INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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Week of October 19-23, 1964

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Varied views stated at FSM Rally

Friday's FSM meeting-rally featured speakers with varied points of view about the gains realized during the week and over the course of the month long fight for free speech. The speakers included the following (with the organization represented on the executive committee of FSM indicated): Dustin Miller (independents); Mario Savio (SNCC); Art Goldberg (SLATE); Bettina Aptheker (W.E.B. DuBois Club). Also speaking was Barbara Garson, editor of the FSM Newsletter.

Miller began by outlining the points of the latest agreement with the University. Four members from FSM plus 5 silent observers will be added to the Faculty- Student- Administration committee. The committee will now consist of six members each from each of the three bodies.

Point 4 (a hearing on the duration of the suspension of the 8 students before a Student Conduct Committee of the Academic Senate) has been done and Point 2 (more representation on the study committee for the FSM) has been realized. This will get us free speech on this campus, he continued.

BRINKSMANSHIP

Mario Savio began by stating we've accurately been described as practicing brinksmanship. The steering committee (of the FSM) met Wednesday night until 2 a.m., he reported; then we met with the Administration. They gave us substantially what we asked for, with a few face-saving changes in wording. It recognized the jurisdiction of the FSM, due process of law for the 8 suspended students.

Under point 2, Mario continued, we have been recognized legitimately as the body to discuss the dispute with the Administration. Two administration members have been added from the statewide University staff; therefore we "re working for the entire University of California.

THE HEARINGS

According to Robley Williams, Savio stated, the hearings will last not more than 2 weeks, with 2 or 3 meetings a week. At the hearings, we expect various organizations to be present, he stated; for example, a representative of the civil rights movement to say "you"re destroying us" (by your ban on political action). "The press will be there; it should be a really great show", Mario indicated.

After pointing some aspects of the committee's operation, Mario remarked that the University had not disbanded the committee but had just changed the name and radically reconstituted it. It is possible, Savio added, that on November 3, the committee might say enough of procedure, and call the whole thing off.

The FSM must keep going in case they do; the free speech fight has just started. ... The Uni-

versity has unilaterally capitulated and we should be very happy with what we received. ... We showed ourselves capable of one thing, being able to passionately fight for enforcement of the first and fourteenth amendments.

MORATORIUM WILL CONTINUE

"The moratorium (on the violation of existing University regulations) will continue, as a show of good faith on our part," he pointed out.

THE CRISIS PERSISTS

Bettina Aptheker (W.F.B. DuBois Club) stated that the FSM has been recognized as the bargaining agent for freedom of speech on this campus; "We don't have free speech on this campus yet," she emphasized. "Until this situation is ended, the crisis persists."

OUT TO SPROUL STEPS - AGAIN
We'll come out to the steps of Sproul Hall
again, if our demands are not recognized, she
added.

On behalf of the executive committee and the steering committee, Art Goldberg stated that the 'fight' had not been successful because of us; SLATE tried to get this years ago. Two students were suspended for this same type of thing. There was a rally at Sather Gate; 100-200 people showed up. It was a simple sign of protest.

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SHOWING OF GENET FILM DELAYED BY VICE SQUAD

A large crowd was kept waiting to see the Friday's first showing of Jean Genet's "Un Chant d' Amour", while members of the vice squad delayed the screening. First they insisted on a preview showing, according to a representative from SLATE, co-sponsor of the film with the S.F. Opposition.

NO PRIOR CENSORSHIP

This was refused, on the grounds that it would constitute prior censorship. After more discussion between the police and a member of the Stiles Hall staff, the vice squad members agreed

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"If all the people in the world are screaming, it's not important; it's you sitting down there (who are important), "Art emphasized. 500 to 600 people signed the sheet (for jointly manning the tables) and in effect said "Baby, if you take these cats away, you have to take us away too."

"...EQUALS IN A BARGAINING SITUATION."

"For the first time at any University in the United States, students are now looked on as equals in a bargaining situation," Goldberg concluded.

GIFT-WRAPPED BOXES

Barbara Garson, editor of the FSM newsletter, discussed the nicely gift-wrapped boxes which the Administration had been giving the FSM with each box representing a delay of some period of time. "Finally a big, beautiful 5 week box was received - but there was nothing in it." The intention of the 3 week package is to stall off activities until the rains come. After the meeting, she explained that the rain would prevent many people from joining the previous type of protest.

A LAWSUIT

She suggested that a lawsuit begin immediately and that pressure be kept up on the University until it gets results.

A CALIF. SUFREME COURT DECISION - 1964

A CALIF. SUFFRENCE COURT DESISION - 1964
The courts have long held that the streets
and parks are a traditional and essential place
for the exercise of our freedom of speech. This
is a function of their use, not who "owns" them.
Even a town entirely owned as private property
cannot ban, for example, the distribution of
leaflets on its property.

As recently as August 31 of this year, in the case of Schwartz-Torrance Investment Corp., the California Supreme Court ruled that the owner of a shopping center is unable to stop the distribution of leaflets by pickets. The fact that the union could picket cutside the shopping center was no answer; nor is the union's

interest in picketing diminished because it may communicate its message at other, admittedly less advantageous locations offthe plaintiff's premises. The ownership of the property is irrelevant; ...freedom of speechentails communication; it contemplates effective communication.

Genet film delay continued from p. 1

to sit through the first showing with the audience. They had wanted to stop the showing if the film was "bad" (interpreted by the representative of SLATE as meaning "the cop in the film was made to look stupid."), and to bring charges against Saul Landau, owner of the film.

*VOLUNTARY DONATIONS
Additional conflict developed over the location of a table at the doorway to collect a \$1.50 donation (because of legal fees incurred from past showing of the film). It was determined that the table should be off to one side, to insure that donations should be voluntary.



Friends in East or out of town? Send them full story of the FREE SPEECH CONTROVERSY

VOL. 2 NO. 6 MARK BRAVO, ONE OF THE 8 SUSPENDED STUDENTS DISCUSSES THE PROTEST WHY HE JOINED, HIS VIEWS ON THOSE IN IT AND THOSE WHO WATCHED IT.

VOL. 2 NO. 5 FROM MALL TO SPROUL: FULL COVERAGE OF THE DEMONSTRATION.

VOL. 2 NO. 4 THE UNIVERSITY'S POSITION: AN EXPLANATION. DIAGRAM SHOWING CURRENT LOCATION OF THE TABLES ON CITY AND UNIVERSITY LAND.

Limited Past Editions of THE GATE

Mississippi Report - part V

NEGRO SNCC WORKER TELLS OF FEAR, DISCONTENT IN HOLMES COUNTY

"They hate it; for them it is hard to conceive how white people can be so low down. It's more of a bewilderment than a hatred", stated Ed Wilson, when asked how the Mississippi Negro felt about the Southern way of life.

Wilson, a junior and ASUC C-I Representative, continued, I had a difficult time finding any Negro who would admit to liking it. The usual reaction was 'I don't like it but what can I do about it.'

GROWING DISCONTENT - A GOVERNMENT STRUCT-URE DESIGNED TO KEEF THEM DOWN

One can see the growing discontent; the Negroes of the state are arming themselves. The whole governmental structure is designed to keep them down. They have no recourse to the courts; and, further, he remarked, Negroes are not allowed in the courtroom - even in a segregated section. The main factor in the selection of juries is that the person be white, Wilson added.

INTIMIDATION OF NEGROES

The Negroes are completely intimidated; they are afraid to be seen talking with any civil rights worker. While canvassing for voters from door to door, I would be talking with a Negro; some cars would drive up and down the street. The person's eyes would be following the car, and he would be unaware of your talking. He would say'yes' but not bepaying any attention to your questions. Some things he wouldn't answer.

APPEARANCE OF THE MAYOR - A THREAT
On one occasion, I was sitting on the porch,
talking with a woman. I had convinced her to
register to vote, Ed stated. Just then the mayor drove up and came to the porch. He asked for
my ID card which I gave to him. He said 'you're
from California'. "Yes." 'Say yes, sir to me,
bey' "So I said yes, sir." 'Do you want to get
arrested', the mayor asked? "No". He repeated
'say no, sir to me, boy'. I didn't. Then the
mayor remarked: 'you got an awful hard head, boy;
maybe I should soften it up'! After this incident,
the woman went into the house, and started to cut
up watermelon. I talked to her, but she pretended not to hear me, Wilson said.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

One of the main forms of intimidation is tied up with the economic situation in and around Durant, Ed stated. Durant is an industrial center with a railroad and two highways; its population is 2614. There is widespread unemployment; the women work as maids. If they are seen talking to any civil rights workers, they get fired.

When the factories were seeking to build in Durant, the owners promised to hire Negroes, and circulated petitions for their signatures. They got the jobs but were fired after one week.

The economic conditions are bad; even white people work in the field chopping cotton. One white man works for a Negro, Ed related; he called the sheriff first to find if it would be ok.

VOTER REGISTRATION OPERATIONS

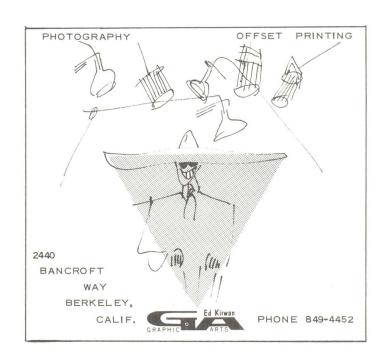
Durant is inhabited mostly by independent farmers, Wilson stated. We had fairly good organization, using two deserted houses. At first, we stayed in other homes in the city, commuting to the rural areas by car during the day. It was considered too dangerous to do canvassing at night. We had little success, getting only 7 or 8 persons a day. Then we tried a different method; we worked during the day and stayed over night. In this way, 250 freedom registrations were obtained. After living there, he explained, people - on both sides- got to know me.

FEAR OF BEING SEEN

In many instances during our voter registration drive, Ed continued, there was a fear (among the Negroes) of being seen. They would ask me 'to come back next week, or at night. Also they would offer to come to the place where I was living- in the back door and sign up to register.

NEGRO FEELINGS ON REGISTERING
Many Negroes were afraid to go to-the courthouse and register, he pointed out. They would
go, if he could assure that they would not be shotor be cut off welfare - or have their children
hurt. Also, he stated, they felt 'we won't get
registered anyway.' Some asked 'is it worth being shot for, Wilson reported.

continued on page +



HIS FEELINGS: BEFORE - DURING - AFTER

THE COURTS

The Justice Department was present to check on processing of applications for voter registrations; the courthouse was closed for remodeling. A short time later, the registrar went on vacation. Out of 100 applications, 1 or 2 were registered. These Negroes were educated in Northern schools - and thus were able to interpret 400 words of the Mississippi Constitution.

THE NEGROES WHO HELPED

We were helped mostly by Negroes between the ages of 18-30, Ed stated, who had stayed in the area, and had nothing to do. Many wanted to get out - to goto Chicago. Those people over 30 tended to give money and food to civil rights

workers.

CHURCH MEETINGS - AFRAID OF BOMBING

After we were in Holmes County awhile, we held church meetings for voter registration. The minister would apologize to the congregation - and urge it not to mention the meeting outside. He was afraid that the church would be bombed.

PROTECTION OF THE LAW - MISSISSIPPI STYLE

If any violence happens to a Negro, nothing is done, Wilson explained; it's said Negroes are worse off than jackrabbits. If someone shoots a rabbit out of season, it's poaching. If he shoots a Negro, no criminal charge is made.

THE SHERIFF AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW

Ed gave one cutstanding example of law enforcement in the state. "Shortly after the civil rights law was passed, I walked into a white restaurant to be served. The sheriff came in; I told him it was a public facility. He said that he didn't give a damn, that I should get out or go to jail. 'I'm here to enforce the laws of Mississippi, he continued; I don't cotton to these Federal laws.'"

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The law enforcement is bad; half of the crimes are not reported. It's a dry state, yet everybody drinks. The state, county, and the sheriff each collects a tax.

THE WHITES - AND THE POLICE
The whites in the state are ignorant - about anything. They are not educated; with a high school diploma, a man might have a good 6th or 7th grade education. They have very shallow minds, and are not aware there's a world outside Mississippi.

The police are more ignorant than the people; the police chief of Durant can't read or write.

THE SAME ASPIRATIONS

When asked about the aspirations of the Negro in the South, Ed stressed: "Mississippi Negroes have the same aspirations as other people; they just want to be treated fairly - to get equal treatment."

Ed commented that he was very apprehensive and frightened about physical harm prior to leaving; "Three civil rights workers had just been killed in the state." "After arriving in the Southwest area of the state, there was so much work to dothat I didn't think about the danger. But at times it would dawn on me. We got chased down the highway driving 130 so after that it didn't bother me too much."

"HAVE TO GO BACK"

"When I left, I felt that I had to come back; they are real people - with real problems - and I had to be there," Wilson concluded.

- Advertisement -

If you die and go to hell who cares? Jesus cares. Enough to suffer crucifixion and hell to provide Redemption for you. K. Sparks. 2017 - 69th Ave. Oakland.

-Advertisement-

CORRECTION

In the editorial of the last issue "Tragedy in Boston? - or in Oakland?, an error appeared. The statement "... does the Tribune consider a protest against the soliciting of funds, members, and workers for off campus political and social action as such?" should have contained the words "ban on" between the and soliciting. ... Editor.

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Catholic VP Nominee Can't Clinch Victory

The Catholic vote as a "trump card" for a Catholic candidate is a myth.

This is the conclusion of Aaron Wildavsky, University of California political scientist, in a study challenging the notion that a Roman Catholic running on the Presidential ticket can count on a decisive winning margin from voters of the candidate's faith.

In 1956, as in this election year, a Catholic was promoted for the vice-presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket. Then Senator John F. Kennedy was seriously considered at that time as Adlai E. Stevenson's running mate before Estes Kefauver won the nomination.

This year another Catholic, William E. Miller, has been nominated for vice-president by the Republican Party.

Eight years ago, a document claiming that a Catholic as vice-presidential nominee could "begin a new era of Democratic victories" solely through religious appeal was widely circulated among Democratic leaders by Kennedy supporters. Although the paper contained many statistics and was couched in the jargon of the social scientist, Wildavsky believes that neither this nor any other study comes close to proving its central point.

The fact that Kennedy was later elected President does not prove it either, since the narrow margin of his victory could be credited to the support of any one of many other voting blocs, according to wildavsky.

"As a postscript to Kennedy's victory," the political scientist stated, "we might add that it is also advisable to be personally attractive, energetic, phonogetic, wealthy, skillful, determined, and run against Richard Nixon rather than Dwight Eisenhower."

Wildavsky's analysis is made in an article. "The Intelligent Citizen's Guide to the Abuses of Statistics," which is part of the book, "Politics and Social Life." In writing it the author, an assistant professor at Berkeley, said social scientists have the responsibility of alerting the public to "the suspect use of their work to gain political advantage."

The Catholic voting document is believed to have been compiled by Ted Sorensen, later to become one of President Kennedy's chief aides, Wildavsky said.

Its statistical argument is pinned on a selected list of 35 Catholic congressmen and governors victorious in the 1952 election whose majorities outpaced Stevenson's in their own areas.

"However, most Congressmen, whether Catholic or non-Catholic, run ahead of the national ticket," Wildavsky stated. He also maintained that religious voting patterns over the whole country are extremely mixed and inconclusive.

The campaign document maintained the Catholic vote is a pivotal one that determines whether key urban states fall in the Republican or Democratic column in a presidential electoral college count. It further claimed that Catholics were slipping out of the Democratic fold, and

only a Catholic candidate could lure them back.

Wildavsky answered these arguments by recalling that there were no Catholic candidates involved with either the Democratic victories of the Rossevelt-Truman era or the Stevenson defeats, and there is no reason to believe this element alone would spark another Democratic victory. The Catholic vote is pivotal only when other sections of the electorate remain constant, which is seldom the case. He also claimed the document glossed over the certain loss of some Protestant votes with a Catholic on the Presidential ticket.

THE MIND OF CLARK KERR'

The Mind of Clark Herr, by Hal Draper, published by the Independent Socialist Club, \$0.25.

This pamphlet deserves attention because unlike the usual drivel published by the socialists, it professes to be a serious critique of Clark Kerr's thought. As might be expected, Mr. Draper is not very sympathetic toward Kerr's point of view, but he has evidently done his homework and the pamphlet is filled with quotes from Kerr's books.

Since Draper makes use of words like, "fascist, Nazi, military-industrial complex, statism, big brother, etc.", the careless reader might get the impression that Clark Kerr is something like Goldwater, only smarter. But Mr. Draper is careful to assure us that Clark Kerr is in fact "a sort of liberal."

Once one distills away the polemic and cliches, what is left is a very old, and therefore not very original argument. It is the argument used against social scientists by those who disagree with their conclusions. It goes something like this: in his books Clark Kerr comes to certain conclusions about what the university and the industrial society of the future are going to be like; but the structurewhich he predicts is evil and immoral, therefore Clark Kerr is evil and immoral. This argument is, of course, illogical.

This pamphlet is recommended to those who would like to read some of the juicier things that Kerr has written.

Norman Rogers

BENEFIT FOR BERKELEY CO-OP PAPER

This Saturday October 24 at 8:30 p.m., "An Evening with Lou Gottlieb will be presented at the Town and Sown Club 2461 Dwight Way as a benefit of the Committee for a Community Newspaper (The Citizen - Berkeley's reader-owned newspaper).

Music and refreshments will be available; a donation of \$2\$ is being asked. Interested persons may call TH 5-3044 or TH 1-5433 for reservations.

<u>review</u> S.F. OPERA NABUCCO by Verdi

Californians are the most chauvinistic in the world, barring perhaps the John Birchers. Scratch any Californian and you will hear all about Mecca--California, center of the world, San Fransisco, cultural center of California and hence of the universe. After reading enough good reviews and seeing enough bad productions, a New York City-ite is convinced that the standard of comparison is the Bakersfield Barn Burning Dancing and Drama Club. Then he sees, as I did today, a really great production, he is at a loss to describe the magnificence of the performance. The San Fransisco Opera Company's production of Verdi's Nabucco was a great performance; great not by the standards of Bakersfield Barn Burners, but great by the standards of New York and London.

Tito Gobbi's portrayal of Nabucco was brilliant. No one has ever sung the role better than he did. Going through the cast, Giorgio Tozzi as Zaccaria, Franco Tagliavini as Ismaele, Janis Martin as Fenna, Gladys Kuchtana Abiatilla I can not single out for ta as Abigaille, I can not single out for criticism any one person but must laud them all.

Like the actual performance, the staging and costuming were superb.

Still I am expected as a critic to say something depracative, just to prove that I am severe and critical in my assessment of the production. The weather was hot, much too hot. Three people were carried out on stretchers with sun stroke. The heat was so bad it was difficult to follow the opera. Hearst Theatre is not a bad theatre. Hopefully some day the University of California will learn the lesson of the heat and have productions such as this one of Mabucco at night when the audience can properly enjoy the brilliance of the performance.

James Burton

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USI SPONSORS BOZELL-FRANCOIS DEBATE

Debating on the topic "Resolved: Legislation enforcing integration in private establishments are an unwarranted extension of the power of the Federal Government" will be L. Brent Bozell, founding editor of the <u>National Review</u>, and Terry Francois, the newly appointed Negro member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and a noted Bay Area civil rights leader.

Mr. Bozell has gained national attention through his articles on constitutional law which have appeared in <u>National Review</u> and elsewhere. He co-authored the best selling <u>McCarthy and His Enemies</u> with William F. Buckley, Jr., has served as a speechwriter for Earry Goldwater, and is finishing work on a major study of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Francois, like Mr. Bozell, is an attorney who is deeply involved in the Civil Rights struggle. He is currently the only Negro member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. He has served in an official capacity for the San Francisco NAACP.

The debate, at the Berkeley Community Theatre on October 22 at 7:30 p.m., will be sponsored by the University Society of Individualists, the conservative student club at the University of California, is part of a continuing effort to present to the Berkeley community a rational dialogue on government and its relation to the individual.

Tickets are \$1 for students and \$2 for adults. They are available from Box 664, Berkeley, Calif.

BYRON RUMFORD RECEPTION WEDNESDAY

A reception will be held for assemblyman Byron W. Rumford this Wednesday from 5-6:30 p.m. at Hillel Foundation Hall, 2736 Bancroft Way.

Under the sponsorship of the Students for Fair Housing, University Young Democrats, California College Republicans, and the Law School Democrat Club, the reception will feature refreshments and entertainment..

A il donation per person is being asked, with all proceeds going to Californians against No. 14.