

TRANSITION

VOLUME 1

APRIL 3, 1969

ISSUE 1

A MEMORIAL TO DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

ONE YEAR LATER...

The legacy left to us by Martin Luther King has been lost. King's death might have mobilized great forces in our schools, businesses, communities and churches to heal the ugly divisions illuminated by the Kerner Report. From the larger perspective, that which has been accomplished is probably much too little and much too late.

Religious, political, educational, and industrial leadership have returned to Business As Usual. The major issues of justice, peace, and poverty go abegging for attention. The Nixon Administration has shown some progress in dismantling the Warfare State and in discarding the Welfare State. All this is good but constructive programs are lacking.

Many individual universities and colleges are embarked upon constructive efforts but with reluctance rather than with dedication and on a piecemeal basis. From the perspective of what has been done, progress is considerable of recent. From the perspective of what needs to be done, progress has been poor indeed.

The churches are silent.

In the plants and factories, we are learning that jobs are not the answer. The Black community is not interested in joining white society at the bottom.

In the Black community the changes have been many and, perhaps, decisive: organization, leadership, goals, strategy, tactics and motivation have developed. The white community may not like Black leadership, Black goals and Black tactics but we daily default and time passes.

Put together a self-satisfied white power structure whose measure of the Great Society is the Dow-Jones Index, together with a well organized, militant Black minority and one has the ingredients for crises. It is my understanding that the war on poverty has failed...that white attitudes have hardened...that white response will be negative to demands. It is my understanding that the Black middle and lower classes will now provide a sea in which the minnows will be able to swim.

From all this, it is my unhappy opinion that the years ahead do not belong to the Martin Luther Kings. There are a thousand and one militant Blacks who will take leadership. And the arena of activism will not be the slums nor the halls of congress nor the churches. My understanding is that the tactic is to hit the white middle class where they live...in the banks, in the offices of the elites, in the universities where their sons and daughters attend.

All of this is sorry tribute to Martin Luther King. What might have been had he lived cannot be known. But he is dead and his dream has been throttled by the complacent establishment. It will take much travail to get another dream agoing.

T. R. Young

APR 2 1969
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COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

a year of progress (?)

by Bill Grisby
Dir.- School Relations

It has been one year since the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, therefore it is appropriate to look in retrospect to the progress that has been made relative to Civil Rights here at Colorado State University.

An appropriate point of reference is the documentary of the Civil Rights Hearings that were conducted on this campus approximately one month before the death of Dr. King.

According to most University personnel they do not discriminate on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin but recognize the fact that racial discrimination does exist on this campus and in the City of Ft. Collins. Very few members of the University community are willing to do anything about the problems and usually disagree with the tactics or procedures that so-called "liberals" employ to identify the issues. Faculty, Staff and administrators who become involved in Civil Rights activities are intimidated and harassed by others which really demonstrates that racism has become more subtle than before.

A defunct Human Relations Committee has been established by and in the interest of the University without any purpose in mind, with the long range goal of "give us a problem and we will certainly deal with it."

The Committee has been fumbling with a Civil Rights complaint since January 1969 and you can bet in retrospect this will be the same situation in 1970.

The manner in which the Committee is organized places the complainant on the defense which says "bring the complaint to us, prove your case and we will recommend."

A Human Relations officer has been designated by the University to duties and responsibilities are not defined. His official staff position places him in a position of trust by the administration, distrust by

the complainants, a "good guy" by the conservatives, and a member of the establishment by the liberals.

Black students are still complaining about racism on the C.S.U. campus. They have been trying desperately to work with the University in an acceptable manner, but apparently the University is not accepting their complaints. For example, a group of black athletes met with the athletic department and complained that a staff member referred to black athletes as "Super-Nigger", Chocolate Man, and Darkey. This complaint has been pending for approximately one month.

Where are we at CSU relative to Civil Rights since the death of Dr. Martin Luther King. Absolutely no where.

by Bernard Marschner
V. P. Univ. Affairs

Looking back over the past year, I can truthfully say that the actual number of man hours put in on constructive programs for civil rights at CSU is almost minuscule, too small to measure. Conversely, however, the amount of verbiage polemics-grand pronouncements-has indeed increased...I am of the opinion that with the exception of very few committed people, the increase of progress on our various programs and fronts will continue at a slow pace until the individuals with commitment to this problem are willing to give up their time and energies freely and until more of the individuals in the University community become willing to work rather than talk, I do not see any great strides.

by Willard O. Eddy
Chm. Philosophy Dept.

"That severe racial problems exist no one can deny. However, so far as I know, the attitudes on the part of students and faculty at this university have not contributed to the creation of such problems, though we perhaps are guilty of not having reached out as effectively as we might have to cope with them.

Whether or not the world can ever be cleansed of such injustices I do not know, but I am of the opinion we damned well better be trying to reduce them to a minimum. Unfortunately the problem is deeply imbedded and extremely difficult. The evils of the past tend to fill those wronged with resentment rather than a real love of justice.

How are we progressing at CSU with regard to all of this? I am not certain. What have you done lately to help cope with the situation, so laden with possibilities for both good and evil?"

by Perry Moore
Athletic Director

"There are some institutions that wish to restrict their enrollment of the Black athlete due to the mounting tensions caused by the Black boycotts and other activities on campuses around the country. This is not true at CSU.

We will continue to recruit the best athlete possible for our program because we believe in athletics being a free and fully integrated part of our society. Athletics has been a front runner in the battle for equal rights and it will continue to be one at CSU.

There is no quota system in our athletic department and our coaches are expected to play the team which they feel will represent the university and this department in the best manner.

No one is adverse to change and I am among the first to advocate a change which brings more understanding or better relationships between people. That was one reason for my hiring coach Jim Hillier. I felt we had a large group of Black athletes in our program and they might feel more comfortable in knowing they could go to a Black coach with their problems.

But let me emphasize this--coach Hillier was hired because he is a proven outstanding coach. He knows the problems of our athletes. But most important, he was hired

because of his qualifications.

There have and always will be white and black athletes asking for basic changes in our athletic policies. This we want. But we also believe they must go through the established channels as set down by the administration of this university. Change without proper authority is not change, but an enforcement of one's will on another without true representation."

by A. O. Farrar
Financial Aid Office
Institutional Obligation: C.S.U. as an institution has recognized its obligation to the disadvantaged student - and is attempting to meet the challenge through the sponsorship of Project GO and other programs specifically designed to attract certain students who deserve the opportunity to attend college (i.e., American Indians). Project GO has been a success in that the number of student remaining in school is much larger than originally expected. This project has caused many of us to examine out priorities with the results that the truly needy student is receiving the attention and financial assistance he deserves."

by William McGregor
Dir. Personnel Office

"All full-time personnel not designated faculty or professional-administrative staff are hired under the state Civil Service system. A job offer can be made only to the top person on an eligible list.

Letters have been sent out to all major high schools known to have a large enrollment of minority group students inviting their graduates to consider Civil Service work with Colorado State University.

An additional Intermediate Clerk Typist of Mexican descent was hired to assist in interviewing Spanish-speaking applicants in the Colorado State University Personnel Office." (see Table-p.8)

ASSOCIATED STUDENTS
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

April 1, 1969

Dear Fellow Student:

This is a crisis. The sirens are wailing and the lights are going out. Be ready.

War - hunger - racism. We have inherited immense suffering, terrible injustice. They are our problems. If we fail to resolve them - or worse, fail to try - then the responsibility for much death and despair will be ours.

The task is staggering; but I firmly believe that acting together, we can make a difference. And if enough others act throughout the country, that difference will be decisive.

Start where you're at. Require the University to allow you the education a free man needs to reshape the world. Do not accept treatment as a child; refuse second-rate instruction.

We're trying. ASCSU is moving toward relevant education, toward educating men and women who can make a difference. Join us.

We'll be in touch soon.



Bruce L. Randall
President, ASCSU

STAFF

editor: Steve Watts

news editor: Leonard Ewy

ad. man.: Jim Lenters

and many others

Editorial

This is an experiment....

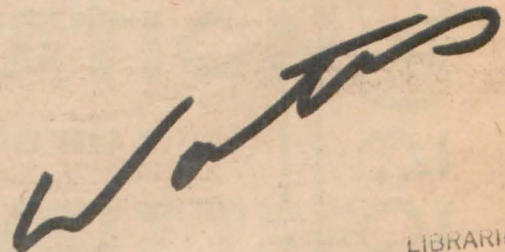
A hope---

That through this newspaper, Student Legislators will realize the "need" for an ASCSU newspaper, an "organ" to relate to the student body of Colorado State University the wide realm of ASCSU activities, many of which remain unknown to even student Representatives, who know little or nothing of the ASCSU outside of the legislative chambers.

This paper is the key to progress. It is the key to better communications between ASCSU and the students of Colorado State University. It is the key for the student body to better communicate with ASCSU, through articles, letters to the editor, etc. Most of all, this paper holds the key to "open" the doors of dissent, and opinions of All members of C.S.U. regardless of race, color, or political beliefs and affiliation.

If ASCSU is to survive as the Student Government of C.S.U. it must be held responsible for its actions affecting the student body as a whole.

There must be an "autonomous" newspaper to act as a "go-between" "student government" and the "student body".



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**"TO LIVE IS TO COMMUNICATE,
TO COMMUNICATE IS TO LIVE."**

lack of funds...

HURTS NEWSPAPERS

At San Francisco State--the student newspapers, The Daily Gator and Open Process are officially suspended as well as without funds. They have continued to publish, although sometimes erratically. The Gator has been running on advertising income plus a \$1,000 grant from a private foundation. Open Process is being mimeographed.

Although they got much less than their original 15 demands and are especially worried over the amnesty issue, most strike leaders seem content to try to work with what they have gained. BSU chairman Stewart said the settlement is "a foundation for revolutionary change" a model for all institutions for higher learning throughout the nation.

Jack Alexis, another BSU leader, said the "movement must continue, not in the context of a strike, but with constructive work toward building black and ethnic studies."

The question has, of course, been raised - who won? All sides have rejected the idea that someone won or lost, but Hayakawa clearly is in control at the moment. Most campus observers doubt that the students could revive their strike, even if they wanted to. Almost all students have returned to classes and there has been no strike activity for three weeks.

At the same time, the students have moved the college closer to fulfilling the needs of minority groups than it was before the strike began November 6.

It also seems clear that with so many loose ends, there are plenty of potential issues for a new strike at some time later. Indeed, many students expect another strike or some other type of protest activity possibly later this Spring, but more likely next fall.

As students were saying to each other the day the end of the strike was announced "The strike is dead. Long live the Strike."

The Open Process and the Gator are appealing to college newspapers for funds to keep them going until their financial situation is straightened out. Any of you who want to help should send contributions to: S. Watts, c/o ASCSU, Student Center, Colorado State Univ. 80521. Make checks payable to "campus press strike fund" as checks made out to the papers will go to the receiver.

SAEED needs you

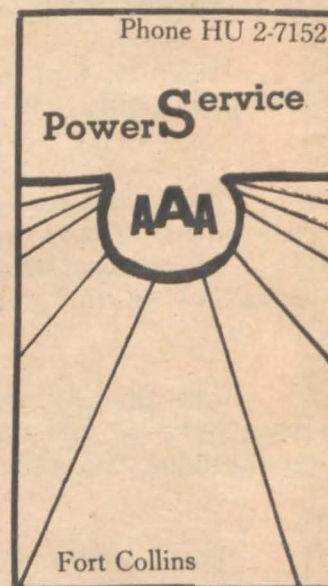
Saeed Mokhtarzada, director of the ASCSU "Educational Innovation" committee is seeking members to serve on this committee. The committee is concerned with improving education on the CSU campus. This will be achieved by finding students' specific educational complaints and suggestions regarding courses and teaching methods. The committee will study these and make recommendations to the proper authorities who will take the necessary action to correct these problems.

Anyone interested in this work, please fill out an application at the ASCSU office and return it as soon as possible. No limit on the number of members. For information call: Saeed at 482-0359, Ron Martin 491-2486, or ASCSU office 482-5135.

SFCSU in front?

Anyone who bothered to read the literature being distributed at registration by various groups, may have noticed that the anti-strike petition of Students for CSU was being distributed at the front door where the students entered and ASCSU and SDS were distributing their material at the exits where the students were leaving registration. When asked why ASCSU could not distribute material at the front along with SFCSU, registrar Jim Thomas stated that ASCSU and any group recognized by ASCSU had to distribute their material at the back because material that required more than a few seconds to read

would impede the flow of registering students and that students tended to leave the material on the floor of the fieldhouse and old gym. Thomas said that SFCSU, also a group tentatively recognized by ASCSU, had special permission from President Morgan to distribute the anti-strike petition cards at the front door.



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CCA CONDEMNS LOVE

The Colorado Collegiate Association held their regular meeting in Durango March 29-30. The association is a representative body of the students of Colorado which includes 28 different colleges and universities and over 100,000 students. One of the purposes of the C.C.A. is to represent the interests of Colorado students before the government of the state of Colorado.

Several resolutions were passed at the Durango meeting including one condemning Gov. Love and another resolving to gather information on S.I. Hayakawa's speech at the University of Colorado.

The resolution concerning Gov. Love condemns the Colorado governor for actions unresponsive to the wishes of the Students of Colorado. The resolution came out of Love's action of dismissing a conference on higher education. Love dismissed the CCA conference "for political reasons inside and outside of the capitol." The same resolution also speaks against the Colorado legislature for passing "numerous bills dealing with only the symptom of campus disorders and has repeatedly failed to find solutions to the cause."

In the S.I. Hayakawa resolution the CCA frame workers noted that Hayakawa's conduct on the CU campus was questionable and also his very presence on that campus was questionable. The resolution calls for an investigation into the Hayakawa matter by the C.C.A. and that the investigation also cover the mass media in their coverage of that event. The investigation committee will present the Hayakawa report at the next Colorado Collegiate Association meeting which will be in Trinidad on April 19th.

SDS on STRIKE!

by Scott Dickerson

Early in February, the CSU chapter of Students for a Democratic Society announced plans for a student - faculty strike. In a leaflet distributed to many of the campus classrooms, SDS outlined ways in which the CSU institution was failing in its aims and some alternative means of meeting those needs. In the belief that channels would not, and in fact, could not achieve the necessary radical change in the university, the chapter advocated a strike of students and faculty designed to illustrate the imperative for that radical revision of CSU, and exert a pressure on the administration to enforce that imperative.

The CSU SDS called for campus organizations and individuals to join the strike, and many subsequently did so. The discussion of the strike was carried to the dormitories and Greek houses to explain and debate the issues. General strike meetings were held to direct the strike and further discuss issues and tactics. The response to these activities was often minimal in terms of numbers, but, as one striking student observed, "most people would rather criticize from the safety of ignorance."

As the preliminary phases of the strike approached conclusion, problems of coordination of activities on the strike day arose, the radical speakers, Carl Oglesby, Lauren Watson, and Corky Gonzales, slated to present their views to the audiences developed conflicting engagements and could not meet their CSU engagements. The national day of mourning, causing the closing of the student center, cancelled many supportive activities planned for the day before the strike, including the strike-eve fund raising dance and rally. These catastrophes led to the decision to postpone the strike until April 15, the time at which the events could be rescheduled. One striking student explained, "The problems are still there, the need of their solution is still imperative, and we shall begin---Strike, April 15!"

all over nation STUDENTS GETTING SCREWED

WASHINGTON (CPS) -- Legislation is being proposed in states all over the country with responses to student unrest that are overtly repressive, in some cases apparently unconstitutional, and at best (to use Mayor Daley's favorite phrase) overreacting.

In many states this year students are not sitting still for this statehouse activity. They are lobbying to make sure budget cuts, anti-demonstration bills and other measures don't even make it to the governors' desks.

Most of the students doing the lobbying are not radicals, but come from the second line of defense -- the liberals. Not likely to participate in takeovers or issue demands, these are the students who nevertheless find reactionary legislation repulsive enough to fight the "establishment" at that level.

The issues vary from state to state, but a clear pattern is evident. Legislators feel a real or imagined threat to the power structure of their state public institutions, and immediately try to pass bills which are, quite literally, reactionary. Students then mobilize in different ways to combat these bills.

In New York, students at City University are organizing a convergence of 10,000 students from a number of CUNY campuses on the state capital at Albany. They are angry about the cuts the legislature is making this week in the CUNY budget.

According to letters of an inter-campus group, the Student Advisory Council, the cuts (to two-thirds of the college's request, and to a total less than last year's budget) will mean that the University will not be able to admit

any new students next fall.

The CUNY students believe this is the wrong year for budget cuts from the legislature. "Society must prove that university radicals are wrong -- that democracy still exists, that higher education for all still exists," they say.

Pennsylvania's legislature is down hard on student rights. A recently proposed measure says, "Anyone who annoys, disturbs, disrupts, taunts, assaults or molests anyone on campus ..." is subject to a three-month jail sentence and/or a \$150 fine. Representatives from state campus student governments and a few student newspapers spent a day lobbying against the bill. Governor Raymond Shafer has indicated he is against it.

Indiana students are battling a series of measures thrown their way by the legisla-

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Watts-69

COMMUNICATING CRITICISM OF THE ORGANIZATION

by Floyd Shoemaker
Ass't Prof. - Technical Journalism

In the final stage of organizational senility there is a rule or precedent for everything ... the last act of a dying organization is to get out a new and enlarged edition of the rulebook. (Gardner, 1963, p. 45)

Innovations in large complex organizations, such as the university, face many structural barriers to their adoption. We must recognize from the outset that change in the bureaucratic social system occurs in a structure which has a great deal to say (usually slow down) about the rate of adoption of new ideas. A modern organization is a social system in equilibrium with all of its parts functionally interrelated. Tinker with one part somewhere in the system

and you may cause first and second order consequences in all other parts of the system.

One way every large organization insulates itself from the possible dangers of unanticipated fluctuations in equilibrium is to institutionalize its functioning by procedural routinization. Such institutionalization is a process

which seems to naturally accompany growth and advancing age of an organization. Institutionalization is the development of formal, orderly, and stable patterns of organization which accompany growth. Out of this development though comes a built-in rigidity and belief that former methods of problem-solving should continue to be efficient in the future.

Although in the early stages of organizational growth institutionalization has many desirable qualities, it makes the large organization a rocky seedbed in which new ideas neither germinate

vigorously nor grow luxuriously.

Last Saturday evening I was a bit perplexed by a statement made by a guest on the KWGN television program "Speaking Out." Host Gene Amole invited Dr. Daniel Valdez, professor of sociology at Metropolitan State College in Denver, to comment upon the recent activities at West Denver High School. Dr. Valdez said he was not surprised by the events at West High; he had anticipated that they would take place even sooner given the conditions existing within that school. But then he went on to

state that outbreaks of the type that occurred at West Denver were more likely at the high schools, because the colleges and universities of this state seemed to him to be "much more open" to the problems of the minorities.

I do not know how Dr. Valdez defines "more open." I suspect that he was referring to his experiences with Metro State which does have a large enrollment among minorities. But certainly Colorado State University and Colorado University are no more perceptive

Cont., page 8

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ture. A confusing bill which prevents student voting in their college towns comes up soon for the Governor's signature. The bill, students say, was a reaction to last spring's Democratic primary, when student voters in college towns significantly altered or swayed the results in many areas of the state.

The Indiana legislature also has bills in the works which would make dormitory visitation by students of opposite sexes illegal under any circumstances, and which would require state schools to file policies for dealing with student demonstrators with three government agencies.

The state has also jumped on the anti-underground press bandwagon. After *Spectator*, an underground at Indiana University, reprinted the John Lennon-Yoko One nude photograph, the legislature passed a bill forbidding any organization associated with the school to advertise in the paper.

The faculty at Indiana University is staging a small rebellion

of its own against these measures and against low salaries and budget cuts. According to students, some of the 'campus' most respected young professors have said this will be their last year at the school.

Ohio and Wisconsin students have mobilized in an effort to stop their legislatures from unfair action against out-of-state students. Res-

ident students of both states are arguing that their own interests and those of the universities would be threatened by measures reducing financial aid to out-of-staters, and opening the way to increases in their fees.

Students at Michigan schools may be hit with their third tuition increase in as many years, if the legislature cuts back on its school budget.

In Illinois, a bill

has been introduced requiring expulsion of students participating in "demonstrations and acts of vandalism." Spokesmen for a student coalition of student body presidents and other representatives from the state's eight public campuses testified recently in hearings on the bill.

Like most of the liberal students fighting the legislature, the coalition tries to use legislators' hate

for radicals against their bills. "The automatic expulsion bill," they say, "gives the radicals a ready-made issue - political control of education -- and confirms what they have been saying about the Establishment. This undermines the ability of moderate student leaders to settle disputes through existing procedures."

In some states, though, little can be done by students because of the nature of the legislature.

Probably no state legislature spends as much of its time talking about higher education as California's, but students are doing little lobbying in Sacramento. They say trying to talk to the legislature just isn't worth the effort, and are convinced that the governing bodies are so conservative that "almost any bill intended to crack down on disorders will pass."

The other issue that concerns California students in Governor Reagan's attempt to institute tuition at state colleges and universities. Students there have never been charged tuition (although they pay steadily rising fees).

DID YOU KNOW ?

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NOTES AVAILABLE IN ASCSU OFFICE

COMMUNICATING -

of the problems of the Hispano than are the principal and staff of West High School.

CSU and CU have not had similar demands presented to the administration simply because there are so few Hispano students enrolled, not because they are more "open" or have better communication with students. Denver's West High School has 37 percent Hispano students; neither CSU nor CU has more than a handful.

Last fall I was asked to testify in behalf of a student charged with a felony for sitting in the Agriculture Building. One of the defense attorneys asked this question of me: "Do you believe that adequate communication channels between student and administrator exist at this university?" My reply was an immediate "No!"

This comment seemed to meet with some disdain by the administrators there that evening. In all likelihood, the administrators of this institution seriously believe that students can contact them with the same ease that the administrator can communicate downward to the student. However, it is generally recognized that when there is contact between individuals of different status, communication from the superior to the subordinate takes place much more easily than communication from subordinate to superior. It is also known that the greater the status differential, the more restricted will be the channels of communication, and the greater likelihood that these channels will be used over and over again, thus becoming overloaded and nonfunctional.

Status differential, which is the essence of a bureaucratic organization such as this university, creates problems in the accuracy of messages flowing from subordinate to superior. A number of research studies within organizations indicate that the hierarchical structuring introduces restraints against free communication, particularly of messages containing criticisms of the organization.

In their recent book, The Social Psychology of Organizations, authors Daniel

Katz and Robert Kahn observe that in autocratic organizations, subordinates, such as department chairman and college deans, try to protect their position in the hierarchy by screening upward messages to accord with the perceived emotional biases of their superiors. Another researcher (Read, 1962) points out that this screening of upward communication takes place in all organizations, not only the more autocratic ones. In Read's study, the most important factor affecting the accuracy of messages from subordinate to superior was the mobility aspirations of the low status member. Another important factor, though not as highly correlated, was the interpersonal trust of the subordinate for his superior.

If department chairmen and deans at CSU do, in fact, insulate their superiors from clear knowledge of the problems of the organization, as I have suggested, then good decisions at the top of the hierarchy are effectively blocked by the lower levels who are distorting the information flowing upward. Then the communication flowing downward becomes dysfunctional to the extent that the superior lacks clear awareness of the problems facing the organization.

What this discussion seems to lead toward is an inescapable conclusion that communication at Colorado State University is both upward and downward. What I am suggesting is that both

Spanish surnamed employees	142
Spanish surnamed employees hired in the past 12 mo.	65
Spanish surnamed employees resigning in past 12 mo.	26
Negro employees	3
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GET INVOLVED

Farm Commune

This spring a group of people (mostly former Reed College students) will be starting a farm commune in the Pacific Northwest. Farming, individual artistic work, and Zen meditation are the main interests. An eventual plan is to sell organically grown food and perhaps have a small farm restaurant. It will still be open for a few more people who will seriously commit themselves to creating an environment they would like to live in. Experience in communal living and practical knowledge of mechanics, gardening, carpentry, cooking, etc., are desirable qualifications. Contact Jo Robinson, 3914 S.E. 27th, Portland, Oregon 97202.

Bhoodan Center of Inquiry.

Bhoodan Center is interested in building and helping others build grassroots face-to-face human communities, in spite of limited facilities, we will hold three week-long, camp-out, work-study seminars on community this summer. The dates are June 21-29, and August 2-10. These will cover such things as one pattern Hopi Indian culture, ecology rural living, dialogues, and others. Also problems of organizing community, human relationships, etc. The cost will be \$2.00 per day. Contact for more details: Bhoodan Center of Inquiry, Sierra Route, Oakhurst, Calif. 93644.

Southern Rural Research Project

A civil rights research and law organization. we are small and independent. Our job is fighting discrimination in federal regulatory agencies; we are also concerned with the many and varied problems of the rural poor. Black organizers are needed, skilled or unskilled persons willing to work in rural areas of Alabama, initiating programs which the community can further develop. They will also eventually train groups and individuals in welfare rights and in the benefits offered by agricultural agencies. A writer is needed to continue our newsletter and to work throughout the 'black belt' gathering information on local happenings. Full-time for six months or longer; a car is necessary. Subsistence salary--housing and meals provided by the community one words in. Contact U.Z. Nunnally and Dondra Simmons, Southern Rural Research Project, 814 First Avenue South, P.O. Box 956, Selma, Alabama 36701

SDS ALUM & a "dream"

NEW YORK (CPS)--The name of a founder of the New York University chapter of SDS who is now an alumna of the school has been placed in nomination for a seat on the University's Board of Trustees.

Claudia Dreifus, a 25-year-old freelance writer and pacifist, says she is competing for the post on a platform of past "inexperience."

Her qualifications include the fact that she "owns no stock or real estate, is not a millionaire, does not sit on the board of directors of any corporation, does not have a reputation as an important philanthropist, society patron or patroness of cotillion balls, and does not belong to any club that discriminates against blacks or Jews."

Miss Dreifus feels the university "should serve the needs of students and the community, rather than those of the military or corporate structure." She also favors the election of trustees by the student body, faculty and the community, without interference from the administration.

Between the idea
And the reality
Between the motion
And the act
Falls the Shadow.
T. S. Eliot
"The Hollow Men"

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in ascsu office

VOTE

APRIL 8

IN THE CITY

ELECTION

BUY

ASCSU

CLASS NOTES

NIXON enemy of STUDENTS

WASHINGTON (CPS)—The Nixon Administration has formally brought to the attention of college administrators provisions of two acts passed by the last Congress. While the President feels the academic community, not the government, should preserve campus peace, he clearly intends to have the laws enforced. The Johnson Administration chose to look the other way because of the confusion in this sensitive area.

The first Congressional act pertinent to campus unrest is the 1969 appropriation bill got yhr department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) which provides the money for National Defense Education Act (NDEA) loans, Educational Opportunity Grants, Federally-guaranteed loans, College Work-Study, government fellowships, National Science Foundation and National Aeronautics and Space Administration grants. The lawmakers attached a provision that says "no part of the funds ... shall be used" for aid to any student or faculty member "convicted by any court of general jurisdiction of the use of or assistance in the use of force, trespass, seizure of property under control" of the college "to prevent officials or students from engaging in their duties or pursuing studies."

A school's financial aid office has an obligation to deny a student aid during fiscal 1969 if he disrupts campus life and is convicted of a crime during the disruption. If it wants to withhold aid or an application while the case is pending, it can.

If a student participates in a protest but is not arrested, a provision of amendments to the Higher Education Act of 1968 applies. He can be denied aid only if his school determines that he "willfully refused

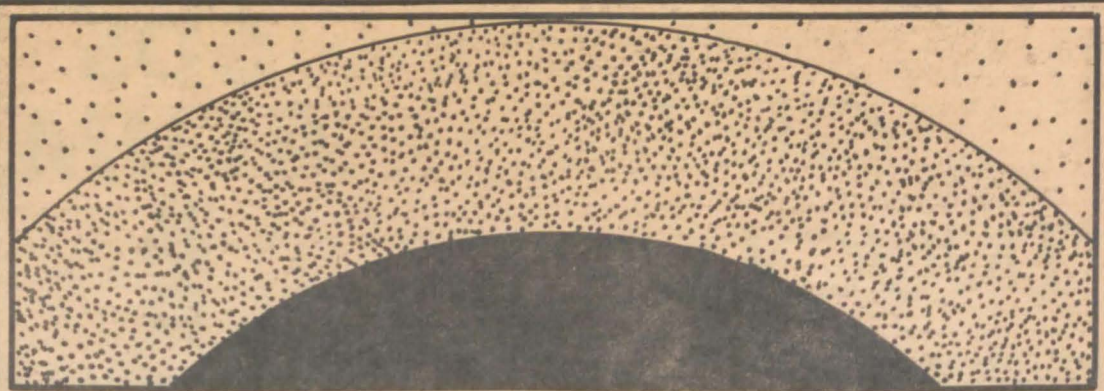
to obey (its) lawful regulation or order" and that the refusal "was of a serious nature and contributed to a substantial disruption of the administration" of the institution. The school can decide whether it wants to investigate, and could determine innocence by liberally defining the terms "serious" refusal and "substantial disruption." If it determines guilt, aid must be denied for two years.

The amendments also carry a provision requiring aid cut-off if the school determines that the student has been convicted of a crime such as that under the appropriations act. But this section is apparently superseded by the mandatory cut-off in the appropriations act.

When the two acts were passed last fall, educators issued loud cries of interference with academic freedom and integrity. Recognizing their insistence on independence, President Nixon tempered his expected "law and order on the campus" statement.

He began by calling the so-called antiriot provisions of the two acts "moderate ... and justified" by underscoring the need to protect society from assaults on the processes of free inquiry. But he said there is a second issue "of far greater concern: the preservation of the integrity, the independence, and the creativity of our institutions of higher learning." He went on to warn that campus violence is threatening academic freedom in America, saying "the federal government cannot, should not, must not" become the nation's campus peacekeeper. "That," he said, "is fundamentally the task and responsibility of the university community."

movie
"mirage"
 GREGORY PECK
 &
 DIANE BAKER
 50c WED. 50c
 APRIL 9 8PM
 STUD. CTR. THEATRE



FREE U

THE FREE U. AT CSU NEEDS

YOUR IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS

TO HELP BUILD THIS INSTITUTION

INTO A

LOGICAL, FUNCTIONING & INTEGRAL

PART OF THE

UNIVERSITY STRUCTURE.

GET INVOLVED IN A CONSTRUCTIVE MOVEMENT

PREORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

MONDAY

APRIL 7

ROOM 228

8:00 PM

STUDENT CENTER

DOUG PHELPS
TOM WAYMAN
FLOYD SHOEMAKER
BOB BAKER



WILL SPEAK ABOUT COURSES THEY
ARE INTERESTED IN.

SERVICES

Student government has many programs for CSU students. The following are some services offered to students by the government of the Associated Students.

Details are available in ASCSU offices.

Note-taking Service--available are thorough notes for many classes at CSU, including most survey courses and several others in addition. Handy as a study supplement or to fill in for missed classes.

Free University--missing something in the classroom? Come to a Free University course, or organize your own on any subject, with our assistance. Learn in areas of special interest not covered by the regular curriculum.

Professor Evaluation Booklet--see how students rate the profs and courses in everything from clarity of lectures to fairness in grading. Useful in scheduling, and one of the best evaluation systems used nationwide.

Discount Coupon Booklets--free discount items at many major Fort Collins Stores.

Xerox Copy Service--fine quality black-white copies at low prices; price drops for additional copies.

NSA Recon Employment Program--an employing service set up by the National Student Association designed to find the job that fits you. Primarily for Seniors but some summer jobs are available.

Current Awareness Library--extensive collections of material on topics of importance and current interest, in a special room in the library. Present topics are Vietnam and drugs, racial situation and student activism sections soon to be added.

ASCSU Insurance Plan designed for the college students; low premiums, good benefits, term or convertible.

Informational Pamphlets--free material on drugs, the draft, and birth control; additional booklets will be published on other topics, too.

NSA Record Club--a wide selection of top-quality records at low prices.

WCA Summer Travel--charter flights to Europe, round trip New York to Glasgow, for \$222. Offered in cooperation with the Western Collegiate Association.

Reduced Prices for Special Events--supplemental appropriations to Special Events Board and Fine Arts Series Allow you to attend cultural, educational, and entertainment functions free or at reduced ticket prices.

"As a Man Thinketh"--a speaker-discussion dialogue series; invite student leaders to speak at your organization or living unit on provocative and controversial topics; Academia 2000 a.d., Student Power, etc.

Data-Sheet Program--Free information on many aspects of university structure and operations. Know how CSU works, be able to use its structure and resources to further your educational goals.

Dial ASCSU--call 5505 for a daily recording explaining ASCSU events, services, committee openings, agendas, and more.

Directorates of Race Relations, Education Innovation, Community Relations, Student Rights, University Improvements, and Special Projects people involved in these are already working on an extensive range of projects aimed at bettering the living-learning process at CSU. If you have suggestions or complaints in the area of race relations, your classroom education, dorm life, parking, or whatever--talk to these people, and they will initiate legislative and executive action to help out.

OLD & NEW TESTS NEEDED for ASCSU TEST FILE

INFORMATION SERVICE

NEEDS

- press release writer
- public relations organizer

*Paid Positions

APPLICATIONS IN ASCSU OFFICE - due April 7

DON'T DEPEND ON RUMORS!

DIAL 491-5505 ANYTIME

**FOR A PRE-RECORDED MESSAGE
OF ASCSU/CSU ACTIVITIES**

CAMPUS DISORDER BILL



(House Bill No. 1016. By Representatives Fuhr, Arnold, Baer, Black, Braden, Bryant, Burns, Byerly, Cole, Cooper, Dameron, DeMoulin, Dittmore, Edmonds, Fentress, Grace, Gustafson, Jackson, Kogovsek, Lamb, Lamm, Massari, Ed McCormick, H. McCormick, McNeil, Moore, Munson, Ed Newinan, Porter, Sack, Sanchez, Schafer, Schmidt, Schubert, Showalter, Singer, Sonnenberg, Strahle, and Vanderhoof; also Senators Gill, Schieffelin, Anderson, Birmingham, Chance, DeBerard, Decker, Deany, H. Fowler, L. Fowler, Garnsey, Jackson, MacManus, Minister, Ohlson, Saunders, Stockton, Strickland, and Williams.)

CONCERNING CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS, AND PROHIBITING CERTAIN TRESPASS UPON THE PROPERTY OF AND THE INTERFERENCE WITH THE PEACEFUL CONDUCT OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. Declaration of purpose.--The general assembly, in recognition of unlawful campus disorders across the nation which are disruptive of the educational process and dangerous to the health and safety of persons and damaging to public and private property, establishes by this act criminal penalties for conduct declared in this act to be unlawful. However, this act shall not be construed as preventing institutions of higher education from establishing standards of conduct, and to invoke appropriate discipline for violations of such standards.

Section 2. Interference with members of staff, faculty, or students of institutions of higher education-trespass-damage to property-misdemeanors-penalties.-- (1) (a) No person shall, on the campus of any community college, junior college, college, or university in this state, hereinafter referred to as "institutions of higher education", or at or in any building or other facility owned, operated, or controlled by the governing board of any such institution of higher education, willfully deny to students, school officials, employees, and invitees:

- (b) Lawful freedom of movement on the campus;
- (c) Lawful use of the property, facilities, or parts of any institution on higher education; or
- (d) The right of lawful ingress and egress to the institution's physical facilities.

(2) No person shall, on the campus of any institution of higher education, or at or in any building or other facility owned, operated, or controlled by the governing board of any such institution, willfully impede the staff or faculty of such institution in the lawful performance of their duties, or willfully impede a student of such institution in the lawful pursuit of his educational activities, through the use of restraint, abduction, coercion, or intimidation, or when force and violence are present or threatened.

(3) No person shall willfully refuse or fail to leave the property of, or any building or other facility owned, operated, or controlled by the governing board of any such institution of higher education upon being requested to do so by the chief administrative officer, his designee charged with maintaining order on the campus and in its facilities, or a dean of such college or university, if such person is committing, threatens to commit, or incites others to commit, any act which would disrupt, impair, interfere with, or obstruct the lawful missions, processes, procedures, or functions of the institution.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent lawful assembly and peaceful and orderly petition for the redress of grievances, including any labor dispute between an institution of higher education and its employees, or any contractor or subcontractor or any employee thereof.

(5) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail for a period not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. Effective date--applicability.--This act shall take effect on the first day of the first month following its passage, and shall apply only to violations of the act alleged to have occurred on or after such date.

Section 4. Severability.--If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

Section 5. Safety clause. -- The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.