



# **Mathematics Research Center bombing, August 24, 1970: releases, official statements, and reports. 1970**

[Madison, Wisconsin]: [s.n.], 1970

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# uw news

From the University of Wisconsin-Madison / News Service, Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Drive, Madison 53706 / Telephone: 608/262-3521

Release: Immediately

2/24/88

*Math Research  
Center /  
Bombing /  
1968*

CONTACT: Thomas Bates (608) 831-4126

UW-MADISON ALUM TO TELL STORY OF STERLING HALL BOMBING IN BOOK  
By PATRICK DORN  
University News Service

MADISON--More than 17 years ago the quiet pre-dawn hours of a summer day were ruptured by a bomb exploding outside Sterling Hall. The target: University of Wisconsin-Madison's Math Research Center.

The explosion -- killing one person, injuring four others and causing damage ranging into the millions of dollars -- was the most devastating Vietnam protest act to occur on a campus that was well known for its community of vocal war protesters, draft resisters and political leftists.

UW-Madison alum Tom Bates believes the time has come to tell the whole story of Sterling Hall and the political and social climate that spawned the violence.

"It's an amazing story and it's never been told in book form," Bates said. "The fact is, Madison is a very special place and Wisconsin is a very special place. Both city and state have played host -- willingly or not -- to political nonconformists, from Finnish socialists to the Mother Jones Revolutionary Brigade. And the university has usually found itself in the thick of things.

"The intellectual atmosphere on campus in the 1960s was unbelievable. The Union cafeteria was like a Left Bank cafe. It really was one of the most far-out places in the universe at the time."

-more-

William Shinker, vice president and publisher for Harper and Row Publishing Company, was so impressed by Bates' proposal that he outbid eight other publishers for rights to the book. Harper and Row supplied Bates with a six-figure advance to produce a manuscript by the fall of 1989. Release of the book is scheduled for sometime in 1990, the 20-year anniversary of the bombing.

Ironically, Shinker is a native of Prairie du Sac and happened to be working in Madison at the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory during the summer of the bombing. He said Bates' proposal fascinated him, evoking vivid memories of the feelings and emotions that overtook Madison in the wake of the bombing. He had high praise for the 43-year-old Bates, who left a position as senior editor of the Los Angeles Times Sunday Magazine to research and write the book.

"I'm convinced the book will be a bestseller," Shinker said. "Tom has the ingredients in this project, and the ability as a writer, to join the ranks of great contemporary authors such as David Halberstam and Anthony Lucas."

Richard Pine, Bates' New York-based agent, said the story will "definitely be seen on television or in the theater when it's done." He said he plans to negotiate screenplay rights as soon as Bates completes a manuscript.

Bates said most of the book will focus on the bombing and events of 1969 and the early 1970s. The story of the four bombers -- Leo Burt, David Fine and the Armstrong brothers, Karlton and Dwight -- collectively known as the New Year's Gang, will be highlighted, culminating in the detailing of Karl's 1973 federal court hearing. Bates said at least 50 percent of the book material will come from personal interviews with people who had roles in campus activities at the time.

"I'm doing the detective story," he said, "but I'm trying to do the social history as well, give it some depth. I expect a lot of the book to be revelatory, even for Madison people who think they know the whole story."

Bates said many people who played prominent roles in Madison's history will be included in the book. Among them will be former Madison mayor and

UW-Madison alum Paul Soglin; Mark Knops, editor of the underground newspaper Madison Kaleidoscope who was jailed for contempt of court when he refused to name sources who tipped him off about the Sterling Hall bombing; UW-Madison Police Chief Ralph Hanson; UW-Madison history Professors George Mossey and the late Harvey Goldberg; former UW-Madison Chancellor and UW System President Edwin Young, and President Emeritus Fred Harrington.

Prior to editing the L.A. Times' Sunday Magazine, Bates served as executive editor of California Magazine and editor of Oregon Magazine. He also had a brief career as a college professor, teaching history at Ohio University for one year and French history for a semester at UW-Madison. He earned a Ph.D. in history from UW-Madison in 1972 and lived here during the war protest years from 1966-71.

Bates said he was more bookworm than activist to keep up his grades for a scholarship. Still, he said, it was impossible to ignore the turmoil on campus.

"When you walk to class past a row of unsheathed bayonets it does tend to impinge on your consciousness," he said. "You couldn't escape it."

Bates chose to locate in Madison during the year it will take him to complete research because the city is home for many documents related to the protest era and many of the people he wanted to interview. He said he is examining federal court records, state legislative documents, material from the Oral History Project of the UW-Madison Archives and the Social Action Collection housed at the State Historical Society. The Social Action Collection is the largest collection of 1960s documents in the world.

Bates and his family -- his wife, Eloise, and three children -- will return to the West Coast next fall and will begin to write the book. The book is Bates' first, though he said it differs from magazine work he has done only in quantity.

"I could easily spend five years researching, there's so much material," he said. "The hard thing is going to be deciding what to leave out."

###

Office of the Dean of Students

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*Math Research Center  
Bomber*

Release

With the recent release on bail of David Fine, a number of questions have been raised concerning the possible presence of David Fine on the Madison campus and the possible presentation of programs on the campus in his behalf.

David Fine is no longer a student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and we do not have any jurisdiction over him. His activities are under the control of the Federal Court. Regardless of our own personal or collective feelings about the situation, the University, like other individuals and institutions, must respect the decision of the Court in this matter.

It is important to note, however, that David Fine is not eligible to enroll as a student at any institution within the University of Wisconsin system. Were he ever to seek permission to reenroll, we would at that time file formal University charges and initiate disciplinary proceedings within the guidelines established by the Board of Regents.

Within established University policy, registered student organizations have the freedom to bring speakers and programs of their own choosing to the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Specifically the Faculty and Regents have said:

"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 of organizations accorded the use of University facilities."

(Chapter 8.02 of the Laws and Regulations of the University of Wisconsin)

Page two

Within this University-wide policy, it is possible that some organizations will invite speakers to discuss the issues as they see them or may sponsor programs on behalf of David Fine. It seems likely that he may participate in some of the meetings. It is also possible that there will be programs on campus reflecting strong opposing points of view on this matter. The University will continue to assure all duly registered organizations the right to use University facilities within the established policies.

Paul Ginsberg  
Dean of Students

January 22, 1976

*Mark  
Reagan  
Xer*

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

Release:

Immediately

1/24/74 jb

## MATH CENTER DENIES WEAPONS CHARGES

MADISON--The Mathematics Research Center on the University of Wisconsin's Madison campus, in a detailed, documented "white paper," this week strongly refuted charges it was engaged in weapon designing and testing and in analyzing and planning strategies for future warfare systems. The paper was prepared at request of the chancellor's Faculty Advisory Committee to the MRC and is being distributed to UW-Madison faculty members.

A group of students and former students, identifying themselves as supporters of "Science for the People," recently issued a pamphlet titled "The AMRC Papers" in which the center is pictured as a military unit, involved continuously and intensively in operational military research.

Referring to the pamphlet, the MRC report stated:

"This is a conscious distortion of the facts, implemented by misrepresentation of events and relationships, unsupported speculations, and hypothetical connections that exist only in the minds of the authors. The truth is quite different.

"The MRC is engaged solely in unclassified basic research in theoretical and applied mathematics; its achievements are openly available to all potential users, and are a contribution to the advancement of scientific knowledge as well as to the teaching function of the University.

"The center staff members choose their own research problems and pursue their own investigations. While the results are of enough value to the sponsors that they continue their financial support, the results are even of more value in a wide range of human affairs and make an important contribution to the public good."

MRC support is received from the Army Research Office and the National Science Foundation.

The MRC was not created, the paper continued, "to solve the Army's mathematical problems, and it does not and should not function as a 'job shop.' The Army has military research laboratories to do this sort of thing, and the MRC is not one of them.

"None of MRC's research is classified, nor is this permitted by contract.

"There is no such thing as 'Army mathematics,' anymore than there is such a thing as 'Jewish mathematics' or 'democratic mathematics,' or 'people's mathematics.' Mathematics is perhaps the most acultural of all subjects."

There is no dispute over the assertion that the research done by the MRC staff is useful to the Army, the paper noted. It stated further:

"We affirm the right of an individual faculty member to engage in collaborative research, with anyone he chooses and on any topic he believes to be a professional scholarly activity. MRC members who elect to involve themselves in research of a direct military nature do so as individuals; it does not then become a concern of his department, or of MRC.

"Our mission is to carry out an interdisciplinary program of unclassified research, specifically including the following major branches of applied mathematics: numerical analysis and computing, statistics and probability theory, applied analysis, and optimization...the primary aim is the discovery of new have techniques which/wide usefulness. MRC is thus a major national scientific resource whose contributions are of potential benefit to all."

The MRC added that its staff members teach on the campus, do not require security clearance, are not employed by the U.S. Army, and make their reports available to anyone.

Add two--MRC

"If scientists were to stop work on something every time they believed that it might be used for a harmful or illegal purpose, then all research would cease. Lasers can be used by surgeons to repair detached retinas, or by garment workers to cut out dress designs, or by an astronomer to measure the distance to the moon; they can also be used by an Israeli soldier to guide an anti-tank rocket.

"Does this mean that no one should work on the theory of lasers?

"Should we stop all production of fuel oil and fertilizer because some one might again use it to destroy a building?"

(EDITORS: Copies of the report are available by contacting the office of the advisory committee chairman, Dean W. Robert Marshall, College of Engineering, 258 Mechanical Engineering, Madison 53706; telephone 608/262-3481.)

###

3 pm Friday

10/12/73

*Math Research  
Center bombing*

The University said today it is suspending immediately the balance of the rewards offered for apprehension of those responsible for the August 1970 bombing of Sterling Hall.

The ~~mmmmmmmmmm~~ action was recommended by Madison Chancellor Edwin Young and won concurrence from System President John Weaver and Regent President Frank Pelisek.

Chancellor Young added that those ~~making~~ gifts or pledges will be invited to allow the University to use the balance of the funds for support of student assistance or services.

Regent Secretary Joseph Holt said 99-thousand remains in the reward fund in cash and pledges. 12-thousand, 5-hundred was paid to an informant whose tip led to arrest of Karleton Armstrong.

# uw news

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

*Math Research Center  
University of Wisconsin*

Release: Immediately

6/4/73 ksg

## THIS WEEK'S NATIONAL OBSERVER TAKES IN-DEPTH LOOK AT UW-MADISON "THREE YEARS LATER."

MADISON--Students at the University of Wisconsin-Madison are characterized as "less intense, more introspective, and more inclined toward studying than in recent years," by this week's National Observer, a Washington D.C. national newspaper.

These observations are detailed in an article, "At Madison, It Seems So Long Ago-- Three Years After 'Army Math' Was Smashed," by Observer staffer Patrick Young.

Using the impending trial of Karlton Armstrong as a backdrop, Young recently spent four days in Madison talking with students, former students, administrators, faculty, and city residents to produce a portrait of the University of Wisconsin three years after an explosion at the mathematics research center killed a young researcher. (Young also covered the explosion's aftermath for the Observer in 1970).

Noting that former UW student, and student district alderman Paul Soglin is now mayor, the Observer says, "Some students have turned from the macrocosm of saving the world to the microcosm of saving Madison."

The article cites an increase in student volunteer activities--working with the aged and disadvantaged youngsters by UW students. In abundance are campus experiments with student-run cooperative and living arrangements, as well as student labor unions.

"Sex remains popular, without being required, meditation groups have proliferated, and enrolment in Army ROTC is up as well as public attendance at ceremonial parades and drills."

-more-

Add one--National Observer

Madison campus Chancellor Edwin Young speculates on the changing mood here as well as on other campuses throughout the country:

"Support for disruption and violence seems to have completely gone. The vehemence has gone," Young says in the article.

Dean of Students Paul Ginsberg told the Observer, the winding down of the Vietnam War, the end of the draft, America's uncertain economy and shinking job markets, as well as the willingness of the University to meet force with force, have all in part influenced the student's mood at Madison.

And, says Ginsberg, "somewhere in there is a sense of futility of it all."

#/#/#

University of Wisconsin-Madison News Service, Madison, Wisconsin 63706 (608-262-3571)

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.

# feature story

*Month Researching  
for continuing*

From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571  
**Immediately** 975772

Release:

By MARK P. McELREATH

MADISON, Wis.--Barring an exploding Vietnam situation, this school year will remain fairly calm even if the Karlton Armstrong trial is held here.

That's the prediction of Prof. Wilson B. Thiede, 56, new chairman of the influential University Committee of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. As an observer of campus activities for more than 25 years, he believes today's students "are less unsettled and displeased with society than they were a couple of years ago."

If the trial of Armstrong, accused of the 1970 Sterling Hall bombing which killed a University researcher, is held in Madison, Thiede predicts a small group of "naturally rebellious students" will try to make the trial a violent event.

"But these violent students have lost their cover. Most young people have learned not to lend their presence to a mob. It used to be possible for 200 violent students to get lost in a crowd of 3,000, making it practically impossible for police to do anything.

"Today's students have found the point of diminishing returns for violent acts. They have learned such acts as the Sterling Hall blast are not productive."

Thiede, who earned bachelor, master, and Ph.D. degrees in education from the UW, noted that the violence of the late 1960s was not unusual--nor is the current campus calm unusual.

"The violence of the late 1960s was not new; it was the normal development of a changing American culture. It happens that the American culture changes radically, with American moods moving to extremes. Now we are swinging back from the violence of the past decade."

Add one--Thiede

With experience in various administrative and faculty positions on the Madison campus since 1948, and as a current teacher and researcher in adult education with the curriculum and instruction department of the School of Education, Thiede commented about the increasing complexity of the University and other changes:

"I'm concerned that the University keep changing and continue to be an effective institution in our state. Today's university is an extremely complex system, and that's good and bad.

"It's bad because it means the University might not be as responsive as it possibly might be. But it's good because it means the University won't become anyone's tool.

"Students today have problems that have different manifestations than students years ago, but the basis for the problems, their motivation, is the same: they do what is acceptable to their peers. Today, in our affluent American economy, it is possible and acceptable for students to drop out of school for a while.

"But, from society's point of view, getting an education outside the school system is inefficient. There is too much knowledge to be taught." He added:

"I don't know of any other alternative to universities, but current universities are not necessarily fully successful at mass education."

Thiede said taxpayers should evaluate the performance of any university on two main points: "Does the university provide the sophisticated leadership the state needs to survive? And does the university provide the high level of technically sophisticated specialists that the state needs?"

A BRIEF CHRONOLOGY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT  
ON THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON CAMPUS, 1965 TO STERLING HALL  
BOMBING

(All excerpts from "Review" published by the UW administration, except  
as noted)

1965

March 20: Human Rights Committee of the Wisconsin Student Association sponsors a march to the Capitol in support of those who are in Alabama working for the civil rights cause. In a statement, Madison Chancellor R.W. Fleming says: "I admire the energy and idealism they display."

April 1: (source: Letter to Alumni dated May 24 from Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington)

\* \* \*

Let us look at our Madison campus students on a recent day, the first of April.

The Daily Cardinal (recently under attack, as it almost always is) greeted the morning with an April Fool spoof on almost everything.

At noon a Viet Nam rally under the chairmanship of the campus Catholic chaplain attracted a sizeable crowd to the Lincoln Statue area in front of Bascom Hall. At 2 p.m. a ten-hour "teach-in" opposing President Johnson's Viet Nam policy began at nearby Social Science Building, with 26 faculty members attracting crowds of 300 to 1500 students. Nearby in the Law Building a correspondent fresh from Southeast Asia addressed a rally supporting Johnson's policies. Further support for this position came from the presidents of the student body, the Memorial Union, the Young Democrats and Young Republicans and thousands of student petition-signers.

The student human rights group, back from demonstrations in Selma and Washington, was relatively inactive--had scheduled only a movie on this particular day. Meantime Campus Chest met to plan its annual student charity drive. On Langdon Street a sound truck advertised Military Ball, as an Anti-Military Ball was being promoted at a card table in the Union. Students who had served as hosts at a Legislative Banquet met to work out a "Visit Your Legislator" program to make sure the student voice is heard in state government. Lakeshore dormitory residents were busy giving blood (before the week was out the Red Cross netted 1,766 pints from faculty and student donors). Engineering students were opening their fifth Engineering Exposition (then and later 15,000 came, a good share being Wisconsin high school youngsters interested in science and technology).

*Math Reserve  
Center  
Bomber*

More? Coeds Congress discussed "The Status of Women in the Sixties" on that first of April. Student Union officers met with next year's officers to lay out an "Avant Garde" program for the Summer Session. The Homecoming Committee began planning for the fall. One psychologist addressed students on "Behavior, Meaning, and Being Alive" (of great interest to young people these days). Another was guest of honor at an informal coffee hour. A visiting professor from Malaya talked on a Chinese Buddhist philosopher. Fraternity and sorority social committees met to plan the first big Spring weekend parties. (The fraternities and sororities are flourishing at Madison. More are constructing new buildings than at any time in the past half-century. And both Panhellenic Association and Inter-fraternity Council have themselves taken over on matters of discrimination.)

Is the essential purpose of higher education being lost in all this activity? Certainly not. More than 7,000 students spent part of this April Fool's Day studying in the library. Thousands more pored over books in our many branch libraries and study halls or in their rooms. And the paperback revolution, as you know, has increased book buying and book reading to an astonishing degree.

We are very proud of our students on the intellectual front. They come to us better prepared than ever. Ninety per cent of our Madison campus freshmen last fall were in the upper half of their high school graduating classes. Two-thirds were in the top quarter. In our classes and laboratories they outperform and outthink their predecessors. Their dropout rate is lower, and is going down each year. They work hard. They are, most of them, well-motivated and successful. Some need help, emotionally and academically. We try to provide this help, and will try even harder.

\* \* \*

May 1: Madison Campus Chancellor R.W. Fleming tells Law School's annual banquet audience that "there is not a shred of evidence that the UW has spawned subversives--on the contrary, there is massive evidence that our graduates are distinguished leaders in all areas."

August 9: Increasing militancy by students should be met with "perspective and understanding," Madison Chancellor R.W. Fleming tells campus forum.

October 16: Madison students are among 11 persons arrested at Truax Field gate in protest against Viet Nam war.

University of Wisconsin Regents:  
November 12: Hear President Harrington reaffirm University's tradition of free speech and explain that students, such as those arrested in anti-war protest at Truax Field, receive neither aid nor further penalty from University authorities.

November 18: Madison campus students skip meal in "fast for freedom" to raise \$5,000 for civil rights projects in the South.

November 19: Madison students and faculty launch memorial fund to honor Dickey Chapelle, war correspondent killed in Viet Nam and sister of Geologist Robert Meyer.

December 17: Students from Milwaukee and Madison campuses present \$2,000 to Marine Corps Reserve Civic Action Program to provide CARE packages to South Vietnamese villages.

1966

January 12: Dean of Students Joseph F. Kauffman, Madison, says "publicity of protest and the stereotyping of students as volatile, angry, unhappy creatures is often contradicted by some facts."

March 10: Joseph Kauffman, Madison dean of student affairs, says, "unfortunately, there is evidence of some narcotics use by students that is being brought to light by the police" with arrest of two, but comments on newspaper report of 3,000 students involved that "I regret very much that our student body is portrayed around the state and nation in such unfair and unsubstantiated terms."

March 11: Peace Corps Director Jack Hood Vaughn presents plaque to University as national runnerup in contributing volunteers; is heckled by half dozen Madison students on his role in Dominican Republic intervention.

March 25: International Days of Protest observances include student picketing of Badger Ordnance Works near Baraboo; Madison addresses by Staughton Lynd and Herbert Aptheker; UWM talk by Frank Emspak, chairman of National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Viet Nam.

April 19: Madison Campus Chancellor R.W. Fleming reports University has turned over to Internal Revenue Service the W-4 form filed by Kenneth Knudson, employe on elementary particle physics project, who publicly acknowledged falsity of statement while burning \$500 check as protest against financing of Viet Nam war.

May 16: Group of Madison campus students demands University halt cooperation with Selective Service; President Harrington replies "the University's official position must be the protection of individual choice, encouragement of free and open discussion"; students begin sit-in at Administration Building.

May 18: Upwards of 5,000 persons attend Bascom Hill draft protest meeting, hear President Harrington say "dissent and protest are in the Wisconsin tradition, as are protection of individual rights, and majority rule"; Chancellor Fleming announces that special faculty meeting on draft procedures, petitioned by 27 faculty members, will be held May 23; other faculty and student leaders address meeting.

May 19: Main body of student sit-in group leaves Administration Building to resume meetings in Great Hall of Wisconsin Union; Daily Cardinal estimates groups of 200 to 1,500 took part in sit-in protests, led by ad hoc Committee on the University and the Draft.

May 20: Token sit-in group leaves Administration Building, ending five-day protest.

May 23: Special Madison campus faculty meeting overflows Music Hall as members vote to ask Wisconsin Congressmen to support review of Selective Service; recommend that rank-in-class information, focus of student protests, be supplied directly to individual student for forwarding, if he desires, to draft board; authorize appointment of student-faculty committee to examine University draft procedures; recommend continued use of University facilities for testing.

Students who interpret faculty vote as "rejection" of draft demands enter Bascom Hall for overnight sit-in that continues until 10 o'clock the next morning.

May 25: Madison campus faculty, at final meeting of academic year: Declines to reopen draft debate but votes 143-121 to permit statement by Richard Hartshorne, geography, criticizing sit-in leaders for failure to use regular channels for their protest, as an individual expression of opinion.

June 10: University Board of Regents at its annual meeting: Joins President Harrington in criticizing student sit-in photographs transmitted nationally by the Associated Press as--in words of Regent Kenneth Greenquist--"portraying the student body as a bunch of beatniks"; board also commends administration actions on sit-ins.

October 3: Madison faculty hears Chancellor R.W. Fleming report: Reassessment is underway into the University's academic mission in a world beset with "unrest which extends into the campus," and undergraduate deans have agreed to set up internal study committees.

October 27: Minority heckling of Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) at Democratic party rally in Stock Pavilion brings apologies for student conduct by Chancellor Fleming and Gary Zweifel, president of Wisconsin Student Association; both leaders call for investigation to see if regulations were violated by hecklers who are members of Committee to End the War in Viet Nam.

October 29: Student Conduct and Appeals Committee, Madison campus, says future policy on incidents such as heckling of Sen. Kennedy may involve disciplinary action against individuals because such harassment is "inconsistent with the concept and function of this University and destructive of the integrity of its educational process."

October 30: In another statement growing out of Kennedy heckling, the University Committee, Madison campus, says new legislative policies and procedures, such as those under consideration by faculty Codification Committee, are needed to preserve the University's traditional attitudes on freedom of speech.

November 3: Student Senate places registration of the Committee to End the War in Viet Nam on "provisional status" for duration of first semester as result of actions of some members during Madison campus appearance of Sen. Edward Kennedy.

November 4: University Board of Regents at its November meeting: Hears individual members criticize recent heckling of Sen. Edward Kennedy at campus political rally as "disgraceful" infringement upon University's tradition of freedom of speech.

November 7: Madison campus faculty at its November meeting: Hears Chancellor R.W. Fleming report that procedures are being designed to prevent recurrence of "disruptive tactics" which marred campus appearance of Sen. Edward Kennedy.

November 9: Guilty plea is entered by William Meschan, Madison campus student, one of five Viet Nam war protesters arrested for campaigning too closely to an election polling place.

November 17: University faculty votes at special meeting to continue policy of providing individual students rather than Selective Service officials the information needed to obtain educational deferment from the draft, and rejects by 62-54 margin a recommendation of faculty-student committee for support of a national lottery without general deferments, preferring instead the present call up system but with selections made from the ranks of 18-year-olds and up.

November 30: Chancellor Fleming tells Wisconsin Civil Liberties Union that a disregard of the right to listen has put the University's open speaker policy "in the greatest danger confronting it in many years."

December 6: Madison campus students stage "confrontation" at Marine Corps information table in the Memorial Union, as spokesmen protest University cooperation with armed services and demand that non-students be allowed similar information booth privileges.

December 9: University Board of Regents at its December meeting at UW-Milwaukee:  
Accepts report of Pres. Harrington that University has only one secret research contract at present time in the meteorology department and believes that secret work should be done in federal laboratories rather than on college campuses.

December 12: Madison campus faculty at its December meeting:  
Adopts policy revisions designed to protect a speaker's right to be heard and to prevent disruptive campus demonstrations, and approves creation of ad hoc conference committee of representatives of various units to report revised draft to all-University Faculty.

December 13: University Board of Regents is honored by Milwaukee chapter of American Civil Liberties Union with presentation of its distinguished service award for "dedication to the preservation of civil liberties."

December 15: Memorial Union Council officials, replying to student protestors at recent "confrontation" at Marine Corps information table, point out that University policy prohibits barring armed forces as well as "governmental and public educational agencies" from use of facilities.

1967

January 4: Student Life and Interests Committee gives preliminary approval to proposal that Madison campus students be permitted visitors of the opposite sex in their rooms one day a weekend with door to be left ajar.

January 17: Dean of Student Affairs Joseph F. Kauffman, Madison, says Committee on Student Conduct will consider status of 21-year-old student, Alan Shepherd, convicted of possession of marijuana.

February 9: Mayor Otto Festge says Madison officials are "concerned but not alarmed" about marijuana sales in campus area.

Anti-communist group, Student Committee for a Free China, reports it is moving its headquarters to Madison from New York City.

February 12: Bill Mauldin, cartoonist and author, opens Wisconsin Student Association Symposium on "Revolution '67" at Madison, with ensuing speakers to include Dr. William Masters, Timothy Leary, Bishop James A. Pike, Henry Kissinger, and Sidney Lens.

February 14: Motivation behind most student dissenters is "the desire for sincerity and integrity in their environment," Prof. Glen G. Eye, Madison, tells American Association of School Administrators.

State Sen. Gordon Roseleip takes senate floor to express his "disgust" for two stories printed in Daily Cardinal, Madison student newspaper.

Feb. 14(cont'd) Several UWM students conclude two-day "silent vigil" with posters protesting job interviews conducted by Dow Chemical Corp., manufacturer of napalm used in Viet Nam war.

February 16: Student Senate "strongly opposes" Central Intelligence Agency subsidies for National Student Association, which was founded on Madison campus 20 years ago.

February 21: Two Madison campus students are arrested for disorderly conduct in protests against Dow Chemical Corp. job interviews, and Chancellor Fleming says student protestors interfering with University functions who decline to identify themselves or move upon request will be subject to arrest.

February 22: Chancellor Fleming tells student protestors that refusal to allow Dow recruiters on campus would violate rights of all students to make individual decisions; evening meeting culminates day of tense events, including: (1) arrest of 17 protestors at scene of Dow interviews in Electrical Engineering Building at direction of Prof. James Marks, engineering placement director; (2) sit-in by protestors in Bascom Hall offices of Pres. Harrington, Vice Pres. Robert Clodius, and Chancellor Fleming; (3) extended negotiation session between protest leaders, Fleming, and Student Affairs Dean Joseph Kauffman while protestors jammed adjacent hallway; and (4) writing of personal check by Fleming to post bail for 14 of the arrested students who could not raise their own bail as the others arrested did.

February 23: Madison faculty votes at special meeting to reaffirm its policy that students may not, by unlawful means, disrupt operations of the University or of organizations accorded the use of UW facilities, after hearing Chancellor Fleming warn that enforcement might require calling outside police forces onto the campus; meantime, 17 arrested students plead innocent to disorderly conduct charges in Dane County Criminal Court, and Madison City Council criticizes protest demonstrations as "irresponsible and reprehensible."

February 24: Some 800 Madison students attend Bascom Hall rally protesting demonstrations by anti-Viet Nam war dissenters, hear Chancellor Fleming say that protestors have no right to force their brand of morality on other students; meantime, Gov. Knowles tells news conference that he deplores the demonstrations and that the law must be "firmly enforced."

February 27: Chancellor Fleming asks placement officers to report names of student protestors who should be subjected to disciplinary procedures; reports that civil authorities will be asked to control conduct of non-students taking part in demonstrations; and, with Dean Kauffman, submits statement to Student Senate, suggesting that registration of student organization hinge upon statement that it is willing to abide by regulations.

February 28: State Assembly votes 82-15 to ask University to report its policies for maintaining "a responsible intellectual and social climate" on Madison campus, following "offensive" articles in Daily Cardinal.

March 1: State Senate adopts resolution praising the "98 per cent of the UW students" who are "law abiding."

March 2: Student Senate votes 19-11 to ban Students for a Democratic Society from Madison campus until at least next fall for role in recent obstruction of Dow Chemical Co. job interviews; also asks administration for clarification of policies in handling of demonstrations.

March 6: Madison campus faculty at its March meeting: Hears Chancellor R.W. Fleming reaffirm policy of preserving student "dissent but without anarchy," and says he is asking Student Life and Interests Committee to "explore the whole area" of dissent.

March 7: Student Court issues unprecedented restraining order against Wisconsin Student Association and University administration to prohibit cancellation of campus registration of Students for a Democratic Society.

March 8: Vice Pres. Robert Clodius says University has been unable to find any funds from foundations supported by the Central Intelligence Agency in UW financial records dating back more than 10 years.

March 9: Madison campus faculty votes at special meeting to continue its policy of permitting "any bona fide employer" to interview students in University facilities after voting 249-62 against interviewing ban on firms which make war materials.

March 10: University Board of Regents at its March meeting: Commends University administration for difficult decisions made during recent student protests, and says "reasoning, educational, and legal" steps taken resulted in maintaining University's tradition of freedom and of "sifting and winnowing" in the search for truth.

March 12: UW chapter of Phi Kappa Phi, national scholastic honor society, pays tribute to University regents of the last 20 years for maintenance of academic freedom with conferral of honorary membership upon two former board presidents, Carl E. Steiger of Oshkosh and A. Matt. Werner of Sheboygan.

March 13: Madison Political Scientists Kenneth Dolbeare and James Davis report their year-long study of selective service system in Wisconsin shows its administration has been uniform and fair.

March 14: Student Life and Interests Committee reaffirms its jurisdiction over Madison student organizations following controversial Student Court decision to nullify ban on Students for a Democratic Society but SLIC delays action pending further discussions.

March 15: Pres. Harrington tells Milwaukee conference on campus-industry relations that the restless student of today will be the more articulate, imaginative, and progressive businessman of tomorrow.

March 17: Legislature's Joint Finance Committee hears Pres. Harrington reply to criticism of student demonstrations and Daily Cardinal language with statement that "we run a law and order institution" and that "we don't intend to let things get out of hand"; citing contributions by out-of-state students.

March 22: Second session with Joint Finance Committee brings request from UW leaders that committee consider return to UW's original budget proposal; committee also hears University's affirmation of independence of Daily Cardinal with quotation from legislative report of 1954 by then-Sen. Warren Knowles that University should place "no restrictions on freedom of speech or assembly beyond those established by the state or federal laws."

Committee on Student Conduct and Appeals warns Madison campus students that the "drug experimenter" subjects himself to legal and disciplinary penalties and to the world of organized crime.

March 23: Viet Nam war referendum among Madison campus students shows opposition of 2 to 1 against immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops and 3 to 1 against further escalation for a total military victory; most popular alternative is a "phased withdrawal with negotiations."

April 3: Madison campus faculty at its April meeting: Approves Student Life and Interests Committee recommendations for special housing policies, including visitation by members of opposite sex beginning in 1967-68, and for increasing alcoholic content of beer served on campus from 3.2 to 5 per cent.

April 7: Circuit Judge James E. Doyle announces he and two other federal judges from Wisconsin will hear plea by 19 UW student protestors that the state's disorderly conduct law violates their constitutional rights.

April 11: Newsmen estimate number of Madison campus students participating in CIA job recruiting protest events as 100 to 180 sitting in or picketing at interview scene in Law School and from 300 to 800 attending rally on Bascom Hill; demonstrations are orderly.

April 12: Chancellor Fleming, asked to comment on "student class absences resulting from participation in various rallies being held around the country in opposition to the war in Viet Nam," says in statement that "I would assume that faculty members would be concerned only with the absence, not its cause," and adds that "freedom to express one's views...is a precious heritage in this country."

April 20: Madison Student Senate votes to assume authority over student activities and functions, presently governed by Student Life and Interests Committee of students and faculty members, and gives administration until May 8 to express accord with measure; also decides not to appeal Student Court decision restoring privileges to Students for a Democratic Society, penalized for disruptive protest tactics against Dow Chemical Co. job interviewers.

May 1: Madison faculty, at its May meeting: Hears Chairman James R. Villemonte of University Committee report that meeting is planned with student government leaders on increased power in governing student affairs, then refuses to suspend rules to hear WSA president deliver oral presentation.

May 3: Madison campus referendum gives 6,146 to 3,906 endorsement of Student Senate declaration of student control over student activities.

May 5: University Board of Regents at its May meeting: Meets with Madison campus student government leaders, who hear Regent Pres. Arthur DeBardeleben counsel that better results in the area of student power will come from dialogue rather than from issuing an ultimatum, adding that student government is "well organized, responsible, and strong, and its voice will be heard".

May 14: Madison Chancellor R.W. Fleming says "all of us in the University community are opposed" to University Avenue wrong-way bus lane but warns that planned student demonstration "will encourage retaliatory measures," including arrests.

May 17: Madison police arrest 25 demonstrators in afternoon protest against wrong-way bus lane on University Avenue, forcing re-routing of buses and attracting crowd estimated by newsmen at 2,000 to 3,000 persons; late evening student crowd of 300 "bent on fun on the first warm night this spring" marches to Capitol with chants of "18 beer," resulting in "no arrests, little damage."

May 18: Venting "their summer weather steam," students paint N. Park Street pedestrian overpass on Madison campus in afternoon; water fight in evening develops into mass disorder on State Street and at State Capitol with windows broken by rocks, six students arrested in tussles with police, three persons reported injured, and traffic disrupted.

Protest demonstration at Milwaukee selective service induction center results in arrest of 11 persons, including students from Madison campus.

May 19: Deploring student "fun" which degenerates into damage and personal injury, Chancellor Fleming asks student leadership to stop lawlessness, warns that faculty could discontinue experimental two-day "study period" before exams, and suggests students take up collections to repair damages.

Madison bus drivers halt service throughout city, demand "complete police protection" against student demonstrators; Mayor Festge and Police Chief Emery say "we won't let the students run the city," warn that "we'll crack their heads together if we have to, to protect our citizens"; students call off scheduled protest against wrong-way bus lane.

May 20: Chancellor Fleming says University will neither "crack heads" nor "ride shotgun" on students, points out that students have been advised they must take the consequences if city ordinances are violated, and comments that "University can not assume the city's responsibility for enforcing city ordinances."

Daily Cardinal editorial calls for end to student protests against wrong-way bus lane; city buses resume regular schedules with assurances of protection from city officials.

May 24: Gov. Knowles says student protestors should realize academic freedom is not to be used as a "cloak for hooliganism," calls on college administrators to outline discipline rules and enforce them.

May 25: Madison City Council continues wrong-way bus lane with addition of traffic lights and pedestrian walks, asks University to pay \$2,717 in property damage and police overtime during recent student demonstrations.

May 30: Madison Dean of Student Affairs Joseph F. Kauffman says University, in calling before Student Conduct and Appeals Committee those students arrested in recent demonstrations, has not changed its disciplinary policies.

June 7: Three-judge federal panel rules in split decision that 19 persons arrested in Dow Chemical Co. protests at Madison should stand trial on charges of disorderly conduct.

George Field, executive assistant to president, tells Assembly Municipalities Committee at hearing on strict discipline bill that University is not premissive but more responsible today in dealing with student disruptions and is concerned about possible "double jeopardy" from court and UW punishment.

June 9: University Board of Regents, at its annual meeting: Hears Pres. Harrington report that UW procedures for handling student demonstrations are "so good that many institutions that are having new trouble are coming to us" but adds that legal aspects "will be unfolding for several years"; Asks legal opinion on whether it is constitutional for city of Madison to maintain "wrong-way" bus lane on University Avenue.

July 14: Eight Madison students are arrested by UW police after being warned against painting N. Park Street walkway bridge near Memorial Union.

July 15-16: Wisconsin American Legion convention hears Atty. Gen. Bronson LaFollette laud UW handling of campus disturbances without infringing on free speech rights; convention delegates decline to act on two resolutions calling for an end to alleged Communist activity at Madison campus.

July 20: History Prof. William Taylor, Madison, contends that his opposition to Viet Nam war led to his rejection as a member of the White House Panel on Educational Research and Development.

July 21: Chancellor Fleming advises Wisconsin Student Association Pres. Michael Fullwood that University Committee has been asked to name a faculty group to conduct a "thorough going review of student government with reference to University regulations and procedures" following WSA demand for placing more students on larger number of committees.

July 26: Eleven members of Wisconsin Draft Resistance Union are fined \$100 and costs in Milwaukee after pleading no contest to disorderly conduct charges following May 18 demonstration at federal induction center.

August 18: Nine-member faculty group headed by James F. Crow is named by University Committee-Madison to study and make recommendations on the role of students in University government.

September 15: University Board of Regents, holding first meeting at Racine: Approve--on trial basis--"Hyde Park" open forum on Madison lower campus library mall at request of students; also approve serving of regular beer instead of present 3.2 variety at Union and dormitory social events.

September 27: Circuit Court jury finds Robert Cohen and Robert Zwicker, Madison students, guilty of disorderly conduct during Dow Chemical Co. protests.

September 29: Attorney General Bronson LaFollette says in Lake Delton address that "the student, by virtue of his status as a student, should receive no special protection from, nor any special exposure to, liabilities for violating the civil or criminal laws of the state."

October 2: Circuit Judge William C. Sachtjen sentences two UW protesters found guilty by jury of disorderly conduct during Dow demonstrations in February; Robert Cohen receives 14 days in jail while Robert Zwicker, unable to pay \$100 fine, also goes to jail.

October 11: Madison Dean of Student Affairs Joseph Kauffman warns that University would not hesitate to invoke University discipline-- including disciplinary probation, suspension, or expulsion-- if any student obstructs placement interviews or otherwise disrupts University operations.

October 12: Student Senate at Madison votes approval, 21-4, of so-called "student power" bill, proposing student control over non-academic areas including regulations affecting student organizations, women's hours, and visitation to living quarters.

October 13: University Board of Regents, meeting in Madison: Defers action on suggestion by Regent Bernard C. Ziegler for University punishment of recently-sentenced demonstrators Robert Cohen and Robert Zwicker; general debate includes statement by Madison Chancellor Sewell that University will "proceed on its own before the courts act" against students who disrupt UW operations in the future.

October 16: Meeting of Madison protesters makes plans to picket peacefully against Dow placement interviews Oct. 17, and "to obstruct recruiters beginning at 9:50 a.m. Wednesday," news media report.

October 17: Federal Judge James E. Doyle refuses to issue order restraining University and city officials from interfering with campus demonstrations; reporters estimate 130 demonstrators picket Dow interview site at Commerce Building.

October 18: Demonstrators blockade Dow placement interviews in Commerce Building and battle University and Madison police, who employ riot sticks and tear gas to restore order; injury toll is reported as 48 students, 18 policemen, and 6 non-students; Chancellor Sewell announces Dow interviews suspended pending special faculty meeting and says "we are preferring charges against leaders of the blockade, suspending them from the University, and referring their cases to the student conduct committee"; Regent Pres. Kenneth L. Greenquist says, "The University will not tolerate interference with the administration of University affairs or the rights of other students"; State Assembly votes 94-5 to request regents of UW and State Universities to reevaluate administration policies regarding campus demonstrations and violence; day's events also include cutting down American and Wisconsin flags from atop Bascom Hall, a fire which caused minor damage to Bascom Hall office of Dean Kauffman, damage to framed portrait of former UW Pres. John Bascom, and evening protest rally on lower campus mall.

October 19: Madison faculty votes 671-378 at special meeting to uphold Chancellor Sewell's "action in recognizing his obligation to enforce the mandate of the faculty as expressed in Chapter 11 of the University regulations" and suspends Dow interviews scheduled for the following day; Chancellor Sewell says warrants will be sworn out against at least nine students and one non-student; day's events also include call by protest leaders for student and faculty boycott of classes with reporters labeling strike as a "fizzle" while estimating 1,200 to 1,500 persons attended protest rally in front of Bascom Hall.

October 20: Madison campus returns to "near normalcy," press accounts report; estimate 1,000 students take part in Bascom Hill protest meetings; Dist. Atty. James C. Boll orders search for unidentified demonstrator who cut down flags from Bascom Hall; State Senate establishes seven-member committee, headed by Lt. Gov. Jack Olson, to investigate demonstrations.

October 21: Newsmen estimate 1,700 protesters take part in march from campus to state capitol where demands are posted at State Street entrance; University of Wisconsin Foundation directors commend University administration for "handling the riotous conditions" while "preserving the University's historic tradition of freedom."

October 22: Prayer program on Bascom Hill is attended by estimated 200 protesters; later, leaders call on protesters to return to classes the following day.

October 23: Madison faculty votes at second special meeting "to join in partnership with students and administration to make every possible effort to ensure that this university can, without recourse to force or violence, carry on its activities in an orderly way, and guarantee the rights of every member of the university community" and supports decision of its University Committee to form faculty-student committee to draft recommendations on "the mode of response to obstruction, on the policies and conduct of employment interviews".

October 24: Pres. Harrington tells special Senate committee that University will proceed with scheduled Central Intelligence Agency placement interviews on the Madison campus next month "as long as normal conditions can be maintained," and Regent Pres. Greenquist assures committee that violence and disruption will not be tolerated; Assembly Majority Leader J. Curtis McKay says legislation will be prepared to establish a legislative advisory committee to the University Board of Regents; Police Chief Wilbur H. Emery tells Madison City Council that use of police in Oct. 18 demonstration has cost \$7,950 so far.

October 25: Federal Judge Doyle temporarily restrains UW officials from disciplining student demonstrators until a court ruling on constitutionality of the University directive prohibiting campus disruptions; Pres. Harrington, in second appearance before Senate committee, says he is "reluctant to use force, but in defense of freedom of speech and against unlawful assembly, I am prepared to use force," and, in response to question, says it would not be desirable to have legislators sit on the Board of Regents.

October 26: Chancellor Sewell tells Senate Committee that University does not believe that new rules would prevent future disorders by campus demonstrators.

October 27: Gov. Warren Knowles says he would support Chancellor Sewell's actions against disruptive demonstrations and adds it would be a mistake to have legislators serve on any board of a state agency; Joint Committee on Civil Service approves proposed new state civil service law which would bar UW and State Universities faculty members from holding office in political organizations; proposal to reduce University budget by \$13 million in wake of demonstrations is reported to have support of seven members of Senate.

October 28: Wisconsin Alumni Association directors hear Pres. Harrington's views on Dow demonstrations, endorse administration decisions with call to "stand firm"; Regents' executive committee votes to request Atty. Gen. Bronson LaFollette to seek court action to restrain students from obstructing next month's CIA job interviews.

October 30: Jonathan Stielstra, junior student from Stevens Point, is arrested on charges of cutting down the U.S. and Wisconsin flags from Bascom Hall Oct. 18.

October 31: Chancellor Sewell, appearing again before Senate committee, says the University community alone should be responsible for enacting and enforcing regulations to discipline students and dismiss faculty members.

State Assembly receives bill to limit non-resident enrollment at each UW campus to 15 per cent of total students on the campus.

November 1: Special State Senate committee investigating Oct. 18 Dow disorders votes to subpoena three protest leaders--Robert Cohen, David Goldman, and Evan Stark; also hears Dean of Student Affairs Joseph Kauffman say that militant students are a small minority but adds they might be "the price of the freedoms we have."

November 2: Samuel Mermin of Law School is named to head ad hoc faculty-student committee on mode of response to obstruction, interview policies, and related matters; Andrew Somers, assistant Dane County district attorney, reports seven protesters have been named in warrants charging disorderly conduct and other offenses during Oct. 18 violence, and says more warrants will be issued later.

November 6: Students for a Democratic Society chapter at Madison issues leaflet calling for obstruction against Central Intelligence Agency job interviews scheduled Nov. 27-28; two more students are named in warrants charging disorderly conduct during Dow protests Oct. 18.

November 7: U.S. District Judge James E. Doyle issues temporary restraining order prohibiting University disciplinary action against students involved in Oct. 18 disorders until three-judge panel can rule on constitutionality of University regulations covering campus behavior; special Senate committee hears Ralph Hanson, UW director of protection and security, testify that his order to demonstrators to clear the Commerce Building Oct. 18 was ignored and that he was "hurled back" by surging throng.

November 8: Atty. Gen. Bronson LaFollette--acting on request of UW Regents' executive committee--files circuit court petition to forbid eight protest leaders from creating or inciting disruption or disorder in job interviews.

November 10: Regent Maurice Pasch, Madison attorney, receives permission of Circuit Judge W.L. Jackman to enter lawsuit aimed at stopping student demonstrators from interfering with campus functions, with Pasch functioning as "friend of the court."

November 13: Madison Chancellor William H. Sewell tells University Forum that interference with student's right to job interviews "will threaten and serve to undermine the University"; newsmen estimate 400 of audience of more than 1,000 walk out of meeting in protest against chancellor's refusal to discuss why CIA should interview or exist.

November 14: Chief Judge John S. Hastings of U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, Chicago, refuses to name a three-judge panel to hear student challenge of UW disciplinary action for Oct. 18 disorder because it would be premature; five student protest leaders are quoted by news media as vowing to demonstrate against armed forces interviews scheduled the following week.

November 15: Pres. Harrington reports he will recommend to Board of Regents that Robert Cohen be dismissed as a teaching assistant and adds that graduate research assistant Evan Stark has been removed from University payroll after dropping out of school; UW officials meet with Lt. Gov. Jack Olson and Maj. Gen. Ralph Olson, state adjutant general, on "mechanisms" for handling demonstrations; UWM Student Life and Interests Committee recommends that student protestors receive free legal counseling on their rights to demonstrate.

November 16: Madison students vote 4,450 to 3,525 in favor of new WSA constitution to implement "student power" proposals but document fails to earn necessary three-fourths majority support.

Judge Doyle continues restraining order against University disciplining of Dow protesters until court rules on Section 11.02 of UW regulations; also denies SDS motion to prevent University from guaranteeing freedom from obstruction of programs, and gives go-ahead for circuit court proceedings in state suit to restrain blockages of forthcoming interviews.

State Senate gives final legislative approval to three measures increasing penalties for attacking policemen and firemen and refusing to disperse from unlawful assemblies; Senate investigating committee issues interim report, questioning legality of UW Regents delegating its authority to administer the University to the faculty.

November 17: University Board of Regents, meeting at Madison: Votes 7-2 to continue employment interviews as "an important service to the students" and to "the progress of the State" and declares that obstruction of such interviews "is considered misconduct meriting the most severe disciplinary penalties of the University";

Unanimously adopts proposals to ask clarification of statutes on the board's powers, to review protection and security on the campus, and to review screening procedures for appointment of graduate teaching and research assistants and similar appointees;

Approves, 6-3, recommendation from Pres. Harrington that Regents consider terminating teaching assistant appointment of Robert Cohen for his activities in Oct. 18 demonstration, with provision for public hearing before board, if desired by Cohen;

Unanimously confirms Pres. Harrington's removal of research assistant Evan Stark from the University payroll;

Rejects by 5-4 vote a proposal to discharge about 150 teaching assistants and others who called off their classes after the Dow demonstration;

Hears Pres. Harrington report that CIA does not plan to carry out interviews scheduled later this month;

Circuit Judge Jackman issues court order temporarily preventing SDS and seven students from blockage of University facilities and ordering them not to "counsel or incite" others to disrupt job interviews; Federal Judge Doyle declines to issue an order to stop the state temporarily from prosecuting seven students on disorderly conduct charges for Oct. 18 protest and says he has asked that three-judge panel be named to rule on constitutionality of disorderly conduct law; Student Senate at Rock County Center condemns arrest of three anti-draft advocates from Madison Nov. 15 while distributing leaflets at Janesville Senior High School.

November 19: Pres. Harrington, Vice Pres. Robert Clodius, and Chancellors Sewell and Klotsche send letter to President Johnson, opposing recommendation by Gen. Lewis Hershey that persons who obstruct military job interviews be inducted immediately into the service.

November 20: Navy and Marine Corps interviews are completed without incident at Camp Randall Memorial Building while police and deputies remain in reserve nearby; later, estimated 250 to 350 protesters march from mid-day Bascom Hill rally to parade in front of Memorial Building and at Dane County Selective Service Office about two blocks away.

November 24: Chief Judge Hastings of 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Chicago, says three-judge panel will rule on constitutionality of Wisconsin's disorderly conduct law, challenged by attorneys for student protestors; UW Teaching Assistants Association calls on Board of Regents to reconsider decision to hold a public hearing on dismissal of Robert Cohen.

November 27: Attorneys for student protestors ask Federal Judge Doyle to stop the state from enforcing circuit court order preventing students from disrupting University functions.

November 28: Regent Pres. Kenneth L. Greenquist tells legislative committee that a proposed 15 per cent ceiling on out-of-state enrollment would be "ruinous" to the University, crippling the graduate program and resulting in "a downward spiral of quality." Pres. Harrington and Dean Leon Epstein of Letters and Science, Madison, oppose legislative proposal to prohibit faculty members from engaging in numerous political activities, including party leadership.

November 29: Dow interviews are conducted at UWM downtown campus without interruption from pickets who march to scene after rally at Kenwood campus; at Madison, Circuit Judge Jackman orders separate trial for Robert Cohen on disorderly conduct charges with other six defendants to be tried at another date; Student Conduct and Appeals Committee warns that it intends to exercise authority to suspend or expel students who interfere with hearings for Oct. 18 demonstrators.

November 30: Student Conduct and Appeals Committee's administrative section expels three students--Robert Cohen, Robert Weiland, and William G. Simons--for "misconduct in the presence of the committee" after the three defendants walk out of their disciplinary hearing; Student Senate later votes 20-3 to approve bill which "demands the reinstatement of the three expelled students, and the cessation of the intimidation of students for political activity"; at Milwaukee, Chancellor Klotsche commends UWM students for orderly protest of Dow interviews, saying "Both the rights of students to protest and the rights of students to be interviewed for jobs were preserved...in the best traditions of the University."

December 1: Robert Cohen, one of three students expelled previous day after walking out of disciplinary hearing, is relieved of teaching assistant duties in philosophy department; Student Conduct and Appeals administrative section decides to hold no further hearings on misconduct charges against fourth student, Carlos Joly, who remained in hearing room after walkout, and will base decision on written records and attorneys' statements; a fifth protester charged in Oct. 18 Dow demonstration--Mane Lee Jennings--plans to drop out of University while two other protest leaders--Robert Zwicker and David Goldman--already have left school.

December 4: Gov. Warren P. Knowles says he is opposed to legislation which would limit further the percentage of out-of-state students at University.

December 5: U.S. District Judge James E. Doyle rules that his court has jurisdiction to decide whether a special State Senate committee should be ordered to adjourn its Oct. 18 demonstration hearings with regard to two students, Robert Cohen and David Goldman.

December 6: About 2,200 student names appear on Daily Cardinal advertisement declaring themselves "equally responsible" for Oct. 18 Dow protest.

December 8: Judge Doyle temporarily restrains special State Senate committee from calling Oct. 18 protest leaders David Goldman and Robert Cohen for testimony until special three-judge panel rules on whether the committee is legal; meantime, Cohen and two other students formally appeal their expulsion to the Student Conduct and Appeals Committee.

December 11: Judge Doyle refuses to halt the University temporarily from disciplining students on the basis of an unwritten rule against "misconduct."

December 14: Special Senate Committee recommends legislation to define delegation of power by University Regents and to establish a Senate-Assembly standing committee on higher education "to act as a liaison on a continuing basis" with the University.

December 15: University Board of Regents, meeting at Milwaukee: Sets Jan. 12 for hearing on proposed rules which would prohibit intentional blocking of University buildings and require persons on University campuses to identify themselves upon request.

Circuit court jury acquits student Carlos Joly on charges of disorderly conduct in Oct. 18 demonstration, convicts five others-- Gregor Sirotoff, William Simons, Mana Lee Jennings, Robert Weiland, and Michael Oberdorfer, who receive 30-day jail sentences from Judge W.L. Jackman; meantime, Robert Cohen pleads "no contest" before Circuit Judge William C. Sachtjen and is fined maximum \$100 after telling judge that he is leaving the state to seek teaching position elsewhere.

December 16-17: Wisconsin legislature winds up 1967 session with approval of state educational television system but takes no final action on several proposals pertaining to the University, including clarification of Regent powers to delegate authority, joint legislative committee for liaison with University, a 15 per cent limitation on non-resident students, and legislative approval of all state salaries above \$25,000.

December 18: Jonathan Stielstra, junior student, pleads "no contest" to cutting down United States and Wisconsin flags from Bascom Hall during Oct. 18 demonstration and is sentenced to 30 days in jail by Judge Sachtjen.

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January 12: University Board of Regents, meeting in Madison: Holds public hearing on proposed changes in the Administrative Code, including amendments on intentional blocking of buildings and thoroughfares, use of public address systems, and requiring of identification, and decides to defer action on changes until March meeting.

January 18: Madison Chancellor William H. Sewell tells Madison Chamber of Commerce that great universities are always centers of contention and dispute as well as creativity and discovery.

January 22: Engineering Placement Director James Marks says success of Dow Chemical Co. in interviewing some 45 students--about twice as many as in recent years--can be attributed to a "protest backlash."

January 24: Madison Chancellor Sewell tells annual Joint Service Club Luncheon that he is distressed by "growing hostility" toward University, asks for "understanding and tolerance, if not your approval."

February 5: Seven of 16 students suspended for incidents connected with Oct. 18 Dow employment interview disruptions on the Madison campus are permitted to register for second semester; Dean of Students Joseph Kauffman reveals that of the remaining students: three have been expelled, five withdrew and cannot re-enter without further consideration by Student Conduct Committee, and one case still remains before that committee.

February 7: A UW "white paper", compiled by former News Service director James F. Scotton, says a breakdown in communications and unenforceable University rules were two major factors contributing to violent clash between anti-Dow protesters and police Oct. 18.

February 12: Chancellor William H. Sewell defers Navy and Marine Corps recruiting visits and Dow Chemical Co. job interviews on Madison Campus pending faculty action on recommendations from a special student-faculty committee studying the policy and conduct of placement interviews.

Survey of approximately 1,000 Madison campus students reveals only 2 per cent would participate in a violent civil disobedience protest; other attitudes uncovered by the survey were: 13% were in favor of "protest tactics" used by anti-Dow protesters on Oct. 18; 25% felt some type of protest against Dow was legitimate while only 7% opposed any form of protest; and 80% felt that police had used too much force in breaking up the demonstration.

February 14: Former UW student protest figure, Robert Zwicker of Appleton, claims that the University administration, particularly Dean Kauffman, has denied him permission to re-enter "for political reasons"; Dean Kauffman says he will not discuss specific reasons for denying Zwicker readmission--"but it has to do with what I would term misconduct."

Broader participation by students in governing of University and more responsibility for their own activities is recommended by Madison faculty committee; recommendations include--(1) Relaxation of some restrictions on housing, student hours, and visitation policies; (2) Initiative power for Student Senate to recommend legislation for faculty consideration; (3) "Substantial increase" in student voting membership on University committees; (4) Abolition of Student Life and Interest Committee and creation of new student-faculty committees on student organizations, student housing, student conduct, conduct appeals, and conduct policy.

February 16: University Board of Regents, meeting at UW-Milwaukee: Queries Pres. Harrington and Madison Chancellor Sewell on postponement of Dow Chemical Co. placement interviews, with some board members criticizing action as not in line with Regent policy; Chancellor Sewell says he delayed interviews until faculty-student committee studying campus interviews submits its recommendations; Pres. Harrington says Regent and faculty resolutions would have been violated by cancellation or "unreasonable" delay of interviews but adds that he believes chancellor's postponement was "no violation".

February 27: More than 1,100 engineering students and faculty members sign petition demanding that Madison Chancellor Sewell reschedule job interviews by the armed services and Dow Chemical Co.

Pres. Harrington, speaking to a group of Unitarian-Universalist ministers, says that college students should become more involved in social action programs and should get college credit for their participation; Madison Chancellor Sewell tells the same group that University discipline, particularly in light of recent protest actions, should have an educational goal, not a punitive one.

March 3: Evan Stark, former research assistant in sociology and campus activist, is arrested by Protection and Security officers and served with a warrant charging him with disorderly conduct in the Oct. 18 Dow protest.

March 4: Madison faculty orders hearings on a "due process" proposal on dismissal of graduate student teaching assistants; introduced by the faculty's University Committee, the proposal would establish a procedure by which teaching assistants would be guaranteed the right to a hearing before a campus-wide faculty committee appointed by the chancellor.

March 5: First part of report from Madison campus Ad Hoc Committee on Mode of Response to Obstruction, Interview Policy, and Related Matters is made public; the committee, chaired by Law Prof. Samuel Mermin, offers a majority and minority report--majority favors a moratorium on all employment and recruitment interviews on campus by outside agencies and leaves decision for subsequent continuation or termination of moratorium to Wisconsin Student Association; minority recommends continuance of making placement interview facilities available to all bona fide employers without discrimination, allowing the chancellor to decide on scheduling campus interviews "with such regard for time, place and manner as to minimize the possibility of disruption and violence," accords the chancellor the discretion to postpone or relocate a particular interview in anticipation of possible crisis, and proposes the creation of an Emergency Advisory Committee, consisting of three faculty appointed by the University Committee and three students appointed by the Wisconsin Student Association, to advise the chancellor.

March 6: Gov. Warren P. Knowles endorses UW policy of permitting job recruitment on the Madison campus; speaking before a political science class on the Madison campus, Gov. Knowles says, "Students should be able to interview for any kind of a job opportunity."

March 12: Anti-war student protesters stage orderly demonstration against recruiters from Boeing Aircraft Co. on Madison campus; news estimates set group at 175 protesters who stage rally on Bascom Hill; segment of group then stages a mill-in adjacent to placement offices in Bascom Hall and later disperses.

March 13: Madison faculty, voting at special meeting, approves University Committee's recommendation to "continue to make placement interview facilities available without discrimination to all bona fide employers" with provision that interviews be scheduled so as "to minimize the possibility of disruption and violence," with campus chancellor having discretionary authority to "postpone a particular interview or relocate it on or off campus."

Madison campus Student Life and Interests Committee (SLIC) endorses AWS proposal to eliminate hours and housing regulations for women students.

March 15: University Board of Regents, meeting in Madison: Hears Madison Chancellor William H. Sewell announce that Dow Chemical Co. placement interviews are rescheduled for March 30, and that the University will offer counsel to students on Selective Service matters to insure that students are receiving "competent advice" on draft information and alternatives.

March 21: Student heckling leads Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman to cut short a prepared speech delivered in Agriculture Hall auditorium on the Madison campus; Freeman then participates in a question and answer session and is given a standing ovation by the majority of the audience on two separate occasions.

March 22: UW Board of Visitors passes resolution supporting continued job interviews on the Madison campus.

Appeals division of Madison campus Committee on Student Conduct and Appeals rejects request by student activist Robert Zwicker for readmission by a 3-2 vote.

March 23: Madison Chancellor William H. Sewell calls on student leaders to help stem a pattern of behavior that is doing "incalculable damage" to the reputation of the University, referring specifically to interference with the recent speech by Agriculture Secretary Freeman; in letters to 20 student organizations, Sewell calls the incident "calculated" and adds 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"; Chancellor Sewell also sends a letter of apology to Secretary Freeman stating the "The vigor of your reception was in the Wisconsin tradition, but the unfairness of it was not."

March 24: Early morning fire damages side door in Bascom Hall; arson is suspected.

March 27: United States Attorney General Ramsey Clark delivers lecture at UW Law School in Madison; at a press conference preceding the speech, UW students Robert Weiss, a senior from Newark, N.J., and Richard Atlee, a graduate student, turn their draft cards over to Clark as a "symbolic renunciation" of the Vietnam War.

March 30: Dow Chemical Co. interviews are held in Camp Randall Memorial Building on Madison campus; interviews are conducted in atmosphere of relative calm, but two men are arrested for blocking a doorway--Roland Olson, an orderly at University Hospitals, and Michael J. Pikuleff, a graduate student and teaching assistant in the English department.

April 1: Madison faculty, at its monthly meeting, approves temporary changes in student disciplinary procedures as it establishes two new committees, one dealing with conduct hearings, the other with appeals; faculty also votes to eliminate hours restrictions for UW women beginning in the fall and approves a relaxation of rules requiring certain students to live in supervised housing.

April 5: More than 15,000 Madison campus students and faculty participate in rally on Bascom Hill and march around Capitol Square in memory of Dr. Martin Luther King, assassinated civil rights leader; Chancellor Sewell cancels classes as students and faculty participate in discussions on how to improve relations between the races.

April 9: Classes on the Madison campus are cancelled in a day of mourning for Dr. King; Pres. Harrington personally endorses student-faculty drive for a King Memorial Scholarship Fund and says that uncommitted gift and other scholarship funds will be used for the matching scholarship program; UW black students petition Madison City Council and urge establishment of a local Human Relations Commission.

April 11: A handful of protesters are present, but no incidents are reported as Navy and Marine recruiters interview 11 students on Madison campus.

April 14: A group of white and Negro students on the Madison campus form United Students for Action, an organization designed to work to eliminate prejudice throughout society.

April 19: Board of Regents, holding its first meeting in Green Bay:  
Defers action on Madison campus faculty proposals to eliminate hours restrictions for coeds and to establish an interim student discipline policy;  
Approves creation of position of Madison campus vice chancellor for student affairs to serve as an "ombudsman", after several Regents express reservations about the administrative practicality of the position;  
Approves changes in the University administrative code to include a tightening of the guest policy in the Memorial Union and regulations governing the proper use of loudspeakers on University property, closing hours for University buildings, and the blocking of entrances to offices, classrooms, and other University facilities; rules will go into effect June 1.

April 24: Majority and minority reports of Madison campus faculty-student Committee on the Mode of Response to Obstruction and Interview Policy concur in a recommendation calling for the end of the practice of expelling students "for any disciplinary problems."

April 25: Madison faculty holds special meeting to discuss the impact of Vietnam war on the University; two "sense of the meeting" resolutions are passed--one stating the the Vietnam war "is damaging to the efforts of the University in teaching, research and service and is contrary to the University's values," and the other encouraging individual faculty members to "take opportunities to make known their views on the impact of the Vietnam war on the University."

April 26: Small segment of Madison and Milwaukee students stage "student strike" as part of international days of protest against the Vietnam war; Madison activity includes a "sleep-in" on Bascom Hill, followed by two days of picketing and leafleting along with special activities, including an appearance by Muhammad Ali, former heavyweight boxing champion; Madison campus deans report that classroom absences are about normal for a Friday; small contingent of UWM students participate in march to federal building and city hall, and then hold rally on UWM campus.

Madison campus Student Life and Interest Committee unanimously approves a Wisconsin Student Association decision to donate \$25,000 to Martin Luther King Memorial Scholarship Fund; scholarships "will serve to increase the enrollment of students from minority groups and poverty areas who could not otherwise attend the University."

May 1: Lt. Gov. Jack Olson says that select committee of the State Senate chosen to investigate student disorders on the Madison campus last fall intends to continue its inquiry, even if it must go to the U.S. Supreme Court to remove legal obstacles in its path.

May 10: Press reports estimate nearly 200 male students lead some 75 coeds in illegal visitation at Madison campus Ogg Hall in protest against alleged lack of student control in setting dormitory living rules.

May 13: Madison campus faculty, in special meeting, endorses a maximum two-year suspension in student discipline cases and recommends the creation of a nine-member committee, composed of four elected faculty, four students and a chairman appointed by the chancellor, to hear student disciplinary cases.

May 15: Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey is heckled and his car is pelted with eggs as several students and other residents protest his appearance in Madison to speak to a weekly meeting of the Downtown Rotary Club.

May 16: Madison Chancellor William H. Sewell names a special faculty committee to initiate an "action program" to help UW students meet race relations problems; Sewell asks 14 faculty members to outline what can be done within existing courses and through the "development of new courses or other ways of dealing in depth with important problems of our time."

May 17: Board of Regents at its monthly meeting:  
Says it has no plans to sell 3,300 shares of Chase Manhattan Bank stock after group of student demand shares to be sold because Chase Manhattan investments are allegedly supporting the government of South Africa's apartheid policy;  
Establishes a Martin Luther King Scholarship Fund and approves the transfer of \$25,000 from a Student Senate scholarship fund;  
Approves the elimination of hours for all UW coeds effective next fall and that single freshmen and sophomores under 20 be required to live in supervised housing unless they have parental permission to live elsewhere.

Group of students stages a seven-hour sit-in at the Madison campus Administration Building protesting Regents' refusal to sell Chase Manhattan stocks.

May 18: Early morning firebombing of UW-MSN College of Letters and Sciences office in South Hall damages more than 15,000 undergraduate records.

May 20: Students rally on Bascom Hill to protest Regents' refusal to sell Chase Manhattan stock as three Madison Campus vice chancellors issue statement and agree to hire a Negro associate director to administer a program aimed at aiding the disadvantaged, and to support an orientation program by Negroes for incoming black freshmen next fall.

U.S. Supreme Court upholds constitutionality of Wisconsin's disorderly conduct law by rejecting an appeal from a group of UW students who were arrested during a February, 1967, anti-war protest on the Madison campus.

May 21: University offers \$1,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the firebombing of South Hall.

Pres. Harrington, speaking of "Revolution in Higher Education" as a part of UWM's Contemporary Trends lecture series, says that the current student revolution on the nation's campuses has "done something very positive and very good for higher education."

May 22: Wisconsin Atty. Gen. Bronson C. La Follette, speaking to a Madison campus student dinner audience, says students who interfere with the rights of others in disruptive protests are helping to destroy the UW image.

May 26: Stabbed and beaten body of Christine Rothschild, a UW freshman from Chicago, Ill., is found in the bushes in front of Sterling Hall. UW-MSN Police Chief Ralph Hanson indicates no motive or clues are available to indicate a possible murder suspect.

May 28: Seventeen anti-war protesters arrested in connection with demonstrations against the Dow Chemical Co. on the Madison campus in February, 1967, enter no contest pleas, are found guilty of disorderly conduct charges and fined \$50 each by Circuit Judge William C. Sachtjen.

June 4: The University posts a \$5,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the slayer of Christine Rothschild, a Chicago coed whose body was found May 26 on the Madison campus.

June 6: Attys. John H. Bowers and Richard Cates appear before Board of Regents Executive Committee and question the legality of having students serve on disciplinary committees as proposed by two separate UW-MSN faculty committees.

June 14: An anonymous \$1,000 donation raises to \$6,000 the reward posted by the University for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the slayer of UW coed Christine Rothschild.

June 28: A panel of three federal judges dismisses suit by two UW students and rules in Madison that a State Senate Select Committee can continue its investigation of the disruptive demonstration against Dow Chemical Co., which occurred on Oct. 18, 1967.

July 19: Three-judge federal panel rules that Wisconsin disorderly conduct law is not "vague" or "overbroad" and thereby rejects efforts by UW students to block state prosecution of persons involved in Madison campus demonstrations against Dow Chemical Co. job recruiting.

September 6: Board of Regents, at its montly meeting in Madison:  
Adopts an emergency rule limiting attendance at instructional periods to student enrolled or those admitted by the instructor or University administration consent.

September 9: Attorney General rules that banning recordings of speeches at the University is legal, explaining that the policy is to ask permission of a speaker or his sponsoring group before recording "and then abide by their wishes."

September 11: President Fred Harvey Harrington, speaking at Freshman Convocation on Madison campus, tells students that the University and American society are "not to be destroyed. They are to be improved."

September 14: Students on Madison campus stage first demonstration of the academic year to protest compulsory ROTC orientation sessions for freshmen.

September 19: Madison campus Student Senate votes that freshman ROTC orientation should be placed on a voluntary basis and calls for a referendum on the question among freshman men.

Sept. 19 (cont): State Home and Family Council, in a report prepared for the State Legislative Council, criticized the University for "overpermissiveness" in dealing with students.

October 1: Madison campus student theater group, acting without administration permission, stages a contemporary version of the play "Peter Pan" in the Commerce Building. Play features a nude dance sequence which was previously declared to be obscene by Dane County District Attorney James Boll.

October 4: UW Regents, at their monthly meeting in Madison:  
Defeat, on a 7-2 vote, a proposal to reinstate hours restrictions for UW coeds;  
Adopt a statement pledging cooperation with Madison officials in efforts to stamp out illegal drug traffic in the campus area;  
Adopt a resolution banning nudity in campus theatrical productions;  
Hear Madison Chancellor Young report that Dow Chemical Co. will conduct job interviews on campus Nov. 7 and 8.

October 7: Stuart Gordon, a senior from Chicago who directed the controversial version of "Peter Pan," is arraigned in Dane County Court on charges that he produced a lewd and indecent show.

October 8: In an advisory referendum taken among male freshmen in Madison, 775 students vote in favor of voluntary ROTC orientation classes, while 292 students indicate they favor keeping the classes on a required basis.

October 11: Carolyn Ann Purdy, a UW senior, enters an innocent plea after being arraigned on charges of being one of two nude dancers in the campus production of "Peter Pan."

October 12: No incidents are reported as an estimated 1,500-2,000 persons stage an anti-war march from the Madison campus to a local recruiting office.

October 14: Madison faculty adopts new student disciplinary procedures which include the establishment of a student conduct hearing committee composed of five faculty and four students, and an all-faculty appeals committee.

UW Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington, speaking in Madison at the 25th anniversary meeting of the Wisconsin Association of Cooperatives, says that he prefers the use of persuasion rather than the crack down method in dealing with student problems.

October 16: Gov. Warren P. Knowles, in a speech to the Madison Downtown Rotary Club, calls for a tightening of controls at the University, saying, "There should be firm disciplinary measures applied to those who violate the rules...At the same time, the taxpaying public would be assured that our great University is still a center of learning for young men and women--not a point-of-departure for narcotics and LSD trips; a center of academic discipline--not a never-never land of perpetual adolescence."

October 28: UW representatives pledge cooperation in drug abuse investigation and enforcement and urge lesser penalties for first-time offenders as Assembly Committee on State Affairs conducts hearing on illicit drug usage in Madison and on the University campus. At the hearing, Pres. Harrington releases comprehensive study of campus protection and security which recommends a system-wide University police force bolstered with college-age recruits receiving training that would be a "model for police agencies throughout the country." Report was directed and written by Law Prof. Herman Goldstein.

October 29: Circuit Judge W.S. Jackman lifts a temporary restraining order which had prohibited the Madison chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and its officers, along with eight other UW students, from various acts on the campus. Order was obtained by the Attorney General's office on Nov. 8, 1967, following the Oct. 18, 1967, disruptive demonstration against Dow Chemical Co. on the Madison campus.

November 1: UW Board of Regents, at its monthly meeting in Madison:  
Votes to "reprimand" Daily Cardinal editors and its board of control for the publication of allegedly obscene language and warns that future use of obscene, four-letter words will bring "appropriate action" by the Regents;  
Tables a resolution to close the Rathskeller in the Memorial Union, then agrees to give Madison Chancellor H. Edwin Young a chance to develop a plan to screen persons who are permitted to enter the Union;  
Hears a delegation from the State Council for Home and Family ask for a reinstatement of women's hours and supervised housing, but takes no action on the request.

November 2: Chancellor Young, outlining his attitude on student discipline, tells Wisconsin Alumni Association board of directors that the University "will catch, punish, and separate from the University those who obstruct its function."

November 4: Chancellor Young, addressing the monthly meeting of the Madison faculty, says University will not tolerate violation of its rules prohibiting seizure of University buildings in response to announced plans to occupy a building during Dow Chemical Co. recruiting visits scheduled for Nov. 7-8.

November 5: Fifty-four editors and writers and all five student members of the board of control sign a Daily Cardinal editorial calling the Regent reprimand on obscenity "a violation of freedom of the press and free speech."

An estimated 2,000 students parade up State Street and around Capitol Square in what one newspaper calls a "noisy but well disciplined parade" to protest the "lack of choice" in the national elections. Later, students reject, by a reported 4 to 1 margin, the call to take over a University building.

November 7: Satire replaces hostile confrontation as an estimated 150-200 students stage skits to begin two days of protest activities in opposition to the appearance of Dow Chemical recruiters on the Madison campus. Protests are noisy, but no untoward incidents or disruptions are reported.

University opens an Afro-American and Race Relations Center in Madison to sponsor and coordinate programs about Afro-American affairs and distribute information to campus and community.

November 8: Coordinating Council for Higher Education, in actions affecting the University:  
Hears John Rice of Sparta, citizen member of CCHE, defend UW-MSN students while attacking Madison and Dane County officials for their public statements on nudity and drug use on the campus.

November 13: Citing a growing tendency towards racial separatism on the Madison campus, Mrs. Ruth Doyle, head of the UW special program of tutorial and financial assistance for disadvantaged students, tells a Democratic luncheon that the University "should resist the development of a black curriculum with a black staff."

November 19: Madison students begin boycott of Memorial Union cafeteria and Rathskeller and establish a "liberation food center" following the arrest of a black non-student in the Rathskeller during an alleged racial incident.

November 22: Audience, which includes members of the African Student Union, votes not to hear two speakers originally scheduled to speak at a Madison campus program of a Conference on South African Problems.

November 25: Madison Letters and Science faculty votes to double the number of pass-fail courses students may take and to offer pass-fail course options to freshmen and sophomores for the first time beginning with the second semester.  
Madison black students stage a series of minor disruptions in an apparent move to demonstrate sympathy for black students suspended following major disruptions at Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh.

November 26: Eighteen black players boycott UW's 33rd annual football banquet held in the Wisconsin Fieldhouse.

December 1: Black caucus of students rejects the use of mediation in the solution of campus problems during a two-day, national conference on student unrest held on the Madison campus and sponsored by the Johnson Foundation and the University Law Center for Teaching and Research in Disputes Settlement.

December 2: Special faculty-student committee, under the chairmanship of Dean for Special Projects Samuel Proctor, submits report to Madison chancellor Edwin Young recommending that the University "admit without prejudice" Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh students involved in a disruptive protest on that campus should they apply for admission to the UW; the addition of black staff members and administrators in the Division of Student Affairs and in the College of Letters and Science, School of Education and the Graduate School; the establishment of black cultural affairs center; a crash program to recruit additional black faculty; and the admission of 500 additional black students during the 1969-70 academic year.

Madison faculty adopts a "bill of rights" governing the hiring, conditions of employment, and firing of teaching assistants; regulation says that teaching assistants "are entitled to enjoy and exercise constitutional rights and liberties, including academic freedom, and this shall be considered in deciding whether there is adequate cause for dismissal."

December 3: Dane County District Attorney James C. Boll withdraws complaints against students Stuart Gordon and Carolyn Purdy who were charged with violating the state obscenity law following the on-campus production of a modernized version of the play, "Peter Pan," which contained a nude dance sequence. Boll says he is withdrawing the original complaint because of a lack of witnesses and a difference of opinion over whether the play was a "work of art" or an obscene performance.

December 4: In a joint statement issued in response to the "Proctor Committee" report of Dec. 2, President Fred Harvey Harrington, Chancellor Young, and the Madison Campus University Committee welcome the committee's "support of current and proposed University efforts to expand programs for minority groups on the Madison campus," but "regret that the committee did not assure black students that these efforts were well under way and warn them that disruptive tactics are a handicap, not a help, to the ends we jointly seek."

December 5: All-University ROTC Policy Committee recommends the rescinding of compulsory ROTC orientation as a requirement for graduation.

December 6: Meeting in Milwaukee, Board of Regents:  
Asks the administration for a report on means of evicting the Daily Cardinal, privately owned student newspaper, from its Madison campus printing facilities in conjunction with Regent charges that the paper has frequently indulged in the indiscriminate use of obscene words;  
Hears Madison Chancellor Young report the development of more precise rules for the use of the Memorial Union following reports that the Union is an alleged center for illegal drug traffic in Madison and in the wake of a partial boycott of Union food operations following in incident involving a non-student.

Dec. 6 (cont): Group of UW students join Oshkosh students in harassing a meeting of the State Universities Board of Regents at the State Capitol to protest the suspension of 94 black students at Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh for their part in a Nov. 21 campus disturbance.

December 13: Federal Judge James E. Doyle declares unconstitutional a University regulation under which two students (Robert S. Cohen, Levittown, Pa., and William S. Simons, Larchmont, N.Y.) were expelled following a disruptive Madison campus demonstration against Dow Chemical recruiters on Oct. 18, 1967. Judge Doyle says the University cannot use "misconduct" as the sole standard in permanently expelling a student and that the students were denied due process of law. However, the judge withholds a permanent injunction against the use of the regulation because it "would impose too radical a transitional strain on the institution."

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January 6: Student members of Daily Cardinal Board of Control send a letter to Board of Regents' President Charles D. Gelatt and indicate they will refuse to appear, as requested, before the Board at its regularly scheduled January meeting to discuss the use of obscene words in the Cardinal.

January 7: Assemblyman Kenneth J. Merkel (R-Brookfield), in a letter to the Board of Regents, accuses the University of "ultra-permissiveness" for allowing an experiment in communal living to be conducted in a Residence Hall on the Madison campus last November. Residence Halls officials explain that the program was a marathon discussion of questions and concerns facing young people and that the students participating "conducted themselves...in a responsible manner."

January 24: School of Journalism faculty releases statement saying: "Anyone who values freedom of the press must deplore the action the Board of Regents took against the Daily Cardinal on Friday, Jan. 10. Yet at the same time anyone who values good journalism can hardly help being dismayed at the performance of the Cardinal for many months."

January 28: James R. Klauser, Legislative Council attorney, recommends, in a 45-page report to Assembly Speaker Harold V. Froelich (R-Appleton), that police service on the UW Madison campus be provided by city police.

January 29: State Sen. Gordon R. Roseleip (R-Darlington) introduces bill in the Legislature calling for the removal of President Harrington and stating that the University has an "unseemly national reputation."

February 1: UW Central Administration officials announce that black students expelled from Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh following a racial incident on that campus in November, 1968, will not be admitted to the University for the second semester.

February 3: "The Black Revolution: To What Ends?", an all-University conference organized by students, begins on the Madison campus. Conference features a total of 33 programs, including lectures, panel discussions, films, workshops, and poetry readings; participants include 21 guest speakers, poets, and performers; 26 UW graduate and undergraduate students; 17 faculty and staff, including visiting professors; and three Madison residents.

Madison campus Teaching Assistants Association announces the results of an informal poll of some 1800 teaching assistants. TAs were asked if they would support a strike to protest a legislative economy bill which would reduce tuition remission for teaching assistants-- 1,353 indicated they were for striking; 98 against; and 13 undecided.

February 6: Vice President Robert Glodius tells Joint Finance Committee that the University would be subject to legal suit if the state passes a bill cutting tuition remissions for teaching assistants.

February 7: Black students, along with white student sympathizers, disrupt classes on the Madison campus and call for a student strike to support 13 non-negotiable demands to make University education more "relevant to black people." Demands include: the establishment of an autonomous black studies department controlled and organized by black students and faculty; student control of hiring and firing of all administrators and teachers involved in programs relating to black studies; that at least 500 additional black students be admitted to the University for the fall 1969 semester; and that all expelled Oshkosh students who wish to attend the UW be admitted immediately.

February 8: Students and police clash at UW Fieldhouse as students try to disrupt a UW basketball game in demonstration of support for black demands. Madison Chancellor Edwin Young issues statement saying, "Students who intentionally obstruct or seriously impair classes or University functions may be subject to suspension or expulsion." Chancellor also notes that "peaceful picketing and legal protest must and will be protected on this campus."

February 10: Students engage in peaceful picketing of Madison campus classrooms and buildings in demonstration of support for black demands.

February 11: Fourteen black faculty and administrators indicate support of black student demands in a statement saying, "the University has failed to face up to the conditions of racism which pervade its structure and operation."

Demonstrating students block entrances to several University buildings but disperse as riot-equipped police arrive. Occasional fistfights are reported between students blockading and student attempting to enter campus buildings.

February 12: Protest activity on the Madison campus escalates as large numbers of students block doorways and street intersections; students again engage in fistfights over blocking of building entrances; police arrest six students on disorderly conduct charges.

Gov. Warren Knowles activates units of the Wisconsin National Guard, calling up about 900 troops at the request of Madison Mayor Otto Festge to help preserve order on the campus and to relieve extra police forces called in to assist in controlling the campus demonstrations.

Chancellor Young issues a written response to each of the 13 black student demands, noting that "whatever kind of promises are made or assurances given, in the end we are going to be judged on our actions not our words. American higher education has found it hard to act on the needs of the black community, but Wisconsin has done as much as any. We intend to do a good deal more."

Republican caucus of the State Senate announces plans to form a joint Assembly-Senate committee with subpoena powers to investigate campus disorders on state university campuses.

February 13: Large number of students, estimated by various press reports to range between 5,000 and 8,000, engage in cat and mouse tactics to block street intersections as student strike activity hits its peak. National Guard troops are posted in campus buildings and no obstruction takes place; police use teargas on one occasion to disperse a crowd and ten arrests are made during the day on charges ranging from disorderly conduct to using obscene language; students stage a large but peaceful night march from the campus to the Capitol Square; Gov. Knowles call up an additional 1,000 Guard troops to support and relieve those already committed.

State Assembly endorses a resolution pledging support of UW "administration actions designed to prevent the outbreak of campus violence."

February 14: Board of Regents, holding its monthly meeting in Madison: Commends Chancellor Young and the administration for their handling of the student strike; commends Gov. Knowles, state officials, and legislators for the support they gave the University--especially the governor for his "rapid action" in calling up the National Guard; and asks for a thorough report of faculty, student, and administration involvement in setting up the Black Revolution conference;

Feb. 14(cont.): Refuses, by a 7-3 vote, to revoke the January decision to halt subsidies to the Daily Cardinal; Strike demonstrations continue on the Madison campus and five students are arrested, but National Guard troops are withdrawn as campus protest activity is generally orderly and peaceful.

State Supreme Court turns down a challenge of Wisconsin's disorderly conduct law brought by student protesters arrested following 1967 Dow Chemical Co., demonstrations on the Madison campus. Court upholds Dane County Circuit Court convictions of Robert Zwicker, Robert Weiland, Michael Oberdorfer, William Simons, and Gregor Sirotof.

February 15: Chancellor Young receives a petition signed by 1,372 faculty members saying: "we support the administration of the University in its refusal to surrender to mob pressures and lawless force, in its determination to continue normal educational activities, in its efforts to deal with problems, including those involving the disadvantaged members of society, through rational methods."

Black members of the Wisconsin track team boycott dual meet with Michigan State to demonstrate sympathy with black student demands.

February 16: Six students are arrested as protest activity renews on the Madison campus; however, the intensity of activity is small enough so that Chancellor Young announces a substantial reduction of National Guard troops; at the end of the day a mimeographed sheet, signed by several student groups and urging students to return to classes, is distributed in University living units.

February 18: Black students call a recess in strike activities pending the outcome of a special faculty meeting called to discuss the establishment of a black studies department.

February 19: Early morning fire causes extensive damages to UW Afro-American Race and Relations Center in Madison. Arson is suspected, and Chancellor Young says "It is the University's intent to press for the apprehension and prosecution of those responsible..."

At a special meeting, Madison faculty votes 524 to 518 to defeat a recommendation that three black students suspended from Oshkosh State University be admitted to the University immediately.

President Harrington announces at the Madison faculty meeting that Dr. Samuel Proctor, Dean for Special Projects, will be leaving the University and that he had "been called east on an assignment of national import."

Revised Assembly bill restores full tuition remission to UW teaching assistants.

February 20: Last contingent of National Guard troops leave the Madison campus as student strike activity subsides.

February 23: Group of University black students appear on WHA-TV program to explain the substance of their 13 demands.

February 24: President Harrington tells Gov. Knowles that the callup of the National Guard "actually prevented violence" on the Madison campus. Gov. Knowles, in turn, advises the Legislature not to "pass legislation on the basis of prejudice or panic" that would be detrimental to the University.

Black student leaders appear before Madison faculty to explain their demands.

Black militant playwright LeRoi Jones inaugurates tenth annual Wisconsin Student Association Symposium by telling black students: "If you do not come out of this University with information and skills that will benefit the black community, then you are unfit to live with black people."

February 26: UW Faculty Assembly, meeting in Wausau:  
Adopts a statement on purposes and principles saying that the use of force to make opinions prevail has no place in the University community.

Thirty-six students are interviewed on the Madison campus without incident by Dow Chemical Co.

February 27: State Senate gives final approval to the formation of a special committee to investigate disturbances on the UW campus.

Approximately 200 demonstrators supporting black student demands invade eight Madison campus buildings and cause approximately \$2,000 in property damage; five persons are arrested.

March 3: Madison campus faculty approves a proposal calling for the establishment of a Department of Afro-American Studies.

March 4: Legislature passes bill making students at state educational institutions ineligible for state aid if they are convicted in a civil or criminal action involving the use of force, disruption of campus activities, seizure of campus property, or blockage of traffic.

A group of Madison faculty and students participate in various activities designed to promote the peaceful use of science as part of a national day of concern.

March 5: Charges initiating disciplinary action with recommendations for suspensions of at least a full academic year are filed against four students by the University administration in the aftermath of the disturbances surrounding the Madison campus student strike over black demands.

March 6: Gov. Knowles presents his anti-poverty program to the Legislature; program does not include any of the UW proposals advanced to aid the disadvantaged.

Board of Regents, holding a special meeting to discuss recent campus disturbances, suspend three students for their involvement in a destructive protest held on the Madison campus Feb. 27; Regents also adopt emergency rules which would prohibit expelled and suspended students and non-students convicted of offenses growing out of campus disorders from entering any UW campus for a period of one year.

March 7: University files disciplinary charges against two more students for their involvement in recent campus disorders.

Issuance of registration permits for out-of-state high school seniors is suspended by Madison campus officials pending a review of enrollment policies.

March 11: UW Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington, testifying against a bill that would force the University to contract with the City of Madison for police protection, says that the UW police force "is of extraordinary value," and that eliminating it would be "damaging."

March 13: Federal Judge James E. Doyle, issuing an interim opinion, rules that the three students suspended on Mar. 6 should be reinstated unless the University can prove that their reinstatement would endanger the safety of the University.

March 14: Board of Regents, at their monthly meeting in Madison:  
Approve, by a 5-1 vote, non-resident enrollment limits for undergraduate student beginning with a 25% limit for the fall of 1969 until a final 15% limit is reached in the fall of 1971;  
Unanimously vote to refuse admission to the 90 black students suspended from Oshkosh State University last fall following a disruptive protest.

March 18: Atty. Gen. Robert Warren says that he will appeal Judge Doyle's Federal Court order to reinstate the three students originally suspended on Mar. 6.

March 19: Special nine-member Legislative committee begins hearings to investigate recent disturbances at the University and on other state college and university campuses.

March 20: Madison Chancellor Edwin Young refuses to recognize Teaching Assistants Association as exclusive bargaining agents for all teaching assistants, research assistants, and project assistants on the Madison campus.

Arthur R. Winnig, first UW student to be tried on charges stemming from February Madison campus disorders, is found guilty of disorderly conduct by Circuit Judge William Sachtjen.

March 25: Two students facing disciplinary charges for their involvement in the campus disorders of February withdraw from the University.

April 11: Board of Regents, meeting in Racine:  
Hears Madison Chancellor Young defend a free and open guest speaker policy following voicings of Regent concern over the one-sidedness of views expressed during the Black Revolution Conference held on the Madison campus in February;  
Hears George Bunn, University counsel, report that efforts to prevent non-student use of the Memorial Union in Madison are being intensified and that new rules for Union use are being proposed.

April 17: Madison Chancellor Young appoints seven faculty members to serve on a steering committee to organize a black studies department on the Madison campus. Prof. M. Crawford Young, political science, is named committee chairman.  
Circuit Judge Richard W. Bardwell says that cases involving student disruptions should be tried within the University and not in the courts.

April 23: Madison faculty votes to ask the Board of Regents to rescind its decision to tighten restrictions on non-resident undergraduate enrollments and calls on the Legislature to reject any further proposals to restrict out-of-state admissions.

April 28: Representatives of the Madison campus administration and the Teaching Assistants Association (TAA) agree to let an election among teaching assistants determine whether the TAA should be the exclusive bargaining agent for teaching assistants on the Madison campus.

April 29: UW Regent President Charles Gelatt, La Crosse, tells a Joint Legislative Committee investigating campus disruptions that he knew of no steps that could have been taken to prevent the February disruptions on the Madison campus "without also exacting a serious degradation of the academic program."

May 2: Dispute over the legality of a block party sets off a three-day series of violent clashes between police and residents in Madison's Mifflin-Bassett Street area. Several UW students who live in the area are involved in the disturbances; some are arrested. University officials and faculty members work closely with Mayor Dyke to bring an end to the disturbances and to determine the causes of the original outburst as well as make recommendations designed to prevent future outbreaks.

May 4: Madison faculty, at its monthly meeting, endorses the principle that "race shall not be a criterion for the eligibility of any student in any course taught at this University."

Student leaders--including the editor of the Daily Cardinal and the president of the Wisconsin Student Association--from seven Midwestern universities meet in Madison and issue a list of demands calling for the elimination of the Reserve Officer Training Corps from their campuses.

May 6: President Fred Harvey Harrington, speaking to a joint committee of the Legislature investigating disorders on state college and university campuses, says that the UW will use police and National Guard troops whenever necessary to keep the University operating in the face of disorder.

May 8: Gov. Knowles signs into law three bills designed to curb campus protest actions. Respective bills restrict entrance to a campus by persons previously convicted of or expelled from a campus for disruptive acts, limit the use of sound amplifying equipment in campus protests, and extend emergency powers to all cities and villages.

One student is suspended and two others are acquitted as a result of hearings on disciplinary charges filed against them during February disturbances on the Madison campus.

May 9: Board of Regents, at its monthly meeting in Madison:  
Unanimously approves a resolution "strongly favoring the continuance of the Reserve Officers Training Corps program at no less than the present level" on the Madison and Milwaukee campuses;  
Approves a photo identification card system for Madison campus students, faculty and staff.

May 12: Madison Chancellor Young, speaking at the Milwaukee Sentinel's sixth annual "Forum for Progress," says that "We must welcome social change rather than view it as a threat to tranquility," and that universities should move fast enough in affecting change in order to avoid being confronted with crises.

May 16: Teaching Assistants Association establishes a national precedent as it gains exclusive bargaining rights for 1,800 teaching assistants employed on the Madison campus following a campus-wide ballot.

Group of Madison campus dormitory housefellow report that results of an informal survey show that academic bureaucracy, loneliness, and a new feeling of freedom account for the average student's participation in campus disorders.

June 4: Charles W. Loomer, professor of agricultural economics and former chairman of the UW-MSN University Committee, tells members of Madison's Downtown Rotary Club that a university should be allowed to work out its own problems when troubled by student unrest.

Prof. John Bowman, economics, tells a joint legislative committee that he served as campus sponsor for the Madison chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) because he believes "they have a right in the marketplace of ideas on campus."

June 9: Regent Pres. Charles D. Gelatt, speaking at Madison commissioning ceremony, defends ROTC as a "democratizing, liberalizing agent" and says that removing the program from college campuses "at this time would be extremely foolhardy."

June 13: University Regents, at their annual meeting in Madison: Unanimously vote to ban Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) from participating in the summer orientation program for incoming freshman students on the Madison campus.

June 14: President Fred Harvey Harrington is among the 15 members of the executive committee of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges who unanimously adopt a statement saying that they approve of the continuance of ROTC courses on their campuses. Pres. Harrington is currently serving as chairman of the executive committee and president of the Land Grant Association.

June 18: Gov. Knowles signs into law a bill giving UW and state universities officials the authority to restrict non-students from campuses during times of trouble or disruption.

July 25: UW Board of Regents, meeting in Sheboygan: Approves the implementation of an identification card system for students, faculty and staff; Approves, by a 9-1 vote, a resolution presented by Regent Robert V. Dahlstrom, Manitowoc, which will allow top faculty committees to develop programs with substantially increased student involvement in such areas as curriculum design and evaluation, evaluation of professors, and educational programs for the disadvantaged.

August 14: Madison campus Black Studies Steering Committee says the University is "facing intense competition" in recruiting black faculty and says that it will not make personnel commitments or hire faculty before September, at which time the committee will have a majority of black members and a new chairman.

Madison campus Teaching Assistants Association (TAA) charges that the University entered into a collective bargaining agreement "that the administration had no intention of honoring and knew would not be enforced through state labor law channels."

August 26: University refuses the use of its list of the names and addresses of prospective new freshmen for distribution of a special "unorientation" edition of the Daily Cardinal because of a "serious question as to whether it meets University standards or the standards of responsible journalism."

Group of young people block traffic on Park Street and cause other disturbances to protest the visit to Madison by former Secretary of State Dean Rusk who addressed 1,400 bankers attending the Graduate School of Banking.

September 6: Board of Regents, meeting in a special session at Madison:  
--dismisses disciplinary charges against a student leader involved in the February 1969 Madison campus strike over black demands;  
  
--establishes a four-member committee to study disciplinary procedures;  
  
--approves the appointment of C. Elrie Chrite as director of the Madison campus Afro-American Race Relations Center and Daniel Burrell as director of the Center for Afro-American Culture at the UW-Milwaukee.

September 10: Madison Chancellor Edwin Young appoints Prof. Nolan E. Penn, psychology, to be chairman of the Afro-American Studies Department Steering Committee.

September 16: Madison City Council approves an ordinance designed to restrict student migration into single-family residential areas.

September 19: Board of Regents, at their regular monthly meeting in Madison:  
Vote to withhold course credit from students refusing to be photographed for University identification cards;

September 20: Mayor's Commission on the Mifflin Street disorders which occurred in Madison last May releases a 20-page report of its findings, including the proposal that policemen sent to deal with University students be selected on the basis of their ability to understand students and their problems. Report notes that the "underlying antagonism (between police and students) was probably the greatest factor in causing the confrontations and the disorders."

September 22: Group of Madison faculty take out advertisements in the two Madison newspapers announcing the formation of the United Faculty "...to initiate reforms required to create a relevant and progressive teaching environment" and notes that "To effect such reforms and to protect our common interests as faculty members now requires a united and independent faculty organization."

October 4: Joint statement issued by President Fred Harvey Harrington, chancellors, and the University Faculty Council says that University classes will not be cancelled for the scheduled Oct. 15 Vietnam War Moratorium and that "Students have every right to expect that the promised instruction for which they have enrolled will occur at the time and place specified in their schedule."

October 6: Madison faculty approves housing rule change permitting optional plans for opposite sex visiting in University dormitory rooms, subject to Board of Regent approval.

University negotiating team, in a report issued to the Madison faculty, indicates that bargaining with the Teaching Assistants Association is at a critical stage. TAA representatives have made almost no modifications of their original demands in the light of several months of discussions and various efforts of the UW team to make acceptable counter-proposals.

October 14: Final report issued by a special legislative committee established in February 1969 following a student strike on the UW Madison campus, places the major responsibility for campus unrest on the UW administration, and accuses it of "incompetence to handle these matters properly." The committee, headed by Sen. Milo Knutson (R-La Crosse), urges that the University administration be decentralized and calls for a special joint legislative committee to conduct a review of the University's administrative structure.

Two UW coeds are arrested following a paint-throwing incident which disrupts a mathematics seminar in the Wisconsin Center on the Madison campus sponsored by the Math Research Center.

October 15: Vietnam War Moratorium is observed on several UW campuses as teachins, rallies, and marches are used to demonstrate opposition to the war.

University refuses to enter into negotiations with SDS representatives about an ultimatum to end ROTC, the Mathematics Research Center, and the Land Tenure Center.

October 17: Board of Regents, holding its monthly meeting in Green Bay:  
Adopts a "motion of intent" sharply restricting the use of sound amplifying equipment of UW campuses and directs chancellors to allow the use of such equipment only for such all-campus events as Homecoming and Campus Carnival, and then "only in exceptional cases";  
Votes to bring charges against the coeds arrested following the Oct. 14 paint throwing incident in the Wisconsin Center.

Two former students charged with attempted arson at a Madison campus research center last spring plead guilty in Dane County Circuit Court.

October 20: Madison campus Black Studies Committee begins work, following the election of student observers, on devising a curriculum and recruiting staff for the Black Studies Department.

October 21: Madison campus administration offers to join with the Teaching Assistants Association in asking the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission to arbitrate the question of departmental bargaining, following an earlier decision by the WERC to refuse to hear a charge filed by the TAA that the University had violated the State Employment Relations Act by refusing to bargain collectively.

October 27: Three-judge federal panel from the U.S. Court of Appeals in Chicago upholds a ruling by Federal Judge James E. Doyle that alleged misconduct alone was not sufficient reason for the expulsion of UW students involved in a 1967 Madison campus demonstration against the Dow Chemical Co.

October 28: Assemblyman Stanley York (R-River Falls) files a minority report in response to the joint legislative committee report filed on Oct. 14. Assemblyman York says that the UW administration could not be blamed for not preventing the disruptions which occurred in conjunction with the February strike.

November 1: Madison faculty committee proposes sweeping changes in the ROTC program, including placing ROTC instructional staff under regular UW staffing procedures and moving ROTC drills off campus.

November 3: Two UW Madison coeds facing disciplinary proceedings for throwing paint and disrupting a mathematics seminar in the Wisconsin Center in October withdraw from the University.

November 10: U.S. Supreme refuses to review a case challenging the power of University police to arrest students for displaying "disruptive" anti-war signs during silent protests of the Vietnam war. Action is taken on the appeal of the conviction of Robert K. Zwicker, former UW student who was arrested in 1967 after he held up a picture of a boy burned by napalm during a Madison campus protest demonstration.

Random telephone survey conducted by journalism students in a project supervised by Prof. Vernon A. Stone shows that 78 per cent of UW students sampled supported the October Vietnam War Moratorium activities.

November 11: UW Board of Regents files a \$5,000 damage suit against the two coeds involved in the October paint-throwing disruption of a mathematics seminar at the Wisconsin Center.

November 12: University Committee reports that there is no classified research being conducted under UW auspices on the Madison campus.

November 13: Three persons are arrested on the Madison campus during a Vietnam Moratorium rally for violation a new Regent rule barring the use of sound amplifying equipment except for designated all-campus events.

November 14: University Regents, meeting in Madison:  
Restore, on a 7 to 3 vote, curfew hours for freshmen coeds and reduce visitation programs in supervised housing on the Madison campus effective next fall;  
Discuss, but take no disciplinary action against a faculty member arrested during separate protest actions on the Milwaukee and Madison campuses earlier in the month;  
Rule that no student expelled by the Regents or who resigns under Regent charges may be readmitted without Regent review of the case;  
Vote to study by the end of the current school year the question of easing previously adopted limits on out-of-state undergraduate admissions.

November 18: English Departmental Committee votes that the basic course in English composition now required by most freshmen will not be offered on the Madison campus beginning next September.

November 19: Madison campus Student Senate unanimously passes a resolution condemning recent Board of Regent decision to reinstate curfews for freshmen women and restrict dormitory visitations.

November 21: Board of Regents President Dr. James Nellen, De Pere, tells a group of Green Bay parents that the climate at the Madison campus has shown encouraging signs of improvement.

November 26: Acting Gov. Jack Olson signs a bill making "unlawful assembly" on state owned college property and adjacent roadways punishable by a \$500 fine or a year in jail, or both.

December 1: Madison campus faculty recommends the establishment of an undergraduate major in Afro-American studies within the College of Letters and Science.

December 9: Madison Circuit Judge Richard Bardwell issues a restraining order against ten individuals and the local chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) following Madison campus class disruptions and the arrest of three students for disorderly conduct. The temporary court order bans intentional disruptive acts as well as inciting or counseling others to engage in such disruptive acts in University buildings.

December 12: University Regents, holding their monthly meeting in Milwaukee:  
Unanimously vote to continue opposition to a legislative bill which would eliminate campus police forces throughout the State;  
Receive assurances from Madison Letters and Science Dean Stephen Kleene that the recommended Afro-American studies department will not be "a segregated department as to staff or student".

Dec. 12 (cont): Four persons are arrested and four University police officers are injured during a disturbance outside the Madison campus Army ROTC building; demonstrators later break windows and inflict additional property damage in other campus buildings, including Bascom Hall, Humanities, and the A.W. Peterson Office Building.

December 16: Chancellor Young suspends three students, on an interim basis, for their alleged participation in a Dec. 12 SDS disruption on the Madison campus.

December 18: Six UW students, the Teaching Assistants Association, and the Wisconsin Student Association file a petition in Circuit Court challenging the closing of English department meetings on the Madison campus.

December 28: Early morning firebombs damage Army ROTC building on the Madison campus.

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January 3: Early morning firebomb causes extensive damage to Madison campus landmark, the "Old Red Gym" on Langdon Street. Incident is the second attack on campus building containing Army ROTC facilities.

January 4: Madison campus Primate Laboratory and Research Center is firebombed. University officials estimate the damage to be less than \$1,000.

January 6: Vice President Robert Clodius, as acting president of the University, issues a statement to the parents of Madison campus students that "we are providing special protection to the University community in the wake of the firebombings and threats in the city and on the campus."

January 9: UW negotiating team responds with a group of contract clauses it believes "can serve as a basis for agreement," despite reports that the Teaching Assistants Association (TAA) on the Madison campus intends to call a strike vote sometime in the next 60 days.

In a letter to the UW Regents, State Sen. Milo G. Knutson (R-La Crosse) charges the University with "failure to fulfill its obligations to the people of Wisconsin...police are not policing, the administration is not administering, and the Board of Regents is not governing."

January 12: Madison Chancellor Edwin Young issues a statement on recent campus firebombing incidents, saying: "I cannot stress too strongly the kind of threat that fire presents on a University campus. It is naive to try to distinguish between violence to property and violence to persons...Arson is the desperate act of unstable people, and only constant alertness can keep their crime from becoming a tragedy for others."

Jan. 12(cont): Federal Judge James E. Doyle issues a temporary order restraining University officials from enforcing regulations against the use of loudspeakers on campus.

January 15: Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, Ill., dismisses a UW appeal of a ruling by Federal Judge James Doyle which returned three students to class last March after they were temporarily suspended following a February student strike on the Madison campus.

State Senate, on an 18 to 13 vote, rejects a measure that would force the University to contract with local police departments for campus protection and security.

January 16: University Regents, holding their monthly meeting in Madison:  
Hear Regent Pres. Dr. James Nellen, DePere, criticize Judge Doyle for reversing the University on recent disciplinary cases;  
Criticize an editorial in the Daily Cardinal supporting firebombing as a legitimate form of protest and hear Vice President Bernard Ziegler, West Bend, say the Regents "will not tolerate or be influenced by violence";  
Approve an undergraduate major in Afro-American Studies for the Madison campus;  
Vote to accept \$21,000 from the State Insurance Fund to repair portions of the Old Red Dym earlier damaged by arson.

January 23: An attempt to reinstate curfews for freshman women on the Madison campus is challenged by a lawsuit filed in local Federal Court on behalf of two UW coeds.

February 2: Madison Vice Chancellor Robert Atwell, in a letter to the Wisconsin chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, says that the University has agreed to arrange for the destruction of extra photographs and negatives of students and staff taken to institute the I.D. card requirement voted by the Board of Regents.

February 11: Windows are broken in lower State Street business places and one arrest is made after a group of students and young people stage an impromptu march following a speech by Jerry Rubin, a defendant in the Chicago conspiracy trial, to a Wisconsin Student Association Symposium audience in Madison.

February 12: Protest against the Madison visit of General Electric Company job recruiters to the Madison campus deteriorates into a mob action. Stones are hurled at police, and windows are broken in campus facilities and in surrounding business establishments. Eight people are arrested.

February 13: Madison Chancellor Edwin Young suspends two students for their involvement in the anti-G.E. demonstration and calls on the University Committee "to investigate the entire matter and report to me concerning the facts of the incident, its causes, and any recommendations the committee might have regarding

Feb. 13(cont): the prevention and control of similar occurrences in the future."

February 17: Madison Chancellor Young appearing on his monthly television program, says the previous week's demonstrations against General Electric recruiters and the subsequent incidents of vandalism were examples of "anti-intellectualism and bigotry." In related developments, the sponsors of the original protest--the Student Mobilization Committee--blame police for the outbreak of violence ("The onus can be laid directly on the University, General Electric, the riot police, the War in Vietnam, and the system which perpetuates that War."); Campus Police Chief Ralph Hanson says that official damage estimates for the G.E. protest action exceed \$75,000.

February 19: Twelve persons are arrested and windows are broken in Madison during a night march in the campus area protesting the outcome of the Chicago conspiracy trial. Earlier in the day, a delegation of Law Students marches to the Federal Building to protest the trial.

February 20: University President Fred Harvey Harrington says that he will ask the Regents to amend their rules to provide stiffer court penalties. "The only way to protect free speech and the right of dissent in the University is to punish, promptly and severely, those who contaminate it with violent actions."

Eleven persons are arrested as Madison police stage drug raids on the campus and in the adjacent area. One student is later suspended following his arrest on the drug charge.

February 24: President Harrington, speaking at the UW Rock County campus to a group of parents of UW students, says that "Student unrest is everywhere and it's not all bad. The difficulty is violence. Protest and demonstrations are all right, but when students move to violence, that's the bad thing."

February 26: UW police officers arrest seven young people on charges of selling hashish and dangerous drugs.

March 2: Gov. Warren Knowles, at a meeting of his education Cabinet, says he finds it "unbelievable" that state security officers have failed to come up with any clues concerning firebombing incidents on the Madison campus and at other state university campuses. UW President Fred Harvey Harrington says, "This is calculated hit-and-run and much harder to deal with..."

Members of the Madison campus Teaching Assistants Association begin balloting on a strike authorization vote as Madison Chancellor Edwin Young tells the faculty that the TAA contract demands "are economically impossible and injurious to the appropriate structure of faculty control."

March 4: Madison campus ROTC units report an approximate 27 per cent drop in enrollment for the current year, a figure in line with a 25 per cent drop nationally.

March 5: University Committee report, prepared at the request of Chancellor Young, says that the events surrounding the Wisconsin Student Association Symposium were not responsible for the violence which occurred on the Madison campus and in the city on Feb. 11 and 12. The report says that the UW has "a responsibility to provide a forum for the discussion of current issues" and that symposiums should "continue to be encouraged and supported."

March 6: UW Regents, meeting in Milwaukee:  
Discuss recent disruptions and other problems on the Madison and Milwaukee campuses and express disapproval of the way discipline cases are handled on the Madison campus; also agree informally that the Regents will hire their own prosecutor and staff to handle discipline cases;  
Stiffen penalties for violations of rules applying to campus disruptions by approving a penalty of fines up to \$500 or 90 days in jail, or both.

March 11: Representatives of the Madison campus and members of the Teaching Assistants Association (TAA) resume negotiations on labor contract proposals.

March 13: Two former UW students, charged with firebombing a building adjacent to the Madison campus during an incident last May, are sentenced to 11 month jail terms by Circuit Court Judge William Sachtjen.  
  
President Harrington and Chancellor Young, in a joint letter to members of the Wisconsin Legislature, pledge to keep the Madison campus open in the event of a strike by teaching assistants.

March 16: Teaching assistants strike begins peacefully on the Madison campus as TAs and their supporters picket more than 30 classroom buildings. Picketing is orderly and no incidents are reported as classroom attendance is down in the College of Letters and Science but normal in other colleges.

March 18: UW Law School Prof. Nathan Feinsinger meets with UW and TAA officials in an attempt to mediate the teaching assistants strike.

March 19: UW and TAA representatives appear in Dane County Circuit Court to argue whether or not the TAA should be enjoined from striking. No decision is reached by Judge Sachtjen who asks both sides to file briefs with him on Mar. 24.

March 23: All-University ROTC Policy Committee, meeting in Milwaukee, recommends a civilian director for UW military officer education programs.

March 24: Five people are arrested as TAA pickets attempt to block trucks making deliveries to Madison campus buildings.

March 25: Regent President James Nellen, De Pere, speaking to Madison Downtown Rotary Club, says that if the court orders an end to the TAA strike, members who fail to return to work should be fired.

March 26: Coordinating Council for Higher Education (CCHE) gives final approval for the creation of a Black Studies Department on the Madison campus.

March 28: Regent President Nellen announces the appointment of a three-man committee to study the drug problem on the Madison campus. Committee includes: Gordon Walker, Racine, chairman, Walter Renk, Sun Prairie, and Maurice Pasch, Madison.

April 1: Circuit Judge William C. Sachtjen issues a bench memorandum declaring the strike by Madison campus teaching assistants to be illegal and authorizes Attorney General's office to prepare an injunction to halt the strike.

April 3: Judge Sachtjen signs injunction ordering an end to the teaching assistants' strike and to any picketing activity encouraging strike activity.

April 4: UW President Fred Harvey Harrington and Madison Chancellor Edwin Young issue joint statement calling on striking teaching assistants to return to teaching when classes resume on April 6.

April 5: Members of Teaching Assistants Association (TAA) vote to continue their strike.

April 7: Madison faculty adopts a resolution saying teaching assistants and students should participate in a meaningful way in academic planning, but that the ultimate responsibility for course content and conduct should remain with the professor.

April 9: Members of Teaching Assistants Association vote 534 to 348 to accept latest UW contract proposal and to end their 24-day strike.

April 10: UW Regents, at their monthly meeting in Madison: Approve, by an 8-2 vote, acceptance of the 17-month contract negotiated between the University and the Teaching Assistants Association;  
Hear but take no action on proposals which would establish an attorney for University disciplinary matters and for limiting the hours in which guest speakers could address campus audiences.

April 18: Eight UW students are among twenty persons arrested for violent activity as disruptions on State Street follow a massive, peaceful anti-war demonstration on the Capitol Square in Madison.

April 20: President Harrington and Chancellor Young, in a joint statement, call the April 18 disruptions in Madison "facist violence, planned violence aimed at halting free speech and peaceful protest."

April 23: Judge Sachtjen rules 21 teaching assistants in contempt of court for refusing to obey injunction against TAA strike; six other TAs were earlier acquitted of a similar charge.

April 24: Special Regent committee on drug matters hears Madison campus Protection and Security Chief Ralph Hanson stress drug education programs as holding a priority over the enforcement of drug laws. Committee also hears testimony from five other UW staff and faculty members.

April 27: Homes of four Madison campus professors who turned in names of teaching assistants during the TAA strike are vandalized in late night attacks.

May 1: Madison Chancellor Edwin Young, speaking at a National Conference on Collective Negotiations in Higher Education, says that the faculties of Universities such as Wisconsin have little to gain and much to lose by the unionization of professors.

May 4: President Fred Harvey Harrington, responding to President Nixon's decision to send troops into Cambodia, issues a statement condemning American involvement in Indo-China, but points out that closing the University's doors will not end the fighting.

Coalition of students on the Madison campus call for a general strike to protest the Cambodian invasion and the killing of students at Kent State University by National Guard troops. Following an evening rally, bands of students roam over the campus and through city streets breaking windows and setting fires.

May 5: Chancellor Young issues a declaration of emergency in the face of disruptive protests and declares the campus closed to all but authorized persons. Window breaking and firebombing continue as large numbers of arrests are made by police called in to control large crowds of students.

May 6: National Guard troops, called in by Governor Knowles, arrive on the Madison campus to assist local police in controlling disturbances. Anti-war strike activities continue with rallies, marches, property damage, and arrests.

May 7: President Harrington is among eight university presidents summoned to meet with President Nixon to discuss the nationwide outbreak of violence on college campuses. In a joint statement, the presidents "urge that university, college and high school students and faculty everywhere work in effective ways to make constructive changes in the quality of our national life, public policies, and political institutions."

May 8: Board of Regents, at its monthly meeting in Madison: Accepts the resignation of Fred Harvey Harrington from the University presidency effective October 1 and names him to be Vilas Research Professor of History; Regent President James Nellen, De Pere, pays tribute to Dr. Harrington for his eight years of service, saying, "We are proud of your record as an educational leader...the University has never had as many areas of distinction as it has today";  
Hears Regent Vice Pres. Bernard Ziegler, West Bend, refer to the Daily Cardinal as "nothing more than a revolutionary instruction sheet";  
Approves changes in the Administrative Code which tighten up rules on the use of sound amplifying equipment.

Madison faculty, meeting as a committee of the whole, adopts resolutions urging the administration to close the entire University for a week and adopting the position that the United States should "immediately cease all military operations in Southeast Asia."

May 10: Chancellor Young announces plans for a Week of Concern and Involvement on the Madison campus as a means of exploring the issues behind the war in Southeast Asia within the University context. Faculty and students are urged to take time from their classes to discuss the issues, and members of the Wisconsin Congressional delegation are invited to come to the campus to participate in the activities.

May 12: Legislature's Joint Finance Committee votes 7 to 6 to express its displeasure over the agreement reached between the University and the Madison campus Teaching Assistants Association in April and recommends that the Regents rescind the contract.

May 19: Chancellor Young approves broad liberalization of second-semester grading policies for the College of Letters and Science in the wake of campus upsets involving a teaching assistants strike and the anti-Cambodia protests.

May 20: Madison campus Committee on Student Conduct Policy recommends that students who commit non-academic offenses should be subject only to penalties in civil courts and receive no University discipline.

May 21: Madison campus Declaration of Emergency is lifted as National Guard units leave the campus.

May 22: Published results of a poll of Madison campus students, faculty, and staff shows strong opposition to the war in Southeast Asia, but a division of opinion on the role of ROTC in the University program.

May 26: Madison faculty votes to condemn campus violence and to establish three committees to study ROTC, student participation in political campaigns, and the causes of campus disruptions.

May 28: New York City Congressman Leonard Farbstein accuses the UW of a subtle "form of discrimination" against Jews because of recently initiated curbs on out-of-state enrollment.

June 8: An estimated 20,000 persons give retiring Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington a standing tribute following his final commencement charge to Madison graduates. "I believe in Wisconsin, in the University of Wisconsin," he tells the class of 1970. "I believe in reform, and I know we are going to have reform."

June 10: Nine students who claim they were denied the right to attend classes at the University of Wisconsin and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee file suit in Federal Court seeking a refund of their spring semester tuition. The students charge that the University failed to protect their rights to continue their education during recent campus disruptions.

June 11: UW President Harrington tells a House subcommittee that he opposes college recesses this fall to give students time to do political campaigning. Harrington says that while it is appropriate for students to engage in political activity, he feels that their education is "of overwhelming importance."

June 12: UW Regents, meeting in Madison:  
Criticize UW's student disciplinary procedures;  
  
Grant permission to the Badger Herald to share presses in the UW Typographical Laboratory with the Daily Cardinal.

June 22: Robert Taylor, UW vice president, and Eugene McPhee, director of the Wisconsin State University System, meeting with the Governor's Education Cabinet, predict a public and legislative backlash against colleges and universities because of recent campus disorders related to protest against the Indochina war. Taylor also says "outsiders" have participated in campus and community disorders in Madison recently. "There's a whole group who seem to go from campus to campus" to take part in disorders, Taylor says.

July 6: The University Faculty Council urges the Board of Regents to reject proposed curbs on when student organizations may have speakers, saying enforcement would be difficult and that it has been historically recognized that "an education within the University of Wisconsin consists of hearing guests in discussions of current issues as well as hearing outstanding personalities in special interest topics." ✓

July 7: The University discloses that more than \$117,000 in salaries has been withheld from teaching assistants and some faculty members who were absent from their classes without authorization during the May student disturbances.

July 10: UW Regents, meeting in Madison:  
Adopt a resolution warning of "appropriate actions and sanctions" against faculty members who do not abide by UW rules, including meeting classes, and direct the University Faculty Council to develop faculty mechanisms "to assure educational integrity, institutional neutrality, and compliance with University rules."

Women's Equity Action League files a sex discrimination complaint against the UW, charging that there is a "shocking absence of women on the faculty," and urging enforcement of a federal executive order which prohibits sex discrimination by institutions holding federal contracts.

July 22: The Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission says it will hear complaints by the UW Teaching Assistants Association on Aug. 6-7. The TAA is asking arbitration on implementation of a health and hospitalization provision of the UW-TAA agreement reached in April and on the dismissal of four TA's in the mathematics department.

August 3: The UW asks Federal Judge Myron L. Gordon to dismiss a suit by eight students seeking return of all tuition and fees because of curtailment of classes during campus disorders in May. In asking the court to dismiss the suit, the UW said the suit does not belong in Federal Court because it involves an action of breach of contract, the suit does not offer specific examples of how the University denied the students of their rights, and the defendants are part of state government and immune from this type of suit.

August 4: Four of 20 UW students charged with violations of UW conduct rules during the May anti-war rioting have been found guilty so far, according to Law Prof. Wilbur G. Katz, the UW's conduct hearing examiner this summer. Prof. Katz says charges against three more of the students have been dismissed, one student was awaiting a decision after a conduct hearing, and that 12 have not yet had their conduct hearings.

August 5: Regent Pres. Bernard C. Ziegler of West Bend tells members of the Kiwanis Club of Milwaukee that there are "a lot of people on campus for purposes other than education" who should be removed quickly, but that judicial safeguards make quick action difficult.

August 14: UW Regents, meeting in Madison:  
In a 5-5 vote, reject a \$14,700 research grant from the Ford Foundation for sociology Prof. Maurice Zeitlin.

August 18: Salaries of 21 faculty members, one specialist, and two teaching assistants are being withheld by the UW "because they did not teach their classes during student disturbances in May," according to a UW report to the Assembly State Affairs Committee.

August 21: UW-MSN Vice Chancellor for Administration Robert H. Atwell criticizes what he calls excessive use of armed force on the Madison campus and warns of further violence in a seven-page statement issued prior to leaving to assume the presidency of Pitzer College in Claremont, Calif., on Sept. 1.

August 24: A pre-dawn explosion severely damages a six-story addition to Sterling Hall which houses, among other departments, the Army Mathematics Research Center, killing a researcher and injuring four others. AMRC has been attacked by vandals and anti-war protesters several times within the past year because of its connection with the military. In a joint statement, UW Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington and Madison Chancellor Edwin Young call the bombing "a vicious and cowardly act," pledge the University's full cooperation to see that the persons responsible are apprehended and brought to justice, and urge the cooperation of others who have an interest in the welfare of the University.

UW Regent Pres. Bernard Ziegler attributes the blast to "professionally trained revolutionists whose goals are to hit the foundation of our society and cause the ultimate breakdown of our form of government."

August 25: The UW-MSN physics department, one of the nation's finest, bore the heaviest research damage from the campus bombing, Chancellor Edwin Young tells the Beloit Rotary Club. "Besides killing one of the junior staff members of the physics department and injuring a graduate student, the explosion ruined the life work of five physics professors and wiped out the Ph.D. theses of two dozen graduate students who lost their records, equipment, and research results," the chancellor reported.

In the Medical Center, Dr. Robert O. Johnson, clinical oncology, reports the loss from the campus bombing of pathology laboratory research samples worth \$30,000. Dr. George Bryan, professor of clinical oncology and surgery, says the blast caused a two-year setback in his research. Pharmacy Dean David Perlman says: "One cannot equate in dollars and cents the loss suffered in the areas of cancer, Parkinson's disease, antibiotics, and many other facets of pharmaceutical research lost due to the bombing."

Wisconsin Student Association President Michael Jaliman says that if violence is to be averted in the future, the University must listen to what students have been protesting about and it must face up to the realities that have resulted from research at the Army Mathematics Research Center and from the ROTC program.

Aug. 25(cont'd) Ralph E. Hanson, UW director of protection and security, vows that campus radicals will not close the University this fall.

J. Barkley Rosser, director of the Army Mathematics Research Center, denies charges that the facility was "secret" and that its researchers were involved in army ballistics studies.

August 26: The UW Board of Regents, in a statement deplored the bombing attack at the Army Mathematics Research Center, calls upon "all members of the University community, as well as the people of the state, no matter what their individual beliefs or feelings might be in the wake of this terrible act, to rededicate themselves to the preservation of the University of Wisconsin as a great educational institution."

David A. Davis, a UW student, files a \$250,000 lawsuit against UW and Dane County officials, alleging that he was beaten by University police and Dane County sheriff's officers without reason, May 4.

August 28: UW Regent Pres. Bernard C. Ziegler announces the establishment of a \$100,000 reward fund to be offered for information leading to the identification, apprehension, and conviction of persons involved in the bombing of Sterling Hall and the death of a University researcher.

The New Year's Gang, a group also known as the Vanguard of the Revolution, claims that it blew up the Army Mathematics Research Center, and demands the immediate release of three Black Panthers facing charges of attempted murder of a Milwaukee police officer, the abolition of ROTC, and the elimination of women's hours on the Madison campus. The gang threatens to resort to "open warfare, kidnaping of important officials, and even assassination" if the demands are not met by Oct. 30.

August 29: The President's Commission on Campus Unrest says it will send staff members to Madison early next week to investigate circumstances surrounding the bombing of the Army Mathematics Research Center.

September 1: UW-MSN Chancellor Edwin Young says the University is doing everything possible to provide for the "safety of our students and to preserve for them the full opportunity to continue their education under the best possible conditions." The statement was made in response to a number of expressions of concern from parents following the Aug. 24 explosion which struck the Mathematics Research Center causing one death and injury to four persons.

September 2: A five-member federal investigating team representing the President's Commission on Campus Unrest arrives to hold interviews in connection with the Aug. 24 bombing.

Sept. 2 (cont'd) UW Vice Pres. Robert Taylor says the University will ask the State Board on Government Operations (BOGO) for a "major" allocation to provide additional security for its Madison and Milwaukee campuses. Two months ago a UW request for \$151,960 for 24 additional policemen and six security personnel for the two campuses was rejected by BOGO.

Another UW student is suspended, raising to six the number disciplined for participation in the May disturbances on the Madison campus. Eight cases are still pending.

September 3: FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover announces in Washington that warrants have been issued for four young men in connection with the Aug. 24 bombing of the Mathematics Research Center. Hoover says he has ordered a nation-wide search for the four suspects.

UW Regent Pres. Bernard C. Ziegler, after learning that two former staff members of the Daily Cardinal are named in warrants in connection with the bombing of the Mathematics Research Center, says advertisers might "think twice" before buying space in the campus newspaper. "Hopefully, the advertisers will think twice before they spend their money in a revolutionary paper like this," he says.

September 10: UW Law School Dean Spencer L. Kimball and Herbert S. Deneberg, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, propose enactment of a state statute requiring each student attending public universities in Wisconsin to pay a \$100 deposit per semester to cover the cost of campus disruptions and damage. Ninety per cent of the deposit would go into a special account for the particular campus, the remaining 10 per cent into a general re-insurance account covering all public universities in the state. Of the \$100, \$90 would be repaid to students if there were no losses during the semester. The state would retain the other \$10.

Regent Pres. Ziegler suggests that applicants to the UW be screened as to their "previous social conduct." Addressing the Milwaukee Press Club, Ziegler says the screening process would include a check of police records in the hometown of the applicant when it seemed advisable. He calls the expense of such investigation small compared to the cost of campus bombings and disturbances.

September 11: UW Regents, meeting in Madison:  
Appoint Vice Pres. Robert L. Clodius as acting president effective Oct. 1, when UW Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington steps down to become a Vilas professor of history;

Hear Dr. Harrington, attending his last Board of Regents meeting as UW president, predict that the University, although in a time of crisis, will overcome its present difficulties and continue to be a great University;

Sept. 11 (cont'd) Vote 5-3 to drop curfew regulations for freshmen co-eds, except for freshmen women whose parents request the curfew;

Hear MSN Chancellor Young vow that the UW will not be intimidated by acts of terrorism, and that the University will "fight back, and move with imagination to new standards of greatness".

September 16: A team of insurance adjusters say it will cost the state approximately \$2,688,000 to repair buildings and replace equipment damaged in the bombing of the Mathematics Research Center, not more than \$5 million as estimated earlier by newsmen.

The Daily Cardinal calls the Aug. 24 bombing on the Madison campus both "victory and defeat," and "success and failure."

Twenty-nine UW Law School professors sign a joint statement calling for an end to violence on the UW-MSN campus.

September 17: All segments of the UW-MSN campus must take "determined action" if the campus is to avert "grave danger" and "re-establish an atmosphere of free intellectual inquiry," according to a statement signed by 867 faculty members. The statement is issued by an ad hoc group calling itself "Faculty for Defense of the University of Wisconsin." Additional signatures later raised the total signers to nearly 1,000.

September 23: UW-MSN Chancellor Young, addressing the Congressional Subcommittee on Economy in Government, says the problems of universities should be solved by those directly involved in their operation - students, faculty, administrators and trustees.

A majority of the student members of the Daily Cardinal Board of Control express dissatisfaction with the newspaper's editorial policy.

September 25: UW-MSN Chancellor Young endorses a Wisconsin Plan for student participation in the November election that will continue classes without the calendar shuffle required by the so-called "Princeton Plan."

September 27: UW-MSN officials advise the Wisconsin Student Association that the organization will have to pay in advance for security measures at a rally Oct. 4 that would feature two Weatherwomen.

September 28: Gov. Warren Knowles and UW officials say recommendations of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest are already being carried out in Wisconsin.

October 1: A UW-MSN student-faculty group - the Committee on Student Organizations - votes to support the administration requirement that the Wisconsin Student Association pay the costs of extra security for a requested appearance by two members of the radical Weatherman faction.

- Oct. 1 (cont'd) A federal grant jury returns a five-count indictment against four persons in the Aug. 24 bombing of the Mathematics Research Center.
- October 2: UW-MSN officials ask student groups which want to sponsor speakers in University facilities to consider use of the mass media instead of mass meetings to avoid the possibility of violence and disruption.
- October 3: The Army rejects a proposal by a South Carolina congressman that the bomb-damaged Mathematics Research Center be moved to his home state. Key personnel at the UW have expressed a firm determination to continue the work of the research center, the Army declares.
- October 6: The UW-MSN Faculty Senate endorses a Wisconsin Plan to continue classes but permitting excused absences and postponed examinations for individual students who wish to work in fall political campaigns.  
  
Regent Pres. Bernard C. Ziegler tells the Faculty Senate that the UW is "walking a tightrope" in the eyes of the public and the "gut issue" of the future will be discipline and the budget.
- Seventy-two more UW-MSN faculty members join 921 of their colleagues in signing a statement calling for defense of the University against intimidation and violence.

# feature story

*Math  
Research  
Center  
Bombing*

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.

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.

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) 263-1711

*Math  
Research  
Center  
BOMBING*

Release: Immediately

7/15/71 wf

MADISON--A new \$235,000 grant from the National Institutes of Health will be used in part by the University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Pharmacy to replace space lost in the Sterling Hall bombing of last August.

David Perlman, dean of the school, said plans call for a new lecture hall and improving of other teaching facilities.

The grant will also be used to:

Provide resources to initiate changes in the school curriculum; start a program on social studies in pharmacy; hire part-time pharmacy practitioners who will inter-act with students in laboratory and course work;

Purchase equipment for the audio-tutorial program in history and laboratory studies; continue support for the recruitment program carried on by the school with pre-pharmacy students on other campuses.

The curriculum changes are expected to reflect the changing emphasis from community to clinical pharmacy.

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# uw news

*Math  
Research  
Center  
Bombing*

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

Release:

Immediately

2/10/71 vh

MADISON--Planetarium lecture-demonstrations, long a popular University of Wisconsin public service on the Madison campus, will be resumed in time for the Astronomy-Physics Open House on Saturday, and will be a featured part of the event.

Extensive damage to Sterling Hall and contents, caused by the bombing last August, forced temporary curtailment of performances for the public with this teaching aid.

Prof. Donald E. Osterbrock, chairman of astronomy, will open the second semester Planetarium season at 7:30 p.m. Friday. He will talk about "Glowing Vacuums in Space" and illustrate these phenomena on the Planetarium indoor "sky."

Graduate students will deliver two lecture-demonstrations for the Open House: "Mysteries of the Universe" at 11 a.m., and a repeat performance at 2 p.m.

The look behind the scenes in two major scientific departments on the Madison campus will also include the viewing of the six-inch refracting telescope and the 12-inch reflecting instrument used in undergraduate instruction as well as a variety of displays concerning Wisconsin's activities in astronomy.

Attractions in the physics department will cover facilities and operations in space research, thermonuclear power, nuclear structure, solid-state physics, optics, elementary particles and other branches of applied physics. All laboratories will be open and guides will be available to explain and give directions.

Add one--Open House: Astronomy and Physics

There will be a continuous showing of science films covering many areas.

The University has long been known for its early efforts in photo-electric photometry. This method of astronomical observation was largely pioneered here and remains today one of the important means for Washburn Observatory research.

Outstanding achievements in space astronomy have since been added to the record. The Orbiting Astronomical Observatory, launched in 1968 and carrying Wisconsin-designed instruments, has already unlocked important secrets of the skies and has provided enough data to keep Badger researchers interpreting this for years to come.

Astronomy and physics are the only two departments now occupying Sterling Hall.

For purposes of the Open House, 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., all guests will enter and leave the building by the Charter Street entrance. The astronomy department can be reached by elevator to fifth and sixth floors in the east wing. The Planetarium will be found by taking the elevator to the sixth floor and the stairs immediately ahead to the roof.

Faculty members and graduate students will be on hand to give directions and tell about opportunities for astronomy instruction and research on the Madison campus. Displays and exhibits will be found mainly in Room 5508, fifth floor.

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# uw news

*Math  
Research  
Corporation*

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

Release: **Immediately** **2/1/71 jb**

MADISON--Did you ever see a laser in operation? Or a satellite used to probe for the origins of cosmic rays?

Want to learn what University of Wisconsin scientists are doing to develop a new source of energy that is pollution-free and runs on cheap fuel abundant everywhere?

Did you ever see a computer "read" a photograph?

Are you curious to see the progress of recovery as Sterling Hall builds back from the bombing on campus last August?

Answers to these questions will be supplied Feb. 13, from 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., when the UW departments of physics and astronomy open the doors of Sterling Hall to the public.

The open-house will provide an opportunity for persons to look behind the scenes at a major scientific teaching and research operation that is widely recognized as one of the largest and most prestigious in the U.S.

All laboratories will be open, with guides available to explain the facilities and operations in space research, thermonuclear power, nuclear structure, solid-state physics, astronomy and astrophysics, optics, elementary particles, and other branches of applied physics.

Add one--Sterling Hall Open-House

There will be a continuous showing of science films covering many areas. Shows at the University's Planetarium will be offered throughout the day and weather permitting, a telescope will be set up to project a large, clear image of the sun.

The teaching role of the two departments will be much in evidence. They serve more than 3,000 undergraduates each semester, plus more than 250 graduate students working for advanced degrees.

Persons who saw the bomb damage to Sterling Hall last fall will observe that the nuclear physics accelerator laboratory, in the basement close to the blast, is now back in operation for round-the-clock study. The space formerly occupied by the Mathematics Research Center is being remodeled into teaching facilities.

Sterling Hall is located on N. Charter st., near Linden dr.

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# NEWS

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

*Math Research  
Center  
Bomberg*

From the University's Statewide Communications Service, 1752 Van Hise Hall, Madison 53706

Release **Immediately**

10/16/70 jb

## STERLING REPORT

MADISON--A summary compilation of the personal losses suffered in University of Wisconsin departments as a result of the Aug. 24 bomb explosion on the Madison campus was presented to the UW regents Friday.

Prepared by faculty members with offices, laboratories, and classrooms in the Sterling Hall area, hit hardest by the blast, the report was requested by Regent Ody J. Fish.

"The greatest loss was Dr. Robert E. Fassnacht," Physics Prof. J. R. Dillinger stated. "He had developed special talents for working with superconductors while earning his Ph.D. which was granted in 1967. He stayed on as a research project associate to pursue other problems defined by his thesis work."

Dr. Fassnacht, working late hours on a low temperature physics project, was killed in the explosion and four others were injured.

A summary of the individual reports:

ASTRONOMY--Teaching facilities damaged, and one classroom lost for the full semester; planetarium suffered interior damage and will not be available for elementary courses or ILS classes, and visitor nights have been cancelled; numerous books and journals destroyed in the library area; six offices still not usable; considerable research equipment and data severely damaged or lost; two professors lost years of data reduction and analysis effort, and a Ph.D. candidate lost 90 per cent of his thesis and notes and books valued at \$1,000.

Add one--regent report

BOTANY--Two professors each lost a month on experiments and another lost 57 electron microscope plates.

PHARMACY--Undergraduate teaching laboratories damaged and equipment and supplies destroyed; 25 teaching and research programs interrupted; offices of Extension Services in Pharmacy destroyed with loss of files and mailing lists, and one special course was cancelled; Prof. Melvin H. Weinsvig lost collection of slides, teaching aids, and literature for far-reaching program on "Drug Respect"; education of numerous pharmacy students delayed or hampered; graduate students and faculty lost heavily in personal and professional material.

PHYSICS--Department's tandem electrostatic accelerator suffered near total damage to ion sources at low energy end; of local design, these cannot be replaced; a \$250,000 on-line computer and associated equipment also suffered great damage; total loss estimated at \$500,000 plus 18 man-years of work in nuclear physics area alone; two professors lost six months in research delay;

Graduate students lost heavily in personal property, equipment, and notes; enrollment in physics course limited for first time; Prof. R. R. Borchers forced to delay or resign a Guggenheim fellowship for research in Brazil; laboratories damaged so badly that restoration still problematical; serious loss of research files and records; loss of nearly all experimental apparatus constructed or acquired in 15 staff years in one area, 24 years in another.

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10/16/70

Math  
Research  
Center  
(bombing)

SUMMARY OF THE PERSONAL LOSSES SUFFERED IN THE  
AUGUST 24, 1970 BOMBING OF STERLING HALL

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

askt by  
Regent  
of U. S. Fish  
Hartland

Department of Astronomy - Professor Donald Osterbrock, Chairman

Though located on the top two floors and the roof of the east wing of Sterling Hall, the Astronomy Department suffered considerable damage, especially to its teaching facilities. The sixth floor classroom, used last semester by all of our Astronomy 100 and 200 discussion sections and for all other undergraduate and graduate courses, was badly damaged and will not be available for at least the rest of the term. This is also the case for the teaching laboratory used in the past for our elementary courses. The planetarium on the roof of Sterling Hall suffered interior damage to its ceiling and will not be available this semester for elementary astronomy courses nor for the ILS classes which used it each year. Visitors' nights at the planetarium, attended largely by members of the University community, have been canceled. Domes on the roof housing two telescopes used primarily by undergraduates were damaged. The use of these instruments must be curtailed as a consequence.

The Astronomy departmental library sustained as yet undetermined losses; many books and journals were destroyed and many more slashed by flying glass. Part of the library room itself is no longer safe and has been sealed off, necessitating the removal of the most important part of the library to another location. The space available is inadequate for the users who come from the Physics and History of Science departments as well as from Astronomy. Four offices for eight graduate students, one office for a postdoctoral fellow, and one faculty office are all unusable until Sterling Hall is repaired.

Research equipment, data, and other materials were damaged or lost. Donald Bucholtz, electronics technician, reports several electronics instruments used in research and teaching damaged extensively, in some cases beyond repair. The only copy of Michael Molnar's Ph.D. thesis was 90 percent destroyed. He also lost all of his books, journals, and class notes, and he estimates his personal losses at more than \$1000. Professor Robert Bless lost about two years of data reduction and analysis work. Professor Jeffrey Rosenthal lost about 25 percent of his data from an extensive stellar photometry program.

In addition to physical losses, the regular activities of the department, both research and preparation for the fall's teaching duties, ceased for nearly three weeks while staff and students were either prevented from entering the building at all or worked to salvage property and move into new quarters.

Department of Botany - Professor Grant Cottam, Chairman

Our damage is relatively minor compared to that of Physics, but we do have a few items.

Professor Skoog reports that one experiment was completely destroyed. It will require about one month's work for a full-time person to re-do this experiment. He also lost some fractions of hormone extracts that required about 6 months to prepare. It is not possible to evaluate how valuable these fractions were, since they were never assayed.

Professor Newcomb lost 57 electron microscope plates, which represent about 1/4 time work of one student since January first.

Professor Evert lost one experiment which will require about one week's labor plus one month growing time to replace. Dr. Evert also lost his vacation.

A seasonal collection of stems and buds of basswood was also destroyed. It will require a whole year to replace this collection.

School of Pharmacy - Dean David Perlman

The August 24 bomb explosion affected the School of Pharmacy in all of its major activities:

1. Undergraduate teaching laboratories were damaged and equipment and supplies destroyed.
2. Graduate teaching and research laboratories were damaged to the extent that some 25 programs were significantly interrupted.
3. The offices of the Extension Services in Pharmacy, the continuing education branch of the School, were destroyed with the loss of files, papers, mailing lists and one special short course (scheduled for August 24-28, 1970) was canceled.

A preliminary estimate of the affects of the damage to the undergraduate teaching laboratories shows that the program of the 145 Ph-1 students in two courses, Quantitative Pharmaceutical Chemistry (8 hours/week) and Pharmaceutical Preparations (6 hours/week) will have to be significantly modified. In addition to essentially missing the first week of classes due to damage to the laboratories, the delays (estimated eight week delays) in replacing damaged equipment and lost supplies will necessitate so many changes in these courses that these students may not receive the instruction needed for them to proceed easily to the next courses in their professional sequence.

The damages and losses in the Dispensing Laboratory will more than inconvenience the senior students in this program which normally meets 6 hours per week. No laboratory sessions were held the first week of the semester and as the shortages of certain pieces of equipment and supplies will not be met until after the first month of classes, it is not unlikely that many of the Ph-3 class of 147 students may be hard pushed to complete their assignments. This is one of the most important courses in the professional program, perhaps the "capstone" course, and the expertise gained in this course will markedly influence all of these students in their professional careers post-graduation.

The graduate education of about 40 students was interrupted by this explosion. Nearly all laboratories were damaged to some extent, and most of the programs were interrupted and/or slowed for more than three weeks. Samples of clinical materials were spoiled, notebooks were damaged and data lost, and expensive equipment including spectrophotometers (Cary models 11, 14, 15, 16, and 60), a Finigan mass spectrometer, ultra-centrifuges as well as other units damaged to the extent that adjustments and repairs will be needed. We presently estimate that repairs and adjustments will not be completed for another five months, and it will take six months to one year for some of the research projects to regain the status achieved in August 23. In a few instances this will mean delays in completing M.S. and Ph.D. programs.

The continuing education program offered to Wisconsin's 2500 professional practicing pharmacists by the Extension Services in Pharmacy will be affected for a number of months by the losses of files, teaching materials, mailing lists, etc. Professor Weinswig lost a collection of literature, slides, and teaching aids which he had built up over the past ten years for his teaching program on "Drug Respect." He also found it necessary to cancel the special short courses on instrumentation for drug analysts (which was to be held August 24-28). Only by working extra long days was his staff able to prepare the teaching aids, notes, and other materials needed for their tele-lecture series on "Drug Interactions." This program, which started September 22, has more than 375 registrants meeting twice a month in more than 40 Wisconsin locations to hear lectures and to participate for discussions designed to up-date the practicing pharmacists knowledge of this important area.

In addition to the losses of equipment and supplies mentioned above, a number of faculty where offices were close to the bomb site lost personal possessions including books, slides, journals, reprint collections, clothing, papers, and manuscripts. Those most directly affected included Mrs. Judith Albers (hundreds of dollars worth of books), Professor M. H. Weinswig (more than a thousand dollars investment in slides, books, displays, papers), Professor D. E. Wurster (whose office was flooded by a burst water pipe causing damage to books and papers), Professor R. A. Ohvall (papers and books), and Professor R. B. Morin (papers and books).

#### Summary of Impact of August 24th Bombing on Department of Physics Activities

Physics activities were housed in old Sterling, the new east wing of Sterling, the underground courtyard area, and the east wing of Old Chemistry (now called Pharmacy-Physics).

Most of the departmental administration and service functions and all undergraduate classrooms and teaching laboratories were in old Sterling and in the east wing of Old Chemistry. These buildings suffered primarily broken windows and doors and were restored to a useable condition in a few weeks. The basement of Old Sterling suffered also water damage from broken mains in the east wing. The underground courtyard was without city water for at least a week and still has no lake water for its toilets.

The major damage was, of course, to the east wing of Sterling Hall (erroneously called the Army Math Research Center) which housed the graduate program in experimental nuclear physics, much of the low temperature program and one solid state physics laboratory.

(The upper floors of the east wing contained the Astronomy Department, some U.W. computing center activities, and the Army Math Center). The physics floors were closest to the blast, absorbed most of the damage and thus shielded the Math section from major damage. Surprisingly the top floor, occupied by Astronomy suffered more damage than some of the lower ones. This result corresponds to the amplitude of the gross building displacement being largest at top analogous to a rod in transverse vibration when one end is rigidly attached to the immovable earth.

The damage to the physics programs in the east wing is detailed below:

### Nuclear Physics

The graduate program in experimental nuclear physics involves four professors, seven post-doctoral fellows and over 30 graduate students plus a number of undergraduates employed on an hourly basis.

The international standing of the group dates back to the 1930's when Professor R. G. Herb developed the first practical pressure insulated electrostatics accelerator to be used in probing the structure of the nucleus.

The present facilities included a tandem-type electrostatic accelerator which was the first of its kind in the United States and a locally developed source of polarized negative ions which had made the laboratory a world leader in the study of reactions involving polarized particles. In fact, the fourth International Symposium on Polarization met here in Madison the week after the bombing.

The nuclear facility has operated 24 hours a day seven days a week since 1946 and the research program is primarily devoted to graduate student theses. The remaining time goes to post-doctoral training and research. Initially the program was financed by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation and the University. In recent years most of the support came from the AEC.

#### Bodily injuries:

Dave Schuster, graduate student, suffered a fractured skull and shoulder blade, a bruised kidney, a ruptured ear drum, some hearing loss to both ears, lacerated ears, cuts, and contusions.

Paul Quinn, post-doctoral fellow, cuts and contusions.

#### Damage to facilities:

The tandem electrostatic accelerator suffered near total damage to the ion sources at the low energy end. In addition, a source of polarized negative ions suffered considerable damage. All of the ion sources are of local design and construction and cannot be replaced from commercial suppliers.

A quarter million dollar on-line computer (Minneapolis-Honey Well DDP-124) and associated peripheral equipment used with the accelerator in data processing and analysis also suffered severe damage (more than \$60,000).

The nuclear physics group, 4 professors, 7 post-docs and 30 graduate students, estimates that with \$500,000 and six months of hard work we could approximately return the operation to normal. Thus our loss is nearly \$500,000 plus 18 man years of work.

The names of staff and students are listed below with a short resume of their major individual losses. Some of these losses overlap the group losses discussed above.

H. H. Barschall, Professor of Physics

Research laboratory containing records, data books, equipment, samples accumulated over 24 years at U.W. was almost a total loss. One wall of his office was completely demolished.

Post-doctoral fellows with H. H. Barschall:

J. Davis: Loss of special equipment - about \$10,000. At least 1/2 year research delay.

D. Hilscher: At least 1/2 year research delay.

Graduate students with H. H. Barschall:

Hagengruber: \$850 personal property, lost notes, losses to experimental equipment - about \$1,500. Time loss on thesis nearly 1/2 year.

Schuster: Personal property \$600, car \$250. Time loss in thesis nearly 2 months. For bodily injuries see earlier note.

Weaver: Personal property \$300. Lost lecture notes.

Masterson: Personal property \$1,000. Notebook full of calculations. Equipment for experiment \$600. Loss in time nearly 1/2 year.

Noda: Personal property \$50. Loss in time nearly 1/2 year, loss in equipment \$1500.

Burrows: Personal property loss \$800. Loss in equipment for experiment \$1000. Loss in time 1/2 year.

Dempsey: Lost valuable notes, equipment loss of \$500 and 2 man months work.

R. R. Borchers, Professor of Physics

Apart from the shared general responsibility for the tandem accelerator and its accessory equipment, my personal research involves the measurement of electromagnetic properties of nuclear states and my students generally work in this field.

I have worked also in the neutron physics program and I take responsibility for much of the electronics activities of the entire group including supervising the classified staff and specialists who are involved in instrumentation, data acquisition, and data analysis facilities. The last directory for the nuclear physics group showed 20 people under my supervision. All of them were affected in the bombing of August 24.

In addition I have taught for many years undergraduate laboratory physics (Kieckhofer Award 1965). Because of the blast and the time required to rebuild, I will not be teaching this semester, requiring the reassignment of staff in 3 undergraduate courses, and my absence as instructor in our electronics course. This has necessitated limiting enrollment for the first time in this course,

which is a very popular one and is taken by students (both graduate and undergraduate) from all over the University.

I will also be forced to either delay or resign a Guggenheim Fellowship awarded to research in Sao Paulo, Brazil. This also affects the plans of Professor Raphael Kalish of the Technion in Haifa, Israel who was to come here during my expected absence in 1971.

The on-line computer facility for the tandem accelerator was designed and assembled by a group of people under my supervision (A.G. Penpek, P.J. Kristof, V. Grudzina plus numerous undergraduates). It was heavily damaged in the bombing. This will set us back about 6 months in this program and require nearly 2 man years of work to rebuild.

#### Research losses

Much of the loss was sustained by students doing work on their Ph.D.'s. In addition to their individual losses, a great deal of use was made of group facilities built up by past students. Principally we lost

- 1) 4 matched and calibrated gamma ray detectors used in about 90% of our work.
- 2) a large collection of separated isotopes which will be very difficult to replace.
- 3) instruction manuals and circuit diagrams for electronic equipment.
- 4) an evaporator and microbalance which were used for target making.
- 5) a group library of reprints, preprints and expensive reference books. Many of these are irreplaceable.

Individual students also suffered substantial losses

- 1) G. E. Cohn (graduate student) - lost targets, data books, computer printout, personal possessions and books.
- 2) Gary Chatters (graduate student) - personal possessions and books.
- 3) Dennis Gebbie (graduate student) - books, calculations, targets.
- 4) Russell Nord (graduate student) - equipment including a special high accuracy scattering chamber involving a year's work, books, personal possessions.
- 5) Walter Randolph (graduate student) - books, computer output, data.
- 6) Peter Ryge (graduate student) - books, computer programs and output, equipment.
- 7) Wayne Roney (graduate student) - books, computer programs and output.

I was also working on a neutron experiment with J. Davis, P. Quinn, and D. Hilscher. The equipment for this, representing a man year of work, was totally destroyed.

W. Haeberli, Professor of Physics

Laboratory for development of negative polarized sources damaged so severely that the development of an atomic beam polarized ion source will be delayed indefinitely. Also the equipment for measuring charge-exchange cross sections will not be rebuilt because of priority to restore other projects rapidly.

Post-doctoral fellows:

Paul Quinn: Cuts and contusions from blast, lost eye glasses and clothes; new ion buncher under construction damaged. Research delayed for at least 1/2 year.

Hank Liers: Lost 1 box computer cards, research delay nearly 1/2 year.

Graduate students:

Robert Rathmell: Possible loss of results of measurements (4 months work) stored on 2 magnetic tapes which have not been checked yet.

Jim Tyler: Possible loss of 1 data tape (2 months work) not checked yet.

John Lohr: Lost 2 important data books, a large amount of computer output (about one month to regenerate computer output), extensive damage to personal library (nearly 1/3 or \$250), 1000 card computer deck, miscellaneous personal property (less than \$100), miscellaneous spare parts to polarimeter. Two data tapes (6 months work) have been recovered but not tested yet.

Norm Rohrig: Lost 1 current data book (2 months work), a number of parts of the polarimeter, lost 1 card deck and a fair amount of computer output, lost nearly \$100 in personal library, miscellaneous personal property about \$25. One data tape which was recovered but not tested yet (2 months work).

Dave Kocher: Lost personal property, results of computer calculations.

Robert Cadmus: Heavy damage to ion source test frame (about \$2000, 3 months work), personal property lost about \$300, mostly books.

Lynn Knutson: Lost 2 books to water damage, worth about \$40. In addition, 3 to 4 weeks of work and calculations done previous to bombing will have to be redone. There will also be a delay of 1 to 2 months which will be devoted to rebuilding damaged equipment.

John Duder (Rotary Fellow, New Zealand): Came here to do experiments in nuclear physics, but will be able to do only small fraction of planned work.

H. T. Richards, Professor of Physics

Research laboratory and equipment outfitted during 24 year service at the U.W. were wiped out. One wall of office completely destroyed. Some damage (about \$100) to personal library.

Post-doctoral fellows:

Matt Wozniak: 1/2 man year loss on research activities.

Violeta Porto: 1/2 man year loss on research activities.

Graduate students:

H. V. Smith, Jr.: Total loss of personal library (\$750) plus damage to thesis data records - perhaps 6 months delay on publication of results.

P. Jolivette: Loss of some analysis results on thesis data will result in several man months delay.

S. Wilson: Loss to personal library (nearly \$100), lost major portion of Ph.D. thesis data. Equipment loss for thesis work (\$2000), perhaps a year's delay on Ph.D. thesis.

G. Klody: Total loss of personal library (\$600), total loss of ion source test stand and new ion sources under development. About \$10,000 equipment loss and at least one man year lost.

D. Steck: Total loss of helium purifier (about \$2,000) under development and test - 1/3 man year loss.

J. Chen: Total loss of new  $\text{He}^-$  ion source under development (\$4,000) - 3/4 man year loss.

L. Chen: 1/2 man year delay on research.

J. Billen: 1/2 man year delay on development project.

Low Temperature Physics

J. R. Dillinger, Professor of Physics

Our work involved studies of the thermal conductivity and specific heat of materials, electrical resistance of non-superconducting materials, properties of liquid helium, and electrical superconductivity. All of these 5 studies were at temperatures between  $4^\circ$  and  $0.1^\circ$  absolute.

Our greatest loss was Dr. Robert E. Fassnacht who had developed special talents for working with superconductors while earning his Ph.D. which was granted in 1967. He stayed on as a research project associate to pursue other problems defined by his thesis work.

Although all of our work was significant, our work with liquid helium and superconductors was closest to the mainstream of physics research and was most

widely recognized internationally. Our work on studying the superconducting properties of separated isotopes of superconductors was unmatched by any other laboratory in the world. This was due to special apparatus my students and I had designed and built over a period of 23 years and techniques we had developed. In particular, we had a home-made combination  $\text{He}^3$  and  $\text{He}^3\text{-He}^4$  dilution refrigerator with a larger working space and cooling capacity than any other. We also had 9 samples (3 each of Zn, Cd, and Ga) plus 6 (3 each of Ti and Zr) which were ideal for our work on isotopes. Each had been obtained from Oak Ridge at a cost of about \$5,000. In addition, the first 9 had been metallurgically purified by us to an extent unmatched by any others--from an initial residual resistivity ratio of 1/10 to 1/100,000. Six of the first 9 and 5 of the last 6 were lost by the bombing. By sifting through tons of rubble we found 1 of the missing 6 and 3 of the missing 5. To replace the 7 missing ones from Oak Ridge will require some \$35,000 and another \$15,000 might pay for metallurgical work on them to be done outside to our specifications.

All of the basic apparatus for our work on resistance of non-superconductors, liquid helium, and superconductors was destroyed. This included a cryostat for work from  $4^\circ$  to  $1^\circ$ , our  $\text{He II}$  film cryostat, and our  $\text{He}^3$ -dilution refrigerator. Although the development of much of this apparatus represented pioneering work, some of it can be purchased commercially now. A dilution refrigerator can now be purchased for \$35,000. Its working space has a diameter of 3" compared to ours which was 5-1/2". Perhaps we can modify it. \$50,000 should replace the basic apparatus lost from this laboratory.

In addition, all of our sensitive measuring, temperature controlling, data plotting, digital meters, He leak detector, precision power supplies, phase sensitive detectors, etc., equipment was destroyed. Although we built and developed much of this before commercial equivalents became available, replacements for essentially all of it can now be purchased. Prices of replacements show that at least \$100,000 would be required.

Research work of graduate students Robert P. Madding, David L. Fehl, and Robert Flach; project associate Wolfgang Stutius; and mine has been stopped by the bombing. Our personal material losses are negligible. Although our laboratory in which thermal conductivity and specific heat work is done was essentially not damaged, essential measuring equipment needed for this work was in our "superconductivity and liquid helium" laboratory which was destroyed. About \$30,000 of the above \$100,000 would get us going again in thermal conductivities and specific heats. With minor adjustments this would enable the 3 graduate students to obtain Ph.D. theses and enable Stutius to do a respectable piece of research while here. Unfortunately these areas are not in the current mainstream of physics.

Although undergraduates used none of the equipment destroyed, they studied about its operation and results of research from the use of it in courses involving the subjects of heat, thermodynamics, kinetic theory, and statistical physics. To be able to see such equipment and to hear us speak first hand about its use and results we obtained with it were very valuable to undergraduates even though they did not personally use it.

#### Solid State Physics

R. N. Dexter, Professor of Physics

Loss of nearly all experimental apparatus constructed or acquired in 15 years on the staff. Replacement cost excluding labor in excess of \$75,000. Serious handicap for solid state physics research is mitigated by alternate, most current, research project at the Physical Sciences Laboratory. My research plans for graduate students must be altered since replacement of apparatus in Sterling Hall is unlikely to be funded. Serious loss of research records including data files and earlier contract financial records. Educationally, areas under my supervision appear to be sound though cramped for space.

Graduate Students:

The following students were all newly involved in research and their educational plans are readily modified since they had no direct, personal commitment to the destroyed research facilities.

Kameswara Rao - loss of all of personal library; replacement cost \$200.

Fred Kelcz - no loss beyond the above.

Michael Diament - no less beyond the above.

# uw news

*Math  
Research  
Center  
Bombing*

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

Release: **Immediately**

**10/14/70 rf**

MADISON--University of Wisconsin enrollment this fall has reached a new high total of 67,874 students, officials announced Wednesday.

The total for all UW campuses exceeds the 1969-70 registration of 65,257 by 2,617 students--an increase of four per cent.

All of the net additional students are Wisconsin residents and nearly all of them are undergraduates.

Total enrollment of Wisconsin resident students increased over 4,600, or nine per cent above last fall, which brings enrollment of Wisconsin resident students at the UW now to 83 per cent.

Enrollment of non-resident students decreased 2,000, or 15 per cent.

Of the total currently registered, 34,388 are registered on the Madison campus, a 3.3 per cent decrease from a year ago; 20,822 are registered at UW-Milwaukee, a 9.7 per cent increase over a year ago; 4,171 at the UW-Green Bay complex, up 752 or 22 per cent; 4,102 at the UW-Parkside complex, up 1,191 or 40.9 per cent, and 4,391 at the seven University Center campuses, at Baraboo, Janesville, Marshfield, Sheboygan, Waukesha, Wausau, and West Bend, down .2 of one per cent since last fall.

Add one--enrollment

University officials cited three possible factors in the decrease in Madison campus students. They said a deliberate effort to control the local growth was a factor, but the major influence was the biennial increase in fees, particularly non-resident fees. (There is no indication that the Aug. 24 bombing had any significant impact on enrollments, they said.)

They also pointed out that the fee increase may have had a marked effect on the Center campuses where the enrollments held very close to last year's level, though expected to increase.

The new degree-granting campuses of the University, at Green Bay and Parkside, continue to be the fastest-growing in the state with increases of 22 and 40.9 per cent respectively.

###

9/25/70 mcg

At 3:42 a.m. August 24, a bomb of "unbelievable power" exploded in a loading dock of the annex of Sterling Hall housing the [Army Mathematics Research Center] on the Madison campus.

One gifted researcher in physics, Robert E. Fassnacht, father of three, was killed. Two graduate students and a night watchman were injured. The life-work of five physics professors was ruined, as were Ph.D. theses of two dozen graduate students who lost records, equipment, and research results. Research facilities and data of nearby departments, including pharmacy, botany, mathematics, and chemistry, were also ruined.

adjacent  
Damage to Sterling and [ ] buildings was set at almost \$2.7 million by a team of insurance adjusters.

According to some, the big loss may well be the long-term psychological effect of the bombing on members of the affected departments.

This was put into words by Philip E. Miles of mathematics: "Disruption appears to be a new way of life at the UW and our teachers feel this cannot go hand in hand with scholarship and teaching."

[ ] Least affected by the outrage were the primary targets of the bomb, the mathematicians of the Army Mathematics Research Center.

"Mathematicians work with paper, pencils, and immutable truth, all of which are relatively immune to bombs," one of them stated.

visiting  
The bomb followed a summer labelled "green and serene" by a [ ] journalist. In a few seconds it dissipated the feeble hopes of faculty, administrators, and earnest students that violence had run its course at Wisconsin.

Students returning for fall classes found that the tons of glass and rubble had been carted away. Still visible is the yawning wound in the south side of

2--bomb

Sterling which reveals tangled wires and twisted masonry. And fastened high over the boarded windows at the front of the building is a banner created by the most sorely injured occupants of the Hall:

"The Physics faculty of the University of Wisconsin calls upon staff and students to reject and resist the tactics of violence in our community."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Admitting that the bombing had caused "waves of shock and horror," Madison Chancellor Edwin Young stated firmly that the answer to fear is not panic but courage, and that the University will not be intimidated by terrorism.

More than 900 professors signed a pledge to defend the University from "violence, intimidation, coercion, and harassment," in a statement considered one of the strongest ever issued on the campus. It favors speedier discipline of rule violators and discouragement of radical organizers.

"We thought it would be criminal for the faculty to remain silent,"  
T.S.  
Prof. [REDACTED] Hamerow of history explained.

The president of the Wisconsin Student Association spoke up: "If violence is to be averted in the future, the University must listen to what students have been protesting about and it must face up to the realities."

He was immediately put in his place by other students in furious letters to the press. They claimed he did not speak for the student body; that of the [REDACTED] students eligible to vote only 4,000 had voted, and he received only a plurality.

A mature student remarked: "The Army can build 10 more research centers, but the bombing has turned hostility toward the wrong persons--the students. People are asking where do you go from here? Do you carry guns to class?"

A freshman student from Washington, D.C., describing herself as "left of center," said she supports peaceful protest, such as campaigning for anti-war candidates. "I just want to get four years of education. I figured there would be

3--bomb

trouble anywhere I went to school this year."

Her room-mate added. "All violent protests are futile. All they do is raise the tuition."

As a result of the bombing the campus police force has been augmented by 24 Madison police officers.

UW Police chief Ralph E. Hanson says:

"We are in a period of crisis. People are not happy with the war, with ROTC on campus, with social programs that do not seem to be working, with poverty in the midst of plenty, and discrimination. And some people feel that the way to cure these ills is to demonstrate against the University.

"I think we will have demonstrations. I hope we do not have any more violence. I think the bombing will cause everyone to stop and think and hopefully the tragedy will act as a deterrent to any more of that kind of thing.

"We are going to do everything within our power to protect people and property. But security is a two-way street. The individual's best protection is himself, staying out of trouble and away from trouble and [redacted] routine things like locking his own doors."

Named in an FBI warrant and sought for the bombing are Karleton and Dwight Armstrong, both of Madison; David Fine, Wilmington, Dela.; and Leo Burt, Haverton, Pa.

##

# uw news

*Math Research  
Center  
Bombing*

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

Release: **Immediately**

**9/18/70**

MADISON--Seven fraternities at the University of Wisconsin-Madison have volunteered their living rooms as classrooms to replace space lost in the recent bombing.

The seven are Chi Phi, Zeta Beta Tau, Beta Theta Pi, Phi Sigma Kappa, Delta Upsilon, Kappa Sigma, and Theta Chi.

###

18 Sept 1970

## REPORT TO THE WISCONSIN STATE BUILDING COMMISSION

Subject: Explosion of August 24, 1970

*Math  
Robert  
Cerf  
J. C. (John)*1. Task Force Composition and Operation:

A task force was assembled on August 25th at the request of the Chancellor consisting of representatives of the Division of Industrial Safety and Buildings of the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, of the Bureau of Engineering and Capital Development of the Department of Administration, the State Insurance Fund and the General Adjustment Bureau, and University of Wisconsin representation from the academic departments of Physics and Astronomy, the Risk Management Office, the Communications Office, the Division of Physical Plant, the Department of Planning and Construction, and the Chancellor's office. Initial meetings of the group were held on August 26th including detailed examination of damaged areas that were released by the F.B.I. to the University. Subsequent meetings, site visits and conferences were held as building areas became available.

2. Initial Repairs:

Authority was requested of the State Building Commission on August 31 to begin immediate repair work in the East Wing of the Pharmacy-Physics Building so that badly needed Pharmacy teaching laboratories could be restored to use. Request for Physical Plant to proceed with \$50,000 worth of reconstruction was granted and this will be complete by start of classes on September 21.

A second request was made on September 10 to handle immediate emergency repairs in Sterling - East of \$15,000 so that 38% of the gross area could be occupied. Below-grade facilities of the Department of Physics suffered only minor damage and could be used.

3. Damage Assessment:

As initial repairs were being undertaken in Pharmacy-Physics East Wing and

Sterling-East, a tabulation was being made of damaged areas to all affected buildings. Damage assessment placed structural damage to the buildings as follows:

Pharmacy-Physics, East Wing	\$ 181,000
Pharmacy-Physics, West Wing	38,500
Birge Hall - New	69,000
Birge Hall - Old	2,750
Sterling Hall - Old	71,300
Van Vleck	44,000
Lathrop Hall	9,750
Bascom Hall	2,130
Grounds Cleanup, Concrete Repair & Landscaping	15,400
Commerce Building	9,350
South Hall	700
Law Building	200
Chemistry Building	16,000
Psychology	1,320
Van Hise Hall	1,100
Service Building	3,200
Steam Main and Chilled Water Line Repair	2,100
Window Screen Replacement (mainly Birge Hall)	2,200
420 North Charter and S.M.I.	30,000
Sterling Hall - Initial Emergency Work	<u>15,000</u>
	\$ 515,000 (1)

The damage sustained by Sterling-East involved structural damage to columns and beams, plus floor slabs on the first and second floors. The exterior south wall of the building requires replacement where completely demolished in the center bays and will require rebuilding at the southeast corner. About 62% of the interior, including mechanical and electrical systems, requires substantial reconstruction. The estimate for total reconstruction of Sterling-East Wing is:

	\$ 650,000
Miscellaneous Costs for Fees & Supervision	<u>20,000</u>
Total Estimated Building Damage	\$1,185,000 (2)

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(1) Estimates made by University Division of Physical Plant except for S.M.I. and 420 North Charter supplied by Plant Services Department of University Hospitals.

(2) Estimate supplied through Bureau of Engineering.

Equipment damage and loss of supplies and materials is still being evaluated.

Some of the Physics equipment in the lower floors of Sterling-East is still being removed from the rubble. Estimate will be reported to State Building Commission as soon as possible.

**4. Action to be Taken:**

Reconstruction of facilities should be started immediately and pursued to completion at a rapid pace. Every effort should be made to get all buildings weathertight before winter. Authority will be needed to proceed with a \$1,185,000 reconstruction project to be conducted with the assistance of the Bureau of Engineering. Immediate negotiations should be undertaken to repair the structural damage and weather integrity of the Sterling-East before bidding of interior partitions, ceilings, doors, and mechanical and electrical systems.

Authority should be granted so that determinations may be made by joint Bureau of Engineering and University actions to distribute the work into project that may be rapidly bid, negotiated or handled with Physical Plant staff as the need dictates.

**5. Continuing Work:**

University departments and insurance adjustment personnel are working to determine final values of all losses -- building, equipment, supplies, scientific instruments, etc. The exact magnitude of the loss will not be known until this is available and confirmed by insurance personnel.

Planning personnel from the State and University will review Sterling-East plans to be certain that reconstruction plans will best satisfy the needs in rebuilding with adequate and economical systems.

It is requested that the State Building Commission authorize the reconstruction of damaged building facilities at an estimated cost of \$1,120,000 (total of \$1,185,000 less the \$65,000 emergency fund previously authorized).

For more information,  
contact Maryhangenfeld

Arch  
Research  
Center  
Bomberg

Articles Written by Leo F. Burt, Daily Cardinal Staff Reporter, 1969-70

Sept. 26, P.1: "Black Studies Department Finally on the Move"

Oct. 2, P. 3: "S.D.S. Discusses Plans For Nation Viet Action"

Oct. 3, P.1 (with Len Fleischer): "Head of Black Center Has Unique Background"

Oct. 10, P. 1: "S.D.S. Factions Shake Chicago"

"(Editor's Note: Cardinal Reporter Leo Burt is in Chicago with the 200 Madison contingent of S.D.S. Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM)II, and will cover developments there for several days.)"

Oct. 11, P.1: "Chicago Action Fizzles"

Oct. 14, P. 5: "RYM II Ends Peaceful Chicago National Action"

"(Editor's Note: Leo Burt, Cardinal reporter covered the S.D.S. National Action in Chicago from the point of view of the Wisconsin contingent, who joined the Revolutionary Youth Movement II's (RYM II) relatively nonviolent demonstrations.)"

Oct. 21, Editorial Page, P.8, Staff Soapbox: "Co-optation At the Moratorium"

"... 'Co-optation,' say many radicals and cynics, is what the moratorium amounts to- nothing but a lot of 'liberal jive' and 'bourgeois reformism' which obscures the real issues of imperialism, racism, and exploitation. "...Am I saying that we should sometimes have people working within the system's institutions? Precisely, emphatically, and without the slightest hesitation! ..."

Oct. 21, P.1: "Black Studies Gains Five Student Reps"

Oct. 22, P.6: " Black Students Plan State Meeting Here"

Oct. 31, P. 6: "Conspirators' Rally Will Be in Chicago"

Nov. 5, P. 5: "Kannel\*Says Tenant Union Aims to Include Purchasing"

\*Kannel is the publicity director for the Madison Tenant Union

Nov. 13, P. 3: "S.D.S. to Act On Demands, Votes Nonviolent March"

Nov. 15, P. 2: " U. Exchange Students Study at Black Southern College"

P. 3 : " Myths Determine Events Teague Tells Audience"

Dec. 2, P. 3 : " Black Studies Major Includes Three Areas"

Dec. 5, P. 5: "Next S.D.S. Action: Protest of Siff Firing"

Dec. 9, P.4 : "Afro Center Debuts Monthly Newspaper"

Dec. 12, P.1: " S.D.S. Receives Restraining Order"

Dec. 13, P.1: " S.D.S. Hits ROTC, Destroys I.D.Cards"

Add one- Burt's Articles

Dec. 18, P.1: "W.S.U. Suspends Black Students"

SEMESTER II:

Feb. 7, P. 10: "S.D.S. Factions Unite Under Pressure, Nearly Dissolve"

Feb. 12, P.1 : "Campus Groups Form Alliance to Protest G.E."

Feb. 13, P. 1,(with Holly Sims): "Repulsed by Police  
G.E. Marchers Hit Campus, City Property"

Feb. 26, P.1: "City Takes No Action  
Black Smoke Ordinance is Ignored"

March 6, P.5 : "Sunday Will Be Madison's International Women's Day"

March 12, P.6: "Mother Jones League  
Revolutionary Group Will Debut Tonight"

March 12, P.5: "Aids Those Arrested  
Group Combats Political Repression"

March 13, P. 5: "For Alleged CIA Activity  
Students Protest Prof. Young's Speech"

March 14, P.13: "Ma Jones Reminds TAA of Broad Goals"

March 18, P. 5: "Mother Jones Supports Strikers, Pickets AMRC"

April 17, P.3: "Berkeley Campus Erupts For Second Straight Day"

April 18, P.3: "Berkeley Disorders Into Third Day; 22 Arrests"

April 21, P.1: "Violence Erupts in Peace March"

April 25, P.5: "Chicago Grease\* Comes to Madison"  
\*Chicago Grease is "a white revolutionary working class organization  
in Chicago."

April 29, P.7: "Yale Strike Continues"

May 2, P.1: "Three Day Protest of Panther Trial Begins"

May 5, P.5: "Thousands March to Free Panther New Haven Nine"

P.3

(With Walt Boglanich and Don Lazare) "Rally Ends in Violence, Arson Attempts"

May 13, P.1:"Picketing and Bomb Scares Disrupt Campus"

Add two-Burt's Articles

May 13, P. 12: "Opinion by Leo F. Burt" (football, attacks Jardine in sports section)  
"...They would just be off the team; that means they have something more important than football on their minds!"

("Editor's Note: Mr. Burt is a senior, majoring in philosophy but intending to make journalism a career. He is presently a Cardinal staff writer, and prior to this year, covered Crew for the Cardinal for three years.

"He was a member of the Wisconsin Crew for three years and has been active in national rowing competition for seven years.

"The view expressed by Mr. Burt do not necessarily represent those of any members of the sports staff or any of the editors." )

Excerpt- "... And what about our grand and glorious sports world? What Tom Butler, State Journal sports writer, calls 'the last bastion of sanity' is merely a microcosm of the fetishized, corrupt and authoritarian America society in which we all live."

"The Movement Gets Together

May 15, P. 7: May Day in New Haven: A New Era"

Articles Written by David S. Fine, Daily Cardinal Staff Reporter-1st Semester,  
'69-70, Day Editor-2nd Semester, '69-70

Sept. 17, P. 1: "Protestors Await F.B.I. in Sanctuary"

(Ken Vogel, draft resister, who took refuge in the First Congregational Church with several friends)

Sept. 20, P. 4: "TAA Demands More T.A.s and Student Power; U Says No"

Oct. 3, P. 3: "Legislature Argues Special Session"

Oct. 8, P. 3: "To Discuss Urban Aid  
Legislature Forms A Committee of the Week"

Oct. 15, P. 3: "Harrington's Request For Fund is Tabled"

Oct. 18, P.1: "Regents Limit Sound Equipment  
(with GeneWells) Restore Zeitlin Pay Raise"

Oct. 22, P. 5: "Assembly to Act on Dirksen Bill"

Oct. 28, P. 3: "Demand Limit Past; S.D.S. Plots Course"

Oct. 29, P. 1: "Assembly End Insurance Co.'s Loopholes"

Oct. 30, P. 1: "(David) Keene: Portrait of the Conservative As a Young Man"

Nov. 5, P. 1: "McKenna Over Keene for State Senate"  
"Assembly Rejects Constitutional Convention 62-36"

Nov. 11;P. 1: "Keene Senate Campaign Infiltrated"

Dec. 3, P. 3: "What Does Your Draft Number Mean?"

Dec. 11, P.1: " M.T.U. Withholds Rent from Two Landlords"  
(with Steve Vetzener)

## SEMESTER II

Feb. 10, New entry on Staff Listing:  
David Fine . . . . . Day Editor

March 11, P. 3: "U of Illinois Quiet Following Another Night of Street Actions"

July 22, 1970: "Hot Tuna Arrives: Traffic Returns"  
(Editor's Note: This is the first of a weekly column entitled 'Revsues' by staff writer David Fine reviewing new records on the progressive music score.)"

Note: Interesting Articles in the Daily Cardinal, 2nd Semester, 69-70

March 16, P. 2: "New Year's Gang Warns Bombing"

April 7, P. 6: "The Radical Bombers"  
Reprinted from The Hard Times

April 8, P. 18: "By Any Means Necessary"  
Editorial condoning diplomat kidnapings in South America

April 14, P. 5: "Bomb Scares Threaten U.S. Internal Security"  
Condensed from the N.Y. Times

# uw news

*Math  
Research  
Center  
Bascom*

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

Release: Immediately

9/17/70 jfn

MADISON--All segments of the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin must take "determined action" if the campus is to avert "grave danger" and "re-establish an atmosphere of free intellectual inquiry," according to a statement signed this week by 867 faculty members.

Copies of the statement bearing the signatures were delivered Thursday afternoon to the offices of UW-MSN Chancellor Edwin Young and the Board of Regents.

The statement was issued by an ad hoc group calling itself "Faculty for Defense of the University of Wisconsin."

The statement was released this week because the group wanted the campus community to know in advance of opening of classes the views of a large number of the faculty, even though a complete canvass of the faculty was impossible during vacation, it was explained.

Six steps needed on the campus "to ensure its survival and continued development among the world's great educational institutions" were listed, as follows:

1. The disciplinary system must be improved to provide prompt action against all violators of University rules. The acts of a few must not be allowed to endanger the rights and privileges of all members of the academic community.

Add one--faculty statement

2. Every member of the faculty and student body must accept a personal commitment to the orderly functioning of the Madison Campus and to restoring and defending the freedom of all faculty and students. We pledge ourselves to support and defend all who accept this commitment.
3. Faculty, students, and administration, with the support of the Regents, must put an end to violence, intimidation, coercion, and harassment on the Madison Campus. We pledge ourselves to support and defend all who accept this commitment.
4. Means must be provided for canvassing student opinion on campus issues and for expressing the full range of student opinion.
5. Students and faculty alike must recognize and discourage the destructive purposes of those who call mass meetings designed to instigate violence.
6. The design and conduct of instruction and research on the Madison Campus must remain the responsibility of the faculty. Student advice and criticism must be welcomed. Decisions, however, must be made by the faculty, subject only to review by the administration and the Regents.

The faculty members said they believe the University "is facing one of the most critical periods in its history."

The statement added:

"The rising tide of intimidation and violence on the campus in the last few years has made normal educational and scholarly activities increasingly difficult. There has been a steady escalation of destructiveness that has culminated in an act of homicide.

"Academic freedom, meaning freedom of expression for all ideas and viewpoints, has been steadily eroded until now many are questioning whether it exists on the Madison campus. The freedom of students to pursue their education along the avenues of their choice has been seriously curtailed.

Add two--faculty statement

"The result has been a gradual erosion of confidence of the people of the state in the University and the distinct danger that the University will have to further curtail its activities or even shut down.

"In order to prevent this calamity we believe that determined action is needed. We do not advocate authoritarian or dictatorial rule on the campus. On the contrary, our purpose is to re-establish an atmosphere of free intellectual inquiry. Only in such an atmosphere can learning and scholarship thrive.

"We seek not repression but liberty in the University. Toward this end, steps must now be taken by the faculty, the student body, the administration, and the Regents, acting together in a spirit of mutual support and respect, to defend the University."

###

Sept. - 40

Math R.C.  
Bombing

UW-MADISON CHANCELLOR  
EDWIN YOUNG REPORTS:

"We believe it is possible to deal with advocates of violence, to punish those who put their theories to practice and break the law, to stand firm against attempts to disrupt and destroy--and at the same time, proceed with enlightened and responsible programs for change. . ." (Sept. 11, 1970)

— o —

UW FROM THE UW  
BOARD OF REGENTS:

"The regents call upon all members of the University community, as well as the people of the state, no matter what their individual beliefs or feelings might be in the wake of this terrible act (the bombing of Sterling Hall) to rededicate themselves to the preservation of The University of Wisconsin as a great educational institution. The vast majority of students and faculty are here to learn and to teach. Most students are here at a great sacrifice to themselves and their families. Their quest for knowledge must not be denied. We owe it to them--and to those who follow them--to preserve this University as a genuinely open institution of higher learning. . ." (Aug. 26, 1970)

THE STATE OF THE CAMPUS

Report by Madison Campus Chancellor Edwin Young  
to the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents

9/11/70

The initial wave of shock and horror which we felt on August 24 is being experienced fresh each day on Charter Street. Almost at any hour, one can see faculty and staff, returning from vacations and summer assignments, come to stare in disbelief.

Next week, thousands of students will pass the area and they, too, will stop and look. And surely they will wonder what the ugly scars of this tragedy signal for the coming year.

The immediate costs of the bombing have already been published -- the cost in human life, suffering, knowledge and property. The long-range effects may not be known for years, but it is no exaggeration to say that they will depend almost totally on how we react -- Regents, administrators, Faculty, and Student Body.

It is the intent of terrorists to create fear. To harass. To intimidate. The student who fears for his physical safety is not expected to be in a mood for effective classwork. A faculty member whose home has been threatened with rocks or firebombs may be understandably more reticent to speak his opinions in the future. An administrator who has watched funds being diverted from educational to security needs may be tempted to wonder if peace at any price is not desirable.

When we are attacked -- either men or institutions -- our first instinct is to fight back. And we will fight back. But the nature of the fight is all-important.

For the answer to fear is not panic. The answer is not to lash out in angry, blind vindictiveness. The answer to fear is really quite simple ----- the answer to fear is courage.

In the coming year, we will concern ourselves with the past. We will continue to expend whatever energy is necessary in cooperating with the lawful authorities to bring perpetrators of violence to justice. Not in any attempt to set a vengeful example, but because we believe that the orderly administration of justice is basic to the freedom of us all.

We will be concerned about the past -- but we will be even more concerned about the future. In facing that future, what form must our courage take?

More than the courage to keep the University open -- although we have said many times, we do intend to keep it open.

We must also seek the courage to progress; to proceed with the orderly change and reform of the University which has already begun. For the danger to our institution does not arise strictly from one source. Destroyers of lives and buildings are obvious menaces who can and must be dealt with under the law.

But there are others who threaten. Those who would react by demanding certain beliefs as a requisite for faculty status -- they are a threat to the University, also.

They are a threat because they would destroy the atmosphere of free and untrammeled thought without which no university can remain great.

Those who demand that student voices be silenced by arbitrary and oppressive disciplinary methods -- they are a threat; because they refuse to recognize the vigorous and positive contribution the vast majority of today's young people are capable of making to the academic community. A loss of this resource would be tragic to any University.

Those who propose such extreme measures are acting out of fear -- without courage.

We believe it is possible to deal with advocates of violence, to punish those who put their theories to practice and break the law, to stand firm against

attempts to disrupt and destroy -- and at the same time, proceed with enlightened and responsible programs for change.

For this to be done, we must have the energetic cooperation of all -- Regents, administrators, Faculty, and Students. This cooperation already exists in substantial degree, but it must be heightened.

Committees exist in many departments to solicit the ideas and talents of the students to apply to academic problems. Others are being formed.

140 combined faculty-student committees are now in operation, but we need new and better ways for helpful interchange between these two groups.

It is time to re-examine faculty-student relations on a broad level. The proportion of emphasis given to graduate and undergraduate instruction. The size and nature of undergraduate classes.

Individual faculty members will want to examine carefully the expenditures of their energies -- the proportion of time given to research versus that given to teaching and student contact.

This Board of Regents has probably had more direct contact with faculty and students than any board in the University's history. It has recognized the urgent necessity for such contact and undoubtedly will seek additional ways to achieve it.

The Board, in its forceful statement of August 26, made clear its determination to stand up to the forces of terrorism and, at the same time, preserve our traditional role as a forum for free exchange of ideas and opinions. It needs and deserves the strong support of the legislature and the citizens of the entire state in carrying out this objective.

By having the courage to move forward in spite of disruption and lawlessness, we can harness the enormous reserves of genuine human concern and channel them to constructive purposes.

We must make clear that those of us who are responsible for the operation of the University are not interested only in budgets, rules and applied research. That we are also personally concerned about the terrible problems of national and world society -- environment, racism, war, population growth and all the rest. That we are willing to help devote the resources of the University to finding solutions to those problems.

We must encourage our students to participate in the politics of their government. We must understand that theirs is a special problem, in that their residence on campus usually means they are unable to participate in the campaign activities of their own districts. The University has indicated that it does not consider a two weeks recess to be the proper solution, but a faculty-student committee is currently seeking other methods by which students may be encouraged to participate in the selection of their government. It will report at the first meeting of the faculty Senate October 5.

The year ahead is implicitly a critical year for us all. And yet an atmosphere of crisis can be a positive thing. This week, on the television news, a hostage in the Jordanian desert was asked if the passengers were friendly with each other. He replied, "In a time of crisis like this, everyone relies on everyone else -- and everyone seems to come through."

In its crisis, the University needs to be able to rely on courageous support from its alumni, its friends and, above all, from the members of its own community. Only with such support can it stand solidly against terrorism and move with imagination to new standards of greatness. If it gets such support -- and I am confident it will -- there is no way the forces of intimidation can prevail.

###

INSURANCE COVERAGE

<u>BUILDING</u>	<u>INSURANCE ON BUILDING</u>	<u>INSURANCE ON CONTENTS</u>
BIRGE	\$3,957,000	\$1,340,000
PHARMACY-PHYSICS	3,980,000	1,400,000
STERLING	3,420,000	4,650,000
VAN VLECK	3,931,000	371,000

(from RISK MANAGEMENT office)

INTERIM REPORT - No. 2 - September 3, 1970

Explosion of 8/24/70

Meeting of Interested parties held at 8:15 A.M., September 3, 1970,  
811 State Street, University of Wisconsin

Participants:

Bureau of Engineering

Mr. Shinji Yamamoto  
Mr. Arch MacIntyre

Division of Industrial Safety and Buildings, Department of Industry,  
Labor, and Human Relations

Mr. Larry Mollere

Risk Management, University of Wisconsin

Mr. Bill Hustedt  
Mr. Gary Bausom

Division of Physical Plant, University of Wisconsin

Mr. Ed Riewe

Physics Department, University of Wisconsin

Professor Hugh Richards

Astronomy Department, University of Wisconsin

Professor Arthur D. Code  
Professor Lowell Doherty

Space Management Office, University of Wisconsin

Mr. Forrest Todd

General Adjustment Bureau, Inc.

Mr. Howard C. King  
Mr. G. H. Gutsche

Chancellor's Office, Madison Campus, University of Wisconsin

Mr. Len Van Ess

Department of Planning and Construction, University of Wisconsin

Mr. John Paulson  
Mr. Gordon Orr

*MRC  
Jomberg*

Interim Report -- 2  
September 3, 1970

1. The following Information was distributed at the meeting:

a. Assessment of Damage by the Division of Physical Plant with the exception of the center portion of Pharmacy-Physics Building (slated for demolition as part of the Physics-Astronomy Building project), the east wing of Sterling Hall, and Medical Center Buildings.

\$471,790 \*

\*Charges of time, services and administration by Bureau of Engineering is not included.

b. The Bureau of Engineering is evaluating the damages in the Medical Center Buildings, but loss amount was not yet available. Expected next week.

c. Reported that work was proceeding in the East Wing of Pharmacy-Physics Building (Old Chemistry) to repair spaces to a functional status. Building Commission had authorized work in the amount of \$50,000 to be financed from the University Insurance Claim Fund, and the Governor had waived the provision of Bill 601 thus allowing Physical Plant to commence the work.

d. Bill Hustedt reported that they were still a long way from having total loss figures, but did have a figure of \$61,000 for Pharmacy capital equipment loss, but this excludes supplies and instruments. Computer specialists from Control Data have started to look at computer to determine if repairable, and what costs might be expected. Arrangements were being made to tour the facilities for a room by room evaluation with insurance adjusters and Physical Plant, with the Bureau of Engineering, to commence today.

2. Reports on the Math Research Center:

- a. Mr. Yamamoto reported that their investigation was not yet complete but that some preliminary decisions could be announced. They felt that the repair should be undertaken as a two stage project. The first stage should start as soon as possible and would include the repair of the damaged structural members, repair of brick exterior walls, and the enclosing of exterior. The second stage would include the replacement of interior partitions and repair of building mechanical systems.
- b. The question of partial occupancy of the building was discussed and investigations of damage now would indicate that some partial occupancy of the building was possible. In particular it appeared that the third through sixth floors, on the north side of the east-west corridor could be made occupiable. A check of the heating system is being made by Physical Plant and the Bureau of Engineering as initial inspection seemed to indicate that heat could be made available to the north side. The two structural bays throughout the entire height of the building must remain unoccupied until the structural damage on the lower floors is repaired.

A further review of the space is scheduled for Tuesday morning, September 8th at 9:00 on the site with departmental representatives from Physics and Astronomy and others. Purpose is to determine if the second floor might also be occupiable and whether some additional spaces on floors 2 through 6 also be made available. Questions of egress and security will be reviewed, and representatives of Industrial Safety and Buildings Division of DILHR will be present.

Interim Report -- 4  
September 3, 1970

3. Additional information:

- a. Mr. Mollere reported that elevator inspections had been made and that elevators in the East Wing of Sterling and in Van Velck were in safe operating condition. No damage was discernible.
- b. Mr. Mollere had also discussed certain safety precautions to the University Safety Office such as roping off an area adjacent to the portion of the wall with loose brick to keep people away.
- c. It was agreed that the piping for the sulphur-hexafluoride system in the underground portion of the building could continue.
- d. Reported that the bid date on the Physics-Astronomy Building project had been extended to September 16th, but not as a result of the damages.

4. Next meeting:

- a. Next meeting was scheduled for Tuesday morning, September 15th at 8:15 a.m. in the offices of Planning and Construction, 811 State Street.

BUILDING DAMAGE: EVALUATION AND FINDINGS

PRELIMINARY REPORT

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## BUILDING DAMAGE: EVALUATION AND FINDINGS

### PRELIMINARY REPORT

#### Introduction

Representatives of the University (Division of Physical Plant, Risk Management Office, Planning and Construction) and the State of Wisconsin (Bureau of Engineering, Bureau of Capital Development) have coordinated efforts through a task force involving their specialists, as well as specialists available to them from without the University and State organizations. The following preliminary report records the results of this investigation to date and initial suggestions. More detail will follow in a later report.

#### Building Loss Assessment

Costs have been determined to indicate the amount of work necessary to restore Pharmacy-Physics (Old Chemistry), West Wing of Sterling Hall, and Birge Hall, East Wing. The estimates presented here assume work by the Division of Physical Plant.

Pharmacy-Physics		
East Wing		\$165,000
West Wing		35,000
Sterling Hall		
West Wing		65,000
Birge Hall		
West Wing and		
Greenhouse		63,000
Old Birge		<u>2,500</u>
		\$330,500

#### General Status of the Facilities

Birge Hall, West Wing of Sterling, and East and West Wings of Pharmacy-Physics can be readily placed in a condition whereby they may be used for the Fall Semester of 1970. The buildings are structurally safe, although the center portion of Pharmacy-Physics must be restricted as evidences of structural failures exist.

Building Damage: Evaluation and Findings  
Preliminary Report  
Page 2

No attempt at restoration will be made inasmuch as this facility will be razed for the Physics-Astronomy project. Equipment is being removed from this portion of the building, and personnel must be prohibited from entering.

Damage to electrical and mechanical systems does exist, but the extent appears small. It is true that for some time leaks may continue to make themselves evident due to pressure with use on portions of the system that may have been weakened with the shock. Repair will be necessary as this occurs.

Damage that would restrict the usefulness of academic areas was not as extensive as originally estimated and in general areas will be returned to classroom and laboratory use with the following limitations:

1. Broken glass windows will be replaced with plywood restricting admittance of natural light or natural ventilation.
2. Plywood panels will not be as weather tight as glass in the windows thus some uncomfortable drafts and cool classrooms could be expected during the winter months if the windows cannot be replaced by then.
3. Unsightly damaged areas will remain in the rooms until a comprehensive restoration program is undertaken.

Immediate Remedial Action

The East Wing of Physics-Pharmacy is desperately needed in order to keep laboratory classes in operation by the School of Pharmacy. Of the estimated \$165,000 in damages for the East Wing an immediate program of \$50,000 must be undertaken. This will enable the Division of Physical Plant to complete work in the East Wing for the start of classes to make the areas functional.

Authority to expend this money from the insurance emergency fund is already being sought by the Central Administration as well as seeking an emergency

declaration from the Governor's office so that work may be carried on by the Division of Physical Plant outside of the restrictions of Bill No. 601.

Present Building Status

A. Pharmacy-Physics (Old Chemistry)

The East Wing was most severely damaged of the three portions of the building as far as usefulness to the University, accepting the fact that the center portion would be lost to use for construction in late September or October and thus need not be considered.

The laboratories on the north side of the building suffered extensive damage that blew in the south walls of the room, ripped windows and frames from the walls, tore lighting runs from the ceilings, tore plaster from the ceiling, and twisted metal ductwork. These laboratories may be restored to use rapidly by University forces by placing plywood in windows, replacing light fixtures, re-erecting masonry walls in the south of the rooms and repairing the ductwork. These laboratories represent the largest single rehabilitation project for immediate occupancy of any of the buildings.

The long term picture for the building involves considerably more work. The south exterior wall at the third and fourth floors has been damaged, and although it does not present a structural hazard at the moment, it should be replaced so that successive freeze and thaw cycles would not dislodge large portions of the masonry work. The parapet coping was toppled on to the roof and should be rebuilt with the wall. The windows will have to be rebuilt including the frames that, in many cases, were ripped from the wall. Replastering of the walls and ceilings and redecoration of the rooms will be required. This work should be scheduled within the coming, and much of the work can be scheduled around class schedules.

## Building Damage: Evaluation and Findings

### Preliminary Report

Page 4

The center portion of the building does show structural movement and the misalignment of beams along with the canting of columns creates conditions warranting the declaration of the area as unsafe. Restoration of the area is not a concern as it will be demolished, but further use of any areas must be abandoned.

The west portion of the building fared better, as damage generally was the result of broken and flying glass and some water that leaked during the blasts.

Restoration of the building to a suitable condition is estimated at \$165,000 for the East Wing and \$35,000 for the West Wing. Of this amount \$50,000 is required for immediate return to use of the laboratories in the East Wing.

#### B. Sterling Hall - West Wing

Sterling Hall suffered less than the East Wing of Old Chemistry. Walls were constructed of masonry and were able to withstand the blast pressures. Damage was again caused by flying glass fragments that damaged valuable laboratory equipment. Ceilings in the areas near the East Wing (Math Research Center) were torn loose from their supporting metal framework and will have to be replaced, and the lobby entrance from Lathrop Drive was shattered. Some of the marble trim in the lobby was dislodged.

Restoration of the West Wing to use appears to be one of repair of damaged windows and replacement of window lights and some light fixtures plus some ceiling repairs. For immediate replacement it appears as though closing the building against the weather with plywood will satisfy the urgent return to use.

Restoration of the building to its prior condition is estimated at \$65,000. Immediate return to use requires but minor emergency work.

#### C. Birge Hall

Damage in Birge Hall is heavier than immediately surmised. The construction of Birge Hall is generally of light metal stud and plaster partitions that do

Building Damage: Evaluation and Findings  
Preliminary Report  
Page 5

not have the mass necessary to resist sudden shocks. As a result many of the partitions show cracks and/or large areas with dislodged plaster or some partition movement. Ultimately this will have to be repaired, but the immediate return to use does not require this reconstruction; rather, a systematic replacement and repair program could be undertaken over the next 12 to 18 months. Doors were torn from their hinges and should be replaced -- the hardware is reusable in most cases, and this type of work may be undertaken without disturbing laboratory functions.

Restoration of the building to its prior condition is estimated at \$65,500, including the greenhouse. Immediate return to use requires but minor emergency work.

#### D. Peripheral Buildings

Examination of the peripheral buildings, such as the Hospital (SMI, etc.), Chemistry Building, Van Vleck Hall, Lathrop Hall, and Service Building did not show any signs of structural damage. Windows were shattered and an occasional light fixture was twisted or torn from its mounting. A cost has not been placed on this work as yet.

Van Vleck was the only building of a high rise configuration in the immediate area of the blast, and although it does not show any signs of failure, the Bureau of Engineering and the Industrial Safety and Buildings Division of the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations felt that a check should be made of the plumbness of the elevator shaft as well as checks on the connections of curtain wall precast elements to the frame. There is no need to be concerned with the safety of the building.

Math Research Center

The restoration of the Math Research Center to use will require an extensive rebuilding program. The greater share of the partition and building services work on the south two-thirds of the building is in serious state. It would appear that the necessary steps to rebuilding will require the complete gutting of that portion of the building, and then a rebuilding of all masonry partition work and building utilities and services. The severe structural damage occurring in the two bays of the blast will have to be rebuilt. First analysis of the structural frame indicates that it withstood the shock well, but more intensive examinations will be conducted once debris is removed. Generally all of the offices to the north of the east-west corridor seem in satisfactory shape and may need only minor repairs.

The underground area devoted to the accelerator appears to have emerged unscratched, and with some temporary means of entrance to the facility this could remain in use. It seems most logical to evacuate the balance of the building until reconstruction is completed, as electrical and mechanical services in the building will be continually interrupted during construction and the inconvenience to and safety of faculty and staff would dictate that they not be in this area.

The Bureau of Engineering will carefully study the reconstruction of this facility and make recommendations concerning procedures to be adopted, scheduling to be anticipated, and estimates of cost. It is anticipated that this information may be had within another week.

General Rebuilding Procedures

For all of the work except the Math Research Center, it is felt that the Division of Physical Plant would be in the best position to handle it. This will require a governor's emergency exemption from the provisions of Bill No. 601.

Building Damage: Evaluation and Findings

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Page 7

The Division of Physical Plant would expect to work in cooperation with the Bureau of Engineering so that some portions of the work might be let on contracts. For example, the extensive window repair and replacements necessary, along with the glazing, are more than could be handled by the Physical Plant in a short period. Yet if this were bid, a strong possibility exists that much of this might be closed in before winter.

The general responsibility for this work should rest with the Division of Physical Plant, but it is expected that assistance would be sought from the Bureau of Engineering. The Bureau would be in a position to specify and publicly bid or publicly negotiate in the best interests of the University and State to speedily replace those items that would require more than the resources that would normally be available through the Physical Plant.

The magnitude of the Math Research Center reconstruction is such that it would be completely handled by the Bureau of Engineering in cooperation with involved University staff, particularly the Department of Planning and Construction.

The Division of Industrial Safety and Buildings of the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations has indicated that immediate attention can be given to any design review of on-site investigations that are necessary.

Physics-Astronomy Building Project

The Bureau of Capital Development has assisted in evaluations of the consequences of the blast upon the Physics-Astronomy building project. They have involved the design architect, the Office of Fitzhugh Scott, Milwaukee in making such changes to the project as are necessary. The original bid date of September 10, 1970 will still be held, and construction of the new facility should be started by October 10, 1970 assuming acceptable bids. Arrangements

Building Damage: Evaluation and Findings

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will be made so that a contractor engaged in reconstruction work on the Math Research Center may use the same construction site.

Insurance Adjustments

The University Risk Management Office has already involved the State Insurance Fund and the Adjustment Bureaus who have made on-site investigations of the damage. Various University offices are in the process of making copies of estimates of the work, and have already indicated that separate accounts will be maintained to identify time and materials spent on any of the work, much as any normal University remodeling project would be identified.

Risk Management has issued directions to all involved departments so that procedures will be followed enabling an accurate assessment of loss.

The immediate reconstruction required in the East Wing of Pharmacy-Physics (Old Chemistry) will be paid from emergency insurance accounts.

Equipment losses may not be available for another week when Risk Management has had the opportunity to compile departmental losses.

Financing

Until the probable amounts of insurance adjustments are known, it is somewhat difficult to establish a financing program for reconstruction. Evaluations are being made of various construction allocations and accounts to determine possibilities of meeting reconstruction costs that cannot be financed from insurance settlements as in all likelihood the final insurance adjustments will not cover total reconstruction costs. More information will be available later.

Coordination of Work

At the request of Chancellor Young a University, Madison Campus, coordination effort was undertaken by the Department of Planning and Construction with

Building Damage: Evaluation and Findings  
Preliminary Report  
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valuable assistance from:

Department of Administration, Bureau of Engineering, represented by Shinji Yamamoto and Bureau of Capital Development, represented by Gerald Germanson.

The Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Division of Industrial Safety and Buildings represented by Larry Mollere.

The University of Wisconsin, Risk Management Office, represented by Bill Hustedt and assisted by the State Insurance Fund, Mr. L. B. Davies, and the General Adjustment Bureau representatives.

The University of Wisconsin, Division of Physical Plant, represented by Chief Structural Engineer, Ed Riewe.

The University of Wisconsin, Space Management Office, effort represented by Robert Sager.

The Chancellor's office has provided necessary liaison by Mr. Len Van Ess, and the Department of Planning and Construction with John Paulson providing technical assistance, and overall coordination by Gordon Orr, Campus Architect.

The above noted individuals will continue to meet until detail has been completed and the final program for reconstruction has been established. Eventual reconstruction will best be accomplished through a joint effort of the Bureau of Engineering, the Division of Physical Plant and the Department of Planning and Construction.

# uw news

*Math  
Research  
Center  
Bombing*

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

Release: **Immediately**

**9/1/70 jb**

MADISON--Edwin Young, Madison campus chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, said Tuesday "we are doing everything possible to provide for the safety of our students and to preserve for them the full opportunity to continue their education under the best possible conditions."

The chancellor said he had received a number of expressions of concern from parents following the Aug. 24 explosion which struck the Mathematics Research Center causing one death and injury to four persons. He stated:

"I understand the anxieties parents have about the well-being of their son or daughter who will be enrolling on the campus this semester.

"These are very difficult times for all of society, and I cannot promise anyone that the campus will be a haven which is free from the problems facing us. Nor can I promise that each student will be unaffected by future difficulties which might beset our campus.

"But I can emphasize that, in cooperation with the appropriate state and local agencies, we will take whatever steps necessary to maintain an atmosphere that encourages intellectual development and provides for the maximum security of all members of the campus community.

- more -

Add one--Chancellor Young

"The security of our campus and the safety of our students, faculty, and staff is directly dependent on the willingness of all citizens to cooperate in preserving the integrity of the University. I am confident that the vast majority of those who live, work, and study in the campus community understand their responsibilities and will support our efforts to keep the University free and open."

-0-

(Editors: Because of the concern of many parents around the state, we would most appreciate the above story being carried as soon as possible. Thank you.)

###

Recently the facade of the University as an institution where rational discourse ruled was sadly shattered. Politicians, Regents, and administrators have been quick to blame "crazed radicals." However, I cannot agree with that statement as I feel that we are all in a way responsible as we are all part of the climate that produced such an action. The Regents are now in the process of selecting a new president who by his office will very much affect the climate of this University. This summer I sat on the presidential advisory committee to the Regents and was allowed a minority voice in the final list to be presented to the Regents. Knowing the instructions that were given to this committee by the Regents and being aware of the final candidates, I can only say that no priority was placed on picking a president who would be able to relate to students as creative human beings with capacities for growth. Instead, students were regarded as commodities to be packaged, exported, and at all cost to be kept under control. I ask the Regents to reconsider the implications of such a president at this time. The Regents claim to represent the best interests of the academic community and the tax payers of Wisconsin. And yet under their rule, hate, frustration, and now fear have come to be the University's three biggest resources. Should a president be selected who understands only the desires and goals of the regents, I predict the death of this University within the year. Violence is an external manifestation of a deeper problem within society and one does not end violence with violence but with understanding, a quality growing scarce in this country, a quality long since gone in this community. We are told that we are too young to know what is best for us and I maintain that we are too old to endure unreasoned authority any more. The choice is with the Regents, but I think that they only listen to themselves.

freedom leads a child astray  
you said, why it, excuse me  
he will do horrible things  
you said but I asked  
Who reacts to love with hate  
Who responds to respect with fear,  
Who is hostile to someone understanding,  
only those who can no longer feel.

DAVID S. VAN VORT JR. 8/31/70

# uw news

*Math  
Research  
Center  
Bascom*

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

Release: **Immediately**

**8/31/70 jb**

## SYMPOSIUM SEPARATE

MADISON--The University of Wisconsin will "hold a steady course determined to demonstrate the true worth of an institution dedicated to teaching and learning," Madison campus Chancellor Edwin Young stated Monday.

He addressed the opening session of the Third International Symposium on Polarization Phenomena in Nuclear Reactions, starting a week-long meeting here.

Chancellor Young said:

"I am certain you share our horror at the tragedy which struck the campus a week ago, and especially our colleagues in nuclear physics.

"I am asking the faculty to give the highest priority to working closely with all their students, graduate and undergraduate alike. Our students are deeply troubled and they need opportunities to share their concerns, frustrations, and hopes with those who will listen and discuss with them.

"In an academic community, there will be wide differences of views on many issues. I do trust that there will be little difference that we must unite to strengthen this institution."

The University, he said, "pledges itself to do everything within its power to restore facilities and to provide an atmosphere in which the faculty can carry forward its teaching and research."

Add one--Chancellor Young

The chancellor continued:

"Nothing we can do will restore a life nor make up for the many man-years of research effort that was destroyed in a moment.

"This will be a most difficult year for all of higher education, and we at Madison are especially exposed to the turmoil that is tearing our institutions.

"Out of discussions will come change. This University, despite all the propaganda to the contrary, always has been and will continue to be sensitive to the need for change when that need is demonstrated by rational argument and when those making the argument for change convince their colleagues and the University constituency, which includes students and citizens as well as faculty."

More than 200 physicists from 20 countries have registered for the symposium.

#/#/#

# uw news

*Math Research  
Center  
Bascom*

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

Release: **Immediately**

8/28/70 jq

MADISON--The University of Wisconsin's Madison campus is beginning to look like "Old Plywood U" as crews from the UW physical plant board up broken windows resulting from Monday's explosion.

Over 38,000 sq. ft of plywood costing approximately \$3,600 have already been ordered, and by the time all the campus buildings are secured, additional lumber will be needed, Robert H. Lindsay, associate director of the physical plant, said Friday.

All campus buildings have been secured except Old Sterling, Physics-Pharmacy, and the Army Math Research Center, target of the blast. Old Sterling and Physics-Pharmacy were expected to be boarded up by Saturday.

"We're installing the plywood to last, anticipating that some of the larger windows won't be replaced for some time," Lindsay explained.

"It is hard to estimate when all the broken windows would be replaced. We still don't have all the glass replaced from the May disturbances."

The delay in glass replacement stems from the need to subcontract much of the work, especially on thermopanes, large plate glass, and tinted glass windows.

"There's a time element involved here," Lindsay explained. "The bidding takes time, and then the glass companies cannot order the glass until after the purchase order is written. Then the contractors have to wait for the glass to come before they can begin to do the repairs."

Lindsay plans to begin replacing some of the windows on Monday.

# uw news

*Matt  
Begley  
Authorizing  
Bombing*

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

Release: **Immediately**

**8/28/70 ns**

MADISON--Bernard C. Ziegler, president of the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents, announced today the establishment of a \$100,000 reward fund to be offered for information leading to the identification, apprehension, and conviction of persons involved in the bombing of Sterling Hall and the death of a University academic staff member in that tragedy Monday morning.

Regent Ziegler said that the regents are pledging the \$100,000 reward, and that friends of the University are being asked to contribute to it. He said no state tax funds will be used to meet the pledge. "A large number of friends of the University already have rallied to our aid, as they always do in times of crisis," he said. "And we expect to meet this goal as others know of the need." The wishes of donors who want to remain anonymous will be honored, he said.

"It is a pity," Regent Ziegler added, "that we must ask our friends for funds for such a purpose, when such funds might otherwise be available to meet pressing educational and research needs. But we feel that a substantial reward may be the best way to uncover information necessary to bring to justice those responsible for this terrible tragedy."

Regent Ziegler said that anyone wishing to contribute to the Reward Fund could do so by sending their contributions to the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 53706.

Persons having information concerning the bombing should immediately contact the FBI, Madison, at 238-9193, the Madison Police Department, 256-3131, or University Protection and Security, 262-2957. All information furnished will be kept in strict confidence.

# uw news

*Math Research Center bombing*

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

Release: **Immediately**

**8/26/70**

**UIR Science Writing Division (262-5984)**

By LINDA WEIMER

MADISON, Wis.--Five hundred undergraduate pharmacy majors will return to the University of Wisconsin's Madison campus this fall, only to find their classrooms and research facilities a shambles.

Sharing the plight of other departments, the UW School of Pharmacy faces a massive clean-up job.

All the windows in the 110,000 sq. ft. structure, located near the Mathematics Research Center, were broken by a bomb blast early Monday. Utility lines were damaged and many offices located near the center of the explosion were completely destroyed.

"Our damage, alone, may total more than one million dollars," estimates Pharmacy Dean David Perlman.

"On the other hand," he says, "one cannot equate in dollars and cents the loss suffered in the areas of cancer, Parkinson's disease, antibiotics, and many other facets of pharmaceutical research lost due to the bombing.

"The failure of controlled temperature rooms has potentially ruined years of research in the highly important area of prostoglandins."

- more -

Add one--Pharmacy School

Wisconsin boasts the largest pharmacy school in the country with 95 per cent of its 500 undergraduates and 60 graduate students Wisconsin natives. It is also unique in that it houses about \$500,000 worth of new, experimental instruments, many of which were damaged in the explosion.

Fortunately unhurt were the pharmacy library and the Kremer's Archives, a nationally-known repository for many irreplaceable manuscripts and papers of historical value.

Work is already underway to repair much of the damage and, says Perlman, "we are hoping to meet for classes as scheduled with a minimum amount of displacement when school starts."

###

Prof. Loyal Durand, Chairman of the Physics Dept.

"Alot of the graduate students, especially in the nuclear area, have lost all their equipment, nuclear and low temperature area. So there's questions as to how we'll be able to get them through or how much effect it'll have. We simply don't know in detail at this point. Some of the students have gone far enough in their experiments that they can use what data they had, which has mostly been dug out of the rubble at this point. They will be able to get on with writing dissertations at this point, and concentrating on reconstruction. We don't get as far with their experiments as they would've liked, but that group is more or less all right. The ones who have accumulated alot of data, the in-between group of students who started on things and built equipment but had not accumulated data, they're in a much more difficult position. It's a question either of our making arrangements so that they can do experiments elsewhere or their starting over again which would mean a great, considerable delay in most cases.

"They would go to the other universities, Minnesota-possibly Oregon National Laboratory; Brookhaven National Laboratories called up a week or so ago, and offered to cooperate but these have got to be very specific cases. A given person could go, say, to Minnesota to work. Somebody else couldn't. It wouldn't be appropriate for the work that he is doing. So, once things settle down a little bit, we'll be looking at the individual cases and see what arrangements we can make. Students who are just getting started will probably end up doing dissertations which are largely connected with equipment. Construction, design, new types of equipment rather than running

Add one- Durand's recording

experiments they would've done in a normal course of affairs. People just getting started will presumably have a chance to actually get back in the accelerator, or do some experiments in low temperature. Low temperature, however, to rebuild all the equipment there would take literally years. It's lots of one-of-a-kind items that have been accumulated over a course of many years. And there's always a question whether you want to rebuild that or whether you want to start someplace else and go off into a different direction. It's more likely that people will actually do that. But it does mean, in any case, starting from scratch. You've got to order things from the beginning. There's some equipment which is salvagable but the amount of time putting into salvaging a lot of this stuff would be as much or more than the time to build something new. So, most likely people will be building new equipment entirely. We don't know yet what the damage to the vandigraphic accelerator is. That's a major question. We do know that a lot of the periphera equipment is destroyed, and the ion sources, the low energy end of the machine, presumably it can be put back into operating shape without too great a delay. The main delay would be in first rebuilding the ion sources, things of that sort. There are about 25 graduate students altogether who have been wiped out to one degree or another, as far as their research projects are concerned. A half-dozen post-doctoral people involved and 7 or 8 faculty members who have had a substantial amount of damage to their research projects. Right now, it's just too early to say what directions people are going to take.

Add two- Durand's recording

We only got into the building on Monday and at this point have cleared out parts of the basement area, which was low temperature and nuclear (Dexter's) group. But we haven't finished that and it will be two or three weeks before we get really dug out. Some funny things have survived and some haven't. "

Some funny things?

"Well, just some of the delicate equipment that you wouldn't expect to be completely destroyed-glass equipment, and so on. Some of that, very little of that in Sterling, some of the glass equipment in this building, the pleasant (?) physics area was completely sprayed with debris but survived all right. The computer in the nuclear physics area has apparently survived despite of being buried under a lot of debris, though none of the peripheral equipment with it looks operable at all. But we don't have any real estimates of damage yet and we don't really know how much of a delay there's going to be in the dissertation work of the graduate students.

"This week the students have been very busy digging out their data books, computer cards, and so on. If they have most of their data, they can write a dissertation on the basis of what they have.

"Since there wasn't any substantial fire, all the data books survived. Everything was completely waterlogged. It's very sad looking at a pile of IBM cards around there with people's data on them. But most of this information has survived. People who are just getting started will be delayed certainly. They undoubtedly will end up working in a slightly different direction than they would've had there not been the bombing. The people in the middle are in the awkward situation- since their equipment has been destroyed and they don't, to this point,

Add three- Durand's recording

have enough material for a dissertation."

"Now you talked about th: students doing their research elsewhere- would this mean that they would be leaving the U.S.- would we be losing these people or-

"No, they would be getting their degrees here. This would be something that would have to be worked out on an individual basis. We have a lot of graduate students already-though not normally in these areas- who do their research work elsewhere, as far as writing their experiments. The entire high energy physics program runs that way. The students are based here, write their dissertations here, take their courses here, yet the actual running of experiments is done elsewhere. We'll be able to make arrangements so they can do so. But it's not the customary work in these areas. I think that this will vary quite a bit from individual to individual. Exactly what happens is entirely unclear at this point.

"Post-doctoral people are affected just as much as anybody else. Post-doctoral people come for two years, or possibly three years to work specially with one of the professors in a particular area of physics. This is training for them in research beyond the doctoral level. With the facilities wiped out, they're not going to have a great deal to show when they get through as far as research is concerned. They'll have a lot of experience in rebuilding equipment- that's clear- but it may be somewhat difficult for them when they go looking for jobs - not to have some real research results to show. I think people will undoubtedly understand the situation and try to take that into

Add four- Durand's recording

account.

"Graduate students, on the average, take five years to get through. Probably a little longer than that in experimental areas. So, the graduate student at this point, who would be beginning research, would normally be looking forward to about four years of building and doing experiments before he was finished. So there's a little longer time span there and an extra year added on is certainly not desirable but it doesn't affect the total length of the program or the results that he gets out of it as much as a post-doctoral person who has, say, two years to get something done. We'll now be out of commission for at least a year in most of the areas.

"Well, as far as the research laboratories are concerned, the laboratories in the basement and the first floor of Sterling are simply out of commission. As far as nuclear physics is concerned, all of their laboratory space is out. (The space that which was used for building and testing equipment.) The accelerator area is in pretty good shape. It's just a question of the machine itself, what condition that's in. The back areas there, on the accelerator walls, have four feet of concrete shielding around them. That makes a pretty good bomb shelter, so there's not that much damage back in there; but, working there are actual spaces for design and constructual experiments that are completely gone. Dexter's work, in the solid state area, one of his laboratories is gone. Dillinger's low temperature work, his main laboratory is completely destroyed. We don't have any spare lab space around. We're trying to get some temporary space. We'll know

Add five-Durand's recording

next week what we can get. But until the building is rebuilt, we'll simply be out of laboratory space. We can get space without utilities for laboratory use. We need that simply to collect pieces of equipment to see what can be put back together and start reconstruction projects. The actual utilities, the heavy utilities-electricity, things of this sort- is unlikely to be available in any of the areas, on a temporary basis. So, it will be six months or more until the bombed part of the building is rebuilt and then we can get back into that area. At that point, reasonably well, yes.

"There's about 80 undergraduates majoring in the department of physics but there are more like 1500 students taking courses each semester. There are 225 graduate students. The undergraduates who are taking courses in physics won't be affected too directly by this since most of the classroom space is usable. You won't be able to sit and look out the windows but most of that space is okay. The elementary laboratories seem to have survived all right. We have not had a chance to check out the equipment and undoubtedly we'll find a lot of things that don't work as the semester goes on. As far as the availability of space and the basic equipment, we seem to be in pretty good shape. There will be some effect on the teaching because the people who have been completely wiped out have first priority to better the reconstruction, in getting the research facilities back in operation so the graduate students can continue. So we have had to re-shuffle teaching assignments. Those that have been really affected by the bombing will have lesser teaching loads.

# UW news

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

Release: At will

8/26/70

(ED.NOTE: The following article, published in the July, 1970, issue of the Wisconsin Alumnus magazine, was written by James A. Larsen, University of Wisconsin science editor, prior to Monday's bombing.)

One of the best examples of the quiet way in which science makes its strides is the Mathematics Research Center here at the University. Now entering its second decade, the Center has grown its wall of shrubbery and has become a part of the heart of the Madison campus.

Mathematicians from all corners of the globe, work here in solitude, if they choose, or in groups, testing new and often revolutionary ideas against the rigorous laws of mathematics and reality.

The background of many of the Center mathematicians is essentially theoretical, but the problems upon which they work are practical--and herein lies the unique value of research centers of this type. For here the imaginative flights of pure mathematics are put to work in the practical world.

Here germinate the ideas that ultimately create new engineering systems, new modes of communication, new materials for industry, and make possible many concrete advances in all fields of science and technology.

One asks the Center director, Prof. J. Barkley Rosser, how mathematicians do their work, and he chuckles, for there is no answer but to say "they think." But the conditions under which they think differ greatly--and one might add wildly--for in the rarefied air of mathematical concentration small personal quirks can become paramount in urgency.

A few mathematicians, understandably, require absolute silence; noise breaks the spell. Others require a human "sounding board," and Rosser recalls the

visiting mathematician who was assigned, on three-hour rotation, graduate students whom he could endlessly harangue with theories and arguments. Needless to say, such idiosyncracies would not be tolerated were their owners not extremely productive--and, perhaps one might add, entertaining or at least informative--scientists.

Ask Rosser what problems the mathematicians of the Center are currently working on and he answers more quietly and with an enthusiasm characteristic of scientists totally absorbed with the excitement of research.

But first he explains that although the work of the Center is supported by funds from the U.S. Army, all of the work is open, unclassified, with results available to all who ask or pay the purchase price of books or research papers in which results are published.

"None of the work is in any sense secret," Rosser points out. "The problems on which we work are basic and usually pertinent to many fields of science.

"We have sometimes been asked if there are guards at the door and why do we waste our efforts on a narrow range of military problems. The answer is that there are no guards, and we work on the problems that seem to us at the time to have the widest range of possible application. Or maybe just because they are interesting."

The purpose of the Center is to give leading world mathematicians an opportunity to spend a period of time--usually nine months or a year--in study and research, giving the Madison campus the benefit of new ideas and a varied range of experience. The visitors get, in return, a chance to work undisturbed, with deference to their idiosyncracies, in the mathematical specialty for which they are best trained.

One mathematician who worked at the Center was from Yugoslavia, behind the Iron Curtain. Others have come from Egypt, Japan, Thailand, South Viet Nam, and 15 or more other foreign countries. Members of the staff of the Center have

reciprocated by lecturing in Russia, Rumania, Hungary, Austria and most of the western European countries, all part of the program for international scientific exchange of information. These visits and lectures would not have occurred had the Center's work been in the secret category.

If a veil of military secrecy surrounded the Center, foreign scientists would be the last to be admitted, Rosser points out.

Actually, under the Center's arrangement with the U.S. Army, support is given to foreign scientists who could not otherwise obtain funds from even such U.S. research agencies as the National Science Foundation.

The problems on which these scientists work are as varied as their individual backgrounds. A few examples will illustrate the kind of thing that an applied--as opposed to pure--mathematician is thinking about when he is at work.

One, for example, studies the strange properties of elastic substances, the mathematics of bending and cracking which concerns all who deal with new plastic bonding fibers--engineers, architects, sculptors, furniture and aircraft designers, luggage manufacturers.

Another puzzles over the waves which steadily wear away beaches and cause deterioration of wharves and pilings. He had found, for example, that bottom contours, even a great distance at sea, have a profound effect upon the shape and intensity of the waves that pound the shore.

A branch of mathematics that concerns another specialist deals with the properties of materials which flow. This is of great interest presently in a wide range of fields from aerodynamics to sewage disposal.

A current hot spot in applied mathematics is the development of new techniques for curve fitting, by means of special mathematical tools known as "spline functions." The Center is currently a world leader in research into the various aspects of this subject.

Add three--article by Larsen

Other Center mathematicians are developing new techniques in such fields as network theory and differential games, of interest to industrial engineers and economists dealing with allocation of materials. The proper design of experiments utilizing statistical methods is another field now being explored at the Center.

Foreign visitors come and go at the Center, and many become permanent staff members.

"The interchange of ideas is beneficial to all," Rosser states. "Not only do mathematicians at Wisconsin and other states benefit from ideas developed elsewhere, but the foreign scientists return home with ideas developed here.

"For visitors from places such as India and South America, Wisconsin offers research facilities not available at home--primarily our computers and libraries," he adds.

"Foreign mathematicians and their families obtain a first-hand view of American life and culture as they live in Madison, shop, and send children to school. An important factor in our program is the reception visiting mathematicians receive from the people of Madison and colleagues at the University.

"They return home almost always with a very favorable impression of the University, of Madison, and the United States in general," he adds.

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# uw news

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

Release: **Immediately**

**8/26/70 jfn**

MADISON--University of Wisconsin officials reported late Tuesday that FBI authorities have completed their examination of most of the bomb-damaged buildings on the Madison campus.

Procedures are being set up to permit department chairmen and cleanup crews to enter the released buildings, with the exception of the east wing of Sterling Hall and the west part of Birge Hall, the UW officials explained.

Officials added it probably will be Friday before the buildings can be opened generally to faculty members and employees.

Faculty members were advised to contact their department chairmen for re-entry information.

###

Latest report from Gordon Orr, Campus Architect with the office of planning and Construction who is co-ordinating the committee on damage estimates.

His preliminary figures on building repairs on everything except the hospital and the east wing of Sterling comes to just under \$500,000.

His guess on damage to the hospital is between \$25,000 and \$50,000 mostly glass and windows.

His most optimistic comments were that everything in Sterling hell from the second to the sixth floors and a bit of the basement corridor could be re-occupied by the 21st of September. This is approximately 35 per cent of the building and is mostly offices.

One question that he raised is where the money for reconstruction is going to come from. It seems that the insurance is not going to cover the full replacement value of the building because of the depreciation involved.

The regents should ~~xxxxxx~~ be aware that money is going to have to come from somewhere else if all is to be restored as it was.

Gordon Orr said that the one astronomy class is being rescheduled thru the computer and doesn't know where it will end up.

Most of the office space in Sterling is salvageable and people are doubling up to take care of the overflow.

The physics labs are pretty much lost until they can be reconstructed.

They are not high use teaching labs but graduate and advanced work labs so a large number of students and faculty will not be affected.

The people from the MRC have moved over to the computer science building according to the associate chairman of the math department but Orr was unable to confirm this.

to Art Hovey

bomb report

GW

Tom Bull, Employment Relation Coordinator

"We were faced with an immediate problem as to what displaced civil service employees would do. Over 90 technicians and secretaries lost ~~their~~ ~~there~~ place of work." ( 61 blue collar, mostly laboratory technicians, and 30 secretaries were involved).

After a couple days, most technicians were able to help with cleanup. About 17 technicians were placed in other areas. For example, one instrument maker went to the UW Medical Center's Neurological and Rehabilitation Hospital on East Washington Street as an orthopedic ~~instrument~~ maker.

There was no problem with the few janitorial staff affected -- they were rescheduled through the physical plant.

The College of Letters and Science could keep people on the payroll as long as they could find work. However, employees affected could have taken vacation time, or remain at home without pay. Accrued sick leave time could not be used as an option for work days missed.

Forrest A. Todd, director of space management for the UW, reported:

Fifty per cent of the east wing of Sterling Hall will be usable in time for classes, subject to further evaluation of utilities by the Bureau of Engineering.

All of astronomy will be kept in Sterling Hall, as will a major portion of the Mathematics Research Center and the physics department. Other parts of these disciplines will be relocated in Earth and Space Sciences and the Engineering Research Building. This on emergency basis until rebuilding of normal occupancy areas completed.

Pharmacy-Physics expected to be functionally usable by Sept. 21.

All other areas, i.e. Birge and Van Vleck halls, functionally usable now.

Although physical damage to Van Vleck Hall was extensive in terms of broken windows and cracked plaster, damage to the work of the faculty housed there was small. As the associate chairman of the department, Prof. Philip Miles, said, "mathematicians work with paper, pencils and immutable truth, all of which are relatively immune to bombs."

Miles mentioned that there are four full time members of the department who were working at the MRC. They are Profs. Rosser, Rall, Sherenberg, and Mann. I assume that their losses were covered in the report of losses at the MRC.

The big loss, according to Miles, will be in the long term psychological effect of the bombing on the individual members of the department. Many members of the department are reconsidering their position at the university not just because of the bombing but because disruption is becoming a way of life at the University and they feel that this cannot go hand in hand with scholarship and teaching.

Miles feels that even the right to define what a university *is* ~~is~~ <sup>appears to be</sup> ~~is~~ is passing out of the hands of the faculty to others, and this is giving many people second thoughts about their roles not only here at Wisconsin but in academic life as well.

Loyal Durand- chairman of the physics department, defines nuclear physics

The activities of the nucleic group:

"The nuclear physics group here often referred to as low-energy nuclear physics, sometimes nucleus structure physics, is a group whose job is to use the vandygraphic (?) accelerator to try to understand the constitution of the nucleus-how the nuclei work. Knowing that the nuclei, composed of neutrons and protons, the question is, what forces do they exert on one another, how do they arrange themselves, so as to show the properties of nuclei show, their binding energies, the shapes of nuclei, how you can perturb them a little and put them into excited states and how they then return to the lower states. Generally, what is the internal structure-how is the nucleus and the atom made. What forces hold it together and how are the particles arranged. That's basically what's understood by nuclear physics."

Practical applications of such studies?

"Well, this really is the next step in the charter of physics, of understanding matter in terms of its constituents. During the first half of this century, people understood, pretty clearly, how an atom is made up out of a nucleus and the electrons of which the nucleus is composed. The electronic structure is pretty well understood now. Now the next question is: the structure of the electron is thought to be a profoundly simple one, so then the next question is: what's the structure of the nucleus, what's in there, what's it made of, and what working parts does it have and how do they arrange themselves and how can you re-arrange them. So, the motivation of this work is not in order to build new devices. The motivation of this work is to probe the structured matter, as fundamental a level as possible. The charter of physics, during the last century, has been to continuously analyze matter into its subtler and subtler constituents. One of the fundamental aspects of that is the structure of the nucleus itself in terms of its constituents. Then, another direction is the structure of the nucleons, the neutrons and protons themselves in terms of its constituents, and that's the subject of high energy physics, which is not what this laboratory does. That's another group in this department.

"So far, as I know, their losses were rather minor, just for geometrical distance. They weren't close to the explosion. That's a very large group, and they had some of their equipment and some of their data stored in the back part of this old chemistry building. Some of that, I think it was very little equipment, I think it was mostly data stored- and I think it was mostly recoverable although quite a mess.

"You could mix this in a solution, so you could, for instance, predict the structure of a given nucleus. Somebody tells you, "Here's a nucleus, Calcium-43; just how are its nucleons arranged?" Technically, what is the wave(?)function of the nucleus? You would be able to predict, for instance, without having to make measurements, how it would react in a nuclear power reactor; what its absorption cross-section would be, what its scattering cross-section would be, to what extent it would capture neutrons and things like that. So, it can't be claimed that there aren't any applications of this work. But we're rather far, right now, I think, from being able to predict a great variety of useful properties of nuclei

Add one-definition of nuclear physics

from the point of view of devices. Mostly, right now, it's studying just what the forces are and how the nucleus comes to have the shapes and sizes and energies that it has. It's not equipment-directed, or device- directed work. It's pure research in every sense of the word.

The University physics department says there is no basis for fears that ~~mathematics~~ poisonous radioactivity may have been released by the early morning explosion at the Mathematics Research Center.

Professor Converse Blanchard, assistant physics chairman, says only one small container of radioactive materials was present...and that container has been found intact. The ~~math~~ research facility is a linear accelerator--not a nuclear reactor. Three grad students voluntarily underwent radiation tests at Univ Hospitals...but no cause for concern was found by the examining physici

Prof. Blanchard says the blast ruined equipment used by two of the department's ~~min~~ eight research teams...and it may ~~be~~ <sup>take</sup> months ~~to~~ to repair it.

The explosion in the six-story building housing math research, physics, and astronomy departments also damaged nearby structures. And this morning a portion of ~~math building~~ an auditorium ceiling collapsed in the adjacent commerce building. There were no injuries to about ~~20~~ <sup>300</sup> bankers attending a lecture.

Professor  
Dr. Blanchard, of the Physics Department

"My own concern in these matters has been, my own job, my own responsibility has been to make sure that classes went on as scheduled.

"As far as physical facilities are concerned, it's just a lucky accident that the undergraduate instructional facilities have only, as far as I know, some broken windows. Well, some of the classrooms will be dark because the light is boarded out but the classes will be able to go on all right.

#### Discussion of the Old Chem lecture hall

"no classes were scheduled for this lecture hall anyway this fall, because it's due to be torn down anyway. So, that's zero loss. We were already evacuating people from that part of the building in order for it to be torn down. The big Physics lecture hall, 1300 Sterling, it's gone(?). Well, that's the way we feel.

"I don't believe that - there were a few lectures in this 199 Old Chemistry last year, but not very many. The guys were already taking the seats out.

So, as far as classroom facilities damage, there's very little in the Physics Department.

Agreement by both Gary and Prof. Blanchard.

"Well, we will have to make a big effort to hold classes as scheduled. It happens that classrooms were not- well, there were no undergraduate instructional facilities in that part of Sterling, nor for Physics in the part in this building that was eaten out. I understand that Pharmacy labs are in bad shape but I don't know anything about that.

"Well, the general morale of the students, this is certainly going to have a profound effect on the attitude of the students. I for one, can't predict what it's going to be.

"The morale of the students that were here during the summer, well, I guess it's really too soon to summarize that. The students that I've talked to, the students that have been here, I would say graduate students, professionally committed, and the attitude there is, of course, 'I want to go back to my work as soon as possible.' But, it's a very unsettling thing.

"Well, of course, those students whose research work was directly and profoundly interrupted can't help but be rather discouraged. I guess that's all that's really driven (?).

#### What about research losses?

"Of course, I'm not in touch with all the thesis work of all the students involved. I don't know of any work that you could point out and say, 'Well, if that hadn't been completed, things would be profoundly different.' No, I don't believe that I could say that.

Add one- Prof. Blanchard's recording

"Well, normal Ph.D. thesis research constitutes a contribution to human culture and human knowledge and it has gotten seriously interrupted in certain areas. And that's a loss, right in its own sake. The chances of any particular laboratory containing a Nobel Prize being won is rather small. So that's done a lot of fluctuation there.

Any specific cases of damaged research work?

"I am not, day to day, in touch with the work in the low temperature group, or the solid state group that was affected."

Discussion follows about which Physics profs are involved in the groups that were hurt.

"Joseph R. Dillinger- worked with Fossnacht. That was in a laboratory where there was a lot of radial and an accumulation of a lot of wastes. Prof. Dexter also had his research lab in the basement of Sterling which was seriously damaged. That was not his total lab, but part of it. And the other big group that was affected was the nucleic group which is, historically speaking, one of the groups for which Wisconsin has long been known and celebrated. They suffered extensive damage to the accelerator and all the other facilities.

"For instance, this week there has been, here on campus, this International Symposium on the nuclear polarization cloud. Prof. Haeberli has been very active and has been internationally known for that work. That brought the development of some very elaborate equipment-such as polarized ion sources. Polarized ion sources were at the end of the accelerator nearest the blast, and they're in bad shape-how bad I don't know yet. But they should be put out of operation for an extended period and this represented a great deal of work in that particular area. I don't think anybody knows yet how soon they'll be back in business. First thing that's going to happen, they're going to have walls around them you know. And there are no rooms for them to work in now. And they have to be re-housed pretty close to the accelerator, of course. So it isn't going to be a question of us moving this stuff somewhere else and starting over. "

Professor Grant Cottam, Chairman of the Botany Department

"Yeah, we didn't lose too much in the way of equipment but I'm sure we lost stuff that we don't even know about yet. But none of our big, expensive items of equipment are broken. Our electron microscopes and scintillation counters and things like that are working fine. And I think all that has been checked out. So the damage is mostly in such things as balances-we lost a few balances-we lost our blackboards which will cause us a little trouble when it comes to teaching classes, but I think we were remarkably lucky. Some of the people lost some of the research materials-microscopes, slides, and electron microscope photographs and things like that."

"Well, some of them have been recovered, yes. We, Dr. Newcomb had about 400 electron microscope negatives on a lab table in a lab that was thoroughly beat up but he says that there aren't too many that are broken. Now, I don't think it's possible to say yet how irreparable this kind of damage is. It may be that you just get lucky and take one picture that is absolutely what you want. And you might search forever to find it again and not find it. And... but I don't know that this has happened. Newcomb hasn't said that it has. He sounded fairly calm, really, so I don't think that he's worried. I think that probably our greatest chance for damage is still in front of us, and that's the greenhouse. It has- oh, between a third and fourth of its glass gone- 2600 sq. feet. And there's a lot of minor damage to plants. I don't think anything got completely destroyed, but we have a lot of cut-leaf varieties that we never had before. And the plants are going to look ragged when we use them for teaching. Some of the research plants too, but the big thing is that we can no longer control the temperature and now we are getting cold nights. This is one of the things that plants respond to. And unless we get that greenhouse\*very rapidly(\*repaired) we may throw some stuff into dormancy. And, of course, if it goes on long enough, or if the weather gets cold enough, they're going to freeze. And this can be serious. We have a bid, and I've written a requisition but I don't think it's been issued yet and we hope to have the damage repaired within a month. And if they go about it properly, I think we can confine the damage. One of the problems is that all the partitions between the houses went. That was where all the force of the blast was. So, although the glass on the tops of houses can be patched or repaired quite easily, we can't control the individual houses. They're open until we get the partitions back up. In that respect it's more serious than it otherwise would be. So we do have to get that fixed, and fixed in a hurry."

Q. PLANTS USED IN CLASSROOM?

"A lot of them are. We teach a taxonomy course where they have to keep a collection of plants from all families so the kids can see what they look like. And, so we do have quite a teaching collection. We also have a lot of succulents that we use not for research but for teaching. And then there are lots of research materials there of one kind or another. But so far they're all alive-I won't say they're healthy-but they're alive. And if we get the glass back on the greenhouse quick enough, we'll be all right."

Q. PLANTS FOR RESEARCH?

"Oh, well, you can't say, there are all kinds-there's some- well, Dr. Skoog and his group use a lot of tobacco simply to get the cells out of the pith

Add one- Cottam recording

of the plant and grow it in artificial media of one kind or another. So we have quite a crop of tobacco down there all the time. And if it all were killed, then of course, this would cause some difficulties. They would just about have to stop until they got a new supply. We have some morphologists who are working on some little bodies that occur in and around the spines of some tropical plants and these things are occupied by ants, or at least the ants use them for food so there's a nice little symbiotic relationship between the structures on the plant and the ants. And the ants, in turn, protect the plant. So if anybody, any animal comes around, they immediately rush out and sting it. And we have a man upstairs who is working on the structures and he's trying to figure out how they evolved. It's really a very interesting and complicated set of relationships. So these plants are there and he cuts them up and sections them to find out what he can about the morphology of these structures. "

"Acacia. And the bodies are called Belchin bodies."

"Well, yes, we have quite a few tropical plants down there. We have a whole house full of tropical plants, in fact, and they get hurt when it gets down to 40. And some of our temperate things will change their growth characteristics when the nights get as cold as they are now. I don't think that any of the staff, at least none of the staff that has talked to me so far is so upset about this that they're going to leave. In fact, it seems to me that they have taken this remarkably calmly. Of course, none of them got hurt very badly. So I can't really assess the psychological effects."

"No, we lost some specimens. Pickled plants of one kind or another that got knocked off the wall and broken. Things like that-and they'll have to be replaced but some of them are as old as the building and probably a good idea to replace them anyway. And some microscope slides we lost. So we'll be a little short on some kinds of equipment. We lost a lot of lamps too-microscope lamps. But I don't think we're in bad shape at all. But if anyone has made the decision that he's going to accept the first offer just to get out of here, I haven't heard about it. It's perfectly possible, however, that they have."

Walter R. Hosthaus, Staff member, Zoology Department, Birge Hall  
(Aided chairman, Prof. Burns, in survey of damage)

"Well, you know that inventory; I was taking a listing of things that were damaged in terms of property."

"Well, mostly superficial. We had very little equipment that was completely destroyed. A number of things had to be re-cleaned like microscopes."

"Oh, I'd say somewhere between twenty-five and thirty. We have some other optical equipment that has to be checked for alignment. There is superficial damage in terms of the case, the cases on some equipment being cut, scratched or punctured by glass. This would include refrigerators, cabinetry, desk tops, lab benches. There's a number of typewriters that have had glass in them. A calculator- that's about it for equipment.

"There's a lot of expendable materials in terms of glassware and chemicals- both liquid and dry. These things-it's hard for us to estimate because they were just cleaned up with the glass. That's about it for the expendables, the equipment. In terms of damage to the building, exterior, there was some loose wall panels on the fifth floor animal house. There are no windows there, just wooden panels. They were knocked loose. I believe they have been repaired by the sheet metal shop."

#### ANIMALS —

"That's correct. It would be difficult to assess what has happened to these animals, if anything, because a lot of them are long-term experiments that we won't know until, for example, pregnant animals, whether they pop. Something we won't know until the time comes. Some damage is impossible to assess-we just don't know. To the best of my knowledge, there were no animal losses directly due to the blast. The area is quite shielded, it's high, it's set back and it does have a metal wall. On the fifth floor, outside of the metal panel on the outside, the only other damage was glassware knocked off shelving, we had some lights that came down; we lost some of the ceiling tiles, and some of the ceiling lights in the hallway pulled loose. There was no door damage to my knowledge and I can't think of anything else other than the broken glassware.

"On the fourth floor, the hardest hit area was the southwest corner of the building; this was directly exposed to the blast side. There was rather extensive damage on one laboratory room, 406-A, from a shelf that tore loose from the wall and dumped its contents on the floor and onto a chemical bench."

"This was mostly storage space for a few pieces of equipment and for glassware. These would be carboys-large glass <sup>vials</sup> or beakers, and dry chemical storage. I guess there was some liquid chemical. This resulted in a chemical spill in that room-did some damage to the lab bench, damage to the floor, and, of course, to the wall, from the shelf pulling off, tore the plaster out. All the walls in that area seem to have flexed, maybe two or three inches. In that particular room, the chemical bench which was attached by wastelines, air gas, hot and cold water is about two inches away from the wall. Now, we don't know whether the bench moved out or whether the wall has not come back to its original position."

"We have had no leaks, anywhere in the building, so, this is fairly common

Add one- Hosthaus recording

In that end of the building where the shelves and the cabinetry have actually moved away from the wall and just stayed there. We haven't found any leaks, so I don't know. There are a number of other shelves that were torn loose. Only one, actually, fell from the wall. The others are just pulled loose, or hanging. We just removed the materials and they're now sitting empty. They have to be repaired. It is the sort of damage that was, ah, these are shelves with adjustable shelves and when the blast occurred, the shelves came loose, or the anchors came out. The backs came off or they split on the plate that holds the shelf, and mostly things that can be repaired, I think. All the labs in this area had glass everywhere, which then necessitated complete and thorough cleaning and some of this glass-probably well never get all of it out. There was wall damage on two walls in room 406, two walls of 406-A, 410-a piece of metal ricocheted off the ceiling in the adjacent room came through the wall, mostly plaster dust and no equipment damaged. There were shelves torn off in 410 but this is an office-mostly books. 412, office of the chairman, almost the books in this office were on the floor."

("This is Prof. Burns?")

"Yes, that is correct. He lost the glass in both windows. Well, I should say that all windows on the west wall of the new wing of Birge Hall are gone. All windows on the west wall of the new wing of Birge Hall are gone. All windows on the south wall of the new wing of Birge Hall are gone. This is about approximately 270 double-hung sash units. That would be half of that number of windows but each sash has a single pane. About 50% of the windows on the north wall of the new wing, and I would guess about 150 windows in total in the old wing. So, any room that we're talking about on the west wall of the new wing of Birge, there would be no window at the present time. Dr. Burns' office, Room 412, he lost the window lights and the doors. The door going into his office is also smashed. I don't know of any damage to any of his personal property. There was very little other equipment in there other than a desk, a file case and a chair, and I think they're all right."

("These papers and books- were they fully recoverable?)

"I think so, yes. They were just picked up and the glass was disposed out to my knowledge, he didn't lose anything."

("Was there any research that was seriously interrupted?)

To my knowledge, in this particular area, which is probably the worst lab damaged, they were back in operation within three or four days. And, as far as I know, nothing was lost-mostly because a lot of their research is done on the fifth floor which was protected.

"The other room in Dr. Burns' area, Room 414, suffered also wall damage and shelving that had pulled loose. There was some chemical spills and some damage to some electronic equipment. In this case, an electro-cardiogram recorder which has noted to the inventory people.

"The next area is an area belonging to Dr. Passano, which is also on the west wall of Birge Hall, room 416; the Graduate Student Office. A bad chemical spill in this area. We had some potassium cyanide that was spilled. It was cleaned up by the people in the lab. To my knowledge, no one suffered from this. It was eventually sent out to the safety people and they disposed of it.

(Potassium cyanide? And what's this-is this the cyanide they use in gas chambers?)

"That's correct. It's a dry chemical, highly poisonous. Yes, in a gas chamber it's added to an acid, but I think the topical application of a dry chemical of this sort can cause severe problems if you ingested it. Again, in this room,

Add two- Hosthaus recording (Zoology)

mostly superficial damage from flying glass. In all these rooms, there's a lot of glass still embedded in the woodwork, and the plaster, sometimes in chairs and upholstery.

"This lab was cleaned up by the people who are occupying it, which is generally the case, we like to do this because they're the ones that know what's in the lab. They're the ones who can identify the chemicals, they were the ones that cleaned it up. Only superficial equipment damage in this room. There is some cracked plaster on one wall and a broken door on a storage cabinet. That's about it for 416-that's A and B.

"In 420, a staff office, Dr. Marian Meyer. This room was rather extensively damaged because the shelf on the east wall of that office was completely dumped and everything went on the floor. And we lost some equipment, electronic equipment, it's been noted to the inventory people. As far as I know, she recovered her papers and books. She was not in town at the time this happened. Then she came by a week later and found everything intact. The equipment has been sent out and those items which have been damaged has been noted.

"422-also a laboratory of Dr. Passano's, minor damage, blew out some special dark shutters. There was a spill in this room; I believe it was distilled water. It was a 20-meter glass carboy. As far as I know, there was no damage to equipment. There is some cracked plaster in this room as there is in all the rooms in this area.

"418, no damage, plaster dust from the cracked wall.

"424-chemical spill; it may have been a cleaning solution but I'm not certain. It was cleaned up, no problems. Plaster damage in this room from the adjacent room.

"426 is a teaching laboratory. It has only one window facing the west side. That window is gone, of course, and there is, I believe, two windows gone on the north wall. Minor damage in this room, mostly glassware, glass was cleaned up subsequently by the janitorial people.

("So this room will be usable for students-")

"That is correct."

(Is there any specifics- such as teaching or research projects being broken up?"

"Well, this teaching lab- 426- is okay. We haven't lost any of the necessary facilities to teach. However, on the first floor, which is also our area, we occupy the B-3 level, the first floor level, the fourth and fifth floors of the new wing. On the B-3 level, there is a teaching laboratory, Room B-301, this room has no window glass and it presents a problem that ~~this~~ <sup>early</sup> building is not air-conditioned and there's going to be days during the ~~semester~~ when it will be almost impossible without some sort of ventilation. Now, this contingency is something that we've talked about/correcting. It may be done by either cutting holes in the plywood or asking someone to cut holes in or taking these things off. It's going to be impossible to be in that room with 30 or 40 students and no ventilation. The blackboards are intact in room B-301-A, which is a prep room and the blackboard is gone. I don't think this will hamper the operation. We lost no other equipment in this room other than the exterior glass.

"On the first floor labs, rooms 114 and 110- 110 is a quiz section room; we lost the black board, a movie screen. These things will have to be repaired before

Add three- Hosthaus Recording (zoology)

classes to start in order to use this room. The same applies to room 114, which is a teaching laboratory. There are no blackboards; I believe there was from 15 to 18 feet of blackboards-all gone. Some sort of blackboard will have to be replaced

"The other laboratories in that area for zoology 101 course are intact and as far as I know, they will be used for fall semester. Rm. 106, which is Zoology 151 and 152, there is a blackboard missing.

" Rm. 108 had some rather extensive damage in terms of spilled chemicals. It has no door lock, as does one door in Rm. 114. Those doors have been padlocked with a hasp and a padlock until they can be replaced. Other than that..."

("This is because of the chemicals that are in there?")

"No, it's because the lock was blown off. There isn't any way we can lock them up. We like to lock up all these rooms because there is equipment sitting loose. So that's why we put the hasp on. The only other area on the first floor is the east end of the building, of the old wing, and there was no damage to any equipment.

(What, then, is the estimate of the dollar value of the total amount of damage?)

"I'm not really qualified other than a guess, which I can do pretty well. As far as equipment is concerned, I would guess that it probably wouldn't run over four or five thousand dollars-the department of zoology. As far as the structural damage, doors, window replacement, wall repair, cabinetry, shelving; well, it's pretty hard to guess, a \$150,000 in our department, maybe. That would be three or four floors.

## REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF ASTRONOMY

Housed on the fifth and sixth floors of Sterling Hall, the department of astronomy suffered extensive physical damage.

Michael R. Molnar, graduate student in astronomy, suffered more personal losses.

He had stayed in his small office on the sixth floor late Sunday night to put the finishing touches on his Ph.D. thesis which he planned to hand in to Prof. Robert C. Bless, his advisor, the next week.

He left the thesis, which needed only a small paragraph addition before completion, on a wooden desk on the wall facing the site of the explosion early Monday morning.

The flash fire of the blast destroyed most ~~of~~ the thesis, its accompanying drawings, office furniture, all Molnar's graduate and undergraduate notes, and a personal library worth about \$1000 in books and journals.

Molnar had hoped to complete all the work toward his Ph.D. in astronomy by Sept. 30. He had planned to make a duplicate copy of the paper and diagrams before handing it in.

"Mike's loss in journals, books, and notes would have been a major loss for anybody, but for a graduate student in particular," Prof. Bless stated.

"He was lucky himself, because in the past he has often worked on a night schedule. And had the fire lasted just a few more minutes, he would have lost the whole thesis."

Molnar was able to recopy "a fair portion" of the thesis from the ashes in his office. He found part of the paper in a tree outside the building. But all his photographic plates of stellar spectra and the information obtained from them was completely destroyed.

Prof. Bless lost some data himself. He just returned last week from a vacation abroad to find his office, also facing the blast, in a mess.

"I haven't found the courage to get in there and determine exactly what was lost," he said. He does know, however, that some data on the star Nova was sucked out of a window, because a girl found some of it over on Johnson St., two blocks away.

Prof. Jeffrey D. Rosendahl lost original data taken in Chile last December through Feb<sup>1</sup> to be used in testing a theory on the mass of stable stars. He was collaborating with Michael Snowden, an American astronomer now in New Zealand.

Snowden had gathered the data, taken at a precise time and place, and Prof. Rosendahl was to analyze it.

"Special care was taken to transport the data to me by courier from Chile, so that I would get it more quickly and safely. We might have been better off mailing the materials, because they may not have gotten here before the blast," he mused. About 25 per cent of the data, as yet unanalyzed, was completely destroyed.

"Now I feel like I'm where I was a year ago. I have to write to Mike, and I just don't know what to say."

###

Medical Center Blast Damage

Plywood by the hundreds of square feet, broken glass by the bushel basketful, broken light bulbs by the dozens, people by the thousands swarming over the Medical Center campus, and research losses amounting to much time and thousands of dollars-- these were the results of the early morning bombing of the Army Mathematics Research Center and Sterling Hall to the Medical Center on Aug. 24.

Close proximity of the medical school and hospitals to the blast site insured involvement of Medical Center personnel and property. Fortunately, everyone agrees, patients were housed only in C-Wing of the Hospitals, which was sheltered by the Pharmacy School across the street and not like 420 N. Charter St. (Old McArdle), which was directly across the alley from where the tremendous explosion occurred. Only one patient received a minor cut on his face as a result of flying glass. No faculty, staff or employees were injured.

The blast was heard as far away as Belleville, 15 miles south of Madison on the Dane-Green county line. Closer to the site comments ranged from, "this is sure some thunder storm," to "was that a gas line explosion?" and "I thought an earthquake was happening right under our apartment." As soon as telephones rang in the early morning, all those concerned knew a disaster had occurred on the campus.

First to be notified was Assistant UW Hospitals Superintendent David Spencer, the administrator on call. His news source was Mrs. Doris Gunness, R.N., night nursing supervisor at the Hospitals. There was an explosion near the Hospitals, she told Spencer. Patients may have been injured because there was damage to Hospitals property.

Spencer was at the Hospitals within eight minutes and trying to get through a jam-up of police cars and fire trucks.

Plant Services Director Neale Werner and Fire-Safety Director Peter

Vallum were the next to be called to the Hospitals. With Spencer they made quick checks on the buildings, using all their senses to detect gas and oxygen leaks or electrical wiring shorts. The quick check turned up only the smell of formaldehyde. Superintendent James Varnum, public information and others were then called.

A more thorough check later revealed the true extent of the damages and that, very luckily, only the one patient had received the slight cut. Primarily the patients were curious. "What exactly had happened," they wanted to know. Some immediately went back to sleep.

The most extensive damage was suffered in the lab spaces and classrooms of Medical School buildings on the west side of N. Charter Street. Windows were broken with such force that glass was forced under locked doors and into hallways. About 80% of the windows in the Medical Center's four buildings along N. Charter Street (UW Hospitals' C-Wing, 420 N. Charter or Old McArdle, Service Memorial Institute and Medical Sciences) were blown out. All windows and casings in 420 N. Charter, the most heavily damaged, will have to be replaced.

Other damage examples included: The Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology spaces on the fourth floor of 420 N. Charter was temporarily without equipment because it had to be dismantled to fix the windows. Before the equipment could be reused it had to be recalibrated. Cardiovascular Research suffered only a one-day setback for cleaning up the area, according to Dr. George Rose, M.D., '45, professor of medicine.

Dr. James Whiffen, '55, associate professor of surgery, reported that all windows except one were broken in his area on the first floor of Medical Science. In addition to other minor damages, a respirator was blown off a table onto the floor and the extent of damage is unknown.

~~have~~ Clinical Oncology seems to experienced the most damage in the Medical School area. Many pathology laboratory research samples, valued at \$30,000, were destroyed, according to Dr. Robert O. Johnson, '48, professor ~~Morg~~

of clinical oncology. Damage occurring from the blast has caused a two-year setback in the research of Dr. George Bryan, '57.

Following the blast, Monday was a very busy day for many. Cooperation among hospital and medical school employees under the pressure was great. By that evening all broken hospital windows and all critical windows in the medical school buildings were boarded up.

By Tuesday it was back to normal at the Medical Center....except that it was not so normal! Plywood was in place where windows used to be. People all over were cleaning up. Glass covered the lawn on the east side of the Med Center. Police and FBI guarded the area surrounding Sterling Hall. There were hordes of people trying to see the damage. And telephones rang constantly in the Public Information Office as newsmen from around the country wanted information, condition reports on the survivors, interviews with them and general information.

One man was killed in the blast, ~~a half block away~~. The two survivors were hospitalized at UW Hospitals and a third was treated and released.

Repairing broken windows in the Medical Center will cost more than \$30,000 from a fund set up by the University. The 3,200 square feet of plywood and broken light bulbs will add a few more thousand dollars, as will laboratory equipment and glassware. But the loss in research progress, time and dollars can be incalculable.

A Medical Center security committee was set up, began reviewing disaster plans in the Hospitals and began work on making the complex' facilities even more responsive to possible future threats.

UW Medical Center personnel and facilities responded extremely well after that blast occurred at 3:42 a.m., Monday, Aug. 24. Hopefully, they won't be tested again.

*JK*

BOMBS DON'T DISCRIMINATE

Fantasy and Fact Concerning the August 24 Bombing

*Math Research Center  
Bombing*

1. Fantasy: The Math Research Center, MRC, was bombed and destroyed.

Fact: While much of the east wing of Sterling Hall was damaged, the MRC occupied only a one-third (and the least damaged) portion of the wing. The MRC was two floors removed from the bomb center. Physics graduate student offices and research laboratories were on the intervening floors and were almost completely destroyed. A computing center and the astronomy department occupied the rest of the east wing. The wing was built entirely by Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation money primarily for physics, astronomy and computing departments.

Damage to MRC was relatively low-scale (broken glass, doors, and some cinder block walls). Except for a leased copying machine and some office equipment, MRC suffered no major equipment damage. The mathematicians, plus their papers and pencils were moved to other offices on the campus, and hence the MRC program virtually uninterrupted.

2. Fantasy: The people killed or injured were in some way connected with MRC.

Fact: Dr. Robert E. Fassnacht, who was killed, held a postdoctorate research appointment in low temperature physics and for this semester had been assigned as a half-time instructor helping with an undergraduate teaching laboratory (Physics 321).

David Schuster, hospitalized with a fractured skull and shoulder blade, ruptured ear drum and bruised kidney, was a graduate student in nuclear physics who was completing his Ph.D. thesis data on the physics department's electrostatic accelerator.

Paul Quin, a postdoctorate fellow in nuclear physics, suffered cuts and minor injuries.

Norbert A. Sutter, hospitalized with cuts, bruises, and lacerations, was a security officer employed by the university.

None of these people injured had ever been connected with MRC in any manner.

3. Fantasy: A computer belonging to the army was destroyed.

Fact: The computer, CDC 3600, was owned half by physics and half by the computing center. The facility had been closed down since early spring (replaced by the Univac 1108 in another building) and was up for sale.

###

# note

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

4 computers in Sterling Hall-MRC area

varying amounts of damage --full ~~ext~~ extent not yet determined (all owned or leased by UW)

CDC 3600

CDC 924

UNIVAC 9300

SCC 4700

## THE COST OF AN IRRATIONAL ACT

A brief summary of damage  
and other effects of the  
bombing of August 24, 1970

### A. What was the property damage?

Frank Rice, director of physical plant, said it would take "some weeks" before an accurate tabulation could be ascertained.

One unidentified engineer, quoted in news accounts, estimated the full loss at \$6 million. Other officials said they believed this to be too high. One estimate of the building damage was placed at \$1.5 million, but this, too, was a preliminary calculation.

The total loss of equipment, furniture, et al has not yet been fully tabulated.

A task force to file a preliminary report on building damage estimated it would cost \$200,000 to restore Pharmacy-Physics, \$65,000 to rebuild Sterling Hall, and \$65,500 to restore Birge Hall.

Gordon Orr, campus architect, said his initial survey of the damage placed the figure of restoration at just under \$500,000. However, this does not include the east wing of Sterling Hall, the impact center of the bomb, or University Hospitals. His most optimistic comment was that every area in Sterling, from the second to the sixth floors, and north of the east-west corridor could be re-occupied by Sept. 21. This represents about one-third of the facility.

### B. What were the effects on research and other programs?

In the Medical Center, Dr. Robert O. Johnson, clinical oncology, reported the loss of pathology laboratory research samples worth \$30,000. Dr. George Bryan, professor of clinical oncology and surgery, said the blast caused a two-year setback in his research.

Prof. C. H. Blanchard, physics, said research in low temperature and low energy physics has been set back months, "rather than weeks." The areas involve six professors and 30-35 graduate students.

Prof. Willy Haeberli, physics, was concerned greatly over the damage to a 14 million volt tandem-style Van de Graff accelerator worth more than \$1 million and its auxiliary equipment.

Prof. Charles J. Sih, biochemistry researcher working on prostoglandins, said the blast set his team back an "unestimatable" period.

A graduate student in astronomy, Michael R. Molnar, lost his thesis--only one paragraph away from completion, a personal library worth \$1,000.

Some of Prof. Robert C. Bless's original data on the star Nova was found on W. Johnson st., two blocks away. Other portions were lost.

Jim Chickering, a botany specialist, estimated that the research in his department would be delayed at least a month by the bombing. He said that several thousand dollars worth of equipment also were lost.

Pharmacy Dean David Perlman said: "One cannot equate in dollars and cents the loss suffered in the areas of cancer, Parkinson's disease, antibiotics, and many other facets of pharmaceutical research lost due to the bombing."

Pharmacy Prof. Melvin H. Weinswig is attempting to salvage what he can of five years' worth of collected materials on drug abuse and quackery, one of the biggest such collections in the U.S.

Nuclear Physics Prof. H.H. Barschall, said: "Some of us are sufficiently discouraged that we don't know if we want to rebuild--we have worked so many years on it. The shock is such that I'm not prepared to say I will continue in this field. We have lost all the accessory pieces of equipment which you accumulate over the years. To start all over again from scratch is very time-consuming." The biggest concern otherwise, he said, is the loss of the group's data books which included results of years of experiments. These are needed to decode the information stored on computer tapes. This raises problems for students completing their Ph.D. research.

Also in nuclear physics, Thomas W. Burrows, graduate student from Janesville, lost all his instruments including accelerator targets and counters and a deskfull of data books covering 1½ years of study.

Prof. Phillip E. Miles, mathematics, stated that the big loss will be the long-term psychological effect of the bombing on individual members of his department. "Disruption appears to be a new way of life at the UW and our teachers feel this cannot go hand in hand with scholarship and teaching."

###

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Madison 53706

Office of the Controller  
Risk Management  
722 University Avenue  
(608) 262-0375

TO: All Concerned  
FROM: Risk Management Department  
RE: Sterling Hall Bombing 8/24/70

CLAIMS PROCEDURE:

The magnitude of the loss and the number of departments involved has resulted in strict policy requirements being enforced by the State Insurance Fund in proving the dollar amount of loss. For example, the standard fire policy requires the University to ". . . furnish a complete inventory of the destroyed, damaged and undamaged property, showing in detail quantities, costs, actual cash value and amount of loss claimed . . ."

Therefore, the following procedures are to be followed by departments and individuals in order to determine the damage to contents and equipment. (Procedures on personal loss are explained at the end of this memorandum.)

1. Call the Inventory Department (2-5351) to arrange for an inspection by their personnel of the damaged contents.

In the meantime:

2. Make a list by room of items totally destroyed and unrecognizable or missing. Include the approximate original cost and date of purchase.
3. Collect all totally destroyed property (no salvage) in one area.
4. Collect all partially damaged or salvageable items in another area.
5. If some items only require cleaning, keep a record of the number of hours and rate(s) per hour.
6. If immediate repairs are needed to prevent further damage to equipment (such as: rust, water damage, and dust) record the serial number and UW inventory number and arrange to get the equipment repaired. (See "Emergency Replacement or Repair of Damaged Contents.")

Sterling Hall Bombing  
Page Two

7. Do not throw anything away until it has been inspected  
by a State Insurance Fund representative.

The Inventory Department has a list of contents by division/department for each building. The contents on these lists must then be verified by the Inventory Department noting which contents are totally destroyed or partially damaged with possible salvage and those undamaged. Risk Management and Inventory Departments will determine the actual cash value for the majority of the contents. Your help will be requested in determining the value of special equipment.

EMERGENCY REPLACEMENT OR REPAIR OF DAMAGED CONTENTS:

If certain items must be replaced or ordered immediately, requisitions may be written charging fund 999 if the amount does not exceed your department's total loss. The rest of the coding is completed using your department's normal coding. Please write on the requisition "loss #11740". This will help us keep track of payments for this loss.

When the total claim has been approved by the State Insurance Fund, each department chairman will be notified of the amount their department will receive and what charges have already been encumbered.

It will be the responsibility of the department chairman to allocate the unencumbered balance within the department.

DEBRIS REMOVAL AND CLEANUP:

Each department is responsible for keeping a record of time spent by department personnel in cleaning equipment and removing debris from the damaged area. These costs will be reimbursed by the State Insurance Fund.

PERSONAL PROPERTY:

The University does not have insurance covering the personal property of employees located in campus buildings. If you have suffered such a loss, all we can suggest is that you contact your insurance agent to see if the off-premise coverage under a homeowner's or tenant policy applies to your personal effects located in University buildings.

If you have any questions on these procedures, please call our office--262-0375.

I wish to join with the other members of the community in expressing deep sympathy to those touched personally by the death and injuries resulting from the bombing Monday morning. I join also in the regrets over the extensive damage to University property and personal effects. I wish in addition to add understanding and condolences to members of the scientific community who have seen much of their lives' work blasted apart by an act of calculated terrorism.

It is being widely asked what the Mathematics Research Center is, and what it does, to be the target of such an attack. It was established about 15 years ago, with financial support by the U.S.Army, to do basic research in applied mathematics. The University of Wisconsin was one of several schools that put in a bid to have the Center located at its campus. The Center has established an international reputation for the high quality of its research.

All this, and much more, has been explained in news stories that have appeared in the past few years in the Madison and campus newspapers. A 32-page detailed explanation was sent to all members of the University of Wisconsin Faculty in the fall of 1969. Because of limited space, I will here confine myself to one illustration which is typical of the open and widely useful research done at the Center.

For many years, people have been making mathematical studies of what happens when a hole is punched in a sheet of metal or plastic, to learn how to do such punching more efficiently. The Center has earlier produced several reports on the subject, including the Ph.D. thesis of a University of Wisconsin graduate student, done under the supervision of Prof. Ben Noble of the Center. The difficulties are so great that none of the earlier studies got a completely satisfactory answer.

\* Add one--Rosser's statement

For the past year, Prof. David A. Spence of Oxford University has been visiting the Center. He became interested in the problem and was able to derive a much better solution than any of the previous ones. This will appear as a report of the Center, and will be openly distributed, as all Center reports are. Upon his return to Oxford shortly, Prof. Spence will publish his solution in a mathematical journal. His solution will be of use to all who punch holes in sheets of metal or plastic. A wide variety of industrial operations involve such punching of holes, including specific Army operations.

Because the Center has refused to desist from such research, openly carried on and of value to the entire country, many threats have been made against the Center, such as taking it apart brick by brick. Monday morning, persons unknown tried to carry out this particular threat. I am appalled by such destructive action against University property. I am even more appalled by the callous disregard of the danger to life and limb, as attested by the death and injuries that resulted. I am shocked by the indifference to the certainty that extensive damage would result to activites having no connection with the Center. I deplore the total unconcern about the obliteration of years of devoted work by some of the leading scientists of the country.

The need for free inquiry and research at this University continues. To the best of its power, the Center will carry on with its program of mathematical research.

# # #

*Math Research  
Center  
Bombing*

Violence on the University of Wisconsin Madison campus has reached a new dimension with the tragic loss of a human life sacrificed needlessly by those who seek to destroy the University. The Board of Regents, sorrowed but resolute, will continue efforts to preserve the University and help fulfill its mission in the fields of education, research and service to our people.

The University of Wisconsin, belonging to the people of this state, also serves as a national and international resource. It has, therefore, obligations beyond the boundaries of the state. The regents, sensitive to their responsibilities and obligations, feel it necessary at this time to review the purpose of the University.

Approximately 80 years ago, a declaration of purpose was made by the Board of Regents, later embossed in bronze and erected on the Madison campus. In essence it charged the regents with the task of maintaining for everyone interested in higher education, an atmosphere conducive and responsive to a free exchange of ideas and opinions. Whenever any of the forces present in a university community cause this process to get out of balance, they must be reminded of our mission.

It should be no secret any longer that there are those among us who are systematically and violently attempting to destroy this free exchange of ideas--this tradition of sifting and winnowing which has made our University great. The regents therefore call upon all members of the University community, as well as the people of the state, no matter what their individual beliefs or feelings might be in the wake of this terrible act, to rededicate themselves to the preservation of the University of Wisconsin as a great educational institution. The vast majority of students and faculty are here to learn and to teach. Most students are here at a great sacrifice to themselves and their families. Their quest for knowledge must not be denied. We owe it to them--and to those who follow them--to preserve this University as a genuinely open institution of higher learning.

The nihilists who struck at our campus with no regard for human life or property have announced their intent to change University, state and federal policies. The ultimate target of their vengeance is the structure of our government and the freedoms on which this country was founded. However, the governor, regents, and people of this state will not buckle under or be weakened by intimidation. Closing the University or allowing interruptions of our educational function will in no way protect us from those who seek to destroy.

The months ahead will test the strength of our convictions, and the ability of Wisconsin to unite against destructive forces which have no bounds. The strength of our educational structure will also be tested. The federal, state, county, and city agents, by their cooperative effort following the tragedy of August 24th have assured the people of Wisconsin that their resources will continue to be used for the preservation of this University.

However, if future tragedies and disruptions are to be avoided, the citizen of the University community must join together in a determined effort to identify, isolate, and reject those who condone, encourage, or participate in actions which do violence to persons, property, and the concepts of academic freedom. With such a community of effort, the University of Wisconsin will continue to grow and develop as a great University.

# # #

Math Research  
Center  
Bombyx

A STATEMENT BY  
FACULTY FOR DEFENSE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

We, the undersigned members of the faculty of the Madison Campus, believe that the University of Wisconsin is facing one of the most critical periods in its history. Not only its greatness but its very existence as an educational institution is threatened. The rising tide of intimidation and violence on the campus in the last few years has made normal educational and scholarly activities increasingly difficult. There has been a steady escalation of destructiveness that has culminated in an act of homicide. Academic freedom, meaning freedom of expression for all ideas and viewpoints, has been steadily eroded until now many are questioning whether it exists on the Madison campus. The freedom of students to pursue their education along the avenues of their choice has been seriously curtailed. The result has been a gradual erosion of confidence of the people of the state in the University and the distinct danger that the University will have to further curtail its activities or even shut down.

In order to prevent this calamity we believe that determined action is needed. We do not advocate authoritarian or dictatorial rule on the campus. On the contrary, our purpose is to re-establish an atmosphere of free intellectual inquiry. Only in such an atmosphere can learning and scholarship thrive. We seek not repression but liberty in the University. Toward this end, steps must now be taken by the faculty, the student body, the administration, and the Regents, acting together in a spirit of mutual support and respect, to defend the University. We advocate the following:

1. The disciplinary system must be improved to provide prompt action against all violators of University rules. The acts of a few must not be allowed to endanger the rights and privileges of all members of the academic community.

2. Every member of the faculty and student body must accept a personal commitment to the orderly functioning of the Madison Campus and to restoring and defending the freedom of all faculty and students. We pledge ourselves to support and defend all who accept this commitment.
3. Faculty, students, and administration, with the support of the Regents, must put an end to violence, intimidation, coercion, and harassment on the Madison Campus. We pledge ourselves to support and defend all who accept this commitment.
4. Means must be provided for canvassing student opinion on campus issues and for expressing the full range of student opinion.
5. Students and faculty alike must recognize and discourage the destructive purposes of those who call mass meetings designed to instigate violence.
6. The design and conduct of instruction and research on the Madison Campus must remain the responsibility of the faculty. Student advice and criticism must be welcomed. Decisions, however, must be made by the faculty, subject only to review by the administration and the Regents.

The University of Wisconsin at Madison is in grave danger. We call on the faculty and the student body to stand to its defense as a free university and, in cooperation with the administration and the Regents, to ensure its survival and continued development among the world's great educational institutions.

#:#:

## REPORT ON SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Staff and faculty members of the School of Pharmacy on the University of Wisconsin's Madison campus are evaluating the effects of the explosion Aug. 24 in terms of more than mere physical damage to the buildings.

They also see and feel the personal losses and setbacks caused by interrupted research work, destroyed materials collected over the years, and damaged equipment.

Prof. Melvin H. Weinswig of the pharmacy extension service feels that the extension offices suffered the most severe damage in the Pharmacy-Physics building. Those offices were located directly across the alley from the site of the blast.

But right now, Prof. Weinswig is concerned with salvaging what he can of over 5 years' worth of collected materials on drug abuse and quackery.

Collected as his personal hobby, the drug abuse literature comprised one of the biggest collections in the country. Boxes and piles of tapes, slides, and pamphlets on the subject, often lent out to various groups studying drug abuse, were ruined by a sprinkler system that was set off by the heat and the explosion.

"I've salvaged some of the slides, but even those will have to be remounted," Prof. Weinswig said.

He could not begin to estimate the dollar value of the ruined materials. "They were strictly personal property," he explained.

Pharmaceutical researchers are also suffering frustrations.

Prof. John J. Windheuser, head of a team researching cancer, Parkinson's disease, and other disorders, explained:

"A research group is like a football team. If they can get up for the game, and can get the research rolling, fine. But now we're just not on fire as we were two weeks ago. There's a definite let-down. In research, it's hard to rekindle a flame that's been dampened."

Morale in the pharmacy school is really quite good in some respects, Prof. Weinswig added.

"The whole school has worked as a team in cleaning up the rubble," he said. "From dean to janitor, we have all been working for a common cause, and we've gotten to know everybody much better. I think my feelings are fairly typical of the school as a whole."

Prof. Weinswig remarked that things are starting to settle down somewhat now. "Once you get a broom, clean up, and take stock, you realize that you can get back to work again."

Prof. Charles J. Sih, biochemistry researcher working on prostoglandins, a class of hormones, has been interrupted because of the failure of controlled temperature rooms.

"The cold room is out, and our mass spectrometer is damaged," he explained. The materials he works with must be kept cold, and much had to be thrown away after the blast.

None of Prof. Sih's data was lost, but the blast set his team back "because many experiments have to continue through the night, and we haven't been allowed in the building at night. Therefore, we cannot operate at full speed," he explained.

Miss Perri Corrick, specialist and instructor in charge of quantitative analysis and biochemistry laboratories, is watching as her lab is being hastily repaired for the fall semester.

"It will be harder to teach, because we'll have to modify experiments and steer around missing equipment," she explained. Several precise balances were damaged by a fallen wall, and there is a great deal of broken glassware needed to conduct experiments.

Mrs. Judy E. Albers, specialist and instructor in pharmaceutical technology and dispensing, has spent the last week cleaning up the mess and refilling bottles.

add two--Report on School of Pharmacy

"Our biggest setback is that we've spent a lot of time revising courses, bringing them more up-to-date, and planning what new equipment to purchase with available funds. Now even our old existing equipment is either damaged or destroyed," she explained.

The explosion also ruined Mrs. Albers' personal library, accumulated through the years.

"Fortunately, all my teaching materials and things I've written were in my files and were fairly untouched," she noted.

###

Jack B. - I talked with Taylor on this, but 407 N. Frances St.  
will pass my thoughts on to you, too. I don't mean  
to pose as an expert, but a UNIVERSITY EXTENSION  
**MEMO** very angry uw teacher The University of Wisconsin

FROM Jim Fosdick

-J'

TO Robert Taylor/Jack Newman/Jack Burke

DATE 8/25/70

The war of words following the bombing has begun. Printed bulletins on the boarded-up windows of the University Book Store (and elsewhere?) today were attracting sizable groups of readers. The bulletins seemed a bit defensive to me, but were trying to make the case for the University's responsibility for the death of the grad student at the Army Math Research Center...the University and the police for not using the "12 minutes" notice to clear the building.

I hope (but am not convinced) that readers will not be taken in by such material. I do not believe that stories in the Cap Times or WSJ or other formal media are adequate to counteract it. The battle has been carried to the streets, and to the airports, where (at the close of spring vacation) handouts were given to returning faculty and students. I suggest that News Service should be prepared with flying squads to note each instance of such graffiti and mimeo bulletins and to post countervailing fact sheets and interpretations to set the record straight. And further...I think I would like to know where these were printed and who wrote them...for interrogation, at least. If they have information about the bombing and the murder, then they should have to divulge it to authorities.

We have a real battle on our hands.

Jim

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
MADISON 53706

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY  
Pharmacy Building  
425 North Charter Street

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 25, 1970

UW School of Pharmacy Severely Damaged by Bomb Blast August 24

The Teaching Laboratories, Research Laboratories, and Faculty offices of the School of Pharmacy, University of Wisconsin, Madison, were severely damaged by the bomb blast which was focused in the neighboring Mathematics Research Center. Dean D. Perlman commented that "The Pharmacy School damage may total \$1 million including the cost of repairs to the laboratories, the building, and the teaching and research equipment. All the windows in the 110,000 sq. ft. Pharmacy structure were broken, utility lines were damaged, and many offices near the center of the blast were completely destroyed." The F. B. Power Pharmacy Library was essentially unhurt as was the Kremers Archive, the nationally known repository for many irreplaceable manuscripts and pharmacy papers of historical value.

One cannot equate in dollars and cents the loss suffered in research in the areas of cancer, Parkinson's Disease, antibiotics, and many other facets of pharmaceutical research that were lost due to the bombing. The School's research, aimed at many aspects of human suffering, was brought to a total standstill. The failure of controlled temperature rooms has potentially ruined years of research in the highly important area of prostoglandins. The full impact of this irresponsible act will probably not be known for several weeks.

(more)

AUG 27 1970

Work is currently underway to repair as much of the damage as possible so that classes for the expected 500 Pharmacy students can start on September 21 as scheduled. Dean Perlman anticipated that it will be necessary to move some of the laboratory sections in a few courses to other campus buildings, and several of the Faculty of 51 may have to be temporarily housed outside the Pharmacy building. The Extension Services in Pharmacy plans on continuing its special courses and conferences as per schedule including the 'IND-NDA Conference' on October 4-7 which will consider procedures used in the Drug Industry to obtain clearance by the Food and Drug Administration for distribution of new clinically useful drugs.

\* \* \*

For additional information telephone Dean D. Perlman, School of Pharmacy, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 608-262-1414.

# uw news

*Math  
Research  
Center  
fronting*

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

Release: **Immediately**

**8/25/70**

**UIR Science Writing Division (262-5984)**

By LINDA WEIMER

MADISON, Wis.--The blast that rocked the University of Wisconsin campus early Monday morning will be felt for some time on the research front.

In terms of equipment lost and research efforts thwarted, the physics department housed in Sterling Hall and the Army Mathematics Research Center were hardest hit.

A 14 million volt tandem-style Van de Graaf accelerator worth more than one million dollars was housed in the immediate vicinity of the bomb blast and sustained the most extensive damage.

This "atom smasher," the first of its kind ever built in this country, was awarded to the UW physics department in 1957 by the Atomic Energy Commission.

It was housed in four <sup>large</sup>underground rooms one of which was shielded with a four-foot thickness of iron ore concrete.

"There is no way yet of assessing just how extensive damage is to the accelerator," remarked physics professor Willy Haeberli, one of the men doing research in this installation.

"We can see that there is some damage to auxiliary equipment -- the injection system is completely destroyed -- but the accelerator itself is contained in a pressure tank and we can't get in to see what shape that's in," he added.

The areas hardest hit in the physics department were the low temperature research facilities and low energy nuclear physics research equipment.

Add one--research damage

Prof. C. H. Blanchard, assistant chairman of the physics department, estimated that research in these two areas had been set back "months, rather than weeks." The programs involve about six professors and 30-35 graduate students, he said.

As for the other laboratories in Sterling Hall, the damage was said to be peripheral, consisting for the most part of blown out windows and broken glassware.

The other research area hard hit was the University's Army Mathematics Research Center.

Thomas Greville, a professor with the center, said much of the damage appears to have been sustained in the secretarial or clerical offices of MRC. "It looks as though many of our reports and publications have been damaged but there are probably copies of these floating around the country and with a great deal of effort, we can rebuild our library," he noted.

Most of the individual research offices, however, are located on the upper floors of the building opposite where the blast occurred. "My impression is that many of the individual research projects will still be intact," Prof. Greville said.

Equipment losses for the Center were not high as most of their research is abstract, theoretical work. A computing center on the third floor, however, was destroyed. There, a CDC-3600 computer was heavily damaged.

"We had phased out this computer in April of this year," says computer center director Wayne Rayfield, "so there wasn't any research being done with that computer at the moment. Nevertheless, the computer was damaged or possibly destroyed.

Other departments which suffered from the explosion included the Medical School and the pharmacy, chemistry, botany and biology departments, all of which have labs and offices in buildings surrounding Sterling Hall.

Add two--research damage

The Pharmacy building, adjacent to Sterling, was one of the hardest hit with some undergraduate labs so badly damaged that they may not be functional this fall.

"There was extensive water damage to desks, but we didn't lose too much equipment and our library is O.K.," said pharmacy graduate student Ken Kirk who was helping to clear out the building.

Jim Chickering, a specialist in botany, estimated that the research in his department would be set back at least a month by the blast. "We lost several thousand dollars worth of glassware and equipment," he said, "but very little in the way of ongoing research projects were destroyed."

#/#/#

STATEMENT TO THE PRESS

BY MICHAEL JALIMAN--PRESIDENT OF THE WISCONSIN STUDENT ASSOCIATION

AUGUST 25, 1970

We at WSA would like to extend our sympathy to the Fassnacht family and to the other victims of the tragic explosion at the Army Math Research Center.

When all of the outrage and condemnations fade away we will all still be confronted with the increasing phenomenon of bombs replacing reason as a vehicle for social protest. The root of this problem lies in a society where people have assumed an arrogant self-righteousness which prevents them from caring about the desires and aspirations of other peoples. An established order where avenues of change are blocked and dissatisfaction is allowed to amass is a society where violence should be no stranger.

Last year, WSA Hearings on the Army Mathematics Research Center were cancelled by the director of that center, a University referendum on the future of Army Math and ROTC was blocked, new restrictions on the use of speaking equipment on campus were instituted. Over the objections of students, faculty and administration, the Board of Regents reinstated Freshman women's hours and cut back on visitation in the dormitories. As students were not involved in the process by which these decisions were made, what available means are there for those who still oppose them?

If violence is to be averted in the future the university must listen to what students have been protesting about and it must face up to the realities that have been made of research from the AMRC and of officers who have graduated from the ROTC program.

If lawlessness is to cease then it is up to the Board of Regents to rescind such laws as a new curfew on freshman women. What I am expressing is by no means a threat but rather a hope, perhaps illusory, that the administration and the Board of Regents will become more responsive and take actions which obviate the reasons for violence in Madison.

# uw news

*Math  
Research  
Center  
Campus  
Bombing*

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

Release: **Immediately**

**8/25/70 jfn**

**BELOIT--The University of Wisconsin-Madison physics department, one of the nation's finest, bore the heaviest research damage from Monday's campus bombing, Chancellor Edwin Young told the Beloit Rotary Club Tuesday.**

Chancellor Young said physics department leaders have estimated equipment losses of more than \$2 million as well as destruction of research efforts "accumulated over a period of several years."

"Besides killing one of the junior staff members of the physics department and injuring a graduate student, the explosion ruined the life work of five physics professors and wiped out the Ph.D. theses of two dozen graduate students who lost their records, equipment, and research results," the chancellor reported.

Chancellor Young said effects of the bombing on University research needed clarification for Wisconsin residents not familiar with the campus. He explained that the Mathematics Research Center destruction was costly but mathematicians work chiefly "with paper and pencil." The bomb was detonated in the immediate area of physics research equipment on the first two levels of the MRC building and adjacent Sterling Hall.

The chancellor said the blast also ruined research facilities and data of other nearby departments, including pharmacy, astronomy, botany, mathematics, and chemistry.

Add one--Young in Beloit

Young also disclosed that an international conference on polarization phenomena in physics--scheduled next week in Madison--will be held, "although unique apparatus which the participants from all over the world had expected to see has now been destroyed." The meeting Aug. 31-Sept. 4 will include participants from European and Asian countries, as well as U.S. physicists.

The chancellor said he realized the bombing had caused grief and anger throughout Wisconsin but he cautioned against "blaming students indiscriminately."

"We must not confuse such acts of violence with everyone who advocates change on our campus," Young said. "We believe in change, too, but change which is arrived at in a rational manner."

The chancellor said a propaganda campaign against the math center had led to misunderstanding about its role. He explained that MRC faculty members worked on basic and applied mathematical problems. Their research is not classified and its results are open to the public, Young said.

The Beloit group also heard the chancellor describe Madison campus plans for "programmed growth" from now until 1985, with emphasis to be placed on studies which "improve the quality of life."

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# uw news

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

Release: **Immediately**

8/25/70 jb

## WITH EXPLOSION

MADISON--A policy relating to status of University of Wisconsin civil service employes whose work place is closed or inaccessible because of the Madison campus blast was announced by Chancellor Edwin Young Tuesday.

Chancellor Young said the affected persons employed in Sterling, Pharmacy, Van Vleck, and Birge halls have three options:

1. Remain at home without compensation.
2. Remain at home and utilize vacation or holiday pay.
3. Report for reassignment this week to other appropriate employment with the University until they are able to return to their regular duties.

"While the present disaster is not of the University's making," the chancellor said, "the policy is established to take into consideration employee needs and concerns."

Chancellor Young said departments would make every effort to utilize the affected employes on a temporary basis, and the funding for their salaries will be dealt with at a later date.

Tom Bull, University personnel officer, said:

"We are trying to find other work for everybody who comes in this week. We are trying to hang on, and then see what the future holds."

Bull said the approximately 80 employes affected, employed in the mathematics, botany, zoology, pharmacy, and physics departments, include both clerical and blue-collar workers. These include laboratory and electronic technicians, instrument makers, animal caretakers, a curator, typists, and clerks.

STATEMENT BY UW PRESIDENT FRED HARVEY HARRINGTON AND MADISON CAMPUS  
CHANCELLOR EDWIN YOUNG ON THE BOMBING OF THE MATHEMATICS RESEARCH CENTER  
ON THE MADISON CAMPUS, August 24, 1970

The killing of one of our students and the destruction of the Mathematics Research Center were the consequences of a vicious and cowardly act.

Nothing we can say will rectify the violence that has been committed against innocent members of the University community. We extend our deepest sympathies to the families of those who have been affected by this tragedy. At the same time we are cooperating fully with all law enforcement agencies involved to see that the persons responsible for this unspeakable crime are apprehended and brought to justice.

It should be obvious by now that the University is a fragile and vulnerable institution. If it and the values it represents are to survive, we must have the cooperation of all who have an interest in its welfare. We ask that anyone who might have information which is pertinent to this incident to transmit it to the proper University, city, or county officials.

In the meantime, we are assessing the damage from this crime and preparing for the resumption of classes next month.

###

STATEMENT BY UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN REGENT PRESIDENT BERNARD ZIEGLER

Monday, August 24, 1970

The destruction of property and death of a physics post doctoral student here on the Madison Campus are clear indications of the kind of people directing campus disruption. The Math Research Center was not the real target of this murderous assault. We have heard demand after demand from the campus radicals and have been confronted with issue upon issue, but these have been nothing more than camouflages of the true intent. There are present in our country, professionally trained revolutionists whose goals are to hit the foundation of our society and cause the ultimate breakdown of our form of government. Crippling of major universities across the land while seeking mass support of students and faculty is the first step. I hope and pray that the disaster which took place here today will rally all members of the University community to act as one body to protect this University.

####

*M. R. C.  
Bambines*

AN ADVISORY TO NEWS MEDIA:

Director Ralph Hanson of University Protection and Security-- who has been coordinating the bombing investigation--advises that coordination is being ~~now~~ handled by the FBI. And that FBI Agent Edward Hays will meet this afternoon with ~~the~~ working newsmen at 4 o'clock in Bascom Hall Room 165. That is the room across the hall from the chancellor's office. The meeting with Agent Hays is for working newsmen who have credentials. It is scheduled ~~from~~ to start at 4 o'clock this afternoon in Bascom Hall room 165.

This advisory from the U of W news service.

*Math Rev. Dr.  
bomber's*

Bomb at 3:42 a.m. August 24, 1970 -- One student killed (see below)

INJURED:

NORBERT A. SUTTER, 56, Route 3, Madison, UW Security officer,  
cuts, bruises, and minor lacerations —at U Hospitals

DAVID SCHUSTER, 28, UI graduate student from Johannesburg, S. Africa  
B.S. 1963-64 Univ. of Witwatersrand  
M.S. at UW in 1967  
Working on doctorate—employed in physics dept.  
In U Hospitals —cuts, bruises, minor lacerations

PAUL QUIN —graduate student from Bedford, Ind.  
Treated and released —minor lacerations

*Lead*   
ROBERT E. FASSNACHT, 33, South Bend, Ind.  
B.A. Kalamazoo (Mich) College 1958  
M.S. 1960 and Ph.D. ~~1961~~ in 1967 —both at UW  
Came to Madison as Woodrow Wilson Fellow in 1958.  
Married—wife, Stephanie (who also worked in physics dept.).  
Three children, 3 and 1-year-old twins —  
Worked as post-doctoral research asst. —physics dept.

Paul Quinn, a postdoctorate fellow in nuclear physics,  
suffered cuts and minor injuries,

*X* NORBERT A. SCHIER, hospitalized with cuts, bruises, and lacerations,  
was a night watchman employed by the university.  
*Security officer*

None of these people injured had ever been connected  
with MRC in any manner.

David Schuster - Johannesburg, S. Africa  
- 28 - 1963 - B.S. Univ. of Witwatersrand 1964  
M.S. UW in 1967  
Working in doctorate - employed  
in physics dept

Persons in Building:

Roger Whitmer LAB ASST.

427 W. Gorham 251-2715

1. Entered Bldg. at 12:00 m. <sup>at time of blast.</sup>
2. Worked in Accelerator Room in Basement.
3. Has worked there just matter of weeks.

— \* —  
Post-doctoral student

Paul Quin / Post Grads.

3362 Ridgeway - no phone.

1. Entered Bldg. at 1:00 AM at which time he observed a white jeep - doesn't recall seeing it parked behind chemistry before.
2. Sitting in Nuclear Physics Office on 1st floor at time of blast.

- a) Roger Hengenreiter 837 Hughes Pl. 256-2155
- b) Bob Farnacht. D.O.A.
- c) David Schuster Hospitalized
- d) NORBERT SUTHER Hospitalized
- e) William Evans 938 Ohio Bay Dr.
- f) GERALD E COHN 2408 Kendall Ave.

231-1568

# uw news

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

Release: **Immediately**

**8/24/70 ns**

**MADISON--University of Wisconsin employees not able to reach their regular work assignment should report to Room 299 Van Hise Hall at 8 a.m. Tuesday, the University announced Monday.**

**###**

In June, 1955, the University of Wisconsin offered its proposal for a U.S. Mathematics Research Center which was intended to "function as an institution of research and education and to facilitate fresh scientific contacts." The University was to supply quarters for staff and equipment, the latter to include an electronic computing machine like IBM 701.

The Regents approved the project Dec. 10, 1955 when they approved an \$800,000 addition to Sterling Hall to be financed by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, to house both high energy physics and the Center. Appointed as its director in 1955 was Dr. Rudolph Ernest Langer who had been a professor of mathematics at the University since 1927. He retired in 1963

Contracts with the army were signed April 26, 1956 establishing it at the University.

In 1958, the Center was located temporarily at 1120-22 W. Johnson Street.

The present building was dedicated April 23, 1959 and cost 1,200,000. The army was to repay the cost of the building in rental over the years but the building belongs to the University.

WJ

the faculty and students has decided to support the  
proposed new university program. The  
new university will provide a broad educational  
background for every student, emphasizing the basic  
and liberal arts disciplines. It will also provide  
the opportunity for students to specialize in  
such fields as business, engineering, science, and  
the arts. The new university will be located in  
the heart of the city, and will be accessible by  
bus and subway. The new university will be  
a major educational institution in the state of  
Wisconsin, and will provide a wide range of  
opportunities for students to pursue their  
interests and talents.

RL  
Young



and students had recommended to the state  
legislature, which has already approved the  
proposal, that the new university be established  
as a separate entity.

## THE STATE OF THE CAMPUS

### The University of Wisconsin

#### A Report by Chancellor Young to the Regents, September 11, 1970

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#### A Statement by the Regents August 26, 1970

After a careful examination of the proposed new university, the Regents have decided to support the new university. The new university will be located in the heart of the city, and will be accessible by bus and subway. The new university will provide a wide range of opportunities for students to pursue their interests and talents. The new university will be a major educational institution in the state of Wisconsin, and will provide a wide range of opportunities for students to pursue their interests and talents. The new university will be a major educational institution in the state of Wisconsin, and will provide a wide range of opportunities for students to pursue their interests and talents.

The Regents are pleased to support the proposed new university. The new university will provide a wide range of opportunities for students to pursue their interests and talents. The new university will be a major educational institution in the state of Wisconsin, and will provide a wide range of opportunities for students to pursue their interests and talents.

## A Report by Chancellor Young

The initial wave of shock and horror which we felt on August 24 is being experienced fresh each day on Charter Street. Almost at any hour, one can see faculty and staff, returning from vacations and summer assignments, come to stare in disbelief.

Next week, thousands of students will pass the area and they, too, will stop and look. And surely they will wonder what the ugly scars of this tragedy signal for the coming year.

The immediate costs of the bombing have already been published—the cost in human life, suffering, knowledge, and property. The long-range effects may not be known for years, but it is no exaggeration to say that they will depend almost totally on how we react—regents, administrators, faculty, and student body.

It is the intent of terrorists to create fear. To harass. To intimidate. The student who fears for his physical safety is not expected to be in a mood for effective classwork. A faculty member whose home has been threatened with rocks or firebombs may be understandably more reticent to speak his opinions in the future. An administrator who has watched funds being diverted from educational to security needs may be tempted to wonder if peace at any price is not desirable.

When we are attacked—either men or institutions—our first instinct is to fight back. And we *will fight back*. But the *nature* of the fight is all-important.

For the answer to fear is not panic. The answer is not to lash out in angry, blind vindictiveness. The answer to fear is really quite simple—the answer to fear is *courage*.

In the coming year, we will concern ourselves with the past. We will continue to expend whatever energy is necessary in cooperating with the lawful authorities to bring perpetrators of violence to justice. Not in any attempt to set a vengeful example, but because we believe that the orderly administration of justice is basic to the freedom of us all.

We will be concerned about the past—but we will be even more concerned about the future. In facing that future, what form must our courage take?

More than the courage to keep the University open—although we have said many times, we *do* intend to keep it open.

We must also seek the courage to progress; to proceed with the orderly change and reform of the University which has already begun. For the danger to our institution does not arise strictly from one source. Destroyers of lives and buildings are obvious menaces who can and must be dealt with under the law.

But there are others who threaten. Those who would react by demanding certain beliefs as a requisite for faculty status—they are a threat to the University, also.

They are a threat because they would destroy the atmosphere of free and untrammeled thought without which no university can remain great.

Those who demand that student voices be silenced by arbitrary and oppressive disciplinary methods—they are a threat; because they refuse to recognize the vigorous and positive contribution the vast majority of today's young people are capable of making to the academic community. A loss of this resource would be tragic to any university.

Those who propose such extreme measures are acting out of fear—without courage.

We believe it is possible to deal with advocates of violence, to punish those who put their theories to practice and break the law, to stand firm against attempts to disrupt and destroy—and at the same time, proceed with enlightened and responsible programs for change.

For this to be done, we must have the energetic cooperation of all—regents, administrators, faculty, and students. This cooperation already exists in substantial degree, but it must be heightened.

Committees exist in many departments to solicit the ideas and talents of the students to apply to academic problems. Others are being formed.

One hundred and forty combined faculty-student committees are now in operation, but we need new and better ways for helpful interchange between these two groups.

It is time to reexamine faculty-student relations on a broad level. The proportion of emphasis given to graduate and undergraduate instruction. The size and nature of undergraduate classes.

Individual faculty members will want to examine carefully the expenditures of their energies—the proportion of time given to research versus that given to teaching and student contact.

This Board of Regents has probably had more direct contact with faculty and students than any board in the University's history. It has recognized the urgent necessity for such contact and undoubtedly will seek additional ways to achieve it.

The board, in its forceful statement of August 26, made clear its determination to stand up to the forces of terrorism and, at the same time, preserve our traditional role as a forum for free exchange of ideas and opinions. It needs and deserves the strong support of the legislature and the citizens of the entire state in carrying out this objective.

By having the *courage* to move forward in spite of disruption and lawlessness, we can harness the enormous reserves of genuine human concern and channel them to constructive purposes.

We must make clear that those of us who are responsible for the operation of the University are not interested only in budgets, rules, and applied research. That we are also personally concerned about the terrible problems of national and world society—environment, racism, war, population growth, and all the rest. That

we are willing to help devote the resources of the University to finding solutions to those problems.

We must encourage our students to participate in the politics of their government. We must understand that theirs is a special problem, in that their residence on campus usually means they are unable to participate in the campaign activities of their own districts. The University has indicated that it does not consider a two weeks recess to be the proper solution, but a faculty-student committee is currently seeking other methods by which students may be encouraged to participate in the selection of their government. It will report at the first meeting of the faculty Senate October 5.

The year ahead is implicitly a critical year for us all. And yet an atmosphere of crisis can be a positive thing. This week, on the television news, a hostage in the Jordanian desert was asked if the passengers were friendly with each other. He replied, "In a time of crisis like this, everyone relies on everyone else—and everyone seems to come through."

In its crisis, the University needs to be able to rely on courageous support from its alumni, its friends and, above all, from the members of its own community. Only with such support can it stand solidly against terrorism and move with imagination to new standards of greatness. If it gets such support—and I am confident it will—there is no way the forces of intimidation can prevail.

**Statement by Board of Regents**  
August 26, 1970

Violence on The University of Wisconsin Madison campus has reached a new dimension with the tragic loss of a human life sacrificed needlessly by those who seek to destroy the University. The Board of Regents, sorrowed but resolute, will continue efforts to preserve the University and help fulfill its mission in the fields of education, research, and service to our people.

The University of Wisconsin, belonging to the people of this state, also serves as a national and international resource. It has, therefore, obligations beyond the boundaries of the state. The regents, sensitive to their responsibilities and obligations, feel it necessary at this time to review the purpose of the University.

Approximately 80 years ago, a declaration of purpose was made by the Board of Regents, later embossed in bronze and erected on the Madison campus. In essence it charged the regents with the task of maintaining for everyone interested in higher education, an atmosphere conducive and responsive to a free exchange of ideas and opinions. Whenever any of the forces present in a university community cause this process to get out of balance, they must be reminded of our mission.

It should be no secret any longer that there are those among us who are systematically and violently attempting to destroy this free exchange of ideas—this tradition of sifting and winnowing which has made our University great. The regents therefore call upon all members of the University community, as well as the people of the state, no matter what their individual beliefs or feelings might be in the wake of this terrible act, to rededicate themselves to the preservation of The University of Wisconsin as a great educational institution. The vast majority of students and faculty are here to learn and to teach. Most students are here at a great sacrifice to themselves and their families. Their quest for knowledge must not be denied. We owe it to them—and to those who follow them—to preserve this University as a genuinely open institution of higher learning.

The nihilists who struck at our campus with no regard for human life or property have announced their intent

to change University, state, and federal policies. The ultimate target of their vengeance is the structure of our government and the freedoms on which this country was founded. However, the governor, regents, and people of this state will not buckle under or be weakened by intimidation. Closing the University or allowing interruptions of our educational function will in no way protect us from those who seek to destroy.

The months ahead will test the strength of our convictions, and the ability of Wisconsin to unite against destructive forces which have no bounds. The strength of our educational structure will also be tested. The federal, state, county, and city agents, by their cooperative effort following the tragedy of August 24 have assured the people of Wisconsin that their resources will continue to be used for the preservation of this University.

However, if future tragedies and disruptions are to be avoided, the citizens of the University community must join together in a determined effort to identify, isolate, and reject those who condone, encourage, or participate in actions which do violence to persons, property, and the concepts of academic freedom. With such a community of effort, The University of Wisconsin will continue to grow and develop as a great University.