Committee to End the War in Vietnam has requested and received permission to demonstrate at Gen. Johnson's speech Thursday night. Ed Price, dean of Student Activities said Wednesday. The demonstration is scheduled from 6 to 11 p.m. on the West Mall. Price said no other organizations or individuals have applied. The deadline for application will be at 3 p.m. Thursday, when the Student Activities office closes.

A. R. Hamilton, chief traffic and security officer, said that campus security would be the same "that we normally have when dignitaries come to the campus."

Lloyd Doggett, president of the Students' Association, had this comment Wednesday night:

"As students must be guaranteed the right of free speech and assembly on the campus, so they must be guaranteed the right to listen. I trust that students realize that free speech is meaningless on this campus without the right of everyone to listen to a speaker such as Gen. Johnson."



# Hackerman OK's Caroline Ruling

By KAREN ELLIOTT  
Texan Staff Writer

Dr. Norman Hackerman, president of the University, said Monday the teaching contract of Larry Caroline, assistant professor of philosophy, will be terminated May 31, 1969.

Recommendation for the termination came from the Department of Philosophy Budget Council on Saturday afternoon. The council is composed of 13 faculty members, including Dr. John Silber, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. Although he is now dean, Dr. Silber retains his position on the Council because he also is a professor.

Acting on the Budget Council recommendation forwarded by Dr. Richard Zaner, chairman of the Department of Philosophy, Dean Silber concurred in the decision. Dean Silber then sent the recommendation to Hackerman.

"Neither I nor Dean Silber see any reason for overruling this decision," Hackerman said. He added that this action by the Budget Council was not related to an earlier request by the Board of Regents asking that Hackerman inform them on the limits of responsibility that should be observed by faculty members in public statements.

Caroline has been in the news since Oct. 21, when he called for a "revolution" to "change the American way of life" at an anti-war rally in front of the State Capitol.

Silber said at that time, "Caroline had the right to speak. But he should not have the right to be respected or honored for it."

The worst feature of his speech is this: it is an irresponsible contribution

to anti-intellectualism. It hurts the cause of rational discourse on foreign affairs to which Caroline is both personally and professionally dedicated," Silber said.

Silber said Monday he told Caroline when he came to the University last fall that he could be as politically active as he wanted. "I did not say he could have all the irresponsibility he wanted."

## No Reasons Given

Silber and Dr. Zaner refused to disclose reasons for terminating the contract. "We do not make public our reasons for terminating a contract because we do not want to black list anyone or hurt his chances of getting another job," Silber said.

Hackerman and Silber both emphasized that the procedure followed by the Budget Council was completely customary.

"The Budget Council's decision, made by the senior members of the department, is of a sort every department of the University must make every year with regard to

the Department of Philosophy. The Budget Council has been given the authority that has been given in prior to any conculsion or public announcement by the Budget Council it has been alleged in some circles that this case involved an academic freedom issue. I categorically deny that allegation.

"At no time has the Department of Philosophy ever been involved in any kind of investigation or questioning of Mr. Caroline's conduct. He is a citizen of the United States, not a citizen of the United States, nor his rights as a citizen and full participant in the life of this community," Silber said.

More drastic action, however, may be in store. Students for a Democratic Society will meet at 5:30 p.m. Tuesday in the University "Y" to discuss the termination of Caroline.

Caroline was a member of the University's

They collected a total of 100 samples of water, 50 samples for analyses—and 50 samples for use as "standards" for the regions in the future.

Initial plans for the case were for trial in the District Court, and Trial began in the fall of the last year. The case decided.

A member of the Department of Public Safety's Bridge Guard had the license plate number 1-234567 and was one of the two vehicles that were terminated.

"We will circulate two petitions and a letter to congress beginning Monday."

This is an important relation in the study of the motion of the particles and of the motion of the particles and of the motion of the particles.

**Student Newspaper at The University of Texas at Austin**

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# SDS Plans Rally, Forum On Caroline Contract

... and perhaps the

Dr. Robert H. Hays, associate professor of statistics; Richard L. Hays, assistant professor of business communications; and John E. Morby, instructor in history, to speak at the radio. Program said.

Crotty has been asked to talk about "life outside," political programs placed on the University," while Mason and Kirby have been asked to speak on "administrative programs," according to Pittman.

Only 100,000, or active 500,000, will give a history of the Caroline case followed by a talk on Black Heaven on African American history by asking poster that they like to go.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

By WILLIAM OPPEL  
Assistant Managing Editor

A rally and forum, which may feature figures involved in the revolt at Columbia University, is being planned for Thursday by the Students for a Democratic Society.

Initial plans for the events were formulated at an SDS meeting held Tuesday night in the wake of the Larry Caroline case decision.

Caroline, assistant professor of philosophy and SDS faculty adviser, was notified Sunday his contract with the University will expire May 31, 1969.

The SDS contended Tuesday Caroline is being dismissed because of political speeches he has made over the past year in which he advocated a revolution to overthrow the current American way of life.

The rally is scheduled for 11:45 a.m. Thursday on the Main Mall with the forum to open immediately after the rally. SDS hopes to secure the Main Ballroom of the Texas Union for the forum.

A spokesman for SDS said the rally will inform students of issues involved in the Caroline case.

Leaders of the program have extended invitations to Dr. Norman Hackerman, president of the University, John R. Silber, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and to members of the Department of Philosophy's Budget Council to speak at the forum.

The Budget Council made the initial recommendation that Caroline be given a terminal contract.

Leaders of the student revolt at Columbia have made themselves available to speak at the rally and are expected to make an appearance, according to Scott Pittman, leader of the committee that planned the

invitations also have been extended to Gordon M. Grubbs, associate professor of economics; Richard L. Beard, assistant professor of business communications; and John E. Morby, instructor in history, to speak at the rally, Pittman said.

Grubbs has been asked to talk about "the outside political pressures placed on the University," while Beard and Morby have been slated to speak on "administrative pressures," according to Pittman.

Gary Thiher, an active SDS member, will give a history of the Caroline case followed by a talk by Dick Reavis on "Dean Silber's history of using power over the University."

Others scheduled to speak at the forum include Caroline along with Beard and Morby, a militant Negro former student who was admitted to the University in the

recommendation of Caroline, according to a spokesman for SDS.

A member of the Department of Philosophy's Budget Council told the Tuesday SDS session Jackson was one of the reasons Caroline's contract was terminated.

SDS also will circulate two petitions and a leaflet on campus beginning Wednesday.

The petitions—one for faculty members, the other for students—ask the Budget Council to reconsider their actions in the Caroline case.

The leaflet reportedly is to inform the student body of the issues involved in the Caroline case and of Thursday's rally and forum.

DAILY TEXAN

Member of The University of Texas at Austin

TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1967 The Texas Union Today

ns Rally, Forum

oline Contract



Austin American - Statesman  
9/23/67 Page 17

## Love-In Scheduled At Zilker

Zilker Park will be the scene Sunday of a Love-In, complete with flowers, flower music and a light show.

Featuring The Thingies of Miami, — one of the top rock bands — the Sunday Love-In will also have several local bands performing. They include The Conquerors, Silva's Head Band and The Dream Machine.

The Thingies will be playing their flower music and throw in a light show after dark. The Love-In begins at 2:30 p.m. at the Zilker Hillside Theater and will continue until 9 p.m.

Sponsors are Night Productions and the Vulcan Gas Co. Bill Simonson, head of Night Productions, said the Austin Police Department will be on hand "to make sure everything remains on a Love-In basis."

Featured will be a "free gig," which the Vulcan Gas Co. said means "you can do anything you like."

"Some people are going to bring stuff that you can look at, and some are going to have free candy, balloons and things — people coming to the love-in can bring things like lollypops or oranges and give them away," Vulcan said.

The general idea is that everybody can come out to the park and listen to music, float balloons and do whatever they want.



# AAUP 'Likely' to Discuss Caroline Termination

The contract termination of Larry Caroline, assistant professor of philosophy, may be discussed at a meeting of the American Association of University Professors at 4 p.m. Wednesday in Waggener Hall 201.

Although unscheduled on the AAUP agenda, the Caroline case is "likely to come up," Dr. William Sutherland, president of the local AAUP, said Tuesday.

The decision of the Department of Philosophy Budget Council to terminate Caroline's contract May 31, 1968 was based on "academic grounds," Norman Hackerman, president of the University, said Monday.

## Report to Be Discussed

Scheduled on the AAUP agenda for Wednesday is discussion of the report of the Committee of Counsel on Academic Freedom and Responsibility.

The report of the committee was drafted in response to a request from President Hackerman after Caroline in a speech called for revolution in America. It concludes that the University is not a "sanctuary" giving faculty accountability for their statements and actions, and upholds the Regents' Rules and Regulations concerning the basic rules of dismissal.

The new Regents' rules—a crackdown on University demonstrators and students and employees convicted of drug abuse—also will be discussed.

The rules make a student or employee subject to expulsion and dismissal who "acting singly or in concert with others, obstructs or disrupts, or attempts to obstruct or disrupt by force or violence" any activity held or conducted on any campus in the University System.

According to the new rules, any student or University employee convicted of illegal sale or use of drugs shall be expelled or dismissed.

## Rules to Be Outlined

Dr. Sutherland, professor of English, said he would outline certain points as a basis for discussion of the academic committee report, and the new Regents' rules, allowing staff members to express opinions.

One of the points would be the termination of Caroline's contract.

The AAUP is "primarily interested in promoting academic freedom," Sutherland said, "and concerned with principles by which regulations are made, and the effects of these regulations."

Officers will be elected at the meeting, also.

Greetings:

We have, at last, completed arrangements for the SDS regional conference to be held in Austin on the 15-17th of this month. Friday evening there will be a speech by Eugene Nelson who worked with the Grape Strike in Delano, California. After this we will have an informal session at which everyone can get to know one another and talk a bit. Saturday will be devoted to talks and workshop discussion groups on various topics. There will be planned workshops and talks on organizing techniques and on the System and political radicalism. Time will be left open Saturday afternoon and early Sunday for workshops on any subjects that people want to discuss (political discussion, proposed programs, etc.) Sunday we will gather to set up a regional structure, create a communication system, and discuss plans for programs. This will be over in time for people to get an early start for home if they want.

Though not a part of the conference, some people may be interested in the Southern Folk Tour, sponsored by the Southern Student Organizing Committee, which will be in Austin on the 18th and 19th of April. The performers include Pete Seeger, Carolyn Hester, Hedy West, Lyn Chandler, Maybelle Carter, and others. They will hold workshops on folk music, its genesis, relation to protest, etc., and sing a concert on the night of the 19th. Any conference attenders who would like to stay over would be welcome.

Eugene Nelson, who will speak before the conference, has recently been working in Houston to promote the boycott of Schenley liquor products in support of the Delano, Calif., strike by workers on the grape farms of that company. The strike has just achieved success and the company has agreed to recognize and negotiate with the worker's organization, the National Farm Worker's Association. The strike was uniquely important for two reasons. It is one of the first successful attempts of organized farm workers to achieve significant advances toward better working conditions, wages, etc. In addition, the NFWA was not simply a union but was a community organization. The members worked together in whatever way they felt necessary to better their lives. This might include anything from a community theatre to a strike against their employers.

Eugene Nelson plans to go to South Texas soon and try to build an organization similar to the one in Delano among the Mexican-American migrant farm workers there. Those of you familiar with the primitive conditions under which these people must work and live realize that this is as urgent an undertaking for radicals as any in the U.S. Saturday Nelson will talk about his plans for South Texas and discuss with us how students and activists in this area may help this project succeed.

Random notes: Conference Headquarters: Methodist Student Center, 2432 Guadalupe, phone: GR8-5694; (after 1 AM Fri. or Sat. night: 1809 Rio Grande or phone GR71971). Sleeping arrangements will be available to all conference attenders. If there are a lot of people, the quality of these accommodations may deteriorate, so it would be advisable to bring sleeping bags and/or blankets. No arrangements will be made for feeding everyone, but there are numerous restaurants and cafeterias on and around the University of Texas campus where the conference will be held. (If you are absolutely destitute, we can arrange for free food, so don't let that stop you from attending.) No fee will be charged for the conference.

If you have any plans for organization, program, etc.,

SDS Southwest Regional Conference

AGENDA

Friday, April 15

5pm-1am--Registration--MSC auditorium (localites should register)

7:30pm-- Eugene Nelson (California Grape Strike)--DEB 100

After speech--Informal discussion--MSC

Saturday, April 16

10am--Gary Thiher ("The Nature of the System")--MSC Aud.

10:30am--Workshops ("Is Democracy a Failure in the US?")--Union 344 etc

11:30am--Workshops ("Radical Strategy for Change")--Union 344

1pm-2pm--LUNCH

2pm--Eugene Nelson (Organizing South Texas Farmworkers)--MSC Aud.

3pm--Robert Pardun ("Organizing Techniques")--Union 344

3:30pm--Workshops (Organizing Techniques)--Union 344

5pm-6pm--DINNER

6pm--\*Open Workshops--Union 344

7pm--\*Open Workshops--Union 344

Saturday nite--Wild blast (Kegs--\$1 for suds)--913 West 29th

Sunday, April 17

11am--\*Open Workshops--MSC Classrooms (Probably)

12n--\*Open Workshops--MSC Classrooms

1pm--?--Business plenary--MSC Auditorium

\*Open Workshops--These times are available for whoever wants to organize workshops on whatever his heart desires (strategy, programmatic ideas, special problems, etc.) Just inform the management and we'll assign a room and put up a notice.

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AMERICANS ACROSS THE COUNTRY ARE QUESTIONING THE VIETNAM WAR POLICIES OF THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION. SHOULD'N'T YOU QUESTION IT TOO?

In March, 1966, an independent poll taken by Stanford University, in cooperation with the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago, showed that--

- 88% of the U.S. adult population favor negotiations directly with the Viet Cong.
- 70% support a truce negotiated by the United Nations.
- 52% are willing to see the Viet Cong participate in a coalition government.
- 6% are out-and-out "hawks," supporting an expanded war.

The March, 1966 Gallup Poll showed that, for the first time, the number of unqualified supporters of the Johnson Administration's Vietnam policies dropped below 50% (actually 49%) of the U.S. adult population.

--Yet, even more U.S. troops are continually being sent, and there are plans to send more.

THESE POLLS SHOW THAT THE PUBLIC IS CHANGING ITS MIND ABOUT THE VIETNAM POLICIES OF THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION. W H Y ?

WHY SHOULD YOU TOO QUESTION THE VIETNAM POLICIES OF THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION?

According to the U.S. State Department "White Paper" of February, 1965, an estimated total of 37,100 persons infiltrated to South Vietnam from North Vietnam in the whole period between 1959 and the end of 1964. The highest estimate of North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam in late 1965 was 40,000. Yet, U.S. government sources have estimated the total Viet Cong presently operating in South Vietnam at over 200,000. The Johnson Administration claims that the Viet Cong are "aggressors" from North Vietnam, yet at least 80% of the Viet Cong--according to these figures from the Administration--did not infiltrate from North Vietnam since the war began. Who, then, are the Viet Cong?

At the Honolulu Conference in February, 1966, President Johnson gave his complete personal support to General Ky, head of the South Vietnamese government. But in April, 1966, non-communist demonstrations broke out in several South Vietnamese cities, including Saigon. The demonstrators called for an end to Ky's military government, and attacked the United States for giving its full support to Ky's oppressive dictatorship.

WHO, THEN, ARE WE FIGHTING IN SOUTH VIETNAM? THE NORTH VIETNAMESE? OR ARE WE FIGHTING SOUTH VIETNAMESE? WHY HAS THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTED KY?

General Ky has openly stated that his "hero" is Hitler. What is the point of supporting a pro-fascist, when U.S. servicemen fought and died in World War II against Hitler and fascism?

ADVERTISEMENTS REPRESENTING CLERGYMEN, UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS HAVE APPEARED OFTEN IN THE NEW YORK TIMES, CALLING FOR AN END TO MILITARY ACTION BY THE UNITED STATES IN VIETNAM. WHY?

ARE YOU GOING TO REMAIN UNCRITICAL AND SILENT, WHEN OTHER AMERICANS ARE SPEAKING OUT AGAINST THE VIETNAM WAR POLICIES OF THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION?

(Houston Citizens for Action on Vietnam, P.O. Box 1811, Houston, 77001)

# ATTENTION ALL MILITARY PERSONNEL

You may soon be sent to Vietnam. You have heard about the war in the news; your officers will give you pep talks about it. But you probably feel as confused and uncertain as most Americans do. Many people will tell you to just follow orders and leave the thinking to others. But you have the right to know as much about this war as anyone. After all, it's you—not your congressman—who might get killed.

## WHY ARE WE FIGHTING IN VIETNAM?

We are supposed to be fighting to protect democracy in Vietnam, and yet our own government admits that South Vietnam is run by a dictatorship. General Ky, the latest military dictator, is as bad as they come. In a recent interview he said: "People ask me who my heroes are. I have only one -- Hitler. I admire Hitler because he pulled his country together when it was in a terrible state." (London Sunday Mirror, July 4, 1965).

General Ky doesn't mean much to us; we're not even sure how to pronounce his name, but the South Vietnamese have lived under men like him for years. As far as the Vietnamese are concerned, we are fighting on the side of Hitlerism; and they hope we lose.

## WHO IS THE ENEMY?

U.S. military spokesmen have often said that their greatest problem is finding the enemy. The enemy, they say, is everywhere. The old woman feeding her chickens may have a stock of hand grenades in her hut. The little boy who trails after the American soldiers during the day slips out to give information to the guerillas at night. The washerwoman at the American air base brings a bomb to work one day. It is impossible, say the military, to tell which are the Viet Cong and which are the civilians.

And so, because the whole Vietnamese people seem to be the enemy, the military is taking no chances. They use tear gas -- a weapon designed for use against civilians. They order American troops to fire at women

you as their enemy. You are the ones bombing their towns. They don't know whether you're a draftee or a volunteer, whether you're for the war or against it; but they're not taking any chances either.

## FREE ELECTIONS

The Vietnamese would like to vote the foreigners out of their country, but they have been denied the chance. According to the Geneva Agreement of 1954, there were supposed to be elections throughout Vietnam in 1956. But the U.S. government was certain that our man in Vietnam, Premier Diem, would lose. So we decided not to allow any election until we were sure we could win. Diem set up a political police force and put all political opposition -- Communist and anti-Communist -- in jail. By 1959, it was clear there weren't going to be any elections, and the guerillas known as the Viet Cong began to fight back. By 1963 our government was fed up with Diem, but still wasn't willing to risk elections. Our CIA helped a group of Vietnamese generals to overthrow Diem and kill him. Since then there have been a series of "better" military dictators. General Ky -- the man who admires Hitler -- is the latest one.

## FIGHTING FOR DEMOCRACY

Your job as a soldier is supposed to be "to win the people of South Vietnam." Win them to what -- democracy? No, we keep military dictators in power. What then? The American way of life? But why should they care any more about our way of life than we care



in the National Liberation Front, the rebel government. Yet most of the people support the NLF. Why? Many of the same people who now lead the NLF led the Vietnamese independence movement against the Japanese during World War II, and then went on to fight against French colonial rule. Most Vietnamese think of the NLF leaders as their country's outstanding patriots. In fact, many anti-Communists have joined the guerrilla forces in the belief that the most important thing is to get rid of foreign domination and military dictators. On the other hand, very few Vietnamese support the official government of General Ky. His army has low morale and a high desertion rate.

## THE GUERRILLAS

The newspapers and television have told us again and again what a tough fighter the Vietnamese guerrilla is. Short of ammunition and without any air cover, he can beat forces that outnumber him five or ten to one. Why do they have such high morale? They are not draftees; no draftees ever fight like that. They are not high-paid, professional soldiers. Most of them are peasants who work their fields; they can't even spare the ammunition for target practice.

Their secret is that they know why they are fighting. They didn't hear about Vietnam in the newspapers; they've lived there all their lives. While we were in high school, they were living under the Diem regime and hating it. Now American planes are bombing their towns and strafing their fields; American troops have occupied their country; and if they complain out loud, an American-supported dictator sentences them to jail or the firing squad. Is it any wonder that they fight so fiercely?

## CRUSHING THE RESISTANCE

The war in Vietnam is not being fought according to the rules. Prisoners are tortured. Our planes drop incendiary bombs on civilian villages. Our soldiers shoot at women and children. Your officers will tell you that it is all necessary, that we couldn't win the war any other way. And they are right. Americans are no more cruel than any other people. American soldiers don't enjoy this kind

asked himself why they were shooting at him. When a certain town became a center of resistance activity, he followed his orders and destroyed the whole town. He knew that SS men were torturing captured resistance fighters, but it wasn't his business to interfere.

## FOLLOWING ORDERS

As a soldier you have been trained to obey orders, but as a human being you must take responsibility for your own acts. International and American law recognize that an individual soldier, even if acting under orders, must bear final legal and moral responsibility for what he does. This principle became a part of law after World War II, when the Allied nations, meeting in London, decided that German war criminals must be punished even if they committed war crimes under orders. This principle was the basis of the Nuremberg trials. We believe that the entire war in Vietnam is criminal and immoral. We believe that the atrocities which are necessary to wage this war against the people of Vietnam are inexcusable.

## OPPOSE THE WAR

We hope that you too find yourself, as a human being, unable to tolerate this nightmare war, and we hope that you will oppose it. We don't know what kind of risks we are taking in giving you this leaflet; you won't know what risk you will be taking in opposing the war. A growing number of GIs have already refused to fight in Vietnam and have been court-martialed. They have shown great courage. We believe that they, together with other courageous men who will join them, will have influence far out of proportion to their numbers.

There may be many other things you can do; since you are in the service, you know better than civilians what sorts of opposition are possible. But whatever you do, keep your eyes open. Draw your own conclusions from the things you see, read and hear. At orientation sessions, don't be afraid to ask questions, and if you're not satisfied with the answers, keep asking. Take every chance you get to talk to your fellow soldiers about the war.

You may feel the war is wrong and still



## REFUSED TO NEGOTIATE A SETTLEMENT IN VIET NAM?

Two hundred thousand thousand American troops are committed to the undeclared war in Viet Nam. Over 1,000 Americans and many thousands of Vietnamese have died in that country. Casualties continue to rise. Unless negotiations result, an escalation into a major land war is imminent.

We must ask the same questions that Senator Morse asked in the Senate on May 27, 1964:

"Mr. President, what has happened to us? What has overcome us? What has happened to the American people? Have we forgotten so soon? Have we forgotten the inhumanity in the last war? Have we forgotten the cost of the last war, not only in material things, not only in human blood, but also in human values?"

Americans should question the motivation of any government involved in a conflict (including their own) which refuses to negotiate for peace. The following newspaper accounts (with headlines) can only lead to a rather unbelievable conclusion.

WARNS HARD FIGHTING  
LIES AHEAD IN WAR  
No Signs of Any Peace Desire  
by Philip Dodd  
(Chicago Tribune Press Service)  
(Chicago Tribune- Nov. 6, 1965)

Washington, Nov. 5- Secretary of State Dean Rusk said today that severe fighting is ahead in the South Vietnamese war before the North Vietnamese and Red Chinese conclude that their military effort will fail.

Meeting the press for the first time since Aug. 27, the secretary said that there is still no sign that the Communists are ready to negotiate for peace in southeast Asia.

"Some of their (the Communists') recent statements," Rusk said, "such as the indication that the cessation of the American bombing would not lead to negotiations, I think point to the fact that there are no gimmicks in this business, that there are no devices or tricks that are suddenly going to produce a peace unless there is a will for peace on both sides."

### Reds Refuse Peace Moves

Rusk reiterated the American position that the United States is prepared for a peaceful solution on the basis of the safety and security of South Viet Nam. But the "other side", he said, consistently has refused negotiations, conferences, or any other movement toward a peaceful settlement.

"There will be a difficult time and severe fighting ahead," Rusk concluded.

US Once Rejected  
Negotiation Offer  
By E.W.KENWORTHY  
(c) 1965 New York Times News Service  
(Austin Statesman- Nov. 16, 1965)

WASHINGTON- The State Department confirmed a report Monday that a year ago the United States rejected an offer by North Viet Nam to have enissaries of the two nations meet in Rangoon, Burma, to discuss terms for ending hostilities in Viet Nam.

Robert J. McCloskey, State Department press officer, said that during that period the US received reports from numerous

"third-party contacts" with officials of North Viet Nam.

"On the basis of the total evidence available to us we did not believe at any time that North Viet Nam was prepared for serious peace talks," McCloskey stated.

The North Vietnamese offer on which McCloskey commented was obtained privately by U Thant, secretary general of the United Nations, in the fall of 1964. It was reported in an article by Eric Sevareid in Look Magazine, published today.

In the article, the radio and television commentator and columnist writes in some detail of a post-midnight conversation he had in London last July 12 with Adlai Stevenson, two days before the US ambassador to the United Nations died.

Among other things, Sevareid reports that Thant told Stevenson of the willingness of North Viet Nam to "send an emissary to talk with an American emissary in Rangoon, Burma." Sevareid the continues:

"Someone in Washington insisted that this attempt be postponed until after the presidential election. When the election was over, U Thant again pursued the matter: Hanoi was still willing to send its man. But Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, Adlai went on, flatly opposed the attempt. He said the South Vietnamese government would have to be informed and that this would have a demoralizing effect on them; that government was shaky enough, as it was."

"Stevenson told me that U Thant was furious over the failure of his patient efforts, but said nothing Publicly."

Sevareid goes on to report how Stevenson told him of a subsequent suggestion by Thant for "an outright ceasefire, with a true line to be drawn across not only Viet Nam but neighboring Laos."

"U Thant," the Sevareid article continues, "then made a remarkable suggestion: United States officials could write the terms of the ceasefire offer, exactly as they saw fit, and he, U Thant, would announce it in exactly those words. Again, so Stevenson said to me, McNamara turned this down, and from Secretary Rusk there was no response, to Stevenson's knowledge."

Viet Peace  
Bid Killed?

(Austin Statesman- Nov. 17, 1965)

PASSACIA, N.J. (AP)- News commentator David Schoenbrun says he was informed by a ranking French government official that the North Vietnamese offered to begin unconditional peace talks with the United States during last spring's six-day moratorium on bombing in North Viet Nam.

The offer, Schoenbrun quoted the official as saying, was contained in a message sent to the French government in Paris on the fourth day of the letup in bombing. It directed the French to tell the United States that North Viet Nam was ready to talk about a cease-fire and a peace settlement, he said.

But, said Schoenbrun, the United States ignored the overture and resumed bombing raids on strategic points in North Viet Nam.

The U.S. moratorium went into effect May 12 for the assumed purpose of opening the door to possible peace talks. Bombing was resumed on May 18.

Schoenbrun, former Columbia Broadcasting System chief European correspondent based in Paris and London, made his remarks before a conference of bankers Tuesday night.

Reached afterward, Schoenbrun said he understood the offer

was one of three advanced by Hanoi since last November. The first one, he said, came three weeks before the presidential election and the second two weeks afterward.

Schoenbrun accused the United States of withholding vital information about the war in South Viet Nam. "This is the scandal of our times," he said. "We haven't heard the end of this."

UN Leader Regrets  
Missed Bid in '64

(Austin American- Nov. 17, 1965)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)- Secretary-General U Thant called Tuesday for major concessions by all parties to build a favorable political and psychological climate for a Viet Nam settlement.

He suggested that the large-scale fighting of today might have been averted if bold steps had been taken in 1964.

Thant made his remarks at a luncheon and his statement about 1964 was generally regarded as an indirect comment on a magazine article saying he had tried unsuccessfully last fall to bring U.S. and North Vietnamese representatives together in peace talks.

The article by CBS correspondent Eric Sevareid in Look magazine quoted the late Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson as saying the secretary-general had sent word to Washington that the Hanoi government was willing to talk peace.

Stevenson was reported to have said that Thant first was told to wait until after the U.S. election and then was told that the United States would not accept the Hanoi bid. The report said further that Thant was furious as a result of Washington's attitude.

The secretary-general has never confirmed or denied the report, but State Department press officer Robert J. McCloskey said Monday that at least one approach had been made by North Viet Nam a year ago. He said the United States had rejected the overture because it did not believe the Hanoi government was prepared for serious talks.

Thant did not mention these reports Tuesday, but he said:

"If only bold steps had been taken as late as 1964 I feel that much of today's tragic developments could have been avoided. I say this not in the spirit of 'I told you so' but out of the spirit of conviction."

The secretary-general said he still believed the 1954 agreement reached in Geneva could be implemented and he urged a return to the principles embodied in this agreement.

"The only alternative," he said, "is a prolongation and escalation of the conflict."

The 1954 Geneva agreement called for supervision of the division of North and South Viet Nam by a three-nation commission made up of representatives of Canada, India, and Poland. All parties were asked to respect the recognized lines specified in the agreement.

Thant has suggested several times that the best approach to a Viet Nam settlement was to reconvene the 14-nation Geneva conference. In the past few months, however, he has sought to arrange peace talks in any way that was acceptable.

In his story, Sevareid quoted the late Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson as saying that Thant transmitted Hanoi's peace bid to the United States during the political campaigns last year, and was asked to wait until after the election. He waited and was told then the United States would not accept the bid. He was described by Sevareid as furious over the decision.

In his remarks Tuesday, Thant did not show any signs of annoyance or impatience. He did say he was convinced of the soundness of his position on Viet Nam peace. He also declared that the longer the conflict conti-



NEGOTIATIONS-- page 4

mues, the harder it will be to find a solution. What was possible in 1964, he said, is not possible today.

"The reconvening of the Geneva conference and the reinstatement of the general principles arrived at in 1954 are the only means of bringing about peace and stability in the area," he said.

(UNDERLINE EMPHASIS OURS)

For further information on the history of American involvement in Viet Nam and a copy of the 1954 Geneva Accords calling for elections throughout all of Viet Nam in 1956 write:

Students for a Democratic Society  
University of Texas Chapter  
P.O.Box 7089, Austin, Texas

(Any contributions for distribution cost will be appreciated greatly.)



## WHY ARE MORE AND MORE AMERICANS DYING IN VIETNAM?

These men can't tell you:

President Johnson, Spt. 28, 1964, Manchester, N. Y. --

"... Some of our people -- Mr. Nixon, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Scranton and Mr. Goldwater -- have all, at some time or other suggested the possible wisdom of going north in Vietnam. When we retaliated in the Tonkin Gulf, we dropped bombs . . . 35 miles off the Chinese border. I don't know what you would think if they started dropping them 35 miles from your border, but I think it is something you have to take into consideration. So we are not going north in Vietnam and we are not going South . . . We think that losing 190 lives in the period that we have been out there is bad, but it is nothing like the 190,000 that we might lose the first month if we escalated the war . . ."

President Kennedy, September 1963 --

"In the final analysis, it is their war. They are the ones who have to win it or lose it. We can help them, we can give them equipment, we can send our men out there as advisors, but they have to win it --- the people of Vietnam against the Communists."

Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, April 24, 1964 --

"I still believe we can win, as you put it, following the current program, and I don't believe that anyone in the government of South Vietnam or our government believes that the addition of U. S. ground combat troops in South Vietnam or the introduction of such troops in South Vietnam would favorably affect the situation there. That situation is one that the South Vietnamese themselves must solve."

Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Washington, June 30, 1964 telling reporters what he thought the consequences of massive American military involvement would be:

"Well, that means we become a colonial power and I think it's been pretty well established that colonialism is over. I believe that if you start doing that you will get all kinds of unfortunate results: you'll stir up anti-foreign feeling; there'll be a tendency to lay back and let the Americans do it and all that. I can't think that that's a good thing to do."

If you feel involved in the situation in Vietnam, and all of us are, go to the library or book store to learn more about Vietnam--its politics, its history, its people, and the current war. Democracy obligates citizens to be informed.

Distributed by:  
Students for a Democratic Society  
P. O. Box 7098  
University Station  
Austin, Texas 78712

AMERICANS ASK: IF I AMLY BE QUESTIONING THE VIETNAM WAR POLICIES OF THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION, SHOULDN'T YOU QUESTION IT TOO?

In March, 1966, an independent poll taken by Stanford University, in cooperation with the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago, showed that--

- 82% of the U.S. adult population favor negotiations directly with the Viet Cong.
- 70% agree to a truce negotiated by the United Nations.
- 26% of the U.S. adult population want to see the Viet Cong participate in a coalition government.
- 14% are in the "hawks," supporting an expanded war.

The March, 1966 Gallup Poll showed that, for the first time, the number of unqualified supporters of the Johnson Administration's Vietnam policies dropped below 50% (actually 47%) of the U.S. adult population.

--Yet, even more U.S. troops are continually being sent, and there are plans to send more.

THESE POLLS SHOW THAT THE PUBLIC IS CHANGING ITS MIND ABOUT THE VIETNAM POLICIES OF THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION. W H Y ?

WHY SHOULD YOU TOO QUESTION THE VIETNAM POLICIES OF THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION?

According to the U.S. State Department "White Paper" of February, 1966, an estimated total of 47,100 persons infiltrated to South Vietnam from North Vietnam in the whole period between 1959 and the end of 1964. The highest estimate of North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam in late 1965 was 40,000. Yet, U.S. government sources have estimated the total Viet Cong presently operating in South Vietnam at over 100,000. The Johnson Administration claims that the Viet Cong are "aggressors" from North Vietnam, yet at least 80% of the Viet Cong--according to these figures from the Administration--did not infiltrate from North Vietnam since the war began. Who, then, are the Viet Cong?

At the Honolulu Conference in February, 1966, President Johnson gave his complete personal support to General Ky, head of the South Vietnamese government. But in April, 1966, non-communist demonstrations broke out in several South Vietnamese cities, including Saigon. The demonstrators called for an end to Ky's military government, and attacked the United States for giving its full support to Ky's oppressive dictatorship.

WHO, THEN, ARE WE FIGHTING IN SOUTH VIETNAM? THE NORTH VIETNAMESE? OR ARE WE FIGHTING SOUTH VIETNAMESE? WHY HAS THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTED KY?

General Ky has openly stated that his "hero" is Hitler. What is the point of supporting a pro-fascist, when U.S. servicemen fought and died in World War II against Hitler and fascism?

ADVERTISEMENTS REPRESENTING CLERGYMEN, UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS HAVE APPEARED OFTEN IN THE NEW YORK TIMES, CALLING FOR AN END TO MILITARY ACTION BY THE UNITED STATES IN VIETNAM. WHY?

ARE YOU GOING TO REMAIN UNCRITICAL AND SILENT, WHEN OTHER AMERICANS ARE SPEAKING OUT AGAINST THE VIETNAM WAR POLICIES OF THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION?

# NOTICE OF REGISTRATION

Send to SDS, 1103 E. 63rd St., Chicago, Ill. 60637

I HAVE SIGNED A FREEDOM DRAFT CARD,  
AND HAVE TOLD MY SELECTIVE SERVICE  
BOARD THAT I WANT TO BUILD, NOT BURN.

Name .....

Address .....

City - State .....

Present Classification .....

Gentlemen:

I want to work for democracy. I do not want to fight in Vietnam, because the war is destroying our hopes for democracy both there and at home. I want to build, not burn. The efforts of many young Americans in civil rights and community organization are prime examples of what I want to do.

☐ I wish to have this statement placed in my Selective Service file.

Selective Service No. (optional)

--	--	--	--	--

SDS form 2

## FREEDOM DRAFT SYSTEM REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

I want to work for democracy. I do not want to fight in Vietnam, because the war is destroying our hopes for democracy both there and at home. I want to build, not burn. The efforts of many young Americans in Civil Rights and in community organizations are prime examples of what I want to do.

Registrants Signature

- ☐ I wish to distribute Freedom Draft Cards.
- ☐ Please send me information about full-time work in the movement.
- ☐ Please send me information about Students for a Democratic Society.
- ☐ I wish to join SDS. (\$4.00) Includes \$1.00 for New Left Notes subscription.

SELECTIVE SERVICE BOARD NO. ....

PLACE  
STAMP  
HERE

For further information contact  
your local SDS Chapter.

Local Chapter Stamp

# Facts for draft-age youths who object to war

By Jack A. Smith

**E**VENTS OF THE LAST YEAR have demonstrated that a minor but significant proportion of America's youth has become aware that the war in Vietnam, judged by conventional standards, is an "unjust" war. Some of these youths undoubtedly will be among the 36,450 men scheduled to be drafted into the Armed Forces next month—the highest monthly conscription call since the Korean War—or will face the call in months and wars to come. A large majority of those who object to the war will submit to induction. Why?

This article will address itself to just one aspect of the question why politically or morally conscious youths often capitulate to the Selective Service System, without discussing such factors as fear (the possible consequences, one's future), conformity (everyone's going), hopelessness (what good would it do to protest?) and negative optimism (maybe they won't send me to Vietnam). The aspect to be discussed is the lack of knowledge of the options that exist, within the law, for circumventing military service.

At 18 years of age—when all male citizens and resident aliens are obliged by law to register for the draft under the Universal Military Training and Service Act—few are either knowledgeable enough or secure enough to take advantage of these options. Following registration, through classification, the pre-induction physical and mental exam and finally induction—a process that usually takes three or four years—the potential draftee often believes he is the victim of an inexorable fate; that only good fortune will keep him out of the Army. He may have heard of conscientious objection but he does not think he qualifies because, perhaps, he is not against all wars, or because he may not consider himself religious.

"MY FIRST WORD of advice to a kid who's against the war in Vietnam but doesn't know how to avoid the draft," says Ralph D'Gla, administrative secretary of the War Resisters League, "is to stop listening to his friends. The chances are that they don't know any more about the situation than he does. He should seek expert guidance, and do it quickly, because once he's received his order for induction he has lost his case.

"A full-time college student, for instance, is deferred by virtue of his 2S draft classification, but he reverts to 1A (available for service) as soon as he graduates, drops out, falls far enough behind in his studies or reduces the number of his courses below the level that grants him a 2S classification. The way they are drafting young people today,

he could be inducted as soon as he's 1A. If a student applies for a CO classification—and gets it—he would retain his 2S rating until it's no longer applicable and then would switch automatically to either of the CO ratings—1AO or 1O. Even with these ratings, he would still wait his normal turn on line before being called."

Conscientious objectors fall into three categories: 1—those who are willing to serve in the Army in a noncombatant unit such as the Medical Corps, but who will not fight (1AO). 2—Those who refuse any military service but are willing to perform a period of civilian service "contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety or interest" (1O). This "alternative service" could include working in a hospital or social welfare agency or even, as is the case

the grounds that they refuse to cooperate at all with the Selective Service System even to the degree of accepting civilian service. These COs, known as absolutists or non-cooperators, are given a 1A rating, inducted into service and then prosecuted for refusal to serve in the Armed Forces.

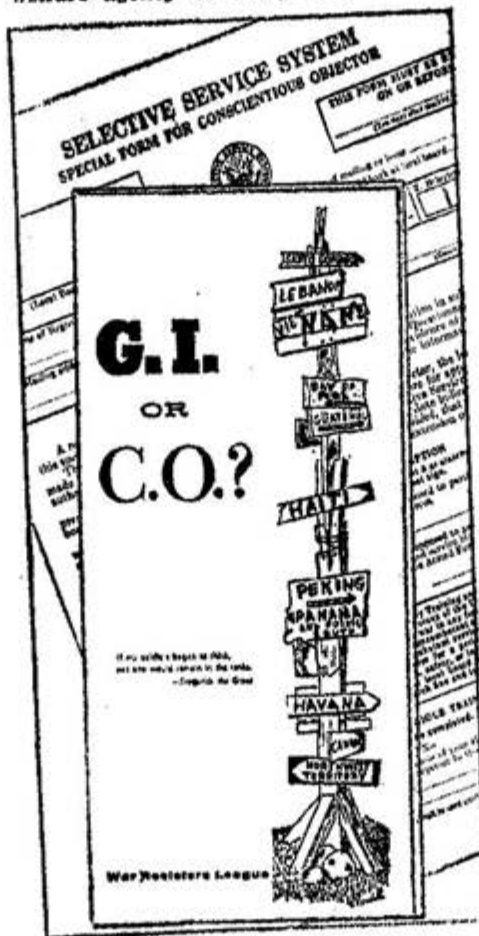
**AT PRESENT** there are about 7,000 1AOs in the military, about 2,500 1Os in civilian service (with nearly 9,000 classified 1O but not yet called), and 14 or 15 non-cooperators in jail (about 450 absolutists have been jailed since World War II, with sentences from several months to five years).

Some youths are under the erroneous impression that they will be exempted from military service if they refuse to sign the Armed Forces Security Questionnaire, usually administered at the pre-induction. Actually, the Military Intelligence takes over at that point, investigating whether the non-signer is indeed a "subversive." The chances are that the Army will report back that the individual in question is fit for duty.

Ideally (unless one is an absolutist at the age of 18 and refuses to appear for registration), the objector to military service should make his beliefs known as soon as possible after registration. The opportunity arises when the registrant receives his classification questionnaire (SSS form 100) soon after his 18th birthday. The questionnaire contains a statement which should be signed in order to claim exemption as a CO: "By reason of religious training and belief I am conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form and for this reason hereby request that the local board furnish me with a special form for Conscientious Objectors (SSS form 150)."

Despite the religious and pacifist wording of this statement, both WRL and the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors urge that all men who are "Vietnam war resisters" sign it, with Arlo Tatum, CCO's executive secretary, advising that it would best for those who are not pacifists to strike out the words "in any form." (Even if a registrant does not take the opportunity to request form 150 in the questionnaire, he may do so at any time before receiving notice of induction by writing to his Selective Service board, stating: "I am a conscientious objector. Please send me form 150.")

**THE SPECIFIC FORM** for conscientious objectors is a four-page document heavily imbued with religious overtones. Again, according to Tatum, this should not discourage a youth who is not "religious" in the usual sense. Under section two, the form asks: 1, "Do you be-



**FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR**  
War Resisters League pamphlet  
atop special CO form

with a number of 1Os, with a group such as the American Friends Service Committee. 3—Those who refuse both military or alternative service, usually on



live in a Supreme Being" and 2, "Describe the nature of your belief which is the basis of your claim . . . and state whether or not your belief in a Supreme Being involves duties which to you are superior to those arising from any human relation."

Regarding the first question, Tatum has written (Handbook for Conscientious Objectors): "COs who do not believe in a 'Supreme Being' or who are doubtful about the meaning of the words, should familiarize themselves with the March 8, 1965, decision of the Supreme Court which confirmed reversal of the conviction of a 'religious agnostic.' It could be claimed that a moral force in the universe was a 'Supreme Being.' In case of doubt, it is better to answer 'yes' or to fail to check either box and insert some such phrase as 'depends on the meaning of Supreme Being,' and then explain one's beliefs in detail under question two. If the registrant checks 'no' his claim will probably be denied without regard to his other answers."

On the second question, Tatum advises: "Answer fully, but concisely. State what you do believe, not what you don't believe. This is a key question. Note whether your opposition is to participation in all wars."

Tatum writes that "those opposed only to some wars are not eligible for exemption" under a usual interpretation of the draft laws, but advises youths opposed to the Vietnam war to append a statement to the effect that "I am absolutely against wars of aggression," or "armed intervention in the affairs of another nation," or "I believe that civil conflicts must be resolved by the people of the country in which they occur."

In reference to the "Supreme Being" clause, the Supreme Court ruled last March that "the test of belief 'in relation to a Supreme Being' is whether a given belief that is sincere and meaningful occupies a place in the life of its possessor parallel to that filled by the orthodox belief in God of one who clearly qualifies for the exemption. Where such beliefs have parallel positions in the lives of their respective holders, we cannot say that one is 'in a relation to a Supreme Being' and the other is not."

Tatum interprets the court's opinion to mean that it "has clearly recognized the individualistic and personal nature of religious beliefs. Any firmly held belief may be religious for the purposes of this law. Thus, COs who do not ordinarily state their beliefs in terms of a relationship to a 'Supreme Being' may still qualify for a CO classification. It is not necessary to express one's beliefs in traditional or orthodox religious terminology; it is necessary to state clearly and affirmatively the nature of one's beliefs and to communicate them as effectively as possible."

**OBVIOUSLY, RELIGIOUS** pacifists stand the best chances of receiving either 1AO or 1C classification on the basis of form 150, but others—even if the board rejects their appeal on the basis of answers

to form 150—may press their claim and win.

"Young men should not get too upset if the board at first turns down their application," DiGlia commented. "The next step is to file an appeal. Once this is done, the FBI enters the case—investigating references, neighbors, employers, teachers or others, in an attempt to determine how sincere the youth is. This could last six months or longer. Even if the kid is 1A and his time has come for induction, the draft board can't move until the investigation is over. If there is anything detrimental to the applicant in the FBI report, the applicant can file an answer within 30 days. After this, he can request a hearing with a civilian attorney provided by the board. The attorney—a hearing officer—then makes recommendations to the board. The board can ignore his recommendation; but usually accepts it."

Much depends upon the local board in obtaining a CO classification. At times, the board can be quite lenient. For those who ultimately fail to obtain CO standing, the only recourse is to wait or to challenge the draft directly by becoming a non-cooperator. Less than half the available men in the draft system these days are ever called. If a Vietnam war resister eventually is called for induction, he can either allow himself to be drafted or refuse induction, in which case he is almost certain to be prosecuted. A history of having applied for CO classification might possibly influence the judge positively in determining sentence.

Increasingly, as the Vietnam war becomes more brutal and less "justifiable," Americans of draft age are showing greater willingness to serve a jail sentence rather than cooperate in any degree with the military. Some, like David Mitchell (GUARDIAN, Sept. 25), are presenting elaborate arguments to prove that the U.S. government is legally and morally guilty of an aggressive war against mankind. The propaganda value of such trials as Mitchell's is enormous. Also, even if CO classification for the individual youth is finally rejected, the impact of thousands of young men in opposition to the war in Vietnam is a significant contribution to peace.

Regardless of religion or the degree to which one is opposed to all war, both Tatum and DiGlia urge young men who are "conscientiously opposed to the war in Vietnam" to consider contacting their organizations for information and advice, giving details about themselves. CCCO is at 2006 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103. WRL is at 5 Beekman St., New York 38, N.Y. The Handbook for Conscientious Objectors, the best book on the subject, is available from either group (50c), as are the following leaflets and pamphlets: Are You a Conscientious Objector to War? (free). The Draft Law and Your Choices (free). The Non-Cooperator and the Draft (10c). CCCO also publishes material for men in the Armed Forces who either want a

discharge or a change to noncombatant status due to opposition to the war.

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**NATIONAL GUARDIAN**

STUDENTS FOR A  
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

1103 E. 63rd St.  
Chicago, Ill. 60637  
Tel. 312-667-6050

— I would like  
more information  
on S.D.S.

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on the  
anti-draft pro-  
gram of S.D.S.

— I would like  
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S.D.S. Vietnam  
Bulletin (\$1.00  
per sub.)

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receive the  
S.D.S. Bulletin  
(\$3.00 for non-  
members, \$1.00  
for members.)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADD. \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

Universal Military Training and Service Act  
Title 50, Appendix 451, United States Code Annotated  
(U.S.C.A.)

460 (b) (3): "...no member of any local board shall be a member of the armed forces of the United States, but each member of any local board shall be a civilian who is a citizen of the United States residing in the county or political subdivision corresponding thereto in which such local board has jurisdiction... appeal boards within the Selective Service System shall be composed of civilians who are citizens of the United States and who are not members of the armed forces..."

(4): "...Provided further, that any officer on the active or retired lists of the armed forces, or any reserve component thereof, with his consent, or any officer or employee of any department or agency of the United States who may be assigned or detailed to any office or position to carry out the provision of this title (section 451-454 and 455-471 of this appendix) (except to office or position on local board or appeal board established or created pursuant to section 10(b) (3) (sub-section (b) (3) of this section)) may serve in and perform the function of such office or position..."

See also 8 #1425 U.S.C.A. - can lose citizenship by leaving country to avoid the draft. Follows here

Title 8, U.S.C.A.

#1425: "A person who, at any time during which the United States has been or shall be at war, deserted or shall desert the military, air, or naval forces of the United States, or who, having been duly enrolled, departed, or shall depart from the jurisdiction of the district in which enrolled, or who, whether or not having been duly enrolled, went or shall go beyond the limits of the United States, with the intent to avoid any draft into the military, air, or naval service, lawfully ordered, shall, upon thereof by a court martial or a court of competent jurisdiction be permanently ineligible to become a citizen of the United States; and such deserter and evader shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States or of exercising any rights of a citizen thereof.

Title 8, #1481, U.S.C.A.,

#1481: "(a) From and after the effective date of this chapter a person who is a national of the United States whether by birth or naturalization, shall lose his nationality by---

(9) committing any act of treason against, or attempting to overthrow by force, or bearing arms against, the United States if and when he is convicted thereof by a court martial or by a court of competent jurisdiction;

(10) departing from or remaining outside of the jurisdiction of the United States in time of war or during a period declared by the President to be a period of national emergency for the purpose of evading or avoiding training and service in the military, air, or naval forces of the United States. For

the purposes of this paragraph failure to comply with any provisions of any compulsory service laws of the United States shall raise the presumption that the departure from or absence from the United States was for the purpose of evading or avoiding training and service in the military, air, or naval forces of the United States."

(Provisions of former section 801 (c) of this title were unconstitutional, since Congress was wholly devoid to destroy citizenship by birth. Hirao Murata v. Acheron, 99 F. Supp. 591, 342 U.S. 900.

Provisions of former section 801 (c) and (d) of this title were unconstitutional, since Congress was devoid of any power to destroy citizenship by birth: Keyokuro Okimura v. Acheron, 99 F. Supp. 587, 342 U.S. 899.)

# 1481 (9) has been amended by Act of September 3, 1954 as follows:  
 "(9) committing any act of treason against, or attempting by force of arms to overthrow, or bearing arms against, the United States, violating or conspiring to violate any of the provisions of section 2383 of Title 18, or willfully performing any act to violate section 2384 of Title 18 by engaging in a conspiracy to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, if and when he is convicted thereof by a court martial or by a court of competent jurisdiction; or..."

(Subsection (a) (10) of this section, divesting an American of his citizenship for leaving or remaining outside of the United State at times of war or national emergency for purpose of evading military service is unconstitutional in that it employs sanction of deprivation of nationality as a punishment for offense of leaving the or remaining outside of the country to evade military service without affording safeguards guaranteed by U.S. Const. Amend. 5 and 6. Kennedy v. Mendoza Martinez, 83 Sup. Ct. 554 (1963) 372 U.S. 144)

See also Cort v. Herter, 187 F. Supp. 683 (1960)--(a) (10) unconst. on grounds it violates Amend. 8 prohibiting cruel and unusual punishment.

Chapter 23, U.S.C.A.--- Internal Security  
 Subchapter I -- Control of Subversive Activities  
 Title 50 #781 et. seq.

#782 Definition:

"For the purposes of this subchapter...

(4) The term "Communist-front" organization" means any organization in the United States (other than a "Communist-action organization" as defined in paragraph(3) of this section) which (A) is substantially directed, dominated, or controlled by a Communist-action organization, and(B) is primarily operated for the purpose of giving aid and support to a Communist-action organization, a Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement referred to in section 781 of this title."



page 3

Subchapter II- Emergency Detention of Suspected Security  
risks

#811. "As a result of evidence adduced before various committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Congress finds that---

(14) The detention of persons who there is reasonable ground to believe probably will commit or conspire with others to commit espionage or sabotage is, in a time of internal security emergency essential to the common defense and to the safety and security of the territory, the people and the Constitution of the United States."

See Title 18 #2381 ff for "treason." Especially note 50 following #2381, U.S.C.A.

#2381. Treason

"Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason and shall suffer death, or shall be imprisoned not less than five years and ~~fine~~ fines not less than \$10,000; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States."

Notes: "Treason consists of two elements: adherence to the enemy and rendering him aid and comfort, so that a citizen intellectually or emotionally may favor the enemy and harbor sympathies or convictions disloyal to policy or interest of the United States, but as long as he commits no act of aid and comfort to the enemy there is no treason, and a citizen may take action which aids and comfort the enemy, but if there is no adherence to the enemy in that, and there is no intent to betray, there is no treason. Cramer v. U.S., 325 U.S. (1945).

"Mere expression of opinion indicative of sympathy with the public enemy are not sufficient, under (the) Constitution, Art. 2#3... to warrant a conviction of treason. Charge to Grand Jury, Treason, C.C.Ohio 1861, Fed. Cas. NO.18,272."

"The overt acts of ~~treas~~ aid and comfort to the enemy, to constitute treason, must be intentional as distinguished from merely negligent or undesigned ones." Cramer v. U.S.

"Treasonable intent is an essential element of treason and defendants must be found not guilty if jury is not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that defendants had such intent in assisting alleged enemy. U.S. v. Haupt, 47 F.Supp. 836 (1942)."

"Levying war requires an assemblage of men, ready to act, and with an intent to do some treasonable act, and armed in warlike manner, or else assembled in such numbers, as to supercede the necessity of arms. U.S. v. Bollman, 24 Fed. Cor. No. 14,622 (1807)."

"Military weapons are not necessary to make an insurrection or rising amount to a levying of war, because members may supply the want of military weapons, and other instruments may effect the intended mischief and the legal guilt of levying war may be incurred without the use of military weapons or military array. Case of Frier, C.C. Pa. 1800, 9 Fed. Cor. No. 5,127."



"There must be an assembly of persons in force, to overthrow the government, or to coerce etc. conduct. U.S. v. Greathouse, C.C. Cal. 1863, Fed. Cor. NO. 15,254."

"A United States citizen who is against the United States is not "adhering" to the United States within the meaning of (the Constitution). U.S. v. Stephan, 30 F. Supp. 738 (1943)."

"An act which intentionally strengthens or tends to strengthen enemies of the United States or which weakens or tends to weaken the power of the United States to resist and attack its enemies, constitutes "adhering" and giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy within definition of treason in U.S. Const. U.S. v. Haupt, 47 F. Supp. 836 (1942)."

"If an American citizen commits an act which weakens, or tends to weaken, the power of the United States to resist or to attack the enemies of the United States, that is in law giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States." U.S. v. Fricke, 259 F. 673 (1919)."

"The mere utterance of disloyal sentiments is not treason if aid and comfort is not given to the enemy. Chandler v. U.S. 171 F2d 921 (1948)."

#2385. Advocating overthrow of Government

#2386. Registration of certain organizations

#2387. Activities affecting armed forces generally

"(a) Whoever, with intent to interfere with, impair, or influence the loyalty, morale, or discipline of the military or naval forces of the United States:

(1) advises, counsels, urges, or in any manner causes or attempts to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty by any member of the military or naval forces of the United States; or

(2) distributes or attempts to distribute any written or printed matter which advises, counsels, or urges insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty by any member of the military or naval forces of the United States --

Shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both, and shall be ineligible for employment by the United States or any department or agency thereof, for the five years next following his conviction .....

#2388. Activities affecting armed forces during war

(a) Whoever, when the United States is at war, willfully makes or conveys false reports or false statements with the intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies; or

Whoever, when the United States is at war, willfully causes or attempts to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty, in the military or naval forces of the United States, or willfully obstructs the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, to the injury of the service or the United States, or attempts to do so---

Shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both..."

(Based on section 33, 34, 34, 37 of title 50, U.S.C., 1940 ed., War and National Defense (June 15, 1917, ch. 30, title I, §§3, 4, 5, 8, 40 Stat. 219; Mar. 3, 1921, ch. 30, title 136, 41 Stat. 1359; Mar. 28, 1940, ch. 72, §2, 54 Stat. 79).)

## INVESTIGATION

Information was received by this office informing us of the use of peyote, barbiturates, and other drugs by groups on the campus. This group involves a large number of students supposed to be living at the following addresses: 1709-B Brazos, 702 West 22nd Street, 1812½ Nueces, and 406 18th Street. This list was furnished by an informer.

I contacted the City Police Department and the Department of Public Safety, and am being assisted in the investigation by these agents. Today, April 23rd, I was approached in my office by Mr. Robert Zani, Room 205-B Prather Hall. He stated that he was approached by a person on the Campus who is trying to get him to go to Laredo to bring back some dope. I have a meeting with Mr. Zani in the Union Building at 4:30 tomorrow, April 24th. He is to point out the person who is trying to get him to go with him to Laredo. The person is supposed to be employed in the Chuck Wagon at the Student Union Building. Mr. Zani's telephone number is: GR 7-5235.

This person did not show up. I took Mr. Zani to the DPS where we talked with Mr. Doug *Del* Nealer, Head of the Narcotics Division at the DPS. It was suggested to Mr. Zani that he try to obtain the marijuana that was offered to him and then report immediately to myself or either to Mr. Nealer. Since the start of this investigation there have been numerous names of students brought into the investigation. Dean Rollin Sininger has an informant within the group which is furnishing the names of students involved. Several of these people are high school students. The person who is supposed to be attempting to push the dope in the Union Building is described as follows: 5 ft. 7 in. 135 lbs., wears combat-type boots, blue jeans. He is supposed to be an employee in the Chuck Wagon.

Yesterday we came into possession of a letter that was written to a student which is made a part of this report. This letter involves peyote. It was learned that the person that this letter was written to is attempting to go to work as a counselor at Brown School.

On April 26th I was contacted by a Federal Investigator of the **Treasury** Department, and of the Department of Customs, and learned that he was conducting an investigation of dope traffic in our area. He stated that a Mr. Michael O'Donnell, a 1957 or '59 Graduate of the University, was known to be dealing in Narcotic traffic. He had made four telephone calls to University of Texas people on the same day from Anchorage, Alaska. One of these calls was placed with Jean Lewis at the home of Prof. **Bernard B. Kinsey**, a Professor of Physics. His address is 102 Skyline Drive, and phone no., GR 8-5880. The girl's name was Carolyn Lewis of 102 Skyline Drive. Jean Hill and she were dropped from school last year for making all F's. She is supposed to be married to Robert Lawton Lewis, a law student residing at the same address. Mr. O'Donnell also made a call to Evelyn Marie Manion of 2505 Enfield, a graduate student. Her phone number is GR 6-5009. (The Department of Customs is continuing their investigation).

It was also learned that James C. Hershberger of 2810-C Nueces Street is a person referred to as "Peyote Pete" who is supposed to be furnishing high school students with peyote.

There was a girl, Malina Martindale of Austin, who was referred to in the letter addressed to Tammy, is a friend of Hershberger.

Harriet Peoples and Matalin, Sue and Mae *Mae* of 1002 Baylor, GR 8-7594; with was reported that their parents had entertained the above mentioned groups and

it was learned that Fountain Clinton, daughter of Samuel Clinton, a local attorney in Austin, also ran around with the group.

THE CUSTOMS AGENCY NUMBER I AM TO CALL IN CASE OF NEED IS: CA 7-8841, San Antonio.

Another house which these people are supposed to hang out is 2434 Guadalupe, the ICHTRUS COFFEE HOUSE. It is supposed to open at 8:30 a.m. and close at 12:30 a.m.

Information was also received that Dr. Willis W. Pratt, University of Texas Professor of English, whose son killed himself recently might be a source of some of these dopes, and also the possibility of having cocaine.

Tony Bells name is actually Larry Kirkhell. The list of these names are made a part of this report.

# ATTENTION ALL MILITARY PERSONNEL

You may soon be sent to Vietnam. You have heard about the war in the news; your officers will give you pep talks about it. But you probably feel as confused and uncertain as most Americans do. Many people will tell you to just follow orders and leave the thinking to others. But you have the right to know as much about this war as anyone. After all, it's you—not your congressman—who might get killed.

## WHY ARE WE FIGHTING IN VIETNAM?

We are supposed to be fighting to protect democracy in Vietnam, and yet our own government admits that South Vietnam is run by a dictatorship. General Ky, the latest military dictator, is as bad as they come. In a recent interview he said: "People ask me who my heroes are. I have only one -- Hitler. I admire Hitler because he pulled his country together when it was in a terrible state." (London Sunday Mirror, July 4, 1965).

General Ky doesn't mean much to us; we're not even sure how to pronounce his name, but the South Vietnamese have lived under men like him for years. As far as the Vietnamese are concerned, we are fighting on the side of Hitlerism; and they hope we lose.

## WHO IS THE ENEMY?

U.S. military spokesmen have often said that their greatest problem is finding the enemy. The enemy, they say, is everywhere. The old woman feeding her chickens may have a stock of hand grenades in her hut. The little boy who trails after the American soldiers during the day slips out to give information to the guerillas at night. The washerwoman at the American air base brings a bomb to work one day. It is impossible, say the military, to tell which are the Viet Cong and which are the civilians.

And so, because the whole Vietnamese people seem to be the enemy, the military is taking no chances. They use tear gas -- a weapon designed for use against civilians.

you as their enemy. You are the ones bombing their towns. They don't know whether you're a draftee or a volunteer, whether you're for the war or against it; but they're not taking any chances either.

## FREE ELECTIONS

The Vietnamese would like to vote the foreigners out of their country, but they have been denied the chance. According to the Geneva Agreement of 1954, there were supposed to be elections throughout Vietnam in 1956. But the U.S. government was certain that our man in Vietnam, Premier Diem, would lose. So we decided not to allow any election until we were sure we could win. Diem set up a political police force and put all political opposition -- Communist and anti-Communist -- in jail. By 1959, it was clear there weren't going to be any elections, and the guerillas known as the Viet Cong began to fight back. By 1963 our government was fed up with Diem, but still wasn't willing to risk elections. Our CIA helped a group of Vietnamese generals to overthrow Diem and kill him. Since then there have been a series of "better" military dictators. General Ky -- the man who admires Hitler -- is the latest one.

## FIGHTING FOR DEMOCRACY

Your job as a soldier is supposed to be "to win the people of South Vietnam." Win them to what -- democracy? No, we keep military dictators in power. What then? The American way of life? But why should they care any more about our way of life than we care



in the National Liberation Front, the rebel government. Yet most of the people support the NLF. Why? Many of the same people who now lead the NLF led the Vietnamese independence movement against the Japanese during World War II, and then went on to fight against French colonial rule. Most Vietnamese think of the NLF leaders as their country's outstanding patriots. In fact, many anti-Communists have joined the guerrilla forces in the belief that the most important thing is to get rid of foreign domination and military dictators. On the other hand, very few Vietnamese support the official government of General Ky. His army has low morale and a high desertion rate.

## THE GUERRILLAS

The newspapers and television have told us again and again what a tough fighter the Vietnamese guerrilla is. Short of ammunition and without any air cover, he can beat forces that outnumber him five or ten to one. Why do they have such high morale? They are not draftees; no draftees ever fight like that. They are not high-paid, professional soldiers. Most of them are peasants who work their fields; they can't even spare the ammunition for target practice.

Their secret is that they know why they are fighting. They didn't hear about Vietnam in the newspapers; they've lived there all their lives. While we were in high school, they were living under the Diem regime and hating it. Now American planes are bombing their towns and strafing their fields; American troops have occupied their country; and if they complain out loud, an American-supported dictator sentences them to jail or the firing squad. Is it any wonder that they fight so fiercely?

## CRUSHING THE RESISTANCE

The war in Vietnam is not being fought according to the rules. Prisoners are tortured. Our planes drop incendiary bombs on civilian villages. Our soldiers shoot at women and children. Your officers will tell you that it is all necessary, that we couldn't win the war any other way. And they are right. Americans are no more cruel than any other peo-

asked himself why they were shooting at him. When a certain town became a center of resistance activity, he followed his orders and destroyed the whole town. He knew that SS men were torturing captured resistance fighters, but it wasn't his business to interfere.

## FOLLOWING ORDERS

As a soldier you have been trained to obey orders, but as a human being you must take responsibility for your own acts. International and American law recognize that an individual soldier, even if acting under orders, must bear final legal and moral responsibility for what he does. This principle became a part of law after World War II, when the Allied nations, meeting in London, decided that German war criminals must be punished even if they committed war crimes under orders. This principle was the basis of the Nuremberg trials. We believe that the entire war in Vietnam is criminal and immoral. We believe that the atrocities which are necessary to wage this war against the people of Vietnam are inexcusable.

## OPPOSE THE WAR

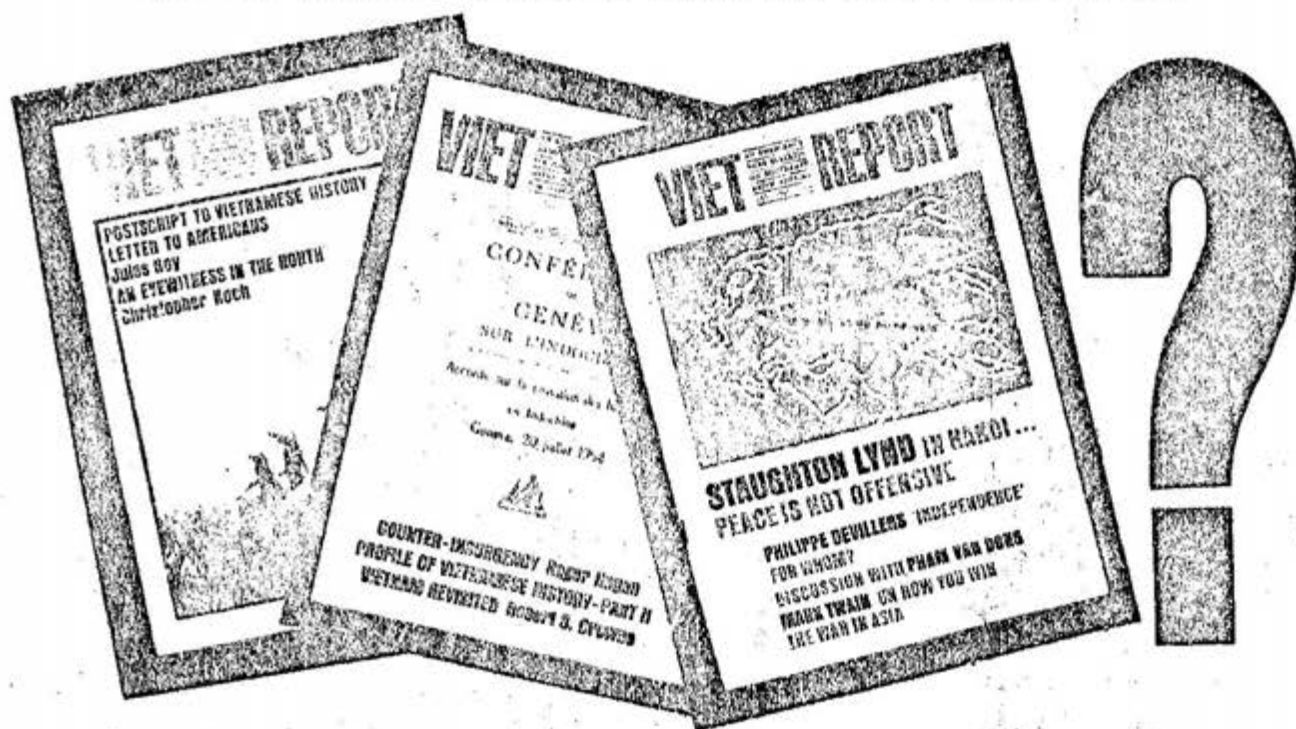
We hope that you too find yourself, as a human being, unable to tolerate this nightmare war, and we hope that you will oppose it. We don't know what kind of risks we are taking in giving you this leaflet; you won't know what risk you will be taking in opposing the war. A growing number of GIs have already refused to fight in Vietnam and have been court-martialed. They have shown great courage. We believe that they, together with other courageous men who will join them, will have influence far out of proportion to their numbers.

There may be many other things you can do; since you are in the service, you know better than civilians what sorts of opposition are possible. But whatever you do, keep your eyes open. Draw your own conclusions from the things you see, read and hear. At orientation sessions, don't be afraid to ask questions, and if you're not satisfied with the answers, keep asking. Take every chance you get to talk to your fellow soldiers about the war.

# ARE YOU ENTITLED TO GET THE FULL STORY about VIETNAM?

*OF COURSE!*

*BUT WHO'S GOT THE FULL STORY?*



**MAYBE.** But you can learn a lot from newspapers -- Our Side's, and the Other Side's, and that French side, British side, Japanese side. We do.

**YOU CAN ASK** the men who lead, and the men who fight. We do.

**YOU CAN STUDY** the official record -- the treaties, agreements, govern-

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**YOU CAN ASK** the men who lead, and the men who fight. We do.

**YOU CAN STUDY** the official record -- the treaties, agreements, government statements which make and break international law. We do.

**AND** from the unofficial record. **YOU CAN FOLLOW** on-the-spot reports of journalists with High Credibility. We do. And when we can't find what we want to know, we assign our own (to Saigon, Hanoi, Moscow, Hue, Peking, Washington, Prague).

**YOU CAN DIG** into the work of specialists. We do. Military, political and economic analyses, some "Expert," some -- original research from the New Left: that we do. Like the story of the MSU professors -- a *Viet-Report* first! And in May: Chemical & Biological Warfare at Penn.

**AND THEN YOU'LL WANT TO THINK IT OUT FOR YOURSELF,** as we do. We're after the origins of this war -- in Cold War policy, in the bureaucracies of military, academic, "foreign aid" and corporate interests. We're looking at these -- and with them their press and their publics -- in the harsh light which Vietnam throws on each.

**THIS IS WHAT VIET-REPORT DOES.** IT'S ALL THERE FOR YOU.

We want to give you the "full story," but we can't exactly. Instead -- hard information and analysis which throws you into the heart of the question of how the American people will be represented in Vietnam, in other "emerging" countries, and in Washington.

**READ VIET-REPORT.**

350,000 have. Viet-Report has been called "the least radical and best-edited of the new magazines (*Newsweek*). "More than 100 college and university libraries have subscribed to *Viet-Report*, a monthly that is frankly critical of the U.S. Government's policies in Vietnam" -- the *New York Times* has written -- "unlike scores of small magazines whose main theme is American imperialism, the goal of *Viet-Report* is 'to inform and not to persuade.'" Metaphysics aside we





# VIET

AN EMERGENCY  
NEWS BULLETIN  
ON SOUTHEAST  
ASIAN AFFAIRS

# REPORT

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FRANK THAIN ON HOW YOU WIN  
THE WAR IN ASIA

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BERTRAND EDWARD CHRISTIAN



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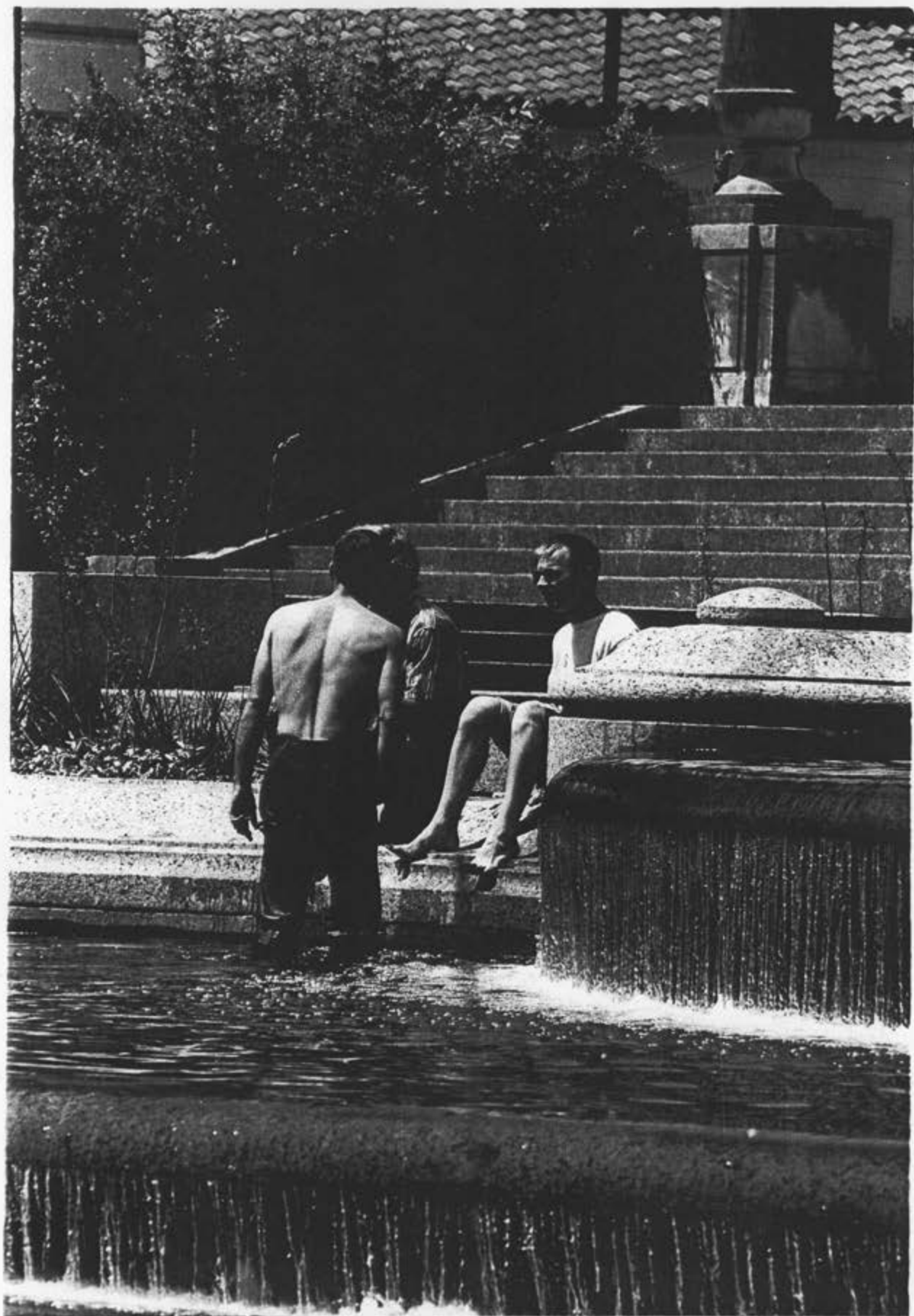








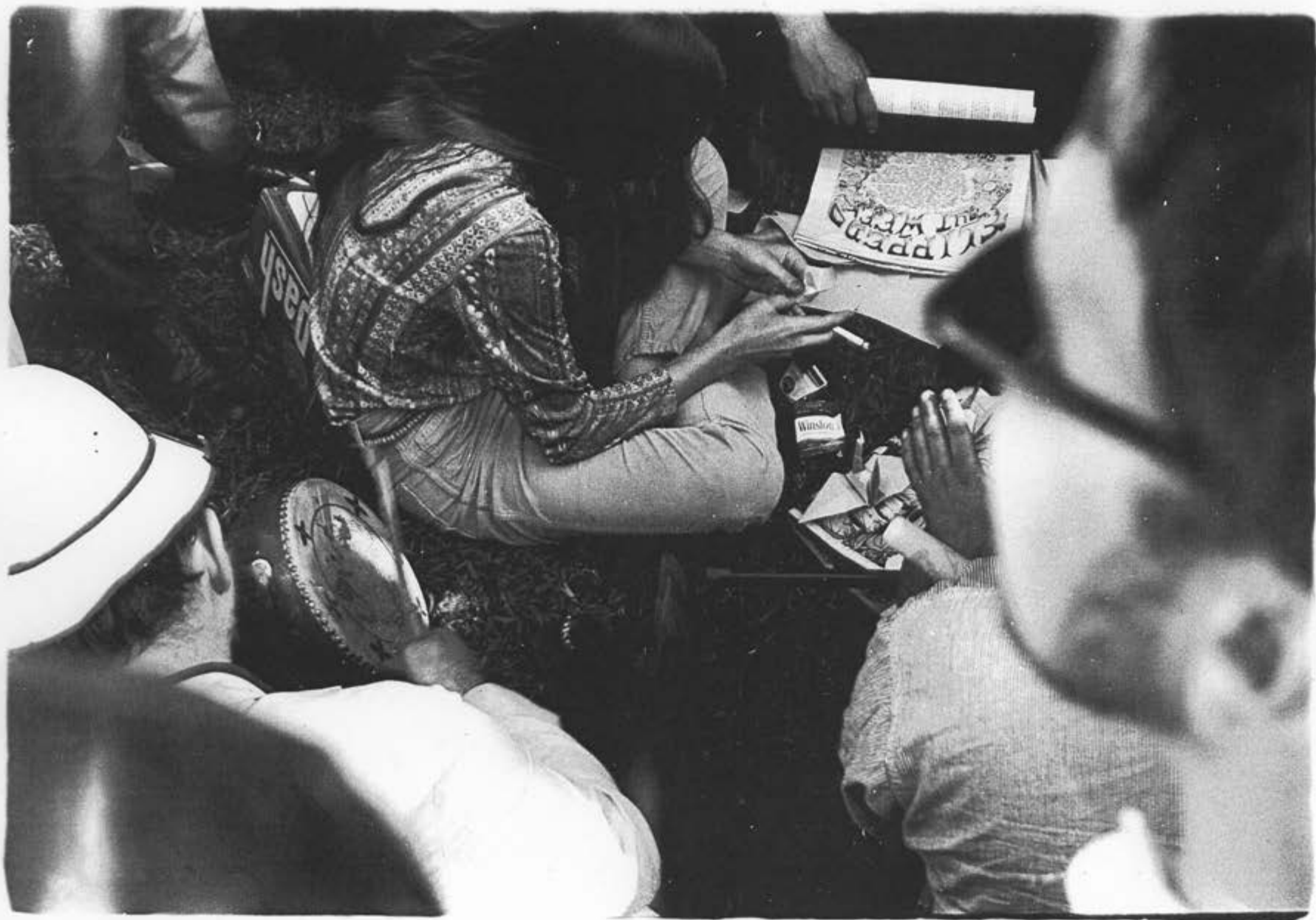
DICK REAGAN













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LYNN PEARLMAN



ALICE EMBREE



VIVIAN BITTINGER



ROGER BAKER









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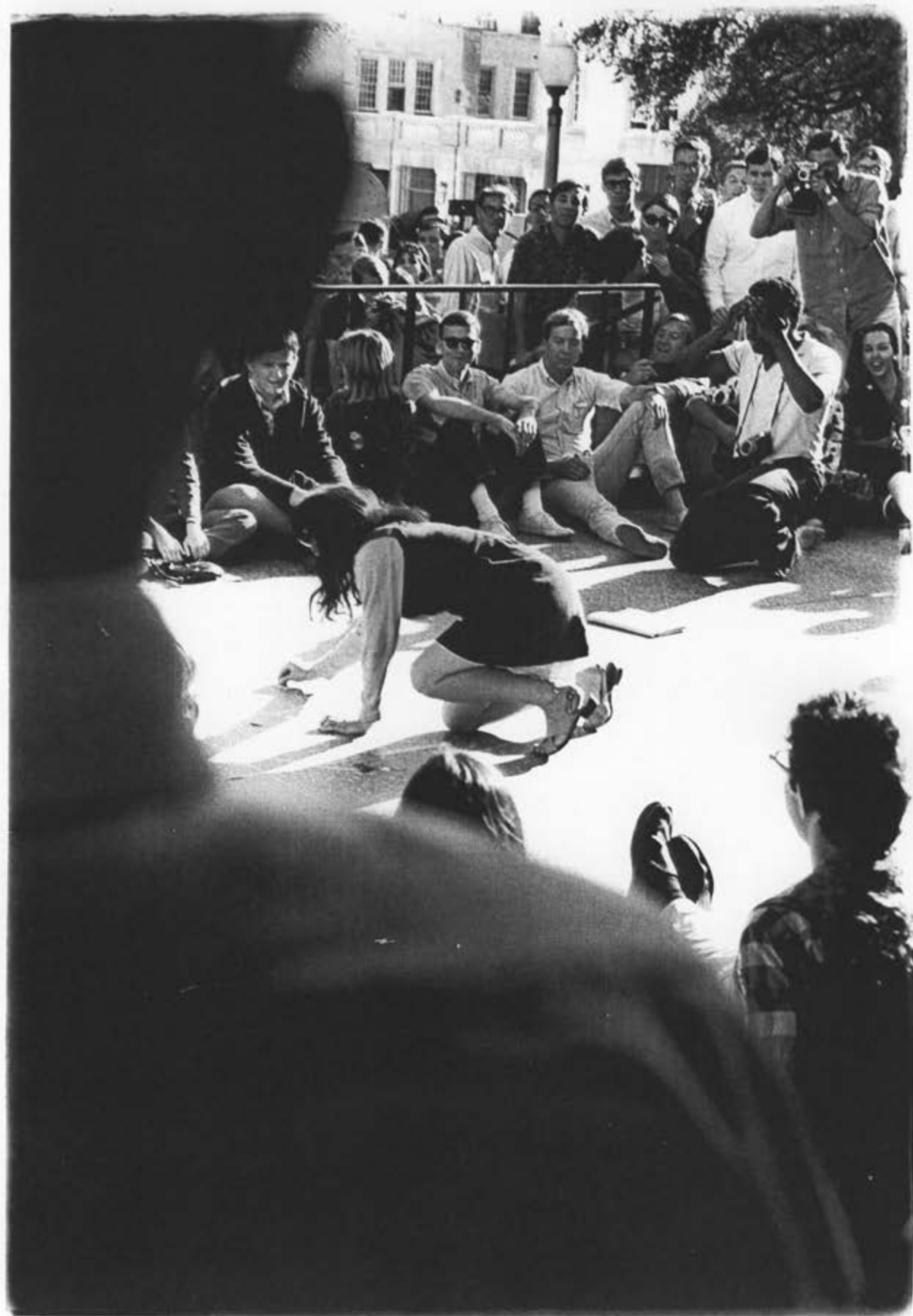
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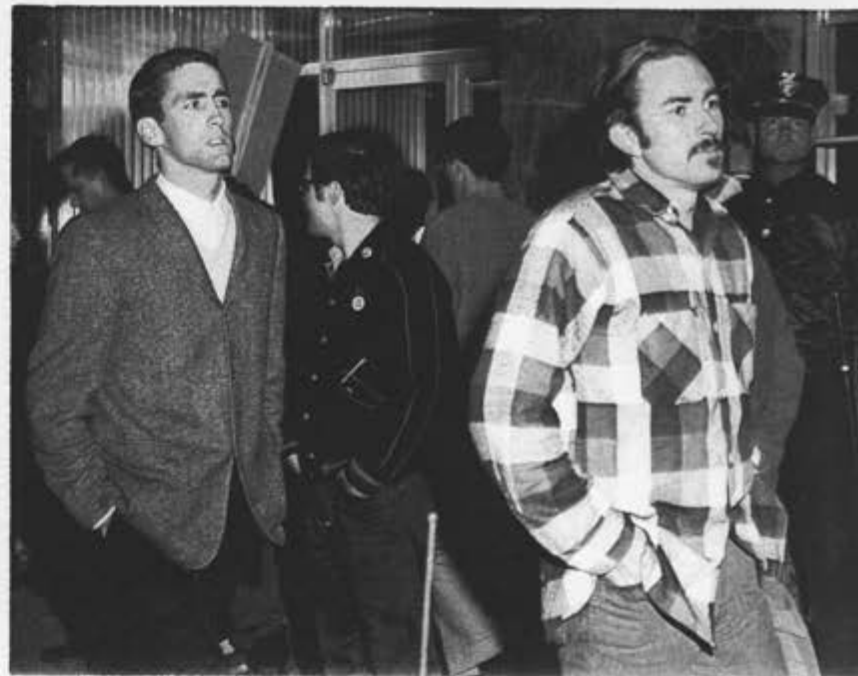
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Dick Rowles

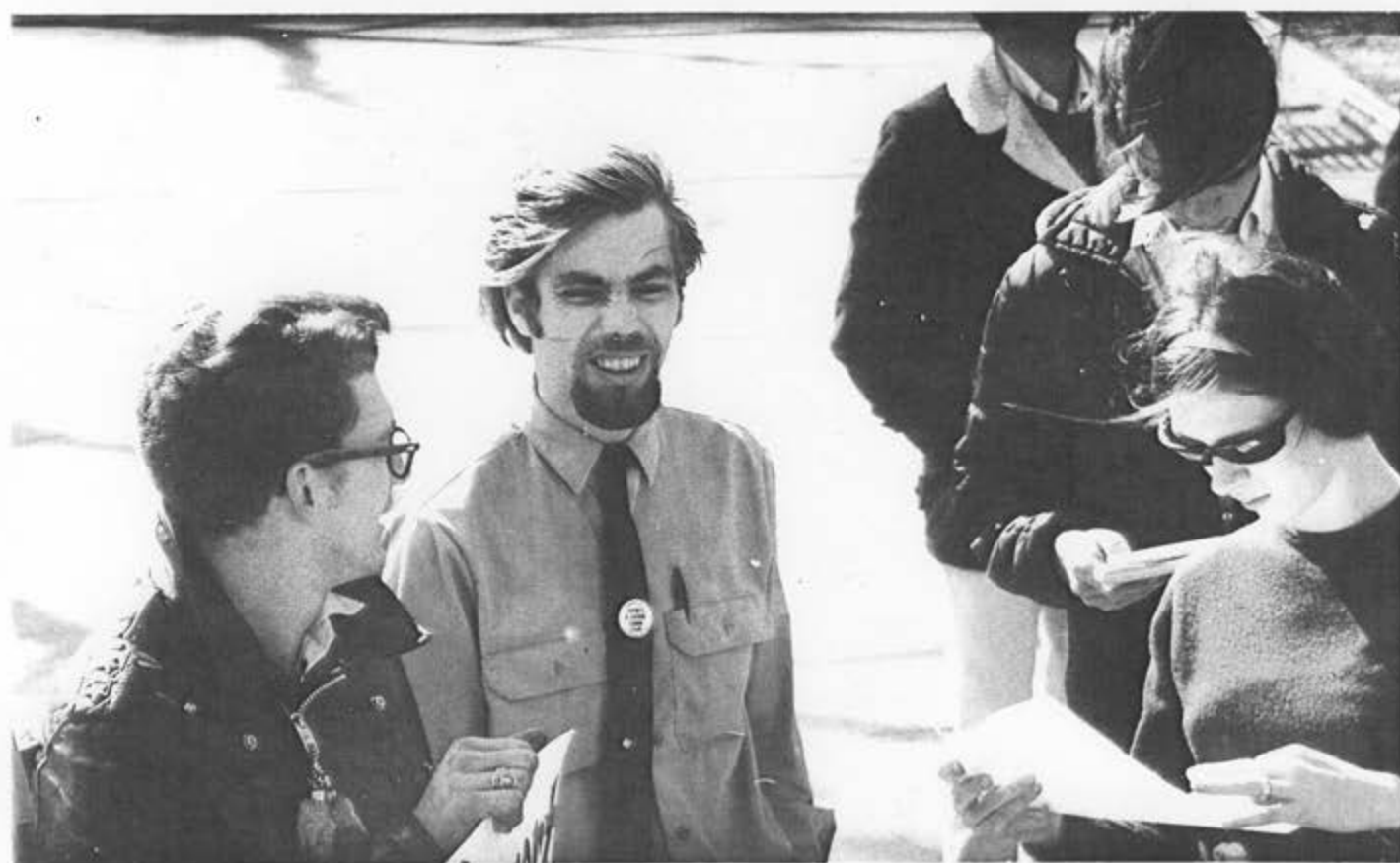


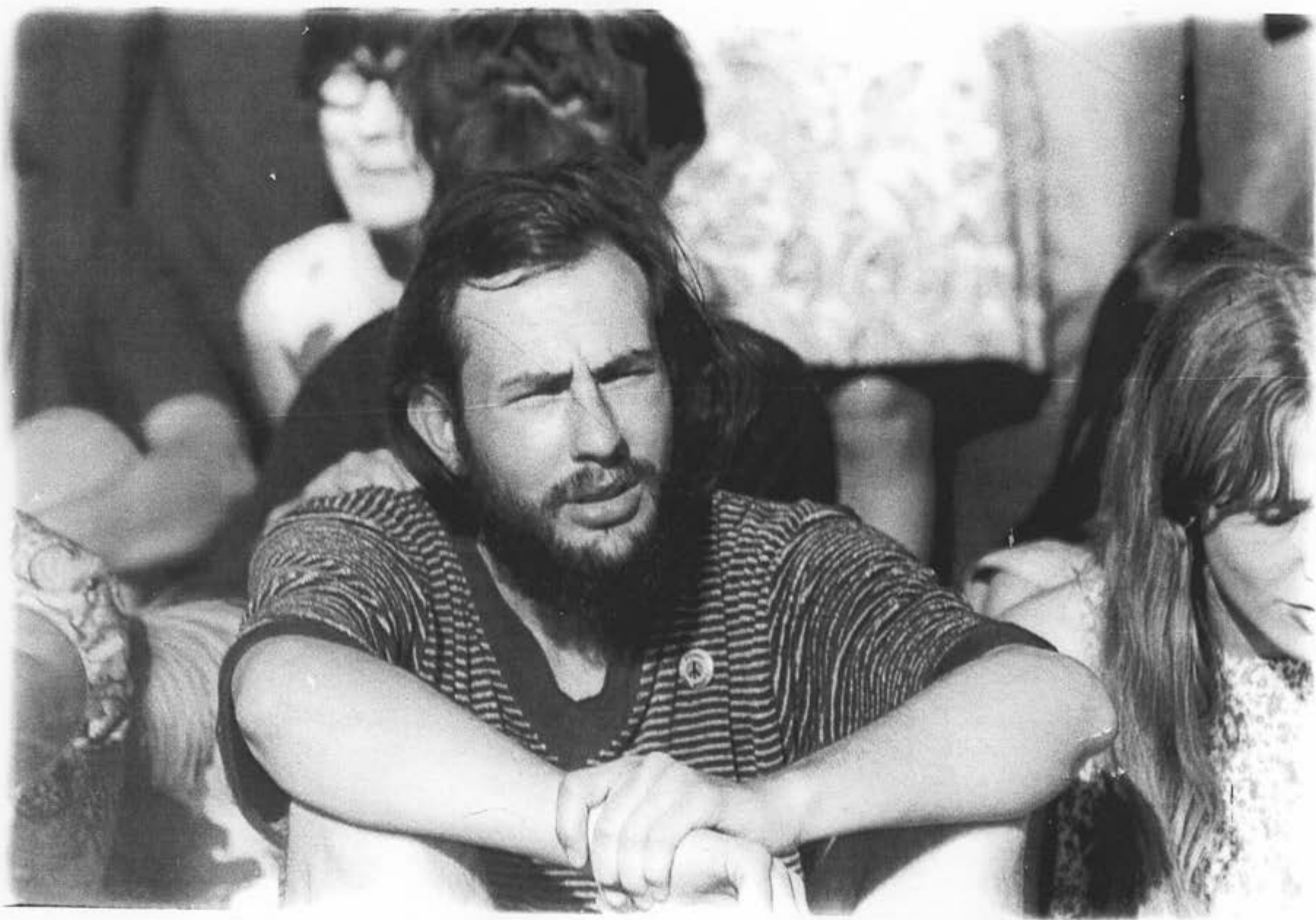
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WARREN BRADLEY BLANTON

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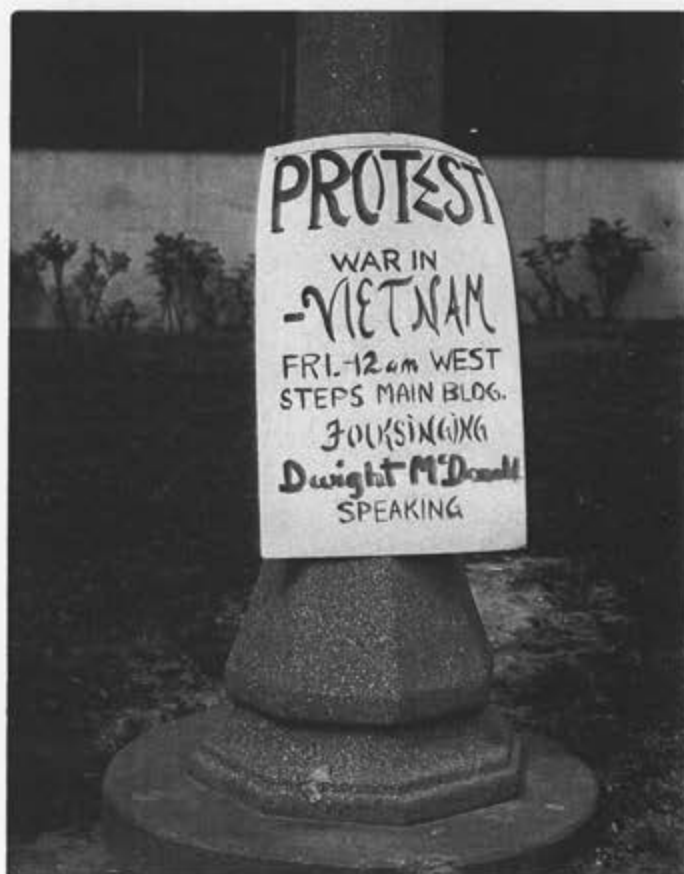




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LINDA FRANKLIN

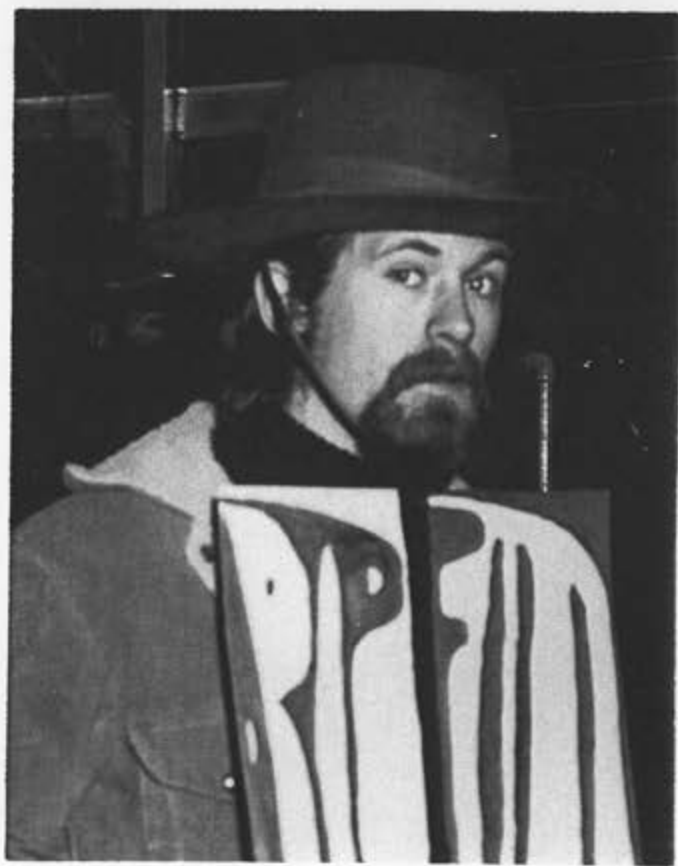


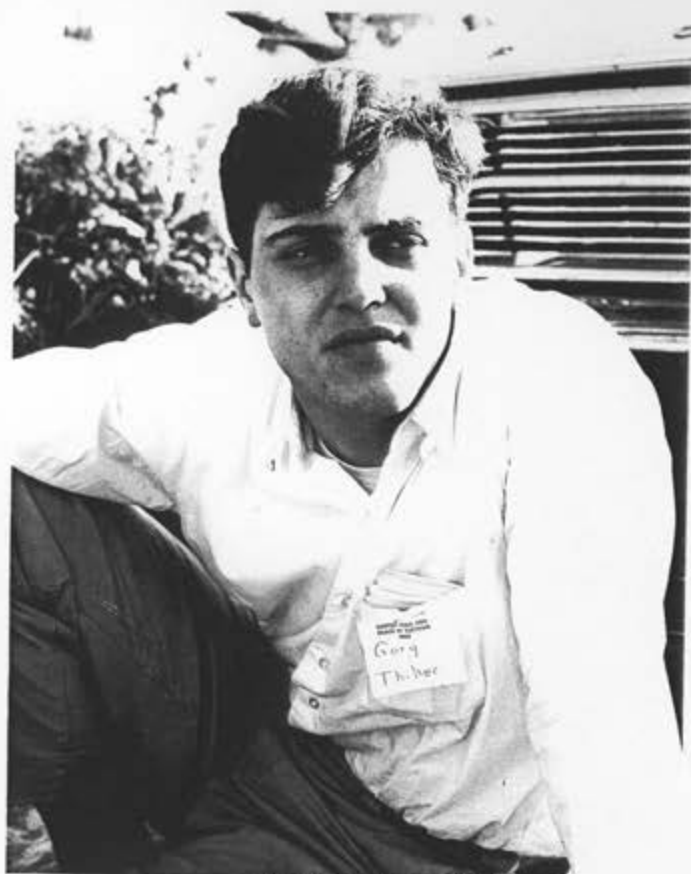


JUDY SCHIFFER



PAUL PIPKIN





GARY THINER



FRANCES HAYWARD HOWARD



ROBERT CARNAL





SPENCER PERKINS

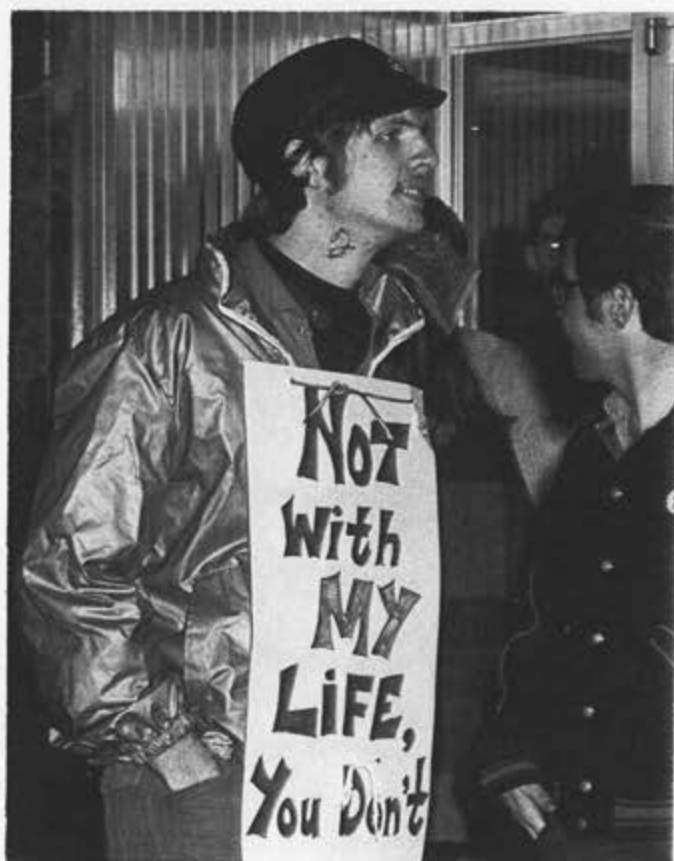
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GEORGE GOSS



D.R. BROOKSHIRE



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ROBERT PARDON



STANLEY BITTINGER



SAMMY HAYWARD - UO3 H



CHARLOTTE PITTMAN



JEFF SHERO



MICHAEL CAMPBELL



BOB SPECKS

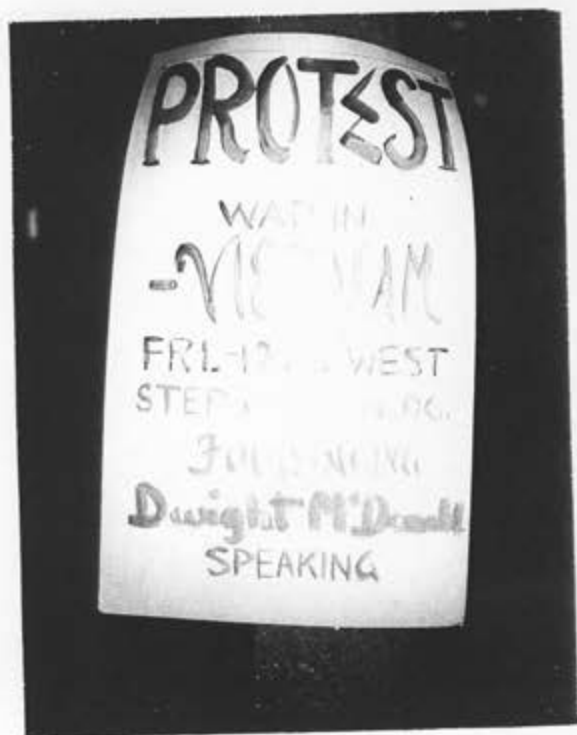
ALBERT NORMAN BAKER



HELEN MAYFIELD



MELVIN RELEY MCDONALD



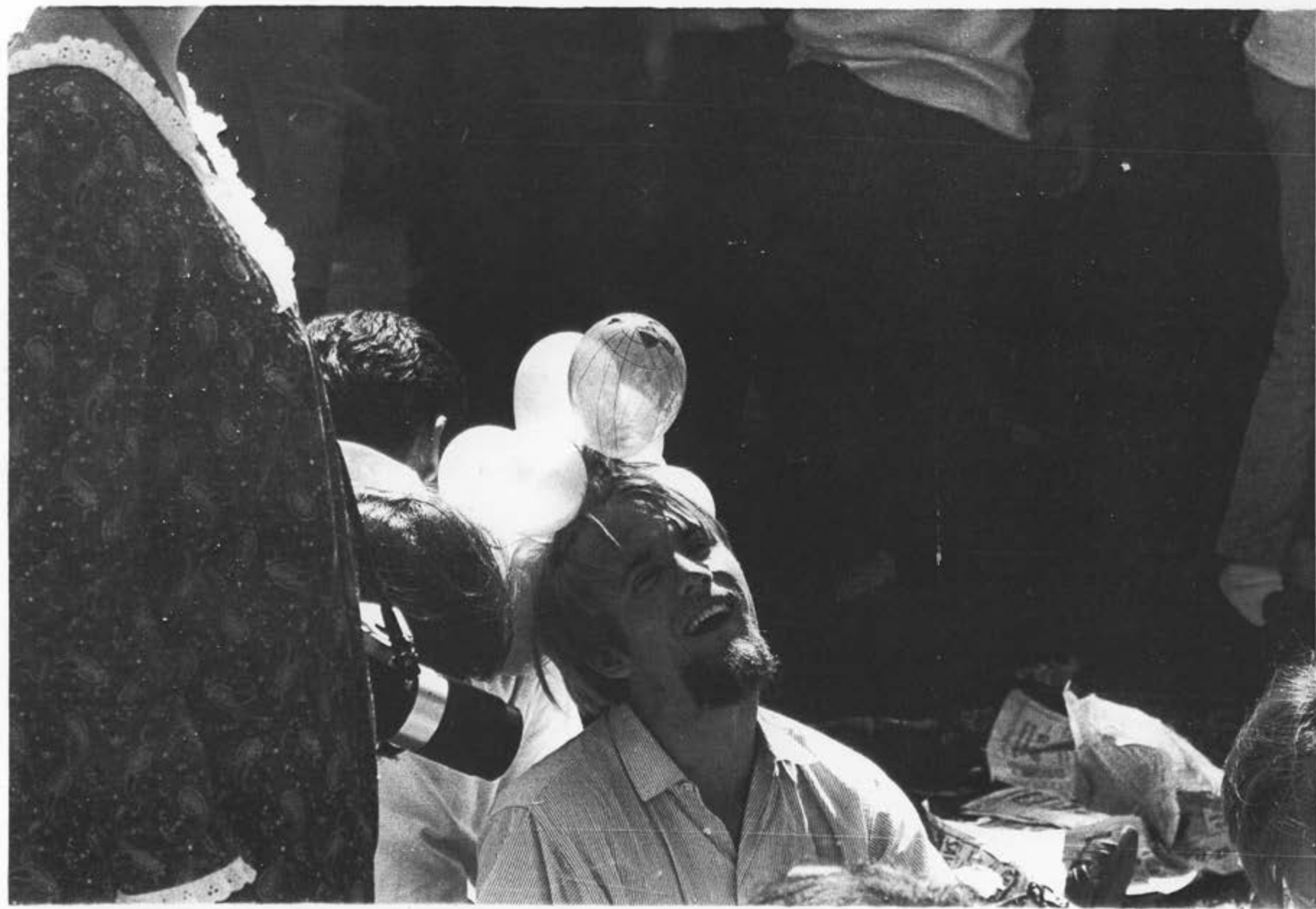
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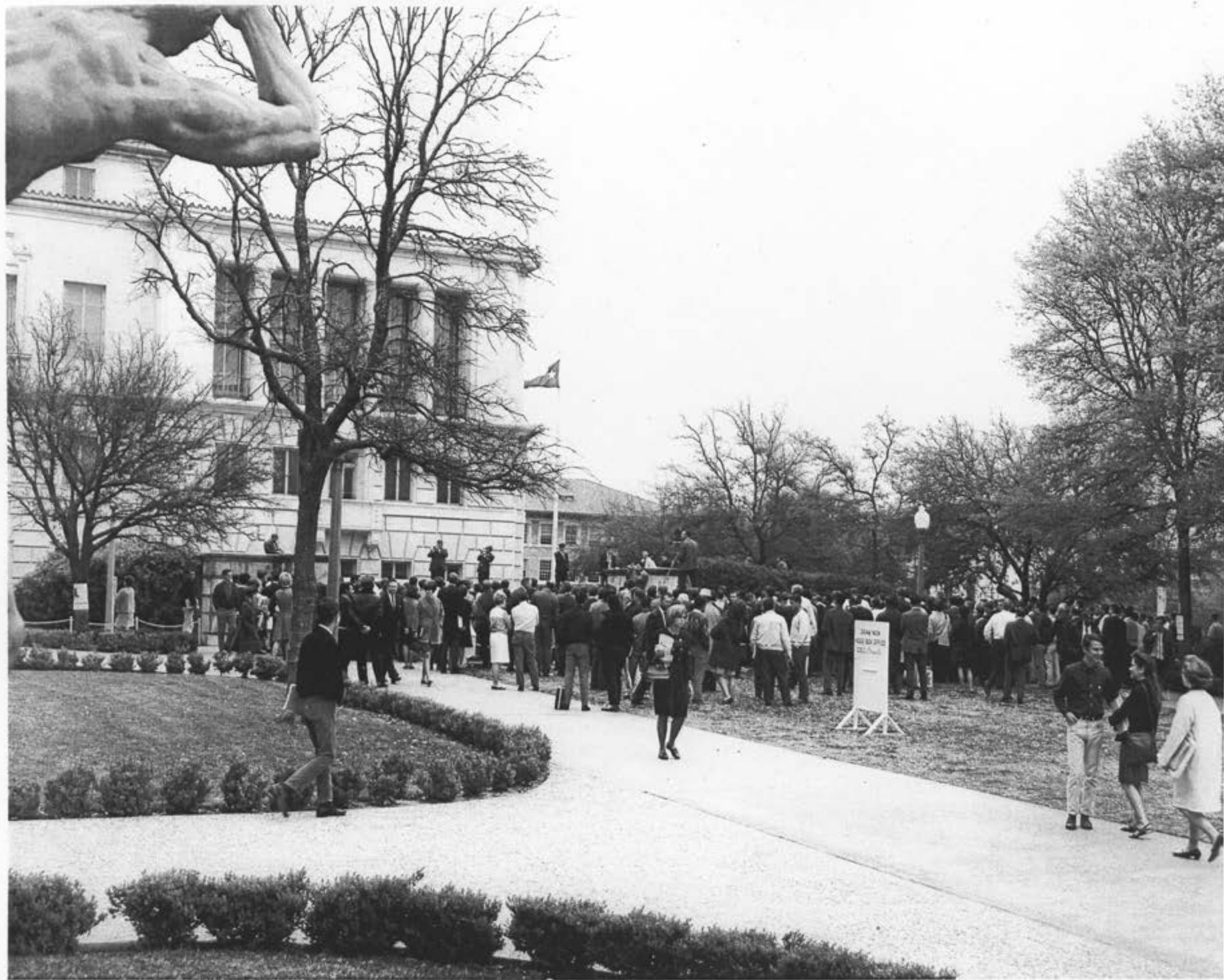


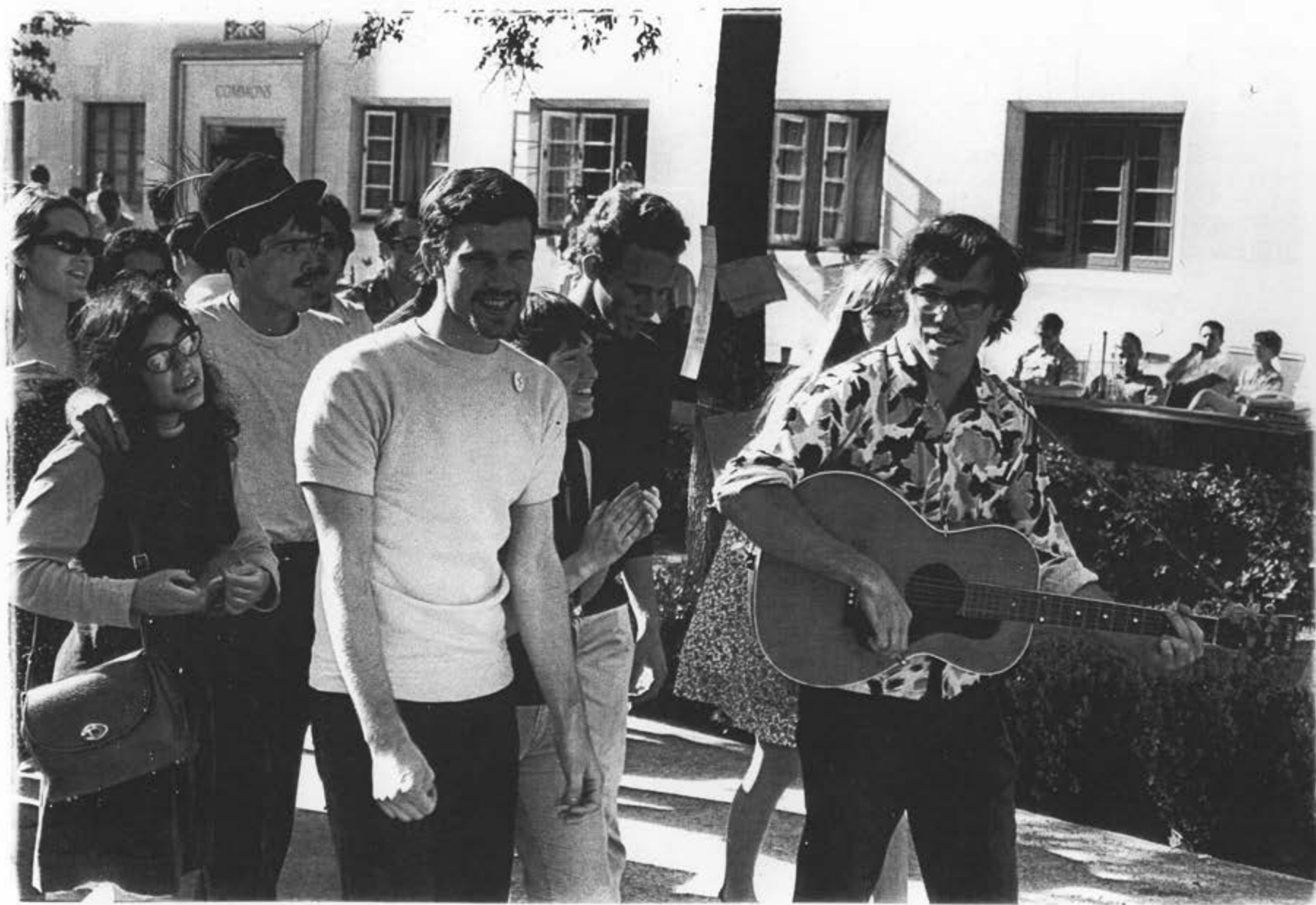






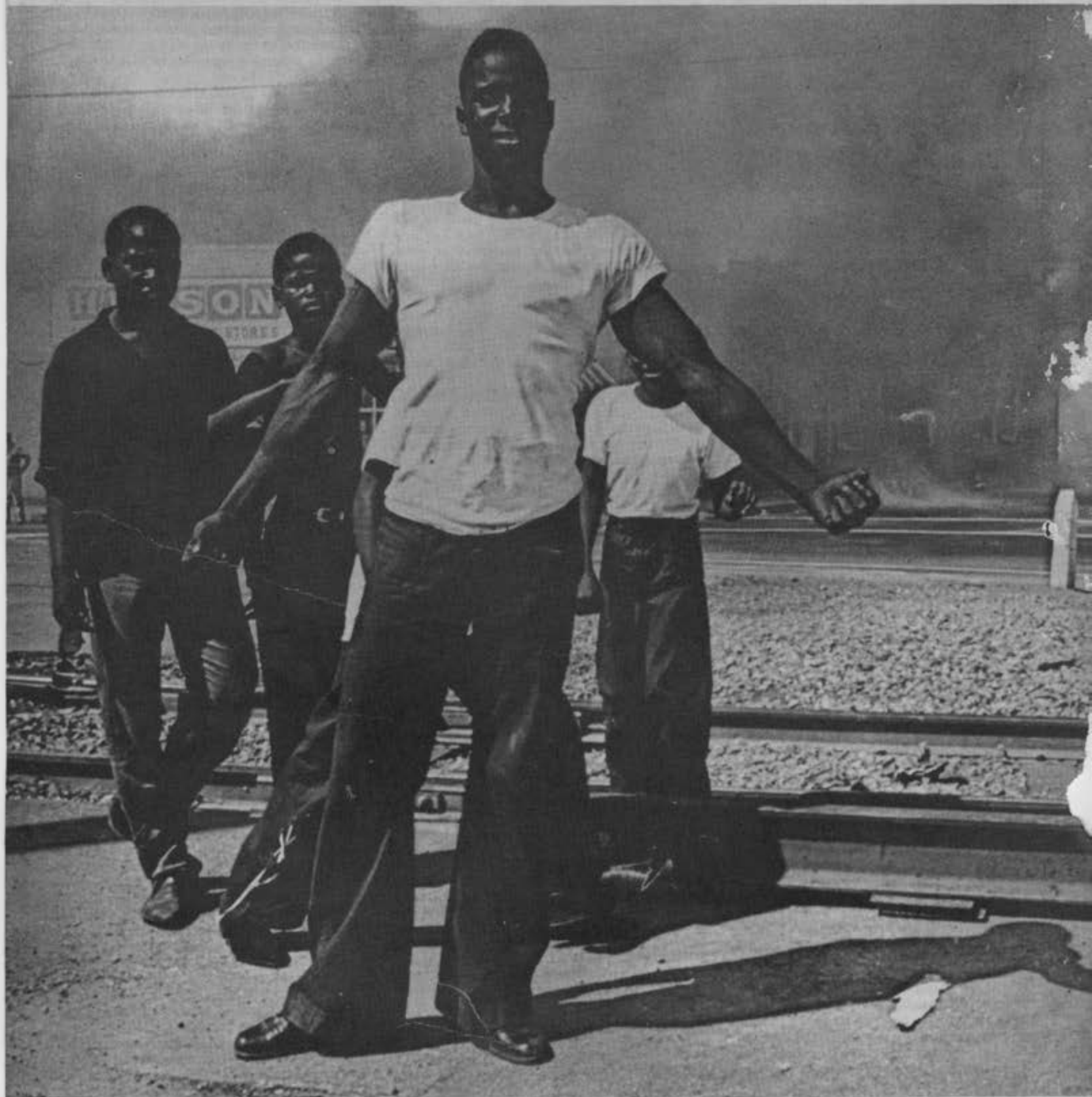








# **THE REVOLT IN WATTS AND THE COMING BATTLE**



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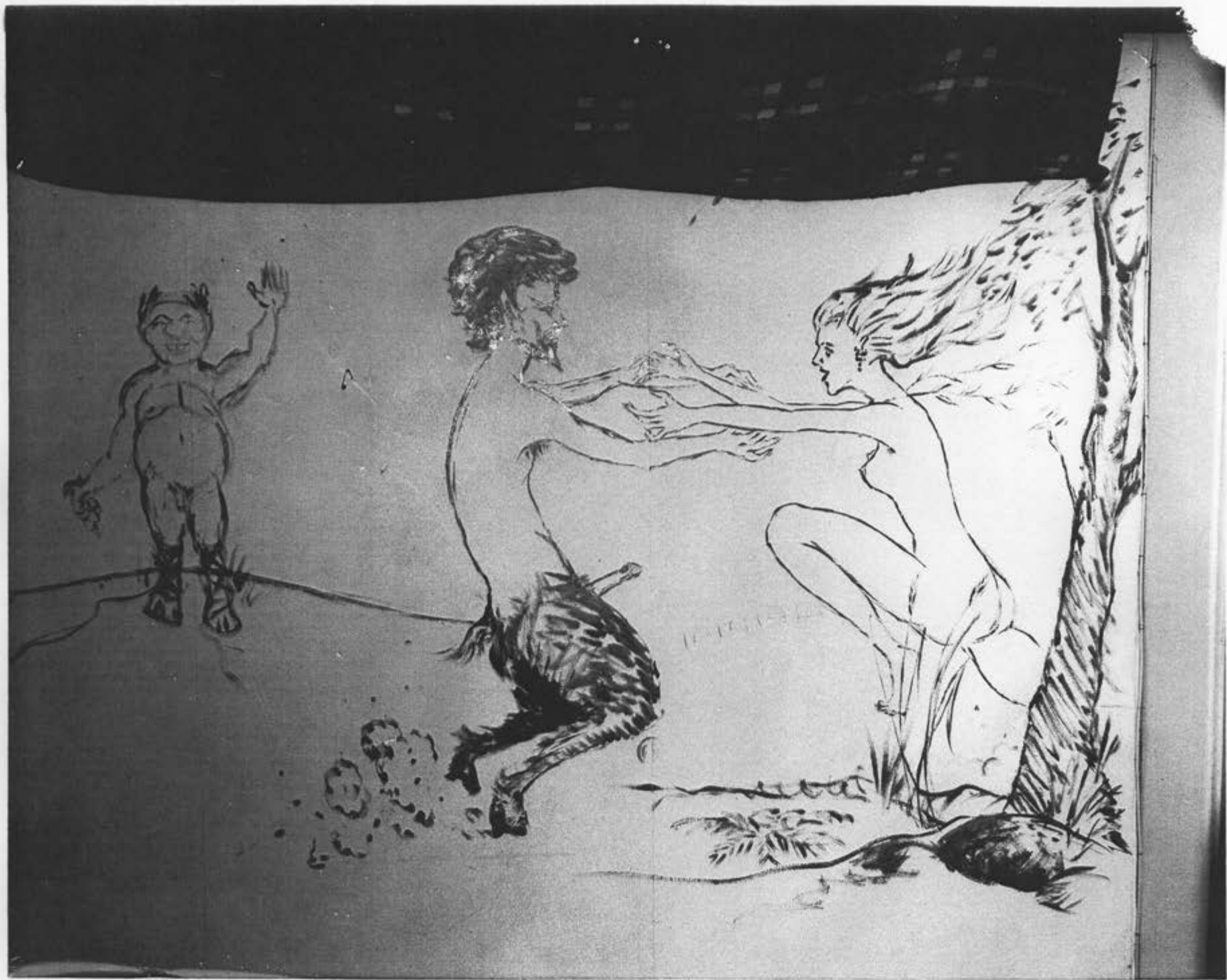














# FREE SPEECH AT UT ?

On Thursday April 20, 1967, the SDS announced a meeting on the University of Texas campus to discuss and determine what actions should be taken when Vice President Humphrey came to Austin. This meeting was to be held on Sunday, April 23rd, on the West Mall.

On Saturday, April 22nd, Dean Price issued the statement that this meeting "has not been and will not be approved." On the same day Chancellor Ransom, in a release to the press, said: "This meeting has been specifically and officially disapproved. Any student organization deliberately ignoring this decision will be eliminated from the list of General Student Organizations. Students participating in such activities will be referred to a discipline committee". (Ransom never directly communicated with SDS.)

On Sunday, April 23rd, members of student organizations, independent individuals, and faculty assembled on the U. T. campus. This meeting was held to affirm academic freedom and the constitutional rights of free speech and assembly.

On Monday, April 24th, the SDS was thrown off campus, and six individuals were singled out for disciplinary action. Those six are Alice Ambree, Gary Thiher, Dave Mahler, John LeFeber, Dick J. Reavis, and Tom Smith. That disciplinary action is being executed today, April 25th, at 10:00 A. M. in Room 104 of the Speech Building. The two hundred people who attended the Sunday meeting are expressing their concern over the arbitrary nature of the administration's actions by appearing before the disciplinary board, claiming equal responsibility, demanding that SDS be reinstated as a campus organization and that the charges against the six individuals be dropped.

Because of the administration's actions, there appears to be no guarantee that the rights of United States citizen will be protected while he is a student at the University of Texas.

THIS AFFECTS ALL STUDENTS!



STUDENT RELIGIOUS LIBERALS  
UNIVERSITY SOCIALIST COMMITTEE



or criticizing anti war protesters in last May's march for supposedly being concerned about a clean environment and then polluting the air with obscenities.

It is also of interest to note where mayor-elect Roy Butler stands regarding the election. He endorsed Wick Fowler and his campaign manager worked for Fowler's election. Fowler, incidently, was a former investigator for the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, a fact Butler must have known.

The new council is a diverse group whose actions will not be easy to predict. They will not be automatically in the pocket of the local ruling class as was the previous council, but they will unvariably be under great pressure from these interests, who have a great deal of resources to get what they want. But they will at least be open to our ideas if we make them known often and forcefully. They cannot continue in office without the combined support of East Austin and the university area. We must make a permanent working coalition with East Austin, not just an ad-hoc arrangement for winning elections. Only in this way will any meaningful changes come about in Austin.

NEWS BRIEFS\*NEWS BRIEFS\*NEWS BRIEFS\*NEWS BRIEFS\*NEWS BRIEFS\*NEWS BRIEFS\*NEWS BRIEFS  
Texas

Inflation and Taxes- Texas personal incomes are up 3% during March, 5.4% since last November. Before spending it keep in mind that the Legislature has once again passed a corporate profits tax-Senate vote 15 for-16 against. Of course we don't want to scare any industry out of the state; nor any donations out if the next campaign.

San Marcos School Boycott- A group called "Concerned San Marcos Citizens" are organizing a Chicano student boycott Wednesday in San Marcos schools. They are pissed about the lack of Spanish-speaking personnel in the schools. Coincidentally the May Day actions are sponsoring "No Business as Usual" on Wednesday. We'd appreciate hearing from anyone getting down there what happens.

Election Futures- an amendment to house bill (HJR2) would require students receiving over 50% support from home to vote in their parents home town. That was proposed by an Austin Representative, Harold Davis. Last Saturday's results will give further impetus to the amendment.

The Young Democrats and the Texas Intercollegiate Student Association are planning to lobby against the amendment. The House passed the amendment 91-55. It could be knocked off in the conference committee between the Senate and the House or voted down by the Senate. If you can help, get in touch with the Student's Association Office-3rd floor, Union.

Austin

SMA has asked Bryce Jordan to lower flags on campus May 3-5 in honor of Kent State dead of last May. Check it out on the Main Mall. We doubt seriously if they will after all the flap last year about lowered flags i.e. see locks and cables on flag poles.

May 5-Bergstrom flyers plan a demonstration outside Main gates at 10 am

May 15-There will be a Ft. Hood GI March with parade permit in the streets of Kil-teen-

Austin Cares- This group of local POW sympathizers is now claiming 93,000 letters from area residents who "care"-care enough in their from letter to admonish North Vietnamese for lacking humanitarian concern for the bomber crews who have dropped enough bombs on IndoChina to outweigh by nearly 3 times all W W II bomb tonnage\*

The 93,000 letters are being hauled to Stockholm by Dan Crowley, Southern Union Gas vp and Richard Seaman, managing editor of the American Statesman. They hope to get permission to go on to Hanoi with the bags of hate mail.

Fetishism flourished as they left; each man received rabbits' feet, pieces of wood, horseshoes, and 4 leaf clovers. May a herd of armadillos hijack their flight.  
\*WW II 2,057,244 tons 1941-45; Korean War 635,000 tons 1950-53; Indochina War-5,693,382 tons 1965-present

Spiritual Awareness Day- What happens when "Dr." (honorary from National Univ. of Korea) Charles Bright, founder of Campus Crusade for Christ is invited to town by Dr. Charles LeMaistre and other concerned local Christians. Preston Smith declares the day of the visit "Spiritual Awareness Day" in Texas to honor the dauntless crusader.

Smith proclaimed in part: "Citizens today are deeply concerned with the deterioration of moral and spiritual values and never before in history has there been a greater need for a closer contact with God and adherence to the moral and spiritual principles of our Savior."

They all had dinner at the Westlake Country Club Saturday night and Bright spoke. To his statement "Love and reason are the only means of securing the stability of western civilization" we off this bit from an ecologist: "If western civilization continues its rampage on the face of this globe, no human civilization will have a



anti-war demonstrators have been camping all week. The police had come to "reduce the manpower and create confusion"-the administration's first move to "deal" with the May Days demonstrators. The order that had allowed camping was rescinded and the police gave the demonstrators 6 hours to clear the area. Most of the 50,000 sleeping there left after deciding that confrontation in the park's limited space before the major actions of May Days would only play into the hands of the administration. Some 200 remained and were arrested. Bail was set at \$500 (bails earlier this week for Viet Nam vets were around \$10).

The police were very upfront about why they were there. They hoped the demonstrators would give up early and go home. But most headed into town to stay around the universities. A few were arrested on the way for walking in the streets.

Rennie Davis, one of the Organizers of May Days, called the police action a "military provocation" and went on to promise that May Days actions would go as planned.

One member of the Texas delegation who called felt that moving from the park was tactically a good idea for the demonstrators. He was sure that the police would have moved into the park Monday or Tuesday night and there would be no place for the demonstrators to run to.

\*\*\*\*\*

The government, in one of its smarter moves, has issued special instructions to Washington employees about the May Days disruptions. All employees have to get to work on time-traffic jams are no excuse. The government hopes this way the demonstrators may have to deal with hostile motorists during the traffic jams rather than people happy to get some time off their jobs.

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Nixon has exposed himself to the public 4 times in 4 days. In an effort to show how unintimidated he is by the May Days demonstrations, he called a press conference on Saturday (an unheard of occurrence) in San Clemente where he is weathering the siege, with the expressed intent of "not letting the demonstrators dominate the news". CBS gave him the first part of the 5:30 news but he could never get his lines right. One phrase especially eluded him and he had to repeat it three times to make sure he got it: "...those who demonstrate for peace abroad and break the peace at home..."

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In that same press conference he complained that people are over-reacting to wire-tapping. He claimed there are only 50 taps in the country. And guess what-Austin May Day Tribe phone had one!! It was discovered Saturday by the people working there because their phone kept giving a busy signal even when no one was using it. They called the phone company who finally came out and found an extra wire on the phone that led out of the house. The company claimed it was simply a mistake in installation but why did the phone suddenly go bad? It was installed weeks ago. We never realized we were so important.

#### AUSTIN ELECTIONS

The final results in last Saturday's election should be a source of satisfaction for all those who are tired of the petty harassment from the seven hired flunkies of the real estate interests who have been posing as city council members for the last two years. The final results were as follows:

Place	votes	per cent	Place	votes	per cent
Nichols	21,535	55.0	Friedman	21,523	55.0
Johnson	17,560	45.0	Fowler	17,754	45.0
Place 6					
Handcox	24,304	61.7			
	15,084	38.3			

The most significant fact about the election is the wide spread support that the liberal candidates had. Jeff Friedman carried 37 precincts compared to 30 for Wick Fowler. His plurality in the five precincts in the University area was 1400 votes compared to 3800 in the entire city. He demonstrated an ability to get votes in precincts which were neither in East Austin or in the University area.

Anyone who watched the Ed Brandon show on Friday will appreciate the significance of Saturday's vote by seeing what might have been elected to the council. Wick Fowler, who has been appropriately described as a "senile, rotting hulk", barely moved his mouth when he talked, and then only to utter incoherent inanities which seldom exceeded two syllables apiece. His entire program appeared to consist of adding 100 men to the police force despite the fact that the police chief requested only 40. He was unaware that a new parade ordinance had been enacted following the invalidation of an earlier one by a federal court. His high point of wit consisted