From Mall to Sproul: Sights and Sounds

Last week's events relating to the protests against the free speech ban, the setting up of tables to violate University regulations, the carrying out of actions under these regulations in defiance of University policy, the 2nd floor Sproul #1 and the 2nd floor Sproul #2, the "blockade" and rally in the mall between the Student Union and Sproul Hall have left many people all three or any two of the following three - tired, defiant, uncertain. This includes both those involved in the protest and those affected by it.

The following coverage only can present the events up through Friday to meet the extended deadline for the paper. As these events are many and complex, this article's purpose is to present an comprehensive report as if possible, of the events which occurred - without repeating the coverage found in the Daily Cal or the local press. No doubt some repetition will be present owing to the Gate's inability to know what the Daily Cal would include Monday.

THURSDAY'S BEGINNING

At approximately 12 p.m., Jack Weinberg, 24, a non-student, was manning a CORE table in front of Sproul Hall soliciting funds; he was approached by Assistant Dean of Students George Murphy, Associate Dean of Students Peter Van Houten, and Lieutenant Chandler of the campus police and asked if he was aware that he was violating the University's policy? As the crowd around the tables shouted "All of us, allof us," Lieutenant Chandler leaned over, and told Weinberg "you are under arrest." According to reports of those present, Weinberg went limp; and additional police came out to take him to the police car parked in the mall. Almost immediately, people sat down on the car's nose holding onto the wheels to prevent it from moving forward or backward.

CONFLICTING REPORTS

According to the University's Public Information Office, Weinberg refused to identify himself to the police at first, but later identified himself as a non-student. He then was arrested for trespassing; Mario Savio, one of the leaders of the demonstration, stated that he identified Weinberg to the police after the latter person agreed to let him do so. And that was after the arrest took place.

A SPEAKER ON TOP

Within one minute, someone had climbed on top of the car to speak. A stream of speakers followed the first one. Some urged the crowd to enter Sproul Hall, as had been done the preceding day (Wed. Sept. 30); some urged the group (now between 500 and 700 persons) to seek a more moderate course. One of these was Jim Burton, graduate student in Chemistry. (Ed. note - it is best to mention so the reader may be aware from me here and now that Burton is a drama reviewer for the Gate. I was not aware of his actions in the current matter until I saw him standing on top of the police car. I took his statement as I would take that of any person on either side of the issue).

JIM BURTON'S STATEMENT

Following Jim's comments stop the police car. I caught up to him as he left. We entered the Student Union so that we could speak in a relatively quiet and shady area. No sooner had we stopped by the Rep's office than a girl came up to ask him more about his statements. Soon a group of 10 or 12 people gathered and a full scale discussion began. Eventually Jim was able to break away and give the following statement: The Regents' policy is law. The Chancellor cannot arbitrarily reverse the law - decide it is to be followed. The Regents are the only ones who can change the law; they are the law-making body for the campus. We must go to the Regents in order to change this rule.

The Chancellor has offered to speak to anyone at anytime, Burton continued. It is thru the Chancellor that we may approach the Regents. And this course must be attempted. The other policy to be tried is to get support from the faculty who are the supreme group in the end. The faculty is more powerful than the Regents.

AAUP support

The American Association of University Professors (in its bulletin) supports the right of students to solicit funds on campus. Burton stated that he believes the faculty will aid us; it is academically liberal. The issue here involves the nature and goal of a university, not just a legal question involving the first amendment.

Meetings with Chancellor Burton tlor of meeting with the Chancellor, vice-chancellor, and various members of the Administration, and of attempting to discuss the issues during a three hour period Thursday. He related that the Chancellor stated that he would meet with anyone at anytime. He is very willing to discuss and consider these matters, Jim continued, but he has no legal way to change the rules. According to Burton, Mario (Savio) is unwilling to meet with the Chancellor unless certain conditions are met. Mario was unavailable for comment.

His talk's affect on the crowd

When asked what he thought the effect of his speaking to the mall crowd, Jim stated that a few people considered moderation who had not considered it previously. And this increased the possibility of successful settlement of the
MEETING WITH DEAN WILLIAMS

Shortly after 1130 p.m. Thursday, I met with Arleigh Williams, Dean of Men. The hall to the Dean of Students office and the Graduate Division office was clear of all but 2 or 3 people and they were moving - an amazing contrast to Wednesday afternoon. And the yet towering walls of full length of the hall "sit-in" that was to come in a little less than an hour.

The first question in my mind and in those of many persons was - what action will be taken against the people who sat in the hall Wednesday? He replied that none would be taken against those who had stayed in the building overnight (contrary to what the Daily Cal reported on page 1 on Oct. 1 - 1st paragraph).

Next I asked Dean Williams about the effect on the activities of the Dean of Students' office. He answered that our office was thrown out of gear - we were unable to keep appointments; students were denied services such as meals which in many cases are very strong needs. The handling of other problems relevant to student affairs were curtailed considerably.

Reasons for the meeting's cancellation

Dean Williams stated that the meeting scheduled for Wednesday was not really the cancellation of the "sit-in" that we had seen as the crowd in the hall and the setting (ed. note: in which the meeting would have been held).

Regarding the first demand of the group (issued Thursday) - that everyone in the group who signed the "jointly manned tables" statement be treated exactly like the students who were summoned into Dean Williams' office, Williams stated that it is an impossible demand; we are dealing with observed violations rather than unobserved ones.

Goldberg, Savio, Fuchs - why called?

Dean Williams said that Art Goldberg (one of the leaders of the front united in protest), Mario Savio (a leader in the demonstrations and member of the protest group), and Sandor Fuchs (member of the protest group) had the opportunity to see him (at that time) so he could give them the choice of going before the Faculty Committee on Student Conduct or of forwarding their viewpoint and facts relevant to the investigation directly to the Chancellor.

Dean Williams stated that "the Chancellor is determined to provide an atmosphere which is supported by law and order. He will not stand for continued disobedience. I support his position."

WEDNESDAY'S EVENTS

At approximately 2:45 p.m., students - and some non-students - began streaming into Sproul Hall; at this time, I was sitting in the ASUC REP's office obtaining a statement from Paul Dekar, rep-at-large. At about 3:15 I reached the second floor of Sproul and found an unbelievable sight - "bodies" filling the hall from the Dean of Students office clear down to the Graduate Division office. There was an aisle down the middle of the hall, and the doorways to the stairs were kept clear in accordance with building fire regulations. Attendance was estimated at 400 by Jackie Goldberg, spokesman for the group. Three students were speaking from the balcony overlooking the hall and the Student Union, informing students of the situation inside.

At this time Mario Savio, one of the students listed by Goldberg, spoke to the assembled persons, asking for equal action against the 400 signers of the document. Savio demanded iron clad guarantees of 1) equal treatment for all and 2) until there was clarification of the University's policy, no action be taken against violators. In answer, Dean Williams stated that there could be no guarantee any action would be identical. The University is committed to enforce the policy regardless of its facilities.

Savio requested that the people stay until the Dean agrees and added "we'll have a party." A short time later, Dean Williams told the assembled that the College of Letters and Science cannot carry on its business, and once again he asked them to leave.

THURSDAY'S "JAM- IN"

Around 3 p.m. a vote was taken among the group surrounding the police car in the hall - whether to sit-in on the second floor of Sproul. So decided the group (of the three that entered the building and proceeded to sit down on the second floor). (Ed. note - not being present at this time because I was getting a statement from Jim Burton - I am relying on statements obtained from one of our staff present at the time and reports from the PIO office. The two served as a check on each other and were substantially similar. Around 3 p.m., the group took a vote, on the spot, among the following three alternatives: 1) let people in and out of the office freely; 2) don't let people in and out of the office; 3) the third choice was endorsed by a 2-1 vote, and about 100 of the 300 then present left. (Ed. note: from the compactness of the group, it would appear that others took their places with little delay.) Arriving on the scene around 4 p.m., I got to the door of the second floor and could hear various individuals speaking to the assembled both for and against the sit-in. I could not see them, but leaders of the protest group reported that among them were faculty members some of whom were suggesting to the students that they disband the sit-in.

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"Unfortunately through education and training, Negroes have been made to feel that they are inferior beings - that is - the difference between black and white is the difference between evil and good. This feeling that someone is inferior breeds submissiveness - suggesting that somehow Negroes are inferior and that Negroes should submit their wills to white men," so stated Mario Savio, junior in Philosophy, who spent the summer in Mississippi teaching in a freedom school, and working to register Negro voters. As an example of this submissiveness, he remarked that "it is very common for 70 or 80 year old Negroes to address young white civil rights workers in their 20s as "sir".

Mario explained that freedom schools in Mississippi were of two types: in the first, Negro history, citizenship, and English were taught to junior high students. While in the second, academic subjects were taught to students of kindergarten age on up through those in junior high and high school levels. The purpose of the first type was to help these people gain some kind of sense of identity of their heritage, some knowledge of Negro leaders who have played important roles in the growth of our nation.

Mario stated that prior to taking part in the Mississippi Summer Project, he had helped to organize and taught in a tutorial project (SEAL) for Negro students in West Berkeley. Also he had worked in Area II of San Francisco, organizing blocks to oppose redevelopment.

McComb - VOLUNTEERS ONLY

"McComb, located in Pike County in the southwest part of the state, is regarded as the worst place in Mississippi for civil rights workers - and one had to volunteer to go there," he expressed; continuing, he told of the violence which was synonymous with McComb. "There were 13 bombings over the summer - two while I was there. One was at the home of the brother of the head of the local NAACP and the other at a grocery store." Because of the fear generated by these acts, only one church would allow us to meet.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Prior to beginning our activities in Mississippi, civil rights workers met with Department of Justice officials, seeking enforcement of Title 18 of the U.S. Code - which allows special agents of the FBI to make arrests without a warrant when they see what they believe to be a violation of federal law. "We were told that this title was not enforced because it was the personal policy of J. Edgar Hoover and no one in the Justice Department was big enough to reverse it."

FREEDOM SCHOOL CONVENTION

At Meridian, Miss., toward the end of the summer, a freedom school convention was held at which representatives from all parts of the state came with planks to make a platform representing the view of students on what they felt should be done in the state, in the United States, and as regards the world, U.S. foreign policy.

Mario indicated that the students from McComb made up their planks on state and national policies (medical care for the aged) based on the impressions they had received from various media but which has been refuted by their own personal experiences.

"However, he continued, because of the restriction on information reaching them as far as foreign policy is concerned (the press is controlled by the White Citizens' Council), and they haven't been able to refute these impressions by personal experience - their (the students') position would do Barry Goldwater justice." Their platform called for the following measures: 1) strict enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine; 2) a boycott of all nations trading with Cuba; 3) strengthening of all U.S. military bases abroad; 4) increase of or establishment of protective tariffs against any product similar to one manufactured in the United States. On their return, we (the teachers) held a forum on foreign policy matters involving Cuba, Mexico, Nigeria, and Viet Nam.

Before leaving for McComb midway through the summer, Mario worked in voter registration and in organizing the Freedom Democratic Party in Holmes County and the area around Lexington (the county seat) and Kilountain.

ENTHUSIASM

"The people with whom we spoke regarding the Freedom Democratic Party were very excited - about the convention challenge - about having a voice - about knowing that the people in the North were at last going to hear about how the Negro people for so many years had been oppressed." continued on page 4 column 1
MISSISSIPPI - Continued from page 3

Lexington

Mario described Lexington as a very small town; "most of our work was done in rural areas. Independent farmers were more likely to take part than the townspeople, as the latter - who worked for whites - were subject to reprisals."

HARASSMENT

"In Holmes County while canvassing from door to door, the following incident occurred; we saw the sheriff, and plantation owners and their managers riding around in trucks with a gun (rifle) rack in the cab and a two-way radio. I was talking to some people (Negroes), who prior to the passing of the truck, had been cordial; as soon as it appeared, they stopped the conversation and closed the door."

I think "it is easier to canvass in Mississippi, than in San Francisco; in that there was 'warmth' in Holmes County - where there was not warmth, it was out of fear, not out of hostility."

Unfriendly

The only Negroes who were unfriendly were the wealthy ones; however, we didn't have much to do with them, Mario added. As an example, the following conversation with a school principal: "As one with an education, you could be an inspiration to your people."

I answered "many empires have risen and fallen in the course of history; I will have to keep myself back and see whether this star is rising or falling. And I will have to decide within myself whether in the future I want to take part."

A NEGRO WHO WOULD NOT BACK DOWN

Hardman Turnbow - leader of the independent farmers of Mileston, Miss. - had taken part in voter registration meetings. Night riders had shot into his home; he and his wife stepped outside and fired back. Shortly thereafter, a funeral was held for a local white man. Earlier, a building on Turnbow's property had been burned down. But he showed that he would not back down and they have left him alone.

THE STUDENTS AND THE FUTURE OF THE STATE

In closing, I asked Mario 'What are the schools seeking for the students as far as the future of the state of Mississippi is concerned?' "We were concerned with establishing a sense of dignity and an appreciation of their (the students') heritage which will instill in the people a sense of patriotism. 'How will this help?' 'If they have a sense of themselves as a people, this will help them overcome the submissiveness - a slave complex - they now have, which must be abolished in the young, he concluded.'

Advertisers' Directory

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The Lunch Box Campus Arcade (off Ban. below Tel.)

The Store (Oberhaus) 1854 Euclid Av 841-9972

Incidental Fee

To our readers:

Owing to the total impossibility of obtaining the necessary information for the projected Part III of series on the Higher Incidental Fee, this article will appear in the October 12-16 issue.

This decision is based on the feeling that the article should not be presented in a half-hearted form containing incomplete information merely for the sake of continuation.

Part I (The Higher Incidental Fee - its budget) and Part II (The $20 increase - showing the items and amounts responsible for it are available as back issues at 10¢ each).
Continued from page 2

SOME TRIED TO GET IN

During this period (4-4:20 p.m.), 5 or 6 students came up to the door to the second floor; one tried to get through to the Dean of Students' office. The crowd began singing, "Which side are you on, which side are you on?" He progressed to about four feet from the stairway door, then could go neither forward or backward; finally he managed to reach the exit with the cooperation of the group leaders and the crowd.

REACTION TO SPEAKERS

The reaction of the siters to the opposing speakers was mostly one of just listening; however some shouted "no!" when they disagreed with any proposal. The leaders attempted to quiet them down in order that all speakers could be heard.

OUTSIDE

In the mall, the demonstration was still going strong; the police car had not moved in 4½ hours. I asked people sitting at the tables (where funds were being collected for legal defense of the suspended students) if anyone from the University had bothered them. Each of the four persons replied no. By this time, a local folk singer was leading the group in songs of protest.

For a brief moment, there was absolute silence-when a small 'flight' occured between two dogs. Actually one of the dogs was rather nervous, and proceeded to let out a loud and prolonged yelp which silenced everyone in the area for at least 45 seconds. It was one of two more moments of quiet during these hectic two days.

FRIDAY'S WIND-UP

The crowds and speakers in the mall-with the police car as a fixture-were present again, swelled by the noon rally and the Friday attitude of the campus looking toward a warm weekend.

Certain members of the faculty arranged a meeting between President Kerr, Chancellor Strong, administrative personnel, faculty representatives, and student representatives for 5 p.m., to seek a solution to the deadlocked situation. Some 2½ hours later, at 7:30 p.m. definite word of a settlement between University authorities and demonstrating students was announced.

Following the orderly dispersal of the crowd, the police car was able finally to move. Jack Weinberg was released on his own recognition when the University dropped the charges against him.

Small groups discussed the situation for the next two or three hours; a delegation from S.F. State was present to lend support to the protest (it had been there several hours). About 10 p.m., a rally was begun by a group which felt that the agreement had been less than satisfactory to the protesters and which referred to the agreement as "sell-out". Other speakers pointed out that "you don't get everything you ask for". Each side agreed to some of the demands of the other.

All items found during the day will be at the Campus Police Station (room 2 Sproul Hall) as of 12 noon today (Monday).

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

CYCLES SOLVE PARKING PROBLEM

As an answer to the increasing problems of transportation and parking on campus, many students have turned to motorcycles and scooters. Besides being "fun", many students have found motorcycles inexpensive to maintain and easy for parking close to campus.

The newest of the imported motorcycles to catch on in Berkeley has been the Garelli 500cc cycle. Reputed to be the world's fastest motorcycle of its kind, the Garelli has 250 world records to its speed and dependability.

This moped - as the Italians call it - is highly economical to operate, getting 200 miles to the gallon, which makes its cost of operation about 25¢ a week.

Safety has been highlighted in this good-looking cycle with front and rear brakes, headlight with high and low beam, and a horn included as standard equipment.

The Garelli is being sold exclusively in Berkeley by M/J Motorcycle Center 2485 Shattuck.

Editorial: THE PROTEST

We support the original purpose of the demonstration - use of the Bancroft and Telegraph area and other campus locations as well - should be areas for the use of tables, handout of leaflets, and the collecting of funds if congestion is controlled and order is maintained.

THE SPROUL DEMONSTRATIONS

We feel that the Sproul and mall demonstrations have been marked by less planning and control on the part of the group's leaders than the previous methods used. Perhaps this is due to the large numbers of persons participating, and the spontaneity with which individuals joined.

LACK OF COMMUNICATION

No meetings have been held between the leaders of the groups and the Administration all this week (up through Thursday afternoon). All the events of this past week have occurred in the absence of negotiation between the two parties.

Friday afternoon's meeting was an essential step in resolving the impasse which had been created. It ironed out the differences which existed and set forth a mechanism for their resolution. The atmosphere of the conference table has been restored; let us work to keep it operating.

On the one hand, when we look at previous situations, (Lucky Stores, Sheraton-Palace, and the current Tribune situation) meetings were held; and it was only when negotiations completely broke down that other tactics were resorted to. Such was not the case prior to Friday's meeting; there had been only a scratching of the surface at the discussion table.

On the other hand, we must consider whether any settlement have been reached if the demonstrators had not achieved a position of power? With the arrest of Jack Weinberg Thursday, the Uni-
vercity was faced with a situation which it had to resolve - unlawful reaction turn by his arrest and the entrapment of the police car. Clearly the University would not allow this demonstration to run its course. The choice of methods was the crucial factor: an agreement worked out in a meeting or SGC law enforcement men, riot sticks, and buses to Santa Rita.

Dropping of the charges against Weinberg was proper step to take; his arrest was the catalyst which sparked the reaction. Even without a meeting, this step could have relieved considerable pressures.

Forming of the committee of students, faculty, and members of the administration to investigate political behavior and its control on campus should have occurred on Monday of last week; it is the ideal first move for redress of grievances. While we may question the propriety of the mass demonstration to lead to its formation, the question still remains: "Would it have existed at all if the demonstration had not occurred?"

DAILY CAL EDITORIAL - FRIDAY

The statement in Friday's Daily Cal cannot pass unchallenged; it read "And yet when an opposition force appeared late last night from the fraternities and residence halls, the demonstrators appealed to the police to maintain 'law and order'."

"No one can rationally justify the simultaneously justify the outburst of authority on one hand, the expectation of protection on the other."

Do you say that a man who defies authority should be denied its protection? CAN YOU BE SERIOUS?

ITS ACCUSATIONS

To accuse the demonstrators of almost touching off a riot, and yet to say nothing of the anti-demonstrators and their throwing of lighted cigarettes and eggs at the protectors is a reflection on your observation and/or judgment.

As the protesters do not represent the majority of Berkeley students, neither do these anti-demonstrators. Their actions in this situation are to be deplored and criticized as much as any excesses by the demonstrators.

The response of these anti-demonstrators (the egg and lighted match throwers) was highly irresponsible and dangerous. Either of these objects striking a person in the eye could have blinded him.

THE RIGHT TO DISSENT

We uphold the right of those who disagree with the demonstrators to make their views known and to voice their protests. That they were not enough to be aware of the situation and to commit themselves to a position is the significant factor.

The efforts of two student leaders taking positive steps to moderate the situation should not pass unmentioned. Whether the demonstrators agree with them or not, the individual efforts of Charlie Powell and Jerry Goldstein, individually, should be commended.

TO THE UNIVERSITY

In view of the knowledge that a picket line was planned for the University Meeting (via Monday's Daily Cal) and presumably that Chancellor Strong's statement was completed some time prior to 11 a.m., could not the leaders of the protesting group have contacted prior to the rally and told of the Chancellor's coming statement? Conceivably the picketing could have been headed off by such action.

A Disclaimer?

Would the University accept the activities, meetings, and tables as they were formerly held at Bancroft and Telegraph if each such leaflet, table, and meeting if the following disclaimer appeared: "The University of California does not necessarily subscribe to the views expressed in this leaflet, the activities at this table, or this meeting; but allows their continuance in support of the Constitutional guarantees of free speech and assembling."

So the battle has ended, but the conflict goes on; let us hope it can be resolved at the conference table rather than in the hall.