

"Above all, before leaping to final conclusions, our alumni can demonstrate patience — understanding that response to an action must be measured by its full context, not by disjointed and dislocated bits and pieces."

We don't need tear gas, broken glass, brutal beatings, fires, wanton forays of destruction — we don't need the incursions of outside agitators — we don't need violence and disruption to accomplish change.

We have experienced a bitter lesson, but we can turn toward an era of reason, dialogue and new levels of understanding.

Consistently we have asserted a firm belief that Ohio State should provide a forum for all points of view and should accommodate dissent, but within a context of obligations to this institution, to its administration, to its faculty, to its students — and to its alumni and to the

general, tax-paying public.

Respect for the law is inherent in these obligations. *Respect for the rights of others* is inherent in these obligations.

Surely this can be understood and accepted, so we can move ahead to deal with issues and surely advance Ohio State to greater heights of excellence and achievement.

Sincerely,

Dick Mall

(Naturally, communication is a two-way proposition. We would like to receive, in writing, your thoughts and opinions, privately or otherwise. If you wish to have us print your ideas in the "Letters" column, please indicate this when you send us your response.)

diary of a DILEMMA

IT WAS an uptight time, one without precedent in the history of the University.

Outside Baker Hall, a student was walking up and down 12th Avenue, asking: "Anybody going to Boston, Massachusetts?"

He received no answer from students and parents hurriedly carrying armloads of dresses and shirts on hangers to waiting automobiles.

The Columbus police radio sent a cruiser to investigate a gray microbus parked on the east side of High Street, north of 17th, where it had been reported that "two subjects are distributing literature."

In a short while, the cruiser reported back that it was: "Just a student trying to sell everything he had to get enough money to drive home to Alaska."

Cars jammed up on Neil Ave. as students carried belongings from the dorms at 11th and Neil to waiting autos that clogged the curb lanes.

All around the University there was an air of urgency and activity with a somber cast.

Somewhat unnoticed, staff members of the alumni association had hastily loaded a station wagon with vital bookkeeping records for both the Association and the Development Fund and had driven it off-campus to a place of security. The MONTHLY staff had packed cameras, lenses and films into autos; two electric typewriters were placed in car trunks; dictating equipment was placed in other cars; and a skeleton listing of stationery, office supplies, and equipment was toted out to provide means for some type of emergency operation for the coming days.

What was happening?

The Ohio State University, which had just recently marked its 100th anniversary of its chartering, was closing down.

Telephones rang incessantly as staff members in offices throughout the campus ignored the ringing to complete necessary preparations before the noon deadline when everyone was to be off campus. WOSU AM-FM and WOSU-TV prepared to sign off. The *Lantern* ceased



publication. Faculty members closed their offices and only a few research projects were permitted to continue — those that involved live animals and constant surveillance. Only the facilities of the University hospitals were to be kept open. Dining facilities and dorms were closed up. Fraternity and sorority houses were shut (at least one fraternity boarded its windows before the members departed). Except for a few birds and squirrels, the Oval was deserted.

Campus buildings were locked tight. And the only humans to be seen were State Highway patrolmen and National Guardsmen standing guard at strategic campus spots.

What caused the shutdown? Here is the chronology of events that led to the decision made on Wednesday, May 6, 1970 — a diary of a dilemma:

MONDAY, MARCH 9

A group of students, who said they represented some 200 black students on campus, sent word to Vice President for Student Affairs John T. Mount, that they would like to meet with him that afternoon.

At 2 p.m., the group — a dozen men and a woman representing the new Afro-Am Society — went to Mount's office and presented 19 demands. They asked that the demands be distributed to appropriate University administrators and that a response be given no later than Friday, March 13, at noon. It was a short meeting and Mount responded that he received the statement as a list of concerns of black students and said he would see that the list was distributed as they requested. The student group left in orderly fashion.

The list presented to Mount read:

"We the Black students of Ohio State University and members of the Black community demand the following:
"That

1. An additional bus be added to the evening service of the campus bus so that the waiting time will be approximately ten minutes.
2. Forty-five percent (\$20,000) of the money that Black students pay in general service student fees be submitted to a Black Student fund under the direction of the Minority Affairs Office.
3. "Our Choking Times" receive a permanent office space in the School of Journalism Building and have access to all equipment in the Journalism Building.
4. Students working on "Our Choking Times" receive journalism credits to be given by the advisor of the paper.
5. The administration issues funds (\$100,000) during the regular orientation period for a Black orientation program to orientate Black students under the direction of the special assistant to the Dean of Special Affairs.
6. Xerox machines, typewriters, and other office equipment be furnished to the NAACP (Room 308)
 - Office supplies
(paper, ribbons, stationery)
 - 3 File cabinets \$250 per quarter
 - 3 Typewriters
7. At least six Black policemen be employed to serve the Ohio State University campus.
8. A separate office be established of Black faculty and students of Afro-Am to bring to 2,500 additional Black students on campus by Autumn Quarter 1970-71.
9. Blacks be implemented in all hiring of supervisory and academic personnel at Ohio State University.
10. At least four Blacks be seated on the Committee of Cultural Service at O.S.U.
11. At least ten Black dorm directors, twenty-five Black R.A.'s and ten Black S.P.A.'s be hired for Autumn Quarter 1970-71.

12. The University establish a black cultural center in the Black Community of Columbus.
 13. A concentrated effort and support of funds on the part of the University to enroll more Black students in the fields of Mathematics, Pre-Medicine, Natural Sciences, Technology, Business and Law be made.
 14. More scholarships, fellowships, and loans be made available to Black students.
 15. A degree-granting department in the field of "Afro-American Studies" be established capable of granting a B.A. with the potentials of expanding.
 16. More jobs for Black students be made available and created.
 17. Fees be lowered for all in-state and out-of-state students.
 18. At least four Blacks be installed on the Committee of Disciplinary Matters at Ohio State University.
 19. More Blacks be hired throughout the Athletic Department in such capacities as trainers, groundkeepers, coaches, as well as an extensive recruiting of Black Athletes.
- We demand a reply, no later than Friday, March 13th at 12:00."

At 2:35 p.m. on the 9th of March, Harold Brazil, president of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, read the list to a group of blacks numbering between 150 and 200 who had assembled outside the Administration Building.

That same day, Mount sent copies of the list to members of the President's Cabinet and other key administrative officials. He asked for information that might be used in future conferences with the students, in line with University policy of keeping communications open and maintaining the dialogue about concerns of black students.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10

Mount was provided a breakdown of monies currently being expended for black student affairs. The breakdown was provided by Weldon Ihrig, of the Student Affairs Office:

"The total 1969-70 budget for the new undergraduate student Orientation Program is \$47,654. This budget includes one-half of William Woodman's salary, Margaret Barry's salary, appropriate clerical and student labor monies, and an operating and travel budget of \$17,600.

"The total 1969-70 budget for Mr. Conley's office (Special Assistant for Minority Affairs), including salaries, operating and equipment monies, is \$19,710. In addition, \$2500 was allocated through Bill to support Black History Week (actual 1969-70 expenditures were \$2,441.75). The total budget was \$22,210 for 1969-70 . . .

"Through the Office of Student Affairs, we have budgeted \$5000 in operating funds to support the implementation of the Open Housing Rule. Expenses covered are publication of the Rule and providing operating (preparation of official transcript of cases heard) support for the Open Housing Panel.

"Through the Office of Student Affairs, \$6000 has been budgeted to the School of Music to support an African Music Project. These funds were partially used to sponsor the Ghana Dance Group recently and other connected programs as defined by Dr. Harold Luce.

"For 1969-70 allocations, no Black Student Organizations requested funds. During Winter Quarter, 1970, CSA approved an allocation of \$900 from the Contingency Fund to the Black Arts Society to help support their Black Theater program.

"All recognized student organizations, including NAACP and Black Arts Society, will today be mailed materials to request 1970-71 CSA allocations. Request materials are sent to each organization's president and advisor.

"The Afro-American Society, recently organized, received a set of the CSA allocation request materials with their letter of recognition as have all newly recognized student organizations . . ."

At 10 on the morning of March 10, two black students

and a college counselor met first with Director of Admissions Ted R. Robinson, later with Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost James A. Robinson, to ask for admission of 2,500 additional black students by the opening of Autumn Quarter.

The three (Edmond Boston, then a special student, William Kilgore, professional student in the College of Education, and Counselor Ray Hamilton of the College of Arts and Science) represented the Black Studies Division, which was described as an alternative program for black students in lieu of the programs now available to white students.

Kilgore estimated between nine and thirteen hundred black students were on the campus (Ohio State, following federal directives, does not seek racial background of its students, hence no compilation can be made). Kilgore said such a small number was inadequate and the three representatives indicated that at least 2,000 black students should be recruited for Autumn Quarter, 1970, by a special staff on a crash program basis.

The representatives identified three problems with regard to the number of black students on campus:

1. The University has a poor image with regard to recognizing the special needs of black students;
2. Dollars are needed for scholarships for black students;
3. Information must be provided to black students regarding the new efforts being made.

Kilgore pointed out that there are some black students planning to go to school elsewhere who could come to Ohio State if a special program was available, and if they were encouraged to enroll.

One of the representatives estimated that at least 1,000 of the 2,000 students to be recruited would need full financial aid.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11

The *Lantern* published the list of 19 concerns presented by Afro-Am. Director of Admissions Robinson provided Vice President Mount with a breakdown of Admissions Office efforts to recruit black students for the University.

According to Robinson, in 1966-67, visitations were made to 152 Ohio high schools, 13 of which enroll a significant number of minority group students in Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo and Youngstown. In 1967-68, there were 291 Ohio high schools visited, 22 of which enroll a significant number of minority students in Akron, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Loveland, Springfield, Troy, Toledo, Warren, Youngstown and Xenia. In 1968-69, a total of 253 visitations were made, 17 of which were to schools in major Ohio cities which have a significant number of minority group students.

Also on March 11, Mount received a report from the Dean of Students Office explaining current recruitment plans for student personnel directors, assistants and student assistants, and black involvement in that recruitment.

According to Dean Kenneth L. Bader, a total of 24 directors were connected with University residence halls during 1969-70. Out of that total, there were no blacks. (In 1968-69 there had been one black director and one Chinese director.) Six black candidates had been interviewed for directorships in 1969-70, and offers were made to three of them. All of the three took other positions: a high school basketball coaching job; one stayed with VISTA as regional trainer; the third became an assistant dean in an Eastern state.

Student Personnel Assistants number 60 this year, one of whom is black. Last year, there were two black SPA's employed.

During the current year, an estimated 40 black students have inquired about the SPA program and have been sent

application materials. Ten students have returned their applications. One of the ten was offered a position but had not replied as of March 11. The other nine are pending completion of credentials, acceptance into Graduate School, or a final decision from the SPA Program.

Dean Bader's report noted that 128 Resident Advisors, of whom four are black, were on residence hall staffs. Last year, there were also four black RA's.

Seventeen black students applied to be RA's next year. Ten of the applicants have passed to final interviews; seven did not pass and were sent letters of regret.

Qualification criteria to become an RA were changed this year for several reasons, one of which hoped to encourage more black applicants. Total applications, approximately 350 in previous years, amounted to 580 this year. Among the efforts to recruit black students were: written flyers and publicity sent to all recognized black organizations on campus; the staff was instructed to make special efforts to solicit applications from blacks in their halls; a black RA served on the committee which planned selection, publicity, criteria for application and training.

The report agreed that more black staff members are needed and pointed out that a quota system did not appear to be the answer because the current number of black applicants is far short of the positions that would be set by quota.

Recruiting on all three levels has been carried out through contacts on the Ohio State campus; contact with the dean of students at Central State University; contacts at NASPA, ACPA, and NAWDC, and with Silas Purnell, director of educational services at Ada S. McKinley House in Chicago. Notices have been sent to journals of black fraternities and to a printed guide for graduate studies of black students.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12

President Novice G. Fawcett, responding to a request by Mount, voiced several observations regarding the demands:

Agreeing that efforts should be increased to have minority students well represented in all aspects of the orientation program, the President noted that the total cost of the entire orientation program is \$35,000 a year, far short of the \$100,000 requested under point 5 of the list of concerns. He could see no way in which support funds could be raised to such a level for orientation.

The goal of 2,500 Blacks under Point 8 he regarded as a conflict with the admissions policy established for Ohio State long ago, "totally an open policy and race, color, or religion are not factors." President Fawcett went on to explain that Ohio State is facing an enrollment limitation and that such a limitation can be accomplished only on a first-come, first-served basis.

As for Point 12, asking for the establishment of an off-campus Black Cultural Center, he expressed the opinion that since the University is unable to meet "urgent facility needs essential to the fulfillment of its defined mission," the expenditure of funds for an off-campus cultural center that lies beyond the mission of the University would be difficult to justify.

He saw a conflict in the desire for lower fees expressed in Point 17 with other requests that would result in sizeable additional expenditures.

On March 12 Dean of Students Bader provided Mount with information on the Council on Student Affairs allocation of funds to student organizations for the year to date. Only one black student organization had requested funds and that organization, the Black Arts Society, had received \$900.

Dean Bader also reported that no blacks hold membership on the Men's Commission or the Women's Commission, the two primary commissions. (Black Student Mar-

cia Mills, a sophomore in Home Economics from Georgetown, O., will be chief justice of the Women's Commission for next year and had already been selected for the post by students.) There are no blacks on the Student Judicial Board for the present year, nor are there any blacks on: Panhellenic Commission; Fraternity Commission; the University Discipline Committee; the University Judicial Panel or the University Committee on Academic Misconduct.

Ironically, most of those organizations listed, have their student members selected by other students, either by direct election or through nominations made by the Student Assembly.

With the background gathered from various sources, Mount then met with five black faculty members and five administrative colleagues, on March 12. They had a discussion of the concerns and procedures which might be followed in making a response to the special needs of black students. The consensus: differences of opinions could be resolved. It was decided that Mount should meet with three or four representatives of the designated leadership of the black student group and the faculty adviser to prepare a plan of action directed toward the "resolution and understanding of the special problems faced by black students."

FRIDAY, MARCH 13

The *Lantern*, editorially commenting on the black "Concerns," said, "(the black students) would have acted more effectively if they had voiced their gripes earlier this quarter or waited until the beginning of next . . . their presentation during the last week of the Winter Quarter gives administrators an automatic excuse to push the 'concerns' under the table until school resumes again . . ."

" . . . The 19 'concerns' are not exclusive gripes of the black community. White students also want more jitney buses, lower fees, a revamped orientation program and more campus police.

"Remedying these concerns, however, can only be achieved by appropriating extra funds — extra money the University just does not have."

At 9 a.m. on March 13, Mount had scheduled a meeting with representatives of the black student group (a meeting that had been confirmed with a group representative and the faculty adviser late the preceding afternoon).

The scheduled meeting was not kept by the black students, who indicated they would meet instead "exactly at noon."

At 10 a.m., President Fawcett met with his cabinet to review the situation. Reports were received that the black students planned to assemble at 11:30 a.m. and move toward the Administration Building. There were unconfirmed reports that some of the participants were planning to carry bricks. University officials then arranged to have security for the Administration Building during the lunch hour and alerted the State Highway Patrol to possible problems.

Later, spokesmen for the blacks said the carrying of bricks was a symbolic gesture to indicate their desire to build a bridge of understanding and was not designed to intimidate anyone.

The Cabinet's consensus: the University had made every effort to maintain relationships with the black community and to maintain an awareness of black concerns; that under no circumstances would the Administration voluntarily permit the normal operation of the University to be disrupted.

Except for those conducting authorized business, the



SPEAKER addressing one of many rallies held on the Oval in recent weeks.

Administration Building was secured. At noon, a group of 12 blacks was admitted to the building. They met with Mount for about 15 minutes (he later said, "Nothing was accomplished in our meeting because those in attendance refused to allow any meaningful discussion and refused to identify themselves.")

When the individuals left, they held open an Administration Building door and admitted 75 to 80 more persons who paraded through the lobby and up the staircase to the second floor. Glass in Mount's office door (as well as in the main lobby building directory) was broken; a sand urn was broken; leaflets were scattered about the building; some papers and reports in the Registrar's office thrown on the floor.

At the same time, four black males entered the east reception room of the Administrative Data Processing Center in Derby Hall. The receptionist's head was pressed down on the desk while others in the group overturned a key punch machine, a file cabinet, and scattered data processing cards around the room.

When Mount appeared outside his office door, apparent leaders of the group began to shout obscenities. Mount made several attempts to give notice of the University disruption role but was drowned out by the yelling.

At that point, the State Highway Patrol was summoned.

As demonstrators milled around, the fire alarm was set off. While it was ringing, they left the building, gathering on the south side of Derby Hall, from where they departed for the Ohio Union and a meeting in the Conference Theatre.

Around 1 p.m. on March 13, the State Highway Patrol arrived. And Vice President for University Development Robert G. Smith issued a statement to newsmen:

"We respect the rights and concerns of all students, either individuals or groups. Recognizing the special problems of some minority groups that are among the student population at Ohio State, the University has been engaged in continuing the dialogue and has been making progress over the past several years in developing programs to meet their particular needs.

"As a matter of policy no official of the University will meet under demand situations to discuss special concerns. Nor will the dialogue continue under threat of intimidation or as a result of the use of fear tactics. University officials have always been willing to discuss the legitimate concerns of students and others, but this is normally done by scheduling meetings and working within the structure of the University and, under

no circumstances, is the University in the position to respond to demands."

At 1:56 p.m. on March 13, the University requested a temporary injunction to prohibit further disruptions of the University's normal functions. At 3 p.m. the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County issued a temporary restraining order against the participants. Named in the injunction were: Afro-Am, the University Chapter of the NAACP, Jerry Allan Roberts, Paul Cook, William Kilgore, Walter Rhett, Linda Colbert, Michael Allison, and 150 John and Mary Does.

Roberts is a freshman in University College from Schenectady, N. Y.; Cook, a sophomore in Arts and Sciences from Columbus; Kilgore, a professional education major from Columbus; Rhett, a sophomore in Arts and Sciences from Summerville, N. C.; Colbert, a sophomore in education from Cincinnati; and Allison, a sophomore in Administrative Science from Cincinnati.

In mid-afternoon, meeting to discuss security needs was held in President Fawcett's office. Present: Columbus Safety Director Hughes, Assistant Safety Director Schooley, Columbus Chief of Police Joseph, Highway Patrol Major Adam Reese, Highway Patrol Colonel Reich, Vice Presidents Gordon Carson, Edward Q. Moulton and Robert G. Smith.

During the afternoon, there were small fires reported on the second floor of the Physics Laboratory, in a wastebasket in Derby Hall Bookstore, in Townshend Hall. A bomb threat was reported; fire alarms set off in McQuigg Laboratory and a few other buildings. In some cases, the buildings were evacuated until the falseness of the alarm was verified.

President Fawcett, noting the large numbers of people on campus, asked the Highway Patrol to augment the University police in patrolling the campus.

Late in the afternoon of the 13th, a delegation of three black students and one black faculty member met with Mount to reopen discussions. Mount later termed the meeting "unproductive" and said the "students" refused to identify themselves.

University officials said they would apply the disruption rule as applicable since the Administration Building had been disrupted by the noon visitation.

With that, Phase One drew to a close. There was relatively little discussion with black student groups from March 14 to 18, although individual members of the faculty and administration did continue informal conversations with blacks and others about various matters of concern. Then final examinations for Winter Quarter were held, followed by Commencement and Ohio State went into Spring vacation until March 30.

* * *

As Spring Quarter began, the *Lantern* carried a news article announcing that two black students who participated in the March 13 demonstration would face hearings before the University Committee on Discipline. Charges against them were that they violated the Group Disruption Rule and the Individual Disruption Rule. University officials would not release their names until the proper hearings had been held.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7

The two black students charged in the March 13 disturbance identified themselves publicly: Jerry Roberts, vice president of the Afro-Am Society and William T. Kilgore, president of the campus NAACP.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16

Hearings for the two black students were postponed until the end of April after the attorney for the students requested a postponement because of a prior court commitment.

MONDAY, APRIL 20

About 100 students in the School of Social Work walked out of classes to protest what they termed a denial of rights to participate in decision-making concerning faculty, course structure, field placement and the role of the School in the community.

On the same day, a handbill was passed around campus condemning "Prospectus '70," a career information program, featuring representatives of business and industry, being held in the Ohio Union.

12:35 p.m. — About 100 students protested the presence of what they called war profiteers and military recruiters by invading the "Prospectus '70" exhibit area in the Ohio Union, scattering literature, blocking displays, until Wendell Ellenwood, director of the Union asked them to leave the building.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21

The morning *Lantern* carried notice that:

PROTEST MARCH

"There will be a rally and march at noon today on the Oval to the Ohio Union to protest the war profiteering industries and military recruiters. This march is sponsored by the Student Mobilization Committee, the Columbus Moratorium Committee and the Third World Solidarity Committee."

11:30 a.m. — An initial gathering of about 15 persons assembled on the Oval and grew to an estimated 175 twenty minutes later.

11:55 a.m. — The group on the Oval marched to the Ohio Union. Six were dressed in black robes, wearing red scarves on their heads and carrying a box representing a coffin. Chanting and ringing bells, the group entered the ballrooms where the Prospectus '70 program was in progress.

12:10 p.m. — Director Ellenwood advised the group that they were disrupting the Prospectus '70 program and asked them to leave. No one left. Vice President Mount again advised the group to leave; then Director of Security Marion Curry tried to get the students to leave. One member of the group began shouting names at Mount. Six students were arrested and taken to Columbus City Jail.

That same day, a confrontation developed between "striking" School of Social Work students and faculty members of that School. The students demanded 50 percent representation and 50 percent voting rights on all School decision-making bodies. Faculty and students agreed to meet on April 28 at 4:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22

A faculty committee of the School of Social Work voted to seat seven non-faculty members on the 40-member committee.

An Ad Hoc Committee for Student Rights (the first indication that dissenting students had formed a coalition of Afro-Am, CMC, Third World Solidarity Committee, Student Mobilization Committee, Social Work Students, and some *Lantern* staffers) outlined demands to be presented to the administration. The Student Assembly voted to oppose the disruption rule; asked that off-campus legal

charges against the six students arrested at Prospectus '70 be dismissed.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23

A meeting, sponsored by Student Mobilization Committee, Third World Solidarity Committee, February 21st Committee and the Columbus Moratorium Committee, was held in Page Hall as a preliminary to a rally scheduled for the next day. It was a period when new groups sprang up overnight, making identification of leaders, as well as the aims of the groups, a most difficult task. Nor could the numerical strength be determined.

A group of 150 School of Social Work students voted to reject the faculty committee's proposal to seat seven students on the committee, deciding to stick with the 50-50 representation demanded earlier.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24

The Ad Hoc Committee held a rally, attended by about 300, on the Oval. Most called for a study strike on April 29, although a small number of students opposed the rallying group. One of those addressing the group was Prof. David Kettler, department of political science, who called the University's disruption rule, a "continuation of the University's repressive pseudo-parental code."

The rally group moved to the Administration Building, the doors of which had been previously locked. Charles McLarnan, executive assistant to Vice President, Academic Affairs and Provost, James Robinson, met with the leaders. He explained that President Novice G. Fawcett was not then in the building and offered leaders the opportunity to meet with Dr. Robinson. They refused to meet with Robinson but handed the following letter and list of demands to be delivered to administrators:

Dear President Fawcett:

The Ad Hoc Committee for Student Rights makes the following demands:

1. We demand amnesty for all the students named in the injunction served on March 13: William Kilgore, Jerry Roberts, Paul Cook, Walter Rhett, Michael Allison, Linda Colbert, and John and Mary Doe 1-150. We demand that the disruption charges against William Kilgore and Jerry Roberts be dropped. We demand amnesty for the five University students arrested April 21 from all University disciplinary action and the reinstatement of the University worker who was also arrested; and that the University publicly use its influence to have charges dropped against these five students, and Carl Phillips and Elisha Jones in the Columbus Courts.
2. We demand that no sanctions be taken against University students and workers who participate in activities which are critical of University policy.
3. We demand the repeal of all University rules and regulations which have a "chilling" effect on free speech.
4. We agree with the demands of Afro-Am and the Black Studies Department that the University recruit enough Black people to constitute 23% of the student body and that a proportionate number of slots should remain open to Indians, poor whites, Chicanos, and Puerto Ricans.
5. We demand that the University open extensions in 3 Black communities that will be operated under the jurisdiction of the Black Studies Committee.
6. We demand that students in each department have 50% voting representation on all faculty committees relating to curriculum, recruiting, and allocation of financial and other types of resources.
7. We endorse the demands made by Black students on March 13.
8. We demand that the University sever all ties with war research and the military.
9. We demand an immediate termination of the ROTC

program on campus.

10. Wendell Ellenwood, John Mount and Charles Gambs have criminally violated the rights of the students. For these actions, we demand their immediate dismissal.

(Where signatures would normally be on a letter, the Ad Hoc Committee had a list of nine administrators and nine press sources to which the demands were to be distributed.)

Vice President Robinson, after reading the submitted list, issued a statement that said in part: "On several occasions we have met with different groups of students to receive 'demands.' To date, this method of communicating with each other has proved unsatisfactory.

"Part of the problem is that 'demands' have not been based on careful homework. In fact they seem to be drafted only to elicit a negative response from the administration. Another part of the problem is that demands have been presented under highly emotional circumstances. And, most 'demands' have reflected only the concerns of self-appointed groups and have neither proposed nor suggested constructive programs that recognize what is already being done by the University to work toward our common objectives . . ."

"Indeed, the 'demands' addressed to President Fawcett reflect unfavorably on all of us. I recommend that concerned students apply the time they have been spending in a variety of demonstrations learning the facts about the subjects included in such lists of 'demands' as the one presented today. Instead of throwing together a set of ill-founded assumptions and misinformation, we should be attempting to formulate clear objectives, develop program proposals, and use the existing channels of communication.

"Vice President Mount and I will confer with any students or faculty who have recommendations they wish to make. Our offices and staffs could be helpful in developing recommendations or requests and in advising with regard to appropriate procedures for communicating your desires.

"We have channels of communication that are open — Council on Student Affairs, Faculty Council, Student Assembly, Council of Graduate Students. Instead of all this emotionalism and demonstrating, President Fawcett and I encourage the use of these channels as other students used them last year in presenting proposals for the Open Housing Rule.

"The University should be a model institution in our society for the accomplishment of our common objectives. I will make every effort to facilitate the process whereby change can take place at The Ohio State University, but I cannot see the value in participating in repeated attempts to make the important decisions on ad hoc basis, especially under crisis-like conditions."

MONDAY, APRIL 27

What was described as an "amicable" meeting was held for two hours in the afternoon. Present were Vice President Robinson, Vice President for University Development Robert Smith, Dr. Charles McLarnan, all of whom represented the administration, and seven student representatives of the Ad Hoc Committee on Student Rights. Student Assembly President Tim Sheeran, junior in Arts and Sciences from Cincinnati, attended as an observer. Those present felt that some progress was made toward isolating specific problems whose solution would contribute toward meeting the demands of April 24. The meeting ended on a friendly note. The students said they had to check with other representatives and would possibly meet again the following day.

University Committee on Discipline (UCD) hear-

ings on disruption rules in the March 13 black student demonstration were postponed after the students, their lawyer and faculty advisor walked out, protesting the UCD's refusal to open the hearings to the public.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28

Another meeting was held between the same representatives of the administration and a group of representatives from the Ad Hoc Committee on Student Rights, plus Edmond Boston who represented Afro-Am. Before Boston's arrival, the Ad Hoc committee representatives had assured the administrators that the demonstration scheduled for Wednesday on the Oval would be non-violent and within the First Amendment rights of the students for two black students charged with violation of demonstrators.

Boston listed areas in which he felt the University was negligent in not meeting the needs of its black population. Robinson made the case for what he termed "reasonable progress" in the Admissions Office, Orientation Program, scholarships, employment, a special University College program, and an aggressive recruitment policy for the Office of Student Affairs. Boston insisted that quotas and time schedules as presented in the list of 19 Black demands were essential to show good faith toward solving Black problems, and that any other talk of "reasonable progress" was bigoted, racist patronage.

The meeting ended with little agreement, other than University authorities promised to provide electrical power for loud speakers for the demonstrators at the rally scheduled for the next day.

On the night of April 28, a significant meeting took place. The Student Assembly met and passed a resolution supporting a proposed student boycott of classes the next day "until such time as members of the Administration agree to meet and frankly and openly discuss with student representatives, in clear and concise terms, those programs and policies in which the University is presently engaged in attempting to alleviate the problems, and they are further willing to discuss and reach a clear policy statement as to what specific programs and policies they intend to implement in the immediate and long-range future to strive forward in more adequate progress in these areas. We are further concerned that the proceedings in the discussion of these concerns are publicly communicated to the University community."

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29

7 a.m. — University officials alerted campus security personnel as a precautionary measure and requested the State Highway Patrol to have a contingent of about 40 men on standby in the event they might be needed for crowd control.

10:00 a.m. — Vice President Mount released a letter in response to the Student Assembly endorsement of a boycott. He said in part:

"We will respond to the Student Assembly's resolution by giving it the sincere consideration it deserves. Within a week or ten days, we will prepare a comprehensive report which will specifically communicate where we stand at this time as well as plans for the future.

"Our first written report will help show all who are interested what constructive actions have been taken as well as those which are planned in the immediate and long-range future.

"Obviously, there is a great need to strengthen our channels of communication. While we have attempted to communicate individually and in groups with students

on a variety of occasions, it is clear that we must do more to develop a campus-wide understanding of University policies and programs. I will consult with the leadership of the Student Assembly and other student groups with the objective of developing clear University goals and improving communications with the University community.

"Some recent reports on discussions between students and administrators have been inaccurate and misleading. We believe that the University has made considerable progress toward the objectives enumerated in the Student Assembly resolution and reflected in other printed documents we have received over the past several weeks. I am sure you will understand, however, why we cannot engage in mass rallies or debate demonstrators in highly emotional settings as a means of communicating with you. We will continue the procedure of preparing campus reports directed to all of the students of the University to provide a basis for meaningful discussion and problem solution . . ."

Vice President Mount's statement was widely distributed to students by the Student Assembly leadership as students gathered on the Oval for the announced noon rally. **11 A.M.** — Small groups in which black students were the majority began picketing buildings peacefully. Signs carried by the pickets read: "On Strike, Shut It Down," "OSU Centennial: 100 Years of Racism," "We Want Black Power Now." Classes continued to be held, with some reduction in over-all attendance.

11:50 a.m. — Demonstrators who had gathered on the Oval began moving toward the Administration Building and the doors of the building were secured. Estimate of the crowd at noon was 2,000. The assembly was peaceful and dispersed before the noon hour was over. Typical of the tone of speeches was that made by Lorraine Cohen, teaching assistant in political science who is a Master's candidate from East Meadow, N. Y.: ". . . Apathetic students are finally getting together and showing their power together on this campus. For weeks and actually for two years, I have said the time is not right yet. Today the time is right. I didn't believe a violent confrontation was the way to achieve these demands and I still don't. We must set up a long-term program of action. We must have faith in each other and come out here day after day . . ."

Speakers included Mrs. Linda Green, Women's Liberation Movement; Joel Ann Todd, member, Ad Hoc Committee; Phillip Greenberg, teaching assistant in political science; Timothy Sheeran, president of Student Assembly. After the speeches, Ed Boston, Afro-Am, outlined plans and strategy for the strike.

12:50 p.m. — Marshalls designated by the demonstrators patrolled the campus with walkie-talkies directing small groups and pickets in what appeared to be a well-organized plan of action.

2:45 P.M. — Entrance to the campus, 15th and High, was blocked, sealed on the campus side. A dozen or so demonstrators were reported to have erected barricades to block incoming traffic.

3:00 p.m. — Vice President Mount clarified his statement made earlier in the day: "Apparently there has been some misunderstanding of my response to the Student Assembly's resolution of April 28, 1970. Let me make it clear that while my letter was directed to the Student Assembly, I intended to include other groups of students. As I indicated, . . . I will consult with the leadership of Student Assembly and other student groups with the objective of developing clear University goals and improving commu-



BANDS OF demonstrators blocked various campus streets on April 29. Here is group that filled intersection of Sherman and 17th.



— photo by Joe Tate
HIGHWAY PATROLMEN lobbed tear gas in effect to break up large groups. Gas drifted across campus, hitting non-demonstrators, too.



— photo by Joe Tate
MIRROR LAKE Hollow looked like this with tear gas, not fog, hanging over the normally serene spot.

nication with the University community.' "

3:00 p.m. — Demonstrators blocked the gate at Woodruff and Neil.

3:15 p.m. — Neither of the two blockades provoked the attention given the next event when a large group of demonstrators blocked the 11th and Neil entrance by closing the gates and sitting down in the streets.

3:30 p.m. — For the first time in the day, 12 Highway Patrolmen were sent to 11th and Neil to open access to the campus. Three times, they asked the demonstrators to clear the entrance. The demonstrators refused, began shouting insults and threw bricks, rocks, bottles and other objects at the patrolmen. When patrolmen moved to clear the gates, they were resisted by the demonstrators. An attempt was made to apprehend the most flagrant of the violators; an additional 50 patrolmen were dispatched to the scene to restore order; and the Columbus police were called in. Four arrests were made and tear gas was used to disperse the crowd after warning had been given.

Demonstrators gathered around the Administration Building where windows were broken by rocks, bricks and other missiles thrown by some members of the crowd. Other campus buildings were stoned; furniture from Derby and Denney Halls was broken up and used for missiles. City police and the Highway Patrol had to resort to tear gas to clear the area around the Administration Building.

4:20 p.m. — The Ohio National Guard was put on stand-by notice.

4:30 p.m. — An injunction was signed by Judge Moody and posted on various campus buildings by members of the Franklin County Sheriff's office. The injunction was directed at: the Third World Solidarity Committee, the Ad Hoc Committee for Student Rights, the Student Mobilization Committee, Lorraine Cohen, Edmond Boston, Phillip Greenberg, Joel Ann Todd and 500 unnamed individuals.

Boston, a onetime student in continuing education, is from Columbus but not enrolled in the University this quarter; Cohen is a master's candidate in political science from East Meadow, N. Y.; Greenberg is a master's candidate from Fairlawn, N. J.; and Todd is a master's candidate from Columbus.

4:45 p.m. — About 1,000 demonstrators gathered at the Administration Building. A spokesman for the protestors asked them to disperse and return at 10 a.m. the next morning. However, a large segment of the crowd moved toward the Administration Building and some 30 demonstrators locked arms on the steps, asking the rest to leave and not throw stones. The crowd disregarded them and began to grow violent.

5:00 p.m. — Tear gas and a substantial show of force by police dispersed demonstrators from the vicinity of the Administration Building.

5:20 p.m. — Paul Cook, of Afro-Am, met with Vice President Mount. "You created this situation," charged Cook, "We came ready to deal with you but you just put us off." Mount's reply: "We're going to have more black students, more black faculty and more funds for black students. By your very actions, you've prevented us from doing these things."

5:45 p.m. — Demonstrators who had equipped themselves with rocks and bricks lined up and faced patrolmen. They scattered as 16 carloads of Columbus Police in full riot gear drove down 17th Avenue. Tear gas was again used.

6 p.m. — About 500 students gathered on High Street and charged through the gates at 15th Ave. They were halted by the use of tear gas.

6:30 p.m. — University officials left the Administration

Building to reconvene on the west campus. Until this time, it had been almost impossible to leave the Administration Building. On the west campus across the Olentangy River, they held several meetings with law enforcement officers, held a press conference; made plans for the next day. (It was 11 p.m. before the tired officials called it a day.)

7:30 p.m. — Seventeenth Avenue was blocked. Student groups gathered on the corners of 13th, 14th, 15th, Woodruff and Lane; while small bands roamed through the area, creating minor damage.

7:50 p.m. — Windows were broken in several High Street businesses. A concrete block barricade was set up across High Street at 13th Ave. Columbus police reported they were fired upon when darkness fell.

8:30 p.m. — Police marched up 15th Avenue to Indianola, dispersing demonstrators with tear gas. When protestors sought refuge in some fraternity and sorority houses, tear gas was lobbed into at least two of the residences. Retreating members of the crowd continued to throw rocks, bricks and cans.

8:45 p.m. — Several shots were fired in the area of 11th and High; Molotov cocktails were added to the bricks thrown by the crowd.

9 p.m. — Mayor M. E. Sensenbrenner ordered a curfew into immediate effect for the area from Olentangy River to Indianola Ave., Fifth Avenue to Hudson Street.

9:25 p.m. — Windows were broken in the vicinity of 10th Ave. and Neil; and at the Student Health Center.

10:05 p.m. — A State Highway Patrol helicopter with spotlight sought to locate a man reported to be on a High St. roof, armed with a rifle.

10:15 p.m. — President Fawcett held a press conference and read statement that an emergency situation continued on campus: ". . . What began as a peaceful demonstration escalated into an extensive and unnecessary amount of violence, disruption and destruction . . . The University has, over the years, experienced a number of demonstrations, a few of which have interfered with the regular operation of the University, but none of which has resulted in such serious disruption . . . As a result of continued escalation the University has requested and the Governor has authorized, the use of the National Guard to assist in the restoration of order. The Guard is now on duty and will remain until order is completely restored. The University will continue to operate tomorrow morning, as usual, with no classes being cancelled.

" . . . I want particularly to reassure the vast numbers of students who did not engage in this form of violence, many of whom have requested the University to provide sufficient security to insure their safety. I regret that this incident has occurred but I want it clearly understood that I will have no hesitancy in summoning and retaining sufficient security forces to preserve order."

10:25 p.m. — Rocks and bricks were thrown from a crowd of 200-300 in the vicinity of Ninth and McMillin.

11:15 p.m. — Two civilians received minor gun shot wounds at 90 E. 8th Ave.

11:40 p.m. — The Ohio National Guard, called out by Gov. James A. Rhodes at the request of President Fawcett, arrived on campus to support the Highway Patrol.

According to police reports, individual injuries for the day's activities after the 3:30 p.m. confrontation:

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL: 28 police, 18 students, 9 non-students. Three students and two non-students had received gun shot wounds.

GRANT HOSPITAL: 4 police, 8 others; two gun shot wounds.

RIVERSIDE HOSPITAL: 7 persons treated, no breakdown as to occupation or kind of injury.

ARRESTS MADE FOR THE DAY: approximately 300 in the University area. Many were for violations of the curfew.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30

To answer the flood of telephone calls, stop rumors, provide accurate information and keep record of events, an Information Central was opened in the Administration Building by the Office of University Development.

10:00 a.m. — Estimated 4,000 demonstrators gathered on Oval. They harassed Ohio National Guardsmen and patrolmen until dispersed by tear gas. Security Officials determined there were not enough law enforcement people to control the situation without extensive use of tear gas.

10:40 a.m. — Demonstrators surged on Guard and Patrol around Administration Building and tear gas was again used to clear the Oval.

11:30 a.m. — Demonstrators harassed the line of Guardsmen and patrolmen around the Administration Building.

Noon: — Window breakage reported from High Street stores. Ohio National Guardsmen formed a line across 15th Ave. near Mershon Auditorium. Several cars of Columbus police moved into area.

Both the Guard and police were used to clear an estimated 350 from 15th Ave., High Street to Indianola. Tear gas used.

Professor Salvatore Marco, chairman of the University Discipline Committee, announced students arrested on campus had been temporarily suspended if the reason for arrest included activities "which appear to be in violation of the University rules on disruption."

1:30 p.m. — Student wounded in right leg and left hand by what *Lantern* identified as "sniper fire." Crowd, gathering around Fine Arts Building where student was taken for treatment before transfer to hospital, shouted obscenities at police. Tear gas was used to disperse crowd.

1:45 p.m. — Guard moved off Oval and demonstrators gathered on Oval for rally.

2 p.m. — Delegation of three students left rally to confer with Vice President Mount.

2:15 p.m. — Delegation returned to crowd, reported Mount "would not negotiate with us." Second delegation left to confer with Mount.

2:30 p.m. — Second delegation returned to Oval, indicated that Mount was willing to talk. Rally continued, with speakers from demonstration leadership.

6 p.m. — Student and faculty leaders asked permission for a "sleep-in" on Oval. Mayor's curfew, set for 8 p.m. and extended east to Big Four railroad, posed possibility of mass arrests.

7:20 p.m. — Three persons seen running from Brown Hall Annex. Explosion and fire followed. Damage estimate not available.

8 p.m. — National Guard on duty. Curfew in effect. Sleep-in was allowed on Oval but University provided buses for those who wished to return to residence halls. Two busloads left; a small group spent the night on Oval without incident. (During the day of April 30, some 250 appeared in Columbus Municipal Court following arrests made in the campus area the day before.)

The University Committee on Discipline urged President Fawcett to temporarily suspend any student "arrested on campus . . . activities which appear to be in violation of the University rules on disruption."

FRIDAY, MAY 1

10:00 a.m. — Students begun mass meeting on Oval. Among speakers, Prof. David Kettler, political science department, and Lorraine Cohen, political science.

11:30 a.m. — Groups of students at rally broke off to picket classroom buildings.

1:45 p.m. — University Hospital issued a report of injury treatments for previous day's disturbance: 32 Columbus Police and State Highway patrolmen; 36 students, 4 National Guardsmen; 14 others.

At the same time, the Registrar's Office announced that distribution of summer quarter schedule materials was postponed until May 4. Columbus Mayor Sensenbrenner announced curfew from midnight to 6 a.m.

EARLY EVENING: Vice Presidents Mount, Smith and Robinson met with Christine Patronik, a junior in Arts and Sciences from Mt. Healthy, O., of the Ad Hoc Committee, William Kilgore and Paul Cook of Afro-Am, Student Body President Tim Sheeran, to format evening TV program proposed by Student Assembly.

5:30 p.m. — Prof. Richard Day, College of Law, introduced resolution to Council on Student Affairs that "no student be suspended without notice and a hearing according to established procedures and that the University make a serious effort to secure the removal of all requirements of excessive bail and, where applicable, secure the release of such students on their own recognizance."

The Administration agreed to alter the suspension policy so that only those students charged with inciting to riot, assault and battery, and resisting arrest would be temporarily suspended.

8 p.m. — Vice Presidents Mount, Robinson and Smith, with Prof. Phil Burgess of Political Science, appeared on an hour-long question and answer program that permitted viewers to call in by phone over WOSU-TV and Radio. The two representatives of Afro-Am and the representative of the Ad Hoc Committee, who had agreed to appear to answer questions, cancelled their appearance without public explanation. Vice President Smith offered viewers to direct further questions to the Office of Development, where Information Central was set up to provide answers to all questions.

SATURDAY, MAY 2

Although the weekend was quiet, many meetings were held. Among them: the President and Cabinet met on Sunday afternoon to hear reports of Administration meetings with students that had been going on since April 29.

President Fawcett announced that Adjutant General Sylvester T. Del Corso had reported substantial reduction in the number of National Guardsmen on campus because of the absence of violence. Only a standby contingent was to remain until University personnel could make necessary repairs to damaged property and peaceful operations could be assured.

MONDAY, MAY 4

Vice President Robinson announced that \$170,000 had been approved for 1970-71 to launch the Black Studies division approved in October, 1969.

Vice President Mount announced the appointment of Prof. Howard C. Williams, black member of the faculty (department of agricultural economics and rural sociology), to his staff "to assist in the development of an improved recruitment and admissions program for educationally and economically disadvantaged students."

9:45 a.m. — A rash of fire calls began. By 10:45 in the evening, 28 fire calls were made, 16 of which were false alarms. A fire bomb thrown into Lord Hall caused the most serious fire, damaging photocopy equipment.

10:00 a.m. — Demonstrations carried on in front of Administration Building and other buildings began to build up. Rally held on Oval, with crowd estimated at 1,500. Following rally, groups broke up to picket various buildings.

11 a.m. — Leaders of Student Assembly issued statement saying "we see no need to continue our present course of action," (which was to support the boycott) but said they were speaking only for themselves, that other students would have to make own decisions.

4 p.m. — Word of tragedy at Kent State, which involved fatal shooting of four students, had swept campus by time rally was held on Oval.

After half an hour, demonstrators moved to Intramural Field where Army ROTC was holding annual review to honor selected candidates. *Lantern* described demonstrators who "taunted the ROTC students mercilessly with obscenities, vulgarisms and mockeries." National Guard called to scene but no violence as ROTC review continued with demonstrators holding their own review.

The University Committee on Discipline began hearings for 53 students thought to have violated the University disruption rules during campus demonstrations.

TUESDAY, MAY 5

4-5 a.m. — Student pickets formed at each Commons where National Guardsmen escorted food personnel through picket lines.

8 a.m. — Director J. Robert Zellmer, of Food Services,

Shortly after the initial outbreak of violence on the Ohio State campus, two groups of concerned students and faculty members emerged to serve as a liaison between police, administrators and students and to help prevent further violence and injury.

Many faculty members served on the Green Ribbon Commission, a group designed to help keep demonstrations nonviolent; communicate with all parties involved in confrontations; provide students with information on campus and civil laws governing demonstrations; and serve as witnesses; and to offer descriptions of events occurring during disturbances.

Approximately 200 students served as student marshals in cooperation with the Green Ribbon Commission, the Administration, law enforcement agencies and the students. The group was an outgrowth of a Student Government group initially organized as the Yellow Band Brigade.

Both groups emphasized their neutrality in the disturbances in order to maintain communication with both sides — they were not interested in debating the issues behind the riot, but only in keeping the demonstrations peaceful. Acting only as "buffers" between strikers and authorities, the groups had no authority but the respect of both factions.

Student marshals wore orange armbands and the faculty members wore green ribbons to help distinguish themselves from the strikers and officials.

The groups are credited with helping to calm crowds and individual strikers on the crucial second and third days of the Ohio State riot, and with helping to maintain nonviolence throughout the following week.

reported all nine food facilities were operating, a few with difficulty.

8 a.m. — *Lantern* publishes new list of Ad Hoc Committee demands. (See below.)

10 a.m. — Demonstrators began to block entrances to Denney Hall, despite pleas from student and faculty marshalls that access be provided. Students physically restrained from entering classes.

11 a.m. — Other campus buildings joined Denney on list of those to which entrance was blocked. Again, many students restrained from entering classes.

2:15 p.m. — National Guard officer went to each blocked campus building and read statement ordering demonstrators to leave:

"Since 11 a.m., classes have been interrupted in this and other buildings. The University does not desire to use force and will not object to use of the Oval for student assemblies that are peaceful and orderly. We remind you that the right of other students must be upheld.

You are ordered to leave this building or these premises."

3 p.m. — National Guardsmen formed on north campus, then moved south to clear blocked buildings. They forced demonstrators away from the 17th Ave. area onto the Oval. For next hour or so, demonstrators milled about on North Oval Drive and 17th Ave., where Guardsmen ringed the Administration Building. In the disturbance, two Guardsmen were injured, one demonstrator arrested.

4 p.m. — Demonstrators gathered on Oval for another rally.

4:30 p.m. — Guardsmen from North Oval Drive returned to their trucks behind Arps Hall. Demonstrators, who followed behind, blocked the trucks from leaving the Arps Hall area for a while, before allowing trucks to pass.

6 p.m. — President Fawcett went on local TV stations to make the following statement:

"During the last several days I have been wishing that there could be some way that I could talk with every student. I know something about how you feel. I have taken this means of saying that I have had hundreds of calls, letters and telegrams. These combined with discussions with faculty and students have been helpful in our efforts

In response to student requests for a listing of various demands made by striking protesters, the following list is submitted by The Ad Hoc Committee for Campus Rights:

Ad Hoc Committee for Campus Rights demand the following: Being that the central most issue to black people and to this strike is the development of a meaningful Black Studies Program, we demand:

1. The University establishes a black educational center in the black community of Columbus.

2. A separate office to be established of black faculty and black students to recruit black students in proportion to the number of black people in Ohio for the coming year (1970-71).

3. More scholarships, fellowships and loans be made available to black students.

4. A concentrated effort and supportive funds on the part of the University to enroll more black students in the fields of mathematics, pre-medicine, natural sciences, technology, business and law, be made.

5. Forty-five percent (20,000 dollars) of the money that black students pay into the general service fees be submitted to a black student fund.

6. The administration issue funds (\$100,000) during the regular orientation period for a black orientation program to orientate black students under the direction of the Special Assistant to the Vice President for Student Affairs.

7. A degree-granting department in the field of "Afro-American" studies be established.

8. At least four blacks be established on the University Disciplinary Committee at the Ohio State University.

9. We agree with the demands of Afro-Am and the Black Studies Department that the University recruit enough black people to constitute 23 percent of the student body and that a proportionate number of slots should remain open for Indians, poor Whites, Chicanos, and Puerto Ricans.

10. We demand that the University open extensions in three black communities that will be operated under the jurisdiction of the Black Studies Committee.

11. Besides those previously listed we endorse the 19 demands made by black students on March 13.

12. We demand amnesty for all the students named in the injunction served on March 13 and that the disruption ruling charges be dropped against Wm. Kilgore and Jerry Roberts. We demand amnesty for the 5 University students arrested April 21 from all University disciplinary action and the reinstatement of the University worker who was also arrested; and that the University publicly use its influence to have charges dropped against these five students

and Carl Phillips and Elisha Jones in the Columbus courts.

13. We demand that no sanctions be taken against University students and workers who participate in activities which are critical to University policy.

14. We demand the repeal of all University rules and regulations which have a chilling effect on the freedom of speech.

15. We demand that students in each department have a 50 percent voting representation on all faculty committees relating to curriculum, recruiting, and allocation of financial and other types of resources.

16. We demand that the University sever all ties with war research and the military.

17. We demand an immediate termination of the R.O.T.C. program on campus.

18. Wendell Ellenwood, John Mount, and Charles Gambs have criminally violated the rights of the students. For these actions we demand the immediate dismissal of them.

19. Removal of all city and state police from campus, and disarmament of campus police.

20. The University should provide free self-defense courses with credit towards graduation for women.

21. An end to restrictive quotas (based on sex) which apply to admission into any college or graduate school.

22. The University should recruit and hire more women advisors, administrators, and faculty.

23. An end to the University's sexist policy which discriminates in the hiring of non-academic employees.

24. The immediate abolishment of degrading and unfair disciplinary practices which apply only to women students and other policies and programs which degrade women.

25. Equal representation in all student administrating, governing, and judicial bodies at O.S.U.

26. The initiation of courses on women's past history and the abolishment in all fields and departments of the inaccurate, degrading, stereotype image of women which represents them as inferior human beings.

27. The establishment of a day-care center which is free to all women who belong to the University community: students, grads, faculty, and non-academic employees.

28. The establishment of an on-campus "planned parenthood" center serving all women regardless of marital status.

— from The Lantern, Tuesday, May 5

to resolve some very difficult problems.

I have been off this campus only one and one half hours since last Wednesday and have been so involved with work of an emergency nature that I have not had the time until now to remind all of us that our primary interest is in the future of the University and that my primary concern is your education and well-being.

There are no easy solutions to problems that deal with some of our basic human values. Ohio State is a large and complex university. The problems are also complex. They can not be solved in a climate of crisis.

Last Wednesday we believed the demonstration would be peaceful, but it escalated into disruption and violence. We have tried to be careful in our actions to protect all of our people. What we need now more than anything else are students talking to students on a one-to-one basis and avoiding large scale demonstrations which are fraught with danger.

I want to urge you to try to continue with your own schedule of work as one means of restoring order and providing a climate in which our problems can be discussed and resolved.

If you believe as I do in the value of this University as a place for you and your children to be educated, I hope you will show understanding and support of my efforts and the efforts of large numbers of faculty, students and staff who have been working around the clock to preserve a free and open university, free and open to all students.

My desire is to restore peace to the campus. We believe that it is right for the University to do so. If militant demonstrators continue to agitate and to engage in activities that incite to riot and endanger life, I will then be called upon to cancel all activities other than classes on this campus because of clear and present danger.

Since the beginning of this series of demonstrations, my colleagues and I have been doing everything we know to help restore order and we now urge you individually and collectively to assist in this process. I will have the security forces removed from this campus as soon as it is safe to do so.

Unfortunately, when a crisis of great magnitude develops, it is often necessary to take actions that are repulsive to people who support the University but perhaps do not understand what is taking place from hour to hour. If you have in any way been offended by the actions that have been taken, I am very sorry. Let me suggest that you make your complaints known. The University is bigger than any or all of us and simply must be preserved as a bulwark of strength in support of what I believe to be the finest form of society in this world, and I, for one, am not willing to see it destroyed.

We need your continuing help and support and especially we need your understanding and cooperation."

During the day, there were 23 fire calls on campus, 19 of which were false alarms.

A fire bomb was thrown into the office of Prof. Earl F. Murphy, College of Law, destroying books and notes.

An unofficial group of approximately 200 graduate students and teaching assistants announced their support for the student strike for more involvement in University decision-making.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6

3:00 a.m. — Two males, aged 19 and 20, were arrested near the Stadium. State arson investigators said they found gasoline, fuses and small containers in the trunk of the youths' car, charged the two with possession of materials to make fire bombs.

5:30 a.m. — Repeated attempts made to close food facilities. University provided buses to pick up food service workers at Lane and N. High, take them to the dining facilities. Some employees did not report for work. Pick-

ets left after breakfast hour.

8:00 a.m. — Referendum conducted by "concerned faculty and students of the geology department" to learn student-faculty opinion.

11:30 a.m. — President Fawcett held press conference, announced that at the request of student leaders, the Student Leadership Recognition Dinner scheduled for the evening was cancelled. He also announced the cancelling of the ROTC Review and all free-day extra-curricular activities scheduled for May 7, the next day. He asked that all regularly scheduled classes on Thursday meet as usual, that class time be used to discuss the issues that divide the campus. All deans, department chairmen and faculty were asked to be available throughout the day to participate in the discussions. President Fawcett and Vice President Robinson would start the discussions at 9 a.m. over the closed circuit TV system and WOSU-TV.

NOON: Large group of demonstrators assembled around Denney Hall, blocking entrances. National Guard swept the streets and moved demonstrators back to the Oval.

2:30 p.m. — Columbus firemen called for fire on second floor of Hayes Hall. There was extensive smoke and water damage to one art studio. Some stones thrown at firemen.

3:30 p.m. — Size of demonstrating crowd began to grow. One group assembled near the President's house, and the National Guard dispersed them. The sizeable group returned to the Oval, joined another large group there. A smaller group paraded around the Administration Building, shouting obscenities.

4:00 p.m. — Estimated 1,500 demonstrators crowded in front of the Administration Building.

4:30 p.m. — National Guard, without use of tear gas, moved the crowd back on to the Oval. Individual demonstrators attempted to defy the Guard; stones and bricks began to fly toward windows in Administration Building. Unruliness of crowd made use of tear gas and major force appear likely.

5:30 p.m. — President Fawcett closed the University:

"At 5:15 p.m. this afternoon the Governor of the State of Ohio recommended to me that the Columbus campus of the University be closed immediately because of the imminent danger of further disruption and violence.

"After consultation with the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, I am following the Governor's recommendation and I am closing the University until further notice.

"Students who can leave immediately are asked to return to their homes tonight. All students are expected to leave the campus before noon on Thursday, May 7, 1970.



CAMPUS CLOSED sign meant just that. Only a few service personnel were permitted past barricades set up at every entrance. Buildings were locked and only a few necessary research projects were allowed to continue.



"Only key administrative personnel and staff are to report for work on the morning of the 7th.

"There will be no University activities or assemblies permitted until further notice."

After reading of the announcement, a few demonstrators lingered in front of the Administration Building for half an hour, and by 7 p.m. the Administration Building was secure and the Oval almost deserted.

At 11:15, a silent candle-light vigil, previously scheduled by demonstrators, was held on the Oval without incident, with some 500 attending. Then the students and faculty responded to the order to close the Columbus campus.

MAY 7-12

THE Columbus *Dispatch*, in a front-page editorial titled "OSU in Darkest Hour," said:

"Closure of Ohio State University marks a dark day in this great state's education history. But that closure must be very brief lest the whole University become a victim of an abject defeatism rather than the bastion of high purpose that it is . . .

"The closure represents drastic action. Before there is drastic response forthright efforts must be made to protect the 40,000-odd conscientious students who desire a meaningful education. There is something wrong. It must be set right. A healthy and determined can-do attitude is imperative.

"Before the ills can be cured, there must be re-establishment of an atmosphere of trust, a separation of myths from realities and a determination there shall be no dialog of the deaf at a time when all segments of the University community — administration, faculty and students — must be heard."

Kent State University, Akron University, Miami University, the University of Cincinnati and finally, Ohio University, also had to close down with similar disorders creating destruction and disturbance. Case-Western Reserve University and Marietta College suffered from fires that were believed to be set.

As all Ohio State facilities shut down, including the Ohio Union, the radio and television stations, and University Golf Course, hasty action had to be taken to re-schedule the Big Ten Golf Tournament which was set for Ohio State this year. It was switched to the University of Illinois. The Ohio State baseball team, which seemed headed for a Conference title, had to cancel games scheduled for the weekend.

But while the University was shut down, administration officials met constantly to review the situation and

determine the measures needed to insure a safe reopening. A segment of the Faculty Advisory Committee continued to talk with leaders of the demonstrators.

A meeting of Faculty Council was set for Tuesday, May 12, and officials said no decision about reopening could be made before then.

A group of graduate students formed the small "Students for an Operating University" with the goal of reopening the campus. Spokesman George Taylor said the group would encourage students who are against strikes, boycotts and riots to stand up and say so. "We want the radicals to get the idea they are no longer welcome," he said.

Graduate and undergraduate students in the electrical engineering department met in eight rooms of the Hoge Memorial Presbyterian Church on West Broad Street to continue some 20 classes in electrical engineering, with faculty members conducting the classes.

Thirteen campus organizations formed the Majority Alliance to work toward changing the image of students on campus. The Alliance declared that campus problems can be solved only by calm, rational debate, that freedom of speech and the right to dissent does not include throwing bricks and blocking buildings. The group pointed out that the majority of Ohio State students are more interested in education than political confrontations and that the historic apathy of the majority was partially responsible for the chaos that closed the University.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13

Administrators directed faculty members to return to the campus to "begin preparation for reopening." Staff and supporting personnel were told to return Thursday at the request of immediate supervisors. The announcement came after a five hour session of the Faculty Council and administrative leaders. President Fawcett asked the faculty "to hold extra classes, extend office hours and provide tutoring when necessary to help students complete the work of the quarter."

Faculty Council, at its May 12 meeting, asked that "all the functions of the University be opened as soon as practicable and that graduating students and graduate students who are taking General Examinations this quarter be given priority in the opening."

At this meeting, Council began exploration of a Pass/Non Pass grading system this quarter only as an option for students; proposed regular classes be extended into what would normally be finals week, exempting professional colleges; referred two proposals relating to the Disruption Rules to the committee on student affairs.

Council authorized the Faculty Advisory Committee to carry out discussions among students, faculty and administrative representatives and appointed a Committee of Five members to represent it in these discussions (see box).

THURSDAY, MAY 14

Board of Trustees voted unanimously to reopen the University on Tuesday, May 19. With that, they stipulated security measures that should be taken:

- Access to the campus controlled through the use of student and faculty identification cards.
- A possible curfew, from midnight to 6 a.m., for the campus as long as required.
- Number of demonstrators to be limited to 10 in all places on the campus except the Oval.

Chairman John G. Ketterer, re-elected to that post by the trustees, said "Anything we can do to get the University going again will be done."

Many members of the faculty worked long hours in attempting to get meaningful discussions underway and calm restored to the campus.

In addition to the Green Ribbon Committee, whose members were present at all rallies to counsel students (see box), there were two major committees that met with students and administrators.

Both committees were directed by Faculty Council to "make all arrangements to begin and to carry through discussions between student, faculty and administrative representatives; to coopt temporarily such additional faculty members as might be needed to ensure . . . performance of this task; and to report to the Faculty Council at each of its meetings during the present crisis on the response to its efforts . . . and to inform the faculty as fully as possible regarding the progress of talks on problems related to student grievances."

One was the Faculty Advisory Committee, whose seven members met every day from May 12 through May 28 in meetings that varied in length from a few

hours to all day and the evening past midnight. About a third of the meetings were with student leaders; a second third with administrative representatives; and the other third in committee work. Prof. Carroll A. Swanson is chairman of the FAC and members are: Albert J. Kuhn, O. Lee Rigsby, W. Thomas Lippincott, Noland VanDemark, Mars G. Fontana, and Roy A. Larmee.

The other committee that played an important role was the Committee of Five appointed by Faculty Council. It met afternoon and evening (until well past midnight) for seven consecutive days following its appointment on May 12, then continued to work, even holding one meeting on the afternoon of Memorial Day. Those who formed the Committee of Five: Herbert S. Parnes, economics; Richard E. Day, Law; Louis Nemer, political science; George R. St. Pierre, metallurgical engineering; and Jack G. Calvert, chemistry. Parnes was elected chairman by the committee.

The Board-approved timetable for reopening:

Friday — Academic programs can begin in full for medical, dentistry and veterinary medicine students. The libraries, clinics, telecommunications center, Center for Tomorrow will reopen. All instructional and research personnel will be permitted on campus.

Sunday — Residence hall supervisory personnel will return.

Monday — Residence halls open at 8 a.m. students. Student Health Center will open. All graduate programs and professional programs in law, optometry and pharmacy will resume. Food service in dorms resumes.

Tuesday — All other academic programs will resume and all other University facilities will open.

The reopening plan also gave President Fawcett authority to establish "interim rules" governing the time, place and manner of all campus activities. The administration was given authority to keep any person not properly identified off campus and to "establish other emergency security procedures it deems necessary."

About 500 faculty members, including some teaching and research assistants, met at St. Stephen's Church on Woodruff Avenue and charged "Disregard for the concerns of the young has long seemed to many of our students to be characteristic of this University."

A letter was prepared to state the conditions of the

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

190 NORTH OVAL DRIVE
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43210

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 14, 1970

Dear Parents and Students:

Recent events brought us to an impasse so rapidly it was impossible to give you advance notice of the closing of the University on May 6th. I am sorry for any inconvenience you may have experienced.

Based on our present assessment of the situation at Ohio State, we plan to reopen the University on Tuesday, May 19. Students may return to the campus anytime after 8:00 a.m. on Monday, May 18.

Unless we experience further disruption, it should be possible for students and faculty to complete the work of the quarter between May 19 and June 12, the scheduled date for graduation.

To accomplish this we must concentrate full attention on educational programs. I am asking faculty and staff to hold extra meetings of classes, to give tutoring where necessary and to extend office hours so we can fulfill our academic commitments for the Spring Quarter.

At the same time I am asking all students to give first attention to their academic work and to assume individual responsibility for helping us maintain an

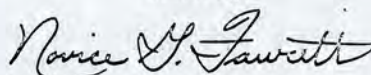
environment where teaching and learning can take place. Wherever possible activities that are not critical to the central purpose of the University will be postponed or cancelled.

To guarantee the rights and freedoms of students and faculty and as a precaution against disruption, we will keep the campus closed to everyone except members of the University community and individuals who have official business on the campus. All individuals on the campus will be expected to carry valid University identification cards.

When students arrive on campus we will make arrangements for them to obtain necessary identification if they do not already have I.D. cards. We will also give each student an outline of the guidelines under which we will be operating for the remainder of the Quarter.

In the days ahead we will work toward improved student-faculty-administration relationships. We will accelerate our work toward new programs which will respond to new needs. And we will continue to make every effort to serve you and future generations who can benefit from the programs and activities of the University. Your understanding and support are urgently needed.

Sincerely,



Novice G. Fawcett
President

reopening and sent to all parents and students (see page 17).

SATURDAY, MAY 16

About 400 faculty members petitioned that positive action be taken to sustain the rights of those who wish to pursue academic programs. It called for permanent separation from the University for a variety of persons, including those who create disturbances, incite disruptive demonstrations, prevent students or faculty members from access to any University facility, are convicted of misdemeanors, or felonies in connection with a campus disturbance, assault a security officer, use profane language when addressing a University official, or promote a strike or unauthorized closing of any University facility.

SUNDAY MAY 17

Faculty members and student leaders were briefed by President Fawcett at meetings held in the Center for Tomorrow and Mershon Auditorium. About 1,600 attended the faculty meeting in Mershon.

MONDAY, MAY 18

Progress report issued by students, faculty and administrators who participated in discussions of issues dividing the campus:

"Representatives of the Strike Coalition (Afro-Am, Ad Hoc Committee, and Women's Liberation), Faculty and Administration have met several times since last Wednesday. Vice President and Provost James A. Robinson has announced that the University has asked the Court of Common Pleas to set aside the restraining orders it obtained on March 13 and April 29.

"Robinson also announced he will recommend to the Faculty Council a 'sense of the Council' resolution that the University Committee on Discipline postpone further disciplinary action under the so-called Disruption Rule pending the completion of civil action and reconsideration of the rules by the Council on Student Affairs, Faculty Council and the Board of Trustees.

"Representatives of all groups agreed to creating a new Office of Minority Affairs, one of whose responsibilities will be special recruitment. This office will undertake to recruit additional black students by next Autumn Quarter and to work out an accelerated schedule of recruitment thereafter.

"The representatives also agreed on most part of a Black Studies division.

"The committee of five faculty will introduce a resolution on student involvement in University departments and committees at the Wednesday Faculty Council meeting.

"All parties to the discussion acknowledged that many of the issues remain for study and resolution. Negotiations will continue on almost a daily basis. To promote further discussion and to memorialize student deaths at Kent State and Jackson State and six black deaths in Augusta, Georgia, Robinson agreed to a request that Wednesday classes be devoted to a Day of Reflection as had been planned before the University closed.

"Some members of the Coalition requested that Campus police be disarmed but administration representatives declined to grant the request."

TUESDAY, MAY 19

University reopens. Tight security measures in effect on campus and around buildings. Afro-Am, Ad Hoc Committee for Student Rights and Women's Liberation Front called for a noon rally on Oval. Spokesmen for the groups said they hoped future demonstrations would be peaceful but that their negotiations with the administration have not been favorable.

Handbills circulated by the "Majority Alliance," read:

"Cool it! 1. Avoid confrontations. 2. Use discretion. 3. Discuss, but don't disrupt. 4. Stay informed. All we are asking is give peace a chance."

The Council of Graduate Students called for dismissal of students found guilty of destructive acts in the recent disturbances; backed the administration's action in closing the University, saying that it had "acted prudently." The resolution urged opening of communication channels and the expression of all points of view in student-faculty-administration talks.

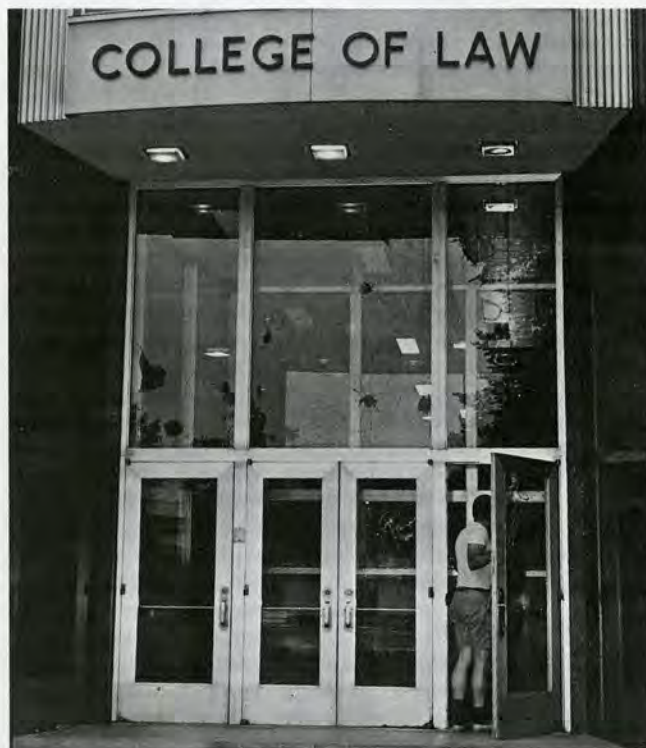
Estimated 2,000 attended the noon rally, heard a variety of speakers who called for a rally at noon the following day. Several hundred marched to Battelle Memorial Institute to protest that organization's role in war research. They were permitted to march in the circle before the building and there were no incidents.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20

Faculty Council met in afternoon. It unanimously agreed to *suspend* disciplinary action against students pending a reconsideration of the Disruption Rule; voted that students be allowed to take a pass-fail mark on courses this quarter if they wished; extended classes an additional week; and for this quarter only okayed a one-hour final exam — all subject to approval by the Board of Trustees. There was no question of amnesty, although many interpreted the suspension as meaning amnesty.

The 87-member Faculty Council, with one exception noted below, appeared firm in its belief that the University's Disruption Rule was unworkable and *fraught with the possibility of suspending students who were innocent of disruption*. Vice President Moulton made the motion calling for suspension until the rule could be reviewed. There were 22 deans present who concurred. While there may have been a few abstentions, when the vote on the motion arose, no opposing votes were voiced by any of those present. After the vote was recorded, the chairman of the University Discipline Committee, Prof. Salvatore Marco, asked permission to read a statement (see page 23).

Two key figures — Vice Presidents Mount and Robin-



In Faculty Council's May 20 meeting, President Fawcett reported that the University has assigned the highest priority to attaining two immediate objectives:

- 1) Providing an opportunity for all students to complete the academic work of the quarter;
- 2) Continuing the discussions, with a sense of urgency, of the specific problems now facing the University.

He also suggested guidelines for the conduct of discussions:

- 1) After today, all sessions should take place on campus.
- 2) Spokesmen from the several student groups should be limited to two or three from each group.
- 3) The Faculty Advisory Committee and the Committee of Five should keep one observer from each group present at all times.
- 4) Student representatives who have specific concerns should meet with appropriate faculty or staff to get factual background information for discussion of the issues.
- 5) Discussion of the issues should be confined to a time schedule from 2-5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Any variation from this schedule should be mutually agreed upon.

Faculty Council unanimously approved the President's statement.

As acting Provost, Vice President Edward Moulton introduced the resolution on the Disruption Rules:

"RESOLVED, that it is the consensus of the Administration and Faculty Council that all disciplinary proceedings before the University Committee on Discipline be suspended during the pendency of criminal proceedings, and that temporarily suspended students be reinstated until the Faculty Council Committee on Student Affairs presents proposed changes of the University Disruption Rules."

Chairman Carroll Swanson of the Faculty Advisory Committee reported on "essentially fulltime efforts" that involved meeting with leaders of student groups including Afro-Am, the Ad Hoc Committee for Student Rights, The Women's Liberation Movement, the Majority Alliance, The Council of Graduate Students, and the Student Assembly. He termed the results to date "fruitful discussions and successful negotiations" on some major issues, with "substantial progress hereby reported."

Agreement was reached on establishment of an Office of Minority Affairs, one of whose responsibilities will be special recruitment. There was also substantive agreement on a number of particulars for a Black Studies Division and a commitment in principle for a Black Cultural Extension Center, Swanson reported.

son — were hospitalized, suffering from exhaustion and upper respiratory illnesses. Charles W. McLarnan, executive assistant to Robinson, took over his place in conferences; Dean of Students Ken Bader replaced Mount on the continuing discussions.

Chairman Salvatore Marco, University Discipline Committee, announced his resignation following the vote to suspend.

THURSDAY, MAY 21

Demonstrators met on campus for a noon rally, then blocked entrances to Hagerty Hall, Derby Hall and the Main Library. Strike coalition leaders indicated they wanted the University closed down, while members of the faculty spoke against closing. Boos from the crowd greeted an Afro-Am leader when he told the rally that blacks wanted a strike.

Worst campus incident came in the afternoon when militants, mostly black, tried to seize the American flag flying in front of the Administration Building. A few white students tried to stop them. The flag rope broke and both whites and blacks struggled for the flag. A student got it away from the militants and rushed the flag to a guard at the building door. At least two students were severely beaten by the militants after the flag had been secured.

Hundreds of students, many only bystanders, swarmed off campus across High Street about 5 p.m., blocking traffic. Some militants threw rocks at windows and looting began. About 300 State Highway patrolmen were brought in to protect campus buildings and a special riot squad of Sheriff's deputies, plus Columbus Police, marched down High Street to clear it. (See cover photograph)

Tear gas was used to break up the student gathering. By 6 p.m., John McElroy, assistant to Governor Rhodes, said 1,100 Ohio National Guardsmen were being called out to restore order. Mayor M. E. Sensenbrenner ordered a curfew back on the University area.

Damage to University buildings included \$10,000 of broken windows in Merston Auditorium; extensive window breakage in the Ohio Union and the College of Law building. Only three stores along the east side of High Street from Chittenden to Woodruff escaped window

damage.

President Fawcett and Columbus Safety Director James J. Hughes blamed the sporadic rioting on "hoodlums" who are not students. Said Hughes:

"This is a group of people who are not students here and who have no business influencing whether the University stays open or closed. Many of these people I recognize from previous experience in the city.

"A large percentage of them I know by their faces are not students. I know them from other contacts."

President Fawcett blamed the May 21 disturbances on a "very small group of individuals . . . many of whom appeared to be outsiders who were bent on wanton destruction." He said he believed the University should remain open with classes as usual. To keep outside troublemakers off the campus, Dr. Fawcett vowed "very tight security" to be maintained and a cordon of 5,000 guardsmen to secure the University area.

"None of us like the idea of keeping the campus closed and under security, but we simply have no alternative. I expect full cooperation from the University community."

FRIDAY, MAY 22

8 a.m. — The University opened with 5,000 Ohio National Guardsmen enforcing a cordon on an area bounded by Lane, Indianola, King Avenues and the Olentangy River Road. The area was open only to persons on "legitimate and lawful pursuits" and to through traffic on High Street. Maximum penalty for violation, under Ohio law, is one year in jail. The Guardsmen were stationed at all street and alley intersections along High Street and Indianola Avenue and checked every car and pedestrian attempting to enter.

Other news of the day: Police records indicated that 90 persons had been arrested during the previous day's disturbances; about a dozen injured by thrown rocks. Among those arrested was a 31-year old man police said was attempting to make a firebomb when a cigaret he was smoking caused the ingredients to explode, burning him on his hands, face and side.

Columbus Police Chief Dwight Joseph charged that imported professionals were involved in the campus dis-



PROF. LOUIS NEMZER, member of the Faculty Council Committee of Five, talks to student leaders at Oval rally late last month.

turbances. He said, "We pretty well know at least four of the black militant leaders operating in the campus area are from California. They are professional infiltrators and rabble-rousers. Most are here for one purpose. To get this thing going again. The radicals are starting to lose ground, and need help to get things going. They want to rip the educational system. This is their job."

The Columbus *Citizen-Journal* made a random check against 60 curfew violators charged by police, found that "numbers" of them were from Kent State University, Ohio University, the University of Cincinnati and the University of Kentucky. Others were believed to have given fictitious Columbus addresses.

Spokesmen for Afro-Am — William Kilgore, Leola Johnson and Edmond Boston — issued a statement that said in part: "Black students are now aware that the University had appointed all repressive forces at its disposal toward black people . . . We are being isolated and intimidated by racist factions.

"For example, during Thursday night's disturbances, several black people were picked out of a crowd of whites in what seemed to be a selective arrest situation . . . We point the finger of blame for this appalling situation at the University administration . . ."

"(The administration) is willing to spend millions of dollars for Guardsmen while not dealing with demands that would cost far less . . ."

The trio, when asked if Afro-Am repudiates violence, answered: "No comment."

Police reports showed an additional 74 arrested, 46 of them for curfew violations, on Friday.

SUNDAY, MAY 24

Calmer conditions resulted in a shortening of curfew hours, which had been from 10 p.m. to 6:30 a.m. to midnight to 6:30 a.m.

President Fawcett announced that Chairman John G. Ketterer had called a special meeting of the Board of Trustees for Monday, May 25. Purpose of the meeting was to consider proposals made earlier by Faculty Council.

The State Controlling Board authorized \$787,000 out of the 1971 appropriation to meet costs of riots at Ohio State and other state university campuses. Of that amount, \$425,000 was asked to pay for troops at Ohio State alone up through May 25. The City of Columbus

indicated that it had an additional bill for \$231,859 to cover the cost of police overtime, damaged vehicles and expended equipment and materials used help restore order.

State Budget Director Melvyn Nowell indicated that Ohio State would probably have to bear that expense out of its current appropriation. He said that to compensate Ohio State for its riot liability would open the doors to similar claims for other state universities, and that the state resources "just won't be available to handle them all."

MONDAY, MAY 25

Further reports indicated riot control cost would reach \$1.5 million at Ohio State: \$576,000 for the National Guard; \$280,000 for Columbus Police (who said that the May 22 riot had cost an additional \$55,000); \$20,000 for Franklin County sheriff support; \$500,000 being spent this quarter by Ohio State to hire off-duty policemen to man the checkpoints at campus entrances; a \$205,000 bill from the State Highway Patrol that did not include the period beyond May 9.

Trustees, at their special meeting, established a new office for the Coordination of Minority Affairs; established a University Hearing Officer to stand in place of the University Discipline Committee, members of which resigned after Chairman Marco resigned on May 20; and approved a Faculty Council recommendation that a pass-fail option be provided for Spring Quarter and that classes be extended one week, with one-hour final examinations given during a regular class period.

In establishing the interim disciplinary policy, the Trustee resolution said:

"WHEREAS, the members of the University Committee on Discipline resigned May 20, 1970, and

"WHEREAS, there is urgent need for a disciplinary system pending further changes in disciplinary rules, bodies and procedures; and

"WHEREAS, the President did promulgate interim policies on May 21, 1970,

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the following promulgation by the President be hereby ratified.

(The President's Promulgation)

"Pursuant to the authority conferred upon me as President by the Board of Trustees on May 14, 1970, and the authority on discipline under Rule 51.01, I hereby declare that:

- 1) Procedures of the University Committee on Discipline are suspended.
- 2) Resignations of members of the University Committee on Discipline are accepted as of May 20, 1970.
- 3) An office of University Hearing Officer is established to stand in the place and stead of such University Committee on Discipline as it appears in the rules.
- 4) Appointments to the Office of University Hearing Officer will be made by me, and such office is empowered to adopt rules of procedure for disciplinary cases brought before it.
- 5) The function of the office shall be to hear evidence, report findings, and make recommendations to the Vice President for Student Affairs (Rule 11.1104) for final action."

The Trustee action establishing the Office for Coordination of Minority Affairs:

"WHEREAS, this University continues to recognize its responsibility to provide educational opportunities for minority groups; and

"WHEREAS, this University its determined to continue to develop positive programs to carry out this responsibility;

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that there is hereby created the Office for the Coordination of Minority Af-

fairs under the Office of Academic Affairs and Provost without approval of any representation heretofore made; and

"FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED, that through procedures already established and approved by this Board, there is hereby authorized the appointing of a Vice Provost for the Coordination of Minority Affairs and such programs and staff as appropriate only on the expressed approval of this Board, and that the Secretary be delegated to make the appropriate change in Rule 11.1101."

Before the vote on the approval of the University Hearing Officer, Trustee M. Merle Harrod said he was speaking "for the 11 million taxpayers of this state who own this University" and that he was "unalterably opposed to amnesty" and "unalterably opposed to capitulation." President Fawcett replied that "No amnesty has been given to anyone for any act of violence on this campus. No capitulation has been made to anybody on this campus nor is there going to be."

Trustee Jack E. Gibbs moved that students be allowed to take their letter grades as of the moment and go home, if they so desired. The motion died for lack of a second.

Later, Gibbs suggested the Trustees consider an advisory council to the Board of Trustees. He said such a body would represent the "total cross section" of the University community and would insure "inputs" from the students and faculty. No action was taken on the suggestion.

When Trustee Frederick E. Jones questioned the terms "expulsion" and "dismissal" President Fawcett said expulsion of students means they will not be re-admitted while dismissal does carry the possibility of re-admittance at some future date after sufficient adjustment.

At a noon rally held following the Trustees' meeting, Afro-Am speaker Jerry Roberts expressed objection to the Board's actions. Lorraine Cohen of the Ad Hoc Committee presented three new demands:

Establishment of a book store with cut-rate prices; an overseeing board to control the insurance program; and an investigatory commission to inspect war research projects.

Prof. David Kettler, addressing the rally, asked that the University continue as a free University for the rest of the quarter.

Faculty Council's Committee of Five had a rally on the Oval following the Strike coalition's rally. (About 6,000 students attended both rallies.) Prof. Louis Nemzer, department of political science, warned that the major student conflicts are over tactics and warned,

"We are not going to have a counter demonstration of anything that leads to violence. When the University closes and violence begins, it will be our obituary."

TUESDAY, MAY 26

Negotiations between administration representatives and strike leaders were suspended as a dispute arose over sites for the talks.

Administration representatives waited at the Center for Tomorrow while student leaders met at the First Presbyterian Church on Bryden Road on the east side of Columbus. Five faculty members acting as mediators between the administration and strike coalition accompanied a bus to the church to bring strike leaders to the Center for Tomorrow, but the strike leaders refused to move. They said it was necessary to move negotiations off campus because of alleged harassment of black students by security forces on campus.

Prof. Herbert S. Parnes, department of economics and one of the five faculty mediators, said the church locale



PRESIDENT FAWCETT speaks to student representatives and administration staff during one at many meetings held on campus during May.

was "quite inconvenient to the campus" and pointed out that previously that had been "an agreement on the part of every representative in this room that negotiations be held on campus." Afro-Am Leader William Kilgore said that agreement had been made "before police were brought on campus."

Members of Student Assembly passed a resolution calling for a vigil and fast of "elected and responsible student leaders" if negotiations were not resumed by 6 p.m. on the 27th.

Three hundred strikers gathered on the Oval to hold a free university 24 hours a day. They said they would eat, live and sleep on the Oval. As the midnight curfew drew near, National Guardsmen moved onto the Oval to enforce the curfew and the group, which had dwindled to smaller numbers, moved to St. Stephen's Episcopal Church to continue the free university during the rest of the night. A half dozen were arrested for curfew violation.

About 1,700 of the nearly 4,000 Ohio National Guard troops began to withdraw from the campus; with 1,900 scheduled to leave on the 27th; the remainder on the 28th.

The Columbus Dispatch reported that two spokesmen for Afro-Am, Edmond W. Boston, and Leola Johnson

DEMONSTRATORS BLOCKED Hagerty Hall briefly on May 21, then moved on to High Street when officials ignored their actions.





HEAD FOOTBALL Coach Woody Hayes appeared at Oval rallies to support those students who urged that University be kept open and that students return to classes.

are not registered in the University this quarter.

Charles O. Ross, faculty member at the University of Chicago, named to head the Black Studies Division at Ohio State. He will also hold a joint appointment as associate professor in the School of Social Work.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27

Campus demonstrators cleared the Oval as Ohio National Guard troops prepared to enforce a midnight cur-

few. The demonstrators had conducted "free university" classes until the curfew hour. A group went to St. Stephen's Church to continue all-night classes.

Student Assembly announced plans for a vigil and fast by a group of "elected and responsible student leaders" if negotiations between striking groups and administrative representatives do not begin by a 6 p.m. deadline. Estimated 6,000 participated in rally on Oval, delaying departure of rest of Guardsmen.

THURSDAY, MAY 28

Arrests of those violating midnight curfew reached 30 as Guardsmen enforced the curfew.

Dissident leaders agreed to meet at 2 p.m. with President Novice G. Fawcett, Trustee James Shocknessy and Vice President Edward Q. Moulton, breaking deadlock over site for talks.

Student Assembly's 24-hour fast and vigil was moved to St. Stephen's Church from Oval when the curfew was enforced.

Governor James A. Rhodes told students attending a meeting in his office that he will recommend students and faculty gain seats not only on university boards of trustees but also on the Ohio Board of Regents.

Nine students, plus the parents of one of them, filed suit in Franklin County Common Pleas Court to bring peace to the campus.

The suit asked a permanent injunction and the payment of \$1 million in damages to non-striking students. Named as defendants were nine student leaders, the Third World Solidarity Committee, the Student Mobilization Committee and the Ad Hoc Committee for Student Rights.

One of the defendants named was Prof. David Kettler, department of political science.

Militant students appeared somewhat mollified after a three-hour meeting with Administration officials, although one said, "We didn't seem to accomplish much."

As the University closed for the Memorial Day weekend, the remainder of the National Guard left the campus and was disbanded.

University Buys Ad Space to Communicate

The University, through the Information Central set up last month, took paid advertising space in the *Lantern* to present daily verbatim coverage of Administrative statement. Officials indicated that normal press coverage sometimes omitted vital points and gave a less than complete picture during the current situation.

On May 28, for example, Information Central purchased a page and half to review student questions and answers about Commencement; Summer Schedule cards; rules for off-campus library visitors; Spring concerts; Ohio Union Hours and visitation instructions for residence halls. There was an official statement on Spring Quarter grade options.

Six columns gave a complete report on Urban-Racial programs at Ohio State. A detailed explanation was given for each project. Those listed:

Teacher Education and Re-education for Urban Schools (\$70,000 grant from the Board of Regents); Planning a Permanent Parent-Child Center (\$10,000) which will involve 25 parents, 25 children and five staff members; Community, University and School System Attack on "Right-to-Read" Goals (\$9,500) involving 50 citizens in summer planning and tutorial training; Teacher-Para-Professional Teams for Inner-City Schools (\$10,500) a summer institute involving 25 teachers and 25 paraprofessionals; Trainers of Teachers for Urban Schools (\$11,000)

involving 40 classroom teachers working with teachers-to-be; Training of ParaProfessionals as Alternate Entry Points to Teacher Education (\$15,500) involving 60 paraprofessionals; Seminars on Urban Teacher Education Curriculum Development (\$4,500) involving 25 participants; Urban Education Coalition formed in 1968 to develop public interest in and support for education; the summer Athletic Program in which 650 Columbus youngsters take part in the National Summer Youth Sports Program at Ohio State; Business Education for minority group business leaders; the inner city Optometry Clinic; educational leadership program for urban neighborhoods; a program for improving reading skills of inner-city pupils; New Careers programs in mental health, welfare, corrections, business, training for Head Start in a variety of academic disciplines; the New Dimensions program for Educational Technologist Aides that provides an option to continue work toward an academic degree; the Cleveland Project that sends education majors to work in Cleveland inner-city schools; recruiting and training of Nutrition Aides to help low-income homemakers provide better diets for families on limited budgets; and an explanation of Ohio State's five-year project to help Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C., in the area of communications.