

## Onward Echoes the Story: The Study of Religion amid Miami's narrative of Justice & Change

### A War Between Dissent & Reason

#### **Bibliographic information and sources shown below:**

- Allen N. Williams, "Voices of Mice", *The Miami Student*, October 7, 1969, 4. digital scan, Walter Havighurst Special Collections and University Archives at Miami University,
- David Pollack, "Blacks Alter 'Lily White' Miami in Channels", *The Miami Student*, September 20, 1969, 1. digital scan, Walter Havighurst Special Collections and University Archives at Miami University,
- "Declaration of Voices of Reason ", Walter Havighurst Special Collections and University Archives at Miami University, Ohio Digitally accessed, <https://digital.lib.miamioh.edu/digital/collection/activism/id/121/rec/3>
- John Felton, "City Group Forms Christian Militia," *Journal Herald Dayton Ohio*, July 16, 1969, 3. digital scan, Walter Havighurst Special Collections and University Archives at Miami University, Ohio
- Gary Luhr, "BSAA Requesting MU Investestigation for Discrimination", *The Miami Student*, April 8, 1969, 1. digital scan, Walter Havighurst Special Collections and University Archives at Miami University,
- Gentle Revolution proposed by students and faculty on university reform. Cf: Walter Havighurst Special Collections and University Archives at Miami University, Ohio. Student Life. General Student Unrest and Protest Movement Materials.Folder 14: New University Conference. Miami Chapter.
- John Prickett, "Shriver Turns Down Request To End Classes, *The Miami Student*, October 3, 1969, 1. digital scan, Walter Havighurst Special Collections and University Archives at Miami University,
- Unknown, "Free University Class Schedule SMC [Student Mobilization Committee]" November 14, 1969, Walter Havighurst Special Collections and University Archives at Miami University, Ohio
- "Voices of Reason Speak Up to Rebut 'Gentle Revolution", *The Miami Student*, October 21, 1969, 5. digital scan, Walter Havighurst Special Collections and University Archives at Miami University,
- Doug Rossinow, *The Politics of Authenticity: Liberalism, Christianity, and the New Left in America* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1998). King Library HN90.R3 R64 1998

# Air Varying Viewpoints

## Voices Of Dissent Series Slated

OXFORD — "University in Crisis" is the topic for six programs in which Miami University's annual student-sponsored Voices of Dissent series will bring spokesmen for widely varying viewpoints Nov. 17-20.

Begun in the 1964 - 65 school year, the Voices of Dissent series is sponsored by major student organizations, sometimes with help from university lecture funds, to feature persons nationally identified with various extremes of a current issue. Civil rights and economics were topics of the first series in December 1964. The "student revolt" was for February 1966, and Black Power was topic last winter.

This series offers a pair of student power advocates, nationally known; two college presidents, two philosophers of education, and a dialogue among Miami student, faculty and administration representatives.

The guests are Michael Klonsky, 25, Chicago, national secretary of the Students for a Democratic Society, as an advocate of radical change; Ira Magaziner, 20, Lawrence, N. Y., Brown University student body president, author of a working paper on educational reform for Brown, as an advocate of change through existing structure; Dr. Franklin Littell, president of Ohio University; Dr. Michael Scriven, professor of philosophy at the University of California at Berkeley, and Dr. Sidney Hook, recently retired as professor of philosophy at New York University.

### Share Sunday Program

Klonsky and Magaziner share a 7 p.m. program Sunday in Patten Auditorium. Littell speaks Monday at 4 p. m. in the Towers Room of the Miami University Center. Alden Monday at 8:15 p. m. in Hall Auditorium.

Scriven speaks Tuesday at 4 p. m. in the Towers Room and Hook Tuesday at 8:15 p. m. in Hall Auditorium.

The session billed as "a dialogue" will be in Hall Auditorium Wednesday at 7:30. Dr. Phillip R. Shriver, Miami president, will be a panelist along with James J. Friedman, Cincinnati senior, Miami Student Senate president; Francine Peuges, Youngstown sophomore; Eric Ehrmann, Cleveland senior; Dr. Walter Havighurst, Regents Professor of English, whose more than thirty books include "The Miami Years: 1809-1959"; Dr. Roland A. De-

latre, assistant professor of religion, and Dr. Ralph A. Stone, associate professor of history. Moderator will be Dan R. Ritchey, Calion junior, varsity debater and campus journalist.

The Voices of Dissent series traditionally has been defined by student sponsors and staff advisors as an academic exercise designed to help Miami students compare extremes of viewpoint rather than to provide a public forum for the extremists. Thus, while the sessions are open, no effort is made to promote attendance from off campus.

Financial support comes from Student Senate, Miami Forum, Panhellenic Assn., Interfraternity Council, YMCA-YWCA and the W. A. Hammond Lectures on the American Tradition. Hammond lecturer in the series is specifically identified as Sidney Hook.

Michael C. Ramundo, Cincinnati senior, is chairman of the series.

"The Voices of Dissent series traditionally has been defined by student sponsors and staff advisors as an academic exercise designed to help Miami students compare extremes of viewpoints rather than provide a public forum for extremists".

"Dr. Shriver will be a panelists including"...  
"Dr. Havighurst Prof of English, Dr. Delattre Ass. Prof of Religion, Dr. Stone Prof of History..." Miami Student, 1969

SSICS WITH KICK.  
S. FASHION-RIGHT  
THE TOTAL LOOK.  
COLORS:  
Black Kid  
Brown Kid  
Price: \$20

autiful  
North Third Street  
9 p.m.—Tuesday

## "Gentle Revolution" Miami Student October 21, 1969

...document is headed, "A Call for Radical Reform of Miami University Together With Some Proposals."  
Miami's primary instructional objectives should be the cultivation of the imagination and the development of the consciousness in the pursuit of inquiry, rather than the communication of some particular content of knowledge or the development of technical competence. In the words of John Perry Miller, director of the Graduate School at Yale, "the purpose of a liberal education is not to provide the student with a body of knowledge to be used as a tool, but to place in his mind the habit of inquiry, and the ability to use that habit of inquiry to solve problems, to define a problem, and to seek out the relevant factual information to understand and... to place in his intellectual, philosophical and...  
We would place the primary emphasis upon the process and ends of inquiry rather than the content of knowledge, and upon the cultivation of imagination rich in the resources for a variety of modes of inquiry. We have also spoken of wisdom, which we would understand to be a knowledge of what is true and right, coupled with just judgment and action.  
The aim of inquiry is to attain wisdom. This is not to be attained by a mere accumulation of facts. It is to be attained by a process of inquiry, and its substance should indicate that wisdom as we mean it implies neither neutrality nor passivity. Our judgment of what is in our time and place (and particularly our University) is partly embodied in what we have said about objectives and made concrete in the specific proposal below.  
Before we arrive at those proposals, however, consider the following three conventional statements about the objectives of the University: (A) One of the important functions of Miami, as of other universities, is to make available the cultural heritage. (B) It is no less an important function to propagate or inculcate any particular philosophy of life or moral code or set of commitments. (C) The individual person—whether student or faculty—must be seen as leading in the life of the academic enterprise.  
If these are our objectives as a university, it seems clear that if a major and dramatic program of reform is called for. Almost every aspect of our University is in need of revolutionary attention.  
**The Freshman Year**  
The special objective of the freshman year should be the orientation of the student to the nature of the academic enterprise upon which he is about to embark. This will mean, in practice, not only orientation but reorientation, since most freshmen come to Miami systematically corrupted by their culture, their society and by high school experiences which have prepared them for a very different sort of enterprise than the one characterized above, in our statement of objectives. Most entering freshmen come to Miami, nevertheless, with an impressive sense of excitement about what they have been given to believe will be a stimulating and liberating enterprise; they also bring with them, generally speaking, an increasingly impressive maturity and a capacity for the cultivation of their imagination and for independent pursuit of inquiry. Miami University has failed to capitalize upon the opportunity represented by such students, however, and nowhere has her failure as a university been more obvious than at the point of the freshman year. Every Miami freshman should be required to take three seminars, one each quarter, distributed among the following three general areas: study; humanistic, social and physical and biological sciences.  
Each seminar would take some particular subject or theme as an occasion for refining his competence in displaying the procedures, materials, and systems of images, concepts, symbols and models of reality.  
There is virtually no limit to the range of subjects appropriate to such seminars. Generally speaking, they might be of two sorts: (a) seminars on a general subject which could be approached from different perspectives by different professors, with the possibility that several seminars would be given on the same general theme in a given quarter, or (b) seminars on a particular topic of special interest to a professor.  
Assuming a freshman class of 2,000, considerably larger than the class of 1972, this program would involve 200 freshman seminars each quarter of the regular academic year. Can we afford the investment of faculty time and energy? The following three reforms would not only "pay" for this freshman seminar program, but would help make possible a good portion of the proposed reforms to be proposed below.  
Cut back on the freshman English program, abolishing the requirement that all students take freshman English. 2. Reduce common curriculum courses to two rather than three quarters. 3. Reduce significantly the numbers of sections in multiple-section courses by increasing the size of those sections offered, thereby liberating some faculty time for other courses such as the freshman seminar program.  
**Faculty Visitations**  
If the freshman seminars are successful, they can be expected to generate pressure beyond those already in existence to effect radically improve the common curriculum program or find some alternative use for the resources now committed to it. In the

## The Gentle Revolution

MIAMI STUDENT

...and should have one even if it cannot be changed satisfactorily.  
**Governance of the University**  
As the AAUP Statement on University Governance points out, "...the colleges and universities of the United States have reached a stage calling for appropriately shared responsibility and cooperative action among the components of the academic institution."  
The principle of "appropriately shared responsibility and cooperative action" is a principle we also espouse, and it, along with our statement of objectives, serves to describe our sense of the need for and the character of reform needed in the governance of Miami University.  
If, by the law of the State of Ohio, the final governing body of Miami University is its Board of Trustees, we believe that by delegating internal self-governance to faculty and students the Board of Trustees will be acting in the best interests of the University.  
**STRUCTURE OF GOVERNANCE:** We therefore propose that within the University community the primary legislative bodies shall be: (1) the Faculty Senate, which shall be comprised of all those holding faculty rank and which shall be presided over by its own elected officers; (2) the Student Senate, which shall be comprised of representatives elected by the student body and which shall be presided over by the President of the student body.  
Acting as a coordinating and expediting body between the two primary legislative bodies and a link to the Board of Trustees shall be a University Council, which shall be comprised of representatives from the Faculty Senate and the Student Senate elected from their respective constituencies and which shall be presided over by the President of the University.  
The administrative offices and staff shall be charged with service, the University by executing the decisions of the various legislative bodies and by providing adequate communication among the various components of the University.  
**FUNCTIONING WITHIN THE STRUCTURE:** Matters which are of concern to students shall be under the jurisdiction of the Student Senate. Matters of concern of faculty shall be under the jurisdiction of the Faculty Senate. Matters of concern to both groups shall be under the jurisdiction of both Senates.  
The question of jurisdiction shall be decided by a rules committee of the University Council. In the event of a deadlock in the case of three-fourths vote of the University Council shall be considered passed by the appropriate Senate or Senates.  
Motions may be introduced from the floor of the Senates or may be introduced by the Senates to the University Council. Special powers may be delegated by the Senates to the University Council for emergency concerns and house-keeping matters. Motions which are passed by a three-fourths vote of the University Council shall be considered passed by the appropriate Senate or Senates.  
Any member or group within the University community (including non-student, non-faculty) may introduce matters to the University Council.  
In the case of legislation which requires the final approval of the Board of Trustees, the President of the University and appropriate representatives chosen by the University Council shall personally communicate the University's decision to the Board of Trustees.  
**Miami and the Greek System**  
The fraternity-sorority system, as it now operates at Miami, is

## The Gentle Revolution

MIAMI STUDENT

...and should have one even if it cannot be changed satisfactorily.  
**Governance of the University**  
As the AAUP Statement on University Governance points out, "...the colleges and universities of the United States have reached a stage calling for appropriately shared responsibility and cooperative action among the components of the academic institution."  
The principle of "appropriately shared responsibility and cooperative action" is a principle we also espouse, and it, along with our statement of objectives, serves to describe our sense of the need for and the character of reform needed in the governance of Miami University.  
If, by the law of the State of Ohio, the final governing body of Miami University is its Board of Trustees, we believe that by delegating internal self-governance to faculty and students the Board of Trustees will be acting in the best interests of the University.  
**STRUCTURE OF GOVERNANCE:** We therefore propose that within the University community the primary legislative bodies shall be: (1) the Faculty Senate, which shall be comprised of all those holding faculty rank and which shall be presided over by its own elected officers; (2) the Student Senate, which shall be comprised of representatives elected by the student body and which shall be presided over by the President of the student body.  
Acting as a coordinating and expediting body between the two primary legislative bodies and a link to the Board of Trustees shall be a University Council, which shall be comprised of representatives from the Faculty Senate and the Student Senate elected from their respective constituencies and which shall be presided over by the President of the University.  
The administrative offices and staff shall be charged with service, the University by executing the decisions of the various legislative bodies and by providing adequate communication among the various components of the University.  
**FUNCTIONING WITHIN THE STRUCTURE:** Matters which are of concern to students shall be under the jurisdiction of the Student Senate. Matters of concern of faculty shall be under the jurisdiction of the Faculty Senate. Matters of concern to both groups shall be under the jurisdiction of both Senates.  
The question of jurisdiction shall be decided by a rules committee of the University Council. In the event of a deadlock in the case of three-fourths vote of the University Council shall be considered passed by the appropriate Senate or Senates.  
Motions may be introduced from the floor of the Senates or may be introduced by the Senates to the University Council. Special powers may be delegated by the Senates to the University Council for emergency concerns and house-keeping matters. Motions which are passed by a three-fourths vote of the University Council shall be considered passed by the appropriate Senate or Senates.  
Any member or group within the University community (including non-student, non-faculty) may introduce matters to the University Council.  
In the case of legislation which requires the final approval of the Board of Trustees, the President of the University and appropriate representatives chosen by the University Council shall personally communicate the University's decision to the Board of Trustees.  
**Miami and the Greek System**  
The fraternity-sorority system, as it now operates at Miami, is

## Miami University and Racism

Miami shares the attitudes of the dominant white society. Institutionally and individually, covertly and overtly, consciously and unconsciously the University too often thinks and acts in a racist manner. Its numbers of black students remain abysmally low, having actually declined in recent years. Black professors and administrators are almost nonexistent. Virtually white-only Miami must undertake a reappraisal of its relationship to the black and other minority races. A beginning has been made. Committees have been created to study the problems. A few new courses and programs have been initiated. Yet much, much more has to be done. The black students call for action now. We support their call. Only drastic, sweeping and radical action has a chance to restore the faith of those who have too long heard poor reasons without seeing any real results.  
Specifically, that we support the proposals of the Black Student Action Association and The Faculty Council's Ad Hoc Committee on Human Relations, for: (1) the appointment of a Vice President for Black Student Affairs; (2) the creation of a program for high-achieving black students; (3) special offices for black students; (4) retention of black students; (5) special offices for black students; (6) prompt investigation and just resolution of racially discriminatory actions; (7) giving black students the predominant voice in the selection of the President and the selection of the high rank program director; and (8) vigorous recruitment of black students said the proportion of black students at Miami is at least equal to the proportion of black citizens in the state of Ohio, by registering and enrolling at least 15% black students in each incoming freshman class until proportional equity is reached.  
Adoption and implementation of these proposals, would, we believe, be a minimal contribution to contemporary justice at this moment in history.  
**Miami University and ROTC**  
ROTC should be eliminated from Miami University. Some would argue that no university should knowingly tolerate militarism on its campus. Certainly ROTC, as an arm of the military, is committed to training students in individual and mass destruction—organizational and institutionalized in the name of protecting the national interest. By providing buildings for ROTC activities, by granting credit to its courses, by giving its own faculty rank, and by numerous other, less visible actions, Miami ROTC, even sanctions and encourages militarism.  
Those who reject the foregoing indictment may find ROTC objectionable on other grounds. A University dedicated to open and imaginative inquiry, academic freedom, and a liberal education is inherently incompatible with a program which stresses authoritarian discipline, obedience, secrecy and indoctrination, where primary concern is the military, which makes its members and its members are assigned to teaching positions in ways contrary to normal University procedures, who lack the usual academic qualifications, but who enjoy the rights and privileges of membership in the academic community.  
We who reject the foregoing conclusions reached by the Academic Freedom Committee of the National American Civil Liberties Union, that "ROTC activities inevitably and necessarily introduce a military presence and a set of attitudes which inhibit and interfere with the normal and necessary atmosphere proper to an academic institution—organizational and institutionalized in the name of protecting the national interest, the Student Senate and the administration to begin steps leading to the elimination of ROTC from Miami University."

## The Draft and Teachers

The Society breeds and corrupts the University in its way more subtly than by the draft (or threat of the draft) and by the question the government asks faculty members to answer about their students—question about their "loyalty."—our attitudes toward the government are not the only ones we can do. Given our objectives—given our insistence on inquiry, imagination and the attainment of alternatives—we can do no less than urge that: (a) The University not cooperate with draft boards, and decline to provide them with any information about the status of students,

## A University Bookstore

It is high time Miami University recognized the enormous importance of a high-quality bookstore to the educational process and the vitality of the academic community. The Oxford bookstores, including the Union Center bookstore, do little more than serve the need for required textbooks at a profit. Even those minimal needs are not met to the satisfaction of many students and professors. If it were profitable for the existing bookstores to prove the usage and quality of their services, they would probably have done so already. But the University cannot permit an essential bookstore to be neglected simply because it does not appear profitable to private entrepreneurs.  
We therefore recommend that Miami create, at some appropriate academic level, a bookstore which would be owned and operated by the University. The bookstore designed to provide the sort of quality book service available at any of the best universities in the country. Miami needs a quality bookstore almost as badly as the needs a quality

## 'Recensio'

By Jim Elliott and Sue McLaren  
'Recensio' is currently sold at the lowest price possible—\$3.00. Most colleges, universities, and even high schools place their books in the eight to twelve dollar range. 'Recensio' continues to sell at a temporary basis to help 'Recensio' maintain its financial support to sell at a low price. It is not a permanent activity. This subsidy was originally introduced on a temporary basis to help 'Recensio' establish itself financially. If 'Recensio' can't break even every year, financial aid from the University could be easily discontinued. If and when this happens, Miami will no longer have a quality bookstore.  
The elimination of 'Recensio' would be an unfortunate loss to Miami students for several reasons. A yearbook is actually

Letters to the Editor

# Voices of Reason Speak Up to Rebut 'Gentle Revolution'

The Voices of Reason has recently published a new document rebutting the "Gentle Revolution" and proposing their own platform for reform.

According to Prof. William Pratt, member of the Voices, the new publication, entitled "The University and the New Revolutionaries," is the result of collaboration between himself and Prof. De Saint-Rat, Loren, and Maloney as well as others who read and approved of it.

"We wanted to challenge the need for revolution," commented Pratt. "The University should change but revolution would destroy all that is the University," he stated.

The new document was printed because the Voices felt that "only one side has been expressed."

"We felt that only one side had been expressed in print," said Pratt, "so we decided that there was a need for this paper."

The new document deals in part with the "Gentle Revolution," pointing out where the Voices of Reason believe the New University Conference has gone wrong. (The "Gentle Revolution" was printed by the New University Conference at Miami).

The latter half of the document, most of which is printed here, sets the Voices' own "proposals for a rational reform at Miami University."

The following are excerpts from the document, "The University and the New Revolutionaries."

years has not begun to be matched by comparable advancements in academic achievement or in intellectual tone. Miami remains a good university, but cannot yet claim to be a great university, and it is in the direction of institutional excellence that all who really care about the university should point their energies. We have increased the quantity of our education without making a notable increase in its quality. However, with the growth of graduate programs and the increasing number of able scholars which such programs should attract, with the growth of the honors programs for outstanding undergraduate students, and with the growth of international programs for all students interested in world culture, Miami has the sort of opportunities it needs to become not merely a good regional American university, but a vital center for the advancement of human learning. This is a high aspiration, and one which cannot be achieved easily or quickly, by any kind of sudden "revolution," but a long-range goal worth striving for. We offer the following suggestions as a basis for beneficial reform in the years ahead, as Miami continues to expand in size, and, we hope, in distinction.

### Objectives of the University

"The function of a modern university must be to provide both professional and liberal education to prepare students for roles of leadership in society."

it, but he should be guided in his choices by qualified teachers who are acquainted with university objectives and professional standards of knowledge. A student's behavior both in and out of the classroom should be such as to reflect credit upon the university and the more freedom one enjoys, the more responsibility he must assume. One way in which students could gain both freedom and responsibility would be to set up their own Honor Code and pledge themselves to abide by it, both in and out of class, with any infractions being immediately reported by the witnesses to a student disciplinary board for appropriate punishment, and to the Men's and Women's Disciplinary Boards if the case is serious enough to warrant suspension. The student, like the faculty member, should be free to engage in political activities outside the classroom, so long as they are not disruptive of public order or destructive of public property. In no case should passionate social or political convictions justify riotous behavior or demonstrations of blatantly bad taste. The student should keep in mind that genuine social and intellectual progress can only be accomplished by rational means of persuasion and by sincere efforts at self-improvement.

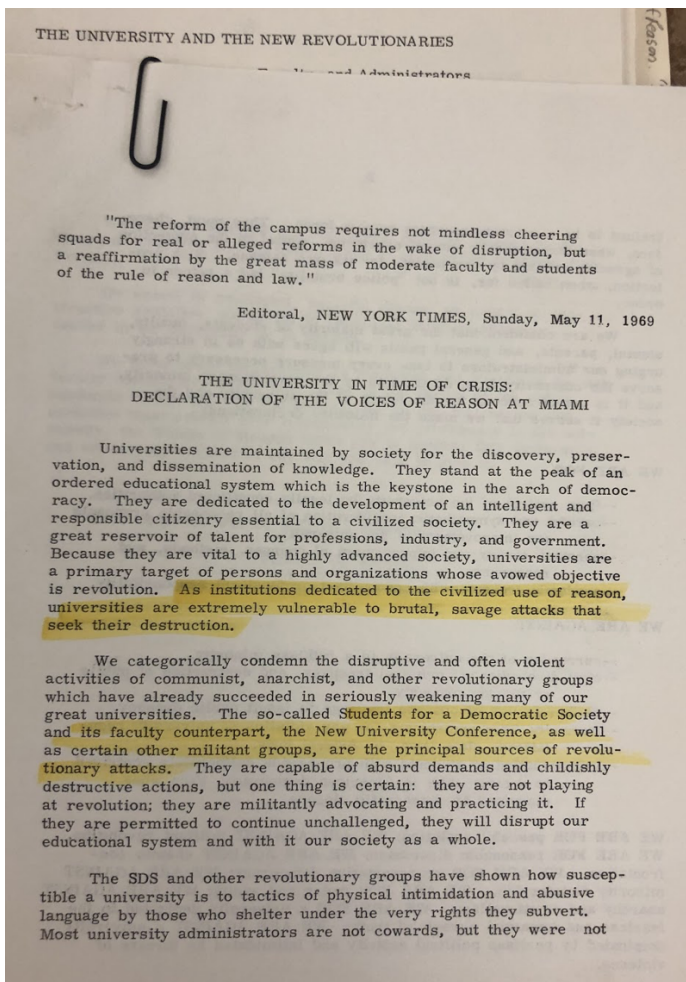
as intellectual emancipation, nor as evidences of a "new morality" or a "new culture." Only strenuous and persistent intellectual efforts by everyone at the University can lead us away from the irrational middle of the "Gentle Revolution," beyond the conventional notion of college education as a series of automatic credits, towards a new era of meaningful academic achievement, Miami needs the leadership of its present crisis of emotionalism and hostility on campus into an epoch of sustained educational excellence."

### Council Approves Additional Credits

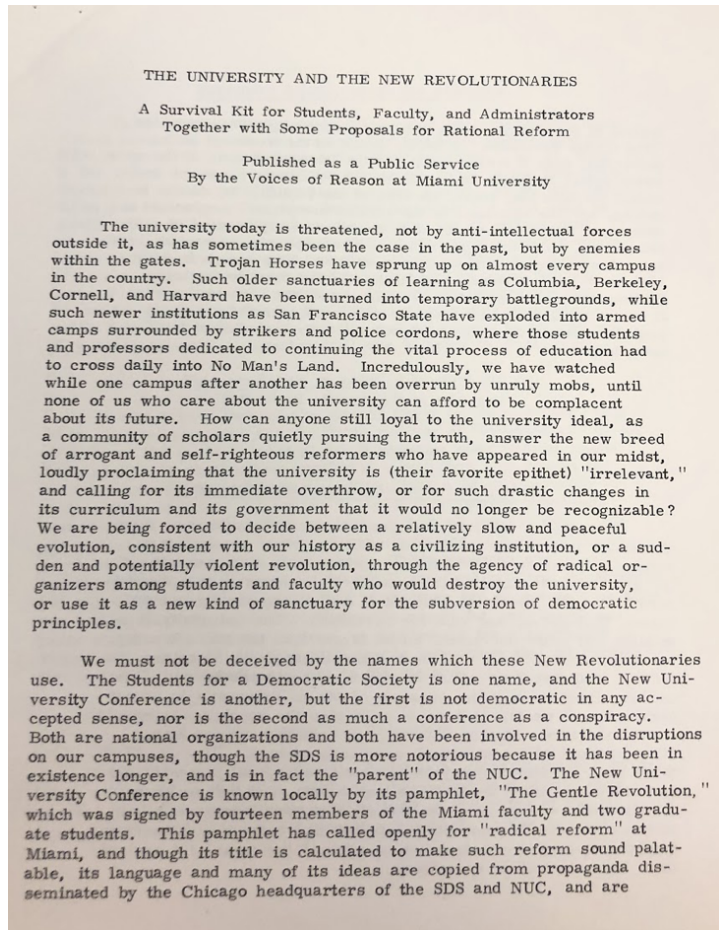
Yesterday's Faculty Council meeting discussed the first implementation of the Blue Ribbon Committee's report concerning scheduled classes, and credit for the fulfillment of the basic physical education requirements. In addition to this...

### Intellectual Climate

### The University



"Justice had filed suit in May with the University when the OBSA was originally created."



Accounts of Askew Incident - via Police Chief Howerton, Council of Human Dignity, Middletown Journal, City Manager

SCHEDULE OF FREE UNIVERSITY CLASSES  
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1969

TIME	TOPIC	PROFESSOR	LOCATION
8 AM	"SUFFERING AND JUSTICE"	ROY WARD	217 UPHAM
9 AM	"PACIFISM AND VIOLENCE"	MARTIN-BENJAMIN	215 SHIEDLER
9 AM	"OPEN DISCUSSION OF THE VIETNAM WAR"	MILTON WHITE	232 UPHAM
9 AM	"SUFFERING AND JUSTICE"	ROY WARD	8 LAWS
9 AM	"OPEN DISCUSSION OF THE VIETNAM WAR"	JOHN WEIGEL	246 UPHAM
10 AM	"LACS: WILL IT BE ANOTHER VIETNAM?"	CYNTHIA ENLOE	215 SHIEDLER
11 AM	"CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AND THE WAR"	RICK MCMEYER	320 UPHAM
11 AM	"THE FRENCH STUDENT REVOLT--FILM AND DISCUSSION"	S.M.C.	104 BRICE
11 AM	"SUFFERING AND JUSTICE"	ROY WARD	204 HARRISON
11 AM	"IS MARIJUANA THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO A PRESIDENT WHO LOVES OPIUM?"	ROLAND-DELAITRE	117 UPHAM
11 AM	"FASCIST DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA!"	DEAN SANDERS	115 SHIEDLER
12 PM	"PACIFISM AND VIOLENCE"	MARTIN-BENJAMIN	109 LAWS
12 PM	"THE FRENCH STUDENT REVOLT--FILM AND DISCUSSION"	ERIK BRINSON	104 BRICE
1 PM	"THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT IN OXFORD"	STANFORD LUCE	104 IRVIN
1 PM	"OPEN DISCUSSION OF THE VIETNAM WAR"	MILTON WHITE	130 UPHAM
1 PM	"ACCUSATION--FILM AND DISCUSSION"	ROBERT SCOTT	325 UPHAM
1 PM	"OPEN DISCUSSION OF THE VIETNAM WAR"	MARTIN MOTES	126 UPHAM
1 PM	"THE ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT"	DUNCAN WILLIAMS	2 UPHAM
2 PM	"THE EFFECT OF THE VIETNAM WAR ON PSYCHOLOGICAL BEHAVIOR"	BRUCE MORRISON	100 LAWS
2 PM	"THE NEW LEFT"	ROBERT MEREDITH	107 BRICE
2 PM	"RESIST RESISTANCE--FILM AND DISCUSSION"	ERIK BRINSON	104 BRICE
2 PM	"ACCUSATION--FILM AND DISCUSSION"	STANFORD LUCE	325 UPHAM
3 PM	"VIETNAM, THE VIETCONG, AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY"	DON O'GRADY	HALL
3 PM	"ACCUSATION--FILM AND DISCUSSION"	DICK JOHNSON	AUDITORIUM
3 PM	"CHICAGO, APRIL 27" AND "PIG POWER"--FILMS AND DISCUSSIONS	DEAN SANDERS	325 UPHAM
3 PM	"THE FRENCH STUDENT REVOLT--FILM AND DISCUSSION"	JEROME ROSENBERG	104 BRICE
4 PM	"ACCUSATION--FILM AND DISCUSSION"	ERIK BRINSON	325 UPHAM
4 PM	"CHICAGO, APRIL 27" AND "PIG POWER" FILMS AND DISCUSSION	S. M. C.	109 HARRISON
4 PM	"THE FRENCH STUDENT REVOLT--FILM AND DISCUSSION"	S.M.C.	104 BRICE

Brice is the building next to the new library.  
HELP BRING OUR BOYS HOME NOW! ASSEMBLE AT THE SEAL (HUB), FRIDAY, STARTING AT 4:15 PM FOR A PRE-DEPARTURE RALLY AND PEACEFUL MARCH ON NAVAL ROTC.

PEACE

MIAMI-WESTERN STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM  
STRIKE HEADQUARTERS: 14 SOUTH CAMPUS AVENUE. COME HELP.

In response to those who object to the Voices of Reason Declaration:  
(underlining added)

NEW UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE:

The Student Rebellion

FEBRUARY, 1969

The New University Conference is a national membership organization of radical faculty, graduate students, independent intellectuals, and university employees. Many of us were but recently a part of the student movement; most of us have been active in the peace and civil-rights movements. We believe it is important at this time to state our position on the controversies in our universities, on the student movement, and on the responses by the authorities to that movement. We do so with the hope that the substantive issues raised by the student movement will be honestly confronted and debated, and that the thrust toward repression of that movement will be blunted and turned back.

We support the new student movement, for we believe it is the main hope of creating a movement for social change in America and within the universities, the society in which the student movement is growing is in need of radical change; it is in the context of this need that we must understand the controversies now raging about the American university.

This country is well into a crisis resulting from the failure of "liberal" and "moderate" foreign and domestic policies. Twenty years of Cold War, the Korean War, and the current genocidal war in Vietnam find us on the brink of further wars throughout the Third World. America has become the most dangerous nation in the international community. At home the welfare state has failed to provide a decent life for the black and white poor. Lifetimes of struggle seem to have brought black people no closer to liberation and equality. Dominated by large corporations, and increasingly subordinating and sacrificing human needs to their profit requirements, our allegedly affluent society has been unable to provide working people with the social conditions for the material security, tranquility, or personal meaning which are the legitimate aspirations of all men. Barbarities abroad, and failure at home have given rise to an increasingly bold racism and a rightist political movement opposing liberalism and the demand for law and order. No established political grouping is now setting forth any program which could deal with these problems.

In this context, it cannot be surprising that many young people—especially those who have taken democratic ideals most seriously—are in a revolutionary mood. Nor should it be surprising that there is special bitterness directed at those institutions and members of preceding generations who have most aggressively proclaimed their liberalism, their humaneness, their commitment to truth and social

progress. For behind these claims, we have seen in our time a long series of betrayals, then political paralysis, impotence, and childliness.

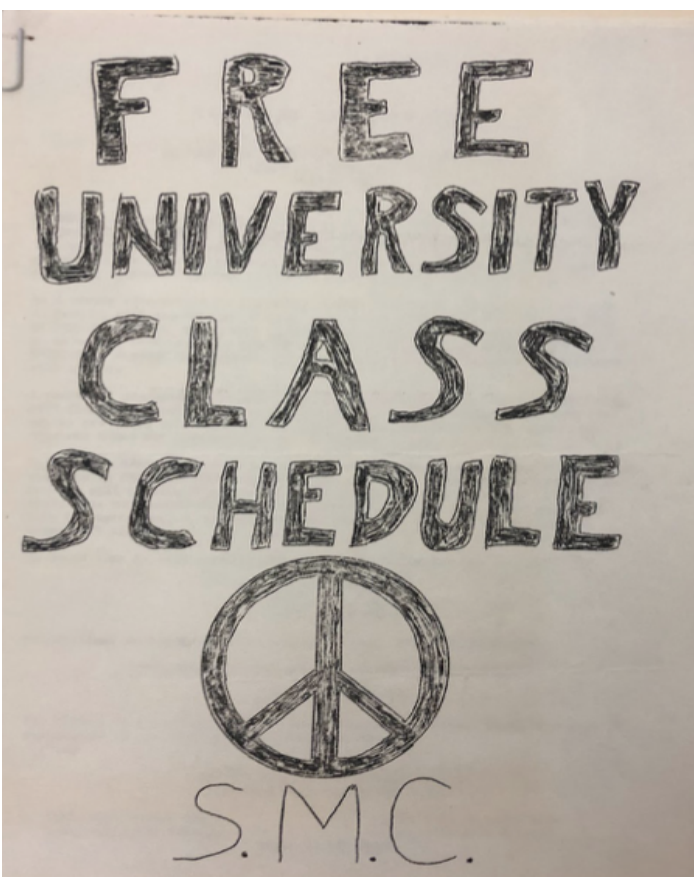
The student movement arose in conjunction with the civil-rights and anti-war movements. It was a response to the racism, imperialism, lack of meaningful democratic controls and procedures, psychological and moral squalor, and irrationality which characterize our society. These characteristics are reflected in our universities and colleges. The student movement has been growing in size and intensity during the past eight years and has carried a spirit of revolt into hundreds of universities and colleges, and, recently, high schools. This spirit is clearly manifested in the scores of direct-action demonstrations which have been occurring in recent years, as well as in the less-dramatic but continuing ferment which has emerged at virtually every college and university.

The student movement includes:  
 -> the struggle by humanist and radical white youth to end the complicity of the university with war and imperialism, with racism and domestic suppression of black and other minorities, with bureaucratic values and corporate interests;  
 -> the struggle by black students for full cultural recognition and autonomy on white campuses, for an end to paternalistic control at black colleges, and for full community control at community colleges;  
 -> the struggle by large groups of students for full citizenship in the university as a just end in itself, for recognition of their adult status, and for a curriculum which is useful to their search for personal meaning and social relevance rather than one which is oriented toward the needs of the corporation and the state for trained manpower.

This movement, and its allies—among whom we include ourselves—has made some advances. On some campuses, black students have won increased respect and voice. On some campuses, students have won elemental rights of free speech and press and assembly previously denied them. Rules governing social life and extracurricular activity have been liberalized, students have achieved some voice in setting university policies, there have been a few efforts to reduce university involvement with military institutions.

Moreover, the student revolt has seriously shaken the national political structure, and led some politicians to gear their rhetoric and platforms to winning the support of "youth."

Accounts of Askew Incident - via Police Chief Howerton, Council of Human Dignity, Middletown Journal, City Manager



Voices of Reason  
1/1/79  
New University Conference  
The Student Rebellion  
1/1/69

**"Educational genocide has got to stop."**

*The Miami Student*, April 8, 1969.

# BSAA Requesting MU Investigation For Discrimination

By GARY LUHR  
Managing Editor

The Black Student Action Association is asked the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Ohio Civil Rights Commission to investigate Miami on eight charges of discrimination.

Announcement of the action was made by BSAA President Paul Payne at Friday's



BSAA president Paul Payne announces that Miami will be investigated.

memorial service for Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The eight charges include discrimination in hiring administration and faculty, student recruitment, federal aid in scholarships, relevant curriculum for black concerns, on and off-campus housing for students and faculty, related social activities including fraternities and sororities, University employment and construction of University facilities.

Payne called the above "the most vicious type of social discrimination in the state."

"Educational genocide has got to stop," he declared. "We are tired of lies being taught about black people."

Payne said it is no accident that the proposed Office of Economic Progress has been severed from the Office of Black Student Affairs or that Miami recruiters visit only certain high schools.

"We're not going to stand for any program where a black man has got to answer to a white man to get his problems solved," he continued.

Later Payne added, "They (the administration) always say 'prove it' when we claim discrimination. We're going to bring in somebody who can prove it."

Pres. Phillip R. Shriver reported that on March 12, his office addressed an inquiry to the NEW Office of Civil Rights as to whether Miami should request a compliance visit by a team from that office. He said a copy of the Human Relations Committee report accompanied the letter.

"We have had two telephone conversations with that office," Shriver stated, "but still no indication of a recommendation on a compliance visit request."

**President Shriver's  
Response to the National  
October 15, 1969  
Vietnam Moratorium  
exactly 1 year after the  
death of MLK. The Miami  
Student, October 3, 1969**



LAWN PARTY—Some 2000 individuals gathered beneath the sandial Wednesday to be entertained and to speak out on University grievances. The crowd was called together by Student Senate president Dave Henderson in an effort to increase student voice in the governing process.

Guest Column

## Voices of Mice

By Allan N. Williams, BSAA

It was very disheartening to note in the September 26th issue of the Miami STUDENT, and also the September 25th issue of Oxford Press, that very many of our top educators at Miami University chose, under the slogan of "Voices of Reason", to forsake the opportunity to become part of the solution to the problems at Miami University.

The problems facing Miami University are real. They reflect vividly the problems facing the nation as a whole. These problems pose before Miami University, and all who are involved in the educational process, the challenge of surviving the search for real and lasting solutions. These problems pose before each of us, the challenge to set forth boldly, in these trying times, and prove ourselves men or mice.

Regrettably at a time when Miami University is in need of all the men she has, the "voices of reason" have preferred to play the role of the mice who roar.

The "voices of reason" are content to dabble in semantics at a time when the University is in crisis. The "voices of reason" are content with verbalising naive slogans—sympathetic consideration, minority dictatorship, peaceful evolution,

chaotic confrontation—rather than indulge in the more

arduous task of putting forth positive solutions to our problems.

The declaration of the "voices of reason" pivots around the idea that what is going on at the university is not an honest attempt to solve any problems that directly affect the foundation of our process of training citizens, but rather "the advocating and practicing" of revolution by "communist, anarchist, . . . , and certain other militant groups". The "voices of reason" declare themselves categorically opposed to revolution. One wonders where our Republic would have been if in 1776 there were more voices of reason advocating that we sit "peacefully" and see what would evolve from the exploitation of the Colonists by the British.

The "voices of reason" are likely to suggest to Mother Miami that her baby is not crying because the diaper-pin is stuck in its ass, but rather because it has a vocal chord. The solution: remove the vocal chord and we will solve the problem of the baby's crying. The "voices of reason" are likely to suggest that the cause of violence and turmoil in our cities is not poverty and economic oppression, but the fact that we permit a ruthless minority, black people, to live in them. The "voices of reason" are likely to

suggest that the problems of Hitler's Germany were not caused by the socio-economic system, but rather by a "militant group", the Jews. Thus Hitler, supported by his voices of reason, "appealed to the protection of agencies created by (his) society for its own defense. Such protection (was not "Jewish Extermination") but a return back to law and order". It will be a sad day when Miami University ceases to solve its problems and starts to solve its people. This philosophy is the corner-stone of fascism.

The crisis in our universities is not a crisis of words, but rather a crisis of inaction. The solution of the "voices of reason" i.e. an exercise in semantics, is not satisfactory. Like the first men on the moon, the men of Miami University must take bold steps in the direction of seeking solutions to their problems. Miami University educators who opt out of the problem solving process, and revert to "mouthing-off" hollow slogans, are definitely doing a great disservice to this University, its students, and the tradition of education. We invite the "Voices of Reason" to cease being verbal vegetables, and to become part and parcel of the voices of action; bold men with positive approaches to the problems facing Miami University and the nation.

Guest Column

Liberty Column

**Allen Williams- BSAA, "Voices of Reason" are likely to suggest that the problem of Hitlers German are caused by a 'militant group'-the Jews" The Miami Student October 7, 1969**

## Shriver Turns Down Request To End Classes

By JOHN PRICKETT  
Copy Editor

Pres. Phillip R. Shriver announced Friday morning that the University would not suspend classes Oct. 15 for the Viet Nam Moratorium in response to the Student Guild resolution presented to him by Student Senate President David Henderson.

The president stated that "we will expect classes to be held, and students and faculty should participate in their non-class hours."

Shriver did comment that the University would make halls, possibly Hall Hall, available for speakers.

In an 8-6 vote, the Council on Student Affairs yesterday passed a recommendation to President Shriver advising that he "send a memorandum similar to the one sent out during the one year anniversary of the Martin Luther King assassination to all faculty for the moratorium."

"Since you are an advisory body," said Shriver to the Council, "the decision to send such a memorandum will still rest with me."

Shriver explained that the suspension of classes or even a University-approved ceremony would put "us in the middle of political overtones."

A "spontaneous reaction" at the Student

### Moon Walker

Guild Convocation Wednesday night had resulted in approximately 2000 students marching to the home of President Shriver to present him with the resolution the Guild had unanimously passed concerning the moratorium.

The crowd remained quiet and orderly as they filed into the front yard of Lewis Place, and, at the urging of Henderson, left in the same manner after realizing the president was not at home.

Requesting that Shriver give "official University sanction" to the moratorium on "business as usual," the Student Guild resolution also stipulated that the University support the moratorium by suspending all classes on that date.

The resolution also asked that "everyone associated with Miami University and Oxford Township attend the activities planned for Oct. 15, 1969; and that this participation is far more educational than the ordinary academic process."

Continued Page 3, Col. 3

## Plan to Operate on Eleme Visitation fo

By BARNEY BEINS

Implementation of the new visitation policies may be completed in time for Homecoming Weekend, Oct. 9-11, in many of the upperclass residence halls.

The functioning will follow the procedures outlined by the Council on Student Affairs, those approved by Pres.

## 'To Protect U.S.'

# City Group Forms 'Christian Militia'

By John Felton  
Journal Herald Staff Writer

A Dayton citizens group has formed a local contingent of "Christian Militia" to "promote Christianity, fight communism and protect the United States from anarchists and rapists."

The militia was proposed last week at a statewide meeting of the United Citizens Council of America, which has a chapter in Dayton.

Local chapter chairman Rocky Wade said the militia, which will not be armed or trained in guerrilla warfare, is known as the "Order of the Scarlet Thread."

The militia will function, according to the council proposal, to:

- "Serve as an open, active, militant force opposed to all anti-Christ doctrines and communism.
- "Protect American citizenry from anarchists and Communists who have declared war on America and are presently engaged in murder, rape, arson and the avowed attempt to overthrow the government.
- "Enlistment shall be open to all Christians regardless of denominational affiliation," according to the council's proposal.



Rocky Wade  
... Protect citizenry

Wade said he disagrees with the "somewhat racist attitude" expressed in the opening sentence of the statement:

"It is the inherent right and responsibility of the white man to protect himself and his family from the murderers, rapists and revolutionaries that presently threaten his way of life."  
"It hadn't been my intention

to exclude other groups or races from the militia," Wade said. "As far as I'm concerned, the militia is open to anyone, white or black, who agrees with its goals."

The statewide resolution contains calls for action by local chapters in four other areas: establishment of "anti-Communist" courses in grades one through 12 in public schools, elimination of sex education in public schools, refusal by churches to make "black reparation" payments, and ending the war in Vietnam.

The local council has twice appeared before city commission to charge "inefficiency" in the police department and in the operation of city government.

"We've received hundreds and hundreds of phone calls from local citizens wanting to join our group," Wade said.

"I have no idea what our membership is now," he said. "I just know that it's growing rapidly."

After the council's first appearance before city commission, four weeks ago, Wade estimated the local membership at "35 to 40."

"The militia was proposed last week at a statewide meeting of the United Christian Council of America"

"It is the inherent right and responsibility of the white man to protect himself and his family from the murderers, rapists, and revolutionaries that presently threaten his way of life."

## Blacks Alter 'Lily-White' Miami

By DAVID POLLAK  
Contributing Editor

Miami University, say its black students and faculty, has always been the one big school in Ohio where upper-middleclass whites could send their offspring and not worry about them having to rub elbows with blacks.

No state or even private institution would admit such is the case in 1969, but statistics lend some support to the black point of view of Miami as near lily-white.

Of the university's 11,500 students, no fewer than 89, no more than 125 were black the past academic year.

"We have had no exact statistic on the number of black students at Miami, for under Ohio law, we could not include race as a question on admission applications," Miami President Philip R. Shriver said.

"However, the black students told us there were 89 on the Oxford campus. Evidently there were 36 more on the Middletown and Hamilton Campuses for a total of 125," Shriver explained.

But this year things are different. Laws have been changed, head counts are legal, and Miami seems to be moving to change its image in the black community.

Shriver is confident there will be more blacks at Miami for the coming academic year. The main reason for Shriver's confidence is the Office of Black Student Affairs, (OBSA) a new division in the school's administration geared to any, and all, problems encountered by black students at Miami.

Headed by Kenneth McDowell, with experience in both educational and industrial racial relations, the OBSA will also include an Educational Opportunity Program (EOP), not limited to black students, but placed under the OBSA.

Miami feels its plan is unique in that the OBSA will represent a task-force which will be responsible for all areas of campus life—academic, social, financial and even future recruiting of blacks.

"Miami is sincerely and conscientiously trying to change the image it has now in the black community," says Houston Wilkins, a black Spanish-Portuguese instructor who has worked closely with both the black students and the Miami administration, and has been named the head of the EOP.

### Pressure, Not Publicity

Many black students would put one qualification on the university's sincerity in changing the "whites only" Miami image.

"Miami moves only when they feel us putting on the pressure," one black student advised.

And pressure has been put on the Miami administration, but not the type pressure that gets coverage and publicity.

Buildings taken over, key administrators locked in their offices, and the overworked photo of pro-carrying black students at Cornell are what get the coverage usually. Miami has been different.

Where other schools have been pleading with students, both black and white, to use the proper channels for reform, Miami's black students were already there, challenging the administration to make good its claim the channels were workable.

As a result of meetings between Shriver and the Black Student Action Association (BSAA), an Ad Hoc Human Relations Committee of the Faculty Council was commissioned in April 1968.

In charge: study the racial climate at Miami in relation to the nation as a whole, and make recommendations of needed changes to remedy the black-white division.

September. The student-faculty-administration body brought topics into the open which might have been tucked up behind closed doors.

Vice-president for student affairs Robert F. Etheridge represented the administration view in the committee hearings which lasted through March, at least once a week.

"It has always been a concern on our part as to why Miami does not get more blacks," Etheridge said in looking back on the year.

At the committee meetings, black students gave him the answers as they saw it:

- \* an entire educational system at Miami that did not meet the relevant needs of the black community today.
- \* a recruiting department that usually ignored predominantly black high schools, or, when talking with black students, emphasized only the negative aspects of being black at Miami.

### OBSA Approved

By March the committee was preparing its final report. Unanimously it recommended the OBSA to handle needs of black students at Miami, and the establishment of an EOP to admit students to Miami who did not meet normal academic or financial requirements.

While the officers themselves were agreed to by all, the location of the OBSA and EOP provided the major points of contrast. Etheridge felt the removal of the OBSA from the student affairs office would constitute black separatism. He also maintained that inclusion of the EOP under the OBSA would place a "stigma" that all black students were financially or academically deprived.

Black students argued that the OBSA must be independent of the regular office, and that the placement of the EOP under the OBSA would be evidence that the movement was not black separatism.

"One office or department was not the issue," Larry Clark, senior and current president of the BSAA said.

"When an academic system cannot meet the needs of white America, you know it cannot meet the needs of black America. New input was definitely needed," Clark added.

In April, Shriver created the office "separate and independent" of the office of student affairs, but without the vice-presidency title sought by the committee. Shriver made the decision himself, at the last minute taking the issue off the floor of University Senate where a heated, and emotional debate was anticipated.

Whatever disputes occurred during the meetings between Etheridge and the black students as far as the OBSA is concerned, both sides now consider it water under the bridge.

"The war is over before the fighting even starts. Now we have to make it work," Etheridge advises.

While black students spent the majority of their involvement time in committees, the BSAA also used other pressure tactics, usually in issues not directly related to the OBSA.

A "vigil of concern" was held in October in front of the administration building in support of three black students who were about to be evicted from their private, uptown apartment.

While the university served as mediator as the blacks charged racial discrimination as the reason for their eviction, 70 students milled about the laws of the building in support. No doors were blocked, no disruption took place.



CHANNELLED DIFFERENCES—Here Pres. Shriver met with black students after a walkout from a Black History class which the student felt had degenerated into one of current minority problems instead

### History Class Walkout

The BSAA also scheduled a walkout from the Black History class in February, stating that the course had degenerated from Black History to one of current minority problems. A mass meeting with Shriver followed as grievances were aired.

The most dramatic action taken by the BSAA was directly related to the OBSA, however.

While the recommendations were being dissected in a Faculty Council series of meetings, 100 black students, each carrying one brick, lined up in front of the administration building.

The bricks were not thrown, but placed, one at a time, in front of the building as a "symbolic protest" of changes made in the original report by Faculty Council.

"Pressure can be applied in different ways," BSAA president Clark explained. "An explosion is pressure, something you don't hear a peep out of can also be pressure."

"Each university is different. What worked at Cornell might, or might not work at Miami," Clark said.

Shriver admitted that pressures upon him to make the final decision were "many and diverse—from all components of the spectrum."

Clark and another BSAA member John Sim both said the main line of university action now is

The man selected by McDowell, the final choice originally submitted to a search committee was assistant Charles Teckm black students on the six

### 'One-Sto

Three names were in Shriver, and the choice was When the search began candidates must be both academic men.

(The use of the prompted an American spokesman in Middletown university with the Ohio No action is expected by McDowell, 31, is in ch be a "one-stop" center for student at Miami.

The OBSA head is a students on personal, a matters, as well as inv recommend course revisit serve on admissions. scho committees.

Clark, as president of the black students will be McDowell. Finally, now that Miami investigate and attempt discrimination, what for