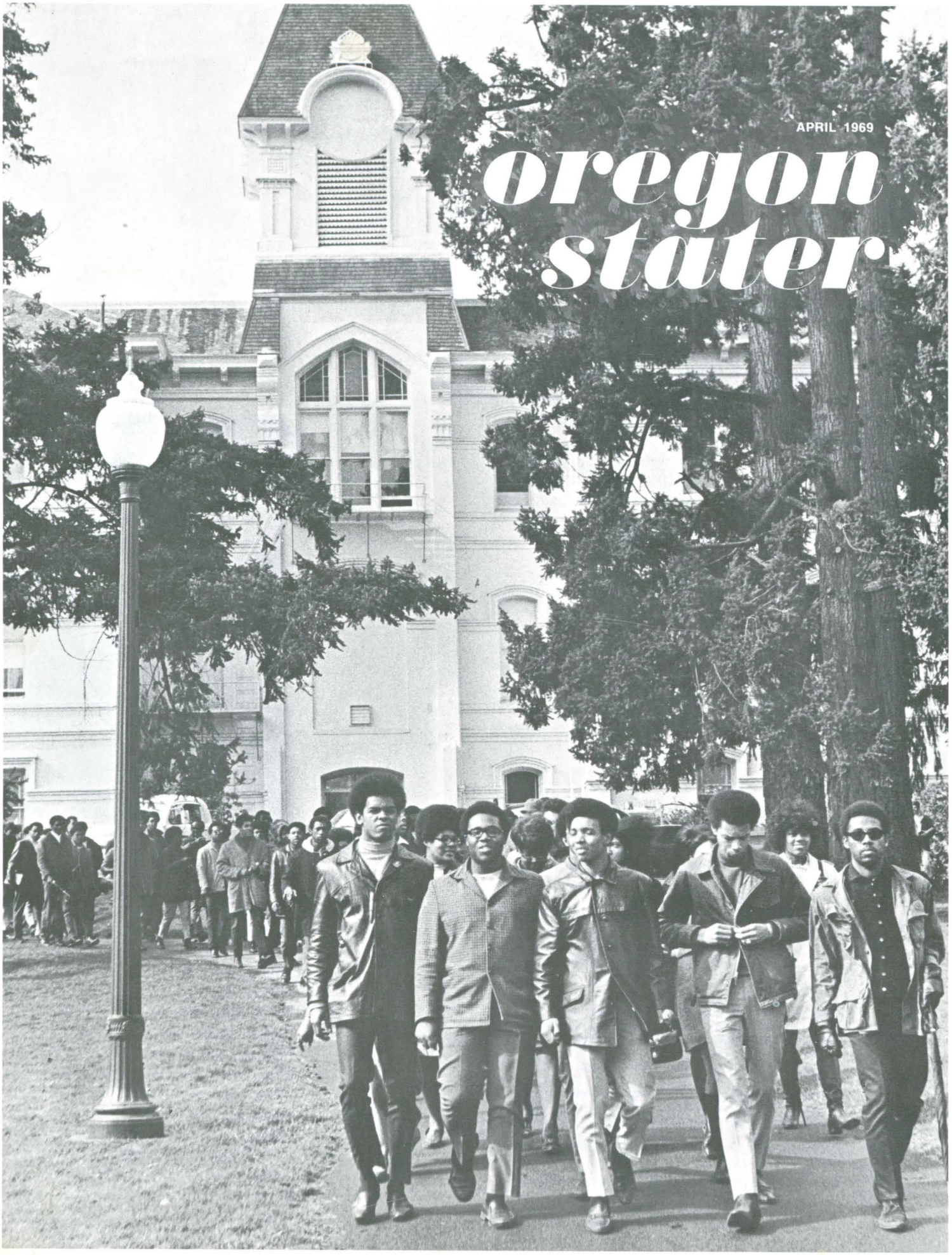
APRIL 1969

oregon stater



oregon stater

MAGAZINE OF THE OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
APRIL 1969 VOLUME 29, NUMBER 4

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Oregon Stater is published in September-October, November-December, January, February-March, April, and Summer (August) by the OSU Alumni Association, 104 Memorial Union, Corvallis, Ore. 97331. Entered as second-class matter at the Corvallis Post Office, Oct. 1, 1940, under the Act of March 2, 1879.

EDITED AT THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION
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The cover

Symbolic march off the OSU campus was March 6 after a 12-day dispute between Oregon State University's Black Student Union and the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics. BSU President Mike Smith (center) announced that day 47 black students had decided to leave. Smith led them from the Memorial Union past historic Benton Hall, through lower campus to the 11th Street gates. This issue of *Oregon Stater* attempts to set the dispute in perspective. Student second from left is Fred Milton. It was when coach Dee Andros told him to shave his mustache and beard that the dispute was triggered.

Editorial

Not a single issue

"It is unfortunate so many have interpreted our disruption to involve only a single incident, raising a single issue. It was not and it is not a single issue."

That is what President Jensen emphasized when, in April, he assessed the winter term dispute and urged freedom from disruptions of academic activities in the spring. The complexities of the incident largely had been lost the farther one was from the campus. We believe *Oregon Stater* has a responsibility to fill that information gap for its readers. It is our hope that by devoting this issue to the subject, we will provide sufficient information for the reader to supplement his own knowledge and to help clarify misunderstandings.

This *Oregon Stater* opens with a chronology of events; it turns next to a "report from an observer." The observer is your editor. Finally, the magazine presents a report from a student's point of view.

The student-oriented article was prepared by staff writer Frank Parchman, senior in humanities and social sciences. We sent Parchman to where student action was. There he stayed for the full 12 days. He saw the manuevering, the politics, the planning, the accomplishments, and the frustrations. He knew firsthand the emotions of students on both sides of the dispute. Parchman acknowledges difficulty in remaining apart from involvement when one is a student himself.

The days were arduous and sometimes when Parchman dropped by the office he was unshaven, haggard. Situations were sometimes personally hazardous for Parchman and we worried. Regardless of your personal position on the human rights question, you are likely to find the Parchman article insightful, revealing, and perhaps even provocative.

In the mail

Marine science jealousy?

This letter from alumnus Thomas Meade refers to an editorial in the December-January issue.

—Editor

To the editor:

The Marine Science Center and the department of oceanography at Oregon State have placed the university in a prestige position compared to other universities in the biological and oceanographic fields. The research, as evidenced from publications, is in many respects basic. Only with the basic understanding can applied research be meaningful. I see the recent misunderstanding with the University of Oregon to be more a touch of jealousy on their part regarding Oregon State's national publicity from the Sea Grant program.

I hope this feud can be resolved since the program, the personnel, and the potential advantages to the state and to the university are too significant to jeopardize.

Thomas G. Meade, Ph.D. '65
Department of Biology
Sam Houston State College
Huntsville, Texas 77340

ASTUdent tells it as it was

Many of our readers were able to identify photographs from the OSU Archives that were published in the last ***Oregon Stater.*** *A number of them took the time to write (see page 21 in class news section). While most of their letters got right down to the business of naming people in the pictures, one reader in the San Francisco area did some reminiscing, too. We share his interesting recollections.*

—Editor

To the editor:

I enjoyed your latest (February-March) issue of the *Oregon Stater* immensely. To me, it was the closest and most accurate picture of life on that campus that I had seen since I left OSC early in 1944.

The picture of all those lovely young ladies sitting in a jeep was an easy chore to identify. A quick glance at your 1944 *Beaver* will show that those are the Delta Zeta winners of the fall (1943) bond drive. Names of each girl can, of course, be found in the Delta Zeta catalog in the back of the annual.

The name of the soldier driving the jeep is a problem probably incapable of solution. If I recall correctly, he was from a unit at Camp Adair and, unless he is now locally known, can probably never be identified. I am fairly certain, having been there from the first to the last of the program, that he was not a member of the Army Specialized Training Program (ASTP) 3900 troops. However, no photographic record of *that* unit exists—except in the 1944 *Beaver*—so there is no proof one way or the other.

It is of interest to note that in visiting the OSU campus last summer I found no trace of that most interesting year (March 1943-March 1944). Yet it was literally the funding received from the government to train those eventually 1500-2000 soldiers that kept the institution remaining through the war. You can see, then, that we played a humble part in allowing the statement, elsewhere in the magazine, that 18 inches of snow was the only thing that ever closed the school.

The memories conjured up by your journal and a subsequent view of the 1944 *Beaver* went on for hours . . .

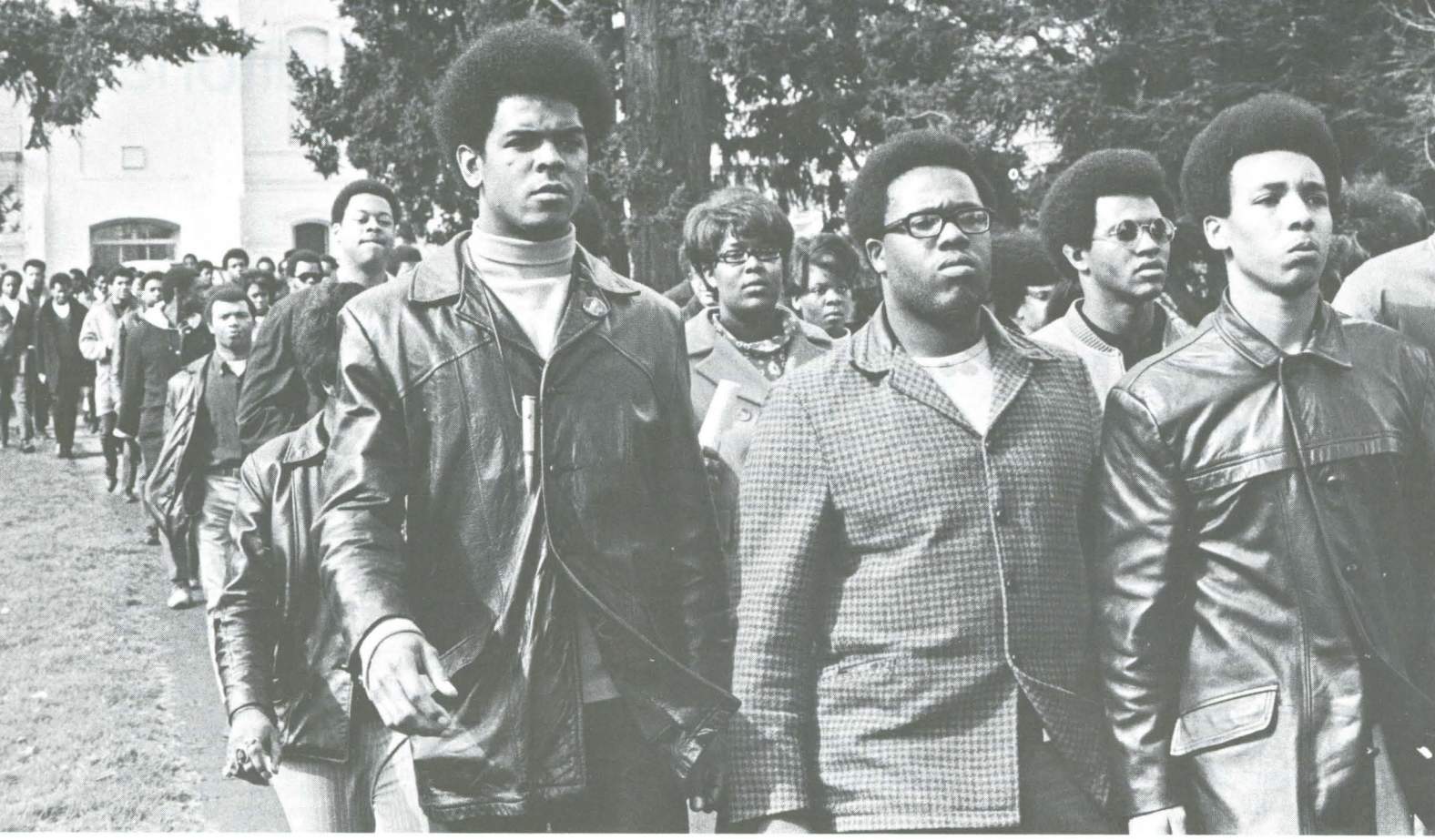
We had one soldier who played bagpipe. Through the sheer magnetism of his playing he gathered the entire unit together and conducted a spontaneous parade down past Waldo Hall to the Armory and back to Hawley Hall. One feels certain the present-day draftee could never be so moved. But then, we had a higher sense of purpose due to the closer resolve of the nation as a whole.

We had a certain sense of combined guilt, relief, and what-have-you at the turn of fate which sent us to Corvallis, Ore., instead of some more grim location such as Africa or New Guinea. For a fact, too, even though ASTP mothers were advised to take down their service flags, ASTP 3900 filled the 91st and 104th divisions when the unit was closed in March 1944. The 104th, of course, was eaten up in the Ardennes forest campaigns of 1944-1945, and the 91st got its lumps in Italy.

This may, of course, account for the fact that there are little or no signs of ASTP 3900 at Oregon State today. Since 1946 I have run into only three people that knew of the unit. Two of them were in Company F, and I saw them in 1946 and 1947, respectively. The third person is a neighbor of mine who was a senior girl the first semester the unit was on campus.

Congratulations again on a highly superior issue. Since my military record after ASTP service was unblemished, I prefer to remain anonymous, even as the dogface GI in your picture remains anonymous.

ASTUdent, '44
(as they used to call us in the *Barometer)*



Confrontation between Black Student Union and OSU athletic department was triggered when Fred Milton (plaid jacket) refused to shave his beard.

Confrontation!

By Gwil Evans
Editor

If people saw it coming, they did not say much about it.

Then—it seemed so sudden—the university was faced with an issue called "human rights." In the ensuing 12 days, one saw hopes, fears, and threats. There were those who acted with sincerity; others, with insincerity. Frustration was almost universal. The issue of human rights was bound so closely with charges of racial discrimination as to make the two nearly indistinguishable.

The confrontation, of course, was that between the OSU Black Student Union and the OSU Department of Intercollegiate Athletics.

To be sure, people here knew OSU was not immune to disorder like that occurring for a variety of reasons on other campuses. In fact, President James Jensen had told his faculty as he welcomed them last fall that not only had OSU inadvertently dissuaded "some able and potentially successful students among disadvantaged families from aspiring to go to college," but, he admitted, the university had failed to take the initiative to develop contacts with them.

He said he hoped a new program under what was termed the "three percent rule" would begin to encourage minority youths to seek college educations at OSU. But until the first of 1969, little else had been accomplished and there was even some doubt expressed on the campus that the "three percent students" were being offered a proper program.

In January, the Black Student Union, then only two months old as a recognized student organization at OSU, insisted on some kind of administrative mechanism to deal with problems of its members and other minorities. At a mid-January meeting between Jensen and the BSU (see chronology, page 12), it was agreed that a Committee on Minority Affairs be formed and that an Office of Minority Affairs be established with a paid director. Although that was the first positive step on the part of the university, most students and faculty members remained unaware of the requests placed before the new office, its director,

and the committee. The requests were for tutors to help black students with their studies, for a remedial program in reading, study skills, languages, and composition, for a program to recruit more black students, for resolution of alleged unfair treatment of black students by residence hall assistants, and for consideration of complaints against the athletic department. The BSU asserted that as long as the length of a player's hair or his general physical appearance did not interfere with his performance in his sport, then the athletic department ought not to dictate what was "neat."

The confrontation was triggered on Feb. 22 when football coach Dee Andros told linebacker Fred Milton to shave his three-week-old mustache and beard. Andros gave him 48 hours to do it. What happened next is history.

The day of the deadline, BSU announced a boycott of classes, asserting that Andros had infringed on Milton's fundamental human rights and was discriminating against him. Andros replied that he was not discriminating, but merely enforcing a rule of long standing that specified appropriate grooming for football players.

The BSU announced its boycott on Feb. 24. The next day its officers and members took over the opening few minutes of the first OSU Centennial Lecture to reiterate their intention to boycott and to explain their position in an attempt to gain additional student support for the move.

That walk-in was considered by many, including Jensen, to be a rude and inappropriate method of gaining public attention. Others, including at least one academic dean, did not necessarily approve the take-over of the lecture platform, but agreed that the BSU strategy was excellent. In any event, it did draw public attention to the BSU-athletic department conflict and dramatized the events of the next three weeks.

With the issue came the gradual realization by many that the university's problem-solving machinery that had worked so admirably in its first hundred years was perhaps too cumbersome, too slow to meet the first important challenge of the institution's second century. Some wondered if this was what student body president John Fraser had meant with his catch phrase, "One hundred years is long enough!" BSU made it clear that its members felt they had waited long enough, that they were exasperated with "the system" and "the man," that they had lost patience, that they had little trust in what the administrators said or did. Many faculty members and students expressed disappointment when the Faculty Senate met a week after the boycott was announced and failed to take any action, although action was taken a few days later.

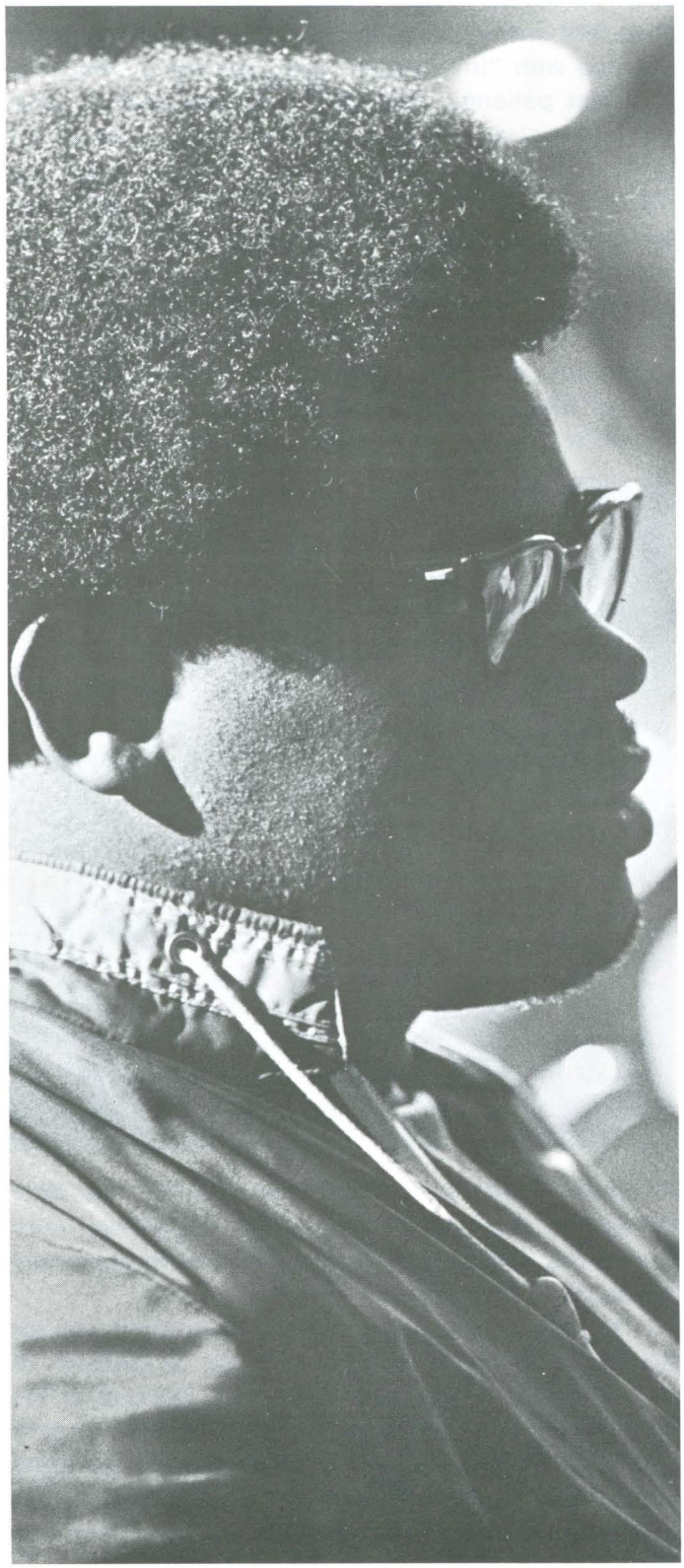
Although most people thought of themselves as on one side or the other, neither side saw the issues in exactly the same light. For coach Andros, the matter was one of team discipline and he acted on authority the OSU Athletic Board assured him he had when he decided in January to refuse a job offer from Pittsburgh. Andros said President Jensen had confirmed the board's action also. The coach described his meeting with Milton.

"I tried to convince Fred how important it was for team morale and team unity for him to conform to the rules and regulations set up for the rest of his teammates," Andros explained. "I stated to him that although I believe in human rights and individual rights, that when you want to be a member of an organization or a team, there are certain things you must give up."

Minority Affairs Committee

Committee on Minority Affairs
Committee chairman Keith Goldhammer, dean of education
Thomas Hogg, assistant professor of anthropology
Robert Newburgh, professor and chairman of biochemistry and biophysics
Frank Shaw, professor of history
Robert Chick, dean of students*
David Nicodemus, dean of faculty*
*Jointly occupying one position.
Mike Smith (BSU president)
Annette Green (BSU program chairman)
Joyce Marshall (BSU secretary)
Reginald Gibson (BSU coordinator of athletic affairs)
Mauris Emeka (BSU member)
Karl Helms (adviser to BSU)**
** Sat with the committee but was not a member.

Confrontation!



Fred Milton

Team discipline and his policies as coach have had a good deal to do with the Beavers' record over the last four years, Andros said, asserting that without authority for discipline, a coach finds it "impossible to have any kind of team unity and togetherness."

Acknowledging that "off season we are fairly lax with our squad," Andros nonetheless insists that his authority to enforce rules extends throughout the year.

"The rules are in effect the year around because I feel I have a commitment to the parents and to the boys. I commit myself to guidance so the boy can excel academically and athletically," Andros said.

"Discipline is not something you can just turn on and off," he went on. "When an athlete misbehaves in a downtown beer joint or someplace else—the year round—who is it that gets the 15 phone calls?"

It was only a matter of time before an incident developed at OSU, according to Andros.

"The first time I saw a confrontation coming was just before the SC game. It was then I knew there was something in the air," he said.

"I saw some evidence of a 'don't give a damn' attitude among the players — not toward me — but some of the black players just had a 'don't give a damn' attitude around practice."

This feeling led Andros to discuss the problem with athletic director Jim Barratt and with Jensen before the president left in early February for Thailand.

"I had received a number of phone calls and also a number of people had personally come to me and told me about Fred Milton's mustache and goatee. This was . . . before I ever had a chance to sit down and talk to Fred, but Sunday the 9th I did relate this to Dr. Jensen, and told him the action I intended to take in Fred's case."

Andros said his meeting with Jensen was to discuss BSU and matters of concern to the Committee on Minority Affairs. "Before we adjourned, I brought up the incident that I knew would take place."

"Dr. Jensen made a couple of suggestions on how to handle the procedure," the football coach relates, "and the way he suggested was exactly the way I

handled Fred when he came to my office Saturday morning, Feb. 22."

Changing the rule about personal grooming would jeopardize his football program, Andros said, because team discipline is undermined when a rule is changed to suit an individual. On the other hand, Andros cites an example of how a rule can be changed when the entire team decides it ought to be changed. Last fall, he cut practices by 30 minutes when the majority of his team agreed they were wasting the last half hour of their two-hour sessions.

Jim Barratt, in a statement to the Faculty Senate, went further than Andros. He said not only had the confrontation been in the wind for some time, but it had been planned. The athletic department had been singled out as a "pre-meditated target for an attack."

"This attack could have been directed at any of your various departments," he cautioned the faculty senators, "but athletics offers the possibility of more press exposure. And who could be a better recipient than coach Dee Andros, the public figure who has probably received more publicity for Oregon State and the state of Oregon than any other person the past four years?"

Barratt said later:

"I still stick by my statement to the Faculty Senate —the whole thing was a set-up. I think somebody told Fred Milton to grow a beard. Andros knew this was going to explode—we all knew it. But we had to face the issue whether we were going to have any rules around here or not."

Like Andros, Barratt sees each coach as being responsible for the discipline and policies that apply to his team.

"The big fight here has been called 'violation of human rights.' Well, we don't see it that way. Here at OSU we have what we call *coach's prerogative,* where each coach is responsible for the conduct and discipline of the student athletes assigned to his sport. This was reconfirmed for football when Andros was rehired on a five-year basis last fall. Now, it is possible, of course, for one coach to be more strict in an area than another coach may be."

Barratt, already under the gun because of spiraling costs of intercollegiate athletics, said catering to individual differences would put intercollegiate athletics in an even more precarious position.

"About the only way you can run an athletic department is with 'cultural neutrality.' That means we recognize cultural differences exist, but we put them aside for the good of the team. You cannot put the individual above the team if you're going to have a successful athletic program," Barratt said.

The point of setting aside cultural differences for the good of the team was at the heart of the Black Student Union's dispute with the athletic department. BSU maintained that beards are part of the black man's cultural heritage today and Andros' refusal to allow them was discrimination. It was noted, too, that the directive to shave was given during off-season. As long as an athlete's grooming did not interfere with his athletic performance, the athletic department should not concern itself, BSU repeated.

BSU president Mike Smith said coaches' prerogatives ought not infringe on human rights. The issue was a racial one, Smith insisted, because the athletic department rules were based on white standards to which the black students were required to conform.

Smith asserted that the Milton case was not unique. Cases of discrimination had occurred in housing and social activities, he said.

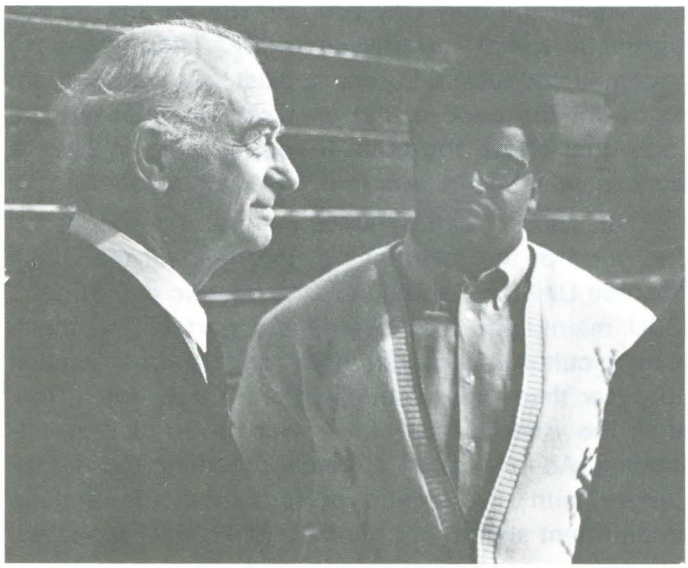
Since the recognition of BSU as a student organization and the formation of the Committee on Minority Affairs chaired by Keith Goldhammer, education dean, many of the problems black students felt to be vitally important were being faced and, in some cases, solutions were being found.

Interest in minority matters independent of BSU and the Goldhammer committee was evident, too. The athletic department itself had hired a black counselor for black *and* white student athletes and had authorized 25 scholarships to black youngsters for the Beaver Club boys camp this summer.

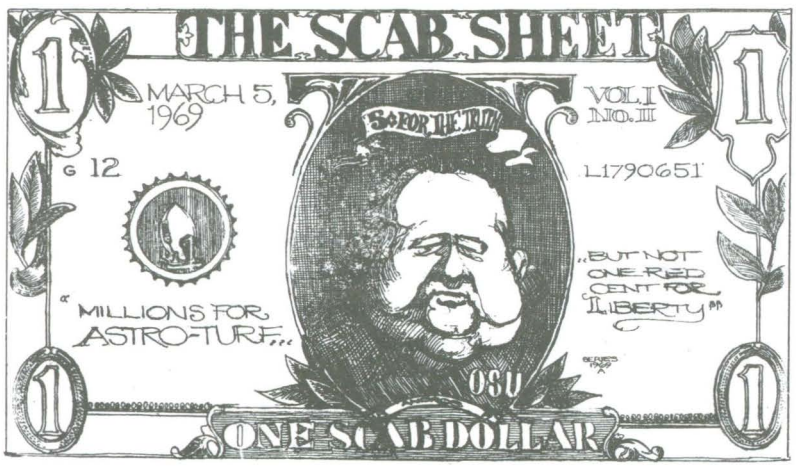
Why then, when there were at least some inroads being made better to prepare OSU to meet the needs of blacks, was this crisis permitted to occur? Was it a blind subservience to the rules on the part of the athletic department? Was it, as some have suggested, a plot on the part of a subversive organization? Was it a refusal on the part of the Black Student Union to compromise?

Fred Milton's refusal to follow Dee Andros' directive to shave his mustache and beard precipitated

Confrontation!



Top. *Linus Pauling talks with Fred Milton and Mike Smith just before the Centennial Lecture at which he was to speak and where BSU staged its "walk-in."* **Above.** *The gravity of their action is reflected on the faces of BSU members who occupied the stage at Centennial Lecture.* **Below.** Scab Sheet *saw Andros as subject of caricature.*



the crisis. People mention different reasons for it. These seem to be principal among them, however:

—Andros allowed Milton only 48 hours to shave off his beard and mustache after Milton told Andros he *was* intending to come out for practice. Had Andros not set a time limit, Milton might have found the order less of an affront, some say.

—It was neither spring practice nor fall football season when the order was given. The order might have been viewed as more fully justified had it not been given during off-season.

—Procedures in the athletic department for hearing minority problems were judged by black students to be inadequate. Andros, for example, considers rule changes only if approved by vote of his team members. As one faculty senator put it, minority rights have never been settled by a vote of the majority.

—Black students perceived the general university administrative structure as only slowly responsive to their needs. More militant members recognized the Milton case as an opportunity to bring matters to a head.

—The Black Student Union, itself a young organization on the OSU campus, had to prove itself responsive to the needs and demands of its members if it was to retain their loyalty and support.

—Finally, and this point was ignored by many, whether a beard and mustache are or are not part of the black heritage historically, they are *perceived* as part of the black heritage today. That perception by blacks made the issue important enough for them to take a stand.

No one of these reasons alone precipitated the crisis. These and others *together* were sufficient to do so, particularly in light of the fever of revolt across the country and the resentment blacks have slowly accumulated over the last four centuries. Even apparently minor causes can trigger an explosion.

On the campus and around the city of Corvallis, response to the BSU boycott varied over a broad spectrum. Almost from the start, that spectrum was evident. When the BSU staged its walk-in at the first Centennial Lecture, one of the reactions from an audience member was a shout, "Go home, you goddamn nigger," another was that of a mathematics professor who stood up, rapped his umbrella sharply

on the balcony railing, and cried, "Let them be heard. Let them be heard."

Response at the extremes of the spectrum was avoided: there was no violence.

Black Student Union leaders insisted that those who supported them refrain from violence. Observers close to the BSU said it was at times a real test of the BSU leaders to keep some members of supporting groups from violence.

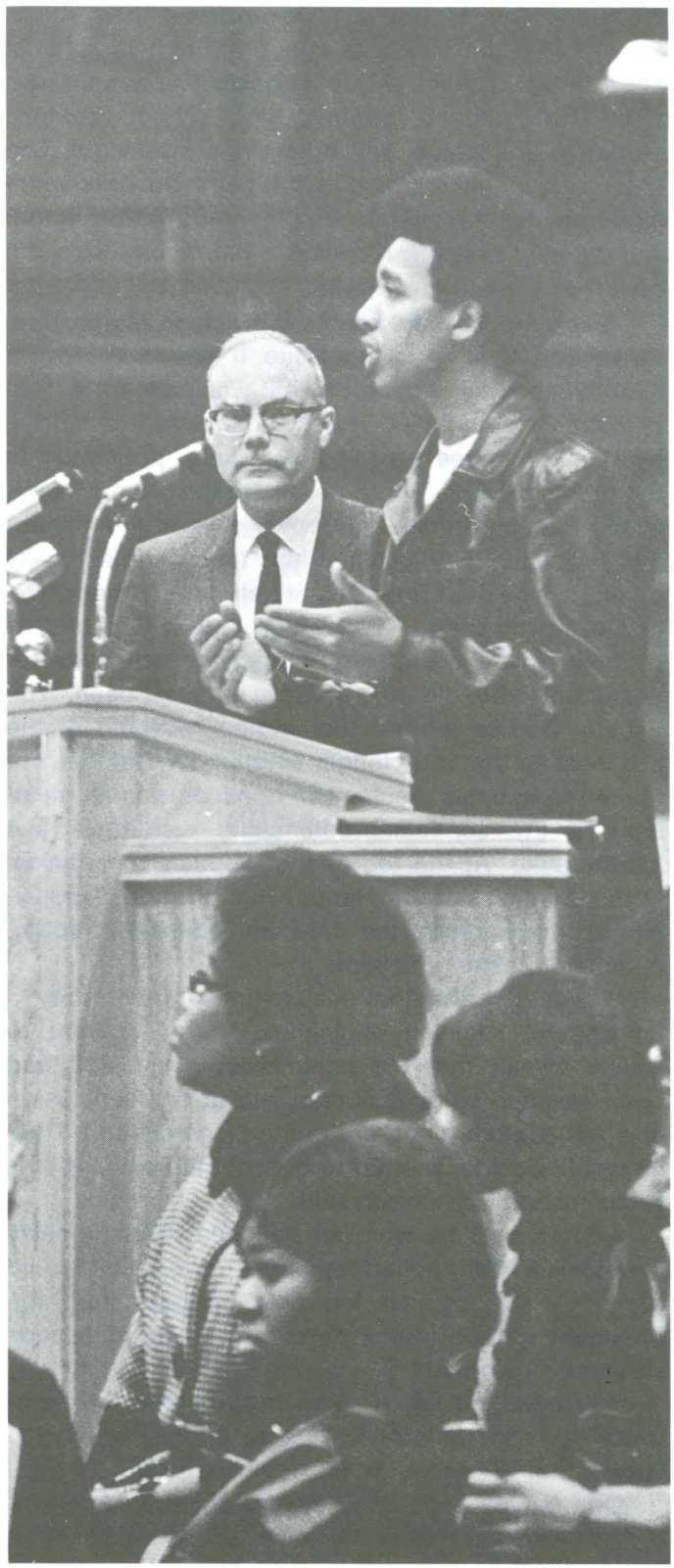
"None of us wanted violence," athletic director Barratt agreed. "We were extremely fortunate that there was nothing more than words thrown at those two rallies next to each other." He referred to noon rallies held simultaneously only a few hundred yards from each other, sponsored by opposing sides.

Threats of violence were made, however. BSU adviser and acting minority affairs director Karl Helms reported threats on the lives of his small children. A bomb threat cleared Education Hall and another threat was made on McNary Hall, a student residence. A group of Black Panthers appeared on campus for a day, were closely watched by state policemen, and left. That day was the only time police were visible on campus in numbers.

Day after day, charges and countercharges were made at noon rallies. The campus chapter of Students for a Democratic Society announced its support of BSU. A new group, calling itself the Student Action Committee, formed to lend support to BSU. An underground newspaper, calling itself the *Scab Sheet,* sprang up, reminding some of the *Gadfly* of the early 60's. It skimmed some student staff members from the *Daily Barometer* and accused the *Barometer* of ignoring facts, leaving out important stories, and serving as a mouthpiece for the administration. The *Scab Sheet* sold briskly for a nickel. Nobody seemed to mind that its salesmen were violating a "no solicitation" rule on campus.

Rumors circulated at coffee time that carloads of blacks were being met and turned back at the state's borders by state policemen. That, like dozens of other rumors, had no substance. State Police Superintendent Holly Holcomb, OSU '39, said, "There's no truth in that at all."

Letters, telephone calls, and telegrams supporting Andros streamed into the athletic department. The president's office, the OSU Alumni Association, and



BSU President Mike Smith addresses Lecture audience.

Confrontation!

Governor Tom McCall's office received their share. Barratt said the mail was about 100 to 1 in favor of sticking by the rules set by a coach. The people who wrote were alumni, parents, high school coaches, students, politicians, and others just interested. The local newspaper carried a full-page advertisement signed by local residents who favored Andros' stand. Andros said he even received a phone call from the governor giving him support.

When the Faculty Senate did act on March 6, at its second meeting on the issue, it was to approve a slightly modified version of what was called the "Administrative Proposal." The proposal was first written by the Committee on Minority Affairs, presented to the president, and in turn passed to the Senate. News of the Faculty Senate's approval of the "Administrative Proposal" was greeted less than enthusiatically by many who supported the athletic department. The proposal was seen to undermine a coach's authority by offering a more clearly defined appeal route for a student who did not agree with his coach. The Faculty Senate altered the original wording of the proposal so that it no longer singled out athletes, but made the appeals mechanism applicable to all members of the academic community — students and faculty alike. At the top of that appeals mechanism is the Commission on Human Rights and Responsibilities which hears the case and makes a recommendation to the president.

"I would be the final decision-making authority in an appeal," Jensen explained. "I would want to satisfy myself that the commission's decision had been reached without duress and at the conclusion of a fair evaluation of all the factors involved." Then he would decide whether to accept the commission's recommendation, Jensen said.

Andros said he was not opposed to an appeals mechanism that applied university-wide. What would happen if the commission recommended and the president agreed that a decision Andros had made should be reversed?

"If that didn't agree with what I believe as a professional in my field, then I guess I'd have the same choice that Fred Milton had," Andros said.

One faculty senator who voted for the "Administrative Proposal" said "They've got to realize that you *can* still have both human rights and an athletic program. I wasn't voting against athletics—but *for* human rights. When people realize that, then we'll become a *real* university."

But by the time the Faculty Senate acted on March 6, passage of the proposal had little immediate effect on the dispute because events had largely passed the proposal by. Those events began when President Jensen, on Friday, Feb. 28, announced he would name a committee to look into "the question of the conflicts that arise when coaches' prerogatives as well as other university officers' decision collide with human rights." Although he did not call it by name at the time, that group became the Commission on Human Rights and Responsibilities. The next day, however, BSU's president Mike Smith announced that the Jensen action was petty tokenism that was not adequate "to relieve the present situation." He emphasized that the BSU felt that amnesty had to be granted for all students involved in the dispute, including athletes.

Jensen said he was willing to discuss with BSU their demands on fundamental policies of human rights, but he insisted time after time that the matter of Milton's beard was one that must be settled between Milton and Andros. It was this position taken by President Jensen that appears to have generated the most distrust and misunderstanding of him on the part of the BSU. The president was in a postion no administrator should be in.

He had given his assurance that Andros did, indeed, have his coach's prerogative. Andros chose to interpret that to include off-season as well as on-season authority and to include judging personally what was and was not "neat." Although never one to use it for an excuse, President Jensen holds a strong personal belief never to interfere in the internal affairs of running a department.

"I can't administer every department of this university," he said once, recognizing the immense detail involved in 80 departments. He knew full well, however, that as president he *could* offer guidance through Barratt to Andros on the extent of "coach's prerogative" should that prerogative interfere with a principal function of the university. Either he chose not to do so or he thought it impossible to do so under the circumstances.

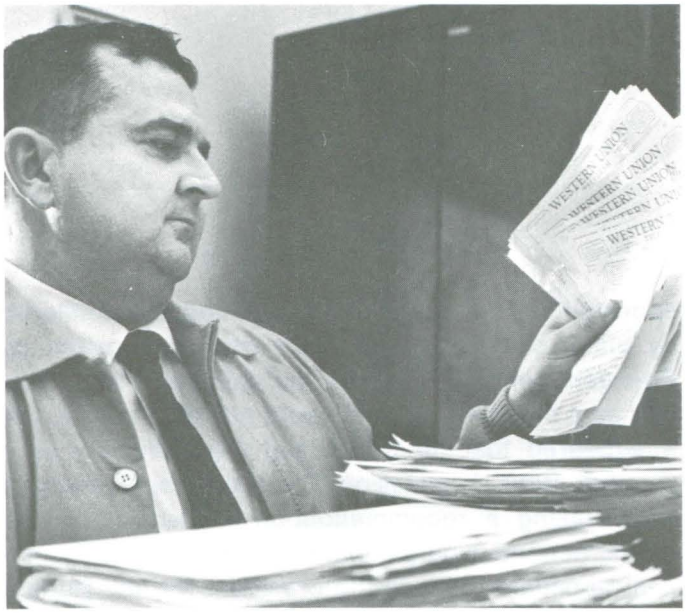


Photo by Gary Engel

Top. *Coach Andros glances over telegrams of support.* **Above.** *The "Great Pumpkin" is surrounded at rally on quad.* **Below.** *Several thousand students joined rally in support of coaches.*

He told the Faculty Senate that the "problem before us could be resolved by Jensen putting his fist on the table and saying it is this way or that way. But it would not solve the issue."

If Jensen had decided midway in the dispute to tell coach Andros that his prerogatives did not extend to the detail of whether a student-athlete could wear a beard during off-season, Jensen would have been pulling the rug out from under Andros—particularly in view of the wide support Andros had received in the sports pages, letters, telegrams, and even from Governor McCall. Andros' own public statements made his position all the more inflexible. Jensen now had no room to manuever in that area of policy making. So he reiterated: the matter of the beard must be settled between Andros and Milton. BSU insisted that was impossible.

"There were several times when I thought we were fairly close to resolving the issues, only to find that someone on either side had made a statement that sent everything into a tailspin," Jensen recalls.

Thus, despite the appointment of the supercommittee, the Commission on Human Rights and Responsibilities, and the statement from about 100 faculty members asking the black students not to leave campus, about 47 blacks took their symbolic walk out of the university's gates on March 5.

Just as the walk-in at the Centennial Lecture on Feb. 25 dramatized the beginning of the boycott, the walk-out dramatized the end of it for the blacks. That day, after they walked through the gates, the blacks stood around at 11th and Madison, shouted the one word, "Freedom," probably more for the TV cameras than for themselves, then broke into smaller groups, not really sure what to do, and finally walked back to the campus. Those moments by the gates when no one really seemed to know what to do next hinted at a feeling that was to persist for some time. What was there to do?

The next day, perhaps jarred by the BSU walk-out, the Faculty Senate passed the modified version of the "Administrative Proposal." The day after that, the Faculty Senate approved a means by which students involved in the "emergency" could withdraw without receiving grades of F in their courses. A handful of blacks officially withdrew. Others resumed

Confrontation!

classes, saying that they would finish the term, then transfer.

The Commission on Human Rights and Responsibilities began its deliberations with a charge from the Faculty Senate to consider the BSU-athletic department matter its first item of business. Black students who were approached to be members of the commission turned down the invitation. Parties to the dispute were asked to turn in reports. The athletic department did. Milton told commission chairman Jim Oldfield he had decided not to return to OSU and did not see any point to preparing a report, although he later appeared before the commission.

When spring vacation arrived, a few black students had officially withdrawn. Some black student-athletes told their coaches they would be back spring term. Andros said he expected three blacks to turn out for spring practice, maybe more. Some traveled with the track team during the break from classes.

Oldfield's Commission on Human Rights and Responsibilities continued to meet, joined later in March by black student George Carr who was invited by President Jensen to sit with the committee and function as a member. Jensen would not say for sure, but it appeared that he would add Carr officially as a member of the commission. The commission, charged with making a recommendation to Jensen on the matter at hand, would continue afterward as a permanent appellate route to the president for any student or faculty member with a grievance properly in its area of concern.

Faculty senators, as agreed in a meeting, continued to make minor changes in the "Administrative Proposal" statement. In its final form, the "Administrative Proposal" would be sent to President Jensen for his approval.

In the aftermath of a dispute that rocked the campus, there are these products of the confrontation:

—A more clearly defined channel for human rights appeals for students and faculty members.

—An awareness on campus of the variation in values from person to person and culture to culture, greater than any awareness that had existed before.

—Fewer black students on campus and the institution has gained an unenviable record that black citizens would not soon forget.

"It becomes clear now that Oregon State University is no longer as isolated an institution as it once was," Jensen reflects.

"The university, the community, and society at large must learn and learn quickly that different kinds of human rights are important to different kinds of people. They must learn to recognize these human rights and work with them."

There is no assurance this dispute is over, or that another will not take its place. This may be only a pause. Many black students may be gone, but there still are activist groups. Some of their members are far less responsible than those in BSU.

President's Commission on Human Rights and Responsibilities

Members of the President's Commission on Human Rights and Responsibilities:

Commission chairman, James Oldfield, head of animal science department

Ronald Clarke, associate professor of religious studies

Thomas McClintock, associate professor of history

Charlotte Lambert, head of physical education for women

Carl H. Stoltenberg, dean of forestry

Michael Inoue, associate professor of industrial engineering

Mrs. Judith Britton, senior in education from Baker

Arthur D. Cooper, senior in pharmacy from Drain

James Libby, senior in engineering from Portland

"ADMINISTRATIVE PROPOSAL"

The principal role of a university is to promote, establish, and maintain programs which will aid the student in acquiring the knowledge and skills necessary to enable him to reach his desired academic goals and to cope with the various cultural and social demands which he faces. In fulfilling this role, the university cannot justify arbitrary practices which disparage the identity of an individual or limit him in his quest for personal identity; the university therefore will not tolerate discrimination on the basis of an individual student's right to determine what constitutes proper social and cultural values.

A student's right to participate in any university program shall not be restricted by any rule or regulation which infringes upon his freedom to determine his social and cultural values unless the exercise of such freedom demonstrably interferes with the orderly processes of the university in fulfilling its legitimate functions. Furthermore, the suspension of any student's financial assistance, or the threat of such suspension, shall not be tolerated as a means of imposing upon him any pattern of behavior which is unrelated to the maintenance of the standards of performance upon which the grant of such assistance is predicated.

In the event that a student has cause to believe that any of his rights and privileges have been infringed upon in violation of the spirit of this resolution, the aggrieved party shall seek redress of his grievances through the appropriate appeal channels to the President's Commission on Human Rights and Responsibilities.

Proposed by Minority Affairs Committee

Later approved by Faculty Senate

CHRONOLOGY

When the Black Student Union at Oregon State seized the platform at the university's opening Centennial Lecture on Feb. 25, the drama of the BSU's action and demands drew widespread public attention. Its president Mike Smith and member Rich Harr charged the athletic department with discrimination and called for students to boycott classes starting the next day. Their words were repeated for news readers, listeners, and viewers.

Events prior to Feb. 25, leading up to the actions of that day, had drawn little notice—even inside the university community. But when those events became important for understanding the situation, education Dean Keith Goldhammer outlined them for the Faculty Senate as it began deliberating the dilemma confronting the university on March 3. Goldhammer spoke as chairman of the student-faculty Committee on Minority Affairs.

These are the events through March 1 as he described them. Entries marked by asterisks have been added by the editor.

Jan. 10

BSU asked President Jensen to consider some questions related to infringement of human rights in such areas as housing, academics, and athletics. The group asked for a committee to be appointed to assist in seeking relief in these areas. President Jensen asked for time to consider the proposal.

Jan. 14

BSU met again with Jensen and they agreed:

— An Office of Minority Affairs was to be established and a director appointed.

— The office would provide a central point for problems to be identified.

— A Committee on Minority Affairs would be appointed to work with the officers of the BSU.

— Committee members then were named.

Jan. 29

Committee on Minority Affairs met. It had instructions to meet as regularly as possible to study and explore and develop recommendations for President Jensen.

Feb. 18

Committee on Minority Affairs met. Barratt was present. Committee discussed recruiting black athletes and employing black coaches. Barratt presented a plan for black student-athletes to work with children in Portland's Albina district this summer. Proposal gained some support from BSU, but then discussion turned to concerns and grievances related to infringement on rights by the athletic department.

Feb. 22

Fred Milton, black student-athlete, was told by Coach Dee Andros that he would have to comply with OSU athletic policy and be clean shaven if he wished to participate in spring football.

Feb. 23

President Jensen returned to Corvallis, about midnight, from his trip to Asia. Jensen responded to a message asking that he call Mike Smith, BSU president. A meeting was arranged.

Feb. 24

Jensen met with BSU representatives, who presented the "Administrative Proposal" (previously approved by the Committee on Minority Affairs) and demanded that it be adopted in its entirety. Jensen said he wanted time to explore all the implications and would get an answer to the BSU as quickly as possible. Goldhammer later was told by the BSU representatives that they had had a "disappointing" conference with Jensen.

March 1

*BSU rejected Jensen's statement of the day before, saying "The petty tokenism . . . offered could not be considered adequate to relieve the present situation. . . ." BSU said Jensen was "yielding to the power of the athletic department." Mike Smith said BSU demanded amnesty for the students as part of any settlement and warned that all blacks may leave OSU for good.

March 3

(**Note:** The outline of events after March 1 has been compiled by the editor from several sources but not from Dean Keith Goldhammer's summary which was a source earlier in this compilation.)

Faculty Senate met, considered a proposal by political scientist F. A. Cervantes, and delayed action on the proposal. Cervantes' proposal called for Jensen to establish a body to arbitrate the dispute with findings to be binding on those involved.

March 4

Class boycott continued, but ASOSU Senate rescinded its support. About 100 faculty members signed a statement asking black students not to leave campus, but to remain. "We urgently need your help in making Oregon State a true and viable university," the statement read. President Jensen announced the formation of a super-committee, called the Commission on Human Rights and Responsibilities.

Feb. 4

Committee on Minority Affairs met. It developed procedural policies and decided that committee reports would be made jointly by Mike Smith and Goldhammer. Other matters discussed were procedures of the Office of Minority Affairs, office space, establishing an ad hoc appeals committee, problems of recruiting black students to OSU, and employing black coaches.

Feb. 5

Smith and Goldhammer met with President Jensen. Proposals included:

—appointing Karl Helms acting director of minority affairs;

—establishing funds for recruiting black students;

—creating an ad hoc appeals committee.

Jensen authorized Helms' appointment.

Feb. 11

Committee on Minority Affairs met. It unanimously approved a document called the "Administrative Proposal" (see page 11 for this document). It was decided to wait for a decision on implementing the proposal until President Jensen returned from Southwest Asia.

Feb. 25

* About 40 black students and some whites demanded that their leaders be allowed to address the 4,000 persons in the audience at the first Centennial Lecture. OSU alumnus and double Nobel prize winner Linus Pauling was lecturer.

The Committee on Minority Affairs met. BSU representatives came to the meeting to be sure the "Administrative Proposal" was reaffirmed. Mike Smith authorized Goldhammer to present the "Administrative Proposal" formally to President Jensen. Goldhammer delivered the proposal to the president after the meeting. The proposal consisted of three paragraphs: (1) statement of principle; (2) application of the principle; and (3) procedures through which grievances might be resolved. Jensen said he was prepared to act on the principle but would like to take under advisement the procedures portion so it could be more in accord with other university policy. The president said he did not have the authority nor would he accept it for implementing policies where they affect any single department.

* ASOSU Senate went on record supporting BSU's boycott and urging adoption by the university of the "Administrative Proposal."

* OSU Olympic gold medal winner Dick Fosbury announced his support of the boycott of classes, as did ASOSU President John Fraser.

Feb. 26

* Jensen issued a statement citing university policy on human rights in which he called on student and faculty senates to develop policies and procedures to "govern the decisions affecting human relations in all programs and activities of the university."

* Boycott of classes began. Effectiveness was variously assessed because classes were dismissed anyway for part of the day for Centennial Lectures.

* OSU Federation of Teachers, a group of about 30 faculty members — mostly from the English department, announced support for the boycott and urged its members not to present new material in their classes.

* Student football player John Didion, All-American center, led some 250 students in a rally at President Jensen's home, where Didion presented a petition supporting the athletic department position.

* Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) set up a "free university" in one of the rooms of the Memorial Union.

* Jensen said the "Administrative Proposal" was "improperly presented" to him on Feb. 24 because it allowed no time for him to consider it.

Feb. 27

* A group of faculty and students attempted to arrange an all-university open forum convocation but was unsuccessful in reaching BSU in time for its representatives to attend the planning session. The idea was dropped.

* Two crowds, together estimated at about 5,000, attended rallies only a few hundred yards from each other supporting opposing sides in the controversy. OSU coaches spoke from the Memorial Union steps and drew about 4,000 students. Meanwhile more than a thousand students jammed into the 750-seat Home Ec Auditorium to hear controversial Olympic gold medal winner John Carlos from San Jose State support the BSU.

* Four black basketball players failed to show up for practice.

* Linus Pauling told a *Barometer* interviewer that it appeared to him that "a violation of individual rights has occurred."

* Newly appointed acting Director of Minority Affairs and BSU adviser Karl Helms reported threats on the lives of his children.

* University of Oregon football letterman Dave Roberson announced that black athletes at the University of Oregon voted unanimously not to take part in athletic contests against OSU until the matter is settled. BSU asserted that attempts were continuing to gain support in the athletic boycott from other black players in the PAC-8.

Feb. 28

Minority affairs committee members Shaw and Goldhammer met with BSU and later with Jensen. Jensen issued a statement in which he said he was setting up procedures whereby a student or faculty member could challenge a ruling made by the university about human rights. He also said he would appoint a committee to look into "the question of the conflicts that arise when coaches' prerogatives as well as other university officers' decisions collide with human rights." The president went on to direct that the Committee on Minority Affairs arrange a meeting between BSU and the athletic department; then he called for an end to the boycott of classes by March 3.

* Parents arrived on the campus for Dads Weekend.

* Education Hall and McNary Hall received bomb threats, but no bombs were found.

* Controversial English instructor Alan Young told students in his classes he expected them to wear beads and medallions and feathers to classes.

* Washington State basketball player Dennis Hogg announced he would not play in the Dads Weekend game against OSU.

* OSU basketball player Tim Perkins, who is white, announced at a BSU noon rally that he would play the rest of the season under protest, whereupon OSU coach Paul Valenti announced he would drop Perkins from the squad. (Perkins later was reinstated.)

March 5

About 600 students attended a noontime rally where Mike Smith condemned OSU for what he called racist policies and tokenism of President Jensen. Smith said 47 members of the Black Student Union were leaving OSU, whereupon he left the MU Ballroom, followed by many OSU blacks and a number of BSU members from the University of Oregon. The march wound through the campus to the gates on 11th street.

March 6

Faculty Senate reconvened and, after hearing athletic director Jim Barratt and coach Dee Andros, passed a slightly modified version of the original "Administrative Proposal" offered by the Committee on Minority Affairs. President Jensen announced the members of his new Commission on Human Rights and Responsibilities. (See page 10 for list of members.)

March 7

Three black students officially withdrew from the university. Faculty senate met again and voted to declare an emergency, making students eligible to get incompletes should they withdraw instead of failing in their courses.

Students for a Democratic Society announced that it would continue the boycott in the absence of BSU, but would hold all other action in abeyance.

Inside the "other side"

By Frank Parchman
Staff Writer

Down toward the gate on 11th Street they marched. Going home, they were almost silent. There was only the shuffle of their shoes on the asphalt walk and the rustle of the wind as it whipped through the trees. The sky was overcast.

Some of them held their heads high, their faces set like granite. Others kept their eyes to the ground. The blacks were leaving.

Then they were at the gate. A slight hesitation, a look back, and they poured through. On the other side, Annette Green, BSU program coordinator, collapsed in the arms of a friend, the tension of the last 12 days leaving her body. Others hugged one another, shook hands, and then it was over. The ordeal of the blacks had ended for the moment. It had begun not a few weeks before, but long ago.

Nobody really knows *how* long ago it began. But steadily over the years Oregon State University and the community of Corvallis had gained a reputation among blacks as being "insensitive" to discrimination, if not racist.

The local paper describes the community as "conservative," but to blacks, racism exists.

"Discrimination? I have felt it in one form or another every day. So have the others," said Black Student Union President Mike Smith.

Restaurants, barbershops, and other businesses do not refuse service outright to blacks. Instead, preferential treatment is afforded white customers in some businesses, while blacks are left waiting.

Blacks rarely have been told they could not rent housing because of their color. But houses and apartments which landlords have told blacks were "just rented," have been "available" to whites a short time later.

Discrimination also worked against those who associated with blacks, according to Dan Powell, counselor for students in the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics and the only black staff member there. White girls who dated blacks were told by their landlords to move.

"Then there were the stares, the constant stares everywhere you went if you were with a white girl," said George Carr, black student who later succeeded Mike Smith as BSU president. Blacks said they felt invisible as human beings, but visible as threats in the community.

For a number of reasons, black students complained only rarely. Some were afraid a complaint would not be taken seriously. For others, a complaint was demeaning. Many said it just was not worth the time and "red tape."

Examples of discrimination on the campus cited by blacks were little different from those they noted in the community. Although black girls had gone through sorority rush, none had ever been pledged. Although fraternities had a better record and had, indeed, pledged some blacks, there was still an underlying belief among blacks that at least part of the system was racist.

Black pointed out that there were few black professors on the faculty and never more than 60 or 70 black students out of about 14,000 students.

Individual acts of racism were cited. Annette Green, a BSU officer, was struck by an egg thrown from a dormitory window. Parents of a girl who dated a black were called by a housemother who told them their daughter was out with a Negro. The blacks—pointing to discrimination in campus and community—saved a special wrath for the athletic department.

Charges of racial discrimination had been made against athletics at OSU as early as 1963 when Rep. Berkeley Lent (D-Portland) accused the late "Slats" Gill, then basketball coach, of purposely keeping blacks off his team.

A personal friend of Gill's, looking back on the charges, defended the basketball coach:

"Slats was a very moralistic man. He didn't believe in Negroes going out with white girls and he didn't want all the trouble that would come because of it. So he said when there were enough girls of

Supplement

To the reader:

In the days since copy was prepared for this issue of *Oregon Stater,* events have occurred that are of some significance to the human rights issue at Oregon State University. Primarily these events are actions of the President's Commission on Human Rights and Responsibilities and reactions to the commission. This supplement is inserted to be sure that you have the latest possible information.

—Editor

As described elsewhere in this issue, the President's Commission on Human Rights and Responsibilities was directed to make a recommendation to President Jensen on the Milton case. This is the text of the commission report that was issued in early May.

Report of the Commission on Human Rights and Responsibilities

As its first order of business, the commission was requested to consider events on the Oregon State University campus at the end of the winter quarter 1969, namely the controversy which developed over a discussion between Coach Dee Andros and student-athlete Mr. Fred Milton at approximately 10:30 a.m., Sat., Feb. 22, 1969. The commission approached its task by first requesting written submissions relative to the case from Mr. Milton and from the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics. Subsequently, extensive interviews were held with Mr. Milton on Sat., April 12, 1969, and with Head Coach Andros and Assistant Coach Boghosian on Tues., April 15, 1969.

The issue between Mr. Fred Milton and the coaching staff

The commission defines the immediate issue before it as follows: Did Coach Andros' order of Feb. 22, 1969, to Mr. Milton to remove his beard and mustache within 48 hours represent a legitimate exercise of the coach's authority and prerogative as a faculty member of the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics at Oregon State University, or did it constitute a violation of Mr. Milton's human and individual right to determine his own personal standard of physical appearance?

The commission's decision

The commission recognizes the strong and sincere feelings of both participants in this dispute. The coaching staff has emphasized the necessity for discipline among team members in developing team morale, unity, and success. Mr. Milton has expressed the desire to represent Oregon State University on the football field, and simultaneously has indicated the importance of facial hair as a means of establishing his personal identity.

The commission shares fully Coach Andros' sincere dedication to the principle that effective discipline is essential to successful organizational endeavor and is a valuable and necessary instrument in constructive character formation. However, the commission questions the manner in which this worthy principle has been translated into policy and practice, in view of the current importance of facial hair to many who are today seeking to acknowledge a cultural heritage and strengthen their sense of personal worth and dignity. With specific reference to this case, the commission does not believe that an athletic rule which conflicts seriously with an individual's quest for personal identity and with his basic cultural and social values will provide constructive and effective discipline unless the rule is clearly essential to team morale or is otherwise directly related to team performance or to the health and safety of team members.

While the commission appreciates the coaches' justifiable concern that some types of facial hair pose a potential health and safety hazard during football practice or game competition, the commission is also attentive to the fact that the directive to Mr. Milton was issued, and was intended to apply, during a period when he was not actively participating in the sport.

Appropriately, the game rules governing football have continually evolved over the years, and so have Coach Andros' rules of discipline. A noteworthy example is Coach Andros' rescinding of his earlier rules requiring crew-cuts and the wearing of medal-

lions. Furthermore, other individual deviations have been allowed, such as the variations in training table menu which are permitted out of respect for the religious convictions and sensibilities of individual members of the football team. The commission believes similar changes in the clean-shaven rule are overdue.

The commission does not suggest that the violation of Mr. Milton's human rights was deliberate. Rather it is the commission's judgment that a human rights violation resulted from rules of discipline which reflect an insufficient sensitivity to the changing needs, values and attitudes of individual team members, including the emerging social and cultural values of members of the black community.

The commission commends the recent decision of all athletic coaches to establish night classes on black history and culture (as reported by Athletic Director James Barratt to the Faculty Senate on March 6, 1969) and urges that this program be implemented as expeditiously as possible.

Further, the commission believes students should be provided an appropriate channel of appeal to review the rules and regulations imposed upon them. It is traditional on most university campuses to endow coaches with unlimited powers of discipline, including final authority to formulate, review and enforce rules of discipline; yet when the athletic department followed this practice it, in effect, denied student athletes the opportunity to question the desirability and aptness of such rules and regulations in an orderly and democratic manner. Student athletes need a better avenue to redress grievances than by physically defying the coach's orders. Appropriate appeals procedures could provide a helpful instrument for promptly updating disciplinary regulations to meet changing social and cultural standards.

Recommendations

The commission is faced with the reconciliation of two worthy principles: the right of individuals to express themselves in matters of personal and cultural significance and the responsibility that may be justifiably required in the interests of individual or team athletic performance.

In this context, the commission recommends that:

(1) The Board of Intercollegiate Athletics request the football coaching staff to re-examine and modify its "neatness clause" in such a manner that it no longer conflicts with human and individual rights as delineated in this report. The commission has great respect for Coach Andros as one of the nation's foremost university football coaches and for individual members of the OSU football teams, which have made such singular achievements and outstanding records possible. It respects Coach Andros' professional competence and prerogatives as head football coach and considers that the exact nature of the rule changes should be left for him and his staff to determine. Similarly, the commission expects that each individual involved will responsibly exercise his good judgment in the actual application of the rules so as to respect and enhance the value of human dignity. In the interest of clarifying the commission's intent, the following interpretations are presented:

(a) During the recognized playing and practice seasons, head or facial hair that affects athletic performance, health or safety shall be regulated by the coaches directly concerned, except as specified in (b) below.

(b) The "clean-shaven" rule should be modified to permit athletes to wear neatly-groomed mustaches during the playing and practice seasons.

(c) During the "off-season," as defined in NCAA regulations, there shall be no restrictions governing head or facial hair other than that it be neatly-groomed.

(2) An appropriate channel of review and appeal, open to all student athletes and coaches, should be maintained by the Board of Intercollegiate Athletics, the requirements for this appellate procedure to be comparable to those suggested by the commission for all schools and other major subdivisions of the university.

(3) A written list of team regulations should be distributed to all team members and presented to all prospective recruits prior to the time they make a formal commitment to engage in athletics at Oregon State University.

(4) Since Mr. Milton has now enrolled at Portland State University, he has lost his eligibility for Oregon State University during the 1969 football season under the regulations of the NCAA and Pa-

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cific Eight Conference. He does have one more year of intercollegiate eligibility, however, and if he desires to re-enroll at Oregon State University, he should be given every opportunity to re-establish himself as a member of the 1970 football team.

President Jensen's first statement on commission's report

The report and recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights and Responsibilities add significant and thoughtful contributions toward resolution of most difficult questions:

I respect the judgment of the commission in its definition of issues involved, its decisions, and the recommendations it has made after many hours of interviews with individuals concerned and even longer hours of discussion and contemplation.

We will expect that implementation of the commission's recommendations will be worked out with the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics and the coaches through the Board of Intercollegiate Athletics.

The statements and philosophies in the report represent an opportunity for all of us to recognize changes in our society in a dignified manner. I hope that students, both athletes and non-athletes, faculty, including coaching staff, alumni and friends will accept the spirit of the report and its recommendations.

Comment from the Board of Intercollegiate Athletics

The Oregon State University Board of Intercollegiate Athletics has been studying for more than two months the matter of personal appearance of student-athletes in and out of season.

Some changes in policy have been made by individual coaches and others will be made and announced prior to the opening of the 1969-70 academic year.

The long-standing traditions of OSU athletics, and the essential consideration for discipline and team spirit in meeting the toughest of athletic competition will be kept in mind as revisions are made to reflect a changing society and a proper concern for human rights, responsibilities, and freedoms.

Continued excellence in the OSU athletic program within an appropriate university perspective is the uppermost objective of the board.

President Jensen's directive of May 12 to the Board of Intercollegiate Athletics

The Commission on Human Rights and Responsibilities, a broadly representative group of six faculty members and four students of this university, has issued its findings and recommendations following objective and extensive deliberation, and after hearing testimony from individuals involved.

I have given this report most careful and thoughtful study. I now direct the Board of Intercollegiate Athletics to move at once toward implementation of the commission's recommendations.

Statement from the OSU Board of Intercollegiate Athletics, May 24, 1969

The Oregon State University Board of Intercollegiate Athletics has reviewed in detail the report to the president by the Commission on Human Rights and Responsibilities, the subsequent letter to the board from President James H. Jensen, and its implications. The members of the staff of the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics have also studied the documents and have reported through the director to the board, as requested.

Meeting Friday, the first possible date due to prior binding commitments, the board confirmed its responsibility and intention to carry out the directive from President Jensen to implement the recommendations of the commission as outlined in its report of May 6, 1969. The recommendations are consistent with the revisions already made and those being planned by the staff of the athletic department. Specifics will be announced to squad members before the 1969-70 academic year.

It is anticipated and hoped that there will be no change at Oregon State University in discipline and team morale essential for meeting intercollegiate athletic competition at the highest level.

The board expressed appreciation for the cooperation of the entire athletic department staff in working toward solutions to the matters of recent concern. The board is concerned by those few individuals who, orally or in writing, continue to follow the extraordinary and improper course of casting aspersions on Coach Dee Andros. Such unprecedented personalized attacks on a member of the university faculty do not provide an environment in which individuals of good will can strive, with sincerity and sensitivity, to achieve happy understanding.

As indicated on May 7, 1969, continued excellence in the OSU athletic program, within an appropriate university perspective, is the uppermost objective of the board.

Findings of commission regarding appeal by freshman track squad member Robert Hertan

The commission has considered the appeal presented on May 13, 1969 by Mr. Robert E. Hertan, freshman track squad member, of an April 29 ruling made by the OSU Board of Intercollegiate Athletics concerning his allegation that Track Coach Berny Wagner had infringed his human rights by directing that he comply with standards of personal appearance established for all members of the varsity and freshman track squads.

The Intercollegiate Athletic Board, after reviewing the matter, held that "Coach Wagner had acted within his authority as head coach and his (the coach's) request had been reasonable."

Mr. Hertan's appeal to the President's Commission charges (1) that he has been asked to conform to standards of personal grooming which represent another individual's idea of neatness and are unacceptable to him; and (2) that Coach Wagner's efforts to secure Mr. Hertan's compliance with these standards of personal grooming further violated his human rights in that they involved the use of threats and harrassment.

After careful consideration of the evidence presented to it by written submissions and through interviews with Mr. Hertan, Coach Wagner and Mr. Wallace E. Gibbs, chairman of the OSU Board of Intercollegiate Athletics, on May 20, the commission has reached the following conclusions:

(1) There is no significant dispute or disagreement between the parties as to pertinent facts.

(2) Although the commission acknowledges the importance of self-expression identified by Mr. Hertan and commends him both for his concern for individual human rights and for the orderly and cooperative manner in which he has presented his case for review and appeal, it nevertheless concludes that Coach Wagner's standards of personal appearance are reasonable and appropriate to the development of motivation and morale essential to excellence of team performance. The commission believes that this conclusion is consistent with its recent recommendations in the Fred Milton case. It notes (a) that Coach Wagner's personal appearance standards were developed after consultation with track squad members; (b) that Coach Wagner permits track athletes to wear neatly groomed mustaches; and (c) that Coach Wagner, in compliance with the commission's recent recommendations, has prepared written team regulations for distribution to all present and prospective OSU track athletes.

(3) The commission recognizes, and regrets, the mental and emotional stress to which the participants in this dispute have been exposed. Although it does not concur fully with all the actions of the participants in this controversy, nevertheless, on the basis of evidence brought before it, the commission is not persuaded that a violation of human rights has occurred.

their own kind on campus, he would allow Negroes on his team."

Such personal feelings apparently still exist. A high university official said privately during the conflict, "I would be very naive not to believe that certain assistant coaches haven't told black boys not to date white girls." It was less the personal feelings of members of the coaching staff that raised the ire of black students than an apparent unwillingness of the coaching staff to discuss the matters with which blacks took issue.

Powell, who became liaison and mediator between black students and the athletic department, says "insensitivity" led to a gross lack of communication between the department and black athletes.

Black football players told Powell last fall they felt they were being discriminated against. Coaches were carrying too far their control of individual appearance. Black clothing and neck chains and medallions specifically had been ruled out, they said. Matters of length of hair, sideburns, mustaches, and beards were at issue, too. Black athletes said there was no clearly defined rule; that, instead, coaches' judgment on what was acceptable varied from day-to-day. Besides, they told Powell, rules seemed to differ for black and white athletes. They felt singled out.

In the fall Powell had tried to arrange a meeting between the black football players and Andros and his staff.

"But Andros said he was too busy," Powell recalled.

Finally, Powell was able to get the coach and his staff to agree to a noon luncheon meeting with the black athletes. The coaches persisted: there was no discrimination.

Later, Powell spoke to Jim Barratt, athletic director, about getting the coaches and black and white athletes together to determine rules once and for all. If "cultural diversity" was not acceptable in the athletic department, then some written rules might ease some of the feeling of the blacks that they were being discriminated against. The proposal was carried no further.

Powell said the coaches defended their judgments by referring to an athletic department policy of "coach's prerogative," which meant the coach had the right to decide matters of personal appearance for members of his team.

Black football players said Andros' reputation had never been good with blacks. It did not improve. Last season, tension grew. Blacks reported that they felt honest mistakes on their part were being misjudged as a careless, "don't give a damn" attitude.

While blacks could not prove their perceptions about Andros, they did come to believe they had a clear-cut issue in the question of physical appearance as determined by "coach's prerogative." When Andros gave black football player Fred Milton 48 hours to shave his beard, the blacks were united and ready to take action.

"Go home, you goddamn niggers."

The conflict was now public. BSU members and some whites—about 50 altogether—marched into Gill Coliseum just before the speech of Linus Pauling was to open OSU's Centennial Lectures. After initial surprise, university officials on stage began to react. President Jensen took one end of the platform, trying to stop shouts from the audience. But he lost his cool composure. His face blushed as he momentarily entered into a shouting match with some BSU leaders. Watching this was Linus Pauling, two-time Nobel Prize winner and OSU alumnus, himself battle worn from demonstrations.

Finally Jensen regained control, calm was brought to the stage, and BSU member Rich Harr, a football player, was allowed to speak.

"What I want to present to you is a problem affecting us all. A serious problem." The athlete then went on to explain the issue of Milton's beard. He asserted that the athletic department's policies discriminated against individuals' human rights, no matter what their color, but especially against the blacks because of their cultural background.

"It's not just a case of being black. You're involved as much as the black people are."

Then BSU President Mike Smith explained that the Committee on Minority Affairs had unanimously approved a document called the "Administrative Proposal." (See page 11.) But Jensen had not acted on it, he said.

"It is a sad situation when the university is afraid to tell a department to clean its house up," Smith lamented, referring to the athletic department.

Inside the "other side"

There was applause and the protestors left quietly.

Actually the BSU had only presented the proposal to Jensen the previous day asking that he adopt it. He requested time to explore the implications and the BSU gave him 48 hours, the same amount of time Andros had given Milton to shave. BSU threatened a boycott of classes if Jensen had not accepted the proposal by then.

Why the impatience of the BSU? According to Karl Helms, BSU adviser, renewals for scholarships were to have been decided soon. The BSU, with much of its membership being athletes, could see possibilities that its members would be "'picked off" by scholarship withdrawals. There was also the matter of "face." Unless the BSU leaders stood up for their members, there was a good chance that the members of the organization would lose faith in it and the BSU would become ineffective. But more than any other cause, the impatience manifested by BSU stemmed from a feeling that they had had enough from the athletic department. Black athletes had decided they would no longer tolerate "harassment" about their appearance.

BSU members believed that Jensen knew of their problems and had already had enough time to consider the implications of the "Administrative Proposal." Although they knew the proposal had not reached Jensen through regular official channels, it was inconceivable to them that a document passed unanimously two weeks earlier by a committee that included two deans.had not been shown to the president, at least informally.

Tuesday night, Feb. 25, after the walk-in at the Centennial Lecture, BSU representatives met with the Students for a Democratic Society. It was an indication of how deeply some students felt about the issue that SDS, a loosely organized body which usually had no more than 15 members, that night had 55 new members and, before the controversy was over, grew to 180 students. Some members, before the BSU arrived at the meeting, called for a strategy involving picket lines, sit-ins, and violent methods.

When the BSU representatives arrived at the SDS meeting, they attempted to put an end to any talk of such methods. Their message was simple. There were to be no confrontations or methods used which could result in violence. Some SDS members protested the dovelike stance of BSU. But the BSU leaders told SDS that if SDS was to support BSU then they would do it using BSU tactics. If this was not acceptable, "then you better damn well stay out of it."

After BSU left the meeting, the Students for a Democratic Society voted on whether to accept the BSU conditions. After considerable discussion, the moderates and liberals won out over the radicals who espoused more direct methods. Moderates and liberals continued to prevail in SDS throughout the controversy. But it is questionable that the moderates and liberals would have maintained their control in SDS had it not been for the influence of leaders of the Black Student Union.

Reaction to the BSU demonstration in the coliseum was not long in coming. That night, when black athletes went to their cars, they found notes:

> Go home you - - - - - - - nigger
> and leave our white women alone.

At home, threatening phone calls began. Blacks were told in foul language to leave town or die. Children, wives, and girl friends were threatened.

"If racism was latent before," Helms said, "It certainly was overt now."

For those who saw the BSU members in public appearances, the blacks presented the model of cool, calm composure. But away from the speakers' platform, rallies, and other students, faces were tense with exhaustion, some had the jitters, others were wary of being out alone at night.

The threats were not to be taken as an indictment of Corvallis, but they were certainly to prove that the university and the community were far from "spotless."

Everything appeared calm on the campus those first few days. BSU wanted it that way: no picket lines, no sit-ins, no mobs of students. But anyone on the campus could feel the current of tension as though a switch had suddenly been thrown and everybody jolted out of complacency.

In the Commons, in the quad, in the classrooms, there were discussions and arguments over who was right. There was talk of what would happen. Rumors, theories, and conjecture mounted, many times taken for truth, the tensions and the fears spiraled.

Some students began a "chalk in," writing "STRIKE" on buildings and walks. The inevitable mimeograph machine began grinding out the literature of "revolution" explaining the activists' position and providing cartoon caricatures of Dee Andros. Eventually an underground newspaper, the *Scab Sheet,* made its appearance. MU room 105 became strike headquarters. Discussions and debates were held there before several hundred people. The "free university" also set up residence offering various courses.

Like participants in a three-way chess game, students, administrators, and the athletic department planned strategy, trying to anticipate the others' moves, and keeping the "hawks" among them in line. In bars, private homes, and in the Commons, various groups backing one side or the other managed to keep their moves coordinated.

About 30 teachers began boycotting. Faculty members comprising entire departments voted their support of the BSU. Other teachers continued to hold classes but showed where their sympathies lay by handing their classrooms over to members of liberal groups, including SDS, to explain what the issues were.

ASOSU Senate, frequently regarded by students on campus as a timid, do-nothing organization, voted after two hours of debate Tuesday night to support the boycott and the "Administrative Proposal."

For some students, the boycott did act as a pressure valve. It was the only direct action they could take to lodge their protest without going to the streets or sitting in. But even some of the most radical students continued to attend class for they said this was their best opportunity to win converts for the cause.

At BSU rallies, the blacks consistently received standing ovations from 700 to 1,000 students. It had taken far fewer, only a couple of hundred, to cause the chaos of Columbia and San Francisco State. Some of the BSU supporters were students who marched to the tune of "revolution for the hell of it" and would have supported any cause that allowed them to release their pent-up emotions. But the majority were responsible and deeply concerned about the issue at hand. However, even these could have been swayed by the magic which turns a crowd into a mob. Had they desired, the BSU leaders could have played pied pipers for disruption. That was not what they wanted.

The conflict polarized the views and feelings of a great many students. Even among white athletes there was a split with OSU's "best" All-American football player Bill Enyart and Olympic gold medalist Dick Fosbury leading the dissidents who couldn't accept the athletic department's stand.

"There's more involved here than just Fred Milton's beard," said Annette Green. Ever since Martin Luther King coined the phrase "black is beautiful," the blacks had begun to take new pride in themselves and their culture. To the BSU members, Milton's beard was symbolic of this pride.

The ghetto, separated from the mainstream of American society, produced a subculture of its own. Natural haircuts and especially beards and mustaches were part of this subculture. Now young blacks were carrying it outside of the ghetto. What the BSU members wanted was simply "respect" for themselves as black people. The coaches said, however, that beards and natural haircuts were not sufficiently neat—even during off-season. To the blacks this was imposing on them the "rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed, blond-headed, All-American image of white America," as Karl Helms put it.

"The two images just don't mix," Helms went on. "My hair is kinky. It might be no longer than a white person's but it tends to stand straight up. But should I be required to cut it because of that?

"The coaches say that beards and natural haircuts don't look neat. Well, I have a natural and a mustache and I defy anyone to say that I don't look neat. Why should the coaches have the right to define what looks neat for me? It's an individual thing."

For the blacks, discipline did not enter into the question of appearance.

There were rumors and charges circulating throughout the controversy. Principal among them were assertions that the whole thing was a conspiracy and that Milton was never going out for football anyway.

Some people thought the appearance of San Jose State Olympic gold medalist John Carlos at a BSU rally was proof enough of a conspiracy. In *fact,* his appearance at the rally had been confirmed at three

Inside the "other side"

o'clock that morning after he was invited to come—along with other nationally known blacks—only that night before.

Even coach Andros acknowledges that Milton told him he was intending to go out for football in the spring. He said it was training room talk earlier that Milton was thinking about not playing.

BSU leaders and members insisted that before Milton's meeting with Andros there was no reason to begin a conflict. Karl Helms put it this way:

"We had come to agreement on almost everything with the administration. Programs were being set up to recruit black students. Planning for a black studies program had begun. The Office of Minority Affairs had been set up and the Black Student Union was working with administrators and professors on the minority affairs committee."

Daily there was talk from the radicals of taking over with "more direct methods" because the BSU tactics would not or could not succeed. It was ASOSU President Fraser, thought by many to be a radical, and a few other students who kept the *real* radicals from seizing leadership.

Various groups and factions implored Fraser to join them, but he told them, "I don't want to tie my hands by joining any one group. I have to have room to manuever. Part of my job is to keep the lines of communication open."

Fraser had contacted Jensen on Wednesday morning for a meeting. After that session he said he felt he had accomplished something. For once, he said, he and Jensen were candid with each other. "He told me exactly what he thought of me and I told him exactly what I thought of him." Fraser and Jensen met two more times. The subsequent meetings were not to prove as successful.

"All that he wanted to say was how I wasn't living up to my responsibilities," Fraser related.

After the controversy ended, Fraser resigned. Word had come to him that the administration no longer trusted him and would deal instead with ASOSU Vice President Dave Zier. Jensen appointed students to the Commission on Human Rights and Responsibilities without consulting student body leaders, Fraser said.

"I'm not resigning because of sour grapes, but I do realize now how futile student government is and how it ties up the creative energies of concerned students," he explained.

As the days wore on, tension mounted and there developed a change in attitude—especially among faculty members—as a new issue entered the controversy.

Dee Andros told newspapermen and television interviewers he would not let a committee tell him how to run his team. It was said, too, that the athletic department already had procedures to deal with human rights and did not need more.

These statements, on the heels of Jensen's proposals, seemed to contradict the president. Was the athletic department to be considered part of the university? Did it have to follow the same policies as the rest of the university? Andros said later he did not object to a university-wide commission to deal with appeals, but he did object to one that was concerned only with athletics.

Before that clarification, however, it was in this sense the athletic department's own actions which begin to undermine its position and provide support for adoption of the "Administrative Proposal," which set up appeal procedures. An acknowledged conservative professor said, "I don't cater much to niggers but I think Andros is getting too big for his britches."

Among student activists the reaction was stronger. When Tim Perkins was dismissed from the basketball team after having said he would play "only under protest" until the athletic department changed its "racist policies," tempers flared. Activist students were aroused to a high pitch of emotionalism, "They can't do that to him. That's a violation of freedom of speech." Some were ready to stage sit-ins.

That Jensen apparently wasn't doing anything about the athletic department actions added to the disruption. At that point there was widespread confusion about "just who rules this university anyway?" as one student put it. The student could accept Jensen when he ruled from a position of power, but now that image was shattered and he and others had lost their bearings.

On Friday, negotiation began between the administration and the BSU. President Jensen showed the BSU leaders a copy of a statement he was going to issue that night. It set up a Commission on Human

Rights and Responsibilities, provided an appellate procedure from departments to the commission, and reaffirmed his earlier policies on cultural and human rights.

Such issues as amnesty for students and faculty participating in the boycott were resolved. The administration would take no action against them. Then the BSU leaders asked just how all this would affect the black athletes, specifically Fred Milton. The president said this would have to be an issue dealt with between Milton and Andros.

The BSU was prepared to accept Jensen's proposal and the conflict was close to being settled that night.

"But we always got bogged down when we talked about the beard and Milton," Helms recalled.

As a result of the negotiations, the BSU leaders became convinced that despite all the proposals and words, they had gained nothing. If Jensen really believed in what he was saying, they reasoned, Milton would be allowed to return to the team with his beard.

Although negotiations were to continue, nothing more was really to be solved. To the BSU it appeared that the athletic department was calling the shots.

At a BSU rally that Saturday, BSU President Mike Smith called for "mutual respect which is needed if the two opposing camps in this institution are ever to get back together. If we can't be here and be respected, we will not be here at all. We do not want to see the whole thing explode."

But the situation was close to exploding.

"All you have to do is look at places like Columbia and San Francisco State to realize that sooner or later someone outside of the local group is going to attempt to take over. That sooner or later things are going to get out of control," Helms predicted.

The BSU had received and rejected offers of support from groups across the nation. But now the pressures were beginning to build. Even some of the BSU members were calling for violent methods though they were put down by the majority of the members. BSU leaders were beginning to fear that they might no longer be able to control the situation.

On Tuesday, the Black Panthers came to campus. They and several other groups of outside blacks toured the campus that day.

On Wednesday, the BSU held its last rally. The night before, the Faculty Senate had failed to act on the "Administrative Proposal." Mike Smith said, "As black students, from kindergarten to college we are expected to involve ourselves psychologically, culturally, and socially in an enterprise which is designed supposedly for the purpose of broadening our horizons and providing us proper knowledge to better relate to the real world.

"In truth, this enterprise has proven unaccepting and essentially denigrating of our social and cultural background. . . .

"To deny us as black people the right to live our lives as we choose within the context of our own culture is to relegate us to the role of the "supermasculine menial" of this society. Huge muscular bodies of no value as human beings and individuals.

"To accept the administrative tokenism we have been offered would be denying our worth as human beings, and thus viewing our lives as conspicuously unimportant to the world in which we live.

"After watching in amazement the final finagling which has been demonstrated on this campus for the past week, we have no desire to remain here. Therefore, we condemn this institution for its corrupt practices and leave Oregon State University as a standing memorial to the 'plantation logic' of the administrators and the hallowed institution of racism."

An article in the *Scab Sheet* the day before the blacks left judged the significance of their departure this way:

> This will be no mass exodus. In fact, if we depend only on a count of bodies and the color of the bodies to interpret the significance of their departure, their goodbye will be an insignificant and unnoticed one, except to those who would cheer the bus on its way from Oregon State. But numbers are not the only scale by which the significance of a movement of people should be evaluated. When a university loses individuals because of principle, that is a significant loss.
>
> Today, there are 13 blacks at Oregon State University out of a student body of over 13,000. But the conflict over human rights goes on.

News of classmates and friends

In our September-October issue we began publishing pictures that OSU archivist Sally Wilson needed identified.

The first attempt brought a response from Madeline Brumbough, '24, from Santa Barbara, Calif. She identified herself in a picture on page 22 of that issue.

Thus encouraged, we decided to run more of Mrs. Wilson's "unidentifieds" in the February-March issue. The response has been greater than we could have hoped for.

Mrs. Dean L. Shumway, '56, from Corvallis; J. C. Compton, '53, from McMinnville, Ore.; Mrs. John H. Smith, '52, from Sacramento, Calif.; and Mrs. Thomas A. McDonald, '54, from Portland identified people in the bonfire picture on page 20.

Mary Jean Pagter, '50, from Portland helped us with the can-can picture on page 21.

The jeep-load of girls on page 22 brought response from Lt. Col. Jack Allison, '47, APO San Francisco; Mrs. Monte L. Thoen, '47, from Portland; James Jackson, '47, from Corvallis; Mrs. William F. Zobrist Jr., '45, from Spokane, Wash.; Roy W. Larson, '49, from Marysville, Wash.; Wallace L. Blackburn, '47, from Beaverton, Ore.; and one anonymous reader from the San Francisco area (see letters to the editor).

Just before press time we received more identifications from Mrs. H. J. Rupprecht, '54, from Moorestown, N. J., and P. M. Brandt, '36, from Salem.

Many thanks to all of you even if you did not all agree on who so-and-so was back when. We are publishing more of these old pictures in this issue. Glance at them; there may be more of your favorite people pictured there.

News of earlier classes will appear in the next issue. Members of the classes of 1929, 1924, and 1919 or before will be interested in the inside back cover of this issue.

60

Mr. and Mrs. **Gerald K. Chong** are parents of a baby girl named Malia Emma. They live in Hawaii.

Joe Dennis Turner has been appointed an account executive with the Walnut Creek, Calif., office of Dean Witter & Co.

Dr. **Milton Grassell** is president of the College of Great Falls, a privately owned university in Montana.

61

Mr. and Mrs. **Tom Walters (Meredith Thomson)** are living in Westlake Village, Calif. They recently visited the OSU campus.

Gary D. Manners lives in Vancouver, B. C., Canada, where he is studying for his doctorate in forest products at the University of British Columbia.

Jack W. Thurber has joined the information services division of the American Plywood Association as assistant manager for advertising and promotion. He and his family are living in Tacoma.

Mr. and Mrs. **Paul G. Adams (Nancy J. Bowen)** live in Downey, Calif., where Adams works for Crown Zellerbach.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Harrison (**Hedy Luna**) of Cerritos, Calif., are parents of their second son, Sean Keone, born Nov. 4.

62

Bill Wold has moved to Roseburg where he is head basketball coach at Douglas High School. For the past two years he coached and conducted clinics at the American International School in Israel.

Mr. and Mrs. **G. Edmund Robinson** are living in Tallahassee, Fla., while Robinson is attending Florida State University.

Mr. and Mrs. **Dick DeBisschop (Michelle Morrison,** '66) live in Ontario, Ore., where DeBisschop coaches football, teaches math and is admissions director at Treasure Valley Community College.

63

Capt. and Mrs. **Francis K. Nekoba (Barbara Kibe)** are living in Pearl City on the island of Oahu, Hawaii, where Nekoba is stationed with the Air Force.

Helen Joan Lingelbach was married Nov. 23 to Daniel John Dobbek at St. Stephen Catholic Church in Portland. The bride teaches at Hollyrood School there.

Mr. and Mrs. **Eric Lindauer** and daughter have moved to Salem from Washington, D. C., where Lindauer served as special assistant to Sen. Hatfield. He is serving as assistant to the majority leader in the House of Representatives and will begin law practice in Salem in June.

Stephen A. Jones of the USAF Reserves has been called to active duty and is stationed in Novato, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. **Keith F. Schultz (Phyllis Wolcott)** live in Tulsa, Okla., where Schultz is a salesman for Georgia-Pacific Corp.

Lt. **Robert L. Steel** is serving as engineer officer of the nuclear-powered attack submarine USS Puffer under construction at Ingalls Shipbuilding Corp. in Pascagoula, Miss. Mrs. Steel is the former **Teddie Toedtemeier,** '65.

64

Dennis D. Airey and **Evelyn Sue Riese,** '67, were married Mar. 16, 1968, and are living in Westminster, Calif., where Airey teaches math at Santa Ana Junior College.

Mrs. Henri T. Beeny **(Merna J. Borror)** lives in North Vancouver and is an assistant professor of clothing and textiles at the University of British Columbia.

Richard C. Bryant is working as a computer programmer for the Standard Oil Co. in Lakewood, Ohio.

Mrs. William T. Baker **(Judith Grant)** lives in Eugene where she teaches school.

Mr. and Mrs. **Barnaby K. Dickson (Judith Pratt)** are living in Portland where he is a pharmacist at Dickson's Drugs.

Klaas Schenk is the new aquatic director at the Salem YMCA. He served in the Peace Corps in Brazil before returning to OSU last year.

John E. Jory is a pharmacist living in Barstow, Calif.

James R. Baldwin is traveling and sailing charter boats in St. Croix, Virgin Islands.

65

Mr. and Mrs. **Frank Peters** have announced the birth of a son, Bryan Forrest, born Feb. 8.

David T. Doherty lives in Eugene and is working on his doctorate in education.

Mr. and Mrs. **Larry F. Nelson (Betty Pease,** '64) reside in Vancouver, Wash., where Nelson is assistant sales manager for the Lucky Lager Sales Corp.

Dave Bergman has been discharged from the Army and is living in Seattle. He is working in product development for Western Farmers Association.

Susan Marie Palaske and Victor Lynn Erickson were wed last June in Trinity Episcopal Chapel in Portland. The bridegroom is an architectural designer at Georgia-Pacific Corp, and the bride is a receptionist.

Mrs. Edward D. Marges **(Jane M. Beall)** is tutoring special education classes in Salem.

J. Stephen Davis moved to Los Angeles last June and is in the group department of Standard Insurance Co.

Lilita Strauss and Dr. Richard P. Sale were married Nov. 23 at Augustana Lutheran Church in Portland. They are making their home in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. **James O. Butler (Diane Hensey,** '64) live in Salem where Butler is an engineer with the Oregon State Highway Department.

Byron H. Dudley is the director of special needs project for alienated students at Downers Grove High School South in Illinois.

66

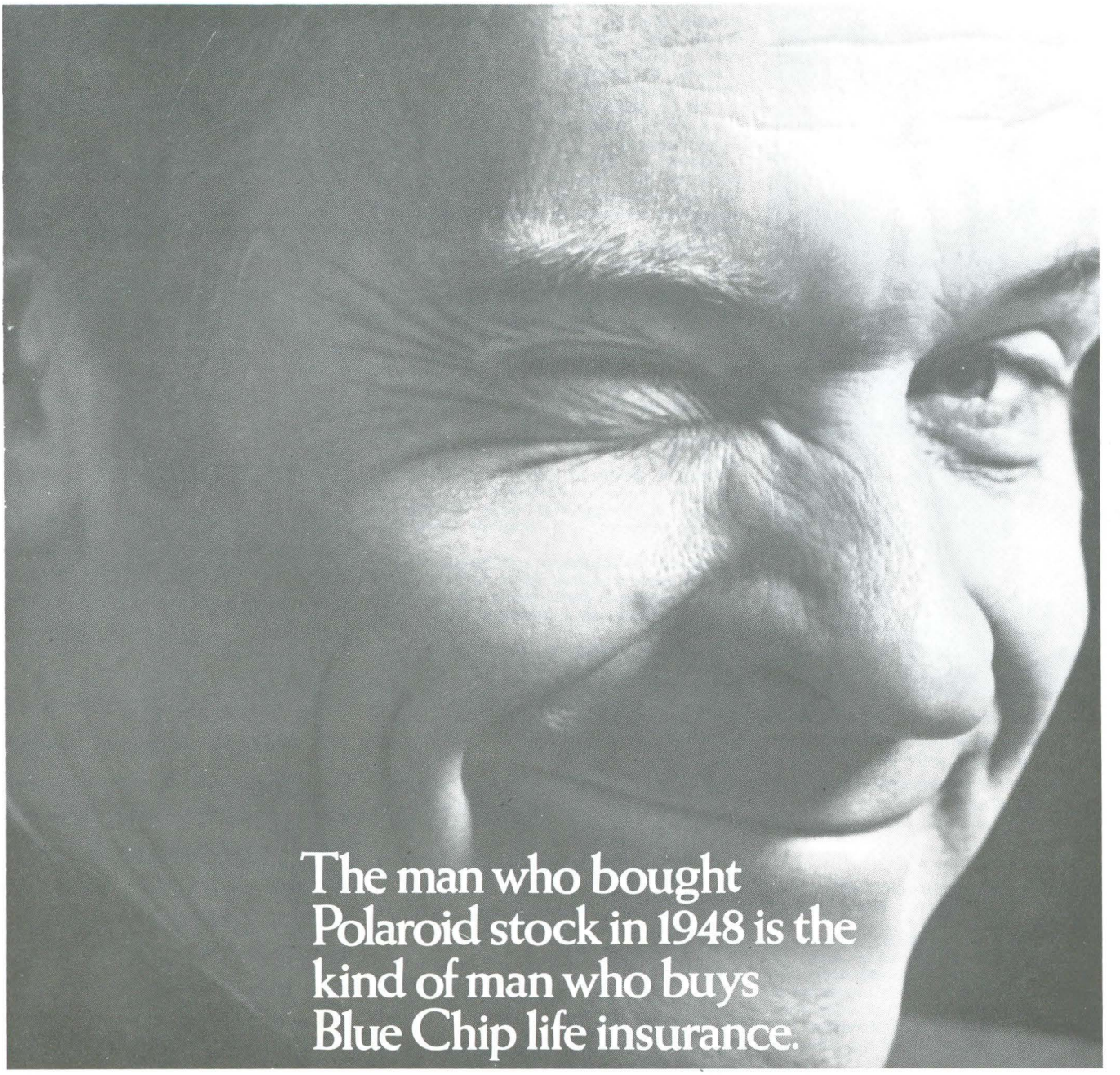
Dale Raymond Lininger and **Judith Ann Robinson,** '68, were wed in February and are living in Medford.

Stephen G. Turner lives in Portland where he is data processing manager for the Wade Manufacturing Co.

Alice Diane Juney was married Mar. 18, 1967, to Hal Bush in Willows, Calif. They are living in Vacaville, Calif.

Stuart J. Dix of Albany, N. Y., is residence hall director at New York University at Albany.

Mike Goger and **Pam Mayfield,** '68, were married June 21 in The Dalles. They are living in Beaverton while Goger attends the University of Oregon Dental School.



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James P. Keith	'30	Santa Barbara, Calif.
Ivan L. Kirkelie	'59	Richland, Wash.
Ted O. Miller	'59	Portland
W. Allen Sizer	'65	Portland
Patricia A. Thornton	'53	Seattle

Such adorable knees, such softly dimpled elbows, such bulging muscles, such mysterious eyes—who are you? Please write to the Department of Information, Waldo Hall, Corvallis, Ore. 97331.

John T. Rossner is a regional officer and agriculturist for the Church World Service in Surabaja, Indonesia.

Victor Vertner will graduate from Santa Clara Law School in California in June. His wife is the former **Merrie Jo Morrison,** '68.

David B. Beckham is a first lieutenant in the Air Force stationed in Kaiserslautern, Germany. His wife (**Cheryl A. Morrison,** '67) teaches special education for the retarded children there.

Jerris F. Johnson and **Ann Blacklidge,** '68, were married Dec. 28 at Trinity United Presbyterian Church in Santa Ana, Calif. They are living in Corvallis where he is in graduate school at OSU.

Mr. and Mrs. **Hoyt L. Keeney (Sandra Neff, '65)** and son are living in Gresham where Keeney coaches at Barlow High School.

Mr. and Mrs. **Danny L. Powell (Jannice Harding,** '65) live in Fairfax, Calif., where Powell is a landscape architect with Sasaki, Walker & Associates.

Mary C. Pitts is a teacher at West Linn High School in West Linn, Ore. She lives in Portland.

Tom Ahlers has been appointed news editor of the *Stayton Mail* in Stayton, Ore. Last fall he did graduate work at Iowa State University.

67

Linda E. Bell of San Francisco is employed in the women's sportswear department in the Emporium branch store at Hillsdale.

Mr. and Mrs. **Darrell B. Shaw (Sharyn Henery)** are serving in the Peace Corps in Brazil. Their two-year tour of duty will be over in November.

Larry W. Wooden is working for the Schick Electric Co. in Portland.

First Lt. **Michael S. Oakey** is a pilot at Naha AB in Okinawa. His wife and son are living temporarily in Corvallis.

Robert L. Munson of Holmdel, N. J., works for Bell Telephone Laboratories and has just received his masters degree in operations research at Johns Hopkins University.

Douglas R. Cook is a sales representative for Jantzen, Inc., residing in Raleigh, N. C.

Mrs. David Allen Lee **(Karen Kaser)** is living in Salem while her husband is in the Army.

Robert William Baldwin of East Providence, R. I., is employed by the Trane Air Conditioning and Heating Co.

Sandy C. Meisner has finished basic training at Ft. Lewis, Wash., and has been assigned to the signal school at Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Craig A. Bierly of Boise is area finance manager for Massey-Ferguson Co.

Larry K. Kingry has been serving in Vietnam with the U. S. Marines since December.

Richard M. Glasheen and **Nelda H. Miller,** '68, were wed Dec. 28 at Ashland, Ore. They are living in Santa Maria, Calif., where he is employed as a geologist with Union Oil Co.

Robert S. Kaiser of Manhattan Beach, Calif., is a process engineer with the Stauffer Chemical Co.

Mr. and Mrs. **Dale R. Laurance (Lynda Dolmyer,** '68) live in Lawrence, Kan., where Laurance is a chemical engineer with DuPont.

Penny Ann Mudge and Phillip Wayne Carter were married in December at Moreland Presbyterian Church in Portland. The bridegroom attends Portland State University, and his wife is a teacher.

Gordon F. Teifel is at Ft. Sill, Okla., in the guided missile department of the Field Artillery School.

Lt. **Charles G. Wood Jr.** and **Penelope Paczesniak** were married Jan. 4 and are living in Oakland, Calif.

Linda F. Klote lives in Waukegan, Ill., and is employed by Abbott Laboratories.

John L. Kingsley is a fifth grade teacher at Knox Butte School in Albany. He makes his home in Corvallis.

James C. Henson is employed in the aeronutronics division of Philco-Ford in Costa Mesa, Calif.

Dick Ullian and his family live in Central Point, Ore. Ullian is associate planner for the city of Medford.

Thomas P. Mohrman recently received a masters degree and is continuing towards a doctorate of education at OSU.

Daniel H. Vice of Tempe, Ariz., is working for his masters degree in geology at Arizona State University.

68

Larry Saxton is serving in Vietnam on an artillery barge in the Mekong Delta. His wife and daughter are living in Salem during his absence.

Thomas A. Zook is teaching biology at South Umpqua High School in Myrtle Creek, Ore.

Mr. and Mrs. **Donald C. McMacken Jr. (Pamela Noble)** live in Schenectady, N. Y., where McMacken is an application engineer at General Electric. His wife is a technician-liaison programmer at the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory.

Robert E. Kinglsey of Citros Heights, Calif., is currently employed by the state of California as a personnel analyst. He attends law school at the University of Pacific at night.

Michael W. Keller is a physical education instructor and head track and cross country coach at Spokane Community College.

Ens. **Scott LaFranchi** is communications officer aboard the aircraft carrier USS Wasp.

Barbara Bowling was married in April 1968 to Michael R. Challis. She recently left Lodi, Calif., to join her husband in Germany.

Jim Unti is employed by the Agency for International Development in Pakistan and plans to be there for another year.

Laura Raab lives in Portland where she teaches mathematics at Franklin High School.

In memoriam

Walter Thompson Dickey, '03; December 1967 in Los Angeles.

Hedwig S. Bleeg, '10; Feb. 15 in Portland.

Elmo Elton Johnson, '13; Feb. 10 in Corvallis.

Emma Matilda Ueland, '13; Dec. 9 in Eugene.

Stephen Arlie Roberts, '14; Dec. 19 in Gresham, Ore.

Sylvia Hardman Douglas, '15; Mar. 1 in Newberg, Ore.

Arthur Wheelock Knight, '16; Nov. 27 in Burbank, Calif.

Carl Enoch Backstrand, '17; Jan. 26 in Portland.

Dr. Eric Englund, '18; Feb. 24 in Washington, D. C.

Glenn Lukens, '20; Dec. 10, 1967, in Los Angeles.

Evangeline Jennings Smith, '22; January in Laramie, Wyo.

Thomas White Delzell, '23; Jan. 20 in Portland.

Carl Eskil Renhard, '23; May 20, 1967, in Colton, Ore.

Joseph Barnett Weller, '23; Feb. 21 in Portland.

Alvin Kalanika Silva, '24; February in Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii.

Willard K. Moss, '26; Dec. 9 in Yuma, Ariz.

Elizabeth Kelly Swan, '26; Feb. 27 in Astoria.

Francis Webster Ziegler, '26; Feb. 22 in Corvallis.

Bruce Bennett Strachan, '30; Jan. 31 in Portland.

Edward Charles Coman, '31; Feb. 1 in Salem.

George Ernest Lindauer, '31; November in Los Molinos, Calif.

Jean Freeborn Young, '33; Dec. 31 in Portland.

Ralph William Dempsey, '38; Jan. 19 in Manila, Philippines.

George Leigh Hyslop, '38; Feb. 6 in Yreka, Calif.

Helen Sara Sutton, '41; Feb. 11 in Corvallis.

Sylvia Arnold Ross, '47; Jan. 9 in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Elva Burris LaRowe, '56; Jan. 23 in Portland.

Hubert James Oliver, '58; Sept. 29 in Albany.

Elaine Emelie Miller, '65; Feb. 1 in Seattle.

James Patrick Dorran, '66; Jan. 13 in Ingot, Calif.

Pfc. Michael D. Weeks, '69; Jan. 22 in Vietnam.

officer.

Dave Selby is in training for a sales engineering assignment with General Electric in the technical marketing program. His home is presently in Secane, Pa.

Donald L. Clay is employed by Tektronix, Inc., in Beaverton, Ore.

Marine Lt. **C. Bruce Sillers** and **Phyllis Ford,** '67, were married June 8. Lt. Sillers has reported for duty in Vietnam, and his wife is living in Portland.

John F. Prescott is presently in Vietnam flying helicopters for the U. S. Army. He has 2½ years left to serve.

Michael Guglielmino recently left for year's duty with the Naval Research. He formerly was assistant office manager for a construction firm.

Ens. **Donald Edwin Mobley** and **Patricia June Alsup** were married Dec. 27. Mobley is stationed at Pensacola, Fla., while he attends flight school.

Richard L. Alley lives in Milwaukie and is a student at the University of Oregon Medical School.

Kay L. Elliott teaches the fourth grade at Phil Lewis School in Tigard. She lives in Beaverton.

Gail L. Cramer received a doctorate in agricultural economics from OSU last June and is now assistant professor at Montana State University.

Marta Jean Sundberg and **Robert William Lipke** were married Dec. 21 at St. John Fisher Catholic Church in Portland. The bridegroom is attending the University of Oregon Medical School.

Mr. and Mrs. **James L. Botsford Jr. (Donna Lee Bell)** live in Champaign, Ill. They have a daughter, Ann Kathleen, born June 21.

Mr. and Mrs. **Mike Schlieski** and two children live in Salem where Schlieski is on the training program of the First National Bank of Oregon.

Michael L. Rath is a wildlife biologist for the Bureau of Land Management in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Daniel Loren Nelson is employed as a consultant in acoustics with Bolt, Beranek & Newman in Van Nuys, Calif.

Dr. **Margaret McWilliams** of Fullerton, Calif., has been appointed chairman of the home economics department at California State College in Los Angeles.

Ens. **Ron E. Ranheim** is serving on board the USS San Diego with the U. S. Navy.

Vern C. Oremus and his family live in Eugene where he is an industrial arts teacher at Willamette High School.

Capt. **Glenn J. Niedermeyer** is presently an instructor of biology at the U. S. Army Chemical Center and School at Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Dennis Herlocker is working on a doctorate program at Texas A & M University in College Station, Tex. In June he will begin a year of field work in the Serengeti National Park, Tanzania, East Africa.

Dr. **Leland Timothy Long** of Atlanta, Ga., is assistant professor of geophysics at the Georgia Institute of Technology.

David L. Leonard is agriculture coordinator at the Peace Corps Training Center in Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

Kenneth B. Jesperson lives in Montclair, Calif., and is a commercial industrial sales representative with the wholesale marketing division of Shell Oil Co.

Dick Johannson is a design engineer for Sperry Flight Systems, a division of Sperry Rand Corp., in Glendale, Ariz.

Brian C. James is in the Peace Corps in Bridgetown, Barbados, West Indies.

Lt. **Dean H. Hattan** and **Carol Ann Pepper** were married June 8. While Lt. Hattan is in Vietnam, Mrs. Hattan is teaching at South Umpqua High School in Myrtle Creek, Ore.

Lary D. Hartley is a platform instructor in the U. S. Army Artillery and Missile School at Ft. Sill, Okla.

Lonnie M. Hart was recently appointed consultant, curriculum and instructional materials director for the Oregon Board of Education in Salem.

Wayne M. Flaming is vice principal of the Gladstone Elementary School in Gladstone, Ore. Next year he will be principal of the new Kraxberger School for 7th and 8th graders.

Ens. **Richard S. Doumitt** is in basic jet training at NAS in Meridian, Miss.

L. Grace Dodson is living in Corvallis and is employed at the Good Samaritan Hospital as a medical technologist.

Catherine E. Crow is teaching the second grade in Bend, Ore.

Curtis Mumford is this year's recipient of the annual scholarship presented by the Benton County chapter of the National Foundation March of Dimes. He is a freshman at the University of Oregon Medical School.

Robert John Crawford is employed by Boeing in Seattle as an associate engineer in the computing department.

Dorinda A. Daggett is an elementary teacher in the Milwaukie school district in Milwaukie, Ore.

William S. Fraser is training director in a hospital in Great Falls, Mont.

Dale Roper was wed to Margaret Gamroth Dec. 27 at St. Luke's Catholic Church in Woodburn. They are making their home in Aurora, and the bridegroom is employed by Pacific Motor Trucking in Portland.

Ens. **J. S. Gladics** is serving aboard the USS Stribling out of Mayport, Fla., with the U. S. Navy. He is an electronics material

David Kenneth Calhoun of Spanaway, Wash., is teaching industrial arts and woodworking at Bethel High School.

Richard F. Wolny is head of the geography department at Cheldelin Junior High School in Corvallis.

Daniel E. Goltz is a forester working in the Elliott State Forest for the State of Oregon Forestry Department in Coos Bay.

Stephen R. Shambaugh lives in Mill Valley, Calif., and is a business trainee at Del Monte Corp. in San Francisco.

Dr. **Robert E. Seevers** is an assistant professor of chemistry at Southern Oregon College in Ashland.

Doyle E. Souders Jr. is an engineer employed by Fairchild Semi-Conductors. He lives in Sunnyvale, Calif.

James L. St. John was married last November and lives in Vallejo, Calif. He is a nuclear engineer at the San Francisco Bay Naval Shipyards.

Richard Van Orman of Roseburg is employed by the Douglas County Planning Commission as assistant planner.

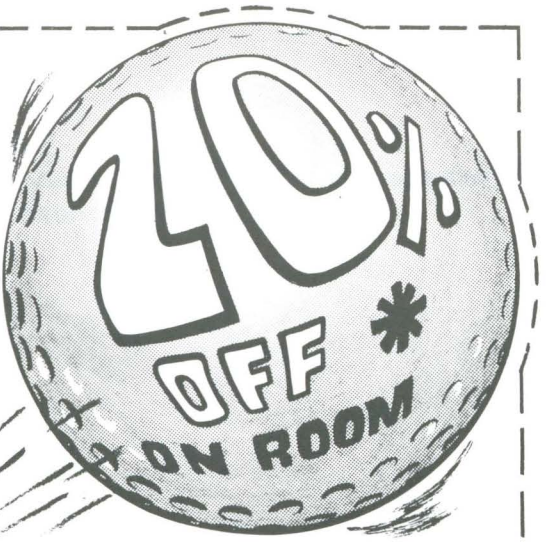
Mel Wilson lives in Ontario, Ore., where he is an agricultural instructor at Treasure Valley Community College.

Jerry L. Zinn is employed by the Oregon State Fish Commission as a hatcheryman in Bonneville, Ore.

Thomas M. Telford is an automotive engineer at Chrysler Corp. and presently working for a masters degree at the University of Michigan, Dearborn campus. He lives in Huntington Woods.

Robert C. Shearman is working towards a masters degree at Michigan State University in East Lansing.

A GOLFER'S DREAM



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Report from alumni headquarters

A message from C. H. "Scram" Graham, Director, Alumni Relations

Will you help us find 14 qualified nominees for your alumni board of directors? That many positions will be vacated when their incumbents' terms expire on June 30.

The board has 41 members. Twenty-nine of them represent 10 geographical districts. Nine members represent the schools of the university. The Golden Jubilee Association has two representatives. The immediate past president is a member.

While it may take a little time and trouble to complete the nominating procedures, your help in making nominations is important to us. Board members representing a geographical district may be nominated by a district caucus recognized by the association president Rudy Thielemann. Or a nomination is made by petition—signed by 25 members of the association who live in the district.

Representatives of the schools are nominated by a committee from each school, or by any 25 members of the association.

Should you know of someone worthy of nomination, but you find that you do not have the time to formally nominate him, please tell us his name and we will advise the appropriate nominating committee.

The strength of a good organization lies in the members who develop and promote ideas and ideals for improving their organization. Your OSU Alumni Association would like your help in electing as board members alumni who will strive to achieve the goals of our organization.

May 30 is the deadline for nominations. Please send them to the Nominating Committee, OSU Alumni Association, Memorial Union 104.

—Scram

Expiring terms
District 1: Thomas F. Hartung, Portland; Burton C. Selberg, Portland
District 2. Robert W. Riggert, Tillamook
District 3. Thomas R. Pickens, Salem
District 4: Larry D. McKennon, Albany
District 5: Mac E. Heitzhausen, Brookings
District 6: Robert A. Thompson, Klamath Falls
District 7: Orville W. Corbett Jr., Burns
District 8: James F. Busch, Milton-Freewater
School of Agriculture—Terry B. Elder, Corvallis
School of Engineering—Robert Bathiany, Longview, Washington
School of Education—William D. Proppe, Portland
School of Science—H. H. "Herb" Wymore, San Francisco
Golden Jubilee—E. B. Lemon, Corvallis

Geographical districts
District 1: Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, Clark (Wash.)—8 members
District 2: Clatsop, Columbia, Tillamook—2 members
District 3: Marion, Yamhill—2 members
District 4: Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Polk—3 members
District 5: Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine—3 members
District 6: Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake—2 members
District 7: Baker, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Union, Wallowa—2 members
District 8: Gilliam, Hood River, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Wasco, Wheeler—2 members
District 9: Benton—3 members
District 10: District-at-large, outside of Oregon—2 members

IT'S REUNION TIME

Great days in June

Golden Jubilee Association

June 28 at the Memorial Union. Registration begins at 9 a.m. and continues until noon. The annual luncheon is at noon, with bus tours of the campus and Corvallis at 2 p.m. A reception will begin at 3:30 in the Memorial Union lounge.

Class of 1909 Annual class breakfast

Traditional class breakfast begins in the Memorial Union at 9:30 a.m. on Saturday, June 28. Remainder of the day's schedule will conform to that arranged for the Golden Jubilee Association.

Class of 1919 50-year reunion

Reunion events are planned Friday and Saturday, June 27-28. Informal registration begins Friday afternoon at the Memorial Union. Social hour will be 8 p.m. Friday night at a place to be announced later. Saturday's events begin at 9 a.m. with registration, followed by a class meeting and memorial service at 10:30 in the MU. Luncheon in the ballroom will include initiation into the Golden Jubilee Association. Class photograph will be taken on the main steps of the union, with bus tours of the city and campus after 2 p.m. A reception is scheduled in the MU lounge at 3:30 and a class buffet dinner at 6:30, also in the union building.

Class of 1924 45-year reunion

Informal registration begins Friday, June 27, and continues the next day. A Friday night social hour will be arranged. Saturday's schedule opens with registration at 9 a.m. in the MU concourse. Class members and families will meet at noon for a picnic in Avery Park. After a class picture at 2:15, bus tours of the area, and a reception in the union building are planned. Class dinner will be 6:30 Saturday night.

Class of 1929 40-year reunion

Scheduled for Friday and Saturday, June 27-28. Events will follow the arrangements made for the Class of 1924.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

1969 OSU SPRING SCHEDULE

Key to listing	**Home Meets**/Away Meets
Mon. May 12	**Baseball: Stanford University**
Tues. May 13	**Baseball: University of California**
May 15-17	Tennis: Pacific-8 Conference at Stanford
Fri. May 16	**Baseball: University of Oregon**
May 16-17	Golf: Pacific-8 Meet at Seattle
	Track: Pacific-8 Championships
	State High School Tennis Tourney
Sat. May 17	Baseball: University of Oregon Crew: Western Championships at San Diego
May 30-31	**State High School A-1 Track Meet**
June 16-21	Tennis: N.C.A.A. at Princeton
Information	No admission charged.

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COMING EVENTS AT OSU

Thurs. May 15	**Awards Banquet:** Recognition and awards to students.
Tues. May 20	**Speaker:** Dr. David E. Smith, Home Ec Auditorium, 8 p.m.
May 23-24	**Alumni Centennial Seminar by the Sea:** Leading marine scientists from the university faculty at Corvallis and Newport.
Sun. May 25	**Concert:** Pat Paulson and The First Edition, Coliseum, 8 p.m.
Tues. May 27	**Recognition Dinner:** President James Jensen, M. U.
Sun. June 8	**OSU Centennial Commencement:** Coliseum, 2 p.m.