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It said this "includes instigators of the incident who deliberately urged others to violate University rules and regulations and by their acts of agitation created the mob action which necessitated use of police."

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While grants are open to all regardless of race, most are Negroes from Chicago and East St. Louis with some from other cities and out of state. The program is financed by federal and Ford Foundation funds aided by the Martin Luther King Fund contributed by students on the campus last spring.

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Enrollment all-time high for 10th year

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The increase at close of registration was 4 per cent, 1,186 students, over the 29,685 total a year ago. It included 23,638 undergraduates, an increase of 666, and 7,235 graduate students, an increase of 322.
Reports on June grads:

Engineers —
Beginning salaries for engineers set new highs again and the supply fell far short of demand.
Average beginning salary was $780 a month for the 62 per cent of newly-graduated engineers going directly to jobs. This is an increase of $57 over last year and of $290 in 10 years.
Seeking the 340 June engineers at Illinois—and hiring 210—all 51 firms whose representatives spent 60 days on the campus interviewing seniors.

Commerce —
Graduates from the College of Commerce and Business Administration commanded an average monthly starting salary of $838.
Those entering the public accounting field received the largest average pay at $742, compared with $675 last year.
Salaries in other areas (with last year’s comparable figures in parentheses) were: industrial accounting, $695 ($531); government accounting, $531 ($500); economics, $560 ($580); industrial administration, $706 ($601); finance, $763 ($622); and marketing, $526 ($618).

Chemistry —
Removal of draft exemption from graduate students did not slash the number of bachelor’s degree graduates in chemistry or chemical engineering who plan advanced study.
Advanced study was planned by 72 per cent of graduates with bachelors in chemistry, 54 per cent in chemical engineering, and 50 per cent of liberal arts chemistry majors.
Salaries again reached new highs. Doctoral graduates in chemistry went to industry at an average of $1,797 a month, and in chemical engineering at $1,779. Chemistry bachelor’s graduates in industry averaged $794; chemistry majors, $783; chemistry engineering bachelors, $850.

Liberal Arts —
Approximately 47 per cent of the June bachelor degree recipients from the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences plan further study.
Of 1,177 reports received, 548 indicated further study—452 in graduate or professional schools and six plan additional undergraduate work.

University of Illinois Dads Association
Founded in 1922 to link fathers of students in the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign with each other for mutual interests and service to the students and the University.
President, Edward L. Burch; 1112 Hibbard Road, Urbana; 121 W. Green St., Champaign; 558 W. Belden Ave., Chicago.
2nd Vice Pros., William R. Bridges, 210 Baker St., Streator; Charles W. Hendrix, 490 E. Foley St., Champaign; Stanley W. Reiner, 200 Maryland Ave., Urbana; 601 E. Washington St., Urbana.

The Dads Illini
Volume XXV Number 1
October, 1968
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Arthur R. Wildhagen, editor
U of I asks $191 million capital funds

Buildings and other capital projects proposed in the University's capital funds budget being requested for 1969-71 total $191,710,729 of which $165,619,729 is being asked in state funds.

Urbana-Champaign campus capital projects include: 800 beds, $700,000 for hospital, Medical Sciences Building, Research Animal Holding Facility, and Engineering Library. Larger Animal, Clinical, and Hospital, Medical Sciences Building, Research Animal Holding Facility, and Speech and Hearing Clinic, and additions to East Chemistry, Law Building, Nuclear Reactor Building, Turner Hall, and Power Plant, additions to the utilities distribution system, and other improvements.

Urbana-Champaign changes would allow 600 fewer freshmen and sophomores, making a new total 10,200; 2,600 more juniors and seniors to make the total 2,600; and 570 more professional students, raising their total to 1,440.

First-year graduate students would increase by 611 to total 4,620, and advanced graduate students by 509 to total 4,700.

The distribution by educational levels reflects greater emphasis on junior-senior, professional, and graduate levels as recommended for state universities by the Master Plan of the Illinois Board of Higher Education.

Increases at Urbana-Champaign would include 100 first-year medical students; add substantially to enrollment in the professional fields of law, veterinary medicine, agriculture, engineering, and speech pathology; provide for 2,600 additional transfers from junior colleges; and increase overall graduate enrollment by approximately 10 per cent.

Selective Service advisor Robert G. Brown has joined the dean of students' staff as advisor to selective service and veterans' affairs. He has been in the Marine Corps for 20 years, attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel.

U. I. seeks vaccine against malaria

A million-dollar contract to continue research for a vaccine to combat malaria has been signed by the University and Agency for International Development of the U. S. Department of State.

It extends for three years a project started in 1966 under Prof. Paul H. Silverman of the department of zoology in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

He has been a pioneer in asserting the possibility that immunization can be developed for parasitic diseases, such as malaria, just as vaccines now are given to prevent viral and bacterial diseases, such as smallpox and polio.

For a number of years, Silverman and associates have been studying immunological aspects of a variety of parasitic infections of both medical and veterinary importance. Much basic work had to be accomplished and new techniques developed to apply immunologic concepts originally developed for study of bacteria to the more complex metazoan and protozoan parasites.

Malaria is one of the major parasite-carried diseases of the world. It is faced by millions of people, and by Americans overseas, and constantly threatens return to areas such as North America where it has been eradicated or controlled.

The Agency for International Development provided $415,000 in an initial two-year contract for research at the University of Illinois. The new three-year contract which started July 1 is for $1,001,500 to make a total of $1,416,500 for five years of research.

Scientists from United States and abroad have joined in the project. Facilities ranging from insect incubators to an electron-microscope have been set up in Morrill Hall on the campus, and mosquito species gathered from around the world.

To avoid danger to humans, research is with a rodent malaria, not transmissible to people, but closely related to that which is bringing disease and death to millions.

Name dean, 4 directors at Urbana

Appointments of a dean and four directors were approved by the board of trustees meeting in June. The appointments were recommended by Pres. David D. Henry.

Dr. L. Meyer Jones, 55, dean of School of Veterinary Medicine in University of Georgia, was appointed dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine to fill the vacancy created by retirement of Dean Carl A. Brandly.

Ralph E. Flexman, 52, director of advanced training requirements, Link Group of General Precision, Inc., was appointed director of the Institute of Aviation to fill a vacancy created by retirement of Director Leslie A. Bryan.

Toby Y. Kahr, 26, supervisor of personnel administration and placement, Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich., was approved as director of personnel services.

Prof. Melvin Rothbaum, 42, member of U. of I. faculty since 1962, was named director of the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations to succeed Prof. Martin Wagner who asked to be relieved of the administrative assignment.

Charles E. Warwick, 42, associate director of admissions and records, was appointed director of admissions and records.

25 ceramic scholarships

Industries and individuals have financed 25 scholarships in ceramic engineering awarded students in the University.

Oct., 1968, The Dads Illini Page 3
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New Chief Illiniwek is Gary Simpson of Fairfield, senior in microbiology who for three years has been a trombonist in the Marching Illini football band. Like most of his predecessors as chief, he is an Eagle Scout and participated in Indian dancing in Boy Scout activities. In authentic Indian clothes and feather headdress he will symbolize Illini spirit and traditions at athletic events, pep rallies and on other occasions.

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Smashed furniture and debris littered Illini Union lounges and lobby after disturbances started Sept. 9 ended early the next morning with arrest of 244 persons involved.
The Dads Illini
Published by the University of Illinois Dads Association
November, 1968

Illini Dad's Day is Nov. 16

Chancellor tells stand on discord

By Chancellor J. W. Peltason

The following statement was prepared prior to the Sept. 9-10 incident in the Illini Union for release at beginning of the fall semester, and was sent to all members of the faculty.

As we begin another academic year, I would like to restate and reaffirm some principles that I think are fundamental to the operation of a sound academic community.

A university community cannot long exist in an atmosphere of crisis, confrontation and confusion. It is essential to present his demands, threats of force and fears of violence. Such an atmosphere of discord not only undermines public confidence and support for the university, but it leads to internal division, suspicion, and tensions that make difficult the performance of our major responsibility—the pursuit of advanced learning.

I DO NOT consider any of our existing rules or regulations sacrosanct and welcome the active and vigorous participation by all segments of the academic community to work for their improvement through orderly procedures for change. Where modifications are necessary to better enable previously unrecognized concerns to be voiced, we shall endeavor to make such modifications.

But change must be brought about by the procedures appropriate to an academic community, that is by persuasion, debate, consensus and cooperation within a context that recognizes the legal responsibilities of the Board of Trustees and the special competence of the faculty and administration.

I PLEDGE that every group or individual will be given ample opportunity to present his viewpoints and to express them to those persons who have the responsibility for making or participating in the making of policy for this campus. But I will not submit to coercion or participate in discussions under the threat of unlawful force.

I will use whatever authority and influence I have to see that all members of this academic community can exercise the full measure of their constitutional and special rights given to us as members of an academic community so that we may be free to teach and to learn without improper restraints.

But members of the academic community are not entitled to any immunity from compliance with state and federal laws or (Continued on page 2)

Events Dad's Day Weekend
FRIDAY, November 15 —
3:00 p.m.—Dads County Chairman meet, Illini Union
5:30 p.m.—Dads Day dinner, Illini Union
7:00, 9:30 p.m., Illini Union Movie, "The Sandpiper," 112 Gregory Hall
8:00 p.m.—MIA-WISA-MRHA Dad's Review, Auditorium
8:00 p.m.—University Theater, "Stop The World, I Want to Get Off" Lincoln Hall Theater.

SATURDAY, November 16 —
9:00 a.m.—Wheelchair football, Armory
9:00 a.m.—12 noon—Dad's registration, Illini Union
10:00 a.m.—Dad's Day Coffee Hour, Illini Union, South Lounge
10:00 a.m.—Dads Association Meeting, Illini Union, Illini Room
11:30 a.m.—12:30 p.m.—Dad's Day luncheon, Huff Gym
1:30 p.m.—Football, Illinois vs. Northwestern, Memorial Stadium
7:00, 9:00 p.m., MIA-WISA-MRHA Dad's Review, Auditorium
7:00, 9:30 p.m., Illinois Union Movie, "The Sandpiper," 112 Gregory Hall
7:30 p.m.—12 midnight, Dad's Day Casino, Illini Union, Illini Room
8:00 p.m.—Concert, Illinois and Ohio State Varsity Men's Glee Clubs, Assembly Hall
8:00 p.m.—University Theater, "Stop The World, I Want To Get Off," Lincoln Hall Theater.

SUNDAY, November 17 —
Parents and students welcomed at campus churches and foundations.

Many events as students fete parents

Dad's Day is Nov. 16 at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign on the campus where this collegiate observance originated in 1920.

Saturday morning highlights will be the annual Dads Association meeting for all fathers, afternoon highsight the Illinois-Northwestern football game.

Dean John E. Cribbet of the College of Law will speak at the meeting, discussing "Current Student Attitudes." He is a native of Findlay, and graduate of the College of Law where he joined the faculty in 1947 and became dean in 1967.

THE MEETING is for all dads, also mothers and students. It will be at 10 a.m.—a half-hour earlier than last year—in the Illini Room of the Illini Union.

Previous commitments will keep both Pres. David D. Henry and Chancellor J. W. Peltason from attending.

Also starting a half-hour earlier—at 9 a.m.—will be a coffee hour in the Illini Union South.
Chancellor tells stand on discord

(Continued from page 1)

University regulations. Persons, however noble their goals or sincere their motives, who violate such laws and regulations, including the laws and regulations relating to trespassing or rioting, are not entitled to immunity from the orderly and fair imposition of the sanctions of the law or of University governance.

THERE ARE persons who by design or because of misunderstanding would have us adopt policies that would destroy this university. They would suppress all those they dislike or whose programs they find objectionable. They consider academic freedom and toleration for differences to be facades behind which hide—depending on the particular political orientation of such extremists—communist conspirators or military-industrial elites.

They would, if they could, allow only those speakers and those programs that are consistent with their own particular political and social views. They would, if they could, depend on their particular political and social orientations, drive from the campus student activists, persons with beards, representatives of the military services, industrial recruiters, spokesmen from the left, champions of the right.

They would, if they could, prevent by coercive tactics faculty and student from making feelings known—depending on their particular political and social orientations—Peacemakers, recruitment efforts by the Peace Corps or by Dow Chemical Company, Peace and Justice, ROTC, and others.

These threats are inimical to and contrary to the principle of a true university. I reject the views of those at one extreme who would block the free movement of persons, deliberately disrupt meetings, heckle speakers so that they cannot be heard, or by other coercive tactics try to impose their will on others.

I also reject at the other political extreme the views of those who would define the "order" appropriate for a university community so narrowly that it would preclude peaceful demonstrations or any activity which in vehemence and dramatic advocacy might result in some breach of standard proprieties.

FOR EVEN at the expense of calmness we should encourage students to hear and advocate views that express their concerns, and a university is most appropriately the place where issues of our society should be thoroughly and intensively examined, debated and discussed.

This is a state of affairs not very far from maintain a time of sharp controversy about the nature and character of our major institutions. All of us must work together if it is to be maintained.

The AAUP and our University Faculty Senate have recently affirmed the responsibility of all segments of the University community to preserve the freedom of the academic community whether threatened by the actions of those general points of view we share or by those whose views we deplore. This expresses also my own profound conviction that the responsibility of the intellectual freedom of the university is shared by us all—administrative officers, faculty and students—who together are the university.

(The NEWSPAPER then presents a series of questions and answers from an interview with Shelley, of which the following is a part.)

Q. Were any applicants who were qualified for regular admission denied admission in fall semester?

A. No. This program is in addition to the regular number of freshman admissions.

Q. Why 500?

A. It seemed to be somewhere between "too many" and "not enough."

Q. Has the University had similar programs of special administrative support and services before?

A. Yes, one for foreign students and one for physically handicapped students. These two groups also have unique problems. The University attitude has been to try to help them with the problems, but otherwise not to set them off from the mainstream of the campus as being different. Chancellor Pelton has urged that not too much attention be focused on the 500 program either. "What we are interested in," he said, "is the student himself as an individual. By

(Continued on page 3)
Project 500

(Continued from page 2)

the way," he said, "no one has ever come up to me and ob-
jected to our building special ramps for our physically handi-
capped students."

Q. WILL the undergraduate degree be in any way "watered-
ed down" for Project 500 students?

A. Definitely not. They will receive special help, but once
they receive the degree they will have earned it like every-
other body else.

Q. Are these students carrying
the same class load as others?

A. Yes, The University has
to be able to certify that they are
taking a full load to qual-
ify for deferment from the draft.

Q. ARE there special classes
for program students?

A. Some, especially in
rhetoric, math, and psychology.

Q. ARE there any special tutor-
ing arrangements?

A. Many students will go
through the regular tutoring
channels. However, special ar-
rangements are being made for
students who need further tutor-
ing.

Q. What about finances?

A. Some students want to
work. Some who don't may
have to work. Grant money
from the federal programs has
to be matched. The maximum,
both grant and loan, that can
go to a student is just barely
enough to cover expenses for
an Illinois resident, not enough
for a non-resident.

U. of I. musical groups
appear over state

U. of I. Symphony Orchestra
and Concert Choir will appear
in several communities during
November.

Orchestra under Prof. Bernard
Goodman plays at the Mid-
States Educational Center, Shrine
Temple, Bloomington, at 10 a.m.
1 p.m. and 8 p.m. Nov 1.

Choir under Prof. Harold
Decker will be at Streator High
School at 9:30 a.m. and Mount
Carroll High School, 2:30 p.m.
Nov 25; WOC television in
Davenport, 1a., 9 a.m. and Dixon
High School, 12:42 p.m. Nov 26.

The orchestra will be conclud-
ing a three-day tour taking them
to Crete-Monee High School at
2 p.m. and Rich Township High
High School, Park Forest, 8 a.m.,
Oct. 30; Oliver Wendell
Holmes Junior High School,
Wheeler, 2 p.m. and Elinhurst
College, 8 p.m. Oct. 31.

Moms county chairman
hold annual fall meet

Mothers Association county
chairmen met Oct. 18-19 for
their fall conference in Aller-
ton house.

U. I. musical groups
on European tour

The U. of I. Jazz Band, which
won two major college festivals
last spring, left Sept. 29 for
a two-month European tour under
sponsorship of the U. S. Depart-
ment of State.

The group will play in Austria, Bul-
garia, Denmark, Finland, Ire-
lend, Norway, Romania and
Yugoslavia.

Mr. Stanley Rahn, Secretary, Dads Association
610 E. John St., Champaign, Ill. 61820

Please reserve for me ............... tickets to Saturday,
Nov. 16, Dad's Day Luncheon in Huff Gym at $2 each, tickets
to be held in my name at door until 12:30 p.m. (Advance payment
required.)

Please reserve for me ............... places to Friday,
Nov. 15, Dad's Day Dinner at 5:30 p.m. in Illinois Union at $3 each.
(Reservations due by Nov. 4, advance payment required.)

Enclosed is check for $______________

Name ______________________________

Address ________________________________

Dad's Day

(Continued from page 1)

Lounge at which parents may in-
formally meet many University
administrators and leaders.

The meeting will be followed
by a pep rally on the Illini Union
south terrace with the new pom-
pon squad featured.

PARENTS and students will
have plenty of time to go from
there to the Dad's Day Lunchen
in Huff Gym, conveniently on
the way to the game in Mem-
orial Stadium.

Because of traffic, all who can
are urged to walk to the game.

Theme set by students for the
weekend is "My Dad—A Real
Sport!"

Events are coordinated by the
Illini Student Activities Organi-
zation, which sponsors the
coffee hour, programs, Dad's Day
Casino from 7:30 p.m. to
midnight Saturday in Illini Union
and King's Dad's.

KING DAD, an outstanding
father selected by the students
from nomination of his son or
daughter, will be announced
Friday afternoon at a meeting of
Dads Association county chair-
men.

He will be feted throughout
the weekend and introduced
and crowned on the football field
Saturday as representative of all
the honored guests of the weekend.

Numerous events, including the
student-produced Dad's Day
Review and University theater
production, "Stop the World, I
Want to Get Off," will be pre-
seved both Friday and Satur-
day nights.

DAD'S DAY DINNER at 5:30
p.m. Friday in the Illini Union,
is open to all participants and
their sons and daughters. Uni-
versity vice president Eldon
Johnson will welcome The Dads,
and Harry Schmidt, head basket-
ball coach, will speak.

The dinner is from the Count's
Chairmen Dinner of past years,
but facilities are limited and reser-
vations with payment must be received by
Nov. 4, 30. Stanley W. Rahn, asso-
ciation secretary, has an-
nounced.

Singing at the dinner will be
the Men's Glee Club, which
with the Ohio State club will pre-
sent a concert Saturday night in
the Assembly Hall. The din-
ner will close in time for all to
attend evening events.

Dads Association county chair-
men, representatives of the associa-
tion's 6,500 members, will meet
Friday afternoon and be hosts at the
coffee hour Saturday morning.
Rolling Illini

World's only wheelchair football teams are from U. of I. Rehabilitation — Education Center.

Games played in Armory 9 a.m. Saturdays in fall season.

— Photos by Jim Reiter

Kim Pollock, engineering junior from LaGrange, breaks away from frustrated tackler as another player picks himself up from one of frequent spills which mark fast wheelchair game, and referee signals holding penalty.

Tim Harris, liberal arts sophomore, from Rockford, carries ball while Carl Suter, speech junior from Cincinnati blocks Don Vandello, liberal arts freshman from Evanston.

Harris, quarterback and captain of Whites team, discusses penalty with Referee Bob Wright, supervisor of facilities and equipment for Rehabilitation Education Center and veteran college and high school official.

Wheelchair football, found only at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, is different, but no less exciting than the usual football game. Three intramural teams are competing. The six-man teams play in the University Armory on a field 60 by 30 yards. Major changes from NCAA rules are: kickoffs and punts are thrown by a back; two hands on the player—not just his chair—are required for a tackle; and 15 yards are required for a first down.

There never has been a serious injury to a wheelchair football player, but the crash of chairs results in flat tires, broken spokes, bent and broken axles. An able-bodied manager, Eric Wüdtagen, engineering junior from Champaign, is kept busy as mechanic.
David Eisenmann
Beginning at 7:00 p.m., Monday, a group of students and non-students held a demonstration in the south lounge in the Illini Union in order to protest what they felt were inferior room assignments and other grievances of students in the Special Educational Opportunities Project. Several men from my office went to talk to the demonstrators in an attempt to persuade them that any grievances they might have could be dealt with through orderly processes. The general environment made it impossible to discuss these grievances in an orderly fashion. Unfortunately the demonstration got out of hand, property in the Union building was destroyed and there were reports of violence to individuals.

After extensive and prolonged consultation, I reluctantly agreed that we had no alternative but to instruct the police to use the minimum force necessary in making arrests.

Fortunately when they were placed under arrest the demonstrators left the building peacefully and no force was used by the police.

All students in the group will have their registration incumbered pending a hearing before the appropriate disciplinary committee.

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

The Special Educational Opportunities Program is designed to give disadvantaged youth an opportunity to obtain a college education. As a part of this program a workshop was held from Tuesday, September 3, 1968 through Sunday, September 8, 1968 at which time the students joined the regular new student week activities. During the workshop period the students were housed temporarily in the Illinois Street Residence Halls. At the conclusion of the workshop the students in the program were to move to other rooms so that the Illinois Street Residence Halls' rooms could be occupied by
those who had contracted for them. Initially a dozen students refused to vacate spaces in the Illinois Street Residence Halls that had been assigned to other students. Those who refused to move said they did so because the rooms to which they were assigned were not acceptable to them. They demanded that the University give them suitable rooms or that they would remain in the Illinois Street Residence Halls.

The University has for many years been forced to house a few students temporarily in lounges and other temporary space until the students in permanent spaces moved from the University. Of those who refused to vacate the Illinois Street Residence Halls, approximately half had been given permanent assignments in various dormitories throughout the campus. The other half were to be housed in temporary quarters.

We have chosen to place students in temporary quarters in order to assure that the maximum possible number of students can be permitted to attend the University. We have always regretted that these temporary spaces do not meet our normal standards. In the past we have been able to vacate these temporary spaces by about the third week of school. During this same period we also permit students who are dissatisfied with the room to which they are assigned on a permanent basis to request a room change. All of this was communicated to the group of students who refused to vacate the Illinois Street Residence Halls.

I regret very much that this situation has arisen.

J. W. Peltason, Chancellor
STATEMENT:

While the registration of those students previously admitted to the University who were arrested Monday night remains encumbered and arrangements for disciplinary hearings are being made, these students will be permitted to arrange class schedules and attend classes subject to the final disposition of this matter by the disciplinary process. This is in effect temporary probationary status until all the facts are in.

This procedure conforms to the recommendations of the University Senate Committee on Student Discipline and of registration officials.

J. W. Feltason, Chancellor
Estimated damage in Illini Union is "between $5,000 and $10,000" depending upon replacement costs of certain items such as chandeliers for which replacement will be much higher than the original cost.
Of the 244 arrested

4 were non-students
3 transfer students (coming to University for first time)
19 continuing students
218 new students
THE PRESS

REPORTERS

Self-Criticism in Chicago

Newspaper editors normally do not suffer criticism—or critics—gladly. They tend to get even unhappier when the critics are members of their own staffs. Nonetheless, a group of Chicago reporters and photographers have been publicly lambasting their own papers ever since the 1968 Democratic Convention—and getting away with it.

Their vehicle is the Chicago Journalism Review, a candid monthly critique of the city's press. It grew out of a feeling by many newsmen that their editors and publishers have been too cozy for too long with the city's dominant politicians and businessmen. "News management, news manipulation and assaults on the integrity of the working press," said the Review in its first issue, "are commonplace in this tight little city." Editors go along "through conspiracies of silence." Many newsmen, the journal added, are also guilty: "They learn not to rock the boat or they cultivate cynicism—the hard-boiled, hard-drinking kind that is supposed to make Chicago newspapermen so colorful." The Review hopes to change that by promoting a professional consciousness among our fellow newsman—to let them know that their battle to stay "pure" is not a lonely, hopeless fight.

Daley Takeover. The Review, whose fifth issue is due this week, depends on articles and tips from newsmen with personal knowledge of their papers' omissions, distortions or other misdeeds. Though many of the articles are signed, none of the contributors have complained yet of pressure from their bosses to keep quiet. The Review is edited by Daily News Education Reporter Henry De Zutter, Sun-Times Urban Affairs Specialist Christopher Chandler and American Education Reporter Ron Dorfman. All three contend that their careers are still prospering.

Discussing coverage of the convention, the Review noted approvingly that editors "nervously let their reporters set down uncomplimentary facts about the police and the mayor." But post-convention coverage was something else. After out-of-town newsmen left Chicago, the Review claimed, Mayor Daley was permitted to take over the media. Our own editorialists told us that we didn't really see what we saw under those blue helmets." The Review charged that the American had interviewed Police Superintendent James B. Conklin about the death of a rusher, then let him edit the resulting story.

According to the Review, when the Walker Commission sought reporters' accounts of events, Larry Mulay, general manager of the City News Bureau, censored his own reporters' memos to the commission, including one man's claim that a policeman "calmly kicked [a] photographer in the groin and walked on." Explained Mullay: "We have to work with the police, and we depend on them for information all year long." The Review cited the Tribune for ascribing all the "anonymous statements" in the Walker Report, then quoting "unimpeachable" (but anonymous) sources and "men of unquestioned integrity" as the basis for its own story claiming that the report had been rewritten under the direction of former Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

Unflattering Insights. The wide-ranging Review offers other unflattering insights into the quality of Chicago journalism. It contends that the American killed a series on malpractice in a hospital because the institution had "well-connected officials." After police staged a raid on prostitutes operating out of the city's fashionable Ambassador East Hotel, the afternoon newspapers somehow failed to name the hotel. But when American Reporter Gary Cummings then attempted to omit the names of hotels that were the sites of such respectable functions as conventions and speeches, he was ordered to write them in. The Review also noted that even after University of Illinois officials told the Tribune that a police estimate of $50,000 in damages as a result of a black student demonstration was greatly exaggerated, the paper continued to use the figure. The university's final damage estimate was $3,812.49.

The Review assailed the Sun-Times for claiming that a LIFE magazine article on Chicago police corruption contained only "old stories that were printed here when they were news." Cautered the Review: "About 90% of the LIFE material had never been printed up by an anonymous donation and a foundation grant. The reaction of newspaper editors to the efforts is cool but not overtly hostile—yet. "We welcome criticism," says Daily News Editor Roy Fisher. "But I think reporters for the News could be more constructive by channeling their criticism within the paper." Sun-Times Editor James Hoge praises the Review staff for its ability to draw a delicate line between "what's legitimate information for a critique and what's a violation of inner office confidences," Tribune Editor Clayton Kirkpatrick is less charitable. "We don't tell people what they can do with their free time," he says. "But I can't say that I take it seriously."

There is something distinctly disturbing about newspaper employees in effect snitching on their own bosses in public. Yet the Review can clearly serve a useful purpose in Chicago. Besides, its kind of self-criticism might be even more important in the nation's many one-newspaper towns, where journalistic complacency often goes unchallenged.
STATEMENT

The Special Educational Opportunities Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, commonly referred to as "Project 500," is one of several experimental programs at universities across the country designed to offer young people from disadvantaged backgrounds--those whose class/cultural characteristics and financial need place them in a disadvantage in competition with the majority of students--an opportunity to continue their formal education beyond high school. A parallel program exists at Chicago Circle.

Participants in the program personally contribute toward their expenses either through family contributions, part-time employment or through loans. In addition, they, like many other students, receive financial support from federal government grants and through tuition waiver by the State Scholarship and Grant Program or the University. Financial aid has also come from private funds available to the University for this purpose. Supporting services for the program are provided by federal and foundation grants and by University contribution in the form of staff time and use of facilities.

Early last spring under the auspices of the Office of Admissions and Records and with the assistance of students already enrolled who received special orientation and training, efforts began to recruit participants for the Special Educational Opportunities Program. Superintendents, principals, counselors and teachers were involved in the recruitment process and no student was admitted to the program who did not meet minimum University admission requirements. Students already enrolled in the University of Illinois were used to encourage prospective participants to take advantage of the opportunity. In
anticipation of communication difficulties with students for whom 
the program was designed, the Black Students Association was called 
upon to suggest people who would work as part-time employees, under 
the Federal grant, to assist in the interpretation.

Students admitted for the program came to the Urbana-Champaign 
campus for a special orientation program one week prior to the normal 
registration period. Near the close of this special orientation 
program, some of the participants voiced grievances concerning room 
assignments or other aspects of the program.

At a meeting on Monday evening, September 9, 1968, at Illinois 
Street Residence Halls, solutions proposed by responsible University 
officials to alleviate the grievances were not accepted by the 
students. Later that evening the students gathered in the Illini 
Union. It was this gathering which led to the subsequent demonstration. 
The general situation in the Union deteriorated to the point that 
there was actual damage to property in two lounges, and a fear of 
additional dangers to persons and property.

Upon receiving this report, Chancellor J. W. Peltason ordered 
police to enter the building and to restore order and as soon as an 
adequate force could be assembled, a total of 244 persons were placed 
under arrest. Civil charges of mob action were filed against those 
arrested and hearings have been set.

Our most recent estimate of damage to the Illini Union is 
approximately $4000, depending upon actual replacement cost of some 
of the items destroyed.

In accordance with established procedures, admitted students 
involved in the incident were allowed to register for classes and to 
attend classes pending resolution of their cases by the Discipline
Committees. At the same time, the Senate Committee on Discipline made it quite clear—in a statement of direction issued to the sub-committees which will hear the cases—"that individuals guilty of acts of violence and vandalism as well as instigators of the incident who deliberately urged others to violate University rules and regulations and who by their acts of agitation created the mob action which necessitated the use of police should be dismissed from the University." The Senate Committee also called for appropriate discipline for others who were involved in the incident.

On September 18, the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois also issued a statement on the incident. The statement read in part:

"In view of previous actions of the Trustees and the University administration, there can be no uncertainty, within the University community or outside of it, that the Board of Trustees considers acts of violence, disruption and interference with the rights of others to be wholly antagonistic to the spirit and purpose of the University of Illinois. Such actions constitute unacceptable behavior on the part of any University student or member of the faculty and staff. It is equally true that the principle of due process and the maintenance of procedures guaranteeing equitable treatment for all who are charged with such behavior are constitutional precepts by which this University must continue to be operated."

A thorough investigation of the incident is under way. Every effort will be made to determine promptly and fairly responsibility and to discipline those involved.

J. W. Peltason
Chancellor
BLACK STUDENT SIT-IN

URBANA—Thank you for your article, "The Illini Incident" by Clarus Backesl. It included facts which help correct serious misunderstandings of the circumstances and details of the incident. I write only to correct a few details and to add several important additional facts.

First, the official name of the university’s program is the Special Educational Opportunity Program, not Martin Luther King Project 560, and it is open to disadvantaged students of all races.

Second, the King fund (which raised some money to help S. E. O. P.) did notcollect $5,000, as reported, but over $24,000 up to the time of the incident.

Third, the damage to the Student Union was far less than was first reported in the press. Early coverage put the damage at $50,000 and indicated that two lounges had been essentially destroyed. Actually, repair, replacement, and cleaning costs came to $3,812.49.

Fourth, testimony of a night supervisor, who witnessed the single burst of destruction which accounts for most of the damage, indicates that it was carried out by fewer than a half dozen individuals, perhaps not students, who burst into a previously empty lounge. The reader may be misled by “When Sullivan returned the damage had been done and the students were silently quiet again...” All evidence is that the overwhelming body of them never moved from their sit-in positions (some had even gone to sleep) and had not even witnessed the vandalism.

The Illini Union incident is a classic case of the risks students run in confrontations. When they stage a nonviolent demonstration, a handful of hotheads, or perhaps calculating extremists, can strike quickly and cause the whole group to be labeled as wanton, lawless vandals.—David P. Eisenman, Center for Advanced Studies, University of Illinois.

URBANA—At 10 a.m.—just a few hours after the incident—I was in the South lounge of the Union building reading my course book. I was there for 30 or 40 minutes and then I went back to my dorm. The telephone rang. It was my mother.

"I just called to see if you were all right," she said.

"Yes, Mother, don’t worry about me."

"How are things down there?"

"Just fine."

"Well, what about the riot?"

And that was how I learned about the riot. Why, if the South lounge had been reduced to a “shambles” in the early hours, was it in such apple-pie order a short time later when I was there? Such phrases as “reduced to a shambles” make good reading, but they are far better for fiction than for objective reporting.

I am not a student leader. I am not one of the radicals, a normal, middle-class, “nice” girl. I don’t stay out past curfew, have never tried any kind of drugs, and limit myself to two drinks at parties. No one has warped my mind with propaganda. I write to show you that the average U. of I. student does not agree with the administration’s policies with regard to Project 500 and many other things.

I have come to this university to get an education. But an education does not consist merely of book learning. I must also learn people. I must come to respect my fellow men with my heart as well as with my head. I must learn to have the guts to stand up against what I feel is morally wrong. I want more from college than the ability to make a living. I want to make a life. But I will have to do some unpopular things to accomplish this. The university should help me to take my stand, not keep me from it.—Mary Bryant.

Address letters to Editor, Chicago Tribune Magazine, Room 414, 435 N. Michigan Av., Chicago, Ill. 60611.

January 12, 1969

Chicago Tribune MAGAZINE
In summary, The Chicago TRIBUNE has been shown to have been extraordinarily careless, at best, in reporting an incident which has affected the circumstances of appreciable numbers of the University community. The paper may further be guilty of some significant degree of malice. In any event it has published patent untruths, and appreciable numbers of people labor under them to this day. What are we to do about it?

First I propose a remedy eminently fair, I think, under the circumstances. When it was found that cigarette smoking has a high coincidence with serious disease, we passed a law requiring the manufacturer to state that the purchaser was to beware, since cigarette smoking may be hazardous to his health. I think that our first step should be to require that all copies of the Chicago TRIBUNE sold on University premises be stamped, "CAUTION: TRIBUNE READING MAY BE CONDUCIVE TO MISAPPREHENSION OF THE FACTS."

Certainly in the student union, where the sale of publications is already the subject of some discussion, it should be possible to effect this improvement immediately. Since it denies no one the right to purchase, nor the TRIBUNE the right to sell, its alleged newspaper, it is not an infraction of anyone's rights. And in light of the evidence, it would seem a reasonable public service, analogous to the stamping of cigarette packages.

But now, further recommendations will be stated in terms which TRIBUNE readers will find congenial: We must put an end to these racist newspapers distorting the facts and kicking people who are trying to improve themselves and the world in the head. It is time
someone stood up to these inflamers of racial tensions, these filthy peddlers of hate who couple in one sentence the words, "Negro "going ape", "swinging from chandeliers." These blatant appeals to emotion and utter disdain for truth or decency must cease. They are un-American, racist, fascist, and cannot be tolerated in this glorious country, dedicated -- even though the TRIBUNE and its fellow hate-mongers may have liberty, forgotten -- to fraternity, and equality.

Therefore we urge for suits to be brought against the TRIBUNE by those whose names were printed as arrested in the mythical event which the TRIBUNE has trumped up, without evidence, and with malice aplenty. It must be established that this abuse of the freedoms which were designed to protect all Americans will not be tolerated. All right thinking people must unite in support of such action.

Our mothers and fathers taught us to recognize lies, to recognize viciousness, and to rise in righteousness against it. In the name of American tradition, patriotic, Godly, justice we must protest the smearing of our fellow students, of our University, and of black people everywhere, by the TRIBUNE or any other so-called public service institution of its ilk. All right-thinking Americans will do everything in their power to deplore, correct, and put a stop to such gutter tactics.
Beginning at 7:00 p.m., Monday, a group of students and non-students held a demonstration in the south lounge in the Illini Union in order to protest what they felt were inferior room assignments and other grievances of students in the Special Educational Opportunities Project. Several men from my office went to talk to the demonstrators in an attempt to persuade them that any grievances they might have could be dealt with through orderly processes. The general environment made it impossible to discuss these grievances in an orderly fashion. Unfortunately the demonstration got out of hand, property in the Union building was destroyed and there were reports of violence to individuals.

After extensive and prolonged consultation, I reluctantly agreed that we had no alternative but to instruct the police to use the minimum force necessary in making arrests.

Fortunately when they were placed under arrest the demonstrators left the building peacefully and no force was used by the police.

All students in the group will have their registration incumbered pending a hearing before the appropriate disciplinary committee.

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

The Special Educational Opportunities Program is designed to give disadvantaged youth an opportunity to obtain a college education. As a part of this program a workshop was held from Tuesday, September 3, 1968 through Sunday, September 8, 1968 at which time the students joined the regular new student week activities. During the workshop period the students were housed temporarily in the Illinois Street Residence Halls. At the conclusion of the workshop the students in the program were to move to other rooms so that the Illinois Street Residence Halls' rooms could be occupied by
those who had contracted for them. Initially a dozen students refused to vacate spaces in the Illinois Street Residence Halls that had been assigned to other students. Those who refused to move said they did so because the rooms to which they were assigned were not acceptable to them. They demanded that the University give them suitable rooms or that they would remain in the Illinois Street Residence Halls.

The University has for many years been forced to house a few students temporarily in lounges and other temporary space until the students in permanent spaces moved from the University. Of those who refused to vacate the Illinois Street Residence Halls, approximately half had been given permanent assignments in various dormitories throughout the campus. The other half were to be housed in temporary quarters.

We have chosen to place students in temporary quarters in order to assure that the maximum possible number of students can be permitted to attend the University. We have always regretted that these temporary spaces do not meet our normal standards. In the past we have been able to vacate these temporary spaces by about the third week of school. During this same period we also permit students who are dissatisfied with the room to which they are assigned on a permanent basis to request a room change. All of this was communicated to the group of students who refused to vacate the Illinois Street Residence Halls.

I regret very much that this situation has arisen.

9/10/68

J. W. Peltason, Chancellor
Dear Edith,

I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to express my concern about the recent events in our community. It appears that there have been some disturbances in the area where we live.

I understand that you have been keeping a close eye on the situation. It is important that we work together to ensure the safety of our families. I am willing to lend a helping hand if needed.

If you require any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me. I am here to support you.

Take care,

[Signature]

P.S. I have attached some documents that might be helpful in understanding the situation.
Editor, Chicago TRIBUNE Sunday Magazine
435 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much for your article "The Illini Incident," December 8. It included facts which help correct serious misunderstandings of the circumstances and details of the incident.

I write only to correct a few details in the article and to add several important additional facts.

First, the official name of the University's program is the Special Educational Opportunity Program; it is open to disadvantaged students of all races. It is not called the Martin Luther King Fund Project 500. This is a fusion of the names of the student-faculty fund which raised some money to help with student aids under SEOP, and the University's unofficial code name for the program's first year ("Project 500").

Second, the King Fund did not collect $5,000 mostly from alumni, as you reported. Rather, about 1,500 students and faculty in Urbana, plus some townspeople and alumni, have contributed $30,572.51 so far, with several thousand dollars worth of pledges still coming due. Over $24,000 of that money had been received before the incident.

Third, and most important, the damage to the Union was far less -- by a whopping 92%, in fact -- than was first reported. Early coverage put the damage at $50,000 and indicated that two lounges had been essentially destroyed.

Actually, repair and replacement costs for the 6 chairs, 10 tables, 2 lamps, and several dozen other items, and for cleaning up and replacing glass, came to $3,612.49 -- including $1,000 estimated replacement cost for a plastic room-divider which was ripped in one place and has been mended.

Third, and also very important, testimony of a Union night supervisor who witnessed the single burst of destruction which accounts for most of the damage indicates that it was carried out by fewer than a half dozen individuals, perhaps not students, who burst into a previously empty lounge.

Therefore your reader may inadvertently be misled by your statement "When Sullivan returned the damage had been done and the students were sullenly quiet again..." All evidence is that the overwhelming body of them never moved from their sit-in positions (some had even gone to sleep) and had not even witnessed the vandalism.

The Illini Union incident is a classic case of the risks students run in confrontations. When they stage a nonviolent demonstration a handful of hotheads, or perhaps calculating extremists, can strike quickly and allow the whole group to be labelled as wanton, lawless.
vandals.

We have much to gain from programs like the SEOP at the University of Illinois. Last year fewer than 5% of the students at the University came from homes in the lowest 33% income bracket. Yet these are precisely the people who have the most to gain from the opportunities resulting from college education.

To develop the talent found among our poorest citizens, who are frequently but hardly exclusively from minority groups, is not only to help them live happier, fuller lives. We all share in their increased productivity, and we are all beneficiaries of the decrease in welfare and public services costs.

Sincerely yours,

David P. Eisenman

Enclosure: Damage report from the Illini Union

P.S. : By way of background, I am assembling a detailed file of evidence from which I expect eventually to publish a complete account and analysis of the whole SEOP project. There are, according to what I have pieced together, a number of further differences between your article and what seems to have happened. If you are interested in them -- most of them are minor, but would be unfortunate to repeat if you contemplate further coverage, such as when the University disciplinary hearings and the criminal cases come up -- I shall be happy to talk to someone from the TRIBUNE. Realizing the demands on your letters space I have confined myself to the most important matters.
The Special Ed. Op. Program at the Univ. of Illinois ... is one of several ex. programs at univ.s across the country designed to offer young people from disadvantaged backgrounds --those whose class/cultural characteristics and financial need place them in a disadvantage in competition with the majority of students -- an opportunity to continue their formal education beyond high school. A parallel program exists at Chicago Circle.

Participants in the program personally contribute toward their expenses through (family, work, or loans). In addition, they, like many other students, receive financial support from federal govt. grants and through tuition waiver by the State Schlrchp and Grnt Prog. or the University. Fincl aid also from private funds. Supportive services from feds and foundations and by Univ. contrib. in form of staff time and use of facilities.

Early last spring, Adm. & Records, with assistance of students already enrolled who received special orientation and training, efforts began to recruit participants for the SEOP. Superintendents, principals, counselors and teachers were involved in the recruitment process and no students were admitted who did not meet the minimum U. admission requirements. Students already enrolled in the University were used to encourage prospective participants to take advantage of the opportunity. In anticipation of communication difficulties with students for whom the program was designed, the Black Students Association was called upon to suggest people who would work as part-time employees, under the Fed. grant, to assist in the interpretation.

Students admitted for the program came to U-C campus for special orientation one wk/prior to normal registration period. Near the close of this orientation, some participants voiced grievances concerning room assignments or other aspects of the program.

At a meeting Monday evening, Sept. 9, '68 at ISR, solutions proposed by responsible U. officials to alleviate the grievances were not accepted by the students. Later that evening they gathered in the Illini Union. It was this gathering which led to the subsequent demonstration.
Chancellor's statement

The general situation in the Union deteriorated to the point that there was actual damage to property in two lounges, and a fear of additional dangers to persons and property.

Upon receiving this report, Peltason ordered police in to restore order and as soon as an adequate force could be assembled, a total of 244 persons were placed under arrest. Civil charges of mob action have been filed against those arrested and hearings have been set.

Our most recent estimate of damage to the Illini Union is approx. $4000, depending upon the actual replacement cost of some of the items destroyed.

In accordance with established procedures, admitted students were allowed to register for classes and attend them pending resolution of their cases by the Discipline Committees. At the same time, the Senate Com. on Disc. made quite clear -- in a statement of direction issued to the sub-committees which will hear the cases -- "That individuals guilty of acts of violence and vandalism as well as instigators of the incident who deliberately urged others to violate Univ. rules and regulations and who by their acts of agitation created the mob action which necessitated the use of police should be dismissed from the U."

The Senate committee also called for appropriate discipline for others who were involved in the incident.

On 9/18, the Board of Trustees of UI said: "In view of the previous actions of (us) and the U. admin., there can be no uncertainty inside the U or out that the Board considers acts of violence ... to be wholly antagonistic ... unacceptable, no matter who does it...

It is equally true that the principle of due process and the maintenance of procedures guaranteeing equitable treatment for all who are charged with such behavior are constitutional precepts by which this U. must continue to be operated."

A thorough investigation of the incident is under way. Every effort will be made to determine promptly and fairly responsibility and to discipline those involved.
March 30, 1975

To: John Carpenter
From: Dave Eisenman
Re: Sit-In Study

I have read through your excellent thesis and have only these few comments:

1. With regard to your use of your interview with me and of my materials:
   a.) is it possible (p. 100, footnote 22) that my comment about what students understood the University to be expecting was on a tape, rather than made (as you indicate) during our talk? I just don't recall anything like that so clearly now; that is, I know that I heard this impression among blacks during that week in 1968, but I can't now recall any specific event on the night of September 9-10 and it worries me that my memory might have faded so much since just last summer when you and I talked.

   b.) I greatly respect Bill Williams' powers of observation, but (p. 74, footnote 44) I think my tapes, if not our discussion, should have contained an alternative (and I think accurate) alternative explanation of the groups of students with 'clubs' made from ash-tray stands, etc.

2. On my way to the Union, somewhere around 2 a.m., I clearly saw University trucks gathering within a block of the Union and immediately commented to someone with me, "I wonder if they could possibly intend those to be used to haul off sit-ins?" I did not see any police, however. As I entered the southwest door of the Union I was asked by blacks standing just inside that door whether I had seen police. (No one in any way impeded our entrance nor did I then or later feel in the presence of anyone exhibiting violent or threatening behavior.

   Somewhat later I saw individuals carrying the 'clubs' and gathered from them that they feared a brutal police attack. The clubs, so far as I could tell, were purely precautionary defensive measures -- reasonable, I thought then and think now, given the few weeks which had elapsed since the 'police riot' (to use the words of our fearless governor) in Chicago.

   Am I really silent on this subject in the tapes?
You make (I believe) only one fleeting reference to actual violence toward persons that night (p. 111). Yet, if evidence of assault against whites by blacks in or near the Union were available to the Chancellor and his mob of administrators, that evidence surely had to be a major factor in how the situation was handled.

It happens that two students who still reside in Champaign and are known to me personally to have been assaulted in or near the Union that night might themselves, or might, through hospital records, shed some light on the facts; from where you might proceed to determine which facts were in the hands of the Chancellor and when.

John Hackmann is currently a research associate in the Center for Advanced Computation. The head blow he received that night was such that he suffered temporary amnesia for several days after the event.

Marty Shupack was also beaten. He currently is to be found at The Empty Tomb, on the staff. I know that Marty, particularly, has refused to discuss his assault. I don't know why, but I have a nagging partial memory that he knew, or later found out, the identity of, his attacker.

Anyway, there was violence against persons which reasonable men might then have considered 'part of' the sit-in (whether in fact it was is obviously very much in the eyes of the beholder: were the attacks made by SEOP students, or others; if by others, to what degree did they and their behavior define the nature of the situation; etc.).

(You do mention, on p.63, reports of attacks on whites)

3. Finally, in the course of moving recently I came across a thickish folder of CRG broadsheets, M.L. King Fund advertis, and articles from local papers dating from perhaps March of 1968 and going up through the coverage of the sit-in. Chances are good that your research turned up most of this stuff — it would have been neater for me to have found it last June. But if you'd like to look at it, I'm happy to lend it.

And did I even mention that most of the unsigned DD articles on SEOP, M.L. King, and the sit-in are my work? You can't treat the DD and me as independent sources, I fear (not that you do, especially; just a clarification).

I think you did a splendid job on the event. Congratulations!