

SUSPENDED STUDENT TALKS

Mark Bravo Discusses the Protest

The following is a discussion with Mark Bravo, a freshman in English, one of the 8 suspended students. In this article Mark tells of his reasons for joining the demonstration, relates his feelings about the situations he faced, the possibility of suspension and being suspended; he gives his views on the demonstrators and the anti-demonstrators. Finally he states what he gained from the week of protest.

"I don't belong to any organization, Mark began, but I'm a 'spiritual member' of SNCC- in sympathy with it." Following the events of the summer in Mississippi, I made a resolution to join.

JOINING THE PROTEST

My first participation in the protest was when a group of 5 or 6 friends complained to Dean Towle about the ban against political action, he related; I told them to include my name. They discussed the University's claim of traffic congestion - which they considered unreasonable - and offered to conduct a traffic flow survey. They were told 'We'll take that into consideration'- which they interpreted as meaning their offer would be ignored.

TUESDAY - DEANS APPROACH THE TABLE

On Tuesday, Sept. 29, a SNCC table was set up at Sather Gate in violation of the University's regulations. I volunteered to man the table. A very interesting thing happened the previous day: Dean Williams had approached the table; he asked do you know that you are in violation of University regulations? I didn't give him my name. I asked if he wanted a leaflet or would like to contribute. He did neither, saying they were illegal. About thirty people had gathered around the table when he approached. None of them were opposed to our activities. I explained the purposes of SNCC and \$27 of contributions were collected. They thought I did a good job of handling Dean Williams.

NO ADMINISTRATION DEFIANCE

Mark explained, it wasn't that they wanted to defy the Administration; but they were committed people who wanted to help the activities of SNCC. Non-committed people tended to take the leaflets, he added.

DANGER WAS REALIZED

We (Don Hatch, Brian Turner, and I) realized the danger facing us. I had reservations about

the next day; and I spent considerable time thinking about what might happen.

WEDNESDAY

On Wednesday the Deans came out and took Brian's name; Don Hatch took over the table. After they left, there were many spontaneous speeches. Over 435 persons signed their names as "jointly manning" the tables. I sat there numbering statements to be signed, and doing other routine activities.

MOMENT OF DECISION

About 2:30, the Deans approached again. At this time, Brian said to me "think about what you're doing - if you want to back out." I stood up and Brian sat down at the table. Who's manning this table?, they asked. Brian answered that he was. Who's really manning it, they repeated? It was then that I stepped up and said "I am". The Deans asked "who are you"? My name is on the petition (for jointly manning tables). Then I identified myself when they reminded me of the requirement to show a reg card on demand. They walked away. What about the rest of us? the people wanted to know. They ignored the SLATE table next to us. I stayed there one or two hours more without incident.

INSIDE SPROUL HALL - SUSPENSION

That night we packed in Sproul Hall. When my name was read as having been suspended, I had mixed feelings. On the one hand, I was really hung over; but also I felt kind of free- now I could go out and do something worthwhile- like going to Mississippi. Everyone was shocked, and gasped at the announcement. "I didn't think they would go that far so soon," Mark commented.

It was an irony - when the suspensions were announced- it was my birthday; here I was 20 and out of school, at the same time. I felt like I had received a personal present from (Chancellor) Strong.

DEMONSTRATION LEADERS

This (the packing of Sproul) was my first contact with the people who handle these type of situations; I had confidence in them, he remarked. After the announcement, we left, around 2 a.m.

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Mississippi Report - part IV

"It is important when one is involved in a project - he should have a certain commitment. My existence in the United States and Mississippi's existence as is, are two incompatible things - unless I do something about it" answered Malcolm Zaretsky, when asked his reasons for spending five weeks doing voter registration work in Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Zaretsky, who was chairman of Friends of SNCC last semester, admitted that he was "kind of worried about his personal safety" and how he would react to the situation; "wondering whether I would be accepted by the Negroes of Forest County bothered me, I knew how I would be accepted by the whites."

He pointed out that the first big voter registration drive took place in Hattiesburg, the county seat of Forest County, during February of this year. Hattiesburg has a population of 25,000 whites and 15,000 Negroes. Freedom days were held and large picket lines, organized by SNCC and COFO, were thrown around the county courthouse. (Here he digressed to explain that COFO is composed of SNCC-active in rural areas of the state, NAACP-the cities, SCLC-the cities, and CORE- 4th Congressional District (Meridian and Greenwood). The organization, which exists just in Mississippi, consists of the afore-mentioned civil rights groups and its purposes are: 1) to give maximum support and energy to the Mississippi Summer Project; 2) to eliminate overlapping of activities and areas; 3) to eliminate politicking' (i.e., this is our project - stay out, with various districts handled by certain organizations.)

Malcolm further indicated that the reason for the drive in this area was that it contained the lowest percentage of qualified Negroes, registered to vote in the state.

THE REGISTRAR OF VOTERS

As a result of the freedom days and voter registration days, The U.S. District Court ordered 43 Negroes registered. Theron Lynd, the Registrar of Voters, refused to register these people. He was cited for contempt of court; the decision was upheld by the circuit court. His \$5000 fine was paid by the White Citizens' Council, Malcolm remarked.

The registrar of voters has the final say on all applications to register; he is the sole judge of the application questions. For example, he can tell an applicant that his precinct or address was filled in incorrectly or that the section of the constitution which the applicant was to copy and interpret was wrong.

Zaretsky gave one outstanding example of how Lynd used his office to thwart the attempts of Negroes attempting to exercise their voting rights: he pointed out that the poll tax is still legal in non-federal elections. A Negro may not be able to pay the poll tax by the deadline, owing to his economic status.

The payment of the poll tax in Mississippi enables one to attend precinct meetings, at which people are nominated to the state committee which

nominates delegates to the national convention. The Registrar ruled that in order to attend the precinct meeting, one had to have a poll tax receipt. When this method failed, he ruled that no one could attend unless he had a receipt that indicated he hadn't paid his poll tax. This receipt had to be dated 10 days before a certain date; the announcement was made only 7 days before. Thus when a Negro applied, he was given a poll tax receipt upon payment. All whites received receipts of the proper date showing non-payment. By this method, all Negroes were excluded systematically from precinct meetings.

VOTER REGISTRATION MEETINGS

We held meetings and discussion groups to try and convince Negroes to register, but there is no concept of political action in this area. One of the political leaders of the area is Mrs. Victoria Gray, the Senate candidate of the Freedom Democratic Party; she has many relatives in Palmer's Crossing (the Negro community 5 miles outside of Hattiesburg) who are politically active. We sought to develop leadership in the hopes of getting one Negro to encourage his friends to register. But it didn't work. The lack of education (among the people) hampers the meetings, he continued, "they know what they want but can't express it."

Among those who helped in the voter registration drive were the ministers who were willing to give sermons relating to voter registration.

At the Priest Creek Baptist Church in Palmer's Crossing, we were the first whites in the church; this occasion was the first time voter registration had been mentioned to the congregation.

THE NEGROES AND THEIR REACTION

Of 20 houses which we canvassed (Zaretsky and the 5 workers he was in charge of), 2 or 3 said they would go to the courthouse; however we were lucky if one of these actually did.

Most of the people we contacted were between the ages of 25 and 45. As the men work, we were unable to contact them during the day. They are hard to get at night, and there is a certain danger in riding around after dark. Usually we would borrow a car of one of the Freedom School teachers or use a local car to go to the courthouse. If a person didn't go at first, then he usually would not go at all," he stated.

INTIMIDATION

There are many 'rednecks' who hang around the courthouse steps; for Negroes it is a big thing to go there and they are unsure and afraid. For 2 weeks following, an applicant's name appears in the local paper (Hattiesburg has only one paper-editor), time enough for him to be intimidated out of registering. Among the methods of intimidation used against Negroes seeking to register, Malcolm referred to retribution, the loss of a job, or the possibility of a visit from night riders.

ACTIVITIES IN PALMER'S CROSSING

Palmer's Crossing is policed by the county sheriff's office, he continued. One of the dep-

Sex and the single berkeley⁻³⁻

Stephen Gillers

Now that both Sex And The Single Girl and its counterpart, Sex And The Single Man, have been written, I feel it incumbent on one of us to complete the trilogy with the third possibility—the single Berkeley.

I can vouch for my statistical information, having had the able assistance of Dr. Louis Lecher of the ORGANIZATION for the Advancement of Sexual Mores (ORGASM) in collecting them. Further, because I am new to the campus I can probably muster greater objectivity, still I feel I must apologize now for any incomplete or dubious impressions.

Let me begin with a rather interesting set of percentages. 16% of the single women in Cal became pregnant in 1963. But, and this must indicate something, 24% of the same group had abortions in that year. I admit that these figures stumped me but Dr. Lecher supplied the very simple explanation. 8% of the abortees were not pregnant, Dr. Lecher pointed out, and another figure shows that 8% of the abortees were also sorority girls. Dr. Lecher feels that these two groups overlap completely, that all the sorority girls were the non-pregnant abortees. "After all," he said, "to become pregnant the sorority girl would have to indulge. Ah, but already I contradict myself."

Asked why if the sorority girls were not pregnant they should have abortions, Dr. Lecher referred to the bandwagon approach to sex. All the girls would need to know is that it's being done and the need to participate would make such factors as being pregnant unimportant.

The problem of place at which to indulge also arises in Berkeley. Dorm residents find rules limiting accessibility of rooms to the opposite sex. Students in off-campus housing find that at least one of their roommates is always home. "Where to go?" then becomes the question.

One answer is the great number of motels on University Ave but most of them have NO VACANCY sign by early evening (indicative of something to be sure). And if one can find a vacancy the awkwardness of applying for a room without a car or luggage is generally restrictive to many.

So to meet the problem there has been behind the scenes talks of the possibility of the University's donating some land. Unofficial word is that the school now contemplates giving over the Bancroft/Telegraph area in the hope that such action might end the attempts to distribute shameful advocative literature there.

Last week, under the guise of a protest, several selected students spent the night in front of ASUC in sleeping bags, blankets, and as a control one participant even brought his mattress, all in an attempt to test the feasibility

ity of the program. Reports are favorable.

Lastly, in many smaller schools the difficulty is not so much in meeting girls as in meeting the more open-minded and realistic ones. At Berkeley we are all open-minded and realistic. This is our national reputation and this is what lures an onslaught of prurient Easterners to descend upon us every summer. The problem here, however, is meeting people.

Now while we all have our own methods, many of which would become ineffectual if popularized, there is a necessity in an article of this kind to suggest at least one. Therefore, fellows, if you'll follow the steps below, you will discover an all but infallible system.

- (1)-Buy a daily New York Times (for image).
- (2)-Take it to the Bear's Lair around lunchtime when it's very crowded.
- (3)-Buy a cup of black coffee (for image).
- (4)-Look for an attractive girl sitting alone and sit down next to her.
- (5)-Open to crossword and proceed (or try) to do it. In Pen (for image).
- (6)-Light cigarette absent-mindedly. (For image.)
- (7)-Stir coffee energetically even though black (to attract attention.)
- (8)-Pretend (when girl is looking to get stuck on one word.
- (9)-Look up suddenly. Run hand through hair (for image.) (Make sure it is not hand holding cigarette.)
- (10)-Say in low, quiet voice, just to her, "What's a five letter word for 'metallic fastener?'"

If she says "Screw" you're in.

photography offset printing



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Editorial:

TRAGEDY IN BOSTON? OR IN OAKLAND?

"A large number of disgruntled citizens took the law into its own hands yesterday and acquired its first exhilarating taste for defying law. This group, disguised as Indians, boarded British vessels in the harbor and dumped 342 chests of tea into the water. It is expected that they may be tempted to use such extreme tactics again, over matters even more trivial than the one which sparked yesterday's donnybrook.

If we live in a society of law, we must abide by law and respect the enforcers of law, regardless of whether we full agree with the law. The citizens were wrong to escalate their protests into disorder and defiance of law.

Those individuals who backed the government, who encouraged order and discouraged defiance deserve commendations from all the colonies. Such persons have shown the individuality and leadership that will make them the cream of their generation."

The above is an editorial which probably would have appeared December 17, 1776 had the Oakland Tribune been publishing in one of the colonies. Naturally, the event being described was the Boston Tea Party.

If we are to believe the views expressed in the editorial of October 5 (Tragedy In Berkeley - on page 18), then such an editorial as the above could have appeared.

Last Monday's editorial began by stating that "...a large number of students acquired their first exhilarating taste for defying law." Farther down in the editorial, "this vast student transgression against public tranquility" is referred to. We find these references inconsistent with statements made in this newspaper which indicated that the students represented only a minority of the U.C. enrollment. Why the sudden change in importance - an amazing typographical growth performed in less than a week.

The Tribune's editorials on the demonstrations, both the above one and the one of the preceding week, have used descriptive terms which Webster's takes strong issue with; calling the demonstrations 'rioting', 'impounding a police car', and referring to orderly non-violent protest as a "juvenile display of temper and obstinance" were done in the first editorial. Last Monday's stated "They may be tempted to use such extreme (radical) tactics again, over matters even more trivial (of little value, unimportant, insignificant) than the one which sparked last week's donnybrook (any place where fighting and rowdyism are carried on)."

In regard to the purposes of the demonstration being "trivial", does the Tribune consider a protest against the soliciting of funds, members, and workers for off campus political and social action as such?

Does the 2400 member Association of California State College Professors' executive committee issue statements of support of a trivial matter?

Do 500 demonstrators spend 32 hours without sleep, food, and comfort demonstrating over a trivial matter?

Does the administration and certain faculty members spend long hours trying to work out an settlement over a trivial matter?

And finally do local newspapers give front page and column upon column of coverage to trivial matters?

The editorial continues "the students were wrong to escalate their protest of a very decent and accomodating ruling by campus authorities (this was the September 28 ruling) into disorder and defiance of law." The ruling may be "very decent and accomodating ruling through the eyes of a newspaper which seeks to discredit the movements of social protest, and to discourage their formation, particularly when these movements come knocking at the paper's own door.

Indeed, as the editorial concludes "Guilt is always personal". In this instance, it has come home to roost at the door of those who sought the ban against recruiting persons from the University for social action and picketing.

What then could one expect from a newspaper which seeks to discredit those protesting its discriminatory hiring policies - and which uses its pages to spew forth propaganda discrediting all those who oppose its position while giving NO COVERAGE to their point of view.

The real tragedy is not in Berkeley - but in OAKLAND - and throughout Alameda County - where the people have only one metropolitan newspaper published in Alameda County.

Letters to the Gatehouse Approved Solicitation of Funds

TO THE GateHouse:
One instance of fund-soliciting on campus which has not only the approval, but the full co-operation of the University Administration is the following:

On Monday, September 28, University employees were given envelopes by their supervisors, in which they were requested by the United Fund to do either of two things: 1) return the envelopes with voluntary donations; or 2) allow a specific amount, a dollar or so, to be deducted from their monthly checks.

Why is this form of "solicitation", to say the least, permissible? The United Fund is composed of scores of organizations, most of which, because they deal with people in need of help, as SNCC does, must be deemed political.

A Working Student

FOLK WAYS

WACK WHETSTONE

Joan Baez has been long accepted as the "Grand Dame" of the current revival of folk music. She combines a beautiful voice with excellent presentation. It is this combination which thrilled capacity audiences at the Greek Theater the first weekend in October.

This performance was a striking contrast to her appearance at the UC Folk Music Festival earlier in the year which was at best shallow. She is at her best, apparently, with large, not very folksy audiences. In her Friday performance, she reached the audience with a warmth that is all but impossible to convey in the Greek Theater.

The reason for this phenomenon is due largely, I think, to the fact that Joan Baez has finally slipped over into the realm of good commercial folk music (as opposed to bad commercial folk music) where she joins Peter, Paul, and Mary, The Rooftop Singers, and a small select group of lesser knowns. Two of the songs which she sang (and which received the biggest applause are songs more familiar to the fans of P. P. and M. She also sang Rock and Roll and made timely comments on the Beatles.

The quality of her music is unquestionable. She selected songs by Phil Ochs, Bob Dylan; and included a Portuguese love song. Two unaccompanied songs displayed her musical talents more than any others. She sang "Long Black Veil" to an audience as no one else could have. I wonder if anyone else noticed the lack of Appalachian music usually heard in her concerts.

On the whole, the concert was enjoyable; but please don't ask me to go to the Glen Yarborough concert.

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The Lunch Box Campus Arcade (off Ban. below Tel.)

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uty constables - Willie Kitchens by name- stopped us in our car one night. We had to read the name on my driver's license to him - this was no harassment - he's illiterate! Also he is a bootlegger, and gives Negroes bootleg whiskey and then arrests them for being drunk. Mississippi is a "dry" state but still bootleg liquor laws.

HARASSMENT OF SNCC WORKERS

After the bombing of a house, a meeting was called at a local church. Nine people were arrested- among them a German girl and an English man - neither was allowed to contact their consuls. The girl was intimidated by the local authorities. After the sheriff was through with them, an FBI man actually told them that the bombing was their fault- because they were agitators, Zaretsky reported.

RESULTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

The legal action taken against the county registrar of voters has not changed the voter registration situation of Negroes. He is still the sole judge of whether the answers to the questions are adequate.

On the whole Hattiesburg is not atypical, the Mississippi Summer Project had very little success, Zaretsky stated. "It gave the Justice Department a lot of cases to work on; the effect of the voter registration drive was to show it (the Justice Department) that the people who want to vote are being denied the right."

In response to the question what did the Mississippi Summer Project do, he stated "it focused national attention on Mississippi, particularly by the disappearance of the three civil rights workers in Philadelphia. The Community Organization and the work which led to its formation, as well as the Mississippi Freedom Democratic party were significant.

GAINS WERE MISLEADING

The gains were misleading, he continued, as evidenced by McComb (sometimes called McBomb by civil rights workers) the past few weeks. Even though things looked good during the summer, the whites were waiting for the end of the summer- just biding their time- until the rights workers left the state. In Natchez, the total of 16 FBI agents assigned there earlier in the year was reduced to 4.

FUTURE PLANS

Malcolm added "it was a most gratifying experience- very worthwhile; I hope to go back and teach in a Negro school. There is a Negro college - Tougaloo- near Jackson which interests me very much."

-Advertisement-

Friends: Satan's Agent is always his Victim. Jesus' Agent is always His guest. Whose Agent are you? Free Christian literature. K. Sparks 2017 69th Street. Oakland.

-Advertisement

THURSDAY NIGHT

The confrontation with those fraternity members disgusted me. It was our demonstration - peaceful and non-violent. Even though illegal, it was rational.

It had a double effect - good and evil, Mark explained; but I feel that the good outweighed the evil. We were willing to suffer any consequences of our action, he added.

The hecklers wouldn't discuss the subject; Mario (Savio) invited them to come up. One did and the group called him a traitor. They seemed to think that they were at a spectacle. I was afraid that a fight would break out - that they would rush the car, and ruin the non-violent nature of our demonstration. We couldn't argue with them, Mark related; after the priest (Father James Fisher of Newman Hall) stood up, we just stayed silent.

DEMONSTRATORS STAYED TOGETHER

Other than during that incident, the people stayed together. There was folk singing, and free cigarettes. I think of it as a creative group - a mixture of concerned intelligent people. There were philosophy students, students who had been to Cuba, and folk singers.

FRIDAY'S CLIMAX

Around 6 p.m. we linked arms and waited; we had been on edge especially when we heard those 80 motorcycles. We were ready to go, getting our last good meal. There must have been 5000 people there. They didn't understand the situation because they had made a judgement without thinking, Mark noted. We felt like Christians being thrown to the lions. I thought that the police would be used, until they withdrew when the agreement was announced.

PARENTS' DAY ON CAMPUS - SATURDAY

We had about 10 people talking to the parents as they went about their activities. I told them that I was one of the demonstrators and that the battle was not over yet. When asked if they would like to wear a black arm band, most replied 'are you kidding?'. They should expel more of them.' How many? I asked. "All of them" was the answer. Most of the parents were by themselves, he added.

I did find 2 sympathetic parents - of those I approached. They told me that we were doing a good job and to keep up the fight. At least 1500 people passed through the mall area during the day.

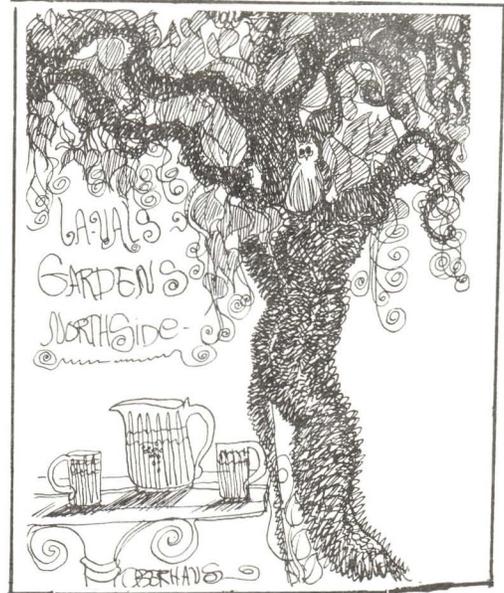
HIS BENEFITS FROM THE EXPERIENCE

I got to know these people as more than just (a bunch of) beatniks. "I found out that a demonstrator wasn't just a guy who has nothing else to do - or some kind of troublemaker." These people are really highly motivated, Mark noted.

A DYNAMIC PART OF CAMPUS LIFE

Further, he concluded, I discovered a very significant, dynamic part of campus life. Before - during my first year, I was just drifting along with the normal student activities.

This whole issue has brought out some basic things for me; I have been able to discover and to formulate some ideas on the situation. In that way, it was kind of fortuitous. I feel that the settlement was a good one, not like a sell-out, he stated.



The Gate

Policy and Purpose

ABOUT THE PAPER

The Gate is an independently published off-campus newspaper now beginning its second year of publication.

PURPOSES

- 1) to provide balanced coverage of campus and local news - by giving space to the lesser known side of the story.
- 2) to be an independent voice in the political and social arena - as their activities affect or are of interest to students - offering all points of view a platform to express themselves without distortion or omission.
- 3) to get the full and complete story behind the news.
 - a) examples from the issues of 1963-64:
 - the Shop-in at the Telegraph Avenue Lucky Store
 - the Griffin arrest case in the Student Union
- 4) to editorialize on subjects of interest and of importance to the campus community
 - a) examples from the issues of 1963-64:
 - Removal of chairs from the sun deck
 - Berkeley Cabaret Ordinance
 - Color and Design of Barrows Hall - an answer to the Daily Cal
 - Why the Free Speech Area should not be moved to the Ludwig's Fountain area
 - Let's Have Seasoned Voters, Too - Why 18 year olds should not have the vote - an answer to the Daily Cal

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