

Sept. 13, 1968

The Observer



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Demonstrators Demand More Welfare Money

Ann Arbor, Michigan, (CPS)--250 arrests and two sit-ins in the Washtenaw County courthouse have followed a neighborhood complaint with the local welfare system and the arrest of an editor of the Michigan Daily while he attempted to cover the story.

For the second straight day last Friday, hundreds of students and members of Ann Arbor's black community protested until evicted from the city-county building.

52 were arrested Thursday for trespassing when they sat in at the building after it closed, and nearly 200 Friday.

It all began when a group of Ann Arbor women, mostly black gathered at the office of the County Board of Supervisors the preceding Wednesday afternoon. They were protesting alleged mishandling of the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program in Ann Arbor, and a hearing was in progress.

Michigan Daily managing editor Steve Wildstrom, answering a call from reporters who said they were being prevented from entering the building, while other members of the press (from the local newspaper and campus radio station WCBN) were allowed in, went to the meeting site.

Wildstrom was stopped at the entrance to the building by a

county sheriff's officer, arrested, and charged with assault. (Witnesses--including several Daily reporters--said he did not attack the officer, that the deputy pushed him down and several others then joined in kicking him.) Sheriff Douglas Harvey would give no reason for preventing Wildstrom and other Daily reporters from entering the building to cover the meeting.

The night of Wildstrom's arrest between 300 and 500 students marched from the University campus to the jail. They surrounded the building, shouting "Pigs" and "Harvey must go." They dispersed peacefully, but returned the next afternoon and, with some members of the women's protest group, sat-in at the county building.

Twenty-five of those arrested were students; the others were women of the community. A second march was hastily organized; Sheriff Harvey announced charges would be dropped if the march were called off, but the 300 students and local blacks returned to the jail, now guarded by 75 armed policemen.

The rally was peaceful; the 52 arrested were released one at a time on bail. (Bond for the students was posted by

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Police Disarm -- Campus Made Safe

Karen Walkowitz

The Public Safety Department has, for the last several years, undergone a great deal of criticism by both students and faculty. Culminating this summer in a campaign by The Observer and OSCCR to disarm the cops and form a review board of the department, plus repeated threats of some real action this semester if something was not done, Chancellor Varner decided at the end of last semester to form a committee "to serve in an advisory role to the Director of Campus Security (sic) and to the Chancellor on matters pertaining to campus security". The ten people chosen to serve on this committee were Professors Roger Marz, Harvy Smith, Sheldon Appleton,

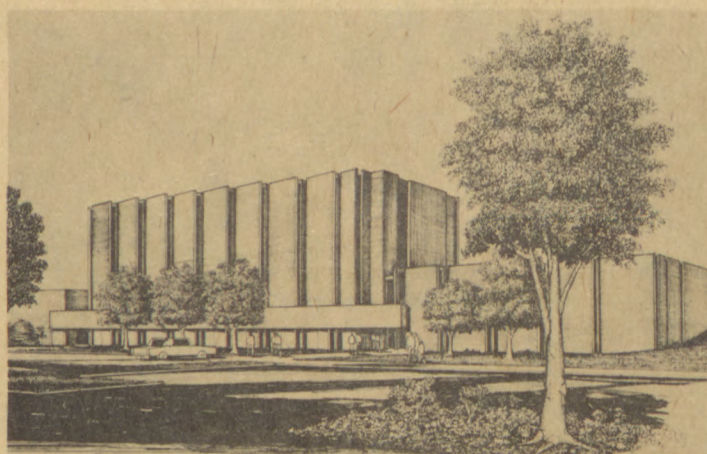
Roderick Righter, and Gilbert Wedekind; Students Cynthia Attwood, Gwen Heard, Mike Honey, Kenneth Meldrum, and Roger Smith.

Most of the students chosen to serve on this committee have expressed the concern that the committee would have little or no power. Bob Smith felt that in most likelihood the committee would be "an intellectual waste of time". He was prepared to attend the first meeting, however, and give it a chance. Cindy Attwood expressed similar feelings. Mike Honey, who refused to serve on the committee, responded in a letter to the Chancellor and stated that, "I do not wish to serve in an advisory capacity concerning the police force. I have already given my 'advice' thru the

newspaper, and I am sure both you and Mr. Strong are aware of my feelings on the matter. To that extent I have cooperated with a set-up which says you and the Board of Trustees, the Legislature, the 'people of the state' have the right to make the decisions at Oakland rather than the people who live here. The reality of our situation is that it is dictatorial, non-democratic, and denies the sanctity of the individual as a thinking, responsive human being. Until that reality changes, really changes, I would be wasting my time to go along with a situation contrary to my own best interests."

Realizing the dissatisfaction of Oakland's "student leaders", even with the formation of this new committee, the Chancellor decided over the semester break to make some "revolutionary changes" (as he put it) in the department of Public Safety. Those changes are: 1) The members of the campus security staff will no longer wear the traditional police uniforms but will wear blazers with the proper identification and slacks with normal civilian headgear. 2) Members of the Department of Public Safety on duty on campus will abandon the wearing of weapons during daylight hours (until arrangements can be made to carry pistols in a locked position in the vehicles, officers will carry the weapons in shoulder holsters) and will wear pistols during the hours of darkness (which, according to Mr. Strong begins at three in the afternoon) in concealed shoulder holsters. The traditional weapons will be carried in campus security vehicles under lock, and will be removed from the vehicle during daylight only when in the judgment of the officers the use of such weapons is likely to be necessary. 3) Tear gas canisters will normally be carried neither on the person of the officer nor in their vehicles. 4) Auxiliary weapons, riot helmets, and handcuffs will be carried only as auxiliary equipment and will normally be carried in the locked trunk on the campus security vehicles. 5) The Department of Public Safety will minimize the perimeter road patrols in order to maximize their efforts on the campus proper. 6) When in the vehicles, and when in the judgment of the officer it is necessary to establish their identification, they will use an appropriately painted helmet.

In an interview with Mr. Strong about the new changes being made, he did not sound as if he thought they would work, although he did state that he and his men have formed no preconceived opinions about the plans and he and his men were prepared to give it a fair chance. There have been some rumors saying that the men in the department were threatening to quit. While Mr. Strong denied these rumors, the secretary in the department said that the men were not too happy with the changes and, depending how far they actually went, some of the men just may leave.



Construction At Oakland Progressing, But Slowly

by Ingo Dutzmann

Realizing the difficulty a student encounters at Oakland when he tries to fathom the multi-varied building program going on, The Observer feels this to be a good time to consider the construction on campus and the direction it will be taking in the future.

It must first be made clear that those of us who are looking for an Oakland University without uncompleted buildings, gravel trucks, construction crews, and mud, will have to keep looking for a long time. Oakland is already having and will continue to have its growing pains; enrollment has increased 100% in the last three years with 2400 in 1965 and 4800 now. There can be no doubt but that Oakland is destined to be another large university in a country of large universities.

At present there is construction in progress on four structures, three of which theoretically are to be in use during the 1968 fall semester. These four are Dodge Hall (engineering and biology), the university Health Center, Hamlin Hall (dormitory), and the Performing Arts building (classroom and office).

DODGE HALL, although 60 days from completion, will have 40% of its facilities in use on the first day of classes. The four large lecture halls situated in the front of the building will be ready, as will the class rooms in the east wing on the second floor. Some faculty members have been able to move into their offices in the west wing of the Hall; it is hoped that within the projected 60 days of construction all other faculty members who have been scheduled to move into Dodge Hall will be able to do so. The university Computer Center will also be located in the building, with the actual relocation taking place September 13-15. At a cost of \$5,000,000 and with 130,000 sq. ft. of working area, Dodge Hall will greatly augment the facilities of the School of Engineering and the Department of Biology.



First Floor View of Hamlin Hall

THE HEALTH CENTER, which will eventually serve as an infirmary, will be ready for occupancy within 45-60 days. Unlike other unfinished buildings on campus which will be at least partially used during the remaining construction, the Health Center will not be occupied until all work on it has been completed. The Center cost \$666,566 and will no doubt provide a very valuable service once it is properly staffed.

HAMLIN HALL, the only dormitory under construction at this time, will rank as Oakland's largest in terms of total student occupancy (676). It will also be one of the largest structures on campus with its twin towers and nine stories. The main floor of the building is the fourth, due to the hillside construction; yet every suite in the building has its own window and for the most part a good view. However, as with Dodge Hall and the Health Center, Hamlin Hall has long been in its "final steps of construction" due to the major strike of construction workers which lasted from May 1 to the end of July.

As a result of the delay in construction, six floors of the Hall remain unoccupied, presently remaining in a "rough" state. Hopefully, the major building problems will be worked out within the semester: the phones should be in by the end of October and the remaining floors should be ready for occupancy by next semester. Once completed, the Hall will have cost approximately \$4,000,000.

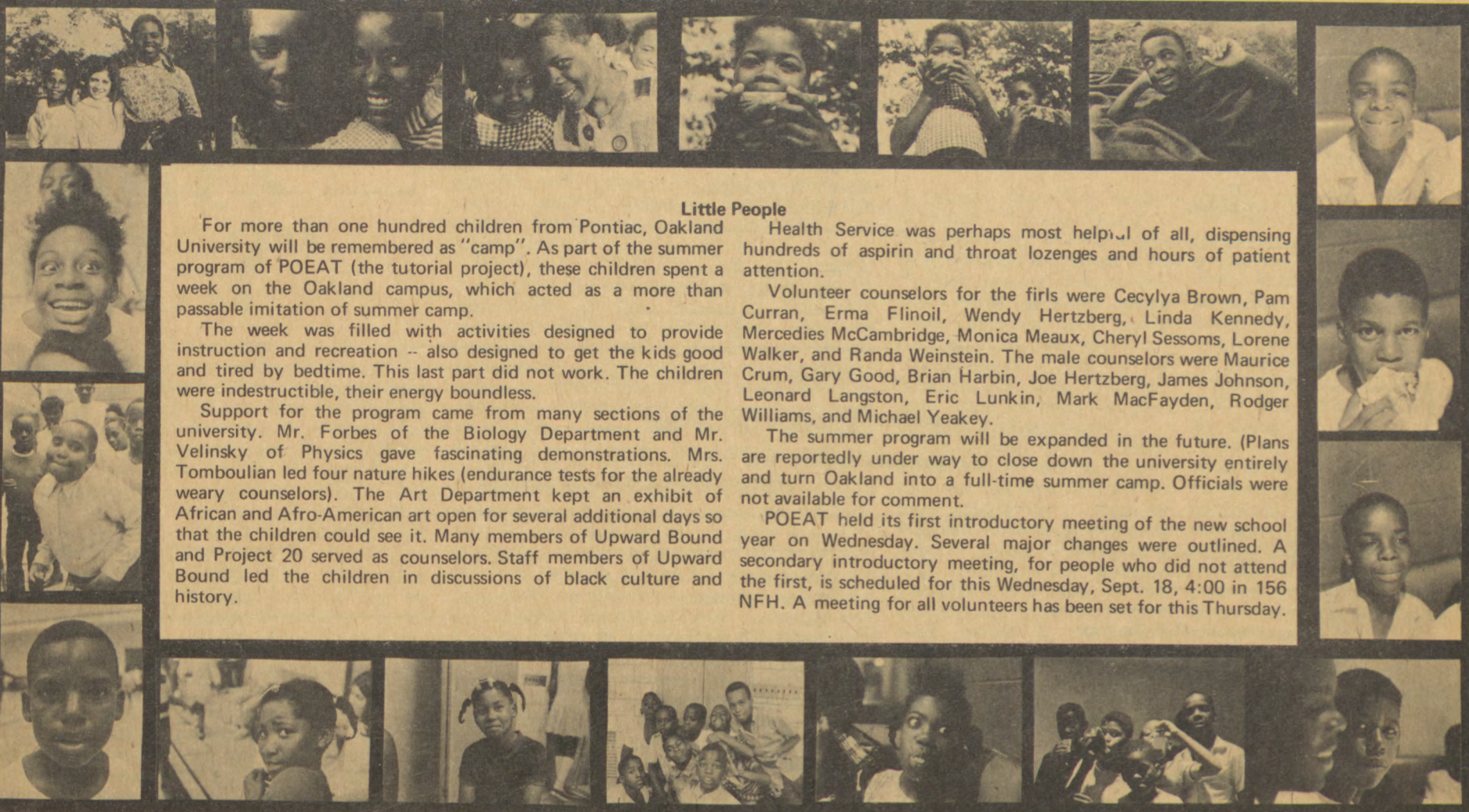
THE PERFORMING ARTS classroom-office building, which will lie beyond the Library in a straight line from North Foundation Hall to the Library, had its contract settled August 23 and construction will begin very soon. The five-story building will house facilities for dramatic arts on the first floor (experimental theatre and dance), classrooms and a library on the second floor, and offices and studios on the remaining three floors. The west wing of the building will also provide facility for the dramatic arts, and the east wing will be used for music teaching. The target date for final completion has been set for fall 1970 at a cost of \$4,725,000.

CONSTRUCTION FOR THE FUTURE

An item of relief, especially to commuter students, is that in ten days an additional 200 parking spaces will be available in lot "A" behind the library. The road from the campus proper to the Baldwin Pavilion has also been completed and is part of a \$300,000 road construction project which will internally link all of the important locations on this campus. The huge sports area behind IM building is also nearing completion and will provide ample opportunity for participation in almost any sports activity imaginable.

A really startling project for 1969 will be the conversion of the riding ring building on the Meadowbrook Estate to a theatre for the exclusive use by the John Fernald Theatre. The edifice, once completed, may even be called the "Riding Ring Theatre" and, with its seating capacity of 900, will certainly be a much-needed and

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Little People

For more than one hundred children from Pontiac, Oakland University will be remembered as "camp". As part of the summer program of POEAT (the tutorial project), these children spent a week on the Oakland campus, which acted as a more than passable imitation of summer camp.

The week was filled with activities designed to provide instruction and recreation -- also designed to get the kids good and tired by bedtime. This last part did not work. The children were indestructible, their energy boundless.

Support for the program came from many sections of the university. Mr. Forbes of the Biology Department and Mr. Velinsky of Physics gave fascinating demonstrations. Mrs. Tomboulion led four nature hikes (endurance tests for the already weary counselors). The Art Department kept an exhibit of African and Afro-American art open for several additional days so that the children could see it. Many members of Upward Bound and Project 20 served as counselors. Staff members of Upward Bound led the children in discussions of black culture and history.

Health Service was perhaps most helpful of all, dispensing hundreds of aspirin and throat lozenges and hours of patient attention.

Volunteer counselors for the girls were Cecylia Brown, Pam Curran, Erma Flinois, Wendy Hertzberg, Linda Kennedy, Mercedes McCambridge, Monica Meaux, Cheryl Sessoms, Lorene Walker, and Randa Weinstein. The male counselors were Maurice Crum, Gary Good, Brian Harbin, Joe Hertzberg, James Johnson, Leonard Langston, Eric Lunkin, Mark MacFayden, Rodger Williams, and Michael Yeakey.

The summer program will be expanded in the future. (Plans are reportedly under way to close down the university entirely and turn Oakland into a full-time summer camp. Officials were not available for comment.)

POEAT held its first introductory meeting of the new school year on Wednesday. Several major changes were outlined. A secondary introductory meeting, for people who did not attend the first, is scheduled for this Wednesday, Sept. 18, 4:00 in 156 NFH. A meeting for all volunteers has been set for this Thursday.

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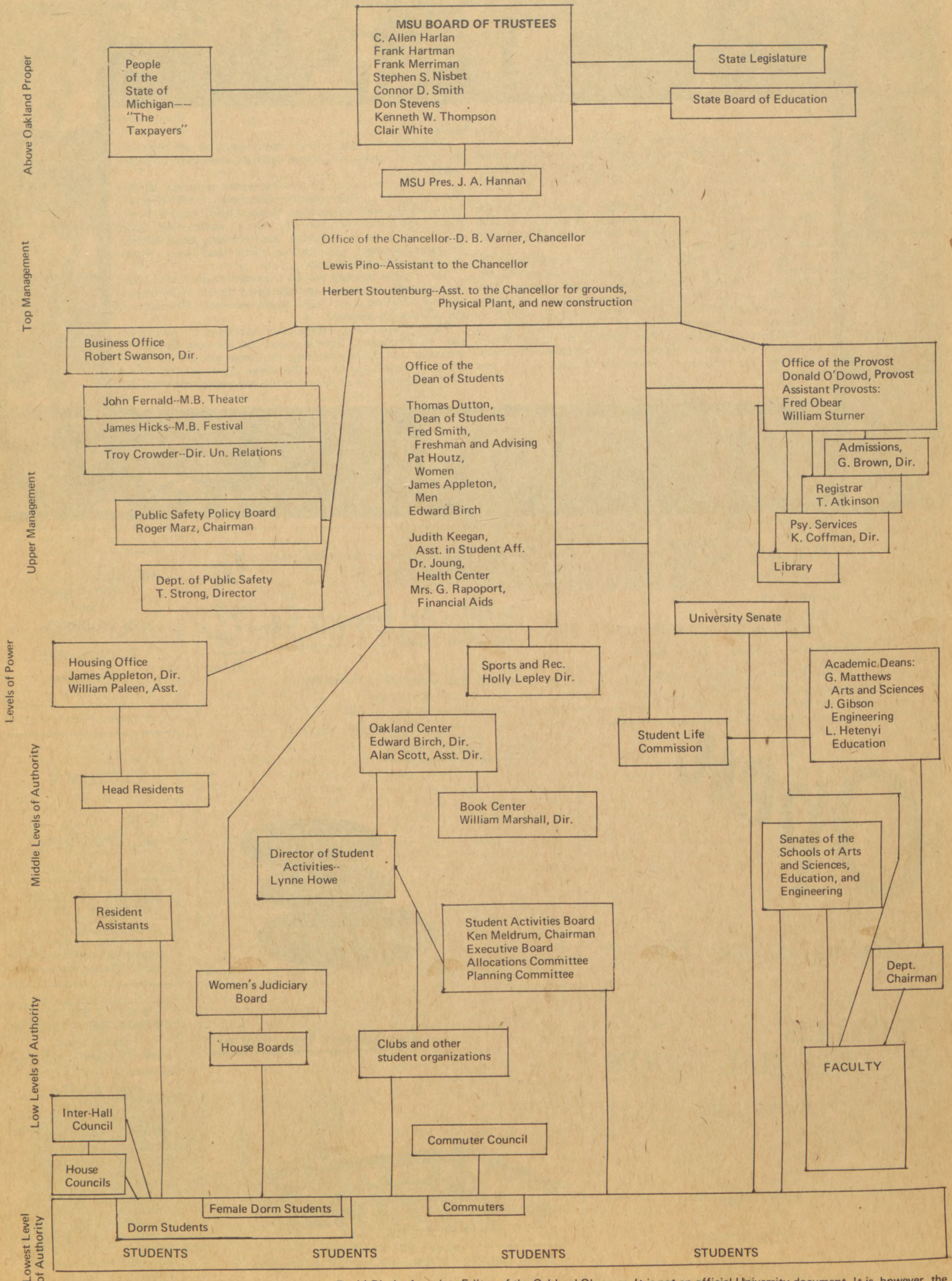
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NOTE: This chart was prepared by David Black, Associate Editor of the Oakland Observer. It is not an official University document. It is, however, the closest approximation, to date, of "Who Rules Oakland."

"Who Rules O.U.?"

by Dave Black

Even a quick glance at an Organizational Chart of "Who Rules Oakland University" (see opposite page) will demonstrate just how complex the decision making process in today's university has become. The average student, when faced with the dilemma of determining the appropriate administrative or student/faculty committee to approach for a solution to any specific problem or grievance is all too often overwhelmed by "red tape" and/or "buck passing".

It is for these reasons that the "Who Rules Oakland" chart and this accompanying text are being presented in The Oakland Observer.

Above Oakland Proper

At the highest level of decision-making are those farthest away from the day-to-day operation of Oakland University--those whose offices are not to be found anywhere near the campus proper. At the top of the power structure of Oakland is the MSU BOARD OF TRUSTEES who have the authority to hire or fire all the key personnel of the University. While the Board of Trustees can, and often does, delegate part of its power to the administrators it selects to carry out its broad policy declarations, the Board has the ultimate authority over everything that happens within "its" University. The board members are selected by popular state-wide election; most of those elected have traditionally been representatives of either big business or big labor.

While the Board of Trustees theoretically has the ultimate say over what happens at Oakland, THE STATE LEGISLATURE appropriates the bulk of the operating capital, as well as funds for new building construction and thus this body, too, has a good deal to say about the quality of education the students of OU are to receive.

The new Michigan Constitution (1964) states that the STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION has the authority to supervise all educational institutions in the state. But, as yet, it is still unclear where the power of the Board of Trustees ends, and that of the State Board begins.

Also sitting outside of Oakland Proper is MSU PRESIDENT JOHN HANNAH. Besides being chosen by the Board of Trustees to administer the vast educational complex of Michigan State, John Hannah is technically the President of Oakland. While Hannah has almost always given Oakland a good deal of autonomy, he technically must pass all proposals by the Oakland administration before they can come to the attention of the Board.

Top Management

The highest level of authority within Oakland proper resides in the OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR. While the Chancellor is officially charged with carrying out the policy directives of the Board of Trustees, this process is by no means a one way street. More often than not, it is the Chancellor and his staff that make important policy decisions and then present them to the board for final approval. The Chancellor, always with one hand checking the often irregular pulse of the Board of Trustees, supervises the entire operation of the University. His jobs range from chief peacemaker in settling disputes within the university, to chief fund raiser in the community at large.

Upper Management

Directly below the Office of the Chancellor are the Business Office, the Office of the Dean of Students, the Provost, the Director of University Relations, and the Meadow Brook Festival and Theater.

BUSINESS OFFICE - This office must supervise all financial dealings of the university. Robert Swanson and his staff must prepare and administer budgets, oversee payroll, handle all purchasing, check cost of new construction,

watch-dog the financial dealings of all student organizations (including The Observer), etc.

DEAN OF STUDENTS - Dean Dutton and his staff exercise significant control over almost all facets of a student's non-academic life. They handle campus disciplinary problems, counseling and advising, the university lecture series, student government and leadership training, student activities and campus organizations, dormitory housing, student publications, financial aids, the Health Service, sports and recreation, the governing of the Oakland Center, etc.

PROVOST - While the Dean of Students controls non-academic campus activity, it is the responsibility of the Provost to administer academic policy. In conjunction with the University Senate, the Deans and Senates of each school, and the Department Chairman, the Provost determines course offerings and requirements, as well as the grading system and academic standards. This office must also oversee admissions, Psychological Services, the Library, and the Registrar.

ADMISSIONS OFFICE - This office handles all applications by new and transfer students who wish to attend Oakland. It must study applicants' qualifications and set standards for admission. **PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES** offers students the opportunity to discuss their problems with clinical psychologists. The **REGISTRAR** is charged with keeping records of the academic progress of each student. This office administers registration, records changes of classes, collects and records grades and credits, and determines the validity of transfer credits.

JOHN FERNALD OF THE MEADOW BROOK THEATER and **JAMES HICKS OF THE MEADOWBROOK MUSIC FESTIVAL** are also upper management people who report directly to the Chancellor's Office. **TROY CROWDER** is the University's public relations man and handles all news releases and similar publicity of University activities and accomplishments.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY has the responsibility of supervising security and fire prevention on the Oakland Campus. Tom Strong and his staff are all Oakland County Deputy Sheriff under salary and supervision of the University Administration. While Public Safety officers no longer carry firearms during daylight hours, they retain full arrest powers. The Dept. of Public Safety also has the duty to enforce all campus parking regulations.

The only body which can be considered to be part of the upper-management and which also include students in its membership is the **UNIVERSITY SENATE**. In the Winter 1967 semester the Faculty Senate adopted a new constitution that provided for three elected students to be given full senate membership. A new "federal" system was also established; each separate school and college was given seats on the senate and was encouraged to form a senate of its own. It was at this time, too, that the name of the body was changed from the Faculty Senate to the University Senate.

The University Senate has the power to initiate proposals on "all matters relevant to the general welfare of the University." Once the Senate Rules, policy decisions are passed directly on to the appropriate administrative departments for implementation. The body also has the right "to be consulted on all matters of importance to the University." Other duties of the University Senate include consideration of academic policies and establishment of degrees.

This year's three elected "student senators" are Cynthia Atwood, David Yenior, and David Black.

Middle Levels

Most of the administrators who fall into the middle-levels of authority and who are not responsible for academic affairs are responsible to the Dean of Students Office.

SPORTS AND RECREATION - Holly Lepley has control over sporting activities at Oakland. Mr. Lepley administers the Sports and Recreation building and its surrounding outdoor facilities, oversees the various coaches and athletic instructors, and supervises inter-collegiate, intra-mural, as well as informal sporting events.

OAKLAND CENTER - Edward Birch of the Dean's Office is the Director of the Oakland Center. He has authority over the **UNIVERSITY BOOK CENTER**, which is under the direction of William Marshall. Mr. Birch also oversees the operation of the Student Activities Center. The

(Continued on Page Thirteen)



Research Rumors Cleared

Research done by Robbin Hough (Economics Department), Harvy Smith (Mathematics), and Roger Marz (Political Science) has recently raised some questions among some students and faculty members. There have been many misconceptions concerning the nature of the work that these three faculty members have been doing for the Government.

In an interview, Mr. Hough stated that he and Mr. Smith have for the past few months been working on a report for President Johnson on the most effective means of diminishing the size of the strategic stockpiles of metals in the United States. By selling some of these metals in the world

market, the government could use the profits for other national projects. The problem is that the amount of metals to be sold would flood the market to such an extent that no real profit could be realized. Mr. Hough and Mr. Smith have worked out an effective means of gradual reduction of these stockpiles and a plan to avoid this problem in the future.

Mr. Marz has been working on an entirely different problem. He has been calculating the socio-economic effects of various natural disasters on different regions of the country. His plans will include the most effective means of restoring order to any area affected by a natural disaster.

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Why Freshman Came Demonstration

Continued from Page 2

Observer reporter Bruce Neumer asked a cross-section of the incoming freshman: "Why did you come to Oakland?" The following are their responses:

Bill Pfeifer: Because I couldn't afford to go to Antioch.

Carol Dreyfoos: It's a small school and I thought I would be able to meet people easier than at Michigan.

Geddy Svagr: I don't know.

Jan Johnson: Because I couldn't afford to go away.

Bob Armstrong: I wanted to go someplace close to home and Wayne and U. of D. are too big.

Sue Zink: It's close to home and my boyfriend goes to Houston and I want to be here when he comes back.

Jo Collins: Because it has a young and intelligent faculty and a growing and intellectual campus.

David Rivlin: Oakland is small and personal and many new approaches toward education are used here. That's what I heard, anyway.

Karen Walker: It's a small and good university.

Becky Francis: My 9th grade teacher graduated from OU and she showed me literature from Oakland. I liked it.

Allan Einstein: My brother went here and motivated me to attend OUI like it.

Larry Marks: It has a good academic reputation and my counselor advised me to go.

Wayne Matthews: The faculty is

better here than at the other schools like Michigan, Wayne, etc. to the extent that they don't stick freshmen and sophomores in classes only taught by graduate students.

Rick Hahn: I had a choice between here and Michigan Tech and after I found out what the social life is like there I decided to come here.

Al Fabian: It runs in the family -- my cousin goes out here, and my brother goes here. It's cheap, also.

Bud Weace: I can't afford to live at a college and it's pretty easy to commute -- also, my sister goes here.

Cornelia Dixon: I've attended Meadowbrook for three summers and I like it, so I'm here.

Pam King: My parents said if I stayed home and went to Oakland they would buy me a car.

University of Michigan President Robben W. Fleming.)

Wildstrom was released on bond earlier in the day, treated for minor bruises at a local hospital, and consulted his lawyer. Large numbers of students cut classes and attended a rally on the University campus last Friday morning. Between 600 and 700 of them marched downtown to join a number of blacks protesting the ADC mismanagement.

A crowd of 400-500 surrounded the building; nearly 200 sat inside. Leaders told those inside to leave unless they were willing to be arrested.

At 5:30 p.m. the county attorney gave the protesters five minutes to evacuate the building; when they did not, 100 policemen armed with nightsticks, guns and dogs moved in around the building.

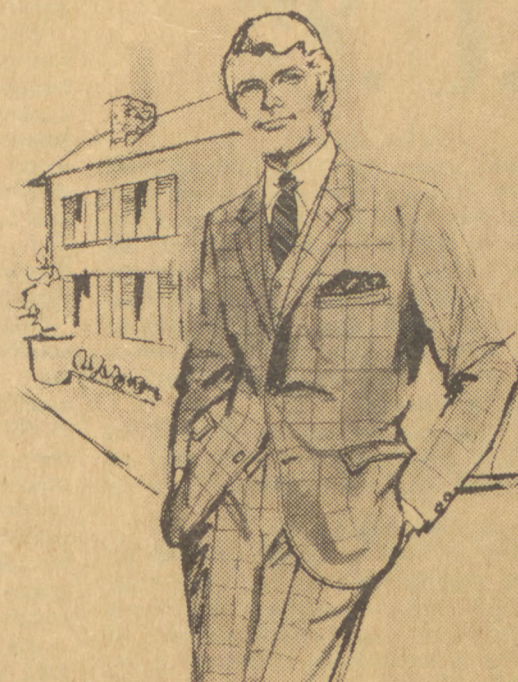
The demonstrators were carried out, loaded into buses, and taken to jail.

As of Tuesday, 241 people had been arraigned in court. The majority stood mute, with only six pleading guilty to trespass charges.

In a major development this week, County officials--after

meetings with the welfare mothers--have decided to release an additional \$91,000 in funds so that the ADC mothers can buy clothes for their children to wear to school.

The welfare mothers and the U of M students have agreed to this settlement, and no further action is now planned.



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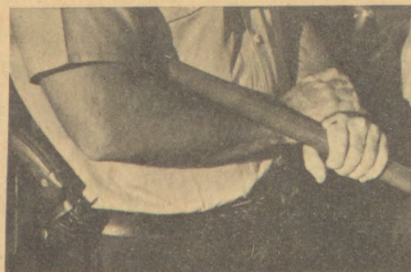
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Comment by Preston Schiller

The shit has hit the fan in the US of A. The cogs which were rejected by Mayor Daley's machine, the unlistened-to of Chicago, hippies, yippies, blacks, new leftists, Puerto Ricans, young poor-whites, Mexicans and others joined together to greet the Democratic National Convention. Their's was an attempt to affirm life in a "convention city" besieged by military forces. They were both the victors and the vanquished.

Monday night we were greeted by the riot squad in Lincoln Park. Although the yippies had applied for a permit to sleep in this park as far back as March, they never received a definite "no" until convention week. 600 police broke up a crowd of about 3,000 by driving speeding squad cars into the crowd, firing a barrage of tear-gas and MACE grenades, and running after people chanting "Kill! Kill!" and "Run you bastards, run!" The hastily constructed barricade (it was 100 yds. long) was abandoned and anyone who was left behind was clubbed by gangs of police, as were people who slowly walked out of the park with their backs to the police. Two Army MP friends of mine who accompanied me said that it was obvious that the police were out to bust heads as they were violating all the rules in the riot control book. They encircled people, left no escape routes, etc.

Tuesday night the same number of people, more cops. Nothing left to make barricades with. 500 priests, ministers and students from a protestant seminary nearby came over to defy the cops by holding a religious ceremony in the park after its closing. They carried in an old rugged 12 ft. cross and started to have a folksy service. At about 12:30 or 1 a.m. the police opened an enormous barrage of smoke grenades which quickly filled the park. The non-violent clergy had to get up and leave as the gas filled their lungs. The cops could not run with gas masks on, so the people were able to re-group several times and open up their own feeble barrage of rocks and bottles. Everyone was finally forced out of the park, and as they stood on sidewalks across from the park, the cops opened up another barrage and charged across the street. The black chick who accompanied me said that she hadn't seen this much chemical warfare used in the Detroit Insurrection of 1967.

The cops charged the yippie infirmary and the chick and I split. We were about two blocks away when I saw a cop with club raised charging us from behind. He was about to clobber her when I let go of her hand and grabbed him by the collar and turned him in the opposite direction. He was so stunned that he almost dropped his billy club. He just stood there gaping at me with an astonished look on his face for a minute. I then backed off into an alley and challenged him to come after me, but as he was by himself and not with three or four other cops he declined the offer.

My friend disappeared around the corner only to get MACED when she ran into two cops. One of them made the mistake of clubbing her in the kidneys and back (we wore helmets, so our heads



were not available). She turned and gave him her special pig kick as hard as she could in a most sensitive spot. I doubt if he is walking comfortable even now. From here on, policemen, politicians, university administrators, businessmen, all devotees of "law and order", and all those who enjoyed and supported the behavior of the police in Chicago, will be referred to by their proper title; PIGS.

A lot of other people were encircled and trapped by the pigs, as she was, and many chose to fight back: one tiny little hippy chick saw her boyfriend clubbed by a pig and picked up a brick that was bigger than herself, walked right up to the pig, and flung it in his face from three feet away. It smashed through his plastic face mask and hit him in the face; a couple of hippy chicks (they couldn't have been older than 15 or 16) taunted a couple pigs to chase then down an alley; as soon as they entered the alley about six young men appeared from the shadows. Several pigs were injured several squad cars were torn apart and their engines ruined by pouring sand and pebbles in where oil and water normally go.

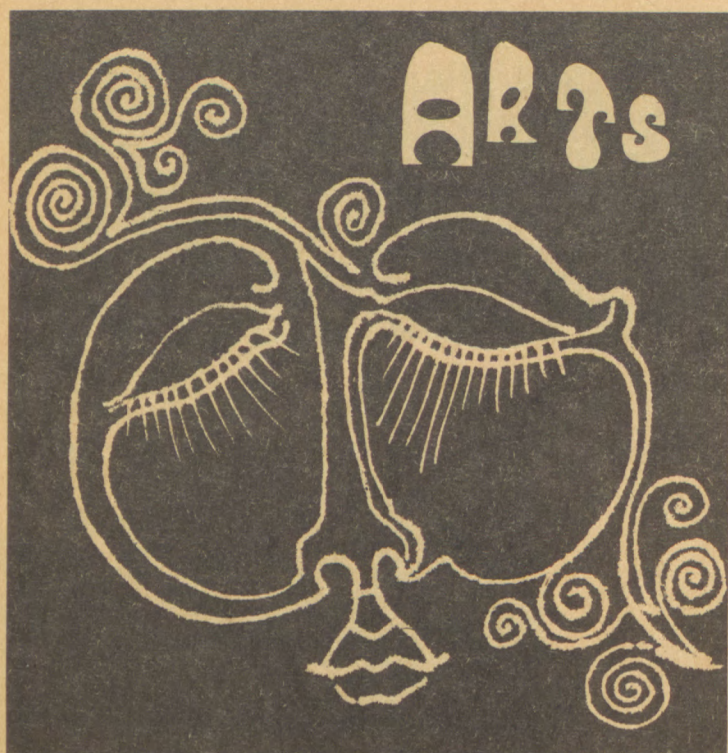
Wednesday was the "mass" rally at the Grant Park bandshell. About 10,000 people turned up to listen to long speeches by the anti-convention's big wigs: Ginsberg, Burroughs, Genet, Dellinger, Abbie Hoffman, Tom Hayden and others; they found themselves outnumbered by the pigs and National Guard(?). A Vietnamese NLF flag was raised beneath "Old Glory", the pigs didn't like it and formed a flying wedge into the crowd. Many heads were cracked and people MACED in this pig riot. The Yippies then brought out their new presidential candidate: another pig. Their first candidate had been arrested in Lincoln Park a few days earlier -- that too was a (real) pig. Now they nominated another pig on the theory that one pig was as good as another for president of the United States.

While some urged that people go out of the park in small groups and re-group elsewhere, the majority went over to Dave Dellinger's nonviolent march. They never made it out of the park, and the frustration of being blocked and hassled by the pigs for days became the motive energy for the attempt to enter the Conrad Hilton hotel that evening. I need not describe Wednesday night at the Hilton, as most of the world viewed it -- but I only want to say that it was no more brutal than Monday, Tuesday, or Thursday of that week.

Thursday was a day of speeches in the park directly across from the Hilton. Dick Gregory, who acted as master of ceremonies, told us that "you've done in two days what we couldn't do in 400 years (showing American politics up for what they really are). He urged people to go after Daley rather than the pigs "because when you want to kill a snake you cut off it's head and the tail will die by itself". He stated that "the cops are doing what my parents used to do 30 years ago; they'd get mad at what the system was doing to them, they'd come home and take it out on their kids, but now their kids are taking it out on the system. . .the police are the new 'nigger'. . ." Apropos of people fighting back, he said that too many



Continued on Page 15



CINEMA

Elvira Madigan

Martin Wolf

Now showing at the Cinema V, Nine Mile and Woodward is the fine Swedish film, *Elvira Madigan*. It is a truly unusual film, perhaps not a "movie" in the American sense of the word. The star, *Pia Degermark*, is a seventeen year old school girl who is an expert tightrope walker.

The film is conceived as a series of Renaissance still-lives or landscapes with that unearthly light that seems to spring from the earth, permeating the whole screen with a golden glow. Seeing the film is comparable to viewing a Chinese picture story done with Renaissance paintings. *Bo Widerberg*, who made the movie, is an expert at using the camera for all the effects it can supply. He uses a fragile Bergamesque style of misty fade-outs and fogs which work especially well with the setting of this film. *Elvira Madigan* is shot almost entirely out-of-doors in a virgin forest. The settings are used to illustrate the mood, in an attitude towards Nature much like that of a Thomas Hardy novel. The setting actually illustrates the characters.

The film opens in a idyllic setting of a forest picnic and love scene between Elvira (the runaway tightrope walker) and Sixten Spare, a cavalry officer who has deserted. In the midst of the garden, Sixten is stung by a bee. Later the bees are always in the air. A reaper appears in the background. The theme is constant in the midst of Eden lies Death.

Later, Sixten's brother finds him, confronting him with his past and the wife and child he abandoned. Sixten defends himself with an argument of transfiguration of self. "A man

may have more than one life," is his statement. He claims only what he sees clearly, like a blade of grass before the eye. The rest is merely a blurred backdrop like the haze used so often in the movie. But though he has found his reality, surviving is another matter. He and Elvira run out of money and can find no work: she becomes pregnant. Through all this, the background of Nature has shifted from light images to dark. The reality of a new life will lead to death.

The film is not remarkable; it is a simple and oft told story, a fable. The forte lies in the simplicity and grace with which it is told. The movie has a misty unity, all of which begins at the same place and dies together. The movie only has one flaw: everything is so clear and exact that it becomes boring.



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The Committed

By Colin Campbell
Young Radicals:
Notes on Committed Youth
by Kenneth Keniston
Harcourt, Brace & World.
Available in OU Bookstore

What we have here, in this, the second of Keniston's studies of college-age youth, is a fairly straightforward Freudian or para-psychological analysis of New-Left radicalism. This book is a compilation of interviews conducted with some ten "young radicals" who were involved with the Vietnam Summer 1967. While the author's interest is rooted in a Freudian concern for early familial struggle, his method, due to his disregard for scientific controls, approaches pop-psychology: it is inductive, speculative, and projective.

In prefacing his book, Keniston quickly explains that the New Left eschews the doctrinaire approaches of Marxism as regimented and stilted and, in turn, glorifies a kind of democracy which places participation above all else. Thus, there is varied agreement on tactics and goals, and consequent is the oft-quoted criticism of the New-Left's lack of direction. Yet, Mr. Keniston,

unlike most reporters, analysts, whatever, has a clear eye on what grinds these young people and what binds them together, their differences notwithstanding.

Here it is enough to note that there is agreement within the Movement on only a few basic assumptions. Most basic is the assumption that most major decisions in American society are ultimately determined by the industrial-military combine against whose influence General Eisenhower warned in his last address as President. This "power elite" acts so as to maintain and extend American economic interests abroad (economic imperialism), opposing all left-wing governments that might threaten these interests in the developing nations (anti-communism). Making the massive efforts required to solve the domestic problems of American Society or supporting the forces of independence and self-determination abroad are not on the power elite's agenda. Traditional liberalism has failed not only in its foreign policies, but also in its inability to give power and dignity to the poor, the deprived, and the disadvantaged. And since Traditional, social, and political institutions have proved themselves unwieldy and unresponsive to the needs of the people (the poor), new social and political institutions must be created. Such institutions should be local and decentralized; they should aim at enabling all men and women to participate in making

decisions that affect their own lives.

Never before have I found such a concise and sure paraphrase of New-Left thought. Yet, after Keniston makes this statement of New-Left position, he turns around neatly protecting himself with true academic modesty by saying that this is a study of a group of radicals and it by no means attempts to characterize all radicals. Well, this is ridiculous; it is rhetorical hogwash, for the whole book is wrought with implication. What he is doing is obfuscating his need to correlate his study in terms of how incisive it is in relation to the whole problem of radicalism; in effect, he wishes not to place any specific value on his study.

When he begins his analysis, he seems somewhat astonished at how "open", "articulate", and "intelligent" these young radicals are. He continues almost apologetically mentioning their sense of inner rightness, their veracity, and their belief in their commitment. At one point, Keniston, surprised by the acumen of one radical, states "The facility with which this young man connects his religious scrupulosity to his anxieties about masturbation is typical of the psychological-mindedness of these young radicals. Concurrently he breaks ground for an analysis of their early socialization."

It is difficult to appraise a book which is at best sympathetic and penetrating, and at worst sloppy and hastily written, especially when it is the first concrete case-study of the New Left. Yet, the book's singularity as a thorough study of young radicals makes it worth the price of \$1.95.

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The Uncommitted

Davis Catton
The Uncommitted:
Alienated Youth in
American Society
by Kenneth Keniston
Dell Publishing

Available in OU Bookstore

Now that every man, woman, and child in the United States has seen *The Graduate* we all know what an alienated youth looks like and how he acts. To find out why Ben Braddock acts the way he does, what he's thinking about, one would be advised to read Kenneth Keniston's book, *The Uncommitted*. This book contains a painstakingly thorough study of twelve Harvard students, twelve young men all intellectually gifted, all from upper-middle class families, all possessing every sort of social and personal advantage, and yet all sharing a crippling alienation from everything American society holds precious and praiseworthy. Any one of the twelve could have been a real-life model for Ben Braddock.

These twelve originally came to Keniston's attention as part of a much larger group of students taking a battery of psychological tests. By every indicator in the tests these twelve outwardly normal students were all extremely alienated and they all expressed their alienation in remarkably similar forms. The similarity of their test responses amounted almost to an ideology. They were completely pessimistic about the American ideals of progress and perfection; they felt powerless and diminished by mass democracy; they were without abiding loyalty to American government and institutions, and similarly incapable of commitment to any kind of cause or revolutionary program. Intrigued that youths who had received every material

advantage America could give could be so disaffected from the dominant ideals of their society, Keniston studied in depth these twelve young men over a period of several years.

His psychological investigation of them went beyond mere fill-in-the-blanks questionnaires. The twelve were encouraged to engage in long and detailed discussions of their pasts and the forces that had shaped their lives. Keniston's use of these sessions is brilliant. To his everlasting credit he never uses an isolated childhood trauma to explain the entire subsequent shape of a person's life; he remains eternally sensitive to the infinite ramifications of any human experience. For example, his thumbnail sketch of the Oedipus complex is a model of enlightened psychology that clearly and concisely demolishes the layman's simplified view of that complex as a desire to kill your father and sleep with your mother.

In the first half of the book, then, Keniston offers a sympathetic and judiciously tentative portrait of these twelve young men, seeking common causes and common themes of their alienation. He shows how all the young men tend to regard their parents as poor models of adult behavior; he investigates the parents' roles in society which make them so uninspiring to their children. From the youth's rejection of their parents they have progressed to a complete rejection of the society which those parents served. Some of them express their cultural alienation primitively: "Society as I see it stinks." Others are more lyrical and understanding, as this young man:

America is the land of friendship, not of love. America

is a paradise of pretenders; love cannot exist on pretense. America is a land of equalities; equals are friends and unequals are lovers. America worships machines, the machines of steel or the machines of the mind; love is of humans and machines are eunuchs.

The central question raised by Keniston's book is whether such alienation is indeed justified. Given the present value structure of technological society in America, is such alienation not only justified, but in fact, the only proper response?

Keniston devotes the second, and larger, half of his book to a discussion of the mechanisms and circumstances of American life which impinge on the family and help to produce alienated men.

Dylan: The "New" Sound

Barry Klein

When Bob Dylan released his most recent album, "John Wesley Harding," on Columbia, the pop music world was stunned. Recovering from a serious motorcycle accident in seclusion for more than a year and a half, pop music listeners anxiously pondered what the ingenious Dylan would do next.

Dylan, who began as a country blues singer imitating both black and white country styles, eventually went electric a year after the Beatles' rebirth and redefinition of the rock idiom. His lyrics in the post-Beatle era were the most substantive, iconoclastic and poetic yet realized in popular music. Into what new things, the industry wondered, would Dylan now sojourn?

Surprising to many, Dylan's new album sounded more "country" than his pre-Beatle albums. Instead of taut, paradoxical lyrics, Dylan sounded more like a minstrel spinning some fables. From all appearances, it seemed that Bob Dylan's career was cyclical, and his latest album recapitulates his

earlier country background, while ignoring the style that swept him to fame and wealth.

Now there are groups imitating Dylan's "new" country sound. One group which does it quite well is Big Pink, on their recent Capitol album "Music from Big Pink." It even includes three Dylan tunes, two of which are collaborated with members of Big Pink who were formerly Dylan's road band. Two other members of the band have significant blues backgrounds. Levon Helm and Jaime Robertson accompanied such notables as Charley Mussclewhite and Mike Bloomfield on John Hammond's classic "white blues" album, "So Many Roads," on Vanguard.

Another facet of pop music recording is the juxtaposition of the same instrument from speaker to speaker on stereo sets. Jimi Hendrix's second album, "Axis: Bold as Love," is the most prolific example. Another Capitol album featuring the Human Beinz ("Evolutions") breaks up the same guitar sequence by switching speakers rapidly on a stereo setup. The

album itself is not bad at all, considering they are the same group that did "Nobody but You." This album is also pop AM rock, but it is done well.

Capitol also released the album featuring Curtis Knight and Jimi Hendrix singing and playing guitar. "Flashing" is the album's title, which would almost lead one to believe that it is more in the hip idiom; quite the contrary, it is probably purely funk music, which is not conducive to Hendrix's guitar style. If one observes the album painting of the two men, one can see both are black, but they reflect two musical styles, isolated and disparate.

Peter and Gordon's new single release "You've Had Better Times" is included in their new Capitol LP "Hot Cold and Custard." It includes an adaptation of an e.e. cummings poem to Peter's music.

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SET To Present "Oh Dad"

The Student Enterprise Theatre opens its 1968-69 season on Sept. 20 with *Oh Dad, Poor Dad, Mamma's Hung You in the Closet and I'm Feelin' So Sad*. This zany "black comedy", written by Arthur Kopit, features Madame Rosepettle (Mary Gantenbien) who lugs her overprotected son and deceased husband around the world; accompanying them are a vast assortment of plants, fishes and a unique philosophy of life. Her son Jonathan (Jody Shapiro) is reduced to looking at the world through a telescope; however, the drama unfolds when he focuses on Rosalie (Nikki Silvio), who tries to (in her particular way) to seduce Jonathan, possess him and hopefully to carry him away.

Bizarre is the word for the action of the play, and the characters revolve around the inanely hideous world Rosepettle has concocted to protect herself and her son. Caught in this whirlpool is Commodore Roseabove (Jeff Kulick) and assorted Bellboys and Stewardesses (Steve Leighton, Keith Jenkins, Chris Schoof, James Magon and Jackie White).

Interspersed between the action of the play will be movie sequences that impressionistically set the mood for Kopit's comedy. The production is under the direction of Tom Aston.

OH DAD will be presented Sept. 20, 21, 27 & 28 at 8:30 P.M. in the Barn Theatre. Tickets are \$1.00 for students and \$2.00 general.



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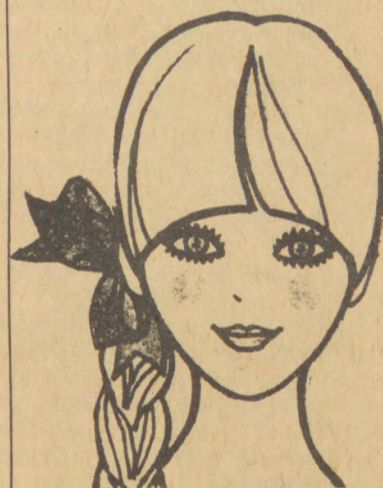
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Summer Incidents Reviewed

by Ruth Louisell

Many students may regard the Spring term as a dull, nothing-happens, irrelevant period of the school year. For those who hold such a view, this past term and its important events may come as a surprise. Many issues arose concerning the Public Safety Department, several important laws were passed concerning student demonstration rights, and an issue arose concerning the rights of OU students as part-time employees of the University.

THE COPS

The first issue--concerning the campus police--revolves around a student campaign to "disarm the cops". The basic protests were outlined in the June 21st issue by Norman Harper: 1) the campus cops have proved ineffective in establishing healthy or meaningful communication between themselves and the students, 2) Students resent the often belligerent attitude of the cops and find especially distasteful the assumption that they have to be policed by people carrying loaded guns. Many students also voiced complaints about the fact that OU cops carry cans of tear gas. According to Mr. Strong these cans of tear gas were purchased under the sole initiative of the individual officers. This policy gives rise to the question, "what else have these people purchased on their own initiative?" In his editorial, Mr. Harper called for the establishment of a Public Safety Review Board to weigh these complaints and to make recommendations towards the

improvement of the Public Safety Department.

One particular incident dealing with the cops and their methods involved Mrs. Augustine Wright - secretary of Charter College - and Officer Daniel Aldrich. Mrs. Wright was stopped on an alleged charge of speeding, but the surrounding issues became much more complicated. A committee was formed by the Chancellor to determine the nature of the incident--was it racial or not? This incident demonstrated the necessity of educating the campus police as to the particular type of society they were involved in.

DEMONSTRATIONS REPRESSED

Students on NDEA loans may be interested to know that they may lose this source of revenue if they take part in a campus demonstration which may be labeled "disruptive". All OU students should know that according to a recent decision by the state legislature, the University will lose \$1300 for every student who participates in a disruptive demonstration and is not expelled. The MSU-OU board of trustees issued a similar statement: all students who participate in a demonstration termed disruptive are to be expelled immediately.

EMPLOYEE'S WALKOUT

July 18th, 12 Trumbell Terrace student-employees walked off the job over an issue concerning the right to symbolically express a political viewpoint while working for the University. The students had

been asked to wear paper hats that evening to fulfill the county health requirements. When they asked their supervisor if they could write anti-war slogans on the hats, she gave her permission. Later that evening a customer voiced his complaint with "Do you have cages for these animals?" The result? Students were asked to either take off the hats or leave, pending a decision from the Chancellor. They left and proceeded to organize a campaign to support their right to wear political slogans. A rally was held the following day attended by about 100 people. The University ruling? Students may wear any slogans they so desire. The student-employees involved in this matter continued to wear slogans for the duration of the summer without further incidents or complaints.

University to Present Programs on Black History

The OU History Department is presenting a lecture series involving five historians who will share their views and suggestions with area teachers and undergraduates. The lectures have been specially selected because of their involvement in field of black history.

In the past, the history of the Afro-American has been omitted from the educational system. Belatedly, it is being introduced through the re-education of history teachers and the revision of text books. The Oakland History Department apparently hopes that this lecture series will be a meaningful attempt to compile a more accurate account of the rich tradition of our black citizens.

Sterling Stuckey, Chicago mentor, will open the series on Wednesday, Sept. 18. His presentation will be at 2:00 in Wilson Auditorium. His topic: "Criteria for Teaching Black Studies".

The lectures will be collected in a volume to be published by the University at the end of the series.

PATRONIZE OUR TRADESFOLK

"Who Rules Oakland?"

Continued from Page 5

COORDINATOR OF STUDENT ACTIVITIES, Lynne Howe, acts as an adviser for all campus student organizations. She helps with room arrangements, publicity, and--in conjunction with the elected Student Activities Board--club finances.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES BOARD (SAB) - This group, totally comprised of student elected by the student body, is given charge of planning campus activities and allocation of the Student Activities Fee (\$5 collected from each full time student at registration). The 14 member board contains three operating committees: the Executive Board, the Planning Committee, and the Allocations Committee. The faculty-administrative advisors to these groups are Edward Birch, Alan Scott, and Lynne Howe.

If it is true that money is power, then the SAB--by controlling student fees--is a body that is both student controlled and reasonably powerful.

STUDENT LIFE COMMISSION - The Commission was a direct response by the administration to counter the mounting student unrest in the Winter semester of 1967. The role of the Student Life Commission is purely advisory; recommendations made by the Commission are sent to the Chancellor, who--after consultation with the University Senate--relays them to the Board of Trustees. The Commission has 21 members: seven elected students, seven faculty members selected by the University Senate, and seven members appointed by the Chancellor.

Low Levels

WOMEN'S JUDICIARY BOARD - This board, in conjunction with the Judiciary Boards elected by the women students in each individual

dormitory, rules on violations of women's housing regulations.

INTER-HALL COUNCIL AND HOUSE COUNCILS - The Inter-Hall Council is a "new innovation in student government." This body, which is composed of the presidents of each dormitory council, is charged with the handling of problems of the resident population. The President of the Inter-Hall Council is elected, at large, from the dorm student population. This Council also controls the dorm activity fee (\$2 per dorm student). Each individual dormitory has its own House Council. The Inter-Hall Council gives \$1.50 of each \$2.00 it controls to the House Councils.

COMMUTER COUNCIL - The Commuter Council functions as a voice for commuter students in much the same way that the Dormitory Council represents the interests of dorm students. Commuter Council--like Dorm Council--receives a healthy sum of money (\$1 per full time commuter student) to administer as it sees fit.

CLUBS - There are a wide variety of "clubs" at Oakland. These organizations range in function from agencies for political change to purely social organizations. Each club submits a request for funds to the SAB; the spending of a club's money is supervised by the Student Activities Coordinator and her accountant.

The Bottom

It may seem strange to those who are new to the University that the **STUDENTS** and **FACULTY** should appear at the very bottom of a chart of "Who Rules Oakland." It is somewhat strange, often disturbing, and always subject to change.

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EDITORIALS

"The opinions expressed in these columns are the opinions of the authors. They probably do not represent the attitude of the administration, faculty, or other students."

1968: A MIND-BLOWER

Hair and things; movement; change; revolution; counter-revolution; repression: the year of the blown mind. The year of rebellion in the universities, on the streets, in the rice paddies, all over the world. The year of George Wallace, HHH, and Richard Nixon; the year of the boomerang, as Sartre says. The year of revolution, and ours the country (one among many others) of counter-revolution.

Yet in spite of ourselves we can't seem to keep the excitement from invading our comfortable American Minds. Beyond soap-box oratory and anti-perspirant commercials there is movement afoot. Despite the mounting luxury of American mainstream living, despite our insatiable appetite for consumption as a way of life, despite all the material satisfactions which tell us that we must affirm our system of "free" enterprise--despite all that, there is movement afoot for a change in America, not as an ideal but as a necessity.

Incredible as it may seem, that movement is bound to touch the roots of our own sacred institutions and our own common and predictable way of life at Oakland University. Much as they dislike the interruption, people are being touched by the results of a decade or more of American Non-Think, of Babbity and racism, how finding expression in the mainstream of political life in America, from the highest political office in the country all the way down to local government. Look around you: everywhere, Americans are polarizing--either holding more rigidly to what they believe are the main precepts of the American Way of Life, or else declaring themselves independent of these precepts.

AND SO YOU WITNESS

THIS YEAR'S OAKLAND OBSERVER

In the year 1968, people should not expect Oakland University to stand idle in the midst of movement: for the alternative to change is not "gradual progress" but stagnation. Nor should people expect to find the same staid, grey, Oakland Observer sitting in the grill each Friday waiting to confirm the "campus news" which everyone has known about for the last week; nor for that matter, should they expect to find the same directionless, placid, glassy-eyed Oakland students sitting in the grill waiting for it.

Either Oakland will become part of the movement for change, for radical re-structuring, or it will remain strait-jacketed by educational forms which should no longer be looked upon as in the students "best interests", or for that matter, in anyone's real best interests. For this is a year where it may be still possible to have some say in the way this university will develop. As time goes on, that will become less possible for the students or the faculty (or even the administrators), and Oakland will be condemned to example the typical in American education: mediocrity.

It will not be The Oakland Observer's role this year to sit by and passively report what everybody may generally know anyway; it will not be our role to grease the skids for the long slide (which the university is well in the process of) towards mediocrity. Rather, it will be our role to pose alternatives, to analyse and criticize, to expose and create, through journalism and art, that which is evil and decent in America.

That is a terribly large role to fulfill, and so I give warning that we probably won't be able to do it. But we must start trying to fulfill that role, for it is a true role for a college paper to fulfill today. As Art Johnson, Editor of Wayne State's *South End*, a paper which has taken a radical turn in the past year has stated:

"You know, student papers have to start filling the role that the University once served. Universities used to be a place where an aristocratic class went to discuss moral absolutes, and all that heavenly bullshit. But since the Second World War, as our society

becomes increasingly complex, and as industrialization moves on to the n'th degree, the American corporations (and the military, which is directly responsible for one-third of all manufacturing, and almost three-fourths of all research) have an escalating need for engineers, accountants, designers, chemists and technicians of every sort. What's happening is that the universities are now catering to these industrial and military interests, which in turn help the universities financially. And they justify it by saying that this is the same as serving "society" at large. Well, it's not. And as the day of private university fades into the era of the large, government-supported state universities, our schools are becoming conduits for corporation interests.

Kids don't come to school anymore to learn how to use their mind, to learn how to make decisions, to acquire the sense of responsibility for making decisions, to study alternatives. No, they come to school to be trained, molded, conditioned and socialized. ("A Revolutionary Editor Answers Some Questions")

THIS IS WHERE THE STUDENT NEWSPAPER COMES IN

Someone has to pose the alternatives if the University is not presenting them to the student body; it is an educative function which someone has to fulfill. And if that educative function is not fulfilled, we can expect the institutional forms which we are stuck with at present in America to rigidify further, until there is little left to be saved. At that point, the student paper can fold up as a meaningful medium for change and go back to printing horror stories about last week's dormitory pranks.

It will be charged, of course, that the paper is biased. Enlightenment: every newspaper, magazine or oral communication system is based on a whole ideological bias which serves as its base for presenting or deleting news. The American people have done such a good job of eliminating alternate conceptions to our present way of being, however, that we have actually come to believe that the present commercial medium is "objective"--when in reality, it simply presents what its readership wants to hear. The Observer may appear less "objective" because its biases probably will run directly counter the biases of most of those who read the paper. We who write it will not be biased in the sense that some of the established media today are biased: we will not print lies.

AND SO, OUR CONCEPTION OF THE PAPER IS THIS: it will be of a medium to express the things which are not expressed, have not been expressed, by the media in general; as a means not only to greater enlightenment, which is what we are supposedly in college to seek, but as a means of articulating the desire for eventual liberation from inhibiting and archaic forms of social or political control, from artlessness and educated stupor.

Things are changing; either we can inhibit that change, aiding the forces of intolerance and repression, or we can promote change which will lead to greater possibilities for life and love. While people must make the change, we feel we of the student press can at least aid in opening the media to the possibilities for such change.

We are in a sense trying to revive a dead medium: we are attempting to subvert the general tendency towards intellectual and emotional vapidness which pervades the press--and the American People--today. We are trying to achieve a personal independence as well: from a system of control which sends us crashing disharmoniously into each other's lives without regard for the values we supposedly learn in school.

--Mike Honey

Hoover, Hershey Speak

WASHINGTON (CPS)-- The two government officials probably most venerated by students, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey, recently issued their "back-to-school" welcoming broadsides to students and universities.

The messages are in the form of letters warning the public, the police, and college administrations of dangers posed to them by students and professors.

In the September issue of *Law Enforcement Bulletin*, a magazine sent by the FBI to police departments and other law enforcement agencies, Hoover wrote that "revolutionary terrorists" -- in the form of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and other New Left groups -- will endanger "not only the academic community but our peaceful and orderly society" this fall.

Militant radical leaders, Hoover warns, "plan to launch a wide-spread attack on educational institutions," and are relying on campus activists to help them "smash first the educational structure, then our economic system, and finally our Government itself."

He called the New Left a "growing band of self-styled revolutionaries" who have a "pathological hatred for our way of life and a determination to destroy it," and said they will be using college campuses as a base for activities designed to promote Communist concepts in this country.

Hershey, in only slightly milder words, addressed himself to college and university administrators in the August edition of the Selective Service house organ, warning them of the "perils of permissiveness" toward students and faculty members who dissent and "create chaos" on campuses.

Hershey said "complete loss of control" by administrators over their institutions (referring to such incidents as that at Columbia) is inevitable when faculty members are allowed to complain about reclassification of students who engage in "disruptive protests," or to give all their students "A" grades "in an effort to evade their plain duty to determine the satisfactory scholarship of a student."

He blamed much of the campus unrest on faculty members who "prey on students" and encourage them to attack the actions of government officials or help them evade the draft, and said he thought those administrators who had "learned something last year" would suppress such professional activity.

"I believe the silent citizens of the United States and the Congress are nearing the end of their patience with such activities," Hershey concluded.

THE OBSERVER

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people have taken our nonviolence as a principle, rather than what it is: a favor to them!" And about the American way of murder: "if she (America) thinks so much of property rights (that she wants to shoot-to-kill looters) why doesn't she tell it to the American Indians? I agree with Mayor Daley's 'shoot-to-kill', because I would want to do it chronologically; I would want to make it retroactive and put that gun in the hands of the Indians!"

The Poor People's Campaign mule train pulled up and the Rev. Ralph Abernathy came over. He agreed with the crowd and called the police "pigs" and said that if we are fleas (i.e. dissenters in America are only fleas), we're going to keep the white man scratching", and "the black man has started a fire that water won't put out-keep that fire going!" He suggested that people "tell the Secretary of State and Daley to stop sending troops out, it's all over 'cause the hippies and the yippies and the blacks have all gotten together. I am a hippy and a yippie and for Black Power and Soul Power"--and he gave both the Black Power salute and the Yippie Victory sign, the clenched fist and the two fingers V. Midway through his speech, when he was putting down the war in Vietnam, about a dozen young men stood up and burned their draft cards. Abernathy looked amusedly on as the crowd cheered. When they were through he said "some fellows just had a religious rite out there."

Tom Hayden, a former SDS leader and a current leader of the National Mobilization to End the War, spoke on Vietnam: "Hubert Horatio Humphrey said last year that the 'Great Society' could be exported to Asia, but what has happened is that Vietnam has come to America. . . We must now become warriors, great warriors, like our black brothers and sisters."

The rhetoric continued longer than I was willing to sit and listen, so I walked along the sidewalk, its curb littered with National Guardsmen standing at parade rest. Obviously, most of them didn't want to be there, some of them were frightened, and I saw a couple who were standing there just shaking. I talked with a few of them and joked with others. I doubt that more than 50% would have done much to harm people if ordered to, and only about 10% were the brutal pig type--and they seemed to be concentrated together. On the street corners and safety islands all around the Hilton stood Guard officers with loaded .45 cal. sub-machine guns (grease-guns) and along the lines of guardsmen only the officers had loaded weapons. I also saw one soldier in each platoon who had an M-1 adapted for sniping: a flash-suppressor at the muzzle and a mounted sniper scope. One Guard officer tried to slug me when I asked him if he would sign a petition against police brutality, but by and large the Guard were fairly friendly and wonderfully out of shape and incompetent--and when they were placed in front of the police at the Hilton Thursday, many people went up to them and thanked them for protecting them from the pigs.

About 4 p.m. a march started from the park towards the amphitheater. There was much disorganization, with one group headed down Michigan Ave. and one group headed down State St. Both marches, each containing many delegates from Wisconsin, New York, and California, were stopped at 18th Street--the edge of the ghetto--by armored troop carriers with .50 cal. machine guns aimed on the marchers and jeeps that were linked together by wooden frames across their fronts with much barbed wire hung on them.

Apparently the city had great fear of a link between the ghetto blacks and white radicals; black participation in the demonstrations and fighting was played down or ignored by the press. They feared this link so much that Daley gave \$50,000 or more to the Blackstone Rangers (formerly just a big black gang, but has been subsidized for the last two years by O.E.O. to the tune of \$1,000,000 to keep "law and order" on the South Side. Daley is also trying to help them gain control of the numbers racket on the South Side, et. al.) to keep the South Side quiet during the Convention.

Overly hip-looking youths who got off at the "wrong" elevated stations on the South Side were greeted by one or two tough looking black youths who told them they couldn't walk through that area "as they might cause trouble". The young men would snap their fingers and a taxicab would appear to take them either where they were going or where they had come from. If they tried to pay the driver at the end of the trip they were told that "it was already taken care of".

People came back to Grant Park to listen to more rhetoric and Phil Ochs singing after being repulsed at 18th Street. They were allowed to camp-down in Grant Park for the night. Grant Park is right near the center of the downtown area and isolated from sympathetic neighborhoods, unlike Lincoln Park which borders the semi-hip Old Town area--so it was safe to let people stay overnight at Grant Park.

WHAT DID ALL THIS ACCOMPLISH? Well, for one thing, it led to a greater degree of youth solidarity and exposed many newcomers to a revolutionary experience. The whole week long there had been rumors of white "greasers and toughs" coming down to Grant and Lincoln Parks to beat people up and "teach them a lesson". They came to the parks, saw what was going on and joined in on our side. These were youths who had thrown bricks at civil rights marchers led by Martin Luther King, Jr. on Chicago's tough Northwest and Southwest Sides just a few years ago. Now they were fighting shoulder to shoulder with some of those same people who had been catching the bricks. On the other hand, most older people I talked to thought that they should have beaten up and jailed everyone who was there, or thought that the pigs had done fine or **weren't tough enough!** Some of my relatives thought that the pigs should have just machine-gunned everyone down, and another usually liberal relative thought that they should have brought a cannon into her park and blown everyone to bits. She charged them with messing up her park, and although I told her that I had seen most of the people in Lincoln Park clean up after themselves, she refused to believe it.

Hitch-hiking back from Chicago on Sunday after the Convention, my first ride came from two young steelworkers in Hammond, Indiana. One had been to college for a year somewhere, the other hadn't. They were both disgusted with what Daley and his goons had done to the demonstrators and were completely fed up with both the Democrats, Republicans, and the other hacks. A young couple from Missouri, gave me a ride next. They had done some work for McCarthy at a small Community College he attended. They were disgusted with the Convention and the police and Daley and the Democratic Party. They were among the hundreds of thousands of young people who had worked hard for McCarthy only to see their work go down the drain in a rigged convention in a rigged city. An older dairy worker thought that the police (who were ordered to be brutal by Daley after they "had not been tough enough" in handling the West Side insurrection after King's assassination) were too soft. Some middle-aged workers at Dow-Corning were on my side, but they were so fed up with the Government and the two Parties, that they were going to vote for George Wallace. I suspect there are a lot of people who will be voting for Wallace in this manner.

The blacks who gave me a ride knew exactly what was going on; they were middle-classed but still on our side. White newsmen I talked to in Chicago (I would roam the streets until 4 or 5 a.m. each night trying to talk to as many people who were involved in the scene as possible) were usually liberals who were mainly miffed about reporters getting beaten up. But black newsmen knew exactly what was happening and gave me much valuable information and advice. One of them who had contact with the Blackstone Rangers told me not to count them out of the struggle, their day might yet come.

But most important was seeing some young people fight back, seeing people force the Power Structure to reveal its true nature in tear-gas and MACE, billy-club and barbed wire, rifle-butt and bayonet point. Young activists are redeeming themselves in the eyes of revolutionaries all over the world. They are redeeming themselves in the struggle in the driving of wedges into the police and military forces, by forcing the human ones to dissociate themselves from the brutality of the others, and by fighting against the others; by winning friends among the human police and soldiers, by showing them that they are struggling too. They are redeeming themselves in the eyes of black Americans and chicanos, in the eyes of the brave Vietnamese guerrillas and Latin American guerrillas, among African freedom fighters and Czech resistors--and they are redeeming themselves in their own eyes.

We have forgiven our enemies and turned the other cheek 70 X 7. We are tired of being moral and nonviolent in the face of a power that responds neither to morality nor love, but only force and power. Now we shall use ANY MEANS NECESSARY!

Construction

Continued from Page 2

unique addition to the Oakland University facilities. Its completion date has been set for the fall of 1969.

One of the really big plans for the coming year is the installation of an outdoor swimming pool. The pool will be quite large and somewhere in the vicinity of the IM building so that the locker facilities available in that building can be used. The tentative date for its completion is June 1, 1969.

Bids will soon be coming in for the construction of a central heating plant which, at a cost of \$3,000,000, will heat the entire University. Close to the heating plant, a new Public Safety and Service structure will be built which will house the Fire and Police Departments, Stores, Printing, Plumbing, and other University Service groups. Both of these proposed construction sites will lie just south of Lonedale Road on Squirrel Road. From these sites to the main University entrance, Squirrel Road will be paved at a cost of \$50,000.

Another entrance to OU is also planned, to enter the University grounds at the present Pace House (Philosophy Building) and circle behind the Barn Theatre to connect with Squirrel Road.

One of the greatest disappointments for Oakland students this year must surely have been when the Oakland Center construction did not begin this summer as planned. Although the project was granted \$2,000,000, the lowest bid by contractors was \$2.6 million. As the situation stands now, the Center may yet be expanded this year, but only if the basic format of the present architectural plan is used. If these plans are not to be utilized, then the construction cannot begin before the summer of 1969. One bright spot in the Oakland Center disappointment, though, is the grill. It has had substantial face-lifting, and will be made more attractive yet in the coming weeks.

The Michigan State Legislature has given Oakland the go-ahead to plan a new dormitory complex east of the present campus buildings and also to plan an education building and a social science building; of these the education building will be built first.

This is the entire Oakland building program for the near future. All that remains now is for all of the plans to become a reality. The planning done at Oakland is handled by the Johnson, Johnson, and Roy Inc. Landscape Architects, who are charged with the planning of all Michigan State schools so as to provide unity, symmetry, and design to those schools state-wide.

Coming to OU-

Dick Gregory

Oct. 4 -- Sponsored by The Observer

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THE OBSERVER

CLASSIFIED ADS

PAGE

SPORTS

Steve Gaynor

After a so-so, 6-7, season last year, Coach John Scovil is looking forward to a big number in the win column. And well he should! Among some of the new players on the team this year are All-Americans, and other assorted honor winners.

From Schoolcraft College comes Joop (pronounced 'yoop') Doorn. Joop is from the Netherlands and has been All-American at Schoolcraft for the past two years. A teammate of his last year also decided to make the switch. Baran Farahmand, who was born in Iran, was selected to the Honorable Mention All-American squad last season. Baran is a sophomore.

Two freshmen also grace the team this year. First is Bob Anson, from Bethesda, Maryland. Bob was a member of the top team from an area which included all of Maryland Virginia and Washington D.C.

A local player from Ferndale High School joins the Pioneers this year. His name is Paul Neeson, and he was selected to the all-conference team in his league.

Of the four, three are forwards and Neeson is a halfback.

Joining these new players are a bevy of returning lettermen. At the defense again this year will be the familiar faces of Dave Hansen, Matt Friedemann and Kerry Pike. Halfbacks include German Tovar, Jerry Woloson, and Bill Buzcko. Returning forwards include Bill Swor, Bob Sachau, Vince Murphy and Mike Nolph.

The only problem spot is goalie. Both Nolph and Sachau saw limited service last year, but no one who has played the position regularly has joined the team.

Even so, with the lineup the team shows this year, they may not need one.

The first game of the year is today against Delta College in Bay City. The first home game will be the 25th against Calvin College starting at 4:00.

Shorts

This year O.U.'s mixed Bowling league will be bowling on Tuesdays at 9:00 p.m. Although the league started last week there are still openings left. Call the Sports Building for more info. * * *

A Golf program is being offered for all interested people regardless of handicap. Play will be tomorrow and the following two Saturdays at various local courses. The green fee for 18 holes is half of whatever the particular course regularly charges. Call 2152 for further information. * * *

Play in the IM football league starts Monday the 23rd. All teams must be signed up by the 16th. If your floor has a team, join it, if not organize one. All games will be played at 4:15 in the afternoon Monday through Friday. * * *

For information on any aspect of Sports and Recreation you can call 2152, 2153, or 2154.

Gene Boldon New Coach

With the departure of Dick Robinson, this summer, to Oakland Community College, OU was left without basketball coach. Non-plussed, they turned to Mr. Eugene Boldon, the Detroit News 1968 Basketball "coach of the year".

In Gene Boldon, OU not only has a fine coach, but also a man widely educated in the physical education field. Mr. Boldon, born May 8, 1927, joined the Air Force and earned a spot on the 1947 All-Star basketball team for the Eastern U.S. Following his discharge he entered Wayne State University and played ball there from 1949 to 1954. In '54 he graduated with a degree in Physical Education. While at Wayne he played Class A sandlot baseball.

When Mr. Boldon graduated he was hired by the Detroit school system as a physical education instructor. During the period between 1954-1957 he managed and played on a team in the Detroit Independent Basketball League.

In 1961 Boldon became head coach of baseball and football and assistant basketball coach at Chadsey High School in Detroit. While coaching there, he attended the University of



Michigan, receiving his Master's Degree in Guidance and Counseling in 1963. When the new Murray-Wright High School opened in 1965, he transferred there to become head coach of both basketball and track.

Last year Mr. Boldon's basketball team won the Detroit Public School championship, defeating such teams as Pershing, the 1967 champs, Northwestern, and Northern High Schools. It was then he was chosen "coach of the year".

Besides coaching OU basketball, Boldon will lead either baseball or track at Oakland.

Mr. Boldon is married and has three children. He presently is living in Detroit, but is seeking housing nearer the University.

The following is a list of incidents reported to the Department of Public Safety during the month of August, 1968:

Number of reported incidents	Nature of incident
3	Breaking and Entering
3	Larceny - Value \$50-\$99.99
3	Larceny - Value \$49.99 and less
1	Stolen Car
4	Violation of Liquor Laws
2	Disorderly Persons
1	Delinquent Person
4	Miscellaneous Crimes
1	Drunk Driving
14	Traffic Violations (Citations Issued)
4	Traffic Accidents
9	Building Inspections
2	Accidental Fires
29	General Non-Criminal
3	Assistance - to Oakland County
1	Job related to injury
84	Total Incidents



Personal

STAR FOOTBALL PLAYER 6'2" - 195 lbs. "Strong like bull" seeks Blonde for each shoulder.

Jonathan--Momma's lost the key to Daddy's coffin. Meet me in Havannah on Sept. 20th. URGENT!! Bring the fish. Momma.

Top 30 in 45's--top 200 albums--everything from the underground. Music City, Rochester.

Jody needs money.

Dick Gregory on campus. Oct. 4th. Keep in touch.

Blank Ad.

John needs money.

God Bless Ginger Baker wherever you may be.

Mystic Devotees should contact a wheels of fire.

Jody needs more money than John.

Neulight needs old flame.

WANTED: Accomplished stringbass player to accompany working urban folk group. Inquire now! Call ext. 3013 or 3105

GINGER BAKER God Bless You. Meet me at the dance being held in your honor. September 21. Contact 2nd Culture or Commuter Council. Keep your head.

Heidegger needs silence.

Up Against the Wall. Mother.

Robert needs to borrow money from Jody to pay John.

Intellectual Pervert Needs Some Vicarious Stimulation.

Services

G & G Auto Sales and Service Center 10% Discount for Students. 606 Main Street, Rochester. By appointment 651-0300

DEATON'S SUNOCO SERVICE, 804 N. Main Cr. Romeo Rd., Rochester, 651-9867

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MALE STUDENT for work in Nursery School as assistant teacher. Three afternoons a week. Phone 651-4538

WAITRESSES and KITCHEN HELP Experienced if possible. Apply in mornings. Philis Colonial Room, 406 Main St. Rochester

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR EARNING \$ Ambitious people only. Call this weekend, Mrs. Hunt: 852-3554

Miscellaneous

Poets Don Downing, Norm Harper and Tom Fitzsimmons

will be reading from their own works Saturday Sept. 14 in the "Off Campus" (basement of the Oakland Center). The reading will last from 9:20 'til 12:30. There will be an admission charge.

Open house in the Oakland Center all day Friday Sept. 13 sponsored by the O.C. Board. Club displays in the lounge and in the halls.

1 p.m.-5 p.m. Scholar Shop display in the Gold Room.

3 p.m.-5 p.m. Open jam session in the O.C. lounge.

4:30 p.m.-7 p.m. Grill special for commuters - 65 cents for hamburger plate and large Coke.

9 p.m.-midnight Dance featuring the Little Sisters in the Public Cafeteria.

9 p.m.-1 a.m. The John Guthrie Trio in the Off Campus, free admission, Coke and peanuts.

Needed for afternoon and/or Saturday work: junior or senior students interested in working in an enrichment program for elementary school children in such areas as arts and crafts, ceramics, physical education, homemaking activities, etc. 3:30-5:00 weekdays and Saturdays. \$2.50/hour. Contact Don Dryden 654-0331, Waterford School District.



BAVARIAN MOTOR WORKS

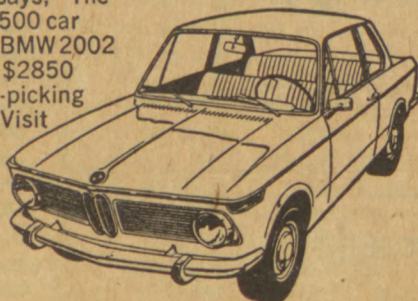
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