

OPINION POLL -- RESPONSES TO DOLILIAMS Petitions CONTROVERSIAL PLAYS, SPEAKERS, AND ART IN CSC SYSTEM ISSUES ON CAMPUS: Free speech, free press, consorship, obscenities, etc. 380 DEMONSTRATIONS - 1970-7 380 DEMONSTRATIONS - CAMPUS-WIDE 1968-69 1969 -10 380 DEMONSTRATIONS - CAMPUS-WIDE 1967-68 DEMONSTRATIONS - General articles and publications 67-68 DEMONSTRATIONS - STATEWIDE Trustees, Chanceller, Legislature, etc. DEMONSTRATIONS - GENERAL ARTICLES AND PUBLICATIONS DEMONSTRATIONS - STATE-WIDE 17-28 Trustees, Chanceller, Legislature, etc. VIETNAM WAR MORATORIUM 310

380 DEMONSTRATIONS - CAMPUS-WIDE 1967-68

and man- for the dinner wes Guy Ryan, will be arranged in suites for six

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OUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: SHERIFF MANSFIELD

Date: 6-25-60 4:45PM

From: A. G. CALL

Subject: RESESTANCE RALLY, Cuesta Park, San Luis Obispo, July 12, 1968
Noon to 9:30PM

ROY SHERWIN, S.L.O. CO. BEACHES & PARKS, ADVISED THAT RESERVATIONS WERE MADE THIS DATE FOR CUESTA PARK, EST. ABOUT 100 PERSONS TO ATTEND.

RICHARD BIRCHLER, SIGNED FOR THE GROUP. ONLY THING KNOWN ABOUT HIM IS THAT HE GAVE A PHONE NUMBER 543-2339. HE IS SAID TO BE IN HIS EARLY 20s, MWA, CLEAN CUT YOUNG MAN.

A. G. CALL

INFO. TO: CHIEF ROCERS, SLO PD.

CAPT. HARNAR.

REK

Checked with Records Office: Richard Birchler is currently enrolled in Summer Quarter, carries 24 units -- has completed 5 quarters of work at Cal Poly with cumulative grade point average of 3.42. His major is Bio. Sci. and his advisor is Dr. Harry Fierstine.

Grace

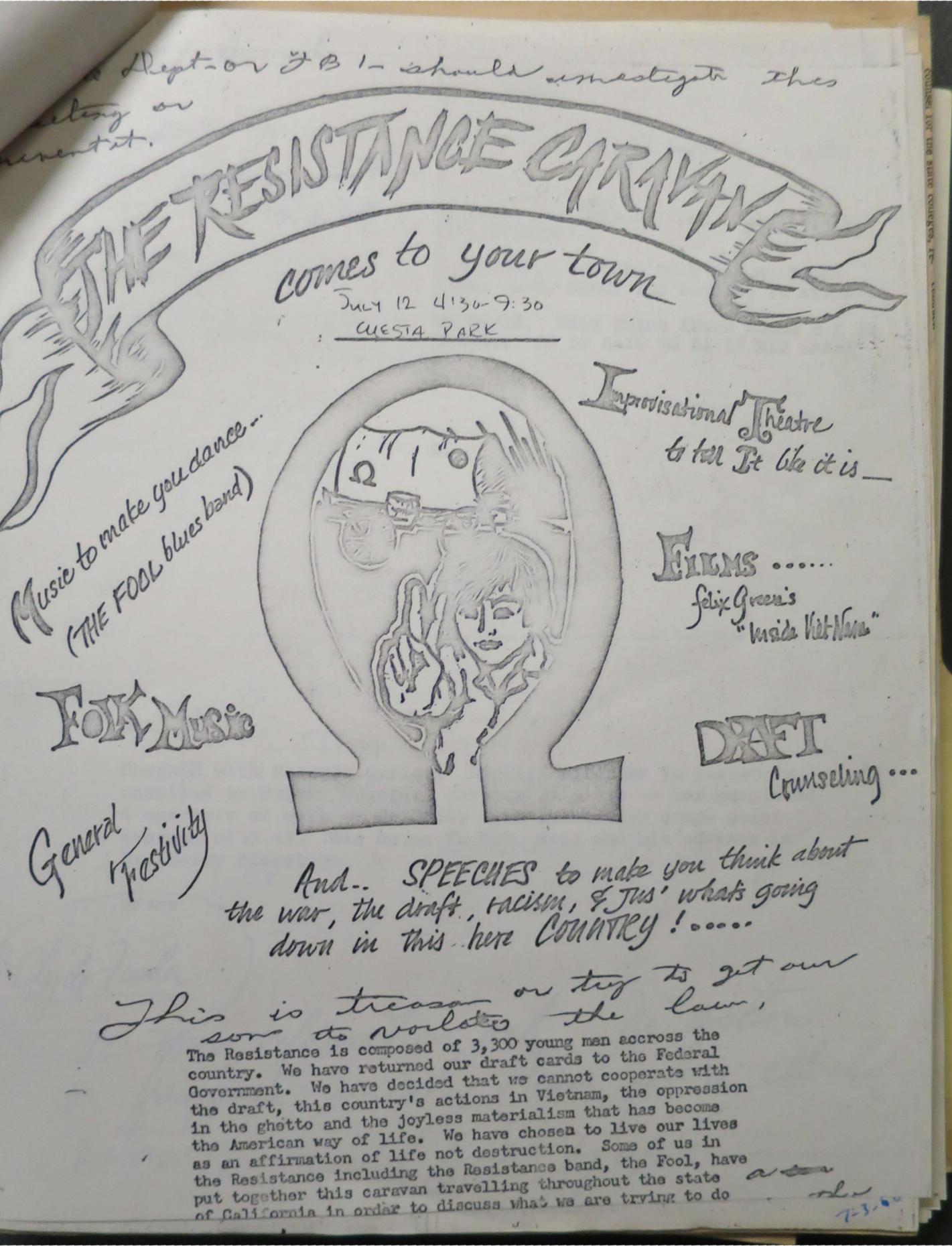
Olyde tisker
For your information
on herponse reedled.

no cocho

1/2/68

Improvisational heatre

6 test It We it is _ Ausie to make you dance. felix greenis "Maide Viet Name" Courseling restivity zeneral And. SPEECHES to make you think about the war, the draft, tacism, & Jus' what going down in this here Country!.... Ded., June 26. The Resistance is composed of 3,300 young men accross the country. We have returned our draft cards to the Federal Government. We have decided that we cannot cooperate with the draft, this country's actions in Vietnam, the oppression in the ghetto and the joyless materialism that has become the American way of life. We have chosen to live our lives as an affirmation of life not destruction. Some of us in the Resistance including the Resistance band, the Fool, have put together this caravan travelling throughout the state of California in order to discuss what we are trying to do with our lives and what you might do with yours. Come talk it over.



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Improvisational Theatre

6 ten It We it is _ Musie to make you dance... (THE FOOL blues band) ETILMS felix greenis "Maide Viet Nate Crussling restite Teneral And.. SPEECHES to make you think about.

the war, the draft, tacism, & Jus' whats going

down in this here Country!..... Ded., June 26: The Resistance is composed of 3,300 young men accross the country. We have returned our draft cards to the Federal Government. We have decided that we cannot cooperate with the draft, this country's actions in Vietnam, the oppression in the ghetto and the joyless materialism that has become S the American way of life. We have chosen to live our lives as an affirmation of life not destruction. Some of us in the Resistance including the Resistance band, the Fool, have put together this caravan travelling throughout the state of California in order to discuss what we are trying to do with our lives and what you might do with yours. Come talk it over.

From the Desk of

Dale W. Andrews

MR.R. DEVRIESIMR. PHYSICS PROFESSOR SOC. SE

RESOLVED: CAMPUS DEMONSTRATIONS SERVE AN EDUCATIONAL PURPOSE

AFFIRMATIVE MR.R. DEVRIES MR. T. NOLAN PHYSICS PROFESSOR SOC. SEIL PROFESSOR "SNAP" ADVISOR

NEGATIVE FORMER CANIDATE FOR CALIF STATE SENATE

POLY PHASE CLUB WED., MAY 15, 7:30 P.M. EE 128 ALL STUDENTS INVITED

Stale of California California State Polytechnic College San Luis Obispo Campus President Kennedy Date : May 8, 1968 Clyde P. Fisher From : Subject: Information Item This memo is being submitted in order to keep you apprised of some of the developments on campus. I don't believe that it will require any action on your part, but I thought you should be knowledgeable about the situation. Within the past few days, a returned Peace Corp volunteer, who is currently enrolled in the college, prepared a display of some of the artifacts and results of his Peace Corp assignment in Iran. The display is housed in the display cases in the public card catalog area of the College Library. As a

Within the past few days, a returned Peace Corp volunteer, who is currently enrolled in the college, prepared a display of some of the artifacts and results of his Peace Corp assignment in Iran. The display is housed in the display cases in the public card catalog area of the College Library. As a part of my occasional visits through the library in the evenings, last night I saw the display and thought it was very well done. This morning, Mr. Strauss called me to say that he had been involved somewhat extensively in discussion with a group of Iranian students who wanted to make an official protest against the Peace Corp display since, included in the display was a picture of the Queen and a letter from her complimenting the Peace Corp volunteer.

Mr. Strauss called the advisor of the Iranian Group, Mr. John Merriam, and learned that the students who were protesting were members of a minority political faction in Iran, and in the Iranian Group, as a result of the militant actions of this group, membership in the Iranian Group has decreased significantly. Mr. Merriam indicated that he would not like to have the Iranian Group, as a campus organization, involved in the dispute and that he himself would not have time within the next few days to call the club together for a consideration of the issue.

The Iranian students who were protesting the display "demanded" that it be removed, or that they be given the prerogative of being present at the display during the hours that the display was open to explain to library patrons that the display was a misrepresentation of typical Iranian situations. In view of the possible furor that could be caused by such a vocal argument within the card catalog area, I did not feel that such "guard" would be appropriate or desirable. Further, neither Mr. Strauss nor I felt that the display should be withdrawn since it was put together by one of our students and did reflect and report on his Peace Corp experiences in Iran. I suggested

the possibility of allowing the Iranian students to prepare a one-page statement and to sign it, but for Mr. Strauss to preface the statement with a comment that the statement was prepared by the individuals signing it and did not represent an official statement by the Iranian Group.

This afternoon, there was an occasion for the Peace Corp returnee to visit the Library and to discuss the display. He felt that perhaps it would be helpful to the situation for him to remove the Queen's picture and her personal letter to him since they did not add anything of great import to the display although they did represent the official congratulations of the Queen to a Peace Corp volunteer. He volunteered the replacement of the "offending items" with some other pictures. Mr. Strauss has discussed the matter with Mr. Rich and Dr. Lawson who feel that perhaps it would be unwise to "give in" on the matter, but in view of all of the discussions that have taken place and of the initiation by the Peace Corp returnee of a minor revision in the display, I concurred with Mr. Strauss' conclusion that it would be desirable to revise the display slightly. We are not at all sure that such a revision as will be made will be "acceptable" to the militant Iranian students, but it is believed that such revision will suffice.

The primary problem appears to be one of internal Iranian politics. The "protestors" represent a very militant segment. It is my feeling that we have enough trouble with American militants without adding foreign ones to the issue. I trust that the resolutions that Mr. Strauss has reached will be acceptable to allcooncerned. It has my support.



NEW SDXers—Guy Ryan, setting assistant managing editor of the SAN DIEGO TRIBUNE and regional director of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalism society, assists in the initiation last Saturday of five new members. New members

from the left are Tim Dolan, John Reynolds, Steve Riddell, Jim Burdell and Howard Ibsen. On the right is Dennis Roberts, president of the campus SDX chapter. (Photo by Williams)

Joint statement issued condemning violent demonstrations on campus

The Student Affairs Council (SAC) and the Faculty-Staff Council have each condemned violence which may disrupt the orderly educational process on campus.

The two statements, both endorsed by President Robert E. Kennedy, were followed closely by a notice from the office of Glenn S. Dumke, chancellor of California State Colleges.

The latter statement, written by Norman L. Epstein, chief taken against violators by local law enforcement authorities do not constitute double jeopardy.

Epstein was referring to students or faculty members whose actions "at once disrupt the educational process in some way and constitute criminal conduct."

"It is our opinion," Epstein wrote, "that both the college and the civil authorities may take such action as is authorized by law against students or college personnel charged with such

power to discipline students proved to have participated in acts of violence or threats of violence on state college cmapuses.

The Faculty-Staff Cuncil resolution noted that "the right to dissent affords no excuse to disrupt college operations or to interfere with the rights of fellow students.

"The council is sensitive to the rights of the students to debate current issues, to protest policy and to dissent. These rights, in

Dumke explains role of higher education

What is the role of higher education?

This was one of the questions posed at the recent convention of California State College Student Body Presidents Association held in Sacramento.

President Rush Hill, a senior architecture major from Tustin, was among the 18 state college student body presidents attending the convention at the Sacramento Inn.

Hill along with the other presidents, was the guest of Gov. Ronald Reagan at a conference held at the capitol.

Hapgood speaks at Sigma Delta Chi initiation dinner

Arthur Hapgood, vice-president of the Central California Communications Corporation and manager of KSBY-TV, addressed members and guests of the campus Sigma Delta Chi chapter recently at the Motel Inn.

Hapgood will discuss television news at the dinner meeting which will begin at 7 p.m.

Five members were initiated into the campus chapter of the National Journalism Society, according to Dennis Roberts of Grass Valley, president.

They are Steve Riddell, John Reynolds and Howard Ibsen, all of San Luis Obispo, Tim Dolan of San Rafael and Jim Buddell of Cambria.

Members of the professional California Central Coast chapter of SDX also attended.

The 'higher education' question was asked of Glenn S. Dumke chancellor of California's state colleges, during a conference.

Dumke's reply was that there were two main roles of higher education. One was to preserve what is best in culture and the other was to study and analyze, in a scholarly fashion, the changes which seem to be advisable and to present these changes to society society's officers may make the required changes.

However, Dumke pointed out that, colleges should not make the decisions. They should only present the pros and cons.

"The minute we stop being scholars and start being crusaders we lose our academic freedom," Dumke said. "As a citizen you can be as partisan as you like. But don't do this as a student. It will kill our academic freedom. As a student you must be scholarly or all will be lost."

New off-campus residences to start

Howland Swift II, executive vice-president of Scope Corp. in Menlo Park announced that construction will start on a new off-campus residence hall.

Swift said, the firm had obtained a long-term lease on property adjacent to Highway 1 and just north of Zion Lutheran church.

There will be eight separate buildings in the project, each of the dormitory units housing 50 students. Some will be for men, some for coeds.

There will be a central building for dining, recreation, student library and study area. The rooms March 12, 1968

Mr. William M. Allen, President The Boeing Company Seattle, Washington 98124

Dear Mr. Allen:

I was pleased to receive your letter of Pebruary 26, 1968, and want you to know that I fully share your concern over disruptive demonstrations on college and university campuses. I am aware of the position statement on "College Placement and Student Demonstrations" published by the College Placement Council, and am in agreement with its principles.

It is the stated policy of the Trustees of the California State Colleges that all California State Colleges will be open for recruitment by employers on the basis of equal treatment for all. I join the faculty and students of Cal Poly in expressing full agreement with this policy and have directed our placement office to make our facilities and assistance universally available. I have never found it necessary to cancel a scheduled recruiting visit; in fact, I can not picture a situation so desperate as to cause me to unilaterally cancel a scheduled visit because of opposition or demonstrations by either student or non-student groups. You may be interested in reading the attached copies of resolutions adopted by the faculty and students on this subject, and my endorsements of them. My position is also stated in a statement published in the "Mustang Daily," the Cal Poly student newspaper, on January 31, 1968. I have also enclosed a Xerox copy of this.

Your offer of cooperation in resolving our mutual concern for arranging the best possible circumstances for recruitment interviews

is very much appreciated. The college has enjoyed the good relations which have long existed with The Boeing Company, and I assure you we are ready and willing to take effective steps to see that these good relations continue.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Kennedy President

CC: Mr. Everett Chandler Dean of Students

> Mr. Eugene Rittenhouse Director of Placement

P.S. My son, Bob Kennedy, Jr., works for Boeing in your Los Angeles office, Materiel Division. He frequently has shown me company publications which contain statements on Boeing Management policies written by you. I am always very impressed with the management concepts of your company. It is my hope that some day soon we will have you on our campus as a special speaker at an appropriate occasion.

THE BOEING COMPANY SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98124 WILLIAM M. ALLEN PRESIDENT February 26, 1968 Dr. Robert E. Kennedy President California State Polytechnic College San Luis Obispo, California 93401 Dear President Kennedy: I am deeply concerned, as I know you are, with the student demonstrations which are designed to disrupt student-employer relationships on a number of campuses in the United States and Canada. It would appear that these demonstrations are increasing in numbers and physical involvements. It is for this reason that I am writing to you and giving support to the attached Statement of Position on student demonstrations made by the College Placement Council late last year. Further, I would encourage your administration to protect to the utmost the rights of the majority of your students who would pursue career interviews with visiting employers who are guests on your campus.

The Boeing Company has enjoyed an excellent relationship with your institution which I hope will continue. Please count on us to cooperate with you in every way possible in satisfactorily surmounting these difficult incidents.

Sincerely yours,

William M. Allen

Attachment

A Statement of Position

The College Placement Council, Inc.

COLLEGE PLACEMENT AND STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

College placement is concerned with the student's career development. In over a half-century of operation on the campus, college placement has come to represent the cooperative efforts of higher education and of all types of employers, including those from business, education, government, and industry. The focus of these efforts is the student; the purpose is to provide counsel and guidance so that he may, in his vocation, find personal growth and realization.

The final step in the placement process is the student's discussion of career interests with representatives of employing firms and agencies. It is important to the integrity of the program that such interviews be conducted on the campus and as a responsibility of the institution. Additionally, on-campus interviews provide opportunities for career exploration with the least interruption of academic work.

Over 2,000 employers from business, government, and industry visit college campuses annually to recruit; an additional 4,000 to 5,000 school districts and colleges seek graduates for teaching positions. So great is the demand that interview schedules are usually arranged a year in advance. To disrupt these schedules is to jeopardize the opportunities of countless students to meet with prospective employers.

Recently, small minority groups, in ever-increasing numbers, have obstructed the conducting of campus interviews by certain organizations. The result has been the disruption not only of the target interviews but also, in some instances, of all interviews.

The College Placement Council, Inc., representing the Regional College Placement Associations, believes that a fundamental element in the placement and recruitment function is the right of the student and the employer to engage in personal interviews without interference from those who would protest the presence of a specific employer.

The Council recognizes the right of students to disagree; it believes also that the parallel obligation of respect for the rights of others must be maintained. Therefore, it calls upon the administrators and faculty members of colleges and universities to insure that these rights are protected through continued student-employer relationships on their campuses.

COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. Naval Air Station Los Alamitos, California 90720

28 FEB 1968

Mr. Robert E. Kennedy President California State Polytechnic College San Luis Obispo, California 93402

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Your recent letter assuring me that Navy Recruiters are always welcome at your college was indeed a pleasure to receive.

In these times when the small minority of students who discredit their country are receiving so much attention, it is most gratifying to be reminded of the many more Americans who uphold our national traditions with pride and purpose.

Again, please accept my heartfelt thanks for your kind letter and my very best wishes to you and your fine institution for continued success.

Sincerely,

L. D. RUTH

Captain, U.S. Navy

XCC: Claudeer Rittenhouse February 12, 1968

Captain L. D. Ruth Commanding Officer U. S. Naval Air Station Los Alamitos, California 90720

Dear Captain Ruth:

Thank you for your recent letter to me in which you express your feelings on the matter of problems Navy Recruiters have had in recent times on college and university campuses. I know that there have been incidents of interference with recruiters from the military services on other college campuses, but I am not aware of any such problems here. Our relationships with all recruiters have been excellent. We have taken steps to assure that there will be no interference with recruiters from any governmental agencies, including all of the military forces; or from any of the private agencies, businesses, or industries who from time to time ask for assistance in contacting our students who may be interested in being interviewed for employment. We have nearly four hundred requests per year from employers for recruitment appointments. I am not aware of a single instance of interference with recruiters, or even of any instances of their being received with less than the completely courteous treatment they have a right to expect as guests of the college. particular, we have always welcomed Naval Recruiters, and look forward to continuing to do so in the future.

It is the stated policy of the Trustees of the California State Colleges that all California State Colleges will be open for recruitment by employers on the basis of equal treatment to all. I am in full agreement with this policy and have directed our placement office to make our facilities and assistance universally available. I have never found it necessary to cancel a scheduled recruiting visit; in fact, I can not picture a situation so desperate as to cause me to unilaterally cancel a scheduled visit because of opposition or demonstrations by student or non-student groups.

Captain L. D. Ruth

February 12, 1968

I have explained my position on this question to both the faculty and students of this college. You may be interested in reading a letter I wrote on this subject to the students. It was published in the student newspaper on January 31, 1968; a copy of which I have enclosed.

I can assure you that your recruiters will continue to receive my complete support and cooperation when they visit this campus.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Kennedy President

cc: Mr. Everett Chandler Dean of Students

> Mr. Eugene Rittenhouse Director of Placement

COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. Naval Air Station Los Alamitos, California 90720

REO: WEL: fy

Mr. Robert E. Kennedy, President California State Polytechnic College San Luis Obispo Campus San Luis Obispo, California 93402

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I feel sure that you have read numerous news accounts of the difficult situations that Navy Recruiters have had on many college and University campuses throughout the nation. It is the purpose of this letter to express to you my feelings on this matter.

The U. S. Navy is one of the oldest and proudest of our military services. The customs and traditions of the U. S. Navy date back past the days of John Paul Jones. Today our Navy is the strongest that it has ever been. The personnel of our Navy, both men and women, are serving this great nation in numerous capacities throughout the entire world; from the north pole to the south pole. Our Aviation Personnel are carrying out numerous professional tasks throughout the world, ranging from in-flight refueling of jet aircraft at transonic speeds, to all types of all weather day and night flight operations, as well as recruiting outstanding caliber young men and women for the Navy of the future.

Our recruiting personnel perform with the same professional "can do" spirit and will to succeed as our astronauts have demonstrated in their exceptional accomplishments in space. These men do not and will not practice submission in the face of a demonstrator on or off a college or university campus.

To successfully accomplish their mission of informing and counseling your outstanding students, regarding the tremendous opportunities available through Naval Service, our recruiters need your wholehearted support. If they should ever lose your complete cooperation, campus visits would be completely impossible.

If at any time you are considering canceling our scheduled recruiting visit because of opposition and or demonstrations by student or non student groups, I ask you to give careful consideration to all the facts prior to making your final decision. I feel that you must agree that such a move would be submission to a few and depriving many of their rights under our constitution. The Navy offers numerous fine professional opportunities for young college men and women. I request that you give my recruiters your complete support and cooperation when they visit your campus.

If you find it necessary to cancel one of our visits for any reason, I request that you do so in writing. This will enable me to keep "on top"

of the situation and keep my superiors advised of our overall recruiting

I would be more than happy to discuss these matters with you if and when Ext. 215.

Ext. 215.

Sincerely yours,

D. RUTH

Captain, U. S. Navy Commanding Officer





Sec. C — 10 Vol. 93, No. 185 May 9, 1968

terested in th he story you t If I can do a

On Averting A Riot

In these days of campus turmoil, it is refreshing to hear Robert E. Kennedy, president of Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, relate his experience with student protests.

Speaking at a recent alumni gathering in Oxnard, Kennedy said his state college campus was not without its

controversies. He recalled one mass rally:

"Fortunately, I had an excellent view from my office window. I watched a little weak as the first speaker berated the administration, demanded more student participation in college decisions and spoke of the need for student action—violence if necessary.

"Students were asked if anyone else had important

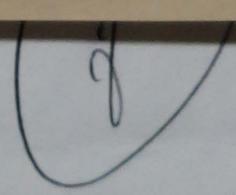
announcements to add.

"'Over heah,' drawled an animal husbandry major,

dressed in broad-brimmed hat and boots.

"He shuffled to the rostrum. I just wanted to take this opportunity, while you all are gathered heah, to announce that we are goin' to have our rodeo next Saturday down heah at the rodeo grounds on campus and we'd sure be pleased to see you students down theah. Thank you.' "

The demonstration collapsed.





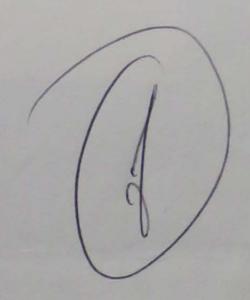
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

P. O. BOX 171
VENTURA, CALIFORNIA

Dear Bob:

Thought you might be interested in the enclosed. It's a bit colored but basically the story you told, I hope. Sorry to hear about John Healy. If I can do anything, let me know.

Russ





State of California California State Polytechnic College Memorandum San Luis Obispo Campus To Demonstration Observers Date : February 2, 1968 File No .: Copies : From : Robert E. Kenned Subject: Hebruary 1 Student Demonstration Please accept this general memorandum as my personal thanks to you for your assistance in keeping student tempers "cool" during the Thursday, February 1, student demonstration sponsored by SNAP as a protest against Dow Chemical Company and the Vietnam war. As you are well aware the event could easily have ignited into an unruly mob with violent action resulting in injury to people and damage to property. The presence in the immediate area of many faculty and administrative staff members was a great deterrent to violence, I am sure. The fact that this activity was carried off without incident is additional evidence that our students will support the concept of balancing freedom with law and order so long as our faculty and staff continue to promulgate that concept by both precept and example. The fact that this demonstration was held without violence establishes, I hope, a standard for any similar activities in the future. If it becomes necessary in the future to call upon faculty and staff observers to attend such activities; I hope that the same willingness will be evident. It made the difference, I'm sure, between peace and violence. How about doing someth for Ralph De Vrie the fourth J, H. Can.

Robert E. Kennedy

February 1 Student Demonstration

Please accept this general memorandum as my personal thanks to you for your assistance in keeping student tempers "cool" during the Thursday, February 1, student demonstration sponsored by SNAP as a protest against Dow Chemical Company and the Vietnam war.

As you are well aware the event could easily have ignited into an unruly mob with violent action resulting in injury to people and damage to property. The presence in the immediate area of many faculty and administrative staff members was a great deterrent to violence, I am sure. The fact that this activity was carried off without incident is additional evidence that our students will support the concept of balancing freedom with law and order so long as our faculty and staff continue to promulgate that concept by both precept and example.

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ec-D. Miller for J. Bulletin

California State Polytechnic College San Luis Obispo Campus

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Fisher

Higdon

From :

Subject:

L. Howard J. Bedal Chandler Gibson Stone Nelson Cummins Cockriel Hasslein Lawson Lucin Gillis Bostrom Coats Andrews Gersten

Rich

Holley

January 26, 1968 Date : Landreth Gerard File No.: Beatie

Copies : Voss Vanoncini -Dunigan Rellenhouse

R. Lenir = Grace Arvidson, Secretary to President Kennedy

Meeting, Monday, 9:30 a.m., Adm. 409

FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION

Dr. Kennedy has requested that those individuals listed above assemble in Adm. 409 at 9:30 a.m., Monday, January 29, for a special meeting on demonstration control procedures. At 11 a.m., another meeting with faculty members who have agreed to assist with crowd control procedures will be held in the Little Theater. Those of you whose schedules will permit will be welcome to attend this meeting also.

bcc-Wilson

Andrews Chandler of 8:30 -

MEMORANDUM

To: Aero Dept

Philbin

Gustafson

Davis

Env. Enq.

McGrath

Keif

Allen

E.E. Dept.

Bowden

Furimsky

Landyshev

Miles

Ind. Eng.

Fotter

Flower

Golden

Mfg. Processes

Hall

Richards

M. E. Dept.

Crane

Reynolds

D. J. Price

Richardson

West

Andreson

EL Dept. Clerkin

January 26, 1968

Freitag

Hendricks

McMorran

Rapp

From: Grace Arvidson, Secretary to

President Kennedy

Re: SPECIAL MEETING, Monday Morning, January 29, 11 a.m., MSD Room 218

Will those of you listed above whose schedules will permit, please plan to attend a meeting in the Little Theater (MSD Room 218) on Monday morning, January 29, at 11 a.m. President Kennedy would like to discuss with those who can attend recent actions of the Trustees concerning demonstrations and crowd control procedures.

MEMORANDUM

January 26, 1968

ro: Bio. Sciences Dept.

Dr. Rodin Thompson

Chem. Dept. 2646

Wight Dills Tice

Library 2345

Martinez Genthner

Page Beymer Strauss

Math Dept. 2208

Butler Elston

Falkenstern

Gerald
Hanks
Haskell
Hogan
Homfeld
Mach

Maksoudian Woodworth

Military Science Dept.

2319

2371

Bauer Phillips Rall

Rossi Silva Smart

Smith Physics

Carr

Clements DeVries

Howard Roach

Vrana

Soc. Sciences 2543

Alexander Gabbert Hensel Nolan Scruggs M. E. Smith

Voeltz

Arch. Dept. 2497

Dickens
Hasslein
Leftwich
Mager
Neel
Nickell
Nordquist
Polk
Schwartz
Stuart
Ward

Wilks

FROM: Grace Arvidson, Secretary to President Kennedy

Re: SPECIAL MEETING - Monday morning, January 29, 11 a.m., Little Theater

Those of you listed above agreed to assist in the event of student demonstrations. President Kennedy has asked that those of you whose schedule will permit, please plan to attend a special meeting of faculty observers from all schools at the Little Theater, ll a.m., Monday, January 29.

ORANDUM

97 2406

January 26, 1968

English & Speech

Andreini David Evans

Gawain Green Huot Jenkins Lint

Mott, Sr.

Keith Nielsen W. Pederson

Peterson Simmons

Smith (Glen)

Wahl

Home Economics

Breazeale Goebel Lindberg Stookey

Weber

Music Dept.

Davidson Wm. Johnson

Ratcliffe

P.E. Dept. 25
Edminster

Jensen

Jorgensen Hitchcock Chestnut Stallard

Head Ward

Pellaton Buccola

Sanderson Grosz

Lee

Printing 2146

Babb Eckrote Gregory Truex

Carruthers

Bus. Adm.

Servatius Boyce Hamers

Bauer Rohner O'Conner

Hirt
Barber
Sherman

Journ. Dept. 249

Nicholson Keetch

Tech. Arts. 2193

McRobbie

James E. Rice Nelson Smith III

Strasser

Educ. Dept. 2584

Armentrout Loughran Roberts Sorensen

From: Grace Arvidson, Secretary to President Kennedy

Re: Special Meeting, Monday, January 29 - 11 a.m., Little Theater

Will those of you listed above whose schedules will permit, please plan to attend a meeting at the Little Theater on Monday morning, January 29, at 11 a.m. President Kennedy would like to discuss with this group recent actions of the Trustees concerning demonstrations and crowd control procedures.

RANDUM

January 26, 1968

o: Ar

Animal Husbandry Russell Anderson Birkett Bloom

Fox Gibford Johnson

Aq Education
Burlingham
Byron Harrison
Aq Business

Aq Engineering Carnegie Coyes

Chase - 2

Lamouria Dairy

Harmon Toone

<u>Crops</u> Fountain

Frago-Klaustermyer

Hallett C. Johnson Thrasher

Farm Mqt.
Hyer

Food Processing

D. Sampson
O. H. Dept.

Amato
Brown
Conner
Poultry
Leach
Pautz
Sankoff

Soil Sci.

Carter Dickson Leighty Vet. Sci.

Allen

From: Grace Arvidson, Secretary to President Kennedy

RE: SPECIAL MEETING, Monday morning, January 29, 11 a.m. MSD Room 218

Will those of you listed above whose schedules will permit, please plan to attend a meeting in the Little Theater (MSD Room 218) on Monday morning, January 29 at 11 a.m. President Kennedy would like to discuss with those who can attend recent actions of the Trustees concerning demonstrations and crowd control procedures.

CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC

San Luis Obispo, California February 12, 1968

President Robert E. Kennedy California State Polytechnic College San Luis Obispo, California 93401

Dear Bob:

Please accept my backing, Bob, for your fine approach in analyzing the problem and creatively preparing for the alternatives relating to the Dow demonstration. You enabled the students, faculty and administration to take an important step toward engagement in serious and mature interaction on critical issues facing our nation.

Your very helpful participation in the program presented by Dr. Leo Cain recently was highly appreciated. We value the strong support you give to the total development of the College.

Sincerely yours,

W. P. Schroeder

Head.

Education Department

WPS/ske

Cool at Poly

There were no out-of-hand demonstrations Thursday when a Dow Chemical Co. representative appeared at Cal Poly to interview students interested in employment.

As they did at UC Berkeley, UCLA and San Jose State, some on the campus picketed and spoke against Dow, the maker of napalm, the volatile jelly which is used in the Vietnam war.

But unlike UC Berkeley, UCLA and San Jose State, the scene at Poly was peaceful, the anti-Dow forces were controlled, there was no hint of a riotous demonstration.

This reflects credit upon the Poly students, both those who demonstrated against Dow and those who showed up to disagree with the anti-war picketers and speakers.

It also speaks well for the measure of Poly President Robert Kennedy who through foresight and planning insured that no one's right of free speech was abridged and that no one overstepped the bounds of proper conduct in a free society.

San Luis Obispo should take note of and recognize Dr. Kennedy's ability to handle what could have been a nasty situation as, we trust, will the trustees of the state college system.

oo County

ram-Tribune

Thursday, Fob. 1, 1968

eet fighting slows; ims tide has turned



David Brown (left) speaks amid peace signs.



RECRUITER UNDER FIRE Glenn Allen of Dow Chemical Co.

Dow at Poly Students heckle napalm pickets

A recruiter for the Dow Chemical Co. went about his business in the Administration Building at Cal Poly this morning while a small picket line of students conducted a protest parade and rally near the front entrance.

The confrontation between collegians and the Dow Chemical presence has been enough to start violence on some campuses.

At Cal Poly there was much laughter, heckling and curiosity, but not much heat.

The protest was organized by Students for New Action Politics (SNAP), which had the consent of college authorities to meet on the Administration Building

grounds. Coordinators and principal speakers for SNAP were Dick Markowitz, 18, a social science major, and David Brown, 20, senior mathematics student. Working with them on the arrangements was Dorothy Leighty, a senior in bio-science.

Approximately 500-1,000 students and college staff members milled around the speakers for more than an hour. Literature was distributed declaring that SNAP "is not protesting against Dow Chemical's right to appear at Cal Poly. We are not taking the stand that Dow Chemical should not be allowed to recruit on this campus nor will we in any way attempt to prevent any student from receiving his interview."

Cal Poly instructor, One Ralph DeVries, who was identified as faculty advisor to SNAP, spoke from the makeshift rostrum on the horrors of warfare by napalm.

Signs carried by the pickets also emphasized this theme with such slogans as: "Dow Shalt not Kill" and "Bables Are for Lov-

ing, Not Burning." SNAP speakers met with some

applause.

heckling and much laughter. A few students got up and spoke in favor of the Vietnam war and they were received with

Near the speakers was a table from which literature was being offered over the sign: "Al-

ternatives to the draft." Glenn Allen, western recruitment manager for Dow Chemical, was the only interviewer here for his company and he had a full schedule of talks with students until noon Friday.

"Dow feels that everybody has a right to protest," Allen said. Only one student on his list had even mentioned the picketing, he added. U.S. Steel had three interviewers here today but they went unnoticed by the marchers.

Napalm demonstration calm



SNAP ORGANIZER. . Dave Markowitz of Students for New Action Politics makes his point at vesterday's protest rally. The pros and consof napalm, its use in the war, and the role of Dow Chemical Company in its manufacture were discussed.

More than 400 members of the been used by different armies student body, faculty and staff gathered before the Administration Building during College Hour vesterday to protest, speak, heckle and observe.

Students for New Action Polities (SNAP) rained a demon- ducts. stration objecting to the use of napalm, a means of chemical war-

protect and favor were expressed. We are not thing the stand that their views.

At the same time, a recruiter from Dow Chemical Co., Glenn Alpotential employes. Allen noted that this same type of action orcurs at about one of every four campuses he visits.

est. . The thing we object to is when they get unruly," he said about the demonstration yesterday against hapsins a product sure some of tem are on the manufactured by his firm.

busically a burning oil which has Desartment of Defense wants it."

since before the time of Censar. Napalm new contains plastics so that the oil compound sticks.

Dow Chapical considers napalm to be one-half of one per The group came together as cent of its and production. The company manufactures 900 pro-

According to Dave Markowitz, SNAP coordinger, "SNAP is not protesting majort Dow Chemi-Atop the scapbox, sentiments of cal's right to opear at Cal Poly. Dow should not be allowed to reeruit on this contur.

> "SNAP is protesting the war in Vietnam and the conduct of the war. It is losed that a free exchange of pleas will cause studerta to re-projuste their views

Allen, apostor on his personal views, said, "I am against the "It's a compliment to the war, I am arrest all war including the Votrare war.

There have been a lot of people in Do who feel we shouldn't man napalm. I am board (of directors) . . We in-He explained how napalm is tend to make I as long as the



and interested bystanders crowd the Administra- tions in the college's history,

DOW SHALT NOT. . Protestors, anti-protestors, tion Building lawn in one of the first demonstra-

Mustang CALIFORNIA STATE

President's Reaction to Thursday, Feb. 1, student demonstration re: Dow Chemical

I was pleased that the demonstration or rally organized by a few students to protest the presence on campus of a recruiter from Dow Chemical Company was held Thursday between 11 and 1 p.m. as a very peaceful gathering of students. The students remained cool throughout the activity which could be described as an outdoor "Town Hall" meeting with many opposing views being expressed by extemporaneous speakers. The presence in the gathering of faculty members who volunteered as "observers" helped to maintain calm when opposing views became warm. I appreciated the cooperation of all faculty, students, and administrators who maintained the proper atmosphere during the entire activity.

As I stated in the college newspaper on Wednesday, "Demonstrations on this campus will be operating within the limits laid down by college officials as to the time, place and manner, Violations of college rules will be handled by due process. Don't become involved in a confrontation in which violence or threat of violence may be the end result. All persons guilty of disruption of college operations by force will be subject to discipline as provided by law."

Dr. Robert E. Kennedy College President SAM LUIS

To Poly students:

Congratulations to both sides in the Dow affair. The company got its recruiting done, the pickets had their napalm party, and approximately 7,526 other students watched the show and went on with their serious business of getting a higher education.

SAM LUIS

Son Luis Obispo County

Telegram-Tribune

Wednesday, February 7, 1968

Page 25

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It also speaks well for the measure of Poly President Robert Kennedy who through foresight and planning insured that no one's right of free speech was abridged and that no one overstepped the bounds of proper conduct in a free society.

San Luis Obispo should take note of and recognize Dr. Kennedy's ability to handle what could have been a nasty situation as, we trust, will the trustees of the state college system.

Cal Poly students kept 'cool'

Cal Poly president Robert S. Kennedy had only praise today for students who kept their "cool" during a campus protest demonstration Thursday against Dow Chemical Co.

The asti-Dow, anti-Vietnam war demonstration was organized by Students for New Action Politics (SNAP) along the lines which have taken place at many campuses where Dow interviewers have appeared.

At some colleges, the anti-Dow movement has erupted into violence. But at Poly, the tone was more like an outdoor "town hall."

Dow is the major manufacturer of napalm, jelly-like fire bomb being used in Vietnam.

'The presence in the gathering of faculty members who
volunteered as 'observers' helped to maintain calm when opposing views became warm," Kennedy said.

"I appreciated the cooperation of all faculty, students and administrators who maintained the proper atmosphere during

The day before the rally, Kennedy had issued a statement to students warning that "demonstrations on this campus will be operated within the limits laid down by college officials as to the time, place and manner... Don't become involved in a confrontation in which violence or threat of violence may be the end result."

From the Horse's Mouth

by Dave Rosenberg

If you think that the SNAP (Students for New Action Politics) demonstrations against Dow Chemicals tomorrow will be the event of the week—forget it.

The big clash will not be between SNAP and Dow, but between SNAP and DUDS (Disinterested, Ubiquitous, Disenchanted Students).

Now, when SNAP, Dow and DUDS mix, it promises to be the greatest combination of unmusical elements since Rice Krispies.

In case you don't know the antagonists in our drama (and you might not if you are a member of DUDS) we offer you some explanations:

SNAP—a real organization of some 101 active or uncertain members dedicated to being recognized as a liberal political organization of campus.

Dow — a real chemical organization which, among other sundries, produces napalm, a war material which tends to stick to human flesh inflicting painful and deadly burns.

DUDS—a fictional organization which exists in name and purpose only — it is composed of students and faculty who "could care less" about all things political which are not of immediate personal concern.

SNAP, as you may or may not know, intends to protest by rally and sign the appearance of Dow Chemical interviewers on campus comorrow. The liberal group hopes to display pictures of humans burned by napalm mainly for the benefit of interviewees.

The members of SNAP (generally identified by long hair, combat boots, Army field jackets

and peace buttons) will most likely be opposed by another group on campus (generally identified by Stetsons, jeans, boots and yellow dogs which bark from the backs of pickups) in what promises to be a hearty exchange of verbage and garbage.

But it is not of these persons we speak. No, these are the activists of one extreme or another. These are the people who at least take a stand on the issues, either by initiative or throught prodding.

The real danger does not come from SNAP or Dow or our Stetsoned friends, but from the members of DUDS — the average, uninterested student. The side-liner. The non-commital member who fawns of apathy.

Those, members of the student body who take no stands, who plod along under the hypnotic enthrallment of their major or their department are a real danger to academic expression and freedom.

The sideliners are fooling themselves if they think classes, homework and an occasional extracurricular activity constitute the "college environment." Academia is a fair share of school work and a fair share of intellectual curiosity and expression.

The students and faculty members who dote on the former and totally ignore the latter are the true DUDS of Cal Poly.

Task force to cool potential rioters

"D-days" on campus will be Thursday and Friday—"D" for Dow Chemical Co. and "D" for planned demonstrations.

"D" also may stand for "dan-

President Robert E. Kennedy told a task force of some 300 faculty and staff members Monday that a group knows as SNAP (Students for New Action Politics) is planning to demonstrate against the arrival of a Dow employment recruiter on campus Thursday.

The task force was brought together so Kennedy and Everett Chandler, dean of students, could explain procedures and policies in the event of a mass campus disturbance.

Kennedy said he has been "led to believe students will protest . . . because of (Dow's) manufacture of napalm" for the Vietnam war.

The president advocated "positive action in advance rather than negative action after the fact" of an occurrance on campus which would disrupt the orderly business of the college.

Dean Chandler explained to the staff members that their role in any disturbance would be to break up thet anonymity of potenial rioters.

Students aren't apt to act foolishly if some of their teachers are standing around, Chandler noted.

Kennedy emphasized that the administration is not opposed to orderly demonstrations or other acts expressing political or moral views.

He stressed the college does not discourage dissent, but this dissent must be expressed without infringing on the rights of others.

"Those against the demonstration might actually create the violence," the president said. He noted that this anti-demonstration action, if it erupted into violence or threats of violence, would be treated just as harshly as if the demonstration itself were to flare up.

The Board of Trustees for

State Colleges issued a statement in November, asking that individual college administrations allow students' right of dissent. But the statement went on to condemn any acts of violence or threats of violence. It called for administrations to act swiftly and forcefully in case of such disorders.

A later statement, Kennedy noted, left the control of disturbances with individual college presidents.

Brutal demonstrations at San Francisco State and Los Angeles State as well as at several universites in California have prompted some lawmakers to call for a special enforcement group under the direction of Gov. Ronald Regan to insure law and order on state campuses.

This plan has been criticized strongly by many college and university administrators who contend such policing could be better handled by local administrations.

Dow Chemical has been a handy

target for demonstrators against the war in Vietnam.

Some of the youthful leaders of the protest have explained that Dow's involvement in the war is relatively small, but the company has taken on the aspects of a symbol around which dissenting factions across the nation can rally.

In Monday's session, the strong concern was expressed about the possibility that non-demonstrators would react violently against the pickets in front of the Administration Building on Thursday and Friday.

Kennedy said last year a disdurbance erupted in the Snack Bar when a group tried to hand out information on how students could classify themselves as consciencious objectors and thus escape the draft or a least service in a combat position.

It was bystanders who disagreed with the dispursal of the information who caused this trouble, the president said.

Students involved in acts of violence or who make threats of

violence will be suspended for one year, Kennedy said.

"This has nothing to do with politics or moral views—but with threats of violence and violence," Kennedy stressed. He said it didn't matter whether the students involved were "hawks" or "doves or whether they were part of a demonstration or simply bystanders who attacked the demonstrators.

Chandler told the faculty members the administration wants to stay away from "power plays" in quelling any disturbances.

He said the students involved in a disturbance would be contacted and told they are in violation of state codes. If this fails to disperse the students, members of the faculty task force would be asked to drop by the site of the trouble to try and give stability.

If these maneuvers fail and as a very last resort, security officers and area law enforcement officers would be called in, Chandler added.



L. R. MANSFIELD, Sheriff-Coroner

The Sheriff's Office San Luis Obispo, California

Date: January 31, 1968

TO:

ALL MALE PERSONNEL

FROM:

SHERIFF L. R. MANSFIELD

SUBJECT: DISTURBANCE AT CAL-POLY

The following procedures will be used in regard to the possible protest demonstrations scheduled for Thursday and Friday, February 1 and 2, 1968, 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., at the Cal-Poly Campus:

- All male personnel will muster at 8:00 A.M. in the Squad Room.
- Sheriff Mansfield will be present along with President Kennedy and Chief Cockriel at the Cal-Poly Campus.
 - In the event the situation warrants further action, upon command from Sheriff Mansfield all male personnel will move to the Forestry Station adjacent to the back entrance to Cal-Poly.
- In the event of a further move order from Sheriff Mansfield, all personnel will proceed to the Administration Area, Cal-Poly Campus.
 - At this time the C.H.P. will be notified to take up locations at predetermined check points.
- Upon arrival at the Cal-Poly Campus, the special enforcement squad will maintain a position in the front ranks, under the immediate supervision of Sergeants Flores and Nunez.
 - The remainder of the personnel will maintain a reserve status under the immediate command of Lieutenant Duty.
- There will be no movement of any personnel at any time during the entire operation except upon the command of Sheriff Mansfield through the designated chain of command.

All Personnel

Disturbance at Cal-Poly

January 31, 1968

- 6. By order of Sheriff Mansfield, no personnel are to go to the campus area prior to any of the foregoing steps and procedures being put into effect.
- 7. Upon the designated order to withdraw from the campus, all personnel will do so in an orderly, military manner, in a group.

I. R. MANSFIELD
Sheriff-Coroner

Robert E. Konnedg beorge gave these to me. I thought you would be interested.

ELD, Sheriff

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MANSFIELD

CAL-POLY TED 1-29-68

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L. R. MANSFIELD Sheriff-Coroner

L. R. MANSFIELD, Sheriff-Coroner

The Sheriff's Office San Luis Obispo, California

Date: January 30, 1968

TO:

ALL MALE PERSONNEL

FROM:

SHERIFF L. R. MANSFIELD

SUBJECT:

DISTURBANCE AT CAL-POLY (REFER MEMO DATED 1-29-68)

All male, uniformed personnel are to report to the Squad Room, #318, at 8:00 A.M., Thursday, February 1, 1968, for instructions and stand-by duty in connection with possible disturbance on the Cal-Poly campus.

As far as is determined now, personnel of the Detective Division will handle all calls in the absence of uniformed personnel.

L. R. MANSFIELD Sheriff-Coronal

CC'S: Undersheriff Call Captain Harnar

Field Operations Detective Division

North County Sub-Station Lt. Pierce, Corrections Div.

L. R. MANSFIELD, Sheriff-Coroner

The Sheriff's Office San Luis Obispo, California

Date: January 29, 1968

TO:

ALL PERSONNEL

FROM:

SHERIFF L. R. MANSFIELD

SUBJECT:

DISTURBANCE AT CAL-POLY

In case of an alert at the Cal-Poly Campus this Thursday or Friday, February 1 and 2, 1968, personnel will report to this office in the Squad Room and wait on a stand-by basis until receipt of orders to muster at the Cal-Poly Security Office. Chief Cockriel will issue such orders.

All personnel reporting to duty at the college will be under the direct command and supervision of Chief of Security George Cockriel, and are to work for him and with him in my absence.

L. R. MANSFIELD Sheriff-Coroner

cc's:

Undersheriff Call Captain Harnar Field Operations Detective Division

North County Sub-Station Lt. Pierce, Corrections Div.

California State Polytechnic College San Luis Obispo Campus

Memorandum

President Robert E. Kennedy

Date : January 30, 1968

File No .:

Copies: Dale W. Andrews

Everett M. Chandler Donald S. Nelson George Cockriel James R. Landreth

From: Harold O. Wilson How

Subject:

Maintenance of Law and Order on Campus

As a result of the various discussions yesterday in regard to plans for handling possible campus demonstrations by students against Dow Chemical Company recruiters scheduled to be on campus February 1-2, 1968, receipt of a memo dated October 11, 1965, from Norman Epstein, addressed to Deans of Students and Business Managers, on the subject "Statutes and Other Materials Pertaining to Maintenance of Law and Order on Campuses; Our File No.: L65-414," was recalled. Jim Landreth pointed out that following receipt of the memo, a draft dated August 19, 1966, of an Administrative Bulletin covering the matter was prepared for signature of Dale Andrews who was then Chief Administrative Officer. Attached is a copy of that draft, along with a Xerox copy of Norman Epstein's memo and its attachments.

It seems to me that the attached material is particularly pertinent in connection with the process of arrest. The word "arrest" has a specific legal connotation and is applicable only to persons who are in violation of sections of the Penal Code. Persons in violation of Administrative Code sections may be disciplined, placed on probation, fired, and so forth, but not arrested.

It occurs to me that a review of Norman Epstein's October 11, 1965, correspondence and the draft Administrative Bulletin would be helpful in refreshing the memories of those of us who are involved in the present situation.

Attachments (to all but Mr. Landreth)

PROCEDURE FOR TAKING ACTION UNDER PENAL CODE 602.7
RELATING TO REFUSAL TO LEAVE COLLEGE PROPERTY

Section 602.7 (a) of the Penal Code states:

"In any case in which a person who is not a student or officer or employee of a state college or state university, and who is not required by his employment to be on the campus or any other facility owned, operated or controlled by the governing board or any such state college or state university, enters such campus or facility, and it reasonably appears to the chief administrative officer of such campus or facility or to an officer or employee designated by him to maintain order on such campus or facility that such person is committing any act likely to interfere with the peaceful conduct of the activities of such campus or facility or has entered such campus or facility for the purpose of committing any such act, the chief administrative officer or officer or employee designated by him to maintain order on such campus or facility may direct such person to leave such campus or facility, and if such person fails to do so, he is guilty of a misdemeanor."

All faculty and administrative employees of California State Polytechnic College should be made aware of the procedure by which unauthorized individuals or groups interfering with regular campus activities should be handled.

In situations where alleged violations of the peaceful conduct of the activities on campus are occuring, or might occur, the employee is requested to use the following procedures whenever possible. The accused individual or group responsible for such action should be approached and questioned in the following manner:

- 1. Request to see written permission for conducting the activity.
- 2. Inform the individual or group leader that without the approved written consent from the proper campus authority they stand in violation of campus regulations.
- 3. Request that the activity stop immediately.
- 4. Relate that proper clearance may be obtained from:
 - a. Security Department
 - b. Office of the Dean of Students
 - c. Activities Office
 - d. Business Office
- 5. If the activity persists call the campus Security Department. The Security Department will implement Penal Code Section 602.7 in the following manner. The procedure is one drafted by the Chief Counsel:

"I am Officer , and I represent the Chief Administrative Officer of California State Polytechnic College. It reasonably appears that (a) you are committing an act(s) likely to interfere with the peaceful

August 19, 1966

Page 2

ADMINISTRATIVE BULLETIN 66-1

conduct of the activities of this campus, or, (b) you have entered the campus for the purpose of committing an act(s) likely to interfere with the peaceful conduct of the activities of this campus. I order you to leave the campus immediately."

If the individual addressed does not then leave the campus, he has committed a misdemeanor in the presence of the officer. The officer should then say: "You

If the individual arrested asks to know the offense for which he is being arrested, the officer must tell him: "Violation of Penal Code Section 602.7."

If the individual arrested resists the officer in the performance of his daties, the officer should say: "If you continue to the additional charge of resisting arrest shall be placed against you."

The Security Officers are designated as those authorized to take action under this Administrative Bulletin regarding Penal Code Section 602.7

APPROVED:

Dale W. Andrews Vice President

Show My son 1985
Sufo only por House THE CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGES Office of the Chancellor 2930 West Imperial Highway Inglewood, California October 11, 1965 TO: Deans of Students Business Managers FROM: Norman L. Epstein Statutes and Other Materials Pertaining to Re: Maintenance of Law and Order on Campuses; Our File No.: L65-414 In response to your several requests, we are enclosing copies of statutory materials relating to public order, and a form for designation of officers and employees pursuant to Penal Code Section 602.7. If you have any question regarding the application of any of these provisions, or of others of a similar nature, please write or telephone this office. Chief Counsel NLE:akc Enclosures State College Presidents -CC: Chancellor's Staff L65-414

DESIGNATION PURSUANT TO PENAL CODE SECTION 602.7

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Section 602.7
of the Penal Code, I hereby designate
as one of the officers or employees at [name of individual]
to maintain order on the campus and other facilities of said State
College.
This designation is subject to revocation or limitation
by me at any time, either orally or in writing.
Dated:
[date]
President

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- Rey Statutes pertaining to the Maintenance and Restoration of Public Peace and Order
 - 1. Penal Code Section 403 Disturbance of public assembly or meeting.

"Every person who, without authority of law, wilfully disturbs or breaks up any assembly or meeting, not unlawful in its character, other than such as is mentioned in Section 302 of the Penal Code and Section 5004 of the Elections Code, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

2. Penal Code Section 404 - Riots; definition

"Any use of force or violence, disturbing the public peace, or any threat to use such force or violence, if accompanied by immediate power of execution, by two or more persons acting together, and without authority of law, is a riot."

3. Penal Code Section 405 - Riots; punishment

"Every person who participates in any riot is punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

4. Penal Code Section 406 - Rout; definition

"Whenever two or more persons, assembled and acting together, make any attempt or advance toward the commission of an act which would be a riot if actually committed, such assembly is a rout."

5. Penal Code Section 407 - Unlawful assembly; definition

"Whenever two or more persons assemble together to do an unlawful act, and separate without doing or advancing toward it, or do a lawful act in a violent, boisterous, or tumultuous manner, such assembly is an unlawful assembly."

6. Penal Code Section 408 - Rout and unlawful assembly; punishment

"Every person who participates in any rout or unlawful assembly is guilty of a misdemeanor."

7. Penal Code Section 409 - Riot, rout, or unlawful assembly; remaining present after warning to disperse

"Every person remaining present at the place of any

riot, rout, or unlawful assembly, after the same has been lawfully warned to disperse, except public officers and persons assisting them in attempting to disperse the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

8. Penal Code Section 410 - Magistrate or officer neglecting or refusing to disperse unlawful or riotous assembly

"If a magistrate or officer, having notice of an unlawful or riotous assembly, mentioned in this Chapter, neglects to proceed to the place of assembly, or as near thereto as he can with safety, and to exercise the authority with which he is invested for supressing the same and arresting the offenders, he is guilty of a misdemeanor."

9. Penal Code Section 415 - Disturbing the peace; noise; use of public streets of unincorporated town for offensive conduct, horse-racing, or shooting; indecent language; punishment

"Every person who maliciously and willfully disturbs the peace or quiet of any neighborhood or person, by loud or unusual noise, or by tumultuous or offensive conduct, or threatening, traducing, quarreling, challenging to fight, or fighting ... or use any vulgar, profane, or indecent language within the presence or hearing of women or children, in a loud and boisterous manner, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction by any Court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$200, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than ninety days, or by both fine and imprisonment, or either, at the discretion of the Court."

10. Penal Code Section 416 - Assembly for purpose of disturbing peace or committing unlawful act; refusal to disperse

"If two or more persons assembled for the purpose of disturbing the public peace, or committing any unlawful act, and do not disperse on being desired or commanded so to do by a public officer, the persons so offending are severally quilty of a misdemeanor."

11. Penal Code Section 602 - Trespasses constituting misdemeanors; enumeration

"Every person who willfully commits any trespass by

12. Penal Code Section 602.5 - Unauthorized entry of property

indicate to a reasonable man that such person has no

"Every person other than a public officer or employee acting within the course and scope of his employment in performance of a duty imposed by law, who enters or remains in any noncommercial dwelling house, apartment, or other such place without consent of the owner, his agent, or the person in lawful possession thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

property, if the surrounding circumstances are such as to

apparent lawful business to pursue; is guilty of a misde-

13. Penal Code Section 602.7

meanor."

- In any case in which a person who is not a student or officer or employee of a state college or state university, and who is not required by his employment to be on the campus or any other facility owned, operated or controlled by the governing board of any such state college or state university, enters such campus or facility, and it reasonably appears to the chief administrative officer of such campus or facility or to an officer or employee designated by him to maintain order on such campus or facility that such person is committing any act likely to interfere with the peaceful conduct of the activities of such campus or facility or has entered such campus or facility for the purpose of committing any such act, the chief administrative officer or officer or employee designated by him to maintain order on such campus or facility may direct such person to leave such campus or facility, and if such person fails to do so, he is quilty of a misdemeanor.
 - As used in this section:
 - "State university" means the University of California, (1)

4.

and includes any affiliated institution thereof and any campus or facility owned, operated or controlled by the Regents of the University of California.

- (2) "State College" means any California state college administered by the Trustees of the California State Colleges.
- (3) "Chief administrative officer" means the president of a state college or the officer designated by the Regents of the University of California or pursuant to authority administer and be the officer in charge of a campus or other facility owned, operated or controlled by the Regents of the University of California.
- 14. Penal Code Section 647 Disorderly conduct

"Every person who commits any of the following acts shall be guilty of disorderly conduct, a misdemeanor:

- (e) who loiters or wanders upon the streets or from place to place without apparent reason or business and who refuses to identify himself and to account for his presence when requested by any peace officer so to do, if the surrounding circumstances are such as to indicate to a reasonable man that the public safety demands such identification;
- (h) who lodges in any building, structure or place, whether public or private, without the permission of the owner of person entitled to the possession of in control there."

15. Penal Code Section 182 - Definition; punishment; venue

"If two or more persons conspire:

- 1. To commit any crime.
- 2. Falsely and maliciously to indict another for any crime, or to procure another to be charged or arrested for any crime.
- 3. Falsely to move or maintain any suit, action or proceeding.
- 4. To cheat and defraud any person of any property, by any means which are in themselves criminal, or to obtain money or property by false pretenses or by false promises with fraudulent intent not to perform such promises.
- 5. To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or to pervert or obstruct justice, or the due administration of the laws.
- 6. To commit any crime against the person of the President or Vice President of the United States, the governor of any state or territory, any United States Justice or Judge, or the secretary of any of the executive departments of the United States.

They are punishable as follows:

When they conspire to commit any crime against the person of any official specified in subdivision 6, they are guilty of a felony and are punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 10 years.

When they conspire to commit any other felony, they shall be punishable in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided for the punishment of the said felony. If the felony is one for which different punishments are prescribed for different degrees, the jury or court which finds the defendant guilty thereof shall determine the degree of the felony defendant conspired to commit. If the degree is not so determined, the punishment for conspiracy to commit such felony shall be that prescribed for the lesser degree, except in the case of conspiracy to commit murder, in which case the punishment shall be that prescribed for murder in the first degree.

If the felony is conspiracy to commit two or more felonies which have different punishments and the commission

of such felonies constitute but one offense of conspiracy, the penalty shall be that prescribed for the felony which

When they conspire to do any of the other acts described in this section they shall be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or in the state prison for not more than three years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or both.

All cases of conspiracy may be prosecuted and tried in the superior court of any county in which any overt act tending to effect such conspiracy shall be done.

16. Penal Code Section 587 - Railroads and railroad bridges; punishment

Every person who maliciously, either:

- 1. Removes, displaces, injures, or destroys any part of any railroad, whether for steam or horse cars, or any track of any railroad, or any branch or branchway, switch, turnout, bridge, viaduct, culvert, embankment, station house, or other structure or fixture, or any part thereof, attached to or connected with any railroad; or,
- 2. Places any obstruction upon the rails or track of any railroad, or of any switch, branch, branchway, or turnout connected with any railroad;

Is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year.

The foregoing provisions relate to crimes against the State of California. In some circumstances, it is conceivable that offenses against the United States might also be committed. (Examples to which attention has been called are 18 U.S.C. § 371, conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States; 18 U.S.C. § 2155, acts and conspiracies to interfere with national defense materials, etc.; 18 U.S.C. § 2387, activities affecting armed forces, etc..) The latter crimes are generally within the cognizance of federal authorities. Questions relating to application of these statutes should be submitted to legal counsel in the Office of the Chancellor.

2

statutes Pertaining to Arrest Section 834. Arrest defined; persons authorized to arrest. 1) "An arrest is taking a person into custody, in a case and in the manner authorized by law. An arrest may be made by a peace officer or by a private person." 2) Section 834a. Resistance to Arrest. 'If a person has knowledge, or by the exercise of reasonable care, should have knowledge, that he is being arrested by a peace officer, it is the duty of such person to refrain from using force or any weapon to resist such arrest." 3) Section 835. Method of making arrest; amount of restraint. 'An arrest is made by an actual restraint of the person, or by submission to the custody of an officer. The person arrested may be subjected to such restraint as is reasonable for his arrest and detention." 4) Section 835a. Use of force to effect arrest, prevent escape, or overcome resistance. Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. 'A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested; nor shall such officer be deemed an aggressor or lose his right to selfdefense by the use of reasonable force to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance." Section 836. Peace officers; arrest under warrant; grounds 5) for arrest without warrant. "A peace officer may make an arrest in obedience to a warrant, or may, without a warrant, arrest a person: 1. Whenever he has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense in his presence. "2. When a person arrested has committed a felony, although not in his presence. "3. Whenever he has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a felony, whether or not a felony has in fact been committed."

6) Section 837. Private persons; authority to arrest.

"ARRESTS BY PRIVATE PERSONS. A private person may arrest

- "1. For a public offense committed or attempted in his
- "2. When the person arrested has committed a felony, although not in his presence.
- "3. When a felony has been in fact committed, and he has reasonable cause for believing the person arrested to have committed it."
- 7) Section 839. Authority to summon aid to make arrest.

"PERSONS MAKING ARREST MAY SUMMON ASSISTANCE. Any person making an arrest may orally summon as many persons as he deems necessary to aid him therein."

8) Section 841. Formalities in making arrest; exceptions.

"The person making the arrest must inform the person to be arrested of the intention to arrest him, of the cause of the arrest, and the authority to make it, except when the person making the arrest has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested is actually engaged in the commission of or an attempt to commit an offense, or the person to be arrested is pursued immediately after its commission, or after an escape.

"The person making the arrest must, on request of the person he is arresting, inform the latter of the offense for which he is being arrested."

Section 853.6 Notice to appear; contents; release; bail;

- (a) In any case in which a person is arrested for an offense declared by state law to be a misdemeanor, and does not demand to be taken before a magistrate, the arresting officer the procedure prescribed by this chapter. The arresting officer shall prepare in duplicate a written notice to appear in court, containing the name and address of such person, the offense charged, and the time and place where and when such person shall appear in court.
- (b) The time specified in the notice to appear must be at least five (5) days after arrest.
- (c) The place specified in the notice shall be the court of the magistrate before whom the person would be taken if the requirement of taking an arrested person before a magistrate were complied with.
- (d) The officer shall deliver one copy of the notice to appear to the arrested person, and the arrested person, in order to secure release, must give his written promise so to appear in court by signing the duplicate notice which shall be retained by the officer. Thereupon the arresting officer shall forthwith release the person arrested from custody.
- (e) The officer shall, as soon as practicable, file the duplicate notice with the magistrate specified therein. Thereupon the magistrate shall fix the amount of bail which in his judgment, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1275 of the Penal Code, will be reasonable and sufficient for the appearance of the defendant and shall indorse upon the notice a statement signed by him in the form set forth in Section 815a The defendant may, prior to the date upon which of this code. he promised to appear in court, deposit with the magistrate the amount of bail thus set. Thereafter, at the time when the case is called for arraignment before the magistrate, if the defendant shall not appear, either in person or by counsel, the magistrate may declare the bail forfeited, and may in his discretion order that no further proceedings shall be had in such case.

Upon the making of such order that no further proceedings be had, all sums deposited as bail shall forthwith be paid into the county treasury for distribution pursuant to Section 1463 of this code.

of a person who has given such written promise to appear in court, unless and until he has violated such promise or has judgment, or to comply with the terms and provisions of the judgment, as required by law.

Section 853.7 Violation of promise to appear as misde-

Any person who willfully violates his written promise to appear in court is guilty of a misdemeanor, regardless of the disposition of the charge upon which he was originally arrested.

Section 853.8 Warrant for arrest upon failure to appear

When a person signs a written promise to appear at the time and place specified in the written promise to appear and has not posted bail as provided in Section 853.6, the magistrate shall issue and have delivered for execution a warrant for his arrest within twenty (20) days after his failure to appear as promised.

Section 853.9 Copy of written notice to appear as complaint; procedure

Whenever written notice to appear has been prepared, delivered, and filed with the court pursuant to the provisions of Section 853.6 of this code or pursuant to the provisions of a county, city or city and county ordinance enacted pursuant to the provisions of Section 853.1 of this code, an exact and legible duplicate copy of the notice when filed with the magistrate, in lieu of a verified complaint, shall constitute a complaint to which the defendant may plead "guilty."

If, however, the defendant violates his promise to appear in court, or does not deposit lawful bail, or pleads other than "guilty" of the offense charged, a complaint shall be filed which shall conform to the provisions of this code and which shall be deemed to be an original complaint; and thereafter proceedings shall be had as provided by law, except that a defendant may, by an agreement in writing, subscribed by him and filed with the court, waive the filing of a verified complaint and elect that the prosecution may proceed upon a written notice to appear.

January 30, 1968

January 30, 1968

January 30, 1968

Ses its policy:

clonce or the threats of violence as corcion which result in the interruptational process or lawful operations

RESOLVED by the Student Affairs Council of the California State Polytechnic College that the following empresses its policy:

- 1 The Council unqualifiedly conderms violence or the threats of violence against persons or property, or any acts of coercion which result in the interruption or are designed to interrupt the educational process or lawful operations of any State College.
- 2 Vigorous enforcement of campus rules on student conduct is essential to preserve the campus as a place of freedom in which the rights of individual students are recognized and protected.
- 3 Students have the right on campus to meet with representatives of the government of the United States, and of other public agencies and of any or all private industry on a non-discriminatory basis for interviews in connections with planning their future public or private service or employment. These rights shall be protected.
- 4 The S.A.C. expects that the leadership of the president, the judgment of the faculty and the good sense of the students will maintain the college campus as a place of order in belence with freedom.
- 5 The S.A.C. is sensitive to the rights of the students to debate current issues, to protest palicy and to dissent. The rights, in accordance with pertinent college rules as to time, place and manner, must also be protected. But the right to dissent affords no excuse to disrupt college operations or to interfere with the rights of fellow students.

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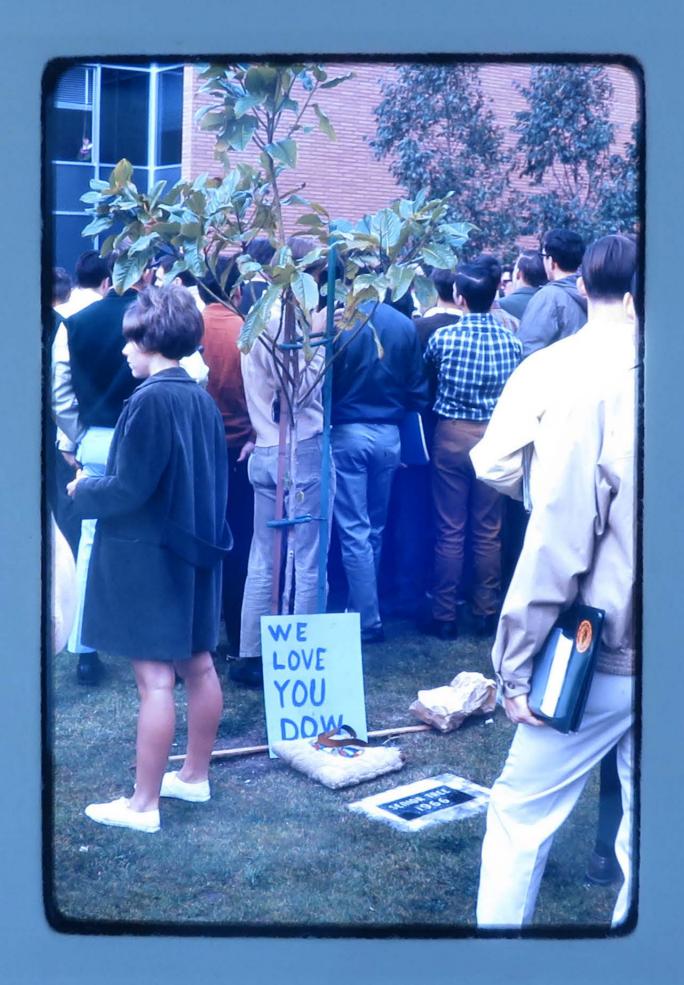
Bob--I suspect that even college presidents like to save souvenirs of significant events in their lives; and I think that the way you handled the Dow recruiting situation was significant, so here are a few snapshots that I made on the scene. They were strictly unofficial and might find a place in the Kennedy slide files. Best wishes President Kennedy

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Statement for MUSTANG DAILY By Robert E. Kennedy, President January 29, 1968

Violence on several campuses of the California State Colleges has disrupted the educational process and related operations on those campuses.

The Trustees of the California State Colleges established a policy regarding demonstrations which includes this statement:

"The Board of Trustees is sensitive to the rights of the students to debate current issues, to protest policy and to dissent. These rights, in accordance with pertinent college rules as to time, place and manner, must also be protected. But the right to dissent affords no excuse to disrupt college operations or to interfere with the rights of fellow students."

The California State Colleges Student Presidents Association included in a position paper presented to the Trustees on December 9 this statement: "...abuses currently levied against certain State College campuses are not the result of responsible students, nor are they the result, in large part, of students at all...those who are the cause of these problems are outside agitators or people from other areas who would use the college campus improperly."

Student governments throughout the California State College system have responded in a single voice by saying, "Individuals or groups who plan illegal or hamful interference should question their conscience as to the moral right of using means which diminish the basic freedom of the campus and infringe upon the rights and privileges of their fellows."

When industry representatives come on this campus to conduct recruiting interviews, that activity is an authorized, official part of the educational process of this college. Any student, according to the newly established

Trustees' regulation, who interferes with that activity subjects himself to possible suspension, at the discretion of the president of the college.

I am convinced that our students at this campus are level-headed; I am hopeful that they will not permit themselves to be goaded into disorderly conduct by the actions of others. The most effective way to object to a demonstration with which you do not agree is to stay away. If you are sincerely in sympathy with the views expressed by the demonstrators, your own conscience is your only guide to the degree of participation. In either event, watch out for those who would use college campuses as the staging grounds for insurrection or for self-appointed vigilantes who would take the law into their own hands.

Demonstrations on campus will be operating within limits laid down by college officials as to the time, place and manner. Violations of college rules will be handled by due process. Don't become involved in a confrontation in which violence or threat of violence may be the end result. All persons guilty of disruption of college operations by force or violence, or threat of force or violence, will be subject to discipline as provided by law.

President's Plea

(Editor's note—The following is an open letter to the students from Dr. Robert E. Kennedy, the college's president.)

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Dr. Robert E. Kennedy College President

Memorandum

To : President's Council

Date : January 29, 1968

File No .:

Copies :

From : Robert E. Kenned

Subject: Title 5 sections on Disruption of Campus Activities

We have been advised by phone by the Chancellor's Office that sections 41304 and 43526 of Title 5 of the California Administrative Code were amended during the January 24-25, 1968 Trustees Meeting as indicated below in strike-out-underline:

"41304. Disruption of Campus Activities. Notwithstanding any provision in this Article to the contrary, any student who, in accordance with procedures for hearings established by the college, is found to have disrupted, or to have attempted to disrupt, by force or violence, or by the threat of force or violence, any part of the instructional program of a state college, or any meeting, recruiting interview or other activity authorized to be held or conducted at the college, shall may, at the discretion of the president, be suspended or dismissed otherwise disciplined as provided by law. Suspensions pursuant to this section may exceed one year."

"43526. Disruption of Campus Activities. Notwithstanding any provision in this Subchapter 6 to the contrary, any employee of the California State Colleges who, following appropriate procedures at the college, is found to have disrupted or to have attempted to disrupt, by force or violence, any part of the instructional program of a state college, or any meeting, recruiting interview or other activity authorized to be held or conducted at the college, shall may, at the discretion of the president, be disciplined pursuant to Section 24306 of the Education Code."

DOW CHEMICAL DEMONSTRATION Thursday, 11a.m.-?

FRONT OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING SPEAKERS

LITERATURE

PICTURES

COME & PARTICIPATE
OR.
WATCH

California State Polytechnic College San Luis Obispo Campus

Memorandum

Robert E. Kennedy

Date : January 26, 1968

File No .:

Copies :

From: J. Cordner Gibson

Subject: Demonstrations

Listed below are the names of individuals in the School of Agriculture who are willing to serve when called upon to appear at any situation where their presence would be helpful.

John K. Allen - Vetdei Anthony J. Amato O. H. Russell K. Anderson A.H Richard Birkett Emmett Bloom Howard Brown H. H. Burlingham Ag Ed Edgar Carnegie Ag Eng. Logan S. Carter Dan Chase -Frank Coyes -Wesley Conner Bruce Dickson Doil Sci -Paul Fountain Frank Fox Doug Frago

William Gibford Aff

James Hallett Crofs

Byron Harrison Agld

Edgar Hyer James Kayer

Corwin Johnson Crofs

Richard Johnson Aff

James Klaustermeyer Crofs

Lloyd Lamouria Aglang

Richard Leach Paulty

Raymond V. Leighty Sail See

Roland Pautz P. H.

DeWitt Sampson J. Pan

Leo Sankoff Poutty

Frank Thrasher Crofs

Harmon Toone

11-12 - Rm. 218 - M.S. Brama, (Letter Theat

California State Polytechnic College San Luis Obispo Campus

Memorandum

To : President Robert E. Kennedy

Date : January 19, 1968

File No.:

Copies : Dean Fisher

From : Vol Folsom

Subject: Request for faculty attendance at demonstrations.

In response to subject named request, I selected 14 members of the mathematics department, who seemed to be most respected by the students, and asked them to affirmative response from 11 people. I added my own name. The 12 names and telephone numbers are as follows:

	Office Telephone	Home Telephone
Robert O. Butler Charles A. Elston Oswald J. Falkenstern Curtis F. Gerald Charles J. Hanks C. T. Haskell Wilbur C. Hogan Gilbert L. Homfeld George R. Mach Y. Leon Maksoudian John A. Woodworth	2264 2351 2268 2338 2519 2338 2519 2264 2351 2263 2268	238-0972 543-7004 543-6387 544-2273 543-2394 543-3621 543-8119 772-8092 544-0855 543-1468 543-3594
Vol Folsom	2206	543-3038

xce-Chandler
1-24-68

DECERVED JAN 19 1968

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Memorandum

California State Polytechnic College San Luis Obispo Campus

To : President Kennedy

Date : January 19, 1968

File No.:

Copies :

DECEPPED JAN 22 1968

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

riesident kennedy

From :

Clyde P. Fisher

Subject:

Demonstrations

Your memo dated January 12, 1968 regarding the subject item was discussed with the department heads in the School of Applied Sciences on January 16. They were requested to discuss the situation with their department committees and to forward names of those who expressed a willingness and/or desire to "being called". Several of the department heads informed me that there was somewhat of a negative reaction to such a formalized procedure with "lists of names, etc." but volunteers were obtained in all departments.

The names of the volunteers by department are listed below. In addition to those departments with majors, Colonel Bauer informed me that all of the officers in the Military Science Department would be pleased to assist in any way they could, including appearance in civilian clothes, if this would be helpful. In addition, Mr. Strauss informed me that five of the professional librarians had felt it would be potentially helpful for them to volunteer. The names, therefore, of the professional librarians so indicating their willingness to assist are also listed below.

Biological Sciences Department

Dr. Robert J. Rodin

Mr. David H. Thomson - Ergled -

Chemistry Department

Dr. Hewitt G. Wight

Dr. Charles E. Dills

Dr. Russell Tice

Library

Miss Angelina Martinez

Mr. Fred Genthner

Mr. P. Lane Page

Mr. Charles R. Beymer

Mr. L. Harry Strauss

Mathematics Department

Mr. Robert O. Butler

Mr. Charles A. Elston

Mr. Oswald J. Falkenstern

Dr. Curtis F. Gerald

Or. C. J. Hanks

Dr. C. T. Haskell

Mr. Wilbur C. Hogan

Mr. Gilbert L. Homfeld

Dr. George R. Mach

Mr. Y. Leon Maksoudian

Mr. John A. Woodworth

Military Science Department

E. H. Bauer

Don Phillips

Frederick A. Rall

Arnold T. Rossi

George Silva

Lee D. Smart

Douglas W. Smith

Physics

Mr. Laurence H. Carr

Mr. William E. Clements

Mr. Ralph M. DeVries

Mr. Blaine N. Howard

Mr. David M. Roach

Mr. Ralph S. Vrana

Social Sciences

Dr. William Alexander

Mr. George P. Gabbert

Dr. Donald W. Hensel

Mr. Thomas Nolan

Mr. B. L. Scruggs

Dr. M. E. Smith

Dr. Herman Voeltz

xec Charaller

I would, of course, be happy to assist in any way possible to prevent or to assist in minimizing any disruptive demonstrations.

California State Polytechnic College San Luis Obispo Campus

Memorandum

Robert E. Kennedy, President

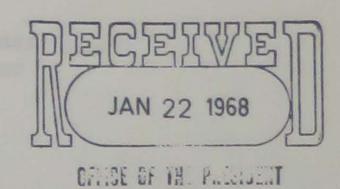
Date : January 19, 1968

File No .:

Copies :

From : George J. Hasslein

Subject: Demonstrations -- Watchers



Following are the faculty who have volunteered for the assignment you outlined.

William Brent Dickens
George Hasslein
Billy Leftwich
Hans Mager
Paul Neel
Dell Nickell
Ray Nordquist
Ben Polk
Ken Schwartz
John Stuart
Wes Ward
Maurice Wilks

xcc-Chardles

School of Applied Arts

Instructors who have volunteering their assistance in the event of student demonstrations.

English & Speech Dept.

Robert Andreini H. David Evans Eugene Gawain Wilfred Green Robert Huot Starr Jenkins Robert Lint John Mott, Sr. Keith Nielsen Willard Pederson James Peterson James Simmons Glen Smith William Wahl

Business Administration Dept.

Owen Servatius William Boyce John Hamers Larry Baur J. Weldon Rohner Eugene O'Connor John Hirt Edward Barber Roger Sherman Robert Vartan

Home Economics Dept. Connie Breazeale

Karen Goebel Grania Lindberg Ellen Stookey Barbara Weber

Loren Nicholson

Journalism Department

Brent Keetch

Music Department

Harold Davidson William Johnson Ronald Ratcliffe Technical Arts Department J. M. McRobbie

James E. Rice Nelson Smith III J. Edward Strasser

Physical Education Dept.

Robert Edminster James Jensen Edward Jorgensen Vaughan Hitchcock Stuart Chestnut Mary Stallard Dwayne Head Terry Ward Evelyn Pellaton Victor Buccola James Sanderson Dave Grosz Thomas Lee Robert A. Mott

Education Department

William Armentrout Bernice Loughran Alice Roberts L. Robert Sorensen

W.P. Schreeler

Printing Technology & Management Dept.

James Babb Larry Eckrote Herold Gregory Joseph Truex Roderick Carruthers

a California California State Polytechnic College emorandum San Luis Obispo Campus March 5, 1968 Copies : W. P. Schroeder //S From : Demonstrations Subject: For some reason my name did not get on the list of faculty available to appear at college student demonstrations. I would be pleased to have my name added to the list. WPS/ske OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE San Luis Obispo 1-25-68

To:

From: Everett M. Chandler

Dean of Students

Subject: Student Demonstrations

A number of faculty members have asked me what should be done in case a student demonstration should occur. With today's unrest among students, it is quite possible that demonstrations can occur for very many reasons and almost any place on campus. The following should be our guide.

Student Demonstrations - WHAT TO DO?

(Any Faculty or Staff Member)

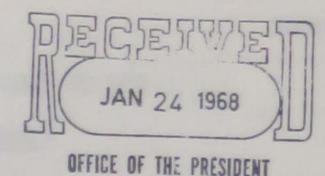
First - Be sure that a real demonstration is occurring not merely a gathering for a door to open (Little Theatre, Cafeteria, etc.) or a similar harmless function.

Second - Call Dean Chandler - Ext. 2491. Inform him or any employee in his office of the situation as you see it. In his absence call Mr. Donald Nelson - Ext. 2171.

If you call, you can rest assured that someone in this office will immediately come to the location if it appears in any way necessary.

Memorandum

To : Robert E. Kennedy



Date : 1-23-68

File No.:

Copies :

From

Everett M. Chandler WC

Subject:

SNAP

Dave Markowitz, the leader of the SNAP organization, came into my office to talk about Dow Chemical. I believe that Dave is a sincere well-meaning individual.

He states that they do not want to have Dow leave the campus. They want them to interview and they do not want to interfere with the interviews in any way. He said that in any demonstration they do not want to come into the building nor the entrance to the building so that the door in any way would be blocked. He asked if it would be all right to use the lawn area off the side of the front of the Administration Building at the Perimeter Road. There is a rather large area there. He states they expect to have some pictures of people who have been burned by napalm and present these as somewhat of an exhibit.

He recognizes that the greatest problem may come from others who object to their demonstration and is quite willing to have us bring forth faculty members, administrative people and others to keep a general calm. He does want to pass out leaflets concerning the effects of napalm and Dow Chemical's part in the manufacture of it. He is willing to have any leaflets approved in advance by us.

If the demonstration operates in this fashion and we can prevent certain other hot head types from either carrying the demonstration itself to greater lengths or hot heads on the other side doing battle, I think it should not be one causing us problems. Meanwhile we will keep our powder dry and our organization ready to control any affair that might get out of hand.

Student Demonstrations - WHAT TO DO?

(Any Faculty or Staff Member)

First - Be sure that a real demonstration is occurring not merely a gathering for a door to open (Little Theatre, Cafeteria, etc.) or a similar harmless function.

Second - Call Dean Chandler - Ext. 2491. Inform him or any employee in his office of the situation as you see it. In his absence call Mr. Nelson - Ext. 2171.

CHANDLER'S OFFICE AND CONCURRENT ACTION

First - Secretary (or any other person in the office) will notify in order:

Chief Cockriel Ext. 2281 Dan Lawson Ext. 2476 Robert Bostrom Ext. 2391 Dale Andrews Ext. 2101 Ren Liner Ext. 2491 Don Nelson Ext. 2171 Pres. Kennedy Ext. 2111 Dave Cook Ext. 2247

School Deans Offices " 2339, 2226, 2161, 2497, 2131

Lawson (or anyone in office) will in turn notify: John Lucin, Elaine Gillis, Roy Gersten & Glenn Rich

- Second Cockriel and his staff will be requested to go on alert, calling in as many of his staff as can be reached. Cockriel will call Sheriff's Office (543-2850) notifying Sheriff of potential and requesting an alert.
- Third Andrews and Chandler will go to area of demonstration; Andrews for purpose of determining what if any faculty participation is involved (or Andrews to call School Deans to assemble rather than going himself).
- Fourth Lawson, Bostrom, Lucin, Liner, Gillis, Gersten and Rich will assemble at demonstration area for purpose of identifying crowd and engaging known individuals in conversation to break up mood of anonymity.
- Fifth Dean of Students' Office will call Jerry Holley, Ext. 2541, to assist in getting ASI President (Rush Hill) and MUSTANG DAILY class.

Sixth - Dean of Students' Office will call Dave Cook (or in his absence Joics Stone (Ext. 2187) who will assemble Landreth, Gerard, Coats, Beatie, Voss, Vanoncini, Dunigan. Mr. Coats (or Dr. Stone) will post observers at the scene, two men to each post.

Seventh - Dean of Students' Office will call

John Healey Ext. 2495 John Heinz Ext. 2214

requesting them to appear at scene with portable tape recorder (Heinz) and both movie and still cameras (Healey and staff and students, and Heinz and staff). Pictures to be taken in large numbers including from building roof with telescopic lens. Heinz staff to do latter.

- Eighth Nelson to go to Cockriel Office to assist in security arrangements.
- Ninth Dean of Students' Office to call School Deans of their secretaries who in turn will notify department faculty so that they can casually drop by the scene.

AT THE SCENE

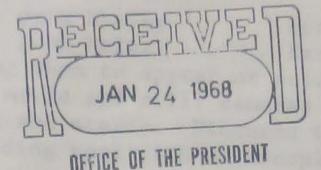
- First Chandler will assess situation. If disruptive and in violation, spectators will be asked to leave. Given 2 minutes to do so.
- Second Chandler will inform group of violation of Title 5. Request dispersement. Given 2 minutes.
- Third President Kennedy notified of situation, and before outside peace officers are called.
- Fourth Chandler will inform Liner to call Security (Ext. 2281). If it appears Cal Poly Security can handle alone, this will be done. If not, Security will call Sheriff to send peace officers. (About 75 expected in 10 20 minutes). Chandler will continue to request dispersement until arrival. Mr. Cook and his observers will be alerted to the hand signals which Mr. Chandler uses to notify Mr. Liner to call Security.
- Fifth Peace officers will assemble at Security unless directed by Cockriel to another area. Peace officers and Security to move in and make arrests. The Sheriff is the officer in charge.
- Sixth During these steps, the observers posted by Dave Cook will keep the President's Office informed of developments.

FOLLOWING THE SCENE

- First Chandler will prepare formal charges on all those arrested and identified as being involved.
- Second Hearings will be held, with appropriate due process.
- Third Decisions rendered Note that proved involvement in conduct which is disruptive to normal campus activities following the warning procedure indicated above will likely result in suspension of up to 12 months or more.

Memorandum

To : Robert E. Kennedy



Date : 1-22-68

File No.:

Copies :

From .

Everett M. Chandler

Subject:

Demonstrations, etc.

Attached is a proposed step-by-step statement of procedures and a "who does what" on demonstrations. Since these are somewhat like "battle plans" I expect that we will continue to make modifications. It may be pretty hard to make a set plan for all situations. But I believe that the attached plan provides us with a good current operating procedure. If the "opposition" adapts to it and makes changes, we can re-consider either on the spot if necessary or deliberate the matter and make changes. The group of persons to be called should be assembled for an instructional session. The persons involved would be:

Chandler, Everett
Nelson, Donald
Cockriel, George
Lawson, Dan
Bostrom, Robert
Andrews, Dale
Cook, David
Liner, Ren
Fisher, Clyde
Higdon, Archie
Gibson, Cordner
Cummins, Carl
Hasslein, George
Lucin, John
Gillis, Elaine

Gersten, Roy
Rich, Glenn
Holley, Jerry
Stone, Joics
Landreth, Jim
Gerard, Doug
Beatie, George
Coats, Don
Voss, Larry
Vanoncini, Les
Dunigan, Tom
Howard, Lorraine
Bedal, Joan
Secretaries to School Deans

... ... a constant or of a constitute

Sixth - Dean's Office will call

John Healey Ext. 2495 John Heinz Ext. 2214

requesting them to appear at scene with portable tape recorder (Heinz) and both movie and still cameras (Healey and staff and students, and Heinz and staff). Pictures to be taken in large numbers including from building roof with telescopic lens. Heinz staff to do latter.

Seventh- Nelson to go to Cockriel Office to assist in security arrangements.

AT THE SCENE

- First Chandler will assess situation If disruptive and in violation, spectators will be asked to leave. Given 2 minutes to do so.
- Second Chandler will inform group of violation of Title V. Request dispersement. Given 2 minutes.
- Third Chandler will inform Liner to call Security (Ext. 2281). If it appears Cal Poly Security can handle alone, this will be done. If not, Security will call Sheriff to send peace officers.

 (About 75 expected in 10 20 minutes). Chandler will continue to request dispersement until arrival.
- Fourth President Kennedy notified of situation.
- Fifth Peace officers will assemble at Security unless directed by Cockriel to another area. Peace officers and Security to move in and make arrests.

FOLLOWING THE SCENE

- First Chandler will prepare formal charges on all those arrested and identified as being involved.
- Second Hearings will be held, with appropriate due process.
- Third Decisions rendered Note that proved involvement in conduct which is disruptive to normal campus activities following the warning procedure indicated above will likely result in suspension of up to 12 months. **

Notely REK BEFORE any outside speace officers are called.

* Due hocers (see catalog) needs to be spelled out in detail for several places where it is airculable to shirtents, foreitly

* as of 12/9/67 suspensions of this sort can exceed one year.

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(Airch suspensions welf prevent student from emolling in any

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contrary to info last mouth on procedure for heading anticipated pickets against our received as obstruction misside any building normal activates subject to discipline

Memorandum

To : President Robert E. Kennedy

Date : January 17, 1968

File No.:

Copies: Wilson, Chandler, Cockriel,

Landreth

From : Donald S. Nelson

Subject: Security Forces

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

On December 19 you asked that some information be provided for you on the legal position of our security force, its relationships with other law enforcement agencies in the area, and some information on fire protection. With vacations, holidays, illness, and a few other things, it has taken longer for us to provide the information than we had intended.

Many years ago we chose to use the Deputy Sheriff route for our campus enforcement. At that time we checked very carefully with the District Attorney and the Judge of the Justice Court on this relationship. I discussed it on more than one occasion with Laurence Kearney in the Department of Education. There has never been a question of its legality and I feel that the relationships which have been maintained with the Sheriff's Office, not only this Sheriff but his predecessors, is proof enough.

I have watched very closely through the years the relationships which our Security force has maintained with law enforcement agencies in the area. This even goes back to Mr. Steiner's time. The relationships have always been good but I must say as a compliment to George Cockriel that they have never been as strong as they are at this moment. I have seen the results of these relationships in operation and I can attest to the quality from personal knowledge. I am sure Mr. Chandler would give you the same opinion.

I am forwarding several attachments which Chief Cockriel made available to me. Since they are rather voluminous, they are provided only as an attachment to your copy. Included is a transmittal from Chief Cockriel to me, a copy of the mutual aid agreement for fire which we have with the City, and the agreement which we have with State agencies. Of interest are copies of proposals which are being sent along. The first one, and the one nearest to fruition, is the proposed Association of the County of San Luis Obispo Law Enforcement Agencies. This is one that all the enforcement people in the County are interested in and the District Attorney in particular. It is not one which carries any obligation and is intended only as a professional type organization. Of even more interest are two police mutual aid proposals, one drafted by James Powell and the other by Harold Johnson for the City. The State agencies, particularly our Security force and the Highway Patrol, are interested in this mutual aid proposal. The one drawn by the City does not seem to be acceptable to the State agencies because of the "charge back" provisions of Paragraph 4. The proposal written by James Powell has greater possibilities. We have not checked these proposals

through official channels to see whether or not we could join because they are not yet at that point.

You will note that the mutual aid agreements make provisions that operations are to be under the direction of officials under whose jurisdiction the fire has occurred. This means that operations on this campus would for general purposes be under your direction. I mention this because of the copy of Norman Epstein's December 1 note to Dr. Ernest A. Becker on the subject "Police - Reserve Officers" which you sent to me with your request for this little study. The police mutual aid agreements would operate in the same manner.

Memorandum

President Robert E. Kennedy

Date : January 17, 1968

File No .:

Copies :

PEGESSIVE 1)

JAN 18 1968

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

From : Donald S. Nelson

Subject: Campus Security

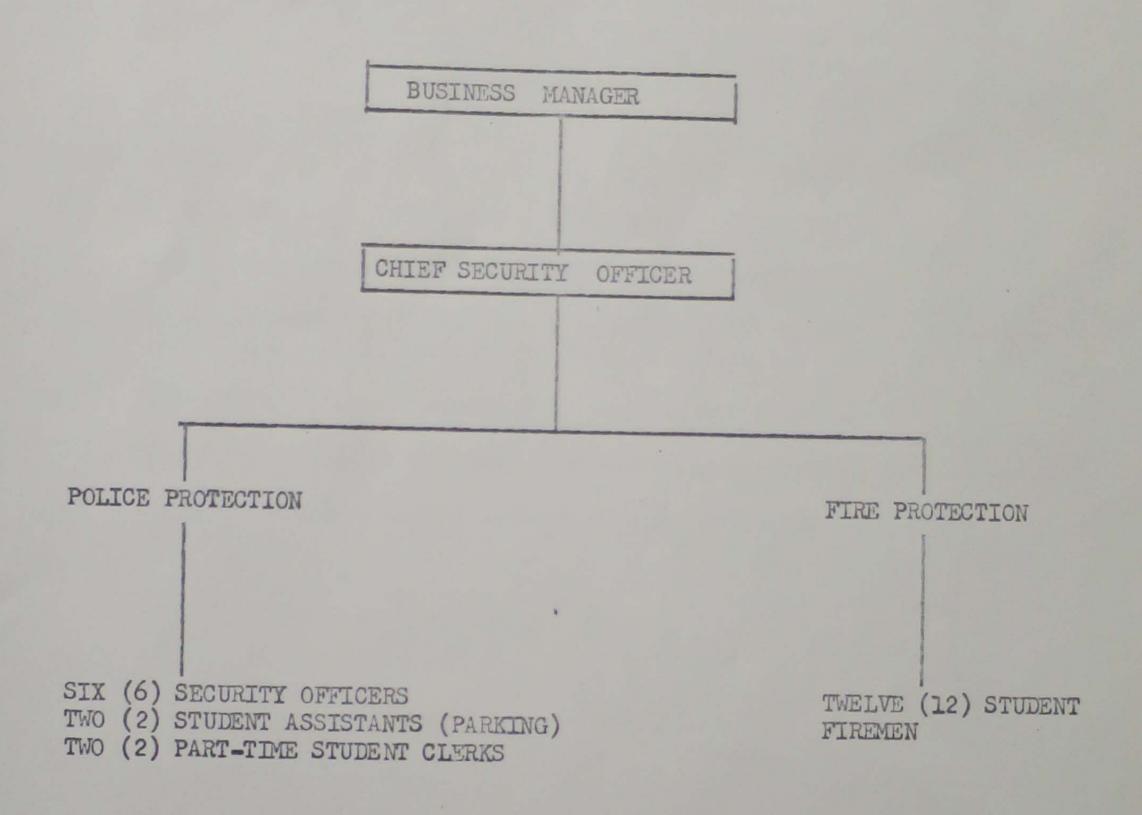
On December 22 you sent to me a copy of Harry Brakebill's memorandum to the College Presidents, dated December 15, on the subject of Campus Security. Attached is the summary of our security organization provided by Mr. Cockriel.

The only thing I would care to add is that in answer to your specific inquiry regarding responsibilities of security officers, they have the same general responsibilities except that some are specialists in the fire area. In this particular instance James R. Marengo assists Chief Cockriel as a specialist in the fire control and suppression area. He makes most of the fire inspections and handles the training of the students and other security officers under Mr. Cockriel's direction. We have always tried to have at least one man who we could consider as expert in the fire area.

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

SECURITY DEPARTMENT

CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE



Drill and Training - Student fireers and Security Officers.

NAME: GEORGE W. COCKRIEL, SECURITY CHIEF

DATE OF BIRTH: November 21, 1917

DATE OF EMPLOYMENT: November 15, 1957

EDUCATION: Twelve (12) years Elementary and High School; U.S. Army Intelligence
Training School (1943); San Francisco Police Academy (1942);
Minnesota State Police Academy (1939); numerous Federal Bureau of
Investigation short courses (to date); Advanced First Aid Course.

EMPLOYMENT:

1940 - 1946: U.S. Army Intelligence Division.

1946 - 1948: Sonoma County Sheriff's Office (Deputy Sheriff).

1948 - 1951: Washoe County Sheriff, Reno, Nevada. Criminal Investigation assigned to District Attorney's Office.

1951 - 1952: Twin Cities Arsenal, U.S. Army Security Agent.

1952 - 1957: Pacific Fire District, Sacramento, California. Fire Chief.

1957 - Present: Chief Security Officer, California State Polytechnic College.

NAME: LLOYD G. DIETRICH

DATE OF BIRTH: February 22, 1913

DATE OF EMPLOYMENT: October 1, 1953

EDUCATION: Twelve (12) years Elementary and High School; U.S. Army Officers' Training (1942); numerous Police and Fire Training sessions; Advanced First Aid.

EMPLOYMENT:

1942 - September 1946: U. S. Army

1946 - 1951: Self employed

October 1, 1953: Post Fire Department, Camp San Luis Obispo.

NAME: BILL G. HART

DATE OF BIRTH: September 15, 1928

DATE OF EMPLOYMENT: February 15, 1960

EDUCATION: Twelve (12) years Elementary and High School; 31 months Trade Schools; Federal Bureau of Investigation and Sheriff's Office Training.

EMPLOYMENT:

1953 - 1959: Self employed.

1959 - 1960: San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office. Deputy Sheriff.

1960 - Present: Security Officer, California State Polytechnic College.

emorandum

California State Polytechnic College
Sun Luis Obispo Campus

Mr. Donald Nelson Business Manager

Dote : January 17, 1968

File No.

Copies :

From :

George W. Cockriel, Chief Security Department

一年的工程的工程的工程的

Subject:

Security Department Organization - Personnel & Responsibilities

The Security Department is assigned complete responsibility for Police and Fire Protection, Parking Enforcement for all property owned and controlled by the college.

Resume of Responsibilities:

Police Protection

Traffic Control

Non-injury Accident Investigation

Injury Accidents (Traffic Investigated by California Highway Patrol)

Investigations - Criminal, Burglary, Auto Theft, Petty Theft, etc. (Sheriff's Office assists in serious offenses).

Parking Control and Enforcement

Protection for State Buildings and Contents

Investigations in cooperation with Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Post Office Inspectors, San Luis Police Department, San Luis Obispo
County Sheriff's Office, California Highway Patrol, Army and Air
Corps Intelligence, Federal and State Narcotic Units, and State
Attorney General's Office.

Fire Protection:

Fire Suppression - All structures and range land.

Fire Prevention - Instruction and inspections.

Mutual aid assistance to outside fire departments and California Division of Forestry.

Care and maintenance of fire extinguishers and automatic sprinkler systems and Internal Fire Alarms.

NAME: JAMES A. MAPES

DATE OF BIRTH: February 7, 1918

DATE OF EMPLOYMENT: July 11, 1961

EDUCATION: Twelve (12) years Elementary and High School; San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office Training; Federal Bureau of Investigation short courses.

EMPLOYMENT:

October 1957 to August 1961: Deputy Sheriff, San Luis Obispo County August 1961 to Present: Security Officer, California State Polytechnic College.

NAME: JAMES R. MARENGO

DATE OF BIRTH: December 21, 1933

DATE OF EMPLOYMENT: August 1, 1967

EDUCATION: Twelve (12) years of Elementary and High Schools; one year Junior College (Fire Science Course); U.S. Navy; Standard Red Cross First Aid.

EMPLOYMENT:

1959 - 1966: City of Fullerton Fire Department. Fireman and Engineer.

1966 - 1967: State Hospital, Atascadero. Institutional Fireman.

NAME: WILLARD L. WHITMER

DATE OF BIRTH: February 9, 1938

DATE OF EMPLOYMENT: May 15, 1967

EDUCATION: Eleven (11) years Elementary and High School (GED). Fifteen (15) months U.S. Navy Communications and Language School; Sheriff's Training Course, San Luis Obispo.

BA-

EMPLOYMENT:

June 1965 - May 10, 1967: Woods Animal Shelter, San Luis Obispo. Animal Control Officer (Supervisor).

1965 - 1967: Sheriff's Reserve, San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office.

May 15 1967: Security Officer, California State Polytechnic College. Employee was hired from Civil Service List, Sheriff's Office. Third on list of fifteen (15) candidates.

NAME: DOW J. WILLEY

DATE OF BIRTH: June 25, 1926

DATES OF EMPLOYMENT: February 4, 1960 to January 6, 1961

June 15, 1966 to Present

EDUCATION: Twelve (12) years Elementary and High Schools; San Luis Obispo Sheriff Training Course.

EMPLOYMENT:

1958 - 1960: Self employed, and part-time Deputy Sheriff.

1959 - 1960: Sheriff's Office, San Luis Obispo. Deputy Sheriff.

1960 - 1961: Security Officer, California State Polytechnic College.

1961 - 1966: Sheriff's Office, San Luis Obispo. Deputy Sheriff.

Business Affairs Letter BA-67-10 THE CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGES Office of the Chancellor 5670 Wilshire Boulevard Los Angeles, California 90036 December 15, 1967 To: State College Presidents From: H. E. Brakebill Vice Chancellor Business Affairs Subject: Campus Security Chancellor Dumke has on several occasions stressed the need to strengthen the security staffing on our State College campuses. At the special meeting of the Board of Trustees held Saturday, December 9, 1967, the Chancellor stated that we would immediately improve the security situation. In our Business Affairs letter, BA 67-9, dated December 4, 1967, we requested an evaluation of the campus security staff and the administrative staff needed on each campus to handle regular campus activities and that you advise this office of the fiscal resources within the college budget that could be made available for these purposes. Many of our colleges will find it necessary to utilize additional security officers to handle campus activities in these times of tension and unrest. If additional staff is needed to maintain normal security operations, you are urged to reclassify vacant plant operation positions to security officers on a temporary basis. This office will give such temporary reclassification requests priority attention. In order to fund a reclassification to security officer from a lesser paid position in plant operation, you will have to disencumber a higher ratio of dollars to position than is normally budgeted. The man years for the deleted position and the man years for the added position must remain identical. If you need additional security positions but do not have available plant operation positions which can be reclassified as above, you may request reclassification of vacant positions from other than

State College Presidents
Page 2
December 15, 1967
BA 67-10

plant operation. Such requests will be given preliminary review in this office and submitted to the Department of Finance for consideration.

This memorandum does not supersede our Business Affairs letter 67-9. The purpose of this memorandum is to suggest a way in which you can immediately improve your security program on a temporary basis during this difficult period. It may be possible with adequate security personnel coverage to deal with security problems in their early stages and prevent them from developing beyond manageable proportions.

HEB:AW:jr

cc: State College Business Managers Chancellor's Staff Chancellor, Business Affairs
The California State Colleges
5670 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

December 14, 1967

b- Chandler, Cockriel, Nelson

Robert E. Kennedy President

Campus Security Personnel (BA 67-9)

In response to your request we have just completed an evaluation

Briefly, we believe we should have a minimum of three men on duty during the 3 a.m. to 5 p.m. hours and two at night during the Monday through Friday school week, two men on Saturday, and one on Sunday. They should have a second car, radio equipment, and a radio for the scooter. There should also be allied equipment. The estimated requirements for Security is as follows:

Compus Security Officers	2	0	\$ 614. mo.
Patrol Car			2000.
Hobile Transmitter and Receiver	2	0	675.
Walkie-Talkie (sized for foot patrolmen)	2	0	700.
Portable Tape Recorder (brief case type)	2	0	300.

Our evaluation of the administrative staff indicates to us that we should think in terms of adding a person to our staff as Advisor for Political Activist Groups. We suggest it be rank and class - Intermediate Instructor at the 3rd step.

As you know, this is not a good year to try and finance any new programs from existing resources. The only suggestion we have is that it be financed from Salary Savings. This we are sure we can do quite easily.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGES Office of the Chancellor 5670 Wilshire Boulevard Los Angeles, California 90036 December 4, 1967

BA 67-9

Reply Requested By: December 20, 1967

To:

State College Presidents

From:

H. E. Brakebill

Vice Chancellor Business Affairs

Subject: Trustees' Resolution - Campus Security Personnel

Pursuant to the Trustees' resolution passed November 30, concerning adequate security resources to handle campus problems, I would appreciate an evaluation of the security staff needed at your college to cope with regular activities of the campus. The continuing security staff needed should be measured in relation to the outside law enforcement support available for assistance in special demonstration situations.

Would you also evaluate the administrative staff needs of the college in relation to the present situation and submit a statement of your additional requirements.

In addition to the above, would you please review your current support budget and advise this office of the fiscal resources within the college budget that can be made available for the purposes indicated. In requesting additional funds for campus security we will be obligated to show the extent to which current appropriations can be used for this program.

We would appreciate your response to this matter by Wednesday, December 20, 1967.

HEB: VM

State College Business Managers Copies to: Deans of Students

Chancellor's Staff

A Proposed Resolution Concerning The Rights of Demonstrators and Others In the College Community.

- WHEREAS: members of the College Community, specifically students, faculty and administrators, have a right to express their beliefs, however repugnant they may be to others, by any appropriate means including demonstrations; and
- WHEREAS: the right to express beliefs cannot be so far extended as to deprive anyone holding contrary beliefs the right to hold and e express those beliefs; and
- WHEREAS: the right to express beliefs in a College Community by demonstrations or other means cannot be so far extended as to tollerate acts of violence, vandalism or coercion as obstructions to the legitimate functions of the College Community; and
- WHEREAS: actions by individuals or groups to present speakers invited to the campus from speaking, to disrupt the operations of the institutions in the course of demonstrations, or to obstruct and restrain other members of the academic community and campus visitors by physical force is destructive of the pursuit of learning and of a free society; therefore,
- BE IT RESOLVED: that it is the p licy of the Associated Students, Inc.
 of Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo to permit the fullest expression
 of beliefs through any means, including demonstrations, that
 is compatible with the rights of others to hold and express
 contrary beliefs; and further
- BE IT RESOLVED: that no means of expressing ones beliefs should be allowed which will prevent others of the College Community from hearing the beliefs they wish to hear, and further
- BE IT RESOLVED: that it is the policy of the Associated Students, Inc. of Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo not to tollerate acts of violence, vandalism, or coercion that disrupts the orderly educational process and legitimate functions of the College or of any member of the College Community.

Messrs. Cummins, Fisher, Gibson, Hasslein, Higdon

January 12, 1968

Donald Nelson Everett Chandler Harold Wilson Dale Andrews

Robert E. Kennedy

Demonstrations, etc.

The Trustees and Chancellor have made amply clear that peaceful picketing and peaceful demonstrations are well within the bounds of legitimate dissent and protests. Equally they have made clear that demonstrations which are violent or contain a threat of violence are not to be condoned.

In observing actions which have occurred on other campuses within the system, there are many lessons for those of us who have been fortunate in not having an explosive affair. One of the lessons which we have learned is that any demonstration should be kept as calm as possible. One of the factors that heats up such gatherings causing mob rule is just plain anonymity. When people in a mob feel that they are not known, they will do things that they would never consider doing in more rational settings.

One of the very best ways to break up the feeling of anonymity is the casual meeting of persons who know by name and face individuals within the demonstrating group or whom the individual may even feel knows him. A good technique is for someone "passing by" to say hello or if they know the individual to politely and in a friendly light manner ask what the situation is all about. Since our faculty collectively know all of the students, it would appear that members of the faculty can have a beneficial influence on any group by appearing at random at the location of the disturbance.

In fact planners of demonstrations are very often not anxious for the affair to get out of hand. They too welcome a calming influence. As a result, I request that you ask your department heads to name individuals in their departments who can be called to appear at any situation where their presence would be helpful. After department heads have named individuals (who must be willing to serve in such capacity), I would like to have you send me a list of the names of persons in your school who could be called upon to appear should the occasion appear to demand such action.

Let me make it fully clear that classes are not to be dismissed, nor are any faculty members expected to act as a reserve security force or disciplinary agent of the college. As one college student body president stated, "The mere fact that your Bio Science teacher is standing ten feet away from you tends to keep you from doing something foolish." Also I want it understood that if violence should occur, faculty members are to use their good judgment, including moving away from the scene if there is any concern on their part that they might be involved in any injurious situation.

Messrs. Cummins, Fisher Gibson, Hasslein, Higdon -2-January 12, 1968 As a rough gauge, let me suggest that you name faculty members who can be called using the following criteria. 1. Only those faculty members who would agree to being called. 2. Numbers named from a department be based on department size as follows: Dept. staff Call list names 3 - 5 6 - 10 3 or 4 11 - 15 15 - 20 20 - 30 30 plus 9 - 12 After receiving the list of names, a meeting will be held with the group to go over any questions and to explain the total process. It is sincerely hoped that Cal Poly can avoid the disruptive and violent episodes which have created not only bad external public relations but also have turned some campuses into a dissension-ridden college community in which polarity rather than intellectual dialogue rules. Your help and that of the faculty will do much in maintaining a solid academic atmosphere. Your assistance is earnestly solicited.

Memorandum

California State Polytechnic College San Luis Obispo Campus

Robert E. Kennedy

Date : 12-27-67

File No.:

Copies :

From .

Everett M. Chandler &MC

Subject:

I racked my brains trying to develop a list of suitable faculty members to appear on call at demonstrations. You may recall we had discussed this in our last meeting. The more I thought of it the more I thought it would be better to involve the department heads themselves in such selection. It would not appear to be some sort of an administrative dictate but more a request for assistance.

With this in mind I have written a letter from you to department heads calling for their help in naming certain members of the staff who could be called to appear "casually" on the scene. I realize that this is somewhat a touchy area and you certainly may wish to throw this idea out or revise it considerably. I have tried to make the memo one which makes clear that any member so named would not have any disciplinary function but merely one of being seen in hopes of breaking up anonymity.

200/ Chard

attached. Theules.

and a copy is (AGA) 1/10/68

of California California State Polytechnic College emorandum San Luis Obispo Campus au 17, 196 Copies : School Deans Donald Nelson Everett Chandler Robert E. Kennedy Demonstrations, etc. The Trustees and Chancellor have made amply clear that peaceful picketing and peaceful demonstrations are well within the bounds of legitimate dissent and protests. Equally they have made clear that demonstrations which are violent or contain a threat of violence are not to be condoned. In observing actions which have occurred on other campuses within the system, there are many lessons for those of us who have been fortunate in not having an explosive affair. One of the lessons which we have learned is that any demonstration should be kept as calm as possible. One of the factors that heats up such gatherings causing mob rule is just plain anonymity. When people in a mob feel that they are not known, they will do things that they would never consider doing in more rational settings. One of the very best ways to break up the feeling of anonymity is the casual meeting of persons who know by name and face individuals within the demonstrating group or whom the individual may even feel knows him. A good technique is for someone "passing by" to say hello or if they know the individual to politely and in a friendly light manner ask what the situation is all about. Since our faculty collectively know all of the students, it would appear that members of the faculty can have a beneficial influence on any group by appearing at random at the location of the disturbance. In fact planners of demonstrations are very often not anxious for the affair to get out of hand. They too welcome a calming influence, As a result, I am asking your as department heads to name individuals who can be called to appear at any situation where their presence would be helpful. Let me make it fully clear that classes are not to be dismissed, nor are any faculty members expected to act as a reserve security force or disciplinary agent of the college. As one college president stated, "The mere fact that your Bio Science teacher is standing ten feet away from you tends to keep you from doing something foolish." Also I want it understood that if violence should occur faculty members are to use their good judgment, including moving away from the scene if there is any concern on their part that they might be involved in any injurious situation. most & after departneys heads have named individue (who must be willing to serve in such capacity), would like to liture you send me a namely of persons in moury school who is called upon to appear school the occasion

As a rough gauge let me suggest that you name faculty members who can be

- 1. Only those faculty members who would agree to being called.
- 2. Numbers named from a department be based on department size as

Dept. staff 3 - 5	Call list names
6 - 100	2 - 3
11 - 15 15 - 20	3 or 4 4 - 5
20 - 30	5 - 6
30 plus	7 - 9 9 - 12

After receiving the list of names a meeting will be held with the group to go over any questions and to explain the total process.

It is sincerely hoped that Cal Poly can avoid the disruptive and violent episodes which have created not only a bad external public relations but in addition a suspicious dissention-ridden college community in which polarity rather than intelletogal dialogue rules. Your help and that of the faculty will do much in maintaining a solid academic atmosphere. Your assistance is earnestly solicited.

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State of California

Memorandum

California State Polytechnic College
San Luis Obispo Campus

President Robert E. Kennedy

Date: January 11, 1968

File No.:

Copies :

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

From :

Larry Voss

Subject:

Disruption of Campus Activities

On this date, I discussed with Dr. Art Rosen, ACSCP Chapter President, the meaning of the term "appropriate procedures at the college" with reference to the new Title 5 section on disruption of campus activities.

I told him that the college would follow the same procedures as would be used in any potential disciplinary case with regard to determining whether or not an employee had disrupted campus activities. That is, the president may designate one or more staff members to investigate the matter, gather the facts surrounding the incident, and report this information back to the president so that he may determine what further steps, if any, are warranted. I also indicated that, depending upon the circumstances and to insure due process, the president may appoint an ad hoc committee to explore the situation further before taking any action. (This alternative was added as a result of a conversation I had with Lois Feldheym before I called Dr. Rosen. Lois stated that the concept of an ad hoc investigation committee was being recommended in the Academic Senate's disciplinary action procedures for academic personnel of the California State Colleges.)

Dr. Rosen seemed quite pleased with the information I gave him. He did, however, indicate displeasure with the mandatory language in the new Title 5 section e.g. "shall be disciplined."

Attachment - Section 43526, Title 5

(RMISC 67-13)

RESOLVED, By the Board of Trustees of the California State Colleges, acting under authority of, and to implement, interpret and make specific, Education Code Sections 22600, 22604, 22607, 23604, 24201 and 24306, and pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, that this Board hereby adopts its regulations in Title 5 of the California Administrative Code, as hereinafter set forth, such regulations being adopted as emergency actions, to take effect immediately upon filing with the Secretary of State and with the Rules Committee of each House of the Legislature:

- (1) Section 41304 is added to Subchapter 3, Chapter 5, of said Title 5, to read as follows:
 - 41304. Disruption of Campus Activities. Notwithstanding any provision in this Article 1 to the contrary, any student who, in accordance with procedures for hearings established by the college, is found to have disrupted, or to have attempted to disrupt, by force or violence, or by the threat of force or violence, any part of the instructional program of a state college, or any meeting, recruiting interview or other activity authorized to be held or conducted at the college, shall be suspended or dismissed. Suspensions pursuant to this section may exceed one year.
- (2) Section 43526 is added to Subchapter 6, Chapter 5 of said Title 5, to read as follows:
 - 43526. Disruption of Campus Activities. Notwithstanding any provision in this Subchapter
 6 to the contrary, any employee of the
 California State Colleges who, following
 appropriate procedures at the college, is
 found to have disrupted or to have attempted
 to disrupt, by force or violence, any part
 of the instructional program of a state
 college, or any meeting, recruiting interview
 or other activity authorized to be held or
 conducted at the college, shall be disciplined
 pursuant to Section 24306 of the Education
 Code.

Demonstrations . Trustees new rules . OP application - procedures The program (influence) persuession to avoid Current rules, M: time, place of manner (check location) Read excepts from memos re: usues & nature & some

State of California California State Polytechnic College San Luis Obispo Campus Memorandum To Date : 12-29-67 Robert E. Kennedy File No.: Copies : Everett M. Chandler 8MC From . Control Centers Subject: The San Francisco State riot which culminated in the Trustees emergency meeting brought forth the necessity to have control centers feeding information back to the President's Office. One control center is actually the classroom. For example, a noisy even violent situation occurring at the administration building could well find the rest of the campus absolutely quiet. Dismissal of classes in these areas could add to the confusion rather than help. To ascertain the state of affairs throughout the campus classes and labs is a responsibility which can be assigned to the School Deans and/or their Associate Deans. The School Deans' Offices can call key department heads or others in their areas to ascertain whether or not any difficulties are occurring. Information can be reported to the Assistant to the President or the President. If there should be a "hot" spot appropriate steps can be taken. A second control center may be found at the site of difficulty. Observers should be stationed at vantage points overlooking the scene. These observers should be in communication with the President's Office. Where no phone is immediately available, two persons should be stationed so that one can act

as a "runner" if information needs to be conveyed to the President's Office.

The following persons are recommended as observers: Cook, Landreth, Dunigan, Gerard, Stone, Coats, Beatie, Vanoncini and Voss. If a demonstration is taking place and the numbers are reaching significant proportions, e.g. 75 - 100 or more or if there is evidence of violence or a threat of violence, or if there is a small determined group who are "sitting in" blocking entrances, etc. which could lead to problems, Mr. Cook will be notified or in his absence Dr. Stone. These two persons will act as leadmen in posting observers. They will receive information as to the location of the trouble and its potential. They will post observers in the general area, taking advantage of logical lookout points.

The following areas seem like the most likely spots for any possible demonstrations: Administration Building, Cafeteria area, Gymnasium, Library, Stadium or Track area (because of ROTC drills and reviews), the Kiosk area between Math and Engineering East (because it would make a good spot from which to speak).

cc/ Charden

It is recommended that the proposed observers along with Messrs. Nelson, Cockriel, Lawson, Chet Young and I visit each of these areas to set up potential merely be the provision of a key to the nearest office having a phone. At the same time the observers along with Nelson, Cockriel, Lawson and I can discuss a signal system to indicate various things. For example, what appears to be a milling, violent mob from 100' away, may really be a jovial exuberant group from 10' away and vice versa. The person at ground level can communicate to observers without leaving the immediate area and have the message relayed to your office.

December 29, 1967

suggest mon sull Clau you mode

Messrs. Dale W. Andrews, Everett M. Chandler, Donald Nelson-James Landreth, J. D. Lawson, George Cockriel, Clyde Fisher, Carl Cummins, Archie Higdon, J. Cordner Gibson President Kennedy a new motice indicating that the place of working at public hearing

December 28, 1967

of the Scard of Trustees of the California state Colleges will be at Sendos State College. Harold O. Wilson

Notice of Adoption of Regulations by the Trustees Relative to DISCIPLINE OF STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES IN CASES OF DISRUPTION OF CAMPUS ACTIVITIES BY FORCE OR VIOLENCE OR BY THE THREAT OF FORCE OR VIOLENCE - Public Hearing January 25

Attached for each of you is a copy of the subject-notice. If you have any suggestions, please submit them to me at once.

the authority of, and to implement, the same specific Education Attachment 22600, 22604, 22607, 3 to a state of the state of and in

at a public hearing to be held at Sonoma State College, 1801 East Coteti Avenue, Rohnert Park, (Cotati) Callfornia 94928, commercing at 1:00 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Notice of the Adoption of Regulations by the Board of Trustees at a Public Hearing With Respect thereto published on December 18, 1967 indicating that the location of the hearing to be Sacramento State College, is hereby changed. The following is a new notice indicating that the place of meeting and public hearing of the Board of Trustees of the California State Colleges will be at Sonoma State College.

NOTICE OF THE ADOPTION OF REGULATIONS
BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE
COLLEGES AND OF PUBLIC HEARING WITH RESPECT THERETO

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, the Board of Trustees of the California State Colleges, as the administering board of the California State Colleges, and under the authority of, and to implement, interpret and make specific Education Code Sections 22600, 22604, 22607, 23604, 24201, and 24306, will consider regulations in Article 1, Subchapter 3, Chapter 5 of Title 5 and in Article 11, Subchapter 6, Chapter 5 of Title 5 of the California Administrative Code as follows:

1. Addition of Sections 41304 and 43526, relating, respectively, to discipline of students and employees in cases of disruption of campus activities, by force or violence or by the threat of force or violence, adopted as emergency regulations on December 9, 1967.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that any person interested therein may present statements, orally or in writing, relevant to the action proposed, at a public hearing to be held at Sonoma State College, 1801 East Cotati Avenue, Rohnert Park, (Cotati) California 94928, commencing at 1:00 p.m. on Thursday, January 25, 1968, or as soon thereafter as the business of

RESOLVED, By the Board of Trustees of the California State

Colleges, acting under authority of, and to implement, interpret

and make specific, Education Code Sections 22600, 22604, 22607,

23604, 24201 and 24306, and pursuant to the Administrative Pro
cedure Act, that this Board hereby adopts its regulations in

Title 5 of the California Administrative Code, as hereinafter set

forth, such regulations being adopted as emergency actions, to

take effect immediately upon filing with the Secretary of State

and with the Rules Committee of each House of the Legislature:

(1) Section 41304 is added to Subchapter 3, Chapter 5, of said Title 5, to read as follows:

any provision in this Article 1 to the contrary, any student who, in accordance with procedures for hearings established by the college, is found to have disrupted, or have attempted to disrupt, by force or violence, or by the threat of force or violence, any part of the instructional program of a state college, or any meeting, recruiting interview or other activity authorized to be held or conducted at the college, much, of the instruction of the conducted at the college, much, of the conducted at the college, much, of the conducted or dismissed. Suspensions pursuant to this

section may exceed one year. provided by Court

(2) Section 43526 is added to Subchapter 6, Chapter 5 of said Title 5, to read as follows:

any provision in this Subchapter 6 to the contrary, any employee of the California State Colleges who, following appropriate procedures at the college, is found to have disrupted or to have attempted to disrupt, by force or violence, any part of the instructional program of a state college, or any meeting, recruiting interview or other activity authorized to be held or conducted at the college, chalifully be disciplined pursuant to Section 24306 of the Education Code.

FINDING OF EMERGENCY

The Board of Trustees finds that an emergency exists and that the foregoing regulations are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, safety or general welfare.

The facts constituting such emergency are as follows:

Recent disturbances on several campuses of the California
State Colleges, as well as on the campuses of other colleges and
universities in California and in other states, have resulted
in disruption of the academic program through force or violence,

-- the threat of force or violence, and in discussion of

President's Council
Andrews, Wilson, Gibson, Higdon,
Cummins, Fisher, Chandler, Nelson,
Brendlin, C. Johnson, Rush Hill

December 8, 1967

C. Young, D. Miller, Lawson, Cockriel, J. Lucin, R. Liner, Healey, Bostrom, Rich, Gersten

R. E. Kennedy

Student Demonstrations Protesting Certain On-Campus Recruiting Efforts

The Trustees at their November 30 meeting passed a resolution regarding demonstrations, declaring the following to be the policy of the State Colleges:

- "1. The Board unqualifiedly condemns violence or the threats of violence against persons or property, or any acts of coercion which result in the interruption or are designed to interrupt the educational process or lawful operations of any State College.
- "2. Vigorous enforcement of campus rules on student conduct is essential to preserve the campus as a place of freedom in which the rights of the individual students are recognized and protected.
- "3. Students have the right on campus to meet with representatives of the government of the United States, and of other public agencies and of any or all private industry on a non-discriminatory basis for interviews in connection with planning their future public or private service or employment. These rights shall be protected.
- "4. The Board of Trustees is sensitive to the rights of the students to debate current issues, to protest policy and to dissent. These rights, in accordance with pertinent college rules as to time, place and manner, must also be protected. But the right to dissent affords no excuse to disrupt college operations or to interfere with the rights of fellow students.
- "5. It is expected that the leadership of the president, the judgment of the faculty and the good sense of the students will maintain the college campus as a place of order in balance with freedom. In any event, the Board recognizes that it is desirable for a college, as far as possible, to provide for its own internal security. The Board therefore authorizes the Chancellor to take all feasible action to make available or to procure additional funds for such purpose and to provide funds for additional assistance, where necessary, to the respective Deans of Students. If internal measures and security are insufficient to safeguard the campus and the orderly process of education, the college administrators are authorized and expected to call in outside community law enforcement officers."

Since the first indication that we had on this campus an organization that might attempt to disrupt normal academic and administrative processes, I have been working with Dean Chandler, Mr. Rittenhouse and others to make certain that we have proper procedures and properly oriented staff members ready to take appropriate action to prevent disruption of our normal activities.

While administrative and non-teaching staff members of certain departments are prepared to handle difficulties should they arise. I am a firm believer in positive action in advance

rather than negative action after the fact. I believe that academic deans, department heads, and faculty members can do much to prevent circumstances from arising which might result in tive and co-curricular activities of the college.

Any attempt to prohibit students from expressing, in language and action that is in good and privileges of American citizenship. However, the manner in which such difference is expressed must not interfere with the rights and privileges of other individuals. When controlled. This college has a legal responsibility to see to it that all of its academic, administrative and co-curricular activities are continued without disruption even when some individuals or groups express objection to an issue by planning and/or implementing a demonstration.

I am convinced that our students at this campus are level-headed and that the majority can be called upon to influence other students into a calm and quiet demonstration, or no demonstration at all.

I believe that deans and department heads should communicate with their respective faculties, and they in turn, with the students in their respective majors, to emphasize the necessity of avoiding any demonstration or even the threat of one, which would appear to lead to the disruption of any normal college activities.

I would be most encouraging if such communication would result in resolutions by various faculty and student groups, including the Faculty-Staff Council and the Student Affairs Council, opposing any type of demonstration by individuals or groups which conceivably might interfere with the opportunity of even a single student who seeks placement in the career field of his choice, and wishes to avail himself of the services offered by the Placement Office.

I suggest positive, influential, and persuasive action now by all of those concerned to bring the issue to an appropriate and agreeable conclusion. Recruiters will be told, of course, that the college administration will take appropriate steps to prevent disruptive action and, further, will take firm disciplinary action against any student or group of students who attempt to interfere with the academic, administrative, or co-curricular activities of this college. If the interference is caused by non-students, they will be appropriately handled as violators of Section 602.7 of the Penal Code, (Mulford Act).

There will be a discussion on Monday, December 11, at the President's Council meeting on "Policy on Demonstrations." Those receiving copies of this memo who are not members of the President's Council should contact their immediate supervisor to determine whether they should attend this portion of the meeting.

State of California

Memorandum

To

Everett M. Chandler

California State Polytechnic College
San Luis Obispo Campus

Kennedy

Date : December 5, 1967

File No.:

Copies :

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From . Gene Rittenhouse

Subject: Student Recruitment Demonstrations

Attached is a special issue of "Placement Perspective," the College Placement Council's new periodical newsletter. While the Council recently released a position statement dealing with student recruitment demonstrations, the attached report reviews recent developments as well as attitudes expressed by college administrators on the subject.

I would appreciate your returning the Newsletter at your convenience.

Attachment:

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placement perspective

VOL. 1, NO. 2

November 28, 1967

SPECIAL REPORT: STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS AND COLLEGE PLACEMENT

As never before, the college placement and recruitment field is in the news. Placement directors and recruiters, accustomed to working in relative obscurity, suddenly have been thrust into news-making roles. More seriously, they are faced with making decisions that could deeply affect the future course of placement on campuses from coast to coast.

The scene by now is familiar. Small student groups, usually sparked my militant minority organizations, have protested the appearance on campus of recruiters from employers whose work can be related to the Vietnam war effort. The principal targets have been the Dow Chemical Company, a manufacturer of napalm; the CIA; and the Armed Forces, particularly the Navy and Marines.

The student groups have tried---many times successfully--to block fellow students from interviewing these employers. Recruiters have been held in rooms and cars for up to eight hours.
A bomb threat at one large state university emptied a building
where a recruiter was awaiting his next interview. At another
university, physical harm was threatened a recruiter and all students who attempted to have interviews with him.

On still another campus, student and faculty demonstrators used their own blood to soak the steps of the building where a Marine recruiter was scheduled to appear. In isolated instances tear gas and firehoses were employed by police to disperse demonstrations, and in a few cases, arrests were made and students jailed.

The result has been obstruction of the recruitment process on many campuses. At some, administrators invoked a "cooling off" period when disorder was threatened, and interview schedules of controversial employers were cancelled or postponed. At least one college declared a moratorium on all interviews until January.

At the very minimum, the situation has meant many hours of anxiety and extra work for placement directors, deans, and presidents.

WHAT ARE THE ISSUES?

Why has the placement office suddenly become a hot spot? What is behind the demonstrations?

The recent flare-ups, in many cases, are another manifestation of protest by those who advocate the withdrawal of the United States from Vietnam. Napalm is the specific incendiary issue as far as Dow Chemical is concerned. Student placards continue to refer to the burning of women and children in Vietnam.

Actually, Dow merely mixes napalm for the Armed Forces. Only one of the three major ingredients---polystyrene---is manufactured by the company, and napalm accounts for only 0.5% of its business. Since it has been requested by the U. S. government to produce the material, Dow views its work in this area as an act of responsible citizenship.

Secondly, some elements have questioned whether the college placement function is a part of the educational process. Their contention is that the placement office is really an employment agency and has no place on the campus.

Finally, the demonstrations in many cases can be traced to organizations advocating "student power."

Many people believe this is the real nub of the matter, that Vietnam and napalm are only subterfuge terms. The majority, if not all, of these demonstrations can be traced to student activist groups such as the Students for a Democratic Society and the National Student Association. Most apparently are locally conceived and carried out although occasionally there may be some help from the outside.

Flying from Madison to Chicago, one recruiter recognized four persons who had earlier demonstrated against his presence at the University of Wisconsin. At Chicago the four split up. Then, boarding a plane for the West Coast, the recruiter noticed one as a fellow passenger. "He rode first class and I went tourist."

The National Student Association placed college recruiting on the top of its agenda for a national meeting at the University of Minnesota on November 17-19. Included among 10 guidelines published by NSA are:

- 1. "The student government should seek complete authority over all campus recruiting centers, a power which it should exercise with strict regard to the principles of academic freedom.
- 2. "If a series of confrontations appears imminent, the student government should seek a moratorium on invitations to recruiters for government and private agencies related to the Vietnam war. During this period, school-wide hearings should be held to fully examine the issues.

3. "If controversial recruiters are invited to the campus, student government leaders should request their presence in an open forum, where they can be questioned by the entire student body."

WHAT IS BEING DONE?

In a position statement the College Placement Council has urged college presidents to prevent the obstruction of campus recruitment by small minority groups. Copies of the statement, approved by the Council representatives from the eight Regional Placement Associations, have been mailed to all college presidents.

The Council asked college administrators to maintain the placement function without interruption, stating that CPC "believes that a fundamental element in the placement and recruitment function is the right of the student and the employer to engage in personal interviews without interference from those who would protest the presence of a specific employer."

The Council said it "recognizes the right of students to disagree; it believes also that the parallel obligation of respect for the rights of others must be maintained. Therefore, it calls upon the administrators and faculty members of colleges and universities to insure that those rights are protected through continued student-employer relationships on their campuses."

On-campus interviews, the Council noted, provide opportunities for career exploration with the least interruption of academic work. "It is important to the integrity of the program that such interviews be conducted on the campus and as the responsibility of the institution," the statement concluded.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS SPEAK OUT

Strong statements upholding the rights of students to interview have been made by a number of college presidents. In some instances these were accompanied by disciplinary actions against students who "forcibly obstructed" recruiters.

One such case was at Harvard College, where 73 students were placed on probation in a move adopted by an overwhelming majority of the faculty of arts and sciences. In announcing the action, Harvard President Nathan M. Pusey said the punishment was based on the use of physical force by the students. He said they were free to demonstrate otherwise.

Dr. Pusey's official statement said:

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"There have been a number of attempts to misrepresent the issues here as being concerned with the use of napalm or the war in Vietnam.

"No one in an official connection with the university has ever suggested that students should not have freedom to demonstrate in an orderly fashion or otherwise to express their views on these or other matters of concern to them. Indeed they have been encouraged to do so.

"Objections arise only when they become so carried away by their conviction about the rightness of their cause and so impatient with civilized procedures that they seek to restrain the freedom of expression or movement of others who may not agree with them.

"This kind of conduct is simply unacceptable, not only in a community devoted to intellectual endeavor, but, I would assume, in any decent democratic society."

A similar statement was issued by Dr. Ray L. Heffner, Brown University president, on the eve of a Dow recruiter's visit. Dr. Heffner said:

"No student, of course, is required to use the services of one of the placement offices or to see the representative of any particular company or agency.

"The student's right to make use of this service should be affirmed and protected. Students who interfere with the rights of other students to conduct placement interviews are guilty of the same kind of disregard for the nature of the university community as are those who attempt to prevent speakers or their fellow students from speaking or being heard."

The interviewer should be considered an invited guest, just as a public speaker is, Dr. Heffner stated.

After a mob scene at Oberlin College that was finally dispersed by police firing tear gas and water hoses, President Robert K. Carr told a student assembly:

"I will never again accept these coercive tactics as acceptable means at Oberlin College for asserting a point of view. I share the opinion of those who say that, had these been town youths, the police would have lost no time in clearing the streets... Why should Oberlin College students be immune from arrests for offenses that would land local youths in court?"

Brooklyn District Attorney Aaron E. Koota said he planned to press charges of disorderly conduct against 42 students at Brooklyn College, where in an earlier incident students had sought the suspension of the placement director and other college staff members. "Our laws must be obeyed on college campuses as well as elsewhere," Koota said. "I intend to see to it that the laws are obeyed by students like any other citizens. They can enjoy no special enclave status."

Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of City College of New York, has said: "How do you protect the right to dissent when dissenters insist on being illegal?"

STUDENTS TAKE A STAND

At some colleges, sizable groups of students---long labeled the silent majority ---have reacted positively to attempts by their fellow students to obstruct on-campus interviews.

At Columbia College and the university's undergraduate School of Engineering, students conducted their own referendum and drew the largest turnout in any similar campus balloting, including last year's question on whether or not the university should release class rank to Selective Service Boards.

Of the 2,175 who voted, a total of 1,473 (67.6%) favored unrestricted campus recruiting; 312 or 14.3% voted to end all but academic recruiting; and 390 or 18.1% advocated open recruiting except for specified organizations.

At Fordham University, faculty members and students voted by a 5-1 majority to continue the school's policy of allowing military recruiting on its Rose Hill campus.

Another example of student action is an occurrence at the State University of New York at Buffalo. The administration postponed Dow and CIA interviews after it received a threat, signed by approximately 50 persons, that the group planned to prevent these recruiters from conducting interviews——on campus or "elsewhere" if attempts were made to move the interviews to a downtown hotel. Warning was given that violence would be resorted to, if necessary.

After the administration postponed the interviews, other students formed the Committee for Concerned Students. A public forum was arranged at which all views could be aired. The net result was a petition signed by 2,500 of the 3,000 members of the senior class urging Buffalo to continue open recruiting.

HOW TO COPE WITH THE PROBLEM

Placement directors and recruiters who have been through the mill have some definite advice for their colleagues:

1. Plan in advance. Have a plan of action ready just in case your campus is faced with a placement office demonstration. Have a strong statement from your administration which reaffirms the right of students to demonstrate and assemble peaceably but which also asserts that infringement upon the rights of all students will not be permitted. In many cases, statements from college presidents have warned that such infringement will subject the violator to the school's judicial system and could lead to disciplinary action---probation, suspension, or possibly expulsion.

Whatever your plan, communicate it. Make sure your superiors and their superiors, as well as your subordinates, are informed. Be precise so people know what to do and what not to do. There have been cases where well-meaning administrators wanting to help created a more chaotic disruption than the students who were demonstrating.

A word of caution. Even the best planning is no guarantee of a demonstration-free campus. Emily Chervenik, coordinator of university placement services at the University of Wisconsin, attests to this. "I don't know how the university could have done a better job of planning," says Miss Chervenik, "yet our entire university fabric has been scarred (by demonstrations) in the last two years."

2. Draw up a set of guidelines which embodies both the philosophy and the method of operation of your placement program. Emphasize that the focal point of the program is the student, that its purpose is to provide counsel and guidance so that the student may, in his vocation, find personal growth and realization. Point out that interviews are merely the end process of intelligent career planning, that the visits of recruiters are for the convenience of students, that these interviewers are the guests of the institution, that on-campus interviews save the student's time and mean a minimum disruption in his academic schedule. Stress also that the student has freedom of choice in selecting interviews, that he can ignore or turn down any which are of no interest, for whatever the reason.

In drawing up the guidelines, seek assistance from representatives of the student government association, the faculty and administration, and by all means, your placement advisory committee, if you have one. Should an incident arise, you will have at least their tacit support.

If trouble does break out, be firm but calm. Tell the demonstrators what the university and placement office rules permit and warn them what the consequences will be if the rules are broken. Try to keep demonstrators from entering the placement building. If they remain outside, the chances of a major problem are reduced.

Try to make contact in advance with all recruiters due on your campus coincidentally with visits of controversial recruiters, telling them how you would like them to proceed in the event of a demonstration.

Bruce Ritter, placement director at the University of Maryland, has been especially successful thus far in the use of this approach. Faced with a possible disorder at a Careers Day program last year, Ritter drew up a set of guidelines which spelled out what would be considered proper forms of demonstration and what would be considered obstruction to the program, which attracted 110 employers. Since then the Maryland student government has put out guidelines applicable to any campus event. Placement is not singled out.

Several days before a four-day recruiting visit by CIA this fall, Ritter supplemented these campus guidelines with a document pinpointed toward the placement program. He met with a representative of SDS and received agreement to abide by the regulations. Stipulated were those areas where demonstrators might congregate. Out-of-bounds areas were defined also. Ritter also met with representatives of the campus police to set up a plan of action should police assistance be required.

In the course of events over the four days, the campus police were called as a precautionary measure on one occasion but trouble was averted after officers warned the dissident group that, should they persist in the obstruction of the placement process, they would be subject to a State of Maryland statute which carries a fine of up to \$1,000. On another occasion, CIA interviews were transferred to another building on campus.

The climax was reached on the fourth day. A small group penetrated the interview building and, after meeting with Ritter, agreed to remain quietly on the side-lines while the CIA interviews proceeded. In time, however, the group became disruptive. Ritter told them they would have to leave the building since they had not lived up to their agreement. They asked what the penalty would be if they remained. Ritter told them they would have to go through the university judicial system and probably would be relieved of their ID cards. The group asked for two minutes to think it over, then departed.

The end result: Maryland succeeded in holding all scheduled CIA interviews with the exception of five on the first day, and they have been rescheduled for a later date.

3. Try to avoid the necessity for police intervention. Nothing galvanizes student opinion and action as quickly as the sight of fellow students being dragged to jail. Indeed, arrests may be provoked deliberately by some student activists. The issue then becomes focused upon police "brutality," the activists are looked upon as martyrs, and fellow students who had been content to be spectators are drawn into the fray.

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As a precautionary measure, campus police should be included in all planning but utilization of any off-campus law enforcement body should be weighed carefully. In only the most extreme emergency should city and state police be called.

Discourage rival counter-demonstrations. On some campuses, students have volunteered to organize protests against the protesters and even to "rumble" them. Obviously, such vigilante action would only worsen a bad situation.

4. Keep faith in the students. Given the facts, the majority can be counted on to make intelligent and rational decisions. A leading exponent of this philosophy is Larry R. Drake, who handles business and industrial placement at the State University of New York at Buffalo. This is the campus where a group of approximately 50 students threatened physical harm to recruiters and interviewees alike.

"We arranged a forum-type of program where the students were able to debate all the issues. I have enough faith in students to believe that——as happened on our campus——the vast majority will see this as a question of academic freedom and will vote for or back an open recruiting situation," Drake said.

"Once this is resolved, you then have an additional advantage. You have to work with only the small hard-core group, rather than a large number of students, most of whom are not protesting an issue but are present mainly as spectators attracted by a group. In fact, even this core group may find a negative reaction to its activities."

5. Stress the educational aspects of placement. "I can't emphasize this enough," says Emily Chervenik of the University of Wisconsin. Student activists at Madison have been especially critical of college placement, claiming that a placement office is really just another employment agency and not a proper university function. Leading the attack has been the campus newspaper.

In counter articles and in testimony before a state legislature committee investigating the campus situation, Miss Chervenik has staunchly defended the significance of the placement service in the educational experience.

Summing up her views, Miss Chervenik says: "We have too long concentrated on procedures and mechanics and now must make up for lost time. Many of us have honestly and sincerely tried to implement an educational operation through counseling with and providing occupational information for the students. The move several years ago to highlight the essence of our service by introducing the words "career planning" into our operations title was too little and too late."

Miss Chervenik believes employer representatives need to take a step forward in their thinking, too. "The pressure on them for manpower has, I am afraid, forced most of them to operate in the main as manpower recruitment agents...

"I have long regarded recruiters as visiting faculty members providing a laboratory experience and career information. I have seen magnificent results: growing maturity among students and self-confidence deriving from this experience. I have considered this as important as financial grants and other contributions to educational institutions. The help recruiters have given reduces the margin of error in job choice and makes, in the long run, for more satisfied workers in our society and better utilization of talent and interest."

"It has been argued that this isn't what they're paid to do," Miss Chervenik added. "But while they are breaking in an unsophisticated applicant, some other recruiters are doing the same thing for them.

"Campus recruiting is not the end result for a given recruiter. Unlike a commercial agency or an employment service, the recruiter does not list specific jobs. He comes knowing that his organization employs college-trained people in a variety of areas of work. He does what is summarized in our policy statement: 'meets with interested students for purposes of exchanging voluntarily such information as is relevant.' This information exchange is an essential first step in mutual assessment of the opportunities offered by employers and the interests and qualifications of applicants."

WHAT ABOUT THE DAYS AHEAD?

Both Dow Chemical and the CIA, the two organizations most effected by these demonstrations, plan a business-as-usual policy---insofar as is possible.

As more and more institutions take a firm stand, chances for this are improved. Some college presidents have insisted that interviews go on as scheduled and

President Grayson Kirk of Columbia University has issued a policy statement calling other buildings---on or off campus.

Dow also is taking a firm attitude on interview sites. A spokesman said it has turned down requests, even by college administrators, to conduct interviews off campus, believing that placement office.

Dow says it believes placement is a part of the university function. "We want to support it and the best way to do so is to adhere to this policy of not short-students and schools to honor its interview dates and "we plan to be there if there's one student who shows up."

Fulfilling these commitments occasionally requires a great deal of fortitude on the part of recruiters. A number have been held in interview rooms by demonstrators for as long as eight hours, sometimes without access to food, water, or toilet facilities. One Dow recruiter had an especially harrowing ordeal. He was held incommunicado despite the fact his daughter, critically injured in an automobile accident, was undergoing serious surgery.

A CIA recruiter stuck to his station despite a bomb scare which emptied a four-story placement building. The bomb was scheduled to go off at 2:45 but he remained on duty for a 3 o'clock appointment. When the student failed to appear by 3:15, the recruiter called his home office and quipped, "Perhaps it's just as well. I have the feeling he's not sufficiently motivated toward working for us."

Actually, student response to Dow and the CIA has had somewhat of a reverse twist. Dow says that more students have been signing up for interviews than last year. Many students have also written CIA inquiring about employment. A CIA official noted, however, that the organization has been hard hit by the disruptions. "We're not going to lack for good candidates," he said, "but our recruiting operation has been damaged. From October 9 to November 3 we lost 21 man-days of recruiting and it's going to be difficult to recoup that much lost time."

SOME SILVER LININGS TO THE CLOUDS

All the attention being heaped upon placement and recruitment may have some longterm plusses. On campuses where the placement function too often has been overlooked, administrators and faculty members may come to recognize its important role in the institution. Greater support could result.

Students also may be shaken from their lethargy. As one placement director noted: "The middle-of-the-road, conservative student element that hasn't been very

vocal about these demonstrations is now beginning to protest. Students have come in and said they resent the fact that a small minority group is infringing upon their chance there would be demonstrations on the other side.

"Many faculty people have visited the placement office as well. I guess they're curious about what's going on down here. They've left very impressed. They said the vocational library."

So, in time, the hand of placement and recruitment may be strengthened. Mean-while, however, more unpleasantness appears to be certain before the corner is turned. Things may get worse before they get better---particularly on campuses which are unprepared.

WHEN YOU ARE ARRESTED spontaneous! Chan
COMPLETED PHONE CALLS as soon as you are booked or

You have the right to make TWO COMPLETED PHONE CALLS as soon as you are booked or within three hours after the police have arrested you. Booking usually consists of being photographed, fingerprinted, and having your name and address taken. HAVE THE DIMES WITH YOU to make the calls. One of the calls should be to us at one of these numbers: If your last name begins with A-F call 848-4058, G-M 843-8754, N-S 845-5068, T-Z 843-2229. Either memorize or write one of these numbers on your hand, etc. because you will probably not be allowed to keep this sheet with you.

We need the following information for each person arrested. (If possible, choose one person from the group to phone with the information for the whole group, to speed up the process). Try to stagger the calls over a period of a couple of hours to allow the most important (emergency) calls to come through first.

1. Name 2. Address 3. Phone 4. Occupation or school 5. Married and/or dependents 6. Employer's name 7. Worked there how long 8. Prior Arrest Record 9. Length of time in the area 10. What you are charged with 11. Amount of bail (if known) 12. The name, address, and phone of a person: a) willing to pay your total bail b) willing to pay the fee (10% and 10 dollars for each bond under \$500.00, a straight 10% for bonds over \$500.00) to the bondsman. c) willing to take financial

Please allow us to coordinate the bail. Do not have your contacts send money directly to the jail. We will contact them and make the necessary arrangements. 13. We need your next of kin - name, address, and phone. 14. The name of the jail to which you have been taken.

responsibility if you do not show up for the trial by co-signing a bond.

If you filled out a form Monday night, you must call us anyway to fill in the missing information.

You may have to stay in jail a few days until we can raise all of the bail and until we can see if bail reductions are forthcoming. We will try to get people released on their own recognizance (without bail). We would like to bail everyone out at the same time, but if there is a real EMERGENCY reason for you to be released right away, let us know when you call and we will try to get you out right away.

As soon as we get people out we will have a meeting with all defendants and our legal people to work out legal strategy. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT YOU BE THERE. IF YOU ARE ARRAIGNED BEFORE YOU ARE RELEASED FROM JAIL (and before our meeting): You will be asked to enter a plea of guilty or not guilty. Ask the judge for a "continuance" to allow you a reasonable amount of time to confer with a lawyer. Ask for a public defender.

DO NOT "WAIVE TIME" (you have the right to a trial within 30-45 days. By waiving time you relinquish that right.) DO NOT MAKE ANY AGREEMENTS WITH THE AUTHORITIES.

SOME WARNINGS: 1. If you are a minor (under 18 years old) you are classified a second-class citizen. There are special problems you will have if arrested. a) You do not have the right to bail and in most cases will be released only to a parent or guardian. b) You may not be allowed to make a telephone call. If you are, call this special number 845-5747 c) There are usually more stringent requirements for control after sentencing. i.e. probation.

2. If you are an alien, you run the risk of being deported. PLEASE DO NOT GET ARRESTED. 3. Do not bring drugs. We cannot take responsibility for legal hassles other than those directly resulting from the Induction Center action. 4. Please do not have any outstanding traffic tickets, etc. They will hold you until they are paid.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS. Legally you do not have to tell the cops anything but your name, address and phone, but if you refuse to give them other information they may give you a rough time. You do not have to answer any police questions about the demonstration. They may tell you that if you co-operate they will make it easier on you. Don't believe it. They will be trying to get evidence against you. Say nothing until you have talked to a lawyer. Never, never sign any waivers.

Only a police matron may search the person of a woman. Make sure you know the circumstances of your arrest - time, place, manner, officer's name and badge number. If you are a victim of police brutality, make sure that you have the officer's name and badge number. Try to get the name, address, and phone of two witnesses, and hold this information until the immediate legal situation is straight.

Doctors and lawyers will be available to see people in jail. If you know of anyone who needs a doctor, give us the names when you call. Lawyers will be feeding information to you in jail as soon as possible after you are arrested.

REMEMBER if you do not call us at one of these numbers: Last names A-F 848-4058, G-M 843-8754, N-S 845-5068, T-Z 843-2229; you will not get legal help or bail unless you arrange for them yourself.

We hope that one of the accomplishments of STOP THE DRAFT week will be the development of a new kind of demonstration. Instead of a fixed plan of action, we have attempted to describe a set of alternatives which will provide the flexibility necessary to achieve our goal -- closing down the Induction Center -- with a minimum number of arrests and police violence.

The insane and brutal war in Vietnam will not be stopped unless we stop it. Our first step is to cut the supply line by which the military takes young men against their will and forces them into the Armed Forces -- the draft, if only for a few days. Hopefully a movement will come out of this that chooses its own terms and picks its own means of confronting the power structure and preventing it from carrying out its oppressive aims.

GENERAL STRATEGY

- 1) Get as close to the Induction Center as possible.
- 2) Self-defense:
 - a) Everyone has a right to defend themselves against attack.
 - b) No aggressive violence against the cops.
 - c) We will avoid contact with the cops, BUT, we must not forget our goals. That is, if there has to be contact with the cops in order to shut down the Center, there will be.

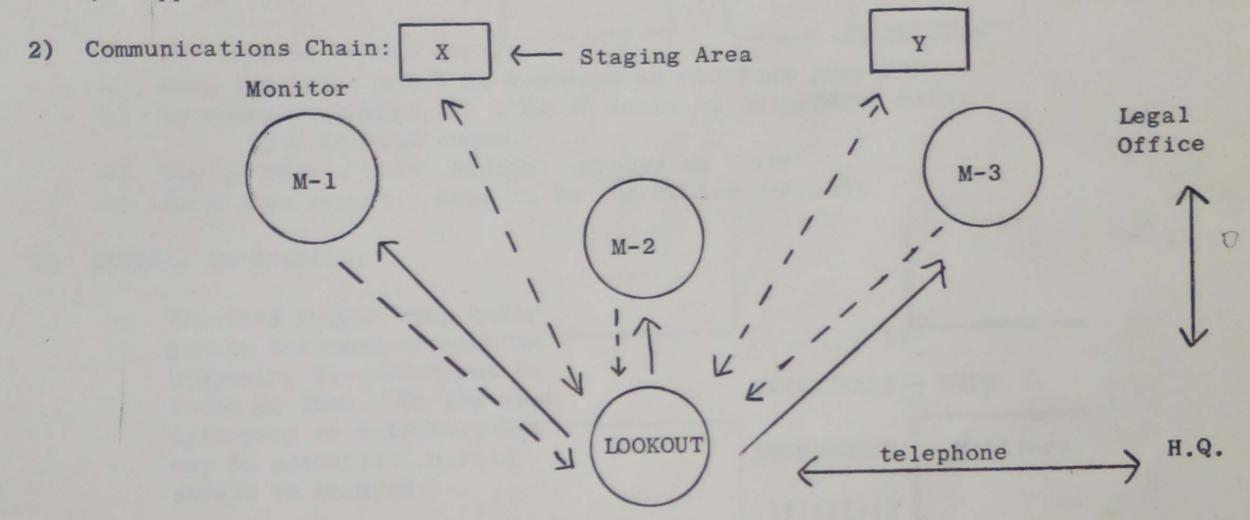
3) Attitude:

- a) Cops have no right to harrass, arrest, or prevent us from doing our work. They are illegitimate!
- b) Maintain a sense of humor.
- c) We have made no deals with the cops.

- 4) Keep your group a group and stay with it! Even when you join another group, keep the monitor squads separate.
- 5) Our attitude toward the inductees: we are on their side. No abuse or insults against inductees.

DISCIPLINE

1) Coordination: tactical success depends on coordination and OUR (as opposed to the Man's) control of the situation.



a) X (17th and Castro) and Y (11th and Jefferson) are the STAGING AREAS. They assemble and send monitored groups to the Induction Center area. Where they send them depends on the overall situation as gathered by the Lookout.

Other groups organized before the morning in Palo Alto, San Francisco, the overnight churches and Pauley Ballroom will let the monitors at the Staging Areas know where they are and will be given a route to take.

- b) It is impractical for monitor squads to contact one another.

 Monitors report their situation and needs to the LOOKOUT.

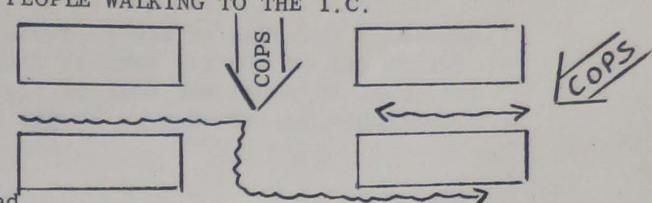
 The Lookout tells X and Y where people are needed and is in position to let Monitors know the best places to go and the best things to do.
- c) Runners on foot and on motorbikes will also deliver messages, in case the walkie-talkies are not enough.

PRESS:

- a) The major STOP THE DRAFT press contact will be at the Headquarters, 42nd and Grove.
- b) Field press contacts will be the head monitors at X and Y.
- c) Monitors should refuse to take the responsibility (should avoid) the Press. You got too much else to do. The bourgeois press works for the Man: anything you say in

WHAT MAY HAPPEN TO YOU:

ATTEMPT TO BREAK UP LINE OF PEOPLE WALKING TO THE I.C.

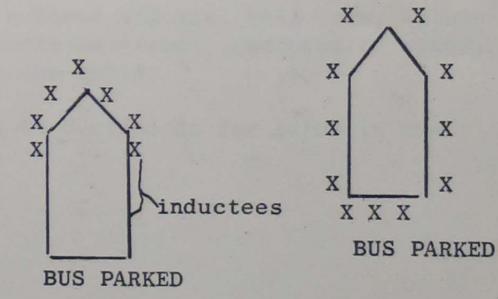


- a) Try to send scouts ahead.
- b) Keep the total marching distance as short as possible.
- c) Be ready to change the line of march if interfered with: see drawing above.
- Try to have a buddy system: groups of three.
- As a last resort: make it to the IC individually.

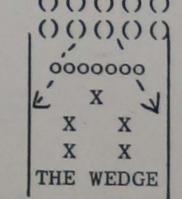
EYEBALL TO EYEBALL:

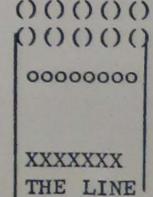
- a) Monitors should keep their groups informed of what is happening elsewhere and in front of them. On the spot agit-prop or entertainment may be possible. Morale should be boosted.
- b) Coordination with nearby groups is important. Pick up on what they are doing.
- XXXXXXXXXX COPS DODDDDDDDDD - Monitors ()()()()()()()()()()()()()()()- DEMONSTRATORS - MONITORS 0000000000
- c) See if it is possible to get around the line and get closer to the Center.
- 3) WHEN THE INDUCTION BUSES ARRIVE:

Our attitude toward the inductees is: we are on their side, we are friendly, BUT WE STOP THEM FROM GETTING IN. It may be necessary to sit down or lock arms to do that.



- ORDER TO DISBURSE:
 - The monitor with the bull horn announces: "The Oakland Police Force is creating a public nuisance and is ordered to disburse immediately under threat of arrest."
 - B) Keep in touch with what people in your group are ready and willing to do. ()()()()()
- FORCIBLE DISBURSAL:





X

X

- A) With the wedge, you can try to absorb the point of the wedge, or or you can pull back, move around the block arms and sit down, area. If these are impossible return to X or Y.
- B) Monitors and others in the group should be prepared to defend members of their group against violent assault by the police. Individuals should not be left to take the brunt of an attack. If retreat is necessary, it should be orderly and dignified.

6) ARRESTS:

- A) It may be possible to free individuals from the grasp of the cops and absorb them into the crowd.
- B) People may sit around the paddy wagon.
- C) For individuals arrested, see the Mimeod arrest sheet.

7) TEAR GAS (Possible, but not probable)

- A) Throw it back, if it is the slow burn type (the cannister is hot).
- B) Throw a coat over it.
- C) Retreat, covering noses and mouths with handkerchiefs wetted from canteens. MAINTAIN THE GROUP!

MONITOR SQUADS:

Each squad will be made up of a Chief Monitor, a Walkie-Talkie operator and a runner. Each of these people will have a substitute in case they are incapacitated or arrested. Other members of the demonstrating group should be prepared to take over from them if need be.

Each squad should have available to it a First Aid Kit, Bull Horn, Walkie-Talkie, Map of the area, Instruction sheets on arrest, canteens of water, Handkerchiefs, \$2 change in dimes for phone calls.

Diversionary tactics in other areas may be decided on for later in the week.

President's Council

Andrews Chandler
Wilson Nelson
Gibson Brendlin
Higdon C. Johnson
Cummins Rush Hill
Fisher

December 4, 1967

Chet Young Doug Miller

R. E. Kennedy

Demonstrations at State Colleges

Attached are statements delivered November 30, 1967, before the Board of Trustees of the California State Colleges on the subject of student conduct by Donald M. Hart, chairman of the Board; Glenn S. Dumke, chancellor of the State Colleges; Sol S. Buchalter, chairman of the Academic Senate, officially recognized voice of the statewide faculty, and by Al Soss, Executive Secretary, California State College Student Presidents' Association. Also enclosed is a copy of a resolution adopted by the Board following the statements. The presentations and Board action occurred as the Trustees concluded a two-day meeting at the college system headquarters in Los Angeles.

Attachments

Memorandum

To : Robert E. Kennedy
President

Date : 11-30-67

File No .:

Copies: Each of the

Participants

From . Everett M. Chandler Dean of Students

Subject: Meeting with Peace Officers, San Luis Obispo Area

Yesterday a meeting was held with representatives of the Peace Officers in the San Luis Obispo area. Attending the meeting were Sheriff Larry Mansfield; Chief Ervin Rogers, City Police; Captain Earl Pugh, Highway Patrol; Captain James Harnar, Sheriff's Office; George Cockriel, Donald Nelson and myself. The purpose of the meeting was to establish our relationships with the Peace Officers of the local community in case of need on the Cal Poly campus because of a riotous situation occurring out of the demonstration type situations which have been occurring on other campuses. It is my feeling that the meeting was excellent and we have an excellent, cooperative feeling on the part of the local Peace Officers.

Details concerning the methods which the college would use in handling the initial stages of the situation were described. The meeting was thrown open to discussion at which time additional information was presented by the various members of the group. Decisions were reached which undoubtedly will improve the original plans which we had considered.

For example, the Highway Patrol will immediately block entrance to the campus to prevent any kind of a large mass of off-campus people coming to any kind of event as spectators. The Sheriff's Office has on loan a training film which we will either view within the next day or so, or have it returned to us for a showing for our campus staff. This film indicates procedures for handling the type of situation which concerns us.

We have established a method of calling for assistance. Our procedure will be to have our Security Office call the Sheriff or his Watch Commander. The initial call will be one to alert the Peace Officers in the area that we have a potential problem. Upon receiving the alert call, the Sheriff's Office will notify both the City Police and the Highway Patrol who in turn will alert their staff. During the alert call, the situation as it is developing will be described. Upon a call for assistance, the situation will again be described and the type of help requested will be indicated. If it is a large mass situation it was indicated by the gentlemen representing the various Peace Officers Groups that approximately 75 Peace Officers would be available in very short time, with more on the way if needed. As I would consider our situation at the present, this would be more than enough to adequately handle any problem which might develop.

Robert E. Kennedy 11-30-67 Page Two

It was suggested to us, and I think an excellent idea, that we have available portable tape recorders so that the words used by us and any others may be accurately recorded so that there is no question at any later time concerning what was said and who said it. It was also suggested that both still and moving pictures be taken of any mob activity. This clarifies any identification problems and illustrates well whether or not any unnecessary use of power was taken. It stops claims of brute force and other unwarranted claims.

I can report to you with great pleasure the completely cooperative attitude the local Peace Officers have toward the college and the quite obvious friendly relationship which has been established between Mr. Cockriel and these officers. This certainly makes our task of community relations in this area much easier.

We will continue to keep local Peace Officers apprised and will notify them of any critical dates such as the Dow Chemical recruiting date.

Forum

Tri-picket power

Editor:

The other evening I was reading about the defeat of the Central Intelligence Agency by our new student-action organization, SNAP (Students for New Action Politics.) Suddenly it occured to me that if the threat of one quiet demonstration could be so effective, think what a real-live brawling demonstration could do.

I rushed to the phone to call my good friend, Suzie Klutz, and asked her how she would like to be the first person to join my new student - action organization, CRACK (Collegiate Radical Action Co-ordinating Kommittee). Her enthusiam for my plan was immediate. I explained to her that I planned to picket the interviewers from Dow Chemical Company because, as everyone knows, they produce the yellow paint used to label the 81mm mortar shells that we shoot in Vietnam. I suggested a complete demonstration with real tear gas. She agreed wholeheartedly.

But 30 minutes later, Suzie phoned me back. She had done some more thinking about my plan: she thought it was far too conservative. "The administration is denying me the right of selfexpression by keeping me from demonstrating in the placement office when war-loving interviewers are there," she said. She concluded with, "How would you like to be the first person to join my new student-action organization, POOF (protestors Opposing Other's Freedom)"? When I tried to explain that I was already committed to CRACK, she asked in a stiff tone, "Are you going to join POOF, or are you going to be one of 'the others'?"

So then I didn't know exactly what to do. My wise and understanding room mate suggested that perhaps our three new stu-

dent-action organizations (SNAP, CRACK, and POOF) could form a sort of triumvirate to control our protesting activities. He suggested we call it CRISP, (Council Representing Interfering Protestors). I am happy to be able to report that Suzie has agreed to enter POOF into such a union, and of course CRACK will take part in so noble a group. Unfortunately I have yet to hear from SNAP.

Mark Bigelow, Director CRACK

Snap at SNAP

Editor:

Dear SNAP people - congratu-Intions! I hope you are very happy with yourselves. You have recently succeeded in getting the CIA to cancel its interview at this school, and at the same time knock out some seniors from job opportunities. I den't missi you having unorthodox viewpoints and opinions, not ad I mind it when you openly express what you believe. But when you impose your beliefs on others by actions which cause prospective employers to cancel their interviews on this campus and elsewhere, and thereby limit the opportunities of graduating seniors, I begin to think of what steps might be taken to limit the activities of

contributions to "Mai bag" and or condense all letters real of the editor. In paor taste a If a non tie plume is desired true name of the author.

organizations such as SNAP. And steps "must" be taken to Dinit your activities when you pull stunts such as this recent coper.

What's the matter with your group, anyway? Do you think just because Berkeley and other large schools have demonstrate tions that we have to demonstrate also? How about wising up and try spreading your opinions in ways which do not hurt the interviewees.

P.S.-Item from Nov. 7 Wall Street Journal: Dow Chemical, the harassed napalm-maker, is "convinced" publicity stemming from protests "has increased our interviewing schedules," says an official. A navy recruiting chief reports a better response from students on protest-hit campuses than on quiet ones. Many wargoods makers report no trouble. These protestors probably don't even know we're in the defense business," chuckles an official of FMC Corp., which builds tanks.

Robert J. Benche

California State Polytechnic College San Luis Obispo Campus

To

Robert E. Kennedy W Harold O. Wilson Dale W. Andrews Gene E. Brendlin Donald S. Nelson

Everett M. Chandler Archie Higdon Clyde P. Fisher Carl C. Cummins J. Cordner Gibson

Date: November 20, 1967

File No .:

Copies :

From :

Eugene A. Rittenhouse

Subject:

College Placement Council's Position Statement on Student Demonstrations

I thought you would be interested in the attached statement from the College Placement Council on Student Recruitment Demonstrations—as approved by the Council Representatives from the eight Regional College Placement Associations.

The Council's intent is to emphasize those values which are jeopardized when dissident groups obstruct campus recruitment programs. Also attached is the Philosophy of College Placement, adopted in 1962, to set forth the aims and objectives of placement directors.

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Attachments: 2

The Philosophy of College Placement

The educational process develops an individual's mental powers and ethical standards by a system of study and discipline to fulfill his potentialities both as an individual and as a useful citizen in his community.

As an integral part of this educational process, College Placement advances the purposes of the particular educational institution it serves. In endeavoring to extend and communicate knowledge, placement activities must operate in the climate of academic freedom. They must provide opportunity for individual initiative, maintain institutional and professional integrity, and be concerned with the needs of the public.

College Placement strives to offer students and alumni full information and counseling on careers in general and jobs in particular so that the individual can evaluate himself as well as the employment needs of his society. This service enables the individual to choose circumspectly a suitable area of interest which will provide for his personal growth and self-realization.

College Placement has the responsibility to develop and maintain communication channels among students, faculty, educational administrators, educational institutions, industry, and government so that their various needs and interests can be properly interpreted and implemented. It must, therefore, keep this communication network functioning.

In sum, College Placement is concerned with those aspects of student development which deal with his finding an optimum career. This means assisting the student to use all the resources available to him—within the educational community and, in the larger context, the general community—in preparing himself for effective membership in society.

CHIEF OF NAVAL AIR TRAINING NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FLORIDA 32508

November 16, 1967

Dear Mr. Rittenhouse:

It has been especially gratifying to note the interest generated in naval aviation among the participants in the visits to Navy Pensacola and the Naval Air Training Command such as the one in which you participated not long ago. It is always a pleasure to host such understanding groups and, most of all, to have the opportunity not only to explain and demonstrate our operations and functions but also to present some of the problems where we need assistance in finding a solution. Recently, such a problem was brought to my attention; it is a matter of increasingly deep concern to me.

According to recent reports, there has been an increase in anti-Vietnam picketing of recruiting personnel at various colleges and universities throughout the United States. This has had a direct and adverse effect on our recruiting efforts at the college level for naval officer candidates.

During the 1966-67 school year, Navy recruiting officers were the object of 45 demonstrations while on campus; and as an outgrowth of such demonstrations, or the threat thereof, 19 colleges have relocated our recruiting personnel to areas on campus which afford less exposure to the students. Consequently, there has been an estimated loss of 125 officer candidates based on previous attainment at these institutions. This loss is considered a needless and direct impairment of the best interests of our government, especially at a time when the naval personnel needs in the aviation officer categories are reaching a peak level.

It should be emphasized that our recruiters are not on campus to entice the young men away from pursuit of an education. Quite the contrary, as you are well aware, the Navy encourages a "stay-in-school policy" which is evidenced in one manner by the fact that all our flight programs are open only to candidates possessing at least a baccalaureate degree. This high educational standard is a prerequisite to successful completion of these demanding programs.

Even though you may not yet have been faced with any problems in this area, I believe that with your better appreciation of naval aviation, our training program, and the advice or assistance toward a solution satisfactory to all. appears to be relatively small, it is the potential loss from a continuing adverse trend that causes the greatest concern to me. It is with this thought in mind that I seek your advice and assistance in arriving at some acceptable solution to a problem that I am certain is of concern to almost everyone involved in the field of education.

Sincerely,

A. S. HEYWARD, JR.
Vice Admiral, U. S. Navy

Eugene A. Rittenhouse Director of Placement California State College San Luis Obispo, California 93401

California State Polytechnic College San Luis Obispo Campus

Memorandum

To

Robert E. Kennedy

Date : 11-16-67

File No .:

Copies: Nelson, D.

From .

Everett M. Chandler &MC

Subject:

Demonstration Control

In the memo indicating procedure for demonstration control I should point out to you that Mr. Cockriel, Mr. Nelson and I plan to meet with the Highway Patrol, the Sheriff's Office and the City Police. We want to get a rather solid understanding of what our position is and how we would hope to control any problems that would occur. We certainly don't intend to call upon these offices blind without any prior meetings. Such a meeting will be set up as soon as possible.

Also, a meeting is being held with all of the persons named in the memo to get a solid understanding of what is expected and to be sure that our communication network operates effectively.

Memorandum

To : Robert E. Kennedy

Date : 11-16-67

File No .:

Copies: All persons named in

report

From

Everett M. Chandlergun

Subject:

Demonstration Control

With the advent of S.N.A.P., it is possible that better organized antiestablishment events will be planned and occur. It is my feeling that no matter how cooperative current leaders of the group are there will come a time when they will want to test our rules to the breaking point. In fact the very existence of such an organization depends upon their seeking the limits.

Consequently Mr. Nelson, Mr. Cockriel and I have met to discuss our plans and to refine our techniques. As indicated previously our basic policy will be to maintain control with as minimum display of force and authority as possible. Only in the last instance would we contemplate use of outside police forces. The process of control which we believe to be most effective at the present time is as follows:

Assuming that so-called peaceful demonstration, picketing, bringing in of outside speaker, etc. has reached the point where it distrubs instructional functions or disrupts ordinary administrative processes, action should be taken in the following order:

- 1. The faculty member or administrative official nearest the scene should quietly inform the group that they are creating a disturbance and would they please cease. It is hoped that the conveyance of this information will be sufficient in most cases. It will be effective where mere thoughtless action is involved.
- 2. If the disturbance continues, the faculty member should notify the Dean of Students (if he is away from campus his office will notify the Business Manager). The Dean of Students will come to the point of disturbance and inform the group that they are creating a disturbance and would they please desist. This will be done in as low key as possible.
- 3. The Dean of Students meanwhile will have his office through his secretary and the Registrar obtaining the ASI President and the Editor of the Daily Mustang. Other ASI officers and leaders will be obtained as can be found. The President and Editor will be asked to come even from a class. Also, Mr. Healey, Head of the Journalism Department will be notified and request for photographs be made.

R. E. Kennedy 11-16-67 Page Two 4. Concurrently, the secretary of the Dean of Students will call Dan Lawson, Robert Bostrom, John Lucin, Elaine Gillis, Glenn Rich and Roy Gersten asking them to report to the area. All of these individuals are acquainted with many students. Anonymity is the greatest problem in riots. When people are known by name they tend to ease off. 5. At the same time the Business Manager will be notified as will the Chief of Security. At this point these officials will standby. 6. If the group refuses to desist an activity which is interrupting either classroom or administrative processes, the Dean of Students will declare "Some of you are spectators and some are participants. There is a problem. Those of you who are spectators please leave so you will not be considered for disciplinary action. You will be given two minutes to leave." 7. Participants will then be informed that they are in violation of State laws and College regulations, specifically Title 5 of the Administrative Code relative to disorderly and unethical conduct, and that they will be given two minutes to leave or they will be subject to suppension. At this time El Mustang or other pictures will be taken from several angles and students will be asked for their identification. 8. If they refuse to give identification and refuse to leave, the Dean of Students will call the Security Office who will come to the area and declare that if they do not leave they will be arrested. If there is any resistance, e.g. going limp, the Highway Patrol will be alerted. As a last resort, the City Police and Sheriff's Office will be called. But only in a more or less desperate situation. 9. During the time that the Dean is talking to the group, it is expected that persons named above would assemble in the area. Every means of identifying individuals will be exercised by them. If for any reason Mr. Chandler is not available, Mr. Nelson will substitute for him. In the absence of both. Mr. Lawson will substitute. 10. Although any action is to be done in as low key fashion as possible with as little display of power and authority as possible, the control forces are to be alerted rapidly and be ready to act as if the worst possible situation were to occur. This means that the President's Office will be alerted, back up Security men would be called. The Dean of Students' Office would be alerting staff members, machinery to get ASI officers out of class and to the site would be underway. Highway Patrol would be given a standby call.

California State Polytechnic College San Luis Obispo Campus

Memorandum

To : President R. E. Kennedy

Date: November 10, 1967

File No .:

Copies :

From .

Everett M. Chandler

Subject:

Student Demonstrations, Picketing, etc.

Two students from the newly forming "New Left" group asked me about college regulations concerning picketing, etc. They were thinking specifically about Dow Chemical and the CIA, the latter scheduled for interview next week.

I stated that the college allowed peaceful, orderly picketing and demonstrations within a time, place, and manner rule, and that the governing principle is that there should be no interference with the orderly processes of administration nor interference with the academic instructional program. To this they agreed completely.

Specifically, they asked if CIA was in the Administration Building could they picket quietly in the building as long as they did not disturb the processes of administration, did not block people from the office, and did not harrass anyone. I said I believed that under such conditions this could be done.

However, I requested them to give me warning if they were planning, so that we could let people know and avoid a lot of difficulties in calls, etc.

This they agreed was a good idea.

It is my belief that orderly picketing can be condoned even in the building. But if there is one step out of line, I believe that they should be treated as law violaters and serious disciplinary action applied. Even if it is applied to 50, 100, or more!

It doesn't make my job easier, but suppression of reasonable action might make it tougher.

Dr. Dale W. Andrews

December 30, 1966

Dean Chandler

R. E. Kennedy

Proposal for "A Committee to Study and Recommend Regulations Governing Campus Demonstrations"

Yesterday you handed me a copy of a proposed memorandum which would be sent to nine individuals (students, faculty, and administrators). The memorandum asked for nominees for a "committee to study and recommend regulations governing campus demonstrations." The nominees would represent three segments of the campus community: students, faculty, and administration. The objective of having these three constituent groups represented in development of policies and procedures by which certain activities of concern to all three groups would be legally and agreeably regulated is a sound idea.

However, as I told you after reading the proposed memorandum, I am concerned with the undue attention which would be directed to controlling a "symptom" rather than preventing a "cause." A committee title which includes the words "regulations governing campus demonstrations" is, in my opinion, an open invitation to immediate action on the part of any militant civil rights action-oriented students and/or faculty. The inclusion on the committee of the college newspaper editor is a fine idea, but it can not be hoped that involving Miss Sally Boss in the committee's work will somehow tie her hands or seal her lips. She would be obligated, as a journalist, to tell the students, through news and editorial copy, that the administration was evidently afraid of a "Berkeley situation" at the SLO campus and was therefore forming a committee to write the "rules" to be used in controlling or suppressing any student demonstrations. I'm certain that neither you nor Dean Chandler would want this type of advance publicity which might weaken the ability of the committee to carry out its assigned job.

As I tried to analyze possible "causes" for future on-campus demonstrations at the SLO campus, I realized that I am not psychic and can not predict the cause or causes that may some day tip the balance and create the situation which generates the type of student reaction labeled "a demonstration." It could be dissatisfaction with some very material things on this campus: (1) food not to the liking of a sizeable number of students, (2) inadequate parking places after students have paid to park, (3) student sympathy for a faculty member disciplined or dismissed, (4) student dissatisfaction with teaching ability and/or methods used by one or more faculty members, or (5) dormitory rules, etc., etc.

In the May, 1966, issue of College Management (page 32-24) was reported a study by the Educational Testing Service based upon a survey of 850 deans of students of four-year colleges and universities. The deans were asked to indicate the extent of organized student protest for each of 27 educational, social, and political issues. On most issues, the report indicated, protest groups seldom exceeded 8% of the college's

Dr. Dale W. Andrews December 30, 1966 Page 2

(38% of schools) for student activism. Campus food service ranked second to civil Other issues with the percentages of schools), well ahead of Vietnam (21% of schools). rules, 20% dress regulations, 19% greater participation in campus policy-making, 15% better communications between students and administration, 12% quality of instruction, greatly from one geographic region to another.

Because "demonstrations" are in vogue for college campuses these days, we can not expect to be free from this modern-day symptom of unrest forever. I agree that we should take steps to develop and approve democratically rules and regulations related to the use of campus grounds and facilities, by our own students and faculty as well as outsiders, as that use may involve freedom of expression and freedom of political action. The process of developing such "ground rules" needs to focus on the constructive and positive side of permitting certain activities, but within well-defined guidelines that democratically, the rules pertaining to time, place, and manner. By establishing, violations of those conditions of permission create the necessity for varying degrees of imposition of authority to prevent infringement upon the "rights of others." The democratically developed rules and regulations must also include the procedural steps agreed upon as necessary to the handling of infractions of the rules.

I suggest that the committee be formed as originally proposed, but that its title be changed so as to infer these things: (1) it is charged with the responsibility of reviewing all present rules and regulations pertaining to the use of college grounds and facilities, particularly as those rules and regulations may undesirably infringe upon freedom of expression and freedom of political action, and (2) it is charged with responsibility for recommending amendments to existing policies and procedures or new policies and procedures which would aid the college in controlling use of its grounds and facilities so as not to interfere with the educational process or the rights of other persons, and (3) it is charged with recommending procedural steps necessary for the handling of infractions of the rules and regulations proposed.

Possible new titles:

- 1) Committee to Review Policies and Procedures Regulating Use of Campus for Student and/or Public Assemblies
- 2) Committee to Review Rules and Regulations Governing Use of Campus for Student and/or Public Meetings
- 3) Committee to Review Policies and Procedures Regulating On-Campus Facility Use by Student and Other Groups

I am well aware that a cumbersome title is not desirable, but less desirable would be one that infers we have no regulations and that we are afraid of demonstrations.

It would seem to me that the committee could be directed by its chairman to look at existing rules and regulations, including Trustee policy and legal restrictions as

Dr. Dale W. Andrews December 30, 1966 Page 3

contained in the Education Code, Administrative Code (Title 5), and such directives as the "President's Directive Regarding Use of State College Buildings and Grounds" which implements Adm. Code sections 42350-42353. AB 1920 (Chpt. 475, State 1965) makes it a misdemeanor for a person to refuse to leave a state college campus when asked by a college official who believes the person is committing or about to commit an act likely to interfere with the peaceful conduct of activities on the campus. Our own Handbook has several sections on use of facilities, including Section 710 regarding procedures to be followed in bringing speakers to the campus. Also attached to this memo are some copies of other "procedures" developed for our use in acting under authority of Penal Code Sect. 602.7. If all of these laws, policies, local regulations, and implementing procedures could be reviewed with the positive, constructive view in mind of eliminating any restrictions or conditions not necessary to protect the freedoms of the majority, the committee would be in a better strategic position than if its charge was to establish "rules governing campus demonstrations." I honestly believe the end result will be achieved with less risk while the review and recommending process is going on.

Perhaps the charge to the committee could include this concept:

The California State Polytechnic College administration is presently guided by a number of laws, regulations, and policies established by the Legislature, the Trustees, the Chancellor, and by local college policy-formulating bodies. Many of the local policies and procedures which guide the college in its use of college grounds and facilities for activities sponsored by students, faculty, and outside groups were developed under the concept that it was necessary to have certain uniformity of such rules and regulations between Cal Poly's three campuses. Now that the San Luis Obispo campus is independent of its former sister campus, the Kellogg-Voorhis Campus, it is appropriate that some of these policies and procedures be reviewed with a view to possible amendment. In order to provide an opportunity for representatives of the three major constituent bodies of this college community (students, faculty, and administration) to be involved in a democratic process of review and revision of existing policy and procedure statements of concern to all three groups, I am asking that the following persons either serve on the committee or nominate representatives to serve:

(Second page of memorandum the same as original proposal.)

When Dean Chandler convenes the committee for the first time he might submit to the group an outline of the problem something like the sample listed below:

Problem: How can the college permit the use of its grounds and facilities so that maximum educational value will be received by the total community (students, faculty, public) without infringing upon the educational activities of its own students for whom the state has provided the facilities? Can limitations on the use of the grounds and facilities imposed for the protection of the education of its own students be accomplished without

pecember 30, 1966 Page 4

inappropriately infringing upon freedom of expression and freedom of political action of its own students and faculty? If conditions on the use of campus grounds and facilities are imposed by rules and regulations democratically developed by representatives of those who are to be governed by such rules and regulations, what procedures should be established for handling those who refuse to abide by the rules and regulations?

Specific examples:

- 1. Policies and procedures regarding freedom of expression on campus.

 (For purpose of this consideration, "freedom of expression" is defined to include the privilege of speaking, writing, distributing pamphlets, displaying notices, announcements, placards, signs, etc.--all or anyone of which is used for educating, informing, influencing, or propagandizing persons on campus.)
 - a. What restrictions, if any, on potential speakers?

 (See Trustee's policy statement Jan. 19, 1962, and Handbook #710)
 - b. What restrictions regarding time, place, and manner of presentation of/by said speaker?
 - c. What procedure to be followed in granting permission to said speaker?
 - d. What procedure to be followed in handling the situation when speaker (and/or his sponsoring group) proceeds to carry out speaking objective after permission to speak was officially denied, or when the speaker refuses to abide by limits on time, place, and manner?
- 2. Policies and procedures regarding freedom of political action on campus.

 (For the purpose of this consideration, "freedom of political action" is defined to include the privilege of the right to petition, to peacefully assemble, to express objections to public acts or policies of those holding public office, and to peacefully seek support for beliefs by whatever means do not interfere with the life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness of our fellow men on this campus.)
 - a. What restrictions, if any, on any proposed use of campus facilities and grounds for meetings (assemblies, rallies, demonstrations, etc.) to which students, faculty, and/or public members are invited (encouraged) to attend?
 - b. What restrictions, if any, regarding time, place, and manner of holding such public meetings or assemblies?
 - c. What procedure to be followed in granting permission for the use of college facilities and/or grounds for such public meetings or assemblies?

To: Everett M Chandler, Dean of Students
Donald S Nelson, Business Manager
Michael Elliott, A.S.I. President
Roy Anderson, Faculty-Staff Council Chairman
Sally Boss, El Mustand Editor
J. David Lamson, Associate Dean, Activities
Donald McCaleb, Public Relations Coordinator
John Healey, Acting Head, Technical Journalism Department
Robert Bostrom, Housing Coordinator

From: Dale W Andrews

Subject: Appointment of a Committee to Study and Recommend Regulations
Governing Campus Demonstrations

Copies: Kennedy, Fisher, W, Smith, Hirt, Cummins, Wilson, Cockriel, Brendlin

Although the events in Berkeley highlight and dramatize the campus demonstrations, with their potential problems, there appears to be a real need on campuses through out the country to provide sincere and thinking students a place and means for conducting peaceful protest demonstrations in an orderly and acceptable manner. It would also seem that problems arise when there has been no planning in advance which means that the persons involved in conducting a demonstration do not know or understand what they may or may not do. At the same time, college authorities responsible for maintaining order on campus may not be certain as to the limits which they should use their authority to curb any demonstration. Consequently, there can be a considerable overlap and difference of opinion between two groups, both sincerery trying to do the right thing. Such overlap can readily cause harmful relations between various groups on campus, when no problem need ever have occurred.

It seems that it would be prudent for Cal Poly to establish the "ground rules" in advance by having student, faculty, and administration representatives work together to develop regulations concerning demonstrations. Consequently, I am asking the following persons either to serve on a committee or to nominate representatives as indicated:

Dean Everett M. Chandler, Chairman; Mr. Donald S Nelson; Mr. Michael Elliott as President of the A.S.I., to nominate two members from the S.A.C. and one member from the S.E.C.; Dr. Roy Anderson to nominate two members from the Faculty-Staff Council (these need not be members of the Council, but should be nominated by the Council Chairman); Miss Sally Boss, editor of the El Mustand. In addition, I am asking Dr. J. D. Lawson, Associate Dean-Activities, Mr. Donald McCaleb, College Public Relations Coordinator, Mr. John Healey, Acting Head Technical Journalism Department, and Mr. Robert Bostrom, Housing Coordinator, to serve as resource consultants to the committee.

I would appreciate receiving from Dr. Anderson and Mr. Elliott, the names of the individuals nominated as soon as feasible, recognizing that it will take a little time to choose nominees, get schedules resolved, and get the committee under way. Dean Chandler will schedule the first meeting at which time I would appreciate the opportunity to elaborate on the work which the committee will be expected to accomplish.

It is hoped that you can complete your task by no later than the beginning of the Spring Quarter 1967. The guidelines or proposed regulations which your committee develops will then be presented to the Student Executives Cabinet, the Student Affairs Council, the Faculty-Staff Council, and the Executive Council for review and recommendations prior to promulgation. As with other policy and procedure statements developed jointly, it is anticiapted that any campus demonstration regulations will be regularly reviewed and revised as necessary.

these place with my osher menterials on the subject.

Andrews, McCorkle, LaBounty

pw -

rsy, UC-Berkeley

OFF

dreth, Dunigan

HNIC COLLEGE

printed brochure, entitled "A ech Controversy," from Faculty y, to Colleagues and Friends of s and Universities, and Fellow Lanatory.

chure came to me this morning to would be of interest to us.

Along with the printed brochures, there was one copy of prepared by various members of the Committee on Academ of the Academic Senate, including Charles Sellers, Prospective Smith, Professor of English; and Robert Middlekauf and Department. If anyone is interested in reading the examine ographed document, you may secure it from my office.

Attachments

a vote of 824 to 115, the Senate, which is composed



To Messrs. McPhee, Kennedy, Andrews, McCorkle, LaBounty

Date 12/18/64

From

Harold O. Wilson

Fre

Subject Free Speech Controversy, UC-Berkeley

DEC 18 1964

Copies To Messrs. Cook, Landreth, Dunigan

File No. 113.83

CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE

SAN LUIS OBISPO CAMPUS

Attached is a four-page, printed brochure, entitled "A Message on the Proposed Solution to the Free Speech Controversy," from Faculty Members of the University of California at Berkeley, to Colleagues and Friends of the State-wide University, Members of Other Colleges and Universities, and Fellow Citizens. The content of the brochure is self-explanatory.

Several copies of the brochure came to me this morning from Senator Sturgeon with a note that he thought it would be of interest to us.

Along with the printed brochures, there was one copy of a mimeographed document, prepared by various members of the Committee on Academic Freedom, Berkeley Division of the Academic Senate, including Charles Sellers, Professor of History; Henry Nash Smith, Professor of English; and Robert Middlekauf and Irwin Scheiner, History Department. If anyone is interested in reading the explanations as given in this mimeographed document, you may secure it from my office.

Attachments

nity at large, the Committee

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current controllers; over political spe

about he subject to reasonable regular of the University, that the regular provisionally pending a future rep

B. That the content of speed

n-campus student political activities on an may be imposed under secti

4. That future disciplinary measures and by a committee appointed by an

hat the Division urge the adoption of the

of the foregoing policies and cell

niversity to its nursual functions.

A Message on the Proposed Solution to the Free Speech Controversy from: Faculty Members of the University of California at Berkeley Colleagues and Friends in the to: State-wide University Members of Other Colleges and Universities Fellow Citizens On December 8, 1964, the Academic Senate (Berkeof faculty, deans, and directors, endorsed five proposiley Division) of the University of California proposed tions presented by its Committee on Academic Freea solution to the current free speech controversy. By dom. a vote of 824 to 115, the Senate, which is composed The propositions are as follows: In order to end the present crisis, to establish the confidence and trust essential to the restoration of normal University life, and to create a campus environment that encourages students to exercise free and responsible citizenship in the University and in the community at large, the Committee on Academic Freedom of the Berkeley Division of the Academic Senate moves the following propositions: 1. That there shall be no University disciplinary measures against members or organizations of the University community for activities prior to December 8 connected with the current controversy over political speech and activity. 2. That the time, place, and manner of conducting political activity on the campus shall be subject to reasonable regulation to prevent interference with the normal functions of the University; that the regulations now in effect for this purpose shall remain in effect provisionally pending a future report of the Committee on Academic Freedom concerning the minimal regulations necessary. 3. That the content of speech or advocacy should not be restricted by the University. Off-campus student political activities shall not be subject to University regulation. On-campus advocacy or organization of such activities shall be subject only to such limitations as may be imposed under section 2. 4. That future disciplinary measures in the area of political activity shall be determined by a committee appointed by and responsible to the Berkeley Division of the Academic Senate. 5. That the Division urge the adoption of the foregoing policies and call on all members of the University community to join with the faculty in its efforts to restore the University to its normal functions.

What Do the Academic Senate's Propositions Involve?

The solution requires very little change in the Re-

gents' rules presently governing political activity in the University community. It is meant to apply only to the Berkeley campus. In line with the desire of the whole campus community to restore immediately the atmosphere of confidence and trust essential to our primary educational functions, the faculty has suggested one small but important procedural changethat disciplinary jurisdiction over breaches of regulations concerning the time, place, and manner of stu-

dent political activity be transferred to a conof the Academic Senate. This change would be senate performed function which the Senate performed until

There is much misunderstanding about to University regulations on political speech, the bility of modifications, and the present need for and responsible solution to the practical prowhich beset the Berkeley campus. For this reason important that colleagues, friends, and the citizen the state and nation understand what is at suk

Nine Distinguished Members of the Faculty State Their Views

Philip Selznick, Chairman, Department of Sociology, and Chairman, Center for the Study of Law and Society

The action of the Berkeley Division of the Academic Senate upholds the highest ideals of university education and political life. It is a policy that is both right in principle and workable in practice. The Senate is not against rules and will not shrink from enforcing them. But these rules, and the policies that lie behind them, must fully reflect our commitment to a free society. This is the basis of the Senate's resolution, and that is why I support it.

Carl E. Schorske, Professor of History

The primary task of the University of California has always been and must always be teaching, learning, and research-not political activity. Our students, however, are citizens, and should enjoy the right to political expression and activity on the campus. That is all that the faculty resolution wishes to establish. Such is the proper division of authority for a university in a democratic society, whose youth are both students and citizens. The University must regulate the time, place, and manner of this exercise so that it does not interfere with the main functions of the academic community, but it cannot regulate content. Illegal acts or expression should be punished by the law; offenses against the University community should be punished

Joseph Tussman, Chairman, Department of Philos-

The crisis through which we are passing involves at least three sets of problems. First, there are problems resulting from recent attempts to resolve what is essentially a moral and spiritual crisis by the use of radically inappropriate means-the attempt to deal coercively and punitively with the problems of mind

and spirit. In this field we may hope, I believe the spirit of amnesty will now prevail.

Second, there are problems arising out of them ity and scope of University regulations govern speech, assembly, and political or social action members of the academic community.

Third, there are problems arising from fundamental defects in the living constitution of the University. the relations between students, faculty, and admintrators, and in the general structure of authority.

Permanent peace and health will not be easily tained. But the propositions before us are a good he ginning. I think they are all necessary.

I will comment only upon point 3, which provide "That the content of speech or advocacy should not be restricted by the University. Off-campus student polls ical activities shall not be subject to University regul tion. On-campus advocacy or organization of such activities shall be subject only to such limitations may be imposed under Section 2."

This rule will obviate most of the difficulties in the sensitive area. It is a sensible rule. But I think we should regard it as more than just a "sensible rule as more than a way of avoiding tough administrative problems, and even as more than a rule which protects important "rights." We should regard it. ment of the as symbolizing the fundamental commit it expression the University to its own essential nature whose the conviction that ours is an institution whose proper mode of dealing with the mind is constant the mind is constant. we have for we have forgotten this we should be grateful to those who are who are now reminding us.

Josephine Miles, Professor of English

The motto of the University of California is lettere Be Liebt The University of California is There Be Light. The greatness of the University pends upon the help of the people of California in when it keeping this light shining full and free. When it is obscured by obscured by competing restrictions, we get the dark

and confusion of the present situation.

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parents are to be honored for having sent us in reyears students who are profoundly concerned ith the freedom of knowledge and opinion. They ealize that freedom and stability are complementary, of contradictory, and fear that both have been reently impaired. Misunderstandings have been created artly by the intensity of the students, and partly by the slowness of some of their elders to respond to their needs with full comprehension.

The faculty has necessarily taken up the task of interpreting students to the community and clarifying own principles: The principles are three:

Advocacy: every citizen's constitutional right to express his beliefs; his right to speak and be heard without the limitations set upon action.

Academic responsibility: the Academic Senate's establishing of a committee on conduct.

Amnesty: the recognition of misjudgments on all sides, and of the serious moral purpose of the students' crusade, in which a majority of the students, and many of the best, are participating.

Faculty members favor reading lists; mine is as follows: John Milton's Areopagitica, Ralph Waldo Emerson's Self-Reliance, and the Constitution of the United States of America.

George J. Maslach, Dean, College of Engineering, and S. A. Schaaf, Chairman, Department of Mechanical Engineering

Along with most of the rest of the Berkeley Engineering Faculty, we voted for the five-point report of the Academic Freedom Committee on Tuesday, December 8. This report recommends a long needed and basic clarification of policy on student discipline in the area of freedom of speech and political activity. In essence it will lead to new regulations under which legal restraints on speech will be dealt with in the civil courts rather than by means of extra-legal University disciplinary procedures.

The Berkeley Senate's policy recommendation is the direct follow-up of the substance of the interim administrative agreement made between all Berkeley Department Chairmen and President Kerr, which was announced to the entire Berkeley campus community at the Greek Theatre meeting on Monday.

Owen Chamberlain, Professor of Physics and Nobel Laureate

Before the disorder of recent days can be overcome, it would seem that the Administration and the Faculty must indicate that they have heard what the students have been talking about.

The students are not well impressed by the world as they see it. They see much that is wrong, as I am sure most of us do. They feel it their privilegeindeed, their responsibility-to take steps to make changes in an undesirable pattern. They feel that many of society's ills are urgent matters whose cure should not be postponed. They feel their position as citizens and feel the necessity of taking certain social action now-not next year.

The students-particularly those most active politically-feel the necessity of having their views heard, yet feel that within the spectrum of methods their elders would recommend to them there is little that would allow them the effectiveness that they feel their conviction warrants.

While it is the claim of this University that it exists for the purpose of helping young people to become skilled and responsible citizens, the Administration and Faculty have very often taken a rather paternalistic attitude toward the students. The students may rightly say that there can be no sudden transition, the day they receive their last academic degree, from dependent child to independent adult. They are insisting that they are young adults. They are insisting that they do carry responsibility. They are showing us that even such a simple matter as law and order on our campus depends upon them. They are asking that we recognize their views not just as the views of youth, but also the views of adulthood.

They are saying that they are each responsible adults, taking full responsibility for their actions. They are saying they were not led blindly into political action. They are saying it is improper-in their view immoral-to separate out for punishment only the leaders.

Here I come to what I think is the crux of the the view I am trying to express. In their code of morality they will not allow us the easy way out of punishing just the few who did the talking at a rally on campus. They insist that they are all responsible for whatever happened as a result of their united activity. They are saying that to punish only their leaders would be, in their view, immoral.

I make no pretense of speaking for the students. I have spoken to very few of them. I have spoken to just enough of them to realize that some of our best students are supporters-ardent ones-of the FSM. I am trying to listen, and I ask you to listen. See if they are not saying: Respect our civil disobedience-it is sometimes better than foregoing the rights you believe to be yours. Show us that we have the full rights of all citizens, whether we are this year on the learning end or the teaching end of the University. Show us that we are heard, when we act like adults, not always only lectured to. Show us you do not have to treat us always as children, but more as adults when we achieve adult skills and facility. Set for us an example of real intellectual integrity, the kind a university

should be proud of. Show us that you can, if we insist, treat us like men and women, each responsible for his actions. Show us we do not have to be treated as children who now and then follow some "insidious" leader. Show us, please, that whether or not you approve of our form of morality, at least you have heard it.

Henry Nash Smith, Professor of English, and former Chairman of the Academic Freedom Committee of the Academic Senate (Berkeley Division and State-wide)

I voted for the propositions for three principal reasons:

1. The propositions are in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. As a layman I am guided by the opinions of colleagues who are experts in the field of law. All the legal scholars with whom I have discussed the matter have told me that the University has no constitutional (and therefore no legal) right to limit students' freedom of speech or political activity except in the manner indicated in the second of the propositions-by regulating "the time, place, and manner" of political speech and activity to the extent that may be necessary in order to "prevent interference with the normal functions of the University." The Council of the American Association of University Professors asked a committee to draft a statement concerning the academic freedom of students for consideration by the Council. This reportpublished in the current (Autumn 1964) issue of the AAUP Bulletin-asserts: "Students should enjoy the same freedom of religion, speech, press and assembly, and the right to petition the authorities, that citizens generally possess. Exercise of these rights on or off the campus should not subject them to institutional penalties. . . . When students run into police difficulties off the campus in connection with what they regard as their political rights-as, for example, taking part in sit-ins, picket lines, demonstrations, riding on freedom buses—the college authorities should take every practical step to assure themselves that such students are protected in their full legal rights and against abuse."

2. Alternative policies are unworkable. A long series of efforts by the Administration of the University of California to devise University regulations prescribing the permissible content of student political speech and activity has convinced me that such efforts lead only to controversy and disturbance. The University is not

equipped to draw up or to enforce criminal laws. Even if such an undertaking were warranted in principle, it would require the creation of an elaborate system of police and courts quite out of keeping with the functions of the University as an institution of teaching and research. Criminal prosecutions should be left to the civil authorities. The students I have talked with understand fully that if they break the laws they must expect to be punished by the courts.

3. The civil rights movement expresses the moral idealism of a whole generation of young Americans. Most of the students involved in the recent demonstrations believe they are working in behalf of a nation-wide crusade for social justice, primarily in the area of rights for Negroes. I believe the University should be very slow to align itself against a movement enlisting the loyalties of so many young men and women in all parts of the country.

Thomas Parkinson, Professor of English

There are two main issues in the proposals of the Berkeley Division of the Academic Senate. First, should advocacy of political action be restricted on the campus of a university? The Senate says, in effect, that if "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech," then a university should make no law abridging the freedom of speech. The content of speech should not be limited, and its form should be regulated only insofar as necessary in order to allow the University to carry out its main functions. On this main point, there seems to me little room for argument. There is no such thing as more or less freedom; men either have freedom or they do not, and limitation of the content of speech destroys freedom. What limitations there are on the content of speech are matters to be determined by the courts.

Second, there is the question of whether or not there should be an amnesty for past student activity in discord with university regulations. On this last point it is my conviction that there should be a universal amnesty on the Berkeley campus, for students, faculty, and administration. Generosity of spirit is required from all members of the community, and the members of the community who have the greatest power, and therefore the greatest opportunity to make a large act of charity, are the members of the Board of Regents. Once that act is made, the campus can then continue its development with faith in its membership, hope for a more glorious future, and charity for all: remembering from this point on that the greatest of these is charity.

Sponsored by Professors Henry Nash Smith, William Kornhauser, Sheldon Wolin, Charles Muscatine, Charles Sellers, and David Freedman, and prepared by a volunteer committee of University professional staff.

State of California

Memorandum

To : Everett M. Chandler

California State Polyfechnic College
San Luis Obispo Campus

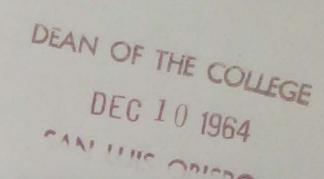
Date: December 10, 1964

File No.:

Copies:

From : Eugene A. Rittenhouse

Subject: Chancellor's Office Telephone Call -- Dr. Alvin Marks



Dr. Alvin Marks of the Chancellor's Office called at 4 p.m., December 9, and asked that I contact you. He advised that he should be considered the state-wide man with respect to student demonstrations, and that he is anxious we be assured of continued system-wide preparation and action. He emphasized that we are prepared and this is just a reminder. He asked that:

- 1. He be advised immediately of potential or current demonstrations;
- 2. Every effort be made to keep any student demonstration identified with the local campus;
- 3. We be assured all resources of the Chancellor's Office are available on call, but that no interference is suggested, just availability; and
- 4. It be remembered that communication lines between administration, faculty, and students must be kept open if we are to preserve the things we have now such as free speech, right to petition, etc.

DISTRIBUTION:

President McPhee Vice President Kennedy

Date W. Andrews

Dean of the College

12-10-64 DATE

TO: FROM:

INDIAN INTO

Andrews Dan Lawson is girning us notice that Pay Kellgore plans to take Asue until the CSCSPA on the Cast item on this funt page. We should be arraie only in case some Comment Comes back through other sources such words we do not want to de misunderstood be came

DAN LAWSON TO: EMC

Here is an advance copy of cscspa action at san Diego last week.

Roy Killgore did not attend but in quite report about the last item on page one.

I believe he intends to get this rescinded on to insist that all correspondence and/or releases indicate that Cod poly-SIO voted "No"

CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE

PRINTING ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT DEPT

MOITH INTEL

CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE STUDENT PRESIDENTS 'ASSOCIATION

SAN DIEGO STATE COLLEGE

FEBRUARY 28 THROUGH MARCH 1. 1964

COMMITTEE ON POLICY

Resolution on Free Speech

WHEREAS, few institutions in the California State College system have publicly advocated, as part of their philosophy of education, complete freedom of speech and expression, and

WHEREAS, we as the elected representatives of students of California State Colleges feel it is time to clarify our position with reference to the problem of free expression in our schools, and

WHEREAS, we believe that traditionally, one of the most important functions of the college and university in America has been to provide an open forum for ideas of all persuasions. This role was predicated on the belief that ideas are the raw material of education and progress. Since progress most certainly would have been impossible without the introduction of new, sometimes controversial ideas, we believe that rules which prohibit free expression in any way stand squarely in the path of that intellectual probing which will enable us, as college students, to meet the challenges faced by our generation. We believe there is nothing to fear from ideas in a democratic society. We feel that to deny or limit the college communities exposure to them or their proponents.

1) implies an immaturity in us that in other matters is acknowledged not to enlist and, 2) poses the central questions of censorship throughout the ages: Who has the right to decide which ideas are acceptable? By what criteria? Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the California State College Student Presidents Association believes that the individual should be the sole arbiter of the merits of ideas freely expressed in an open forum situation.

1. In accordance with this principle the State College system should adopt

policy guaranteeing freedom of speech and expression to all.

No policy should contain limitations under the auspices of scheduling, balance", croud control, etc., that allow degenaion into de facto censership.

note

CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE STUDENT PRESIDENTS ASSOCIATION

SAN DIEGO STATE COLLEGE

FEBRUARY 28 THROUGH MARCH 1 1964

COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS

C.S.C.S.P.A. Acd Particular Campus Problems

The Committee on Communications recommends that the following policy be adopted by the California State College Student Presidents' Association governing its relationship to its individual members and their respective problems;

It is hoped that each of the state colleges will attempt to resolve their unique problems without involving officel California State College Student Presidents' Association action.

If a situation arises involving one member college and/or less than the full membership, the California State College Student Presidents' Association wishes to provide a means of communication wherein the various aspects of the situation can be discussed before the delegates of the California State College Student Presidents' Association.

Any school or schools that wish to present their problem for consideration by the California State College Student Presidents' Association, should compile as much qualitative and quantitative information about the problem as possible and they should state what action they recommend that the California State College Student Presidents' Association should pursue. The California State College Student Presidents' Association shall then consider the issue to determine whether they wish to pursue action in the light of the relationship of the problem to the purpose of the California State College Student Presidents' Association."

CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE STUDENT PRESIDENTS ASSOCIATION

SAN DIEGO STATE COLLEGE

FEBRUARY 28 THROUGH MARCH 1, 1964

Athletic Policy

WHEREAS, each State College is a separate entity with a separate background and a separate history; and

WHEREAS, physical excellence should be an integral part of the concept of academic excellence, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the California State College Student Presidents' Association believes that each state college should be allowed by the Board of Trustees complete freedom to develop an adequate athletic program within the scope of their individual interpretation of academic excellence, provided that this development embodies a philosophy of excellence and ethical administration in athletic recruiting, grants-in-aid, and scholarships.

CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE STUDENT PRES IDENTS O ASSOCIATION

SAN DIEGO STATE COLLEGE

FEBRUARY 28 THROUGH MARCH 1, 1964

Action on Parking

The California State College Student Presidents Association endorses the concept providing two separate fees in regards to the parking on the State college campuses. And the fees are to be in the form:

- 1. Those campuses where there is horizontal parking, the fee would be \$10, per semester for full-time faculty, staff and students, and \$6.50 per semester for limited faculty, staff and students.
- 2. On those campuses where there is a necessity for high rise or vertical parking, the fees would be \$25, per semester for full-time faculty, staff and students, and \$12.50 per semester for limited faculty, staff and students.

California State Polytechnic College San Luis Obispo Campus

Memorandum

To : President's Council

Andrews, Wilson, Gibson, Higdon, Cummins, Fisher, Chandler, Nelson, Brendlin, C. Johnson, Rush Hill Date : December 8, 1967

File No.:

Copies: C. Young, D. Miller,

Lawson, Cockriel, J. Lucin, R. Liner, Healey, Bostrom,

0

Rich, Gersten

From : R. E. Kennedy

Subject: Student Demonstrations Protesting Certain On-Campus Recruiting Efforts

The Trustees at their November 30 meeting passed a resolution regarding demonstrations, declaring the following to be the policy of the State Colleges:

"1. The Board unqualifiedly condemns violence or the threats of violence against persons or property, or any acts of coercion which result in the interruption or are designed to interrupt the educational process or lawful operations of any State College.

"2. Vigorous enforcement of campus rules on student conduct is essential to preserve the campus as a place of freedom in which the rights of the individual students are recognized and protected.

"3. Students have the right on campus to meet with representatives of the government of the United States, and of other public agencies and of any or all private industry on a non-discriminatory basis for interviews in connection with planning their future public or private service or employment. These rights shall be protected.

"4. The Board of Trustees is sensitive to the rights of the students to debate current issues, to protest policy and to dissent. These rights, in accordance with pertinent college rules as to time, place and manner, must also be protected. But the right to dissent affords no excuse to disrupt college operations or to interfere with the rights of fellow students.

"5. It is expected that the leadership of the president, the judgment of the faculty and the good sense of the students will maintain the college campus as a place of order in balance with freedom. In any event, the Board recognizes that it is desirable for a college, as far as possible, to provide for its own internal security. The Board therefore authorizes the Chancellor to take all feasible action to make available or to procure additional funds for such purpose and to provide funds for additional assistance, where necessary, to the respective Deans of Students. If internal measures and security are insufficient to safeguard the campus and the orderly process of education, the college administrators are authorized and expected to call in outside community law enforcement officers."

Since the first indication that we had on this campus an organization that might attempt to disrupt normal academic and administrative processes, I have been working with Dean Chandler, Mr. Rittenhouse and others to make certain that we have proper procedures and properly oriented staff members ready to take appropriate action to prevent disruption of our normal activities.

While administrative and non-teaching staff members of certain departments are prepared to handle difficulties should they arise, I am a firm believer in positive action in advance

and faculty members can do much to prevent circumstances from arising which might result in demonstrations planned and executed for the purpose of disrupting normal academic, administrative and co-curricular activities of the college.

Any attempt to prohibit students from expressing, in language and action that is in good taste, their honest differences of opinion is not in keeping with certain fundamental rights and privileges of American citizenship. However, the manner in which such difference is expressed must not interfere with the rights and privileges of other individuals. When it does interfere with the freedom of others, the activity is one that needs to be appropriately controlled. This college has a legal responsibility to see to it that all of its academic, administrative and co-curricular activities are continued without disruption even when some individuals or groups express objection to an issue by planning and/or implementing a demonstration.

I am convinced that our students at this campus are level-headed and that the majority can be called upon to influence other students into a calm and quiet demonstration, or no demonstration at all.

I believe that deans and department heads should communicate with their respective faculties, and they in turn, with the students in their respective majors, to emphasize the necessity of avoiding any demonstration or even the threat of one, which would appear to lead to the disruption of any normal college activities.

I would be most encouraging if such communication would result in resolutions by various faculty and student groups, including the Faculty-Staff Council and the Student Affairs Council, opposing any type of demonstration by individuals or groups which conceivably might interfere with the opportunity of even a single student who seeks placement in the career field of his choice, and wishes to avail himself of the services offered by the Placement Office.

I suggest positive, influential, and persuasive action now by all of those concerned to bring the issue to an appropriate and agreeable conclusion. Recruiters will be told, of course, that the college administration will take appropriate steps to prevent disruptive action and, further, will take firm disciplinary action against any student or group of students who attempt to interfere with the academic, administrative, or co-curricular activities of this college. If the interference is caused by non-students, they will be appropriately handled as violators of Section 602.7 of the Penal Code, (Mulford Act).

There will be a discussion on Monday, December 11, at the President's Council meeting on "Policy on Demonstrations." Those receiving copies of this memo who are not members of the President's Council should contact their immediate supervisor to determine whether they should attend this portion of the meeting.