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## **Demonstrations, protests, and disruptions: general 1966-1977. 1966/1977**

[Madison, Wisconsin]: [s.n.], 1966/1977

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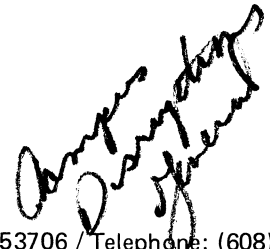
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# feature story



From the University of Wisconsin-Madison / News Service, Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Drive, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: **Immediately**

12/1/77 emd

**CONTACT: Bill Sweet (608) 262-6980**

## **FUN WITHOUT ALCOHOL: A TGIF PARTY WITH ICE CREAM**

MADISON--There's more to social life than beer parties. . .that's the lesson dormitory students are learning this year at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. University administrators say a flurry of activities not centered on alcohol are taking place in the dorms. They're a long way from replacing the beer bash in the hearts of undergraduates, but they are an increasingly popular alternative.

Because almost all collegians are 18 or older, the University legalized drinking in the dorms when the drinking age was lowered in 1972. Since then alcoholic beverages, especially beer, have been highly visible in the residence halls, according to Bill Sweet, assistant housing director.

"There has always, on this campus, been plenty of drinking," Sweet said, but it used to be done at nearby bars or hidden behind closed doors. After the law changed, so did attitudes, and drinking became an openly widespread part of dormitory life, Sweet said. Students held cocktail parties, and student government groups made much of their money on beer parties. Property damage and discipline problems increased too.

Now the scene is changing again. Dormitory students are no longer allowed to raise money with alcohol sales, so a major incentive for students to push large quantities of beer on each other is gone. Dorm students may still drink as often as they would if living in a private apartment, but Sweet reports more recreational programs are offering students other ideas.

## Add one-- alcohol alternatives

Chuck Rhodes, a student affairs adviser who coordinates many recreational activities, said picnics were popular this fall, with softball replacing beer as the top attraction. Other activities include: sandwich parties, buffet dinners, game parties, square dancing, guest speakers, singalongs, and a TGIF party with ice cream instead of beer. One group even spent three days baking cookies.

"That's the kind of hokey, Mickey Mouse activity that five years ago wouldn't have gone anywhere," said Sweet.

The emphasis now is to encourage students to have social luncheons which may include alcohol, but don't depend on it.

Sweet and Rhodes say the main reason for the change is that dormitory counselors are more aware of their role in setting examples. "For a time we were not sensitive to alcohol abuse," Sweet said. "We had a very casual attitude about it."

Staff attitudes began to change, Sweet said, as counselors attended conventions and talked with other counselors about common drinking problems on campuses across the country. News stories about the problems also had an impact, especially those about student alcohol deaths on two other University of Wisconsin System campuses.

"We were beginning to get some people to say, 'Hey, that could happen to our residence halls program,'" said Rhodes. "Our luck is wearing thin. I think we're very fortunate for a program of our size not to have a death from alcohol abuse."

Patti Abram, a student affairs coordinator, organized a half-day alcohol training session this summer during the special orientation week for dorm counselors. They examined their own attitudes, dramatized student alcohol abuse situations, learned first aid for alcohol overdoses, and studied the educational film "Booze and You," which is now being shown to interested student groups.

## Add two--alcohol alternatives

Abram said the Residence Halls Advisory Council, a student organization, has unanimously authorized an alcohol education program. Planning for the program is just beginning.

Extremely popular is a short, non-credit course on bartending, run by the Residence Halls on a cautious note. Students are taught responsible hosting and not to force drinks on guests. They also are taught how to gradually lower the alcohol content in drinks for heavy drinkers.

They are not taught drinking is wrong, however. "Students wouldn't buy it if we went on the lecture circuit," said Rhodes.

Sweet suggests one factor which may help explain the new receptivity of dormitory students to non-alcohol events is the growing "Born Again" Christian movement on campus, but neither he nor Rhodes sees any kind of anti-alcohol groundswell.

"Students would laugh at any article that came out that would say drinking is down in any way," Sweet told a reporter, "because that's not the case."

Instead, dormitory counselors are trying to serve a significant number of non-drinkers or limited drinkers whom they believe have always been around.

How many will be around in the near future is worrying Sweet and Rhodes. Commenting on the "substantial increase" in drinking by American high school students, Sweet wonders about future collegians. "Will we have confirmed drinkers or more sophisticated drinkers?" Sweet asked.

The two men hope their answer will be shaped partly by the new alcohol alternative programs. The programs should be part of the educational process for students, said Rhodes. "They'll find as they get out of college they can enjoy something without alcohol."

Release: **Immediately**

5/31/74 bb

## MODERN RADICALS STEM FROM UPPER CLASS, UW PROF SAYS

MADISON--Although it may seem that working class young people who have the most to gain from social change would be more politically radical than their middle and upper class counterparts, University of Wisconsin-Madison educational policy studies Prof. Philip G. Altbach says the reverse is true.

Altbach, who has written several books on middle and upper class radicalism, says that activists of a violent or non-violent nature tend to come from affluent middle-class families. Noting that the phenomenon is world-wide, Altbach says the most violent activists such as Symbionese Liberation Army members, the Weathermen of the late 1960s, and the radical student activists usually come from the upper classes.

"Those kids who come from affluent families don't feel they're risking very much with their involvement in radical activities," Altbach explained. "They feel that their class backgrounds and advantages in life--the good education, the books in the home, the intelligent conversations--give them a head start on everybody else."

Altbach said that with the exception of many Afro-Americans, working class young people are more conservative because they are hesitant to risk anything for so tenuous a goal, especially in the U.S. where social change is so difficult.

"Without economic security, even minority young people don't involve themselves in the extreme militant movements, for the most part. They may be involved in more reform oriented activities," Altbach said.

Add one--upper class radicalism

In addition, he said the more traditionally liberal religious and ethnic groups--Methodists, Quakers, Unitarians, Universalists, liberal Catholics, some Jews--and nonreligious people, tend to be more involved in radical activities than the more fundamentalist groups.

And, with the exception of the Jews, later immigrants to the United States tend to be less radical than the earlier groups. "Although there are some dramatic exceptions, the Italians and Poles are not typically involved in radical organizations. The Germans and white Anglo-Saxon Americans tend to feel more secure, have economic stability, and are usually more involved in radical political activism," he said.

Altbach is the author of "Student Politics in America," and edited "Students in Revolt" and "The News Pilgrims."

###

*Approved by  
Deputy  
General*

1/26/73 ns

FACT SHEET, for reference use with SPECIAL REPORT, The UW-Madison Looks to Peace

Nearly eight years passed between the first anti-war activity on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus and the signing of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement. Following were the highlights:

April 1, 1965 saw the first Vietnam-related protest, a teach-in against the war sponsored by 26 faculty. Counter-protests the same day supported Vietnam policies of President Johnson.

First arrests resulting from anti-war actions came on Oct. 16, 1965 when 11 were arrested as they tried to block the gate at Truax Field, then a U.S. Air Base. They had come to make a citizen's arrest of the base commander as a war criminal.

The movement blossomed with the 1967 arrival of Dow Chemical Corp. recruiters to the campus. The first campus police-student confrontation resulted in the arrest of 19 persons in two days of demonstrations.

Shortly thereafter, UW Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington responded to charges of administrative permissiveness and radical activity on campus by telling the state legislature: "We run a law and order institution. We don't intend to let things get out of hand."

Another Dow recruiting visit to campus in Oct. 1967 resulted in the injury of 48 students, 18 police, and six non-students, as riot-garbed police attempted to break-up about 3,000 trying to stop the recruiting.

During May, 1968, a University office was firebombed, damaging over 15,000 undergraduate records.

Blacks called a student strike in early 1969 demanding that University education be made "relevant to black people." Students and police clashed several times.

Add one--FACT SHEET FOR SPECIAL REPORT

Demonstrations increased and during May, 1969 three days of violence followed the breaking-up of a campus area block party. Firebombs rocked the U.S. Army instructional center. and the University Primate Center during late 1969 and early 1970.

From 10,000 to 15,000 students took to Madison area streets in the spring of 1970 following the Cambodian incursion and the death of four Kent State University students. The Wisconsin National Guard was called to campus and University operations were partially disrupted in the most intense demonstrations of the eight-year period.

Sterling Hall, which housed a mathematics research center, funded partially by the U.S. Army, as well as physics and astronomy departments, was bombed Aug. 24, 1970, killing a physics researcher and causing millions of dollars damage. The blast cooled subsequent protest activities which continued up through Saturday, Jan. 20, 1973, three days before announcement of the cease fire.



Editors: For further information contact Mark McElreath  
608-262-3571

1/26/73

MADISON, WI--The University of Wisconsin-Madison campus, torn by protest throughout most of the past eight years, is now preparing for the problems of peace.

As the Vietnam cease-fire is initiated, University administrators, faculty and students spoke to current concerns:

- The unionization of students and faculty;
- Training University administrators and security forces to be more sophisticated in conflict resolution;
- Increased emotional problems among students;
- Offering better courses to an increasingly sophisticated student population.

Madison Chancellor Edwin Young, who is currently discussing the issue of unionization with faculty, would not comment directly on the administration's position concerning unions such as the American Association of University Professors (AAUP). Speaking generally, he said:

"There are many issues the faculty must consider, so I can't say if there will be greater movement toward the unionization of the faculty. But, I do expect to see more unionization of non-faculty in the future.

"The student unions that will be organized will be temporary. One of the most frustrating problems I've had in my job as chancellor is dealing with the changing leadership of the students. This transitory aspect of the students also will affect the strength of student unions."

Prof. David A. Baerreis, president of the Madison AAUP local, explained that the national organization of professors did not support collective bargaining efforts by its local chapters until recently:

"Now the AAUP is in full support of the collective bargaining efforts of locals and will assist us in becoming recognized bargaining agents."

Dean of Students, Paul Ginsberg, knows he will be dealing with an increasing number of student unions:

"Students are turning away from involving themselves as participants in the governance of the University, and they are negotiating for their fair share and autonomy in certain areas of university life.

"The basic purpose of the student protest was the broad issue of the war, but the protestors lashed out at what was immediately in front of them--the University. And with practice, the student organizers became more sophisticated.

"You can believe there were meetings galore among administrators as the student demonstrations against the war increased. In those early days, officials in general lacked an awareness of conflict resolution.

"I'd say the University today is just as sophisticated as students in the psychology of protest."

Daniel Schwartz, editor of the liberal student newspaper, "Daily Cardinal," agrees with Ginsberg that anti-war protestors used their power to influence policies unrelated to the war:

"The anti-war movement gave rise to other movements. The ending of the war is only the ending of one phase of the struggle. On campus there are many things which are not settled."

Chief campus security officers Ralph E. Hanson acknowledged that "student power is here to stay. We won't be going back to those panty-raid days in the late 50s and early '60s."

The Madison campus security force has doubled in size since the major outbreak of anti-war demonstrations in the mid '60s. Today there are 40 campus policemen and 60 guards.

"For the next few years I can see no need to increase the size of the force. But, I do see a need to increase our training in conflict management."

add two--WAR and PEACE

Prof. Francis D. Hole, who has been an ardent pacifist on the Madison campus since 1938, suggested "the University should pick up where the students left off who started the Center for Conflict Resolution. The University should make a long-term commitment to this type of thing."

Chief Hanson, speaking of the 1970 Sterling Hall bombing, said: "Since that bomb, the protestors have come to realize that violent street demonstrations and the like work out badly; and, this has re-directed the attention of the students towards unionization.

"Both students and faculty are moving toward more unionization, and this is good because it is a better way to crystallize issues and make problems easier to resolve."

Hanson is concerned there will be a "return to the crime scene" among students with the expected decrease in anti-war demonstrations following the end of American involvement in the Vietnam war. Ginsberg supports this notion:

"The mental health of students is healthier during times of great social stress and turmoil. The Vietnam war provided an acceptable way to release emotions.

"The sad turn of the coin is that without the war as an issue, there will be more emotional problems.

"Besides dealing with more of the emotional needs of the students, the University is going to have to concern itself with the increasing sophistication of the students as students. More attention must be given to classroom procedures, teaching techniques and group processes," Ginsberg said.

Chancellor Young does not think students will suffer more emotional problems with the death of the Vietnam issue:

"The war greatly distressed a great number of students. Now the great bulk of them feel relief, and they will be able to go about their work with lighter hearts."

-more-

add three--WAR and PEACE

Nicholas J. Loniello, former editor of the conservative campus newspaper "Badger Herald," also predicted students feeling better now that the war has ended:

"With the signing of the peace agreement, there won't be any big change in the mood of the campus..people will still be concerned whether or not the peace will last. I would guess that students will be enjoying school more these days. The revival of the sock-hops at the Union indicates this."

Young added:- "Students now know that the University is not a war-making machine. It's society's greatest hope for peace. Today's students are very sophisticated. By selecting courses, they exercise a great deal of power. It will be the University's task to offer them courses equal to their sophistication."

###

# RACISM FUELLED

Nov. 20, 1972

# THE TRIGGER

*Campus  
Campus  
Jennings*

"...We of the black community of Louisiana call for a nation-wide boycott of educational systems of America. We urge everyone to work on all levels possible to insure that the will of the people will become a reality."

-----from a coalition of students at Southern U.

IN SOLIDARITY with the resistance struggles of the black students at Southern University, the U.W. Anti-Racist Coalition has been formed. We must continue to struggle against such racist attacks that are aimed at the brutal oppression of Blacks and other Third World people. We must come to an understanding of the way racism is used as a tool to divide the struggles of whites and blacks against the real enemy. Therefore, as the beginning of that fight against racism, we issue the following demands:

1. Governor Lucey unequivocally condemn the murders at Southern University and declare that he will never allow the use of armed military personnel to pacify any U' campus.
2. The University end its relationship with those corporations and government organizations that reap profits from the exploitations of people living under the racist, colonial regimes of South Africa. (e.g. First Wisconsin National Bank)
3. The University restructure its hiring program which is based on racist and sexist hiring practices.
4. The University increase its funding of programs for the admission of national minorities and also increase its support for those programs which make such admission procedures meaningful.
5. The U.W. Afro-American Studies Department be given funds to send a team of black students to aid in a people's investigation of the racist massacre at Southern University.

# MONDAY:

MASS ORGANIZATIONAL  
MEETING SUNDAY  
NITE-7:30 Union

12:00 NOGN RALLY  
LIBRARY MALL

7:00 PM CANDLELIGHT  
MARCH FROM MALL

# BOYCOTT CLASSES RALLY

# UW news

From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone (608) 262-3571

*Campus  
Administration  
Journal*

Release: **Immediately**

3/31/72 jfn

MADISON--The apparently tranquil mood of the campus may cloak a student feeling of disenchantment with higher education, according to a national magazine article by a University of Wisconsin-Madison graduate student.

"The Rubin/Weatherman/Cleaver approach seems to have been rejected by almost all Madison students. Still, with their more pragmatic approach toward education, they no longer seem to 'give a damn' about many things that were formerly important to them," Thomas J. Kerver, of Cleveland, Ohio, wrote in the March issue of College and University Journal.

"The signs point to the likelihood that most of them are looking upon the university as a necessary evil instead of as the forum for knowledge transmittal and the free exchange of ideas that it is intended to be."

Most students listed preparation for a job or profession as their primary educational objective in a 1970 survey at Madison, Kerver said. In 1967 the majority had described their chief purpose as "acquisition of knowledge, coupled with appreciation of ideas and moral values."

Channels of communication appeared improved between the university and its students during the period, but the institution's "pronouncements are falling on deaf ears," Kerver wrote.

New ways must be found to ignite the spark of idealism in undergraduates, particularly newcomers to the campus, the author said. "The apathy of 1970 upper-classmen is rubbing quickly off on 1970 freshmen and is perhaps even permeating the high schools."

Kerver, a graduate student in journalism and political science, is a lieutenant colonel on leave from the U. S. Army. College and University Journal is published by the American College Public Relations Association, Washington, D.C.

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# UW news

From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: **Immediately**

2/21/72

*Compare  
Disruptions  
General*

By MARK P. McELREATH

MADISON--The University of Wisconsin-Madison failed to meet the challenges of the late 1960s because certain administrators lacked respect for the Wisconsin legislature.

That is one of several provocative conclusions drawn from a collection of articles analyzing the University during the late 1960s and published in a new book, "Academic Supermarkets," by Jossey-Bass Inc., San Francisco.

Other reasons for the UW's ineffective response to the crises of those times, cited by some of the 18 contributors to the new book, are a confused faculty unwilling to wield effective power, and militant students viewing themselves as apart from the rest of Madison and severely questioning traditional authority.

The editors of the book--Prof. Philip G. Altbach and graduate student Sheila McVey of the UW-Madison School of Education, and Robert S. Laufer, sociology professor at State University of New York at Albany--describe the UW as "a multiversity in crisis."

They detail the various crises the UW went through during the late 1960s and contend that part of its problem was compounded by former UW Pres. Fred H. Harrington's neglect of the state legislature:

"President Harrington's effort to build a national university resulted in his neglect of the legislature and of important segments of Wisconsin public opinion. Had Harrington involved the legislature in the planning of the University during

-more-

Add one--UW SUPERMARKET

the early 1960s and in general treated individual legislators with more respect, the University might have fared better in a period of belt tightening."

The editors conclude "the political future of the University is unclear . . . the UW enters the 1970s without direction and in a state of substantial crisis."

They write: "Those in charge of the UW--the regents and the senior faculty and administrators--are certainly not evil men. They are not even, for the most part, incompetent. They are simply locked into an academic system which was formed over a period of 50 years and which was solidified during the boom period of the '50s."

One of the book's contributors, Dean Donald J. McCarty of the School of Education in Madison, agrees with the locked-in nature of the UW administration, pointing out "it is not easy to remove an academic administrator at Wisconsin . . . removal of an administrative misfit is difficult and messy."

Part of the problem, McCarty argues, is that some departmental chairmen with excellent academic credentials make poor administrators:

"I am convinced that the faculty lacks the time, the information, the inclination, the organization, and the decisiveness which effective administration requires."

Although faculty<sup>and</sup> administrators "are eager" to share decision-making power, McCarty says, "Students as a group have not been seriously engaged in the governing process of the University. They have been treated as merely temporary clients of the organization. Student government has been viewed as harmless and irrelevant to the central purposes of the University."

Undergraduates also have a right to be "disillusioned and disaffected" about the quality of teaching they receive, McCarty says:



"If the faculty were to issue a statement admitting that it has sorely neglected undergraduate education (which is true) and that it is now disposed to make a complete effort to rectify this abuse, the effect would be dramatic. Improving undergraduate education is not all that difficult; we have the knowledge base, but we have expended our energies in other directions."

Many other colleges failed to meet the challenges of the period, the editors explain. One of the contributors, former UW-Madison political scientist Kenneth M. Dolbeare, now at the University of Washington, criticizes faculty and administration but comments:

"In my view, where Wisconsin has failed, all have failed; Wisconsin at least has the distinction of having tried to transcend the limits of structure, values, and circumstance with which higher education is encumbered."

The origins of "Academic Supermarkets" date back to a seminar on comparative higher education offered by two of the editors (Altbach and Laufer) and in which the third editor (McVey) was a student in the fall of 1969. They qualify their book by stating:

"It is not an expose of the UW, nor is it a full-scale analysis of an extremely complex institution. We have tried to present a forum for discussion, while not imposing any ideology upon our contributors, and in fairness, it must be said that we disagree with the conclusions of a number of them."

# # #

# feature story

*Campus  
Director  
General*

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: **Immediately**

8/20/71

By MARK McELREATH and WARING FINCKE

MADISON--A year ago Tuesday at 3:45 a.m., the bomb exploded. One man was killed and 30 University of Wisconsin-Madison buildings suffered a total of \$1.7 million in damage.

Yet calming effects were felt nationally. The bomb seemed to snuff out most of the violent fervor on the nation's campuses. The student violence predicted by many writers for the fall of 1970 -- following the Cambodia demonstrations, Kent State murders, and the Madison explosion -- never fully materialized.

A year later, UW-Madison officials and scholars feel they have a better understanding of the blast described by some observers as the turning point in the cooling of America.

Chancellor Edwin Young said the Madison explosion forced students nationally to reassess violent tactics. He said "the bombing did not represent anti-war students as a group," and that students today are just as politically concerned as last year.

"Students are not less against the war, but they are renewing their concerns with the importance of education. They are drawing away from violence and becoming more involved in specific issues like poverty, the environment, racism, and health care.

"Students are not thugs, and most students now realize that violence doesn't get much done," Chancellor Young said.

-more-

Add one-STERLING HALL 71

David S. Wiley, a UW-Madison sociology instructor who lectures on dynamics of social movements, commented:

"A year after the bombing the surface of student happenings seems quiet, but the subsurface developments have continued. Across the nation the students' desire for genuine, radical change is still there.

"The radically active student is still active; however, there is less mass support from the greater majority of students."

Wiley claims the nation's economy has more to do with the cooling of the campuses than the bombing. He stated:

"Parents are putting pressure on their students to get a job . . . to be practical in their education. Parents are less willing to fund kids who appear less serious in their studies.

"Another reason the radicals have cooled down their tactics is their disillusionment with the belief that major confrontations can create significant structural changes in society.

"Also, they recognize that the costs for their actions have gone up -- the police and university officials have rationalized a way to make the violent, disruptive students pay.

"And most importantly, the radical students too are part of an unstable economic situation and must worry about their own immediate bread and butter problems."

The bombing itself was a "bad piece of violence," according to a nationally-known UW psychologist, Prof. Leonard Berkowitz.

"We know that a person's judgment of the morality of an observed act of violence affects that person's judgment of his own behavior.

"Most people viewed the Sterling Hall bombing as immoral, improper -- bad. That judgment is what prevented a lot of people from showing an openness to violence," explained Prof. Berkowitz.

-more-

Add two-STERLING HALL 71

The Madison faculty member has conducted research on the "contagion effect" of violence. By looking at police records before and after the assassination of President Kennedy, he found that the highly publicized act of killing the president sparked a dramatic rise in the nation's crime rate.

Berkowitz said the Sterling Hall bomb did not have a contagious effect, because "the fun and games of violence was dying out anyway. Even without the bombing there wouldn't have been as much turmoil on campuses as was predicted. I would predict that for this next academic year, there will continue to be relatively little turmoil."

The bomb damaged 30 different buildings within a half-mile radius of Sterling Hall. The State of Wisconsin insures the University buildings and has paid claims totaling \$1,755,159. In addition, the state paid \$3,855 for personal claims of individuals affected by the bomb.

A \$100,000 reward posted by University supporters for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of the bombers continues in effect.

The four men accused of the bombing -- Karleton L. Armstrong, 23; Dwight A. Armstrong, 20; David S. Fine, 19; Leo F. Burt, 23 -- are on the FBI's Most Wanted List.

Mrs. Stephanie Fassnacht, wife of the researcher killed by the bomb, was a graduate student in the physics department at the time of the blast. Her major professor, Dr. Lee G. Pondrom, said:

"She reentered the physics department last spring, but she found it all too much . . . coming back to Sterling Hall, which is a dismal place for her at best . . . and she has her three small children. As far as I know, she is not planning to return this fall."

The UW Board of Regents has promised the Fassnacht children free undergraduate educations.

A trust fund of public donations for Dr. Robert E. Fassnacht's family at Madison Bank & Trust Co. contains approximately \$30,000.

# # #

# UW news

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: **Immediately**

4/21/71 gw

MADISON--A large majority of University of Wisconsin-Madison campus students denounces violent forms of protest, a recent survey shows.

The 34,000-member student body generally approves of informational picketing, signing petitions, and marches as means of protest.

On the other hand, students do not approve of more militant protest activities, such as interrupting classes, obstructional picketing, destroying University property, taking University buildings, and trashing local businesses. And relatively few students have participated in these activities.

For example, only two per cent of the students responded that they had actually taken part in trashing local businesses. (Trashing means window breaking or other acts of vandalism). While four per cent approve of trashing as a means of protest, an overwhelming 90 per cent disapprove (See table).

The random sample survey, conducted in December prior to the Christmas recess, was a project of a graduate-level class in survey research. The Wisconsin Survey Research Laboratory released the findings.

The survey further revealed that nearly one out of every three students said the August 24 bombing of Sterling Hall had changed their view toward political activism. That incident, directed toward the destruction of the Mathematics

Add one--survey

Research Center, killed one physicist, injured three other persons, and did extensive property damage in the central campus area.

When asked if they thought there were any pressures upon UW students to join in active protest, a slight majority responded "yes." Only one in four students felt that the campus would be free of violence this year.

TABLE

Protest Means:	Per Cent of Students Which:		
	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE	ACTUALLY PARTICI- PATED IN
Trashing Local Businesses	3%	90%	2%
Destruction of UW Property	4%	89%	2%
Takeover of University Buildings	14%	76%	4%
Obstructional Picketing	15%	74%	6%
Interrupting Classes	21%	66%	7%
Sit-ins	61%	25%	11%
Class Boycott	66%	23%	42%
Marches	80%	9%	53%
Informational Picketing	93%	4%	28%
Signing a Petition	94%	4%	77%

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# UW news

*Campus  
Publications  
General*

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: **Immediately**

2/26/71

MADISON--Acting Dean of Students Paul Ginsberg, of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, reported Friday:

"A delegation of four this afternoon gave me petitions which again asked that the University provide a facility for Huey Newton under 'security arrangements agreed to and sanctioned by the Black Panther Party.'

"I explained that the University's position in this matter was communicated to Kwame Salter, director of the Afro-American Center, on Thursday, Feb. 25.

"The University cannot permit any physical or electronic searching of individuals who attend an event in a public University building.

"If the sponsoring organization would suggest reasonable alternative security arrangements, we will again meet with Mr. Salter to work out the necessary arrangements for Mr. Newton's appearance.

"Chancellor Edwin Young was not present because of a luncheon meeting elsewhere. His assistant, Arthur Hove, took part in the discussion with the delegation."

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# UW news

*Campus  
Disruptions  
General*

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: **Immediately**

**2/25/71 jfn**

MADISON--Under conditions stipulated by the sponsoring Afro-American Center, it "is not possible" to approve the Center's request to use the University Field House for a speech Sunday, Feb. 28, by Huey Newton, UW-Madison Acting Dean of Students Paul Ginsberg said Thursday.

Ginsberg told Director Kwame Salter of the Center that the University "can not agree to your demand that no police be permitted in the facility before or during Huey Newton's speech...We will not permit any physical or electronic searching or frisking of any individuals who attend an event in a public University building."

Ginsberg said, "whenever University facilities are used by a campus organization, the organization is expected to assume responsibility for the proper use of the facilities."

Ginsberg told Salter, "It is quite apparent...that neither you nor the Afro-American Center can speak for Mr. Newton or the Black Panther Party, nor are you able to take responsibility for their actions or decisions once they arrive on campus.

"It is not possible, given these conditions, to ever be certain that any agreements reached between you and the University (relative to the possible appearance of Huey Newton on campus) can be carried out."

Ginsberg gave to Salter shortly after 11 a.m. Thursday at the Center, 935 University Avenue, the acting dean's detailed reply to the request Salter presented Wednesday. Ginsberg had indicated he would respond before noon Thursday.

A statement similar to Salter's request was presented by a delegation of blacks to Chancellor Edwin Young in his office Thursday morning. They also delivered a petition insisting on their own security arrangements for Newton.

# # #



# UW news

*Campus  
Disruptions  
Journal*

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: **Immediately**

2/17/71 ah

MADISON--University of Wisconsin Madison campus officials announced Wednesday that negotiations are being conducted to arrange adequate meeting space for the appearance of Black Panther Party leader Huey Newton who is scheduled to speak on the campus Saturday.

Newton's appearance is being sponsored by the UW Afro-American Center.

On Jan. 29, the University and the center reached an agreement to hold the event in the University Stock Pavilion. At that time, the University said it would provide all security deemed necessary. The University and the center also agreed that no guns or weapons would be permitted at the meeting and that there would be no attempt to frisk or search any persons attending the event.

Chancellor Edwin Young emphasized that the original conditions agreed upon by both parties still apply. He also indicated that if it was necessary, the UW could provide the Field-House at 6 p.m. on Saturday as an alternate facility.

###

# uw news

*Campus  
Administration  
General*

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: **Immediately**

**1/26/71**

## NOTICE

### AREA CLOSED

Pursuant to the authority provided in Wis. Adm. Code section UW 1.07(22) and for the safety of persons on the campus and for the protection of property under my control, the area bounded by Breese Terrace on the west, Regent Street and Monroe Street on the South, the west wall of the Camp Randall Memorial Building on the east and the north wall of Camp Randall Stadium on the north, all enclosed by a snow fence barrier, is declared to be closed from 6:00 PM Tuesday, January 26, 1971 through 6:00 PM Wednesday, January 27, 1971.

Only authorized persons with prior permission, or persons having official university business, will be permitted access to the closed area. It is unlawful for any person, except those authorized to be present, to enter or remain in the designated area.

H. Edwin Young  
Chancellor

# UW news

*Campus  
Description  
General*

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: **Immediately**

1/18/71 jfn

MADISON--University of Wisconsin-Madison Campus Chancellor Edwin Young told Student Mobilization Committee representatives Monday that he would forward their debate invitation to Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird but that a decision on acceptance is up to Laird.

The defense secretary will visit Madison Jan. 27 to address an inter-service club luncheon at the University Fieldhouse.

The debate invitation was discussed at a meeting Monday morning of Chancellor Young and SMC representatives. They told the chancellor they recognize the defense secretary's right to exercise freedom of speech. But they said a public demonstration would be held to protest what SMC called "Mr. Laird's war-mongering views and activities."

The chancellor asked the SMC representatives for cooperation in preventing violence which might result from a demonstration against Laird. SMC spokesman Deborah Pope said the group plans to use its own marshals to preserve order among marchers. But, in answer to a query from Young, she said marshals would refuse to cooperate with police in charges against any persons who turn to violence.

Chancellor Young said it is important that all views be heard by the University community. He pointed out that anti-war speakers make frequent appearances on the campus and that nationally-known peace advocates are among persons most often invited to speak.

###

# UW news

*Campus  
Disruptions  
General*

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: ADVANCE FOR 10 A.M. TUESDAY, DEC. 29.

12/23/70

UIR Science Writing Division (262-5984)

By J. D. SCHREMSER

CHICAGO--(Advance for 10 a.m. Tuesday, Dec. 29)--Students cannot predict who will commit a violent act and who will not, psychiatrist Seymour L. Halleck told a Tuesday meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Halleck was referring to violence that is "not related to social oppression and not understandable in political terms." He explained that we do not know enough to predict who will become, for example, a murderer.

"Some day we may get better at determining the likelihood of violence in particular people," said Halleck, a University of Wisconsin professor. "But we are unlikely to get really good at it."

He said that too many variables are involved--such as personality, the particular situation, or perhaps even biological abnormalities.

"Although some personality traits seem to be related to violence, an analysis of personality alone will never enable us to predict violence," he explained.

Halleck also said that people with an unusual propensity to violence may have some brain abnormality.

"But the information in this area is terribly limited and inconclusive," he added. "Biological explanations of violence are the most easy to abuse."

Halleck stressed to the audience of scientists that they should not let their work be used for "repressive political purposes."

Add one--Halleck

Even if it some day became possible to predict violence in particular individuals, it would be "totally unconscionable" for governments to restrain people before they have committed a crime.

He suggested that as we learn more about violence, we should concentrate on treating those people who have already been restrained in prisons, or on treating on a voluntary basis people who exhibit violent symptoms.

Setting fires and torturing animals are two particularly bad signs in children, Halleck said. Preventive programs could be established to help such children--but only with the permission of their parents.

###

# UW news

*Campus  
Discontent  
General*

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: 9 a.m. Friday, Oct. 30

10/29/70 jb

ST LOUIS, Mo.--(Advance for 9 a.m. Friday, Oct. 30)--Campus discontent around the country has had both positive and negative effects, the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus vice chancellor for student affairs declared Friday.

Dr. F. Chandler Young addressed a meeting of the Illinois Personnel and Guidance Association.

"The discontent," he stated, "has indeed brought about progressive change. The young have taken the lead in bringing to elders a greater awareness of the problems we face in education and society. They have succeeded in goading persons in authority into action on such urgent problems as the quality of education and our environment, the injustices for persons of color, and the tragic errors of our military involvements."

But, Dr. Young continued, "I am especially concerned with the stupid, vicious, destructive acts of violence. These are unspeakable crimes which kill and injure people. The inhumanity is incredible...and these violent protests hamper and delay the efforts of the very persons who are working hard and successfully on the problems at hand. These acts bring about oppressive forces which encroach on cherished freedoms and thus have long-term destructive effects.

"In my opinion, these acts are committed by persons who are desperate, a condition of extreme discontent with oneself and society."

Add one--Dr. F. Chandler Young

To solve current problems, Dr. Young said bringing to bear expertise relevant to a problem is productive, and "we must substitute courage for fear."

He said:

"Youth's feelings of despair are the frustrations engendered by the slow pace of progress. For example, why did it take such a long time to change our national policy from escalation of the war for a quick ending to one of ending it through de-escalation? And once the policy was established to get our troops out, why are we taking so long to do so?

"Part of this demand for quick solutions to terribly complex problems springs from the impatience of idealism but part from a realistic awareness of the need to move more quickly. We can reinstate courage and faith by quickening our pace in the solution of problems. Too often we have moved more slowly than necessary."

Dr. Young urged his listeners not to make the mistake of searching for simple answers, of withdrawing from the scene of unrest, or trying to take on all of today's problems at one time.

###

# UW news

*Campus  
Disruption  
General*

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: **Immediately**

10/12/70 jb

MADISON--A second request of the Wisconsin Student Association for the University of Wisconsin to provide facilities for three Weathermen to appear on the Madison campus still carries the threat of violence, Assistant Vice Chancellor Paul Ginsberg stated Monday.

In a letter to Michael Jaliman, WSA president, Ginsberg said:

"Our concerns are the same as they were when we discussed the WSA request of Sept. 16. But we remain prepared to meet with representatives of the WSA to discuss arrangements under which University facilities might be made available for the WSA-sponsored meeting.

"We are all aware that these are troubled times on campuses throughout the country. We are also aware that the speakers you propose to sponsor have allegedly advocated and promoted the use of violence on several occasions in the past. Two of the three are now under indictment for such crimes as conspiracy, illegal possession of explosives, possession of unregistered firearms, and violation of anti-riot laws.

"Most recently, one or more of the speakers (Linda Evans, Brian Flannagan, and Dionne Donghi) was quoted as urging that the week commencing Oct. 11 be a week in which 'families and tribes will attack the enemy around the country,' and called for a 'fall offensive of youth resistance from Santa Barbara to Boston'."

- more -



Add one--Ginsberg

Rhetoric of this kind, the assistant vice chancellor declared, "in the context of the times surely carries with it the danger of violence on our campus. We therefore urge you to give careful consideration to the means by which violence may be prevented and to discuss with us the ways in which WSA may assume its share of the responsibility for insuring that the campus of the UW remains free for the expression of all points of view without fear of violence or coercion."

The use of University facilities proposed in the WSA application may well entail extra expense to the University for janitor service, policing, and perhaps other items, Ginsberg said. He continued:

"The amount of money involved, if any, will depend in part upon the willingness of WSA to take steps designed to reduce the expenses connected with the proposed program. We would therefore ask your representative to be prepared to discuss such matters as the size of the anticipated audience, the nature of the facility needed, the date and time of the proposed meeting, alternative means of communication, such as the mass media, and what arrangements WSA has made or will make for minimizing the likelihood of violence or disruption through self-policing, through, for example, the use of student or faculty marshals."

Similar provisions were outlined in the ad-hoc committee of the Committee on Student Organizations' answer to WSA's initial request last month.

#/#/#

*J. J. J.*

JOINT STATEMENT BY UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN PRESIDENT FRED HARVEY  
HARRINGTON AND CHANCELLOR EDWIN YOUNG

This was fascist violence, planned violence aimed at halting free speech and peaceful protest. We cannot react as these hoodlums would have us; we must direct our efforts toward punishing the guilty to the full extent of the law, not toward limiting the freedom of the community.

To this end we have instructed our protection and security forces, and we ask others in the University community who witnessed these atrocities, to give full support and cooperation to those attempting to bring the lawbreakers to justice. We are asking city police to provide us with any evidence they have that might aid us in disciplining any students who may have violated Regent rules.

And we ask the University community to unite against further actions of this kind. While less than half of those arrested were students, a share of the onus for this outbreak will fall upon the University, and we must do everything we can to prevent a repetition.

April 20, 1970

# UW news

*S. J. J.*

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: **Immediately**

12/16/69 jb

MADISON--Edwin Young, chancellor of the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin, announced Tuesday he had suspended three students, on an interim basis, for their alleged participation in an SDS campus disruption Dec. 12.

The chancellor said the suspensions would remain in effect until conclusion of a full hearing before the Committee on Student Conduct Appeals "unless they are earlier set aside by that committee."

Notified by Chancellor Young of this action were Max S. Elbaum, Madison; James O. Klukkert, Flossmoor, Ill.; and Paul J. Musial of Green Bay. Another person also arrested in the disturbance is not a UW student.

The students were informed that they have a right to an immediate hearing before the committee to review their immediate suspensions by the chancellor's office. This review, they were told, shall be limited to the question whether the interim suspension should remain in effect until the full hearing by that committee is completed.

Under the Wisconsin Administrative Code, the suspended students may not enter any UW campus for one year without the chancellor's consent.

The charges against the students included window breaking, attacking arresting officers, striking the officers, throwing objects at the officers, resisting arrest, attempting to escape, and associated misconduct.

###

# UW news

*Student Protest*      *Campus Disruptions*

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release:                      Immediately

2/14/69

MADISON--Edwin Young, University of Wisconsin Madison campus chancellor, will appear on a live question and answer program Sunday, <sup>Feb.</sup> ~~March~~ 16, at 9 p.m. on WHA-TV (Channel 21) in Madison.

Young will answer questions about the current unrest on the campus and what the UW is doing for black students. Joining Young on the program will be F. Chandler Young, vice chancellor for student affairs; Wallace Douma, UW director of financial aids, and Prof. Wilson B. Thiede, chairman of the committee on studies and instruction on race relations.

The program format will include a brief introduction by Young followed by the questions and answers. The WHA-TV telephone number is 262-9921. The program is scheduled to last two hours.

###

*file: protest*

Immediate Release  
January 10, 1969

Civil Unrest Main  
Concern of State Residents

Madison, -- Wisconsin people feel that civil unrest is the most important problem facing their state today, reflecting the feelings of many at the national level.

About one person in four feels that civil rights, student riots, hippies, crime and law enforcement are the major problems in Wisconsin, says Mrs. Elizabeth David, agricultural economist at the University of Wisconsin. The opinions came from a survey conducted last spring by the Wisconsin Survey Research Laboratory.

Concern with various government programs was expressed by about an equal number of state citizens. These programs included highways, air and water pollution, education and welfare.

High taxes and inefficiency in government were felt to be the top problem by one person out of every five in the survey. This 20 per cent said they thought taxes were too high and that there is too much red tape in running the government. (The Kellett reorganization of state government was new at the time of the survey.) Very few felt that government officials of the state are poor.

Mrs. David said that about this level of general discontent with government operation and tax levels exists in most states most of the time. She said that about the same percentage of people felt their taxes were too high 10 years ago.

add one -- state problems

Highways and highway safety were listed as the most important problems facing the state by 10 per cent of the interviewees.

About an equal number--one in 10--listed air and water pollution as the biggest problem.

Other problems showed up as the main concern of a smaller number of people in the Wisconsin survey. About 5 per cent felt that lack of industry in the state and resulting unemployment are the state's major problem. Only 2 or 3 per cent felt that low farm income and migration of farmers to the cities were the top problem.

Education, conservation, recreation and welfare were not considered top problems by any substantial number of people in the survey.

About one person in six did not express any opinion or could not decide what was the main problem facing Wisconsin today. This is not an unusual number without an opinion, Mrs. David said.

# # #

*Attended  
Protest  
Campus  
Disruptions*

To the Members of the Faculty and Student Body of the Madison Campus:

The University Committee, having considered information available to it regarding the current protest movement on this campus and regarding faculty sentiment as to the aims, the objectives, and the methods employed by the protest group, has reached the following conclusions:

The problems of the black students and the need for improving their opportunities for higher education are evident to all. The University has done much toward this end, and it should do more as expeditiously as well-conceived programs can be developed and funds are made available. The efforts of the University, however, are not helped but hindered by the kind of protest movement that has developed on the Madison campus during the past few days. Sincere efforts at negotiation do not require confrontation and disruption. The right of assembly for the free expression of all views has long been upheld on this campus. This right, however, does not extend to the use of methods that are a minority effort to coerce the majority and to advance what some interpret to be the minority case at the expense of the rights and privileges of the majority and at the expense of the orderly pursuit of the educational functions of the University.

The University Committee is fully informed of the efforts of the Chancellor to enhance the educational opportunities of the black students, and we firmly support his continued efforts to advance the cause of black education by procedures that are consistent with University-Faculty traditions and procedures. We call on the Faculty and the student body to express their support of the Chancellor.

The University Committee

/s/ James B. Bower  
Eugene N. Cameron  
Philip P. Cohen  
Chester W. Harris  
Stephen C. Kleene  
C. W. Loomer, Chairman

# UW news

*Attn: Jm*

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: **Immediately**

3/23/68 hb

MADISON--University of Wisconsin Chancellor William H. Sewell called on student leaders Saturday to help stem a pattern of behavior that is doing "incalculable damage" to the reputation of the University.

The chancellor made specific reference to the disruption Thursday of a Madison campus speech by Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman.

Freeman's remarks were greeted by hoots and jeers from a portion of the student audience of about 700, and the secretary completed only about half of his scheduled talk.

In letters to the heads of 20 student organizations, Sewell called the disruption "calculated" and added that such occurrences threaten a university's "capacity to continue as a center of discussion, a protector of dissent, or a forum for the intelligent exchange of ideas."

"This University and its students will pay for such discourtesies, because we will find speakers increasingly unwilling to face the kind of treatment they are told they can expect on this campus," the chancellor said. "In the end, it will be the unpopular or minority view that will be most easily driven from this University by the kind of climate that is fast developing here."

Sewell said he believed that students, faculty and administrative officials "all have some things to do in calling a halt to this trend."

He added:

"The administration intends to enforce fully the regulations against disruption of public meetings. But enforcement is difficult at best, and



add one--Sewell letter

of little value unless it is supported by a body of student opinion that condemns the shouting down of a speaker as the kind of mindless totalitarianism that it is."

Sewell noted that there has been "a great deal" of recent discussion about the exercise of student power. "I invite you at this time to demonstrate some of the responsibility that goes with power," he said, adding:

"It is hard to stop even a very small group from interrupting a speaker if they are determined to do so. But surely students at Wisconsin do not believe, and do not want the world to think they believe, that this is somehow an essential part of the democratic process. That impression cannot be corrected without your help, and I do not think we can afford to let it go uncorrected."

In addition to the appeal to student leaders, the chancellor also forwarded a University apology to Freeman.

"The vigor of your reception was in the Wisconsin tradition," Sewell told the secretary, "but the unfairness of it was not. I am genuinely sorry for what occurred, and I know that I speak for the whole University community in expressing sincere apology and regret."

# #

February 12, 1968

*Campus Disruptions*

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE STUDENT OPINION SURVEY

This is a brief account of that part of the Student Opinion Survey, conducted in late 1967, which bears directly on the incident which occurred on October 18 at The University of Wisconsin's Madison campus. Although many data will be produced to permit analysis of differentials within the student population on various opinions and attitudes, this research has only begun and detailed cross-tabulations take considerable time to analyze. The present preliminary report is made available now because it is considered highly desirable to present the elementary data as soon as possible. A full report will be issued for public consumption within a matter of months.

The questionnaire was formulated and the data collected by students in a graduate and upper level undergraduate course conducted with the assistance of the Wisconsin Survey Research Laboratory. A carefully selected probability sample of 1,094 students was drawn from the population of all full-time students on the Madison campus during the fall semester of 1967. Of this number, 17 students had left the University by the time interviewing started. Out of a total of 1,077 eligible respondents, personal interviews were completed with 988 students. The final response rate, therefore, was 92 per cent and is considered adequate to warrant reliable interpretation and inference for the general population, according to current opinion and experience in the field of survey research.

The respondents were distributed by major field as follows: 13 per cent in the biological and physical sciences, 19 per cent in the social sciences, 21 per cent in the humanities, 11 per cent in engineering, 8 per cent in the health professions, 6 per cent in agriculture, 17 per cent in other professional schools, and 5 per cent with other majors or none.

In the following account, the actual questions that were asked are underlined and the answers follow with a minimum of interpretation and inference. Those

few students who responded "don't know" or otherwise did not answer particular questions are excluded from the percentage distributions reported here.

"Do you think that organized protests are legitimate means of expressing student grievances on this campus?" Seventy-five per cent of the students answer "Yes", 18 per cent say "Depends", and 7 per cent "No". Care in interpretation is needed with this question and others like it because the word "legitimate" may be taken to mean the legal situation as the student knows it or as he would prefer it to be.

"In general, how effective do you feel student demonstrations are in achieving the objectives of those who demonstrate?" Five per cent say "Very effective", 62 per cent "Slightly effective", 11 per cent believe "They have really no effect", and 22 per cent feel that such demonstrations "Actually defeat the goals of the demonstration". Interpretation of these findings, of course, depends in part on the student's opinion as to what the objectives of a particular demonstration might be.

Students were provided with a set of possible protest actions and asked: "Which of these things would you approve of having students do--not necessarily things you would do yourself--if--for example--the state legislature increased its control over the U. W.?" Ninety-three per cent would approve of petitions, 79 per cent of rallies, 74 per cent of marches, 70 per cent of picketing, 44 per cent of non-violent civil disobedience, 41 per cent of sit-in demonstrations, 29 per cent of striking classes, and 4 per cent would approve of violent civil disobedience. Two per cent would approve of none of these tactics.

It should be pointed out that one student may approve of a given tactic in the sense that he considers that such a situation calls for some protest; another may approve even though he personally does not think the situation calls for protest, in the sense that he considers that others should have the right to protest in the way indicated.

The next question focuses on the student's own position: "In which of these things would you personally participate if the state legislature increased its control over The U. W.?" Eight per cent indicate that they would sign petitions, 55 per cent attend rallies, 41 per cent march, 33 per cent picket, 21 per cent engage in non-violent civil disobedience, 20 per cent participate in sit-in demonstrations, 22 per cent strike classes, and 2 per cent indicate that they would participate in violent civil disobedience. In contrast, 13 per cent of the students would not participate in any of these tactics. As a further reservation on the meaning of these data, it deserves note that a particular action may be unchecked, not because the student regards it as improper, but because he sees it as less effective than other means and thus not worth the effort.

Students were also asked to consider the same options with respect to the question: "Which would you approve of the students doing to protest the Viet Nam war?" Eighty-four per cent would approve of petitions, 79 per cent of rallies, 77 per cent of marches, 65 per cent of picketing, 42 per cent of non-violent civil disobedience, 41 per cent of sit-in demonstrations, 20 per cent of striking classes, and 5 per cent would approve of violent civil disobedience. Six per cent would approve of none of these.

When the students were asked, "In which of these things would you personally participate to protest the Viet Nam war?", 51 per cent check petitions, 40 per cent rallies, 34 per cent marches, 25 per cent picketing, 20 per cent non-violent civil disobedience, 20 per cent sit-in demonstrations, 12 per cent striking classes, and 2 per cent would participate in violent civil disobedience. The proportions here are markedly lower than they were in the hypothetical situation involving the state legislature, and for a simple reason: 42 per cent of all students would participate themselves in none of these actions to protest the Viet Nam war.

Elsewhere students replied to a question about University policies towards student demonstrations, as follows: 15 per cent believe the University to be "too liberal", 62 per cent state that these policies are "about right", while 23 per cent feel that students do not have enough freedom to demonstrate.

A block of questions concerned opinion regarding possible actions of the administration: "In handling student demonstrations that violate university regulations, do you feel the administration has a right to...

	<u>YES</u>	<u>DEPENDS</u>	<u>NO</u>
<u>use academic sanctions against demonstrations?"</u> . . . . .	51%	18%	31%
<u>fire T.A.'s who participate?"</u> . . .	51	21	28
<u>fire faculty members who participate?"</u> . . . . .	36	23	41
<u>call in the campus police to handle these demonstrations?"</u> . .	81	13	6
<u>call in off-campus police?"</u> . . . .	42	29	29
<u>call in the National Guard?"</u> . . .	31	24	45

The distribution of the answers to each question is shown above. In interpreting these replies, it is clear that there is ambiguity in the response. Some students may be reporting the legal situation as they know it; others may be responding in terms of what they would prefer the law to be.

A similar block of questions was posed to all respondents except those who had answered "No" to the question whether the administration has a right to call in the campus police. "If the police are called in, do they have a right to...

	<u>YES</u>	<u>DEPENDS</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO CAMPUS POLICE</u>
<u>remove demonstrators physically?"</u> . . . . .	61%	26%	7%	6%
<u>arrest demonstrators?"</u> . . . . .	67	20	7	6
<u>use tear gas?"</u> . . . . .	33	29	32	6
<u>use riot sticks?"</u> . . . . .	21	26	47	6

Again, these questions may have been answered with respect to what the law is, or what the student thinks the law should be.

With specific regard to the events of October 18, 64 per cent of the full-time students report that they personally saw some part of the demonstration at the Commerce Building, and 14 per cent indicate that they were actually inside the Commerce Building at some time during the demonstration. A percentage of this magnitude would mean that about 4,000 students were inside the building some time during that afternoon. It should be pointed out that many students were attending classes there, while others were simply passing through the halls.

All students were asked: "During the demonstration were you in favor of, opposed to, or indifferent to...

	<u>In Favor</u>	<u>Depends</u>	<u>Opposed</u>	<u>Indifferent</u>
<u>protecting the presence of Dow interviewers on campus?" . . . . .</u>	26%	2%	49%	23%
<u>the demonstration as a protest against U.S. participation in the Viet Nam war?" . . . . .</u>	40	6	38	16
<u>the protest tactics used by the students?" . . . . .</u>	13	12	74	1

Students were also asked for the following evaluations: "Do you feel that the demonstration was handled very well, moderately well, not well, or poorly by...

	<u>Very Well</u>	<u>Moderately</u>	<u>Not Well</u>	<u>Poorly</u>
<u>the protesting students?" . . . . .</u>	6%	23%	32%	38%
<u>the administration?" . . . . .</u>	4	23	27	46
<u>the police?" . . . . .</u>	4	17	25	54

In response to a further question concerning how The U. W. administration handled the demonstration, 66 per cent report that they believe the administration's action was too severe. In response to a probe concerning how the police handled the demonstration, 80 per cent indicate that in their opinion, too much force was used.

All respondents were then asked: "Did you participate in any student actions after the demonstration...such as rallies, the march, picketing, strikes, etc.?" Thirty-nine per cent state that they were involved in actions of this type. Students who did not do any of these things were asked, "In general, were you in favor of the student actions after the Dow incident, or opposed to them?" Twenty-one per cent are in favor, twenty per cent give a conditional response, and fifty-nine per cent are in opposition. On the reasonable assumption that those participating are in favor of the student actions after the Dow incident, the overall distribution of respondents would be 52 per cent in favor, 12 per cent conditional, and 36 per cent opposed.

Twenty-seven per cent of the students reply affirmatively to the question: "Have you ever been an active participant in any student demonstration?" At a later point in the interview, they were asked: "Since the Dow demonstration, would you now be more likely to participate in a student demonstration, about the same as before, less likely to participate, or wouldn't you participate at all?" Sixteen per cent say more likely, 42 per cent the same as before, 15 per cent less, and 27 per cent say they would not participate at all.

Appropriate sub-groups were asked these two follow-up questions: "Do you feel it might be necessary for you personally to refuse to leave some area after you were told to leave by the authorities?", and "Is it possible that you personally would resist being physically removed by the authorities?" On the basis of these responses, it is possible to summarize the disposition of the total sample with respect to a possible future demonstration:

- 27 per cent would not participate at all
- 36 per cent might participate, but would leave if told to  
by the authorities
- 18 per cent might refuse to leave, but would not resist  
physical removal by the authorities
- 9 per cent might resist physical removal under some circumstances
- 10 per cent might resist physical removal more generally

The final question to be reported here concerns employment interview policy. "Right now, the Placement Service arranges on-campus interviews. Should it continue in this role, should it arrange for on-campus interviews for only selected corporations, or should it become a clearing house--arranging for students and employers to get together somewhere off campus, or should it be discontinued altogether?"

Sixty-five per cent of the students believe the Placement Office should continue as at present, 6 per cent propose continuation for selected corporations only, 24 per cent prefer a clearing house arrangement, and 5 per cent vote that it should be discontinued altogether.

\* \* \* \* \*

This report presents some of the findings from a recent student survey which are of relevance to a fuller understanding of the events which occurred during the afternoon of October 18, 1967, on the Madison campus of The University of Wisconsin. No attempt has been made here to discuss the many implications of these data. Comprehensive analyses of these and other results are now being undertaken and will appear over the next several months.

Norman B. Ryder

Harry Sharp

Professors of Sociology



# uw news

~~Student protest~~  
Campus  
Disruption

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: 11/1767 jb

Immediately

## WITH SEWELL

MADISON--University of Wisconsin Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington, when asked to comment on the statement by Madison Campus Chancellor William H. Sewell, indicated that it has been his intention to recommend to the regents that Robert Cohen be given full opportunity for due processes in connection with the recommendation for his dismissal.

###

# uw news

*Student  
Protest*

*Campus  
Disruption*

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: 11/17/67 jb

Immediately

MADISON--Any recommendation that Robert Cohen be dismissed from the University of Wisconsin without completion of due process is "unacceptable," Madison Campus Chancellor William H. Sewell said late Thursday.

In a statement issued Wednesday, UW Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington said he would recommend that Cohen, a student involved in the Oct. 18 protest, be relieved of his teaching assistant duties.

"I intend to recommend to the regents (meeting here Friday) that they avoid such actions that will damage the credibility, integrity, and reputation of this fine university," Chancellor Sewell stated.

His complete statement:

"I have had to make difficult decisions in the past month in regard to various incidents occurring on this campus. In these decisions, I have been guided by my firm belief in the value of preserving individual freedoms and maintaining the traditions of this University.

"One of the basic tenets of our nation and of this University has been the importance of adhering to due process of law in form and in spirit. This implies that we do not prejudge a person's guilt pending the final determination of his case--that we presume individuals innocent until they are proved guilty. Such protections are always necessary--but they are especially vital when the accused holds unpopular views.

- more -

Add one--Sewell

"In my judgment, any recommendation that Mr. Robert Cohen, teaching assistant in philosophy, be dismissed from his position pending final outcome of his case would be in violation of the spirit of the law and of this University. I see no great danger to this University if Mr. Cohen continues performing his duties as a teaching assistant; if his rights are violated, however, this threatens all of us and the integrity of our institution.

"I believe the University must be a model to the community in its adherence to individual rights. We cannot correct others' violations of rights by violating such rights ourselves.

"Thus, I must affirm as a person, as a teacher, and as chancellor of this campus, that I find the recommendation that Mr. Cohen be dismissed before completion of due process unacceptable, and I intend to recommend to the regents that they avoid such actions that will damage the credibility, integrity and reputation of this fine University. Whatever the legal powers of the regents may be in this matter, they can best serve the University and our society by demonstrating to all a sense of wisdom and fairness in the heat of controversy.

"The issue before us is not a political issue; it transcends party and politics. It is an issue basic to the preservation of a democratic society."

# # #

# UW news

*Student  
Protest  
Campus  
Disruptions*

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release:

**Immediately**

**11/16/67 ns**

MADISON--University of Wisconsin Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington announced Thursday <sup>that</sup> Evan Stark has been removed from the University payroll. He was a graduate research assistant in sociology.

Stark, a resident of Bronxville, N. Y., has left Madison and has dropped out of school. But Pres. Harrington said Stark's departure would not terminate disciplinary procedures taken against him in connection with the disruption of Dow Chemical Co. interviews Oct. 18.

Dr. Harrington further announced that he would on Friday recommend to the University Board of Regents that Robert Cohen be dismissed as a teaching assistant and dropped from the University payroll on ground that he should not be continued as a teaching assistant when under such grave charges of violation of faculty, regent and state regulations.

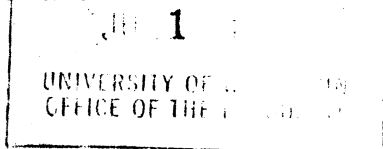
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City of Madison, Wisconsin

*Act - June*

A RESOLUTION

requesting the Regents of the University of Wisconsin to instruct the University Administration to establish policies providing for disciplinary action as a result of civil disobedience.



Presented..... May 25, 1967  
Referred to.....  
Reported Back.....  
Adopted..... ✓  
Rules Suspended..... ✓  
Re-Referred to.....  
Placed on File.....

RESOLUTION

Resolution No. 12,762

File Number 1937-67

By Mayor Otto Festge, Aldermen Consigny, Zimmerman, McCormick, Schmidt, Kassabaum, Swenson, Cooper, Reynolds, Flaten, Smith, Devine, Rohr, Crary, Connell, Prideaux, Kopp, Morris, Gill and Olp, and Jacobs

WHEREAS, Recent demonstrations at the University of Wisconsin have resulted in personal injury, property damage, and unusual and extraordinary expenses for the taxpayers of the City of Madison; and

WHEREAS, The Common Council of the City of Madison believes off-campus activities of students at the University should be of great concern to the Regents of the University of Wisconsin; and

WHEREAS, The Common Council believes the University administration should take direct disciplinary action with respect to students who deliberately and flagrantly violate state laws and city ordinances.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE AND IT HEREBY IS RESOLVED, That the Common Council of the City of Madison respectfully requests that the Regents of the University of Wisconsin instruct the administration of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, to establish disciplinary procedures which will require that whenever a student violates a state law or a city ordinance other than routine traffic regulations, the appropriate administrative official will review the incident with the student and take appropriate disciplinary action in accordance with the gravity of the violation.

FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be furnished to the President and members of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin.

FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be furnished to President Fred Harvey Harrington, Chancellor R. W. Fleming, and the President of the Wisconsin Student Association, and Madison representatives in the State of Wisconsin Legislature.

This is to certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the Common Council of the City of Madison, Wisconsin at a meeting held on the 25th day of May, 1967.

*Eldon L. Hoel*  
ELDON L. HOEL, City Clerk

City of Madison, Wisconsin

*Pit. Juv*

A RESOLUTION

requesting restitution for expenses and damages resulting from demonstrations by University of Wisconsin students on May 17 and May 18, 1967.

Presented.....May 25, 1967.....  
Referred to.....  
Reported Back.....  
Adopted.....  
Rules Suspended.....  
Re-Referred to.....  
Placed on File.....

RESOLUTION

Resolution No. 12,763  
File Number 1937-67

By Mayor Otto Festge, Aldermen Consigny, Zimmerman, McCormick, Schmidt, Kassabaum, Swenson, Cooper, Reynolds, Flaten, Smith, Devine, Rohr, Crary, Connell, Prideaux, Kopp, Morris, Gill, Dries and Olp, and Jacobs.

WHEREAS, the cultural, social, and economic benefits to the City of Madison attributable to the location of the University in this City are acknowledged; and

WHEREAS, The provision of normal municipal services to the University community results in unusual expenses for the taxpayers of the City of Madison; and

WHEREAS, Efforts in previous sessions of the Wisconsin Legislature to secure the enactment of legislation which would provide for the payment to the City for municipal services rendered including police protection, fire protection, and elementary education have met with no success; and

WHEREAS, A bill relating to this subject, sponsored by the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, and endorsed by the Alliance of Cities, is now pending in the Wisconsin Legislature but has not yet received favorable action; and

WHEREAS, In addition to these normal expenses, considerable though they may be, the citizens of the City of Madison and other cities where state institutions of higher learning are located have recently been subjected to unusual expenses and damages as a result of student demonstrations; and

WHEREAS, During the period May 17-18, 1967, the citizens of the City of Madison incurred the cost of 463.5 hours of overtime by police officers amounting to \$2,487.36; and

WHEREAS, The cost of removing paint from two squad cars, new paint jobs on two squad cars and wrecker service for two squad cars with flat tires amounted to \$180.00; and

WHEREAS, Damage to uniforms and equipment of police officers amounted to approximately \$50.00; and

WHEREAS, Activities of the students engaged in the demonstrations on May 17-18 resulted in considerable property damage to buses owned by the Madison Bus Company, private buildings, the State Capitol, and personal property including automobiles of private citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE AND IT HEREBY IS RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

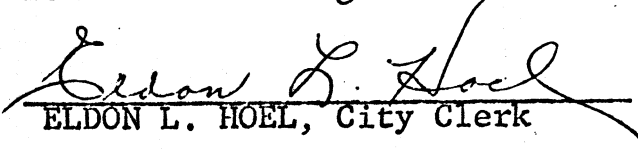
1. That the Common Council of the City of Madison respectfully and firmly requests the University of Wisconsin to reimburse the taxpayers of this City for the direct expenses involved in overtime and property damage in the amount of \$2,717.36..

2. The Administration, the Wisconsin Student Association, and other responsible elements of the University community encourage and assist in the collection of a fund to make restitution to the Madison Bus Company, the owners of private property which was damaged, including automobiles, and make restitution to the State of Wisconsin for damage to the State Capitol Building.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be furnished to the President and Members of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin and that copies be furnished to President Fred Harvey Harrington and Chancellor R. W. Fleming and the President of the Wisconsin Student Association.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be furnished to Governor Warren P. Knowles and each member of the Wisconsin Legislature.

This is to certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the Common Council of the City of Madison, Wisconsin at a meeting held on the 25th day of May, 1967.

  
ELDON L. HOEL, City Clerk

STATEMENT BY UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN CHANCELLOR ROB BEN W. FLEMING

*Robben W. Fleming*

Student "fun" is an accepted part of campus life. But when it degenerates into damage, to property and persons, often innocent bystanders, it ceases to be fun and becomes deplorable both to the citizenry and to the University. The tragic fact is that such activities almost always ultimately result in serious physical injury to someone.

There has been much talk lately about more authority in the hands of students to control their own lives. There is a good deal of faculty sympathy with this view. Student leaders all over the campus now have an opportunity to demonstrate to the community that they can exercise leadership in situations like the one we have at present. Their influence in stopping lawlessness will be impressive. Their inability to do so will have the opposite effect.

I would remind the students that there is one other aspect of the present situation which particularly applies to them. At the request of the students, the faculty adopted a experimental two-day "study period" before examinations. We are about to enter that period. If it is not to be used for a serious academic purpose, there is little reason to suppose that the faculty will agree to its continuance.

Students have the opportunity now to demonstrate to the community that despite occasional lapses from what constitutes legitimate fun, they are mature enough to know when they have gone too far.

Is it too much to hope that the generous side of student behavior, which is so often apparent, will now assert itself and that collections, sponsored by student leaders all over campus, will be taken up to repair needless damage?

May 19, 1967



Report on

Student Discipline Policies at the University  
of Wisconsin - Madison

*Sid Jus*

Recent publicity in connection with student conduct on the Madison Campus has shown that disciplinary procedures and practices are not well understood.

Whenever a University student is arrested for a civil offense in the Madison community, a copy of the police report is provided to the Department of Protection and Security at the University and pertinent information is then shared with the Office of the Dean of Student Affairs. With very rare exceptions, the student is then summoned to the Dean's Office for a review of the incident.

In the academic year 1966-67, for example, approximately 150 police reports were received by the University prior to May 31, 1967. One hundred thirty-one of these persons were seen personally by a member of the Dean's staff. Only three of the persons were repeaters. Action by the Dean's office ranged from counseling, to family conferences, to disciplinary probation or suspension by the Conduct Committee. The Conduct Committee gets involved only when the incidents are deemed relevant to the University's own property and integrity. This would include theft of University property or the furnishing of illegal narcotics to other students. (Appendix A lists police report cases.)

The above list of offenses does not include violations of internal rules and regulations of the University. These are reported separately, and are dealt with through various judicial boards, disciplinary officers and the Conduct Committee of the Faculty. Action in such cases has ranged from official reprimands to expulsion. A report on these items is attached hereto as Appendix B.

From the above it can be seen that the University calls in students who are reported to have violated city, county or state ordinances. In some instances it exercises University discipline in such cases. The crux of the matter, however, is a difference of opinion over whether the University should exercise its disciplinary powers in all cases in which the civil law has been violated. This is a policy question of considerable importance.

There was a time when colleges and universities in this country freely exercised their disciplinary powers to control student conduct both on and off campus. (For an interesting account of this problem at the turn of the century, see the extracts from Curti and Carstensen's history of the University which are attached as Appendix C.) In recent years there have been an ever increasing number of law suits challenging this procedure, and pointing out that a college education is now of such significance to the individual that disciplinary action which prevents or interrupts that educational opportunity must be handled with great care and with full attention to due process. (Your attention is called to the law review article in 54 California Law Review 40 (1966) detailing the Oregon experience. It is attached as Appendix D.)

In response to this change in times, a special faculty-student committee was set up in 1963 to study the problem and to report on the Non-Curricular Life of Students. The report of this Committee, chaired by Professor Frank Remington of the Law School, was filed with the faculty in 1966. Among other things, it concluded that: "The University ought not generally impose discipline in addition to that to which the student is subject in criminal court except where the student's conduct is such that it indicates a continuing danger to persons or property at the university or danger to the educational process."

Since the above report was filed, the Administration has tried to follow the advice contained therein. In substance, it proceeds on the theory that as to off-campus, non-University related conduct, students are to be treated like other members of the Madison community. They are fully subject, as are other residents, to the laws of the state, county, and city. Their privileges are neither more nor less than those of other citizens. When they violate the law they must take the consequences.

Earlier this year, in late February, there were nineteen arrests in connection with the Dow Chemical Company recruitment interviews. This disruptive behavior of the students did occur within the campus and on University property and could legitimately be considered within the framework of interference with the educational process. Disciplinary action has nevertheless been withheld because those arrested are still awaiting court trial and it was believed that their rights before the court should not be prejudiced by prior University action. Unfortunately, the court trial has been delayed by a challenge to the constitutionality of the disorderly conduct statute and a decision from the federal court is still pending.

Because a small group of bearded or unkempt students continue to annoy the public by their appearance, or because they express unpopular political views, they are popularly supposed to be involved in all unlawful demonstrations. The supposition is that if this small group were expelled from the University, all of the conduct problems would be solved. In this connection, it should be pointed out that in the disturbances on University Avenue on May 17 over the wrong-way bus lane, and the completely different late night "hell-raising" on May 18, only two of the forty-three students arrested had any previous record of arrest. (Both of these two cases are still pending in the courts.)

Under no circumstances does the University Administration either encourage or condone violation of the law. When it was known that there would be a protest over the wrong-way bus lane on University Avenue, the Chancellor publicly counseled compliance with the law and pointed out that illegal actions would lead to arrests and penalties, and that antagonism from the City Council would harm, rather than help, the cause. Despite this counsel, the protest took place. There were twenty-five arrests, primarily on charges of loitering and/or disorderly conduct. Charges against some of the students have been dismissed, some have paid fines, and others are going to trial. All of the students have been, or will be, called in to the Dean's Office in accordance with the procedure outlined earlier.

The "hell-raising" incident on State Street on May 18 was completely unplanned and unforeseen. It was a characteristic spring explosion. It involved completely different people from those who were conducting the bus-lane protest. Several students were arrested, and they have exposed themselves to the same penalties as any other citizen of the Madison community who engaged in similar conduct. They have, in addition, been called in to the Dean's Office, and the University's concern has been expressed.

One point remains to be made. Newspaper and television coverage of campus disturbances often leaves the public with the impression that student conduct is wildly deviant. The truth is the opposite. For a community of 30,000, the student body is remarkably orderly. All of the police and internal discipline cases listed in Appendices A and B add up to less than 2% of the total student population. This is a far better record than the normal city of 30,000 can claim.

There is no difference between civil and university authorities over the need for law and order. The point of tension is whether the University should use its disciplinary power in addition to civil penalties when off-campus conduct of students violates civil ordinances. The Administration is operating on the theory that it should not, unless persons or property at the University are endangered or the educational process is put in jeopardy.

R. W. Fleming  
Chancellor

June 2, 1967

Attachments (4)

Appendix A

Arrests Reports Received From the Madison Police Department  
1966-67

I. Private consultation in the Office of the Dean of Student Affairs -- 131

- Theft . . . . .	75
- Drunk on public streets . . . . .	3
- Trespassing on private property . . . . .	3
- Assault* . . . . .	3
- Use of false identification cards . . . . .	19
- Damage to private property . . . . .	2
- Traffic violation . . . . .	7
- Disorderly conduct** . . . . .	12
- Arrested for suspicion . . . . .	5
- Illegal drugs*** . . . . .	2

\* - Two individuals have withdrawn from the University

\*\* - Does not include theft charges reduced to disorderly conduct

\*\*\* - No prosecution made by the police

II. Students arrested who were not officially seen by University authorities -- 11

III. Students arrested on May 17, 18 and 19, 1967. (Many have cases pending in the courts.) -- 18

IV. Newspapers listed the names of eighteen students who were arrested on May 17, 18 and 19, 1967 and for which the Dean's Office has received no police reports.

V. Charges of disorderly conduct for nineteen students arrested on February 21 and 22, 1967 have not been resolved by the courts.

Appendix B

Official Disciplinary Action Taken by the  
Division of Residence Halls, University of Wisconsin, 1966-67

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dismissed from Residence Halls . . . . .	12	0	12
Moved from one hall to another hall. . . . .	4	0	4
Placed on disciplinary probation . . . . .	101	19	120
Received letters of reprimand. . . . .	43	8	51
Required to pay damages . . . . .	8	2	10
Referred to Protection and Security. . . . .	3	0	3
Social privileges withdrawn. . . . .	3	11	14
Referred to Office of the Dean of Student Affairs. . .	3	4	7
Students not permitted to return to halls (fall '67) .	2	2	<u>4</u>
			225

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Office of the Dean of Student Affairs  
 General Information on Student Conduct  
 1966-67

Family consultations . . . . .	3
Official reprimands . . . . .	83
Students placed on disciplinary probation (Action of Conduct Com.) . .	16
Students dropped (action of Conduct Committee) or readmission denied pending disciplinary action . . . . .	23
Cases not yet reviewed pending outcome of court cases . . . . .	37
Withdrew in lieu of disciplinary action . . . . .	5

## Appendix C

From Curti and Carstensen, The University of Wisconsin,  
Vol. I, Chapter 23, pp. 673-676

The faculty records during the 1890's show that students singly and in groups were called before the faculty on charges of "riotous and drunken" behavior, "gambling and immorality," overzealous hazing, and many other charges of misconduct. The cases were considered carefully and the record suggests that the faculty sought to make the punishment fit the crime. In 1903 a student, found guilty in municipal court of "maliciously breaking a window" in a barroom, was suspended from the University, whereupon another student, not even under suspicion, volunteered the information that he had been a member of the disorderly party and had himself broken the window. The letters and science faculty considered the case and decided that both boys should be treated alike, so the second was suspended. The case then went to the University faculty for review and that body decided the cases should be treated separately. In view of the "manly attitude" of the student who confessed it was decided that he should not be punished. This decision was followed by a vote to readmit the other miscreant.

The exuberance of the students probably reached a high point in 1899. Not since the Rosenstengel and Riley hazing escapades in the late 1880's did student conduct get so much newspaper publicity. It began in January, 1899, when University students mobbed the Opera House where the Deshon-DuVries opera company was playing Fra Diavolo. The students had announced beforehand that they intended to stop the show. This they managed to do in what the Wisconsin State Journal pronounced "one of the most disgraceful exhibitions of rowdyism" ever witnessed in Madison. The Madison Democrat denounced the students as "young bloods from the latin quarter." During the course of the performance the actors were disturbed; miscellaneous objects were thrown on the stage. Some of the boys had brought bottles, and beer was seen being passed around. Some of the students used language of such nature that "ladies" were seen leaving "with flushed cheeks." The police, forewarned, were there but could not hold the students in check. After stopping the show, the mob assembled outside the theater; the police attempted to disperse it, but failed. Five boys were arrested.

The students were bound over for trial the next month. The trial was conducted on February 13 and 14. The attorney for the students, at one point in the trial, made a speech "claiming that the show was presented in an improper manner, and this justified the conduct of the students." This line of reasoning, which sought to justify student behavior by showing that the presentation of the play was so bad that it was beyond the endurance of the cultivated artistic taste of the students, was unacceptable to the court. In the end two of the five students were fined; the rest, having been only innocent bystanders, were dismissed. The faculty, which had already suspended the culprits and had readmitted one, on President Adams' recommendation readmitted all. Adams reasoned that the students had been found guilty only of violating a city ordinance and "the offense was not of the nature of a misdemeanor or crime, and that they are not therefore by the fact of their conviction dismissed from the University under the statutes."

This incident, which attracted wide and largely unfavorable notice in the press, was not the last embarrassment of the year. In 1898 students had organized a nightshirt parade for Halloween. In 1899 they repeated it. Some four hundred students, garbed in pajamas, nightshirts, and other nocturnal dress, began about nine o'clock to parade the streets of Madison. Later the Daily Cardinal piously

declared that all that was originally intended was to parade a while, and then serenade Ladies Hall and the sororities, but the students had been joined by "a rough set of city hoodlums." At Ladies Hall the parade got out of hand. Some of the paraders broke into the laundry room, looted its washday contents (it was Monday night), and even got into student rooms and took articles of clothing. A Chicago newspaper estimated that \$500 worth of clothing had been taken.

The residents of Ladies Hall promptly met for action, showing in the resolution they adopted that knowledge of Aristophanes had not wholly disappeared with the Greek requirement. Solemnly they resolved to have "no social relations with the men of the University until the faculty or men of the University have satisfactorily dealt with the offenders. . . and until all losses sustained at that time have been made good."

President Adams meanwhile called a convocation and announced that two hundred and four articles of clothing had been taken from Ladies Hall "as trophies of the escapade." He demanded that the men denounce the act and that the clothing be returned. "No man," Adams declared, "has any right to be called a gentleman who will still keep an article of ladies' wearing apparel as a trophy." All stolen clothing should be sent to the laundry at the expense of the president and then returned to its proper owners. But the mere return of what had been taken would not, Adams warned, absolve offenders. The faculty, although it had hired no detectives, had begun investigation and proposed to deal with the "outrage" by "vigorous action." The men obediently met and adopted resolutions denouncing the act. They pledged to do what they could to return the clothing and to work diligently to redeem the reputation of the University.

For a whole week the women's boycott held, although it was a strain. It was retained by a vote of 80 to 55. The most insidious argument used against the non-association resolution was that many innocent people were being made to suffer. But shortly thereafter the faculty acted against thirteen of the paraders, meting out punishments ranging from suspension from University activities until Christmas to indefinite suspension. Five were suspended indefinitely. With this the non-association resolution came to an end. The incident won a surprising amount of publicity. Notice of it even found its way into the German-language papers of the state and no doubt confirmed deep suspicions already entertained by their readers. At the end of the year the Board of Visitors characterized the incident as the "disgraceful raid on Ladies Hall" and, though deploring the unfavorable publicity caused by "exaggerated and sensational" newspaper reporters, approved the action of the faculty in suspending the ringleaders.

Such escapades won the attention of the newspapers and gave the University a reputation for something less than calm and quiet scholarship. The periodic bonfires, pep rallies, marches through the town, torn-up boardwalks, upset privies, blocked streetcar tracks, and the annual round of hazing offered numerous opportunities for these "exaggerated and sensational" newspaper reports.

Pitt-Jones

Statement of Policy by Robben W. Fleming,  
Chancellor, University of Wisconsin, Madison  
April 10, 1967

Plans are being made by some students to conduct protest demonstrations against the C.I.A., whose representatives will be conducting pre-employment interviews with interested University of Wisconsin students on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 11-12. These interviews are to be conducted in the Law School Building as a part of the University's placement services.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the University's position on such matters, the following statement of clarification is presented.

1. The Faculty legislation (Chapter 11) states that students have the right, accorded to all persons by the Constitution, to freedom of speech, peaceable assembly, petition and association. Students and student organizations may examine and discuss all questions of interest to them, and express opinions publicly as well as privately. They may support causes by lawful means which do not disrupt the operations of the University, or organizations accorded the use of University facilities.

This policy was re-affirmed by the Faculty in a special meeting held on February 23, 1967.

2. At a special faculty meeting on March 8 the Faculty re-affirmed its approval of the Policy Statement on Placement Services. That statement precludes any judgment of employers by the University, providing only that they are bona fide and legal. Each student voluntarily decides whether he wishes to use the placement services and what employers he wishes to interview. More than fifty (50) students have requested interviews



with the C. I. A.

3. The University administration has consistently taken the position that freedom on the campus is not divisible. If students who wish to interview a prospective employer can be prevented from doing so, they also can be prevented from hearing a speaker to whom some persons object. However idealistic the motive, neither tactic is permissible on a campus which cherishes freedom.

4. While I do not anticipate that the planned picketing and demonstrations will be disruptive, it is important for all students to know that the University intends to fulfill its obligations to carry out the faculty mandate on this matter. Therefore, we will use all necessary means to preserve the peace, including standby police under the direction of Chief Ralph Hanson. I hope that they will not have to be used.

5. Any person who blocks corridors or the entrance to the interview rooms or in other ways disrupts University operations, will be asked to move. If he does so, no further action will be taken. However, if the individual refuses to move:

- a) The individual will be asked to identify himself. If he does so, and then moves, he will simply be reported to the Student Conduct and Discipline Committee for whatever action it may care to take.
- b) If the individual refuses to identify himself or to move, he will then subject himself to arrest, and will, after being identified by the police and charged with appropriate civil law violations, also be reported to the Student Conduct and Discipline Committee for whatever action it cares to take.

- c) Non-students who involve themselves in campus affairs, and whose conduct transgresses the rules, will be turned over to the civil authorities.

We have an opportunity to demonstrate that in this University we can have strong differences of opinion between faculty and between students without creating chaos and infringing on each other's rights. There will be no precipitate action on the part of the University. But neither will there be disorder which transcends the bounds which the faculty has set.

Chancellor R. W. Fleming

THE ENFORCEMENT OF CHAPTER 11 OF THE LAWS AND  
REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

R. W. Fleming, Chancellor

When Senator Edward Kennedy's scheduled speech was made impossible on the Madison campus in the fall of 1966, the faculty enacted legislation designed to prevent such incidents in the future. Of particular importance was the following section of Chapter 11:

Students have the right, accorded to all persons by the Constitution, to freedom of speech, peaceable assembly, petition and association. Students and student organizations may examine and discuss all questions of interest to them, and express opinions publicly as well as privately. They may support causes by lawful means which do not disrupt the operations of the University, or organizations accorded the use of University facilities.

During the week of February 20, 1967, disruptive actions took place in connection with the pre-employment interviewing of the Dow Chemical Company. Some students were arrested and disorderly conduct charges against them are now pending.

On Thursday, February 23, I reported on the situation to the faculty and indicated that if the above provision of Chapter 11 was to be enforced it might, on occasion, require not only campus and city police, but possible additional forces. The faculty voted that the rules must be enforced.

Given the traditions of this campus, it is fair to assume that the faculty wants to preserve dissent, but without anarchy, and that it wants order, but without repression.

The enforcement of Chapter 11, and its counterpart, the protection of dissent without anarchy, are complex problems. I have discussed them with the University Committee, and I am asking the Student Life and Interests Committee to explore the whole area. Meanwhile, I shall try to see that the campus administrative machinery operates within the following general guidelines:

1. Picketing and/or demonstrations which do not block or occupy offices, interfere with classes, or obstruct other University activities will, as always, be permitted.
2. Where consistent with the protection of property and equipment, the Protection and Security forces will be asked to check with us before making arrests. It must be understood, however, that this may not be possible in all cases.
3. Insofar as potential violations of Chapter 11 are known in advance, protest groups will be advised of the rules which will apply and will be cautioned that they must take any disagreements which they may have with the rules through orderly channels.

4. Insofar as it is possible to handle violations of Chapter 11 internally, disciplinary penalties will be invoked through the normal channel of the Committee on Student Conduct and Appeals. Conduct which requires police intervention will, of course, involve the civil authorities.

5. Non-students who involve themselves in campus affairs, and whose conduct transgresses the rules, will be turned over to the civil authorities.

# UW news

*Seb. Guss*

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571  
Immediately 2/23/67 hb

Release:

MADISON, Wis.--The University of Wisconsin Madison faculty voted Thursday to reaffirm their policy that students may not, by unlawful means, disrupt the operations of the University or of organizations accorded the use of University facilities.

The vote followed a warning by Chancellor Robben W. Fleming that to enforce the rule in the face of mass demonstrations might require calling outside police forces onto the campus.

He earlier described to the faculty mass student demonstrations against Dow Chemical Corp. recruiting that led to the arrest on disorderly conduct charges of 19 students in the past two days.

The faculty agreed to meet March 8 to review its policies governing the use of University facilities for student interviews with prospective employers. It listened intently as John Coatsworth of Madison, representing the protesting students, and Gary Zweifel, president of the student body, spoke.

Coatsworth said the protesting students "acted on a desire to preserve this institution, not to compromise it," Zweifel reported that the Student Senate would consider cancelling the registration of Students for a Democratic Society which sponsored the protest.

The proceedings of the faculty meeting, which attracted 833 faculty members, were "piped in" to another room in the Wisconsin Union where some 300 students listened and occasionally laughed and hissed.

An effort by one group of faculty members to include faculty and administrators in the rule against disrupting operations of the University failed

add one--faculty meeting

after it was declared "new business" by the faculty parliamentarian and thus not proper at the special meeting.

The student protest was directed against Dow's manufacture of napalm for fire bomb use in Viet Nam.

"It is a long standing policy of this University to let any bonafide employer make pre-employment interviews on this campus," Chancellor Fleming said. "But now we have those who feel a product manufactured by one company is morally wrong and that the company, therefore should be barred from this campus."

The Chancellor said University freedom dictated that each and every student must be allowed to take whatever lawful action he chooses. "If he chooses to seek employment with Dow Chemical, that is his right," the Chancellor said. "Freedom on the campus is not divisible."

Former labor leader, now economics professor Jack Barbash, supporting the reiteration of the faculty's rule against disrupting University operations, said it was a question of freedom for the whole University against the tyranny of force, "if we're not ready to defend freedom, we do not deserve it."

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# UW news

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Release: **Immediately**

*Let's see*  
**2/23/67 ns**

## **EDITORS:**

**MADISON, Wis.--Chancellor R. W. Fleming, in consultation with the University Committee, has called a special meeting of the Madison campus faculty at 4 p.m. today in the Union Theater. The purpose of the meeting is to hear a report from the chancellor on the events of the past two days, and to consider one or more resolutions from the University Committee related thereto.**

**Upon faculty approval, the proceedings will be piped into Great Hall for the benefit of students.**

**###**

Statement by Robben W. Fleming, Chancellor, Madison Campus  
The University of Wisconsin, February 21, 1967

*Camp  
Palmer*

Two University of Wisconsin students were arrested Tuesday and a warrant was issued, but not served, for a third. The arrests arose out of a protest against pre-employment student interviews by the Dow Chemical Company.

Prior to the demonstration, University officials met with the protest sponsors and outlined the ground rules for a protest to guarantee freedom of expression and avoidance of interference with normal University functions.

Tuesday morning, when the students approached the Commerce School and the Chemistry Building, the protesters were informed by faculty placement personnel and Protection and Security forces that they could not take signs and pictures into these buildings. This was not an unreasonable position. It was taken in order to prevent obstruction of traffic within the classroom buildings.

Some of the students defied this rule, others caused disturbances and refused the requests of faculty and Protection and Security officers. These disturbances resulted in arrests. I am sorry that the police had to be involved in University affairs.

Other students in the group took their objections through the proper channels to the Dean of Students. At noon I became aware of the problem for the first time and I then directed that signs and pictures be permitted in the buildings to long as those who carried them did not obstruct movement within the buildings. I took this position because I believed that the students were entitled, as a part of their opportunity to make their views known, to have such signs if they did not interfere with the proper functioning of the building.

There has been a request that all charges against the protesting students be dropped. This no longer is entirely within the control of the University, since the matter now is in the hands of the District Attorney.



However, at the request of the students, I have, with others, gone over the nature of the complaints against the arrested students.

This study reveals that the complaint in the case of Mr. Zwicker (who did join the group which sought remedy through the Dean of Students) is not the same as in the cases of Mr. Cohen and Mr. Haslach. Therefore, I will ask the District Attorney to consider withdrawal of the warrant in his case.

Neither Mr. Cohen nor Mr. Haslach chose to take the open avenue to appeal the rule to the Dean of Students. Statements by both faculty placement people and Protection and Security officers indicate that they created disturbances which interfered with University functions, and urged others to do so.

I therefore am not inclined to ask the District Attorney to withdraw from these cases, but rather to have the courts provide justice on the basis of all available evidence.

And to make the University position and expectations clear, I am issuing the attached memorandum on pertinent current policy.

A Statement of Policy by Robben W. Fleming,  
Chancellor, Madison Campus, University of Wisconsin  
February 21, 1967

After the Senator Kennedy incident last fall, the faculty adopted amended rules on the use of University facilities and outside speakers. One section of that statute is particularly relevant to the present situation in respect to student employment interviews. That section of Chapter 11, Laws and Regulations Governing the University of Wisconsin reads:

Students have the right, accorded to all persons by the Constitution, to freedom of speech, peaceable assembly, petition and association. Students and student organizations may examine and discuss all questions of interest to them, and express opinions publicly as well as privately. They may support causes by lawful means which do not disrupt the operations of the University, or organizations accorded the use of University facilities.

Also, under that Chapter, the University administration is put under faculty mandate to enforce the above rule.

It will do so.

The University administration has consistently taken the position that freedom on the campus is not divisible. If students who wish to interview a prospective employer can be prevented from doing so, they also can be prevented from hearing a speaker to whom some persons object. However idealistic the motive, neither tactic is permissible on a campus which cherishes freedom.

Any person who blocks corridors or the entrance to student employment interview rooms will be asked to move. If he does not do so, the following steps will be taken:

1. The individual who is blocking the way will be asked to identify himself. If he does so, and then moves, he will simply be reported to the Student Conduct and Discipline Committee for whatever action it may care to take.
2. If the individual refuses to identify himself or to move, he will then subject himself to arrest, and will, after being identified by the police and charged with appropriate civil law violations, also be reported to the Student Conduct and Discipline Committee for whatever action it cares to take.

In the long history of the University, the freedom which this campus always has maintained for all points of view to be presented is more important than differences of the moment. The students, the faculty, and the administration at this University have a record of solving differences without resorting to "brinkmanship". If that record is broken, it will be broken by those who choose to deliberately defy a known and properly enacted regulation.

The University of Wisconsin

MADISON CAMPUS

FILE / STUDENT  
PROTEST

OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR  
MADISON CAMPUS  
BASCOM HALL  
MADISON 53706

November 11, 1966

TO MEMBERS OF THE CHANCELLOR'S ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL:

Attached is a copy of an addendum to the Codification  
Committee's draft of Chapter 11. Will you please send me  
your comments by November 21?

R. W. Fleming  
Chancellor

/p

Enclosure

11.15 Freedom from Interference. The freedom of student organizations, University departments, or other authorized groups, to invite speakers of their own choosing includes the right to listen to these speakers without interference. Those who attend have the duty not to obstruct the presentation of a duly-scheduled speaker, and the University has the obligation of protecting the right to hear what he has to say.