

The Middlebury Campus

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NO. 5

30 Midd Students In Peace March Sit-In Follows March; Midd Students In Vigil



Part of Middlebury contingent on way to Pentagon.

3 Middlebury Students Arrested In Washington

Three Middlebury students demonstrating against the war in Vietnam were arrested Sunday night at the Pentagon. Eric Kolvig, Andrew Weinstein and Lassie Dudley were held for violating the terms of the permit granted for the Washington mobilization which stipulated demonstrators must be off the Pentagon grounds by 12:00 p.m. Sunday.

Kolvig and Miss Dudley were fined \$25 and released late Monday. Weinstein was released Tuesday.

The three were part of an original group of ten Middlebury students who maintained an all-night vigil at the Pentagon Saturday along with approximately 500 protestors, the Middlebury group marched to the White House Sunday morning to demonstrate against the war.

Most members of the Middlebury contingent, which numbered about 30 in all, returned to Middlebury Sunday. Kolvig, Weinstein and Miss Dudley, however, returned to the Pentagon to reinforce the demonstrators who had remained through the day.

Weinstein and Miss Dudley contacted Bill Jerome, another Middlebury participant in the Pentagon sit-in, by phone Sunday night and Monday. According to Jerome, they said they were arrested peacefully and

with no undue physical force.

Fine money was provided for the three by Tilford Dudley, Miss Dudley's father and chairman of the Central Democratic Committee in Washington, D.C. Mr. Dudley and his wife, who is a member of the Woman's Strike for Peace, also provided food and lodging during the weekend mobilization for many members of the Middlebury contingent and for other demonstrators.

By MAUREEN CROWLEY

A rally of tens of thousands of protestors against the war in Vietnam in Washington D. C. Saturday afternoon climaxed that night in a mass sit-in marred by scattered incidents of violence at the Pentagon.

Ten Middlebury students from an estimated thirty Middlebury students and professors at the march were among over a thousand protestors who maintained an all-night vigil at the Pentagon. An additional 35,000 challenged military police lines to enter the restricted area but were turned back. Three of the Middlebury ten were arrested Sunday night when they defied the terms of the peace march permit and remained in the area past the twelve p.m. deadline.

Largely spontaneous, the sit-in at the Pentagon followed a peaceful march from the reflecting pool before the Lincoln Memorial across the Potomac to the military headquarters.

As the march began to break up around 5:30 p.m., groups of marchers gravitated toward the north face of the Pentagon. There they were met by lines of military police with billy clubs. The crowd on the whole

was non-aggressive, but there were isolated instances of protestors who attempted to cross the police lines.

Typical Incidents

Tension mounted as these protestors were removed bodily from the area. One protestor crossing the line was beaten about the head and shoulders with a club which broke from the impact. Some demonstrators called out for medical aid for the fallen man; others surged around to help. As members of the military police were surrounded by the protestors, a tear gas grenade was fired into the crowds by the police.

As demonstrators affected by the tear gas scattered, MP's with gas masks and M-14's marched down the nearby road

and secured a square area the width of the road and no more than 10 yards in length. No tactical success was achieved with this maneuver as demonstrators could easily return to their former positions by skirting the troops. Apparently the maneuver was intended as a show of might.

This incident is indicative of the events during the hours which followed. Demonstrators sporadically managed to cross security lines to the mall at the northeast face of the building until approximately 8 p.m., when the military finally succeeded in cordoning off the area.

At one point thirty demonstrators managed to enter the Pentagon (Continued on Page 4)

Observations Of Night Pentagon Encampment

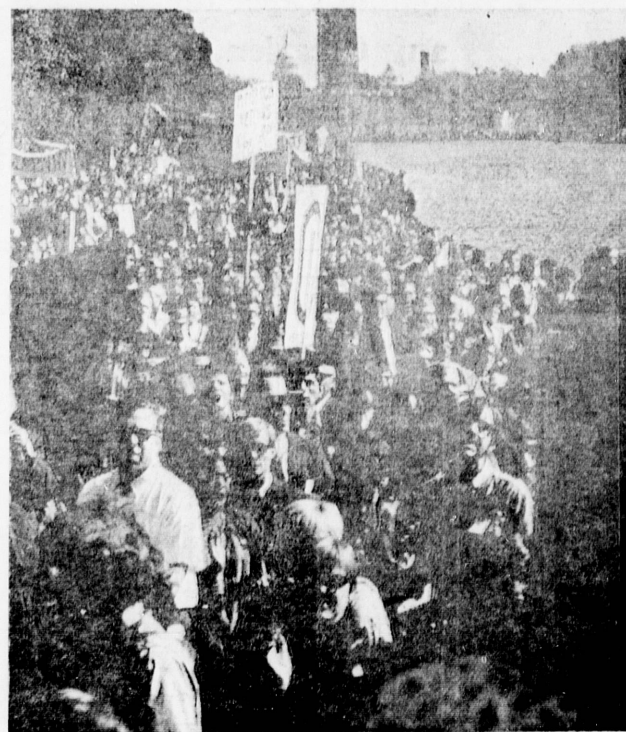
By BILL JEROME

Crossing the Arlington Memorial Bridge to the Pentagon by access roads from the Lincoln Memorial took nearly an hour because of the number of marchers instead of a few minutes normally. Lining up for the march had taken much longer than anticipated because of limited space and poor communications. Many of the demonstrators were exhausted, having been up late Friday night and out in the hot sun for over five hours so far on Saturday. Once across the bridge the line of marchers thinned out considerably as people scattered in different directions. The majority, however, was headed in the approximate direction of the Pentagon and the buses which had brought them. It seemed as though the demonstration were over.

Fifteen of us from Middlebury who had stayed together during the march followed a moderate-sized segment of the crowd to the entrance of the Pentagon's north-east parking lot. There what little unity among the marchers remained was lost as several hundred people milled around a loud

speaker station whose operator was trying to help them find their particular buses. Most of our group wandered into the parking lot where individual knots of people walked towards the Pentagon which was hidden by trees and a small hill. Almost an equal number were walking back. Eventually we

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Demonstrators line the reflecting pool in front of the Lincoln Memorial. The Washington Monument is in the background.

History Lecture

Roland Bainton, retired professor of divinity at Yale and author of the biography of Luther Here I Stand, will speak Monday at 7:30 in Proctor Lounge on "Luther and Erasmus." A discussion will follow.

Mr. Bainton's speech will be in conjunction with the 450th anniversary of the Protestant Reformation. The talk is sponsored by the History Department.

No Vote On 4-1-4 Until Jan.

Work on the proposed 4-1-4 curriculum plan is still in the "discussion phase" and will not be presented to the faculty before December nor voted on until January, according to Faculty Educational Policy Committee Chairman William B. Catton.

Winter Program

In a systematic survey of faculty opinion, the FEPC is seeking to determine who might give a course during the winter period, whether it would serve as a change of pace from regular courses or be a more intensive investigation, and what type of course it would be — whether reading,

seminar, or independent study.

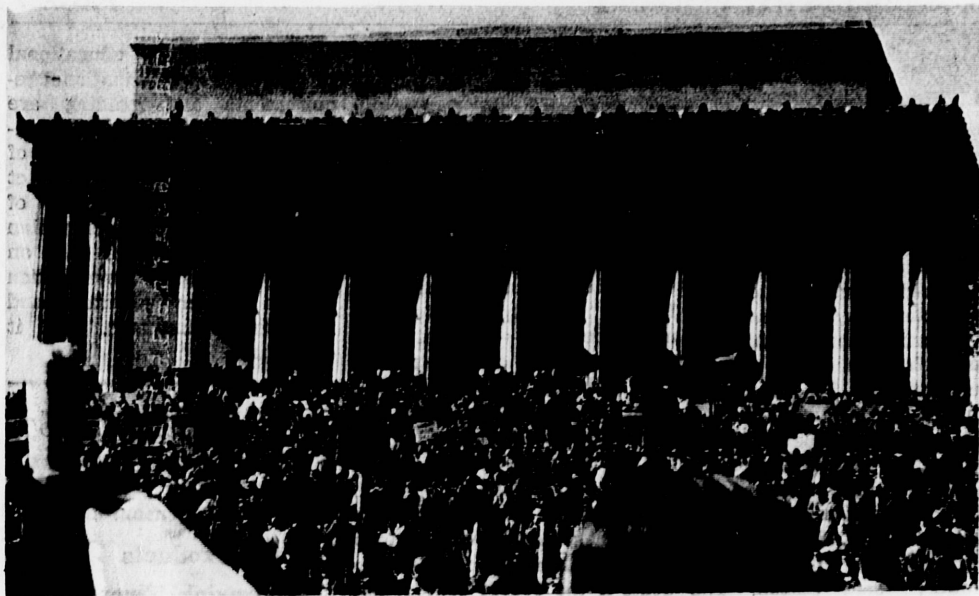
Juniors and seniors, who have for the most part chosen majors, are foreseen to have little difficulty in using the five-week winter program. It is the underclassmen with whom the FEPC is mainly concerned. "If we don't provide a decent set of offerings for freshmen and sophomores," said Catton, "I think we're in trouble."

The FEPC hopes to gain enough support and information from the survey to be able to set up a tentative program designed to serve some 900 freshmen and sophomores, as well as the upperclassmen.

The survey is designed to

have the faculty assume that there will be a winter program and then have discussion center around how the program will be shaped. However, "we do not know whether the affirmation last spring means the faculty will support us in a large vote," said Catton. While he saw no commitment on the part of the faculty when that body revoted to have the FEPC study the principles of the 4-1-4 plan after having rejected those principles only a week before, Catton did detect "a disposition to accept an intelligent and well defined program."

The machinery for the winter (Continued on Page 3)



Tens of thousands fill the area before the Lincoln Memorial preliminary to the march to the Pentagon. On rooftop troops are stationed.

Washington . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

tagon but were quickly thrown out by deputy United States marshals.

Military Tactics

After the area was cordoned off, demonstrators settled down for the cold night which was to follow. Throughout the night police, by now with bayoneted weapons, and U. S. marshals tried various tactics on the demonstrators. However, what place the tactics had in a larger design never emerged.

There were sporadic beatings followed by a secession of hostilities on the part of the military.

At about 4:30 a.m., police were ordered to dump the contents of their canteens on the heads of some of the demonstrators, most of whom were lightly clad in the near-freezing temperatures.

Silence

At no time during the night were the demonstrators informed that their activities were either illegal or unwanted. There were no verbal communications from the military to the demonstrators. At one point a protestor with a bullhorn addressed officers on the Pentagon steps to ask if what the demonstrators were doing was illegal and if the military wished them to leave the area. No answer was forthcoming.

Demonstrators were allowed to leave the cordoned off area but no one was allowed to enter. Most participants in the sit-in left about 6 a.m. During the day protestors left with others returning to fill their places. There were at most about 500 at any one time.

When the time permitted for the marchers expired, the remaining demonstrators, including the Middlebury students, were arrested.

Others arrested during the two-day mobilization included Dave Dellinger, head of the mobilization committee, novelist Norman Mailer, Dagmar Wilson, head of the Women Strike for Peace, and Prof. N. A. Chomsky of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Peaceful Beginnings

Saturday night's violence and Sunday's acts of civil disobedience followed a rally and march which began in somewhat of a holiday spirit. About 100,000 people filled the area around the reflecting pool in front of the Lincoln Memorial for the initial rally. Youthful

faces predominated in the crowd, although Veterans for Peace, Women Strike for Peace, and in particular, the members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, were conspicuous. Small groups of American Communists and Socialists were present.

About 30 of the youthful faces were from Middlebury, which was one of 600 colleges from 47 states represented in the mobilization, according to Linda Morse, president of the Student Mobilization Committee.

Miss Morse, who spoke at the rally along with Dellinger, Dagmar Wilson, Dr. Benjamin Spock, and others, put forth the three-point program of the Student Mobilization. She called for an immediate end to the Vietnam War and to all wars, asked for the abolition of the draft, and demanded that the United States government "keep their creepy fingers off our campuses."

Dr. Spock, the pediatrician, called Lyndon Johnson the enemy of the people, as it was he whom "we elected as a peace candidate in 1964 and who betrayed us within three months, who has stubbornly led us deeper and deeper into a bloody quagmire in which uncounted hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese men, women and children have died, and 13,000 young Americans, too."

Black power speakers told the overwhelmingly white audience that "now the white folks and the black are rocking in the same boat." They attributed the powerlessness of the protestors against the war to the fact that now both white men and black men were oppressed by the military-industrial-social establishment.

Dellinger described the march as "a beginning of a new stage in the American peace movement in which the cutting edge becomes active resistance."

A speech by Clive Jenkins of the British Labor Party was interrupted when three youths later identified as members of the American Nazi party rushed the lectern. They were quickly subdued and the speech was resumed.

Dellinger's concluding speech at the pre-march rally declared that the goals of the marchers had already been achieved as the aim had been to surround the Pentagon and it was already surrounded by troops, proving that the Pentagon was "up-tight."

Few incidents marred the march itself. Scattered observers, many with flowers, lined the parade route. A few youths carrying signs such as "Burn Draft Card Burners," "Make War, Then Love," "Draft Hippies and Sissies," and "Most Peaceniks Aren't Doves — They're Chickens" straggled by.

An early form of ping-pong was played in the court of Zoombe in the fifth century, B.C.

The empire of Tyrus lasted for a mere three weeks before being conquered by Oriole the Magnificent.

Painter Parietals . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

houses, on-campus parking privileges in front of Painter Hall for weekdays from 6-8 p.m. and weekends from twelve noon Saturday until 8 a.m. on Monday, and partial extension of open hours for women. Female visitors would be allowed in students' rooms from noon until 6 p.m. each weekday.

Brush presented the proposals to the Council, at a meeting on October 20. After extensive discussion, the Council voted, with one dissent, to reject limited parietal hours.

Brush commented to the Campus that the reasons for this motion went beyond the particular discussion of hours. He said,

"I feel that the Dormitory Council's response to Dean O'Brien's proposal was the only one possible. We tried to take the most justifiable stance given what we felt was the overriding issue at hand — student responsibility."

A second meeting with the deans has been planned for sometime this week.

The Council includes three faculty members, Mr. Haerle, Robert Hill, Assistant Professor of English, and Nicholas Clifford, Assistant Professor of History, and seven students, Richard Brush, Gilbert Kujovich, Bill Hearn, Tom Chamberlain, Jimmie Brown, Darryl Johnson, and John Van Leer.



PROVOCATION?

Eklof Letter Charges Distortion In Press Coverage Of Washington March

Participating directly in an act has disadvantages as well as advantages. It is very difficult to keep a sense of perspective when one's emotions are brought to a high pitch by the sight of blood and violence; when your friends are clubbed, beaten, when tear gas bursts in front of you, leaves you coughing, watering at the eyes, with your throat and nostrils burning; it is indeed difficult to make impartial statements and judgments at this time.

Nevertheless, there are things you see with your eyes and hear with your ears that can be denied by no press statement or Pentagon report. It becomes all the more imperative to try to express these images when everything in the press contradicts what you have seen; when you become aware that the newspapers are a very thinly veiled voice of propaganda for the Establishment. It is, after all, one of the presuppositions of democracy that the public be well-informed by impartial observers, and when it becomes apparent that the news media is frightfully biased or ill-informed, your own voice must assert itself, despite the subjectivity resulting from direct participation. The following is an attempt to convey my own observations at Washington last weekend, and a plea for you, the reader, to look between the lines of our news media when analyzing their reports.

On Oct. 23, the New York

Times wrote that "It is difficult to report publicly the ugly and vulgar provocation of many of the militants. They spat on some of the soldiers in the front line at the Pentagon and goaded them with the most vicious slander."

I was sitting in that front line, directly in front of these soldiers. Many of them were restive, they had not been relieved in five hours. Did we provoke and slander them? No! We offered them food and cigarettes, told them that we had no quarrel with them, but rather with the brass on the steps of the Pentagon: the brass which refused to communicate with the demonstrators, and ordered the marshals to step between the soldiers and brutally kick and club the seated students, to pour water from their canteens over the backs of the singing demonstrators.

Beside me was a middle-aged couple, and next to them I saw a marshal step into the line and kick a youth so hard as to knock him backwards. When he moved back into place the marshal pulled him into the line of soldiers, and when he resisted, he was clubbed with rifle butts until he was nearly unconscious. A girl who was with the student leaped into the line to protect him, and she received the same treatment. Both of them were pulled out of sight, and we saw no more.

These were the marshals, not the soldiers. Many of the soldiers expressed pity and hor-

ror; two or three of them actually dropped their guns and left the line, only to be arrested. One soldier gave a student three cigarettes, and on several occasions when ordered to use force, they did so reluctantly, and with an obvious lack of conviction.

As to the press coverage, it was scandalous, and in one incident actually provoked some violence. The television floodlights were turned on **only** during the scenes of fighting, directly contributing to the panic and the hysteria of the moment. A soldier fainted, and fell into the ranks of the demonstrators. Immediately the floodlights were turned on, and the students, believing the lights to be those of the army, panicked. The general confusion which followed could only be attributed to these lights. When a leader of the demonstration called for a member of the press to act as an arbitrator with the brass on the steps, one finally stepped forward, a student from the McGill University newspaper. No others were to be seen.

What else can be said? In general the crowd at the Pentagon was extremely restrained and calm, as indeed any crowd would be which looked directly into the line of rifle barrels and bayonets. Songs were sung, and food which was largely supplied by the residents of the city was passed around. Obscenities were not shouted, and people

(Continued on Page 5)

Ekloff At March . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

did not spit upon the MPs. Once I saw a student throw bottles at the soldiers; he was promptly set upon by the demonstrators and forced from the scene.

I went to Washington three years ago to participate in a demonstration against this very same war, and protest has been continual since that time. The protest is becoming more active and louder since then because we have been ignored, slandered, and called unpatriotic. The protests are now over-

stepping the lines of legality because we are frustrated. All legal channels have been exhausted, and the only recognition of our petition has been slander. The Administration seeks to impose legal curbs on demonstrations in such a way as to compartmentalize them, to fit them into the neat structure of ineffectuality; in a word to render them innocuous. The protest is an attempt to raise a voice of dissent outside of the normal lines of communication, for these lines have been usurped by the govern-

ment for its own propaganda.

If anyone doubts the patriotism of the dissenters, I shall relate the incident most inspiring to me in the course of the long day. At noon, the crowd of over 100,000 suddenly stood up and uttered a thunderous applause. As I stood up, a pathway opened in front of me, and a group of mustachioed uniformed men marched through. These heroes, defenders of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, those idealists who fought so bravely against the fascists in the Spanish Civil War of the 1930's. These heroes, defender of the Republic, now fifty to sixty strong, marched to the front of the demonstration, and took their place with the hundreds of other veterans against the rise of fascism in our own country.

Ben Ekloff

Turner, Princeton Prof., To Head Fine Arts Dept.

Dr. A. Richard Turner, Professor of Art and Archaeology at Princeton University has been named chairman of the fine arts department. He is principally interested in Renaissance painting and has taught courses, at both the undergraduate and graduate level, which focus on Italian painting from the 14th through the 16th century, and emphasize the work of such artists as Giotto, Donatello, Da Vinci, Michelangelo and Raphael.

Within his special field, he has written a book, *The Vision of Landscape in Renaissance Italy* (Princeton University Press, 1966), and a number of articles for such journals as *Art Bulletin*, *Art Quarterly*, and *Paragone*. His current research involves an examination of religious art in 15th century Florence.

In the fall of 1966, Dr. Turner was commissioned by Collier's Encyclopedia to write several articles on the Italian Renaissance for the 1967 issue, the longest of which is on Leonardo Da Vinci.

Professor Turner received his A. B. degree in 1955, his MFA in 1958 and his Ph. D. in 1959, all from Princeton. After one year as an Instructor with the University of Michigan's Department of Art, he returned to Princeton as an Assistant Professor in 1960, and in 1963 was named Richard Stockton Preceptor under the University's Bicentennial Preceptorship Program. This program was organized with a view to giving outstanding young faculty membership as teachers and scholars greater opportunity for larger, and providing higher salaries for a three-year tenure with a year's leave for independent research. At the end of

his preceptorship, in 1966, Dr. Turner was named Associate Professor. He was promoted to Professor in 1967.

A member of the College Art Association of America, Professor Turner was active in 1966 with the local branch of the Committee to Rescue Italian Art (CRIA) which raised funds for the renovation of art damaged in the disastrous Florence floods.

Present-day clergy cassocks were said to be derived from ancient hunting-tents used to hide a man from his prey.

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IFC Presents Proposal

At a meeting of the IFC recently President Joe Wood announced a proposal to extend open house hours for the fraternities to include more frequent after theatre hours and open houses after basketball and hockey games. Wood told the meeting that the administration was cool to the idea, because they were afraid that these open houses might develop into full scale parties. During a week heavily scheduled with theatrical productions and sports events socially minded students would have a good time but might find themselves in sore straits academically. To keep the open houses under control and make the idea more acceptable to the Dean Wood emphasized that only social

rooms would be open and that no liquor would be provided by the houses.

Wood said that should the fraternities be granted the new open house hours, the dormitories would be encouraged to ask for this too.

Reporting on the Alumni Intrafraternal Council's meeting with Dean O'Brien Wood said that the committee had made some progress in setting up the committees which will evaluate the fraternities but that they are "still in the process of getting organized and haven't been able to get down to specifics." Wood urged that fraternity members present their suggestions for acceptable standards to be met by the fraternities (Continued on Page 10)

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