



"THE MONTHS OF MAY"

Dear Friends:

In recent months, the University of South Carolina has faced one of the most difficult and potentially dangerous situations in its history. The facts that the University did remain open during these difficult times, that there were no serious injuries and that the physical institution was not destroyed or even seriously damaged have been lost on some people who have preferred to read only the headlines.

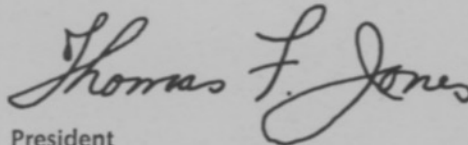
Shortly after the disturbances ended here, a small group of University people representing the administration, faculty and students closeted themselves and put together a document which attempted to detail the events of the Spring in a fair and objective manner.

While I did cooperate with the committee and I have read the result of this effort, I had no part in the preparation of this material.

I feel this narrative should be read by all alumni of this University. It makes no attempt to editorialize or to gloss over the events which took place on this campus between February and June, 1970.

We would appreciate your comments after you have read this material for now more than ever your alma mater needs your thoughts, suggestions and continuing support.

Sincerely,


President

BACKGROUND

The first major confrontation between students of the University and law enforcement agencies took place in 1814. Three students were apprehended while attempting to steal the school bell. In their anger at the two faculty members who figured in the apprehension, the student body attacked their homes with brickbats, destroyed the bell and damaged the library. Militia from the town came on campus to restore order.

The second major confrontation occurred in 1856 when restless students baited town police. The two-day riot has been described as the worst of the ante-bellum period and "... armed conflict between the students and the militia of Columbia was narrowly averted at the last minute."

The most recent confrontation in the University's long history physically began on May 7, 1970 and ended on May 19 when the State of Emergency was officially lifted.

In retrospect it has been determined that at least twenty internal and external issues effectively politicized a substantial majority of the student body during the Fall and Winter months of the 1969-1970 school year. Among the internal questions which stimulated unusual interest among different groups of students at different times of the year were: (1) curriculum revision; (2) the Green Street Methodist Church controversy (more than 2,000 students signed a petition urging the University not to include the Church in redevelopment plans); (3) building priorities of the University (Law School students mounted an effective rebuttal to the buildings priority list); (4) the question of the University's future in the At-

lantic Coast Conference; (5) coed visitation; (6) quality of food and food service particularly at Bates House; (6) concern over alleged false "busting" on drug-use charges; (7) announced student fee increases for 1970-'71; and (8) a question of refrigerators in residence hall rooms.

External issues included (1) emotional residue from the South Carolina State College incident of 1968 which resulted in the deaths of three students; (2) the Indian Freedom School at Ridgeville, S. C.; (3) the Lamar public school incident in which school buses were overturned; (4) a suggestion in the Legislature that the number of out-of-state students be limited at the University; (5) the entire question of the UFO Coffeehouse, its operation, its closing by City officials, the arrests of the operators, the trial, conviction and 6-year sentences of the operators and post-trial statements by public officials; (6) the ecology controversy; (7) the change in the draft status from selection to lottery; and (8) United States involvement in Indochina.

Fully aware that many student grievances were legitimate and that students should have a more substantial voice in the governance of the University, the Administration, with the consent of the Board of Trustees, established in 1969 an Ombudsman service on campus and created a Student-Trustee Liaison Committee. In addition, the president of the Student Body became a non-voting member of the Board of Trustees and students became working members of key committees, including one having to do with curriculum reform.

However, it must be admitted these policies have not been as effective as they were designed to be and the Faculty, Trustees and Administration have not been fully aware of the degree of student agitation and dissatisfaction.

On every major campus in the United States there is a small group of dedicated people who can be termed "radical" because of their political or social beliefs, their dress or their lifestyle. None of these are particularly dangerous to society or to the University so long as they are kept within the boundaries of the laws of the community, the State and the Nation and within the framework of existing University rules and regulations.

When these rules and regulations were violated and when the laws were broken, the University of South Carolina had the third major confrontation in its long history.

The following chronological report of events on the campus of the University of South Carolina in the Spring of 1970 is designed to give the reader a "feel" for the situation as it developed. It was compiled by a committee representing administration, faculty and students. Each member of this committee was an eye witness to most if not all the events described or was an active participant in the hour-by-hour moves to calm a volatile and traumatic situation.

A very sincere attempt has been made by all participants to this report to be as objective and as comprehensive as possible. It is hoped the information contained in this report will be

of some help in preventing future confrontations on this campus.

Obviously, the material in this report has drawn from the recollections of University people and from University files. The perspective here is from within and does not presume to describe decisions and events from other viewpoints, particularly those of state government, law enforcement agencies and the National Guard.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY

8 AWARE, a registered student organization, sponsored a rally in Drayton Hall on campus. The rally was titled "A Day in People's Politics" and concerned itself with an agenda of four items: (1) the Black Liberation Movement; (2) the Women's Liberation Movement; (3) the UFO Coffeehouse; and (4) what was termed "The Orangeburg Massacre" (the 1968 incident at South Carolina State College).

More than 300 people attended the rally, creating an SRO situation in Drayton Hall. It was a peaceful rally but AWARE was in violation of a pre-rally agreement limiting the number of outside participants to fifty. The matter was referred to the Student Affairs Committee for possible disciplinary action.

SATURDAY, MARCH

7 In anticipation of the solar eclipse, St. Mark's Universal Life Church (not a conventional denomination but one which has considerable student participation) scheduled a "Blot Out the

Sun" march through downtown Columbia to City Hall. The march was designed to show support for the padlocked UFO Coffeehouse and its operators who were under arrest and awaiting trial.

SUNDAY, MARCH

8 An anti-establishment, anti-war festival was held at the Fairgrounds less than two miles from the center of the campus. Estimates of the crowd vary but press reports put the figure at 2,500 students and others. The event was peaceful.

TUESDAY, MARCH

10 The Board of Governors of the University Union adopted a new set of rules and regulations governing the use of Russell House, the physical location of the Union. (See Appendix A.) The new policy statement said in part: "The use of the Russell House and its facilities is restricted to students, faculty, staff, and invited guests except on such occasions when all or part of the building is open to the general public."

The policy statement went on to say that the University ". . . reserves the right to require a currently valid evidence of qualification to use the Union Building by student ID cards, faculty or staff ID card, or evidence of invitation as an invited guest or other suitable evidence of qualifications for such use. . . ." The statement concluded by saying that the use of Russell House by an invited guest ". . . is limited to

the specific occasion to which he is invited. . . ." and concluded by stating that guests are subject to University rules and regulations governing the use of Russell House.

This new policy governing the use of Russell House had been under discussion by University Union officials and the Administration for nearly a year. The adaption of this policy came after responsible University officials had studied the experiences at other student union facilities across the country. Many elements of the student body were unhappy with the new rules.

FRIDAY, MARCH

20 During a meeting of the Student Affairs Committee, called to review charges against AWARE (see Feb. 8), law enforcement personnel entered the meeting room and arrested two members of AWARE in connection with an incident at the offices of the local Draft Board. Disciplinary action against AWARE was postponed at this point by the Committee.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH

25 The Board of Trustees of the University met on campus. Among other items, the Board authorized an increase in student fees and approved the policy statement of the University Union Board of Governors with one minor change. At that same meeting, in closed session, the Board heard statements from local and

State law enforcement personnel concerning alleged drug problems on campus and in the community. The Trustees took no action on a resolution submitted by a Trustee which would have suspended any student charged with a drug law violation or a crime that carries a jail sentence of more than 90 days. The Trustee who submitted the resolution released it to the press and it received wide coverage.

THURSDAY, APRIL

9 One student and two ex-students were arrested off campus on drug charges.

A student organization called FREAK (Freedom to Research Every Aspect of Knowledge) became increasingly agitated and vocal. A meeting of approximately 150 people was held in Russell House to protest the arrests and plans were made to hold a protest rally.

MONDAY, APRIL

13 More than 250 people converged on the home of President Jones Monday night. The crowd was noisy and potentially volatile. There was agitation, including pounding on the front door of the residence, for Dr. Jones to appear. He refused but through an intermediary indicated he would meet with a delegation of concerned students the next day.

TUESDAY, APRIL

14 Six representatives of FREAK met during the afternoon in the office of the President to discuss the issues. That evening a crowd estimated at 250 by Campus Security assembled in front of the President's home on campus.

The group then moved to Russell House and indicated it would "take over" the facility. With the concurrence of the Governor and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the President authorized officials of the University Union to keep the facility open throughout the night, thus averting a possible confrontation. Leaving the Russell House open to students past posted closing hours was not something new. Authorization had been given in the past for student elections and other special events.

With University Union officials in control, the night was uneventful. At dawn there were an estimated 50 people still in the building.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL

15 At 9 a.m. a group of approximately 75 students converged on the President's office and demanded to see the President. The President refused on the grounds that the group was unwieldy in size and its presence in the corridor of the Presidential wing was interfering with normal activities. Through an intermediary, the President indicated to the group he would meet with them in Russell House at 1 p.m. The location of this meeting was subsequently changed to the Campus Room at Capstone House.

The atmosphere at this meeting

was festive. Approximately 300 students were in attendance when President Jones and the State Attorney General arrived. Immediately, however, there was disagreement between Dr. Jones and a spokesman for the group concerning who was invited to the meeting. Dr. Jones understood before the start of the meeting that only students were invited to attend and that faculty members and the press were to be barred from the meeting. A voice vote was taken and faculty members were permitted to attend but the press was excluded.

Interestingly enough, while students in the group objected to the attendance limitations, claiming it was a unilateral decision on the part of Dr. Jones (it was not), the same group had no hesitation in banning members of the faculty, staff, administration and the press from an ad hoc student meeting which followed the general session.

During the scheduled meeting, Dr. Jones and the Attorney General fielded questions from the floor concerning alleged abuses by law enforcement people with relation to drug arrests. Dr. Jones very firmly told the group that the University was "no sanctuary" when it came to violations of the law and the Attorney General told the group he would welcome any information relating to alleged violations of law enforcement procedures. Dr. Jones and students were interviewed by the press following the meeting.

Several legislators were in attendance for parts of the meeting and public statements made following their brief exposure to the session were not received favorably by a substantial segment of the student body.

THURSDAY, APRIL

16 Individual students and groups of students were beginning to express their concern about the rapidly increasing series of events on campus. More and more students were coming to the office for conversations with Dr. Jones. On this day, one administrator was heard to remark he planned to go to a pay phone, call the President and tell him he was a student. In this way, the administrator rationalized, he would be able to make an appointment with Dr. Jones to discuss routine business.

One student did not call. He sent a worried telegram. Dr. Jones talked with him and from this conversation came the decision to draft a letter to the student body. The letter was prepared and delivered to each of the residence halls on campus and to Russell House. In his letter, Dr. Jones expressed his concern over alleged illegal arrests, searches and seizures "... and by student suggestions that there have been false arrests and other improprieties. If there is evidence available on any of these items," the letter continued, "then I want to have it and the Attorney General wants to have it."

Jones restated that the University would honor its commitment to law enforcement and he promised he would schedule a meeting with appropriate law enforcement people within a week to explore areas that needed clarification.

"May I congratulate the students of the University on the orderly way in which they have behaved," the letter concluded. "I am sure this sense of responsibility will prevail in the days ahead. It is of no value to any of us to allow the present situation to move beyond peaceful and serious discussion of issues as they arise."

WEDNESDAY, APRIL

22 This was "Earth Day" on campus, part of a week-long series of meetings concerned with environmental problems. These meetings attracted considerable interest among faculty and students.

THURSDAY, APRIL

23 Dr. Jones met with local law enforcement personnel and from this meeting came the published decision that University security people would accompany outside police on all searches and arrests on campus "... except when in hot pursuit." The meeting was requested by Dr. Jones following the April 15 meeting at Capstone and after he had indicated he would ask for such a meeting in an open letter to the student body.

FRIDAY, APRIL

24 The faculty of the College of Arts and Science met and accepted curriculum revision suggestions prepared by a faculty-student study committee.

MONDAY, APRIL

27 A special faculty meeting was held to discuss the University's relationship with the Atlantic Coast Conference.

TUESDAY, APRIL

28 Student elections produced the largest voter turnout at the polls in the history of the University. Student concern over major campus issues was a major factor in the large vote.

APRIL

15 THROUGH 28—The trial for the operators of the UFO Coffeehouse was held in Columbia. There was considerable student interest in the trial. Many observers of the trial proceedings predicted there would be no convictions. The operators were convicted and received stiff sentences. Students and others were dismayed at the severity of the sentences (6 years).

WEDNESDAY, APRIL

29 The 5th Circuit Solicitor who was involved in the UFO Coffeehouse trial leveled a blast at USC and also suggested the transcript of the trial

should be used by University officials to determine whether or not University personnel and others from other local institutions who testified for the defense at the trial were suitable employees.

The public utterances of this official triggered additional private comment from other public officials to University administrators. Some proposals offered in this context to University officials could only be considered repressive.

In the morning of April 29, security policy for Russell House was again reviewed by the Administration with law enforcement officials. At that time there was no apparent conflict.

Later that same day, the administration received word that unless University security people were assigned to Russell House, outside law enforcement personnel would assume the responsibility.

The Faculty Advisory Committee met with the President, other members of the administration and representatives of University Security and outside law enforcement agencies. An agreement was reached whereby plainclothed, unarmed University security personnel would begin policing Russell House (University Security is commissioned by SLED, the State law enforcement agency, a fact which satisfied demands of outside law enforcement).

A notice of the change in Russell House security machinery was released to the press that evening and a letter, re-stating rules and regulations governing the use of Russell House (see March 10 and 25), was prepared by University Security for distribution throughout the campus. (See Appendix A.)

THURSDAY, APRIL

30

While University Security began policing Russell House under a considerable amount of verbal abuse from students, the University chapter of the AAUP (American Association of University Professors) released a statement sharply criticizing the public official for his statement of April 29 and reaffirming the principles of academic freedom (the AAUP declaration on academic freedom is the nationally accepted policy and is subscribed to by the University). The local chapter of the AAUP represents approximately 100 faculty members of the more than 600 on the faculty.

FRIDAY, MAY

1 The public official who made the statements on April 29 was interviewed by staff members of **The Gamecock**, the student newspaper. In the interview, the official said he had unpublished information about University employees and would furnish this information to the Board of Trustees. He told reporters the law enforcement problem on campus was ". . . very serious."

President Nixon announced that American troops had entered Cambodia.

SATURDAY, MAY

2

The Board of Trustees met at Wampee, South Carolina and approved the University budget for 1970-'71. The Board also heard from the newly-elected student body president, who presented a resolution on behalf of the ad hoc Student Emergency Coalition for Academic Freedom at USC. The resolution said the University Community is ". . . disturbed, dismayed and distressed by the brazen attempt by a few ill-informed local politicians to exercise unjust and dictatorial control over the University of South Carolina." The resolution said the condition is a ". . . threat to the jurisdiction of the Board of Trustees, the authority of the administration, the freedom of the faculty and the safety of the students."

The resolution called on the Trustees to publicly reaffirm unqualified support of academic freedom, unqualified support for freedom of association and freedom from police or political restrictions on the use of Russell House or other public University buildings.

The resolution was referred by the Board to the Student-Board Liaison Committee.

MONDAY, MAY

4

The Kent State incident occurred. A committee of students and non-students met informally to discuss the possibility of staging a strike on campus.

TUESDAY, MAY

5 During the morning hours, the Athletic Committees of the Board of Trustees and faculty met to review the Atlantic Coast Conference meetings held the previous week at Southern Pines, North Carolina. In the afternoon the Board of Trustees met in executive session to decide the relationship between USC and the ACC for the immediate future.

Because of the unusual press interest in the decision the Trustees would make, arrangements were made in advance to hold a press briefing at the Sheraton Inn following the afternoon meeting (facilities normally used on campus for such an event were not available on this date). Live television coverage was scheduled by at least one local station and press representatives were on hand from Charlotte, North Carolina and nearly all major cities in South Carolina.

While the Board of Trustees was meeting in the Administration Building and final arrangements for the press meeting were being made at the Sheraton Inn, the annual Awards Day ceremony began on the Horseshoe.

Meanwhile, the Board of Governors of the University Union (Russell House) had been meeting and this group adopted a resolution which said it was concerned "... with the many reports of unequitable enforcement of the Russell House use policy." The Board also was concerned over reports the Russell House was under the control of agencies other than University organizations and it expressed confidence "... in the ability of University officials to enforce and carry out University policies."

In addition to all the scheduled activity on campus, there were rumors of a planned take-over of Russell House, stemming in part from discussions of a so-called Strike Committee

meeting held off campus. This group was not a chartered University organization. It was chaired by an ex-student already under suspension by the University. The AAUP, Student Government, Inter-Fraternity Council, Association of Afro-American Students and Student Mobilization Committee were represented at the meeting. Once the full intent of the meeting became known, the faculty member representing the AAUP strongly indicated his group would not support a take-over of Russell House. The Student Government representative unofficially indicated his group would support a student strike but only if it was a voluntary strike.

As the Awards Day program began, several hundred students marched peacefully around the Horseshoe. Black crosses memorializing the dead at Kent State were carried by students in front of the procession.

The protesting students sat down in a group behind the speakers' platform after standing the crosses immediately behind the seated speakers. There was no objection to this move and the protesters sat quietly through the first part of the program.

On a signal from a member of the group all the protesting students stood up and moved away from the Horseshoe and apparently toward Russell House. Instead, they moved in a group to the Sheraton Inn and more than 200 people in effect "occupied" the room reserved for the ACC press meeting. Thinking the television cameras were telecasting "live" (they were video-taping) the protesting students held an impromptu press conference to the obvious bewilderment of sportswriters who were there.

Meanwhile, the meeting of the Board of Trustees had ended and a statement had been drafted when a running flow of reports about the situation in the Sheraton Inn began to

arrive in the President's office. The management of the Sheraton was undecided as to how to handle the situation but in the end agreed with University officials that to bring in police could precipitate damage to the hotel and possible injury to the participants, not to mention the innocent sportswriters. The protesting students were allowed to remain.

Dr. Jones had been delegated to make a statement concerning the ACC on behalf of the Board of Trustees. The question confronting him and his advisors was whether or not to make the statement at the Sheraton as planned or reschedule the press meeting for another location. The unknown factor was the mood of the protesting students.

After a period of consultation and deliberation, Dr. Jones decided to make the announcement at the Sheraton.

He was driven to the hotel, went directly to the meeting room, passed through the tightly packed group of protesters without incident, walked to the rostrum with applause from the students, announced the decision of the Board and left the room immediately without incident. With that the assembled students dispersed. There were no injuries and there was no damage to property.

WEDNESDAY, MAY

6 In the morning, signs announcing the planned strike began appearing on campus. **The Gamecock** reported plans on the part of some students to take over Russell House.

In the afternoon there were meet-

ings of the AAUP, the Student Senate, academic deans and the faculty.

The AAUP discussed the public statements it had censured on April 30. The voluntary student strike plans were neither condemned nor supported. The Executive Committee of the AAUP was instructed to keep in contact with students.

The Student Senate adopted a strike resolution as amended from the floor. The amendment in effect established the strike as a voluntary one (See Appendix B).

The faculty limited action to the adoption of a resolution which said: "The Faculty vigorously affirms the right of students peacefully to assemble for redress of grievances by proper democratic processes — and at the same time reaffirms its resolution adopted in the Spring of 1969 regarding orderly expressing of opinion within the University."

That evening, the strike committee again met off campus and the meeting was again chaired by the suspended student (see May 5). Those in attendance included representatives of Student Government and the faculty. A member of the faculty stressed the consequences of taking over a University building and urged that events planned for the next several days be non-violent.

A mimeographed statement prepared by the strike committee incorrectly stated that the faculty supported the planned strike.

Student Government involvement was based on assurances it thought it had that the planned actions would be within the bounds of existing rules, regulations and laws. In addition, Student Government officers felt the involvement would be a factor for moderation.

During the night, the administration, to prevent a possible confrontation, postponed the Governor's Re-

view of ROTC units, scheduled for May 7.

THURSDAY, MAY

7 The scheduled strike began. Since the strike was voluntary and was not officially sanctioned by the University, normal classroom procedures and schedules were in effect.

A late-morning spot check of schools and departments on campus by the Department of Information Services indicated classroom attendance was 95%, a figure described as normal on any day of the school year. The campus was quiet.

A group of students met with the Governor to discuss Russell House policies. This meeting had been scheduled a week earlier so was coincidental with the events of the day.

At noon a planned and advertised rally began at the flagpole on the Horseshoe. Attendance was estimated at 500 people. An officer of Student Government moderated the meeting.

Two non-student speakers were cited for violation of University regulations concerning off-campus speakers. A third non-student speaker was cited after he had finished speaking. These actions had the tendency to polarize the crowd. Another period of tension came when a majority of the participating students voted the flag to be lowered to half mast as a memorial to the Kent State dead. A smaller group of students wanted the flag to remain where it was. A tug of war resulted and the situation was becoming tense. A dozen student marshals, recruited and controlled by Student Government, tried to maintain order but the rally appeared to be getting out of

control. On orders of the President, University security people lowered the flag and stood guard at the flagpole. The President acted because it was an appropriate gesture of respect to the dead and within his prerogative to issue such an order and also because he felt the act would prevent a serious confrontation in an inappropriate place. ROTC flags also were lowered officially.

Eight students protested the President's action to him personally following the incident.

While the strike was beginning and while the rally was forming, the President, in conversations with State officials was assured there was an adequate law enforcement contingent available in case of an emergency (an observant newspaperman noted the heavy concentration of highway patrol cars at a highway department garage on his way to work earlier that morning and thoughtfully assigned a photographer to record the parked cars and the riot equipped patrolmen).

Student Government had reserved the Horseshoe for the rally and University Union officials had formally "reserved all available space" in Russell House for May 7 and 8 — day and night if needed. Motion pictures and live music were contracted for by student officials. These moves by Union officials pre-empted the need for a "take-over" of Russell House. A confrontation was totally unnecessary.

The rally on the Horseshoe broke up at approximately 2 p.m. and a large group of students moved directly to Russell House. Approximately 400 students and others moved into the building in what was described as a "holiday mood."

A meeting was convened in Russell House among the participating students to determine the next course of action. A vote on whether or not to take over Russell House was inconclu-

sive. In the words of one observer, reaction to the vote call was "muddy."

At one point during the meeting someone shouted ". . . go to the doors!" — and the Russell House takeover became a fact.

At first, students tied doors of the building with belts. A student asked the Director of the University Union for the ". . . keys to the building." On the third request, the keys were turned over to the students and all officials in the building were asked to leave.

At this point Student Government publicly disavowed the take-over and officially disassociated itself from the strike action. Student Government officers and marshals left the building and scheduled a meeting at the Undergraduate Library.

Doors to the Post Office on the ground floor of Russell House were locked and postal officials seriously considered calling on Federal Marshals to protect the mail. Marshals were not called.

Before evacuating the building, officials inside gave a running account of events by telephone to President Jones and his aides who were stationed in the Administration Building. When the keys were turned over to the students, one official in the President's office remarked, "Well, it's a brand new ball game!"

While the President conferred by telephone with the Governor, an aide in his office ordered the assistant dean of men who was on the scene to enter the building and read to the students in the building the first of two letters which had been prepared several years previously for just such an event.

This official entered Russell House from a door off the ramp (the only door unlocked in the building) and read the following statement to the students still in the building:

"Your attention is hereby called to the fact that what you are now engaged in doing is in violation of regu-

lations. You are asked to cease and to leave these premises immediately. If you do not do so, you will be temporarily suspended from the University, and such suspension and the reason therefor will be immediately reported to the University's Committee on Discipline for appropriate actions."

Between the reading of this first letter and the reading of a second letter twenty minutes later, the President and certain members of his staff moved to the Governor's office.

The second letter read to the students in the building again advised them they were in violation of University regulations and because they had not vacated the premises as previously instructed were now temporarily suspended pending hearings. The second notice further advised the students that if they did not now vacate the building, ". . . the University will have no recourse other than to seek your summary eviction as trespassers."

While the letters were being read to the students inside the building, the crowd outside the building was growing in size. Most of the curious were on the other side of Green Street from the building. It was a passive and reasonably quiet group of people and the onlookers seemed to be waiting to see what would happen next.

Meanwhile, attempts were being made by many people to convince the students inside the building to leave before further action was taken. Some students and at least two faculty members entered the building at different times to try and dissuade those inside from continuing their "take-over." These attempts were monitored by University officials stationed in the Administration Building and at the Governor's office. A number of the students involved in the original action in Russell House did leave the building. Several non-students involved in the

takeover conveniently absented themselves from the building before the police arrived.

The crowd outside the building grew with each passing hour and officials on the scene urged that Green Street be closed to through traffic. This was done just before police arrived in force.

Student marshals, still under the control of Student Government, took up positions at the base of the ramp leading to the main door of Russell House. This area was badly congested and there was a great deal of pushing and shoving.

The police arrived on the scene at approximately 5:15 p.m. in a line of Highway Patrol cars and a bus which parked in the middle of Green Street. The moment the police arrived the mood of the more than 1000 students and others on the street changed. Vocal abuse directed toward the police grew in intensity with each passing minute.

The police were met in the front of Russell House by student leaders and others and at their urging, the police agreed to wait at the foot of the ramp until one more attempt was made to urge the students out of the building. While the police were waiting, there was a brief pushing and shoving incident involving police and students. One student was struck with a riot club.

After determining that the students would not leave the building, the police moved up the ramp and into the building. Once inside the building, the police again paused and the students inside were urged to leave the building. They refused.

Outside, the crowd continued to grow. Several onlookers let the air out of the tires of the lead patrol cars in the line on Green Street. Some supporters of the students inside the building ranged around the building, trying to find an unlocked door or try-

ing to determine by which exit the police would remove those inside.

The police had decided to remove the students through a rear entrance of the building and for this purpose, moved the police bus into the area. With this action, several thousand onlookers and several hundred supporters of those inside moved to that area which is very confined.

The supporters of those inside sat down immediately in front of the police bus and refused to move. The onlookers completely surrounded the area. The police placed the arrested students in the bus and then, along with student marshals, took up positions between the bus and the students sitting on the pavement. The police were exceptionally well controlled despite the torrent of abusive language directed toward them. Interestingly, the most volatile language came from people on the fringe of the group sitting in front of the bus.

Before making a move, the police waited until a group of National Guardsmen could be added to the security force.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the police asked the students to disperse. The students refused and the tension mounted. A faculty member's pleas for orderly dispersal were shouted down. One of the arrested students volunteered to address the students. She did not urge the students to disperse but rather urged that the protest be peaceful. The bus was occasionally pelted with bottles and rocks but despite everything, the police remained calm.

With the arrival of the unit of the National Guard who were unarmed, the police began moving the bus away from the area by forming a wedge in front of the bus. They successfully moved the vehicle despite more rock and bottle throwing and despite additional damage to patrol cars.

Once the bus had been removed,

the crowd began to disperse. Russell House was closed for the night. The events of the afternoon had consumed nearly seven tension-filled hours. There were forty-two arrests including the ex-student who had chaired the first off-campus strike meeting.

Later that evening, Dr. Jones met with officers of Student Government and with residence hall leaders. The Governor held a mid-evening press conference and later conferred with Dr. Jones. Supporters of the arrested students met off campus to decide what to do next. The rest of the night was quiet.

FRIDAY, MAY

8

Dr. Jones began the day with an early morning meeting with the Governor and his aides. Students also met informally with the Governor. While the unofficial strike continued on campus, a check of classrooms revealed that attendance was normal.

Faculty members, meanwhile, were becoming increasingly concerned. Volatile rumors were sweeping across the campus. In an attempt to dampen some of the growing tension, some faculty members decided to participate in the rally planned for the Horseshoe and to talk up non-violence.

The second of two planned rallies during the unofficial strike attracted approximately 1000 participants and onlookers and was characterized by an almost total lack of leadership. Most observers anticipated the participating group would move from the Horseshoe to Russell House and appropriate security measures had been taken there. Instead, the participants moved from the Horseshoe to the steps of the Statehouse. This event was peaceful

and toward the end of the rally at the Capitol, a number of those students and others arrested at Russell House the day before joined the rally, having just been released from jail. These students had been notified they were temporarily suspended and prohibited from the University campus pending hearings. Under supervision of University officials they were permitted to come on campus to claim personal belongings.

A memorial service honoring the dead of Kent State had been scheduled to follow the rally on the Horseshoe by Student Government. It is interesting to note that only about thirty people participated in this observance which was held in Rutledge Chapel.

Following the rally at the Statehouse, students and others drifted to Russell House which had been reopened earlier in the day. There was an attempt by some strike leaders to involve the Black community by merging the concerns of Black students and the Black community with the issues involved in the strike. Anticipating this move, Dr. Jones and staff met with several leaders of the Black community and others on campus scheduled a series of discussion meetings at Russell House to air problems of the Black community and other problems seemingly related to the campus unrest. None of the three scheduled meetings took place and observers had the impression student radicals didn't want conversations with faculty members.

Meanwhile, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees met to review the events of May 7. Following this review, the Trustees established a special hearing committee to hear the cases of the temporarily suspended students. The nine trustees on the committee included the five members of the Executive Committee, the two chairmen of standing committees and the two chairmen of liaison commit-

tees. In addition, the committee included the chairman of the Faculty Advisory Committee, the chairman of the Faculty Discipline Committee, the president of the Student Body and the presiding officer of the Student Senate.

The first meeting of this committee was scheduled for Monday, May 11, at 2:30 p.m. in the Board Room of the Administration Building. Hearings for fourteen notified defendants were scheduled to begin in the same location at 3:00 p.m.

Dr. Jones transmitted the action of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees to the chairman of the Faculty Discipline Committee but this information was not immediately passed along to other members of the committee. Reaction by faculty and students to the action of the Trustees was that the normal discipline channels of the University were being bypassed.

To the members of the Discipline Committee and to the general public, Dr. Jones released a legal opinion which explained the action taken by the Executive Committee of the Trustees. This opinion read:

"Interfering with the normal operation of a University building, in this case the Russell House, involves interference with the performance by the Board of Trustees of its function to see that the University operates so that its educational mission can properly be carried on by the faculty.

"The Committee on Discipline has the function of considering breaches of University regulations which occur in the Russell House when it is in operation. But the Board of Trustees has the responsibility of dealing with conduct which obstructs its operation of the Russell House."

Meanwhile, a faculty group circulated a petition among faculty members calling for an early special meeting of all faculty. The intention

of this group was conveyed to Dr. Jones.

An unknown number of students from the University left Columbia Friday night to take part in a national demonstration planned for Washington, D. C. on Saturday.

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY

9 **THROUGH 10**—The campus was calm over the weekend. The National Guard was released. Behind the scenes, however, there was some activity. There were a number of rumors student demonstrators would be reinforced by an influx of agitators from other parts of the country after the Washington demonstration had ended.

A group of defendants from the Russell House incident met off campus to plan courses of action. Indications were the group planned no overt activities beyond a scheduled rally on the Horseshoe preceding the start of the special committee hearings.

A decision was made on Sunday to present again to University officials for action the demands made by the Student Coalition through officers of Student Government.

MONDAY, MAY

11 The morning hours were quiet on campus.

Dr. Jones sat down with the editors of the two local newspapers for a background information session.

Signs began to appear on campus advertising the afternoon student rally and also supporting a move to the

Administration Building by those in sympathy with the defendants scheduled to appear for a hearing.

A joint meeting of the Discipline and Faculty Advisory committees was called but reports indicate neither the student representatives nor the one female faculty member of the Discipline Committee were notified of the meeting. The action of the Executive Committee of the Trustees in appointing a special hearing committee was discussed, but the questions raised to the Administration in this regard were described by some faculty as "fatuous." Others attending the meeting raised the question of due process and there was a discussion of faculty responsibility on occasions such as this currently facing the University.

Outside the joint meeting, other faculty members were arranging a series of "rap" sessions for Russell House. Three sessions concerning the issues of Cambodia, academic freedom and the limits of dissent were scheduled for a three-day period. A fourth "rap" session involving a Trustee of the University already had been scheduled.

At 1 p.m., the Chairman of the Board of Trustees met with a small delegation of students. Both the Chairman and the students involved voiced pleasure with the tone and results of the session. One student described the meeting as ". . . a breakthrough in communications." Unfortunately these same students reported an entirely different impression to the people attending the afternoon rally.

The rally on the Horseshoe, originally scheduled for noon, actually began at 2:30 p.m. There is no firm estimate of the crowd but participants and the curious are believed to have totaled not more than 400 people. The general purpose of the rally was to urge amnesty for all those arrested in the Russell House incident. A petition to this effect had been circulating around

campus and more names were added during the rally which was peaceful and relatively low key as compared with the two events held on the Horseshoe the week before.

At approximately 3:15 p.m., someone among the participants stood up and urged the crowd on to the Administration Building. This appeared to be a pre-planned gesture and the mass move to the Administration Building appears not to have been spontaneous. Approximately 250-300 people were involved in the action.

The crowd took up positions in front of the Administration Building. Several campus security people were inside the building in control of the front door. Since no trouble had been anticipated by University or other officials the only security available was that which could be provided by campus police.

Fed by the curious, the crowd outside the building grew. The mood of the crowd was at times menacing as speaker after speaker alternately cajoled the crowd or attempted to cool emotions.

Meanwhile, inside the building, staff people began moving breakable items from the lobby. Offices were cleared and personnel told to leave the building. An attempt was made to begin the hearings in the second floor Board Room. Only one defendant was heard.

Even while an attempt was being made to hold the hearings, impromptu meetings were being held between students and Trustees without any fruitful results. Some of the students seemed to be leading double lives in this instance—at one point conferring with Trustees, at other times acting as agitators.

As the crowd outside grew, the threat of a physical take-over of the building became more real. At approximately 4:15 p.m., the front doors were stormed, the police gave way

and the building was occupied. At the moment students entered the building, the President telephoned for help to the Governor's office. (The Governor was in Washington and most State offices were closed because of the Confederate Memorial Day Holiday.)

A limited number of highway patrolmen and other security people arrived at approximately 4:25 p.m. and took up station on the second floor of the Administration Building. With several hundred people on the first floor, security people decided not to attempt to clear the building but rather to protect the second floor and its occupants. Meanwhile, on instructions from the President, a telephone call was made reaffirming the need for the National Guard.

A few moments after the arrival of highway patrolmen, students and others began vandalizing the Treasurer's offices on the first floor. Furniture was destroyed, equipment damaged or wrecked, records destroyed or scattered and obscene words and phrases scrawled over walls. Police felt they were powerless to stop the vandals because of the limited number of officers available. There was no discernable effort on the part of the majority of students in the building to stop those who were wrecking the offices.

Every attempt by students, faculty and administrators to cool matters either inside the building or at the front entrance was hooted down. Students inside the building continued to hurl a barrage of invective at the police stationed on the second floor.

Many of the students in the building were demanding that Dr. Jones speak with them. The President refused because he could not accept the principal "non-negotiable" demand offered earlier (amnesty for all defendants). Under the circumstances he felt an appearance would be ". . . an

empty gesture" which would only enflame the situation.

On the second floor, Trustees, administrators and police waited somewhat impatiently for the arrival of the National Guard. Downstairs, students barricaded doors with furniture. One student who charged the stairs was struck across the nose with a riot club and arrested. Other students persisted in making long distance telephone calls from telephones in the Treasurer's office.

Outside the building the crowd grew and several automobiles parked in front of the building were very severely damaged by the onlookers. A small force of City Police arrived on the scene and these soon became involved in a rock-throwing battle with students (this incident was seen by millions on national television).

A rumor that students in the building had tear gas prompted officials to turn off air conditioners on the second floor. Rest rooms on the first floor were deliberately flooded. A bomb scare prompted some student marshals to evacuate the building.

Inside and outside the building, nearly everyone knew the National Guard was on its way. When the Guard finally did arrive (8:05 p.m.), students in the building hastily evacuated the building and these and onlookers moved over to the Horseshoe while the Guard took up positions immediately behind the Administration Building.

By 8:30 p.m., the Administration Building had been cleared of everyone except security and maintenance people and the President. Dr. Jones went to his residence on campus at approximately 9:00 p.m. Enroute the police car in which he was riding was hit by rocks.

After several warnings to the shouting students on the Horseshoe, the order was given to clear the area with the use of tear gas. Guardsmen moved

in ranks down the Horseshoe with a cloud of tear gas in front of them. The students were dispersed.

Tear gas was also used by the Guard on Green Street in the vicinity of Russell House which, with the exception of the Post Office and the cafeteria had been closed. A considerable amount of gas entered residence halls on the Horseshoe, residence halls along Green Street and in the Towers complex. The latter condition precipitated an orgy of rock and bottle throwing in that area which lasted until the early hours of Tuesday.

Some students claimed excessive use of force by police. There were several injuries and much discomfort on both sides. There were a number of arrests.

During the night official photographs taken during the Administration Building take-over were processed and studied for future arrest proceedings.

The President conferred with University officials until after midnight and following a telephone conversation with the Governor (The Governor had returned from Washington), a curfew was announced for 11 p.m.

The previously prepared petition calling for a special faculty meeting was activated through the Secretary of the Faculty.

TUESDAY, MAY

12

The Governor issued a proclamation declaring a State of Emergency on campus. Non-students

were forbidden to enter the campus; meetings of more than six people on campus were forbidden; a 9:00 p.m.-6:00 a.m. curfew was established.

The President met with the Governor during the morning hours, conferred by telephone with residence

hall leaders and recorded a special message to students which was broadcast over the campus radio station and repeated every hour.

A group of seventeen faculty met to prepare an agenda for the special faculty meeting. Because of the State of Emergency regulations this and all other meetings planned for the day were scheduled in off-campus locations. The faculty met in the Town Theatre.

During the meeting, the faculty adopted three resolutions and six proposals to help demonstrate the University's determination to complete the academic year successfully. (See Appendix C.)

Among its resolutions, the faculty affirmed continued support of "... the tenets of academic freedom as stated in the Student Rules and Regulations"; condemned violence or vandalism within the University, and declared "... its determination to do everything possible to insure that the University remains open and completes its normal academic schedule."

Among the six proposals advanced at the meeting, the faculty urged each faculty member to set aside a portion of classroom time May 13 and 14 for a discussion of the present situation. It also urged that faculty and students alike utilize every established means of communication, supported the establishment of a rumor control center, approved the idea to have faculty/student "rap" sessions in residence halls, called on everyone to obey State of Emergency regulations and supported Dr. Jones and others in their efforts to resolve the crisis.

In the evening, dissenting students held a rally in Maxcy Gregg Park off campus. Participants in this affair then moved to the Statehouse. Five representatives of the group met with the Governor but the meeting was not fruitful, primarily because the students presented non-negotiable demands to

the Governor which he did not accept.

With some students urging moderation and others angry, the group left the Capitol and moved toward the campus shortly before the start of curfew.

While the rally was being held at Maxcy Gregg Park and later at the Statehouse, faculty volunteers had entered every residence hall on campus for pre-curfew "rap" sessions with students. The Rumor Control Center went into operation at Russell House and used the facilities of the campus radio station to separate fact from fiction for student listeners. Student Government officers established a command post at the nearby Sheraton Inn and attempted to develop communications between the residence halls and the security command post in the Governor's office. However, everyone involved realized before the night was over that communications badly needed tightening.

During the night and the early hours of Wednesday, violence and vandalism again erupted, particularly in the areas of Bates House and the corner of Main Street and Devine Street where a cluster of residence halls is located. Rocks and bottles were thrown by students and others, windows were broken and a liberal amount of tear gas was used. There were a large number of arrests on various charges including curfew violation.

It should be noted, however, that a substantial majority of the student body observed the curfew and other regulations imposed on the campus by the State of Emergency proclamation.

WEDNESDAY, MAY

13

This was a day of rumors, of considerable pressures to close the institution and of feverish activities on and off campus by various student, faculty and administration groups to improve communications and calm a nervous situation.

Hearings for those involved in the Russell House incident had been postponed and students involved in those proceedings had been notified that "... if hearings are not completed in time for final examinations, the grade of incomplete will be assigned in those courses for which they are registered, and any students who are reinstated will be given ample opportunity to prepare for and take examinations."

Despite the pressures, the decision was made by responsible officials to keep the University open. With that decision a firm and irreversible fact, emphasis was placed on reassuring the student body, shoring up communications and reviewing security procedures for the campus.

For example, Dr. Jones spent the morning talking by telephone and in person with individuals and small groups representing concerned parents, students, faculty, administrators and community leaders. He also conferred with the Governor and with law enforcement officials. During the afternoon, Dr. Jones ranged over the campus, visiting residence halls and off-campus centers where numerous meetings were being held. During one period in the afternoon, he spoke to five different groups meeting off campus. In every case his posture was the same: calm. In every case his message was one of reassurance. To concerned parents, Dr. Jones reminded that his own family had remained on campus through all events.

Chaplains of the University decided during an, afternoon meeting to con-

tinue operating a first aid station in an off-campus religious center.

Members of the faculty met with a group of students off campus.

The Student Senate met off campus and the president of the Student Body explained his role in the events of the preceding days.

Faculty volunteers who had participated in the residence hall "rap" sessions met off campus and voted to continue the program. The group also agreed with a proposal to have faculty volunteers spend the night in selected dormitories and residence halls. Fifteen faculty members volunteered for this overnight duty considered by many to be critical.

Early that evening, another rally was held at Maxcy Gregg Park and was attended by approximately 500 people. The rally was brief and was not volatile. By previous arrangement, faculty members participated in this session in an attempt to cool the campus situation.

With the exception of isolated incidents, the campus was reasonably calm. A police car was damaged in the vicinity of Bates House. A firebomb was discovered in the parking area adjacent to the ETV Center and there were obscenities heard over the campus telephone system.

While cross-campus communications were still shaky, the rumor control center at Russell House functioned efficiently and to great effect. Faculty members assigned to residence halls overnight contributed to the general stability of the campus.

The President urged the staff of the student newspaper, **The Gamecock**, to publish a special edition to inform students and reassure them of the security of the campus. The staff of the newspaper had been publishing its regular editions without the use of its normal facilities in Russell House. Offices of the Department of Information Services, which had remained open almost

around the clock since the crisis on campus began, were made available to the staff of the student newspaper.

THURSDAY, MAY

14

Because Wednesday had been reasonably quiet, there were pressures from many sources to relax the curfew and other emergency regulations. The decision was made to keep all restrictions in effect for at least another night.

The experiment of having faculty in residence halls overnight was judged a success and plans were made to extend the operation to every residence hall with the command post for the operation to be established in the offices of Information Services. Another monitoring post, also in the offices of Information Services, concerned itself with the mood of the residents of Wheeler Hill, a Black community in which Bates House is located. Officials were quite obviously concerned that the campus disorders not spill over into this community. For that reason very careful precautions were taken to keep security forces out of the neighborhood and to keep residents of Bates House quiet and contained.

There were several minor incidents concerning the neighborhood but because of the communications link between University community relations people and the neighborhood, these incidents were cooled before trouble could start.

Another evening rally was scheduled for Maxcy Gregg Park and actress Jane Fonda was to be the featured attraction. Just before the start of the rally, two of the dissenting student leaders were arrested on charges growing out

of the Administration Building takeover. The move by law enforcement officers to make the arrests at that time caught the University community by surprise and caused everyone to be concerned over the possibility of a resumption of violence.

A crowd estimated at nearly 4000 people attended the rally to see and hear Miss Fonda. Contrary to advance fears, Miss Fonda's appearance was not inflammatory. During the rally, someone tossed a tear gas cannister into the crowd. Police were quick to determine the act was not committed by law enforcement personnel and the audience was informed of this fact. The rally broke up before the start of curfew.

During the night there was considerable agitation on the part of residents of Bates House. Among their more irresponsible acts was the shooting of marbles with slingshots at passing vehicles, particularly law enforcement vehicles. The windshield of a police car belonging to the Chief of the Columbia Police Department was smashed in this manner. On other parts of the campus cherry bomb explosions were reported.

Contributing to the tension on campus was the news of the killings at Jackson State in Mississippi.

FRIDAY, MAY

15 The news of the Jackson State incident prompted the Black student organization on campus to call a meeting. These students were very concerned for their personal safety. There were several sessions between staff people and the Black students and later the students met with Dr. Jones and then with the Governor. A

Black State law enforcement official was assigned to meet with the group and an investigation into alleged mistreatment of Black students by the National Guard was ordered. The group also sent a telegram to the Atlanta office of HEW, expressing concern for their personal safety.

Meanwhile, there was considerable concern over the conduct of some residents of Bates House. In an attempt to quiet that situation, four faculty volunteers were again assigned to Bates House for the night. Because the campus had been quiet for two consecutive nights, the curfew was relaxed to midnight.

Another rally, planned for Maxcy Gregg Park was rained out.

The hours after dark were uneventful. However, the faculty and Wheeler Hill communications centers in the offices of Information Services continued to operate as did the Rumor Control Center in Russell House and the Student Government monitoring service at the Sheraton Inn.

SATURDAY, MAY

16 Black students again met and at one point asked Whites in attendance to leave. A scheduled rally and march to the Statehouse attracted only a handful of participants. The Armed Forces Day parade, scheduled for the morning had been canceled earlier in the week. Similar events around the country also had been canceled.

The rest of the day was quiet and the curfew was discontinued.

SUNDAY, MAY

17 Three faculty members met to draw plans for another general faculty meeting. Signs began appearing on campus advertising a Monday rally in Maxcy Gregg Park. The day was quiet. There was no curfew.

MONDAY, MAY

18 Dr. Jones met with faculty members and administrators to discuss the coming rally at Maxcy Gregg Park. While the promoters of the rally had requested the appearance of Dr. Jones, it was decided at the meeting that another official would represent the administration at the rally. In addition, one of the University's star athletes was scheduled to speak at the rally.

At the rally, which was peaceful and moderate in tone, the assistant vice president for student affairs announced that security people had been removed from Russell House and that Student Government had been asked to formulate new security procedures for the University Union.

The decision to make the change at Russell House had been made earlier in the day by the President after consultation with the Governor.

This decision had first been transmitted by the Governor to officers of Student Government and later confirmed by the President in conversations with these same student officers. Because of these communications, it was decided to make the change public.

While the curfew was off the State of Emergency continued. However, the night was quiet and peaceful.

TUESDAY, MAY

19

The State of Emergency on campus was lifted.

The faculty, however, decided to hold its meeting off campus as previously scheduled.

During the meeting, the faculty approved twelve items. Among them, the faculty expressed "... its continuing confidence in the student body and thanks them for their cooperation in returning protests to peaceful channels";

Called for an impartial investigation of alleged excessive police force;

Deplored student acts of rowdiness and vandalism;

Recommended that all disciplinary hearings proceeding from events beginning with the Russell House sit-in be within "... the jurisdiction of the regularly constituted University disciplinary committee";

Urged that students have a more effective role in the total governance of the University;

Endorsed President Jones' request that the students formulate an alternative to present security policies at Russell House;

Urged the immediate activation of the newly elected faculty-student relations committee;

Called for a continuing relationship between students and faculty in the dormitories;

Proposed the formation of a Faculty-Student-Administrator Committee to review existing dormitory rules and regulations;

Deplored efforts of some people in the non-university community to take political advantage of the campus disturbances;

Urged faculty to improve the overall image of the University by explaining the recent difficulties on campus to the public; and

Recommended that students under temporary suspension pending hearings be allowed to take examinations with grades and credits to be held up

until individual cases had been decided.

WEDNESDAY, MAY

20

Dr. Jones spoke to the Administrative Employees Club of the University

and, using a prepared question and answer format, re-established official policy on a number of items including the matter of examinations for student offenders. This matter had caused particular excitement in the community-at-large because a local newspaper headline the day before stated without qualification that suspended students would be allowed to take examinations. While the story below the headline was correct, the headline itself was erroneous.

The fact is no suspended student was permitted to take examinations.

POSTSCRIPT

As this report was being completed, Commencement exercises were held in Carolina Coliseum without incident.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees re-scheduled hearings by the special hearing committee for Friday, May 12 to hear testimony from students involved in the Russell House incident.

Of the 31 students called for hearings, twelve received permanent suspensions, seventeen were given temporary suspensions of varying lengths and two were placed on probation.

The same special hearing committee was instructed by the Executive

Committee of the Board to make recommendations on procedures for hearings concerning the Administration Building incident.

Dr. Jones received a vote of confidence from the Board of Trustees.

The University moved into its summer sessions.

APPENDIX A

SUBJECT: University of South Carolina Russell House Policy

TO: Faculty, Students and Staff

The use of the Russell House and its facilities is restricted to students, faculty, staff, and invited guests except on such occasions when all or part of the building is open to the general public. The University reserves the right to require a currently valid evidence of qualification to use the Union building by student I.D. cards, faculty or staff I.D. card, or evidence of invitation as an invited guest or other suitable evidence of qualification for such use. The University reserves the right to deny the use of the Russell House to anyone who fails or refuses to provide such identification. Any person who fails to provide such identification, and who then refuses to withdraw from the building, may be removed and charged with trespassing.

An invited guest is a person who is invited: 1) by a University department or a registered University organization to use the Russell House during a specific meeting, special function, tour, or official visit taking place on

campus; or 2) by a student, faculty member, or staff member to use the Union Building for a specific occasion or registered program taking place in the building, and who is escorted to the building by the student, faculty member, or staff member who has invited him and accompanied by him while there.

The use of the Russell House by an invited guest is limited to the specific occasion to which he is invited, and cannot be interpreted to include repeated use of the Russell House. Guests are subject to the rules and regulations governing the use of the Russell House that are made by statute or by appropriate University authorities. Said student, faculty member, or staff member shall be responsible for the actions of guest or guests.

The enforcement of the above policy has been devolved upon the Campus Security Department, and the cooperation of faculty, students, and staff is earnestly solicited.

APPENDIX B

Student Senate Resolution

WHEREAS: We of the academic community in Columbia, South Carolina, and we of the Student Senate assembled, are disturbed by the attempt by ill-informed local politicians to exercise unjust and dictatorial control over the University of South Carolina, and,

WHEREAS: We are concerned for the safety of the students and are in fear for the well-being of our institution,

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED BY THE STUDENT SENATE:

That we direct the officers of the Student Government Association to uphold their oath of office by counseling wisely the University administration and the University Board of Trustees to publicly reaffirm at this time of peril to our institution their:

1. Unqualified support of academic freedom at the University which means the freedom to teach, to learn, and to hold and express beliefs without fear of repression or harassment by political forces, and their

2. Unqualified support of the freedom of association and peaceful assembly at the University, including freedom from police or political interference and without police or political restrictions on the use of the Russell House and other University buildings.

And that we counsel our fellow students that the matters of academic freedom and freedoms of association and assembly are worthy of their serious consideration and protection.

And that we advocate voluntary participation by faculty, students and administration in a cessation of all University activities for May 7, 1970 and May 8, 1970.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED BY THE STUDENT SENATE:

That a memorial service in memory of the students killed at Kent State University, Ohio, be authorized by the Student Government. Such service shall be held May 8, 1970.

APPENDIX C

Faculty Meeting — Tuesday, May 12

"The faculty unequivocally condemns the resort to violence and vandalism. The intolerable actions of a small number of students, together with some non-students, have violated the fundamental liberties of the students and the faculty of the University of South Carolina. The entire University community must wholeheartedly oppose such actions. It must demonstrate its determination to complete this academic year successfully and not permit the goals of the University to be subverted.

"In order to accomplish this end the faculty makes the following resolutions:

1. The faculty affirms its continued support of the tenets of academic freedom as stated in the Student Rules and Regulations:

Academic institutions exist for the transmission of knowledge, the pursuit of truth, the development of students, and the general well-being of society. Free inquiry and free expression are indispensable to the attainment of these goals. As members of the academic community, students should be encouraged to develop the capacity for critical judgment and to engage in a sustained and independent search for truth. Institutional procedures for achieving these purposes may vary from campus to campus, but the minimal standards of academic freedom of students outlined below are essential to any community of scholars.

Freedom to teach and freedom to learn are inseparable facets of academic freedom. The freedom to learn depends upon appropriate opportunities and conditions in the classroom, on the campus and in the larger community. Students should exercise their freedom with responsibility.

The responsibility to secure and to respect general conditions conducive to the freedom to learn is shared by all members of the academic community. The University has a duty to develop policies and procedures which provide and safeguard this freedom. Such policies and procedures should be developed within the framework of general standards with the broadest possible participation of the members of the academic community. The purpose of

this statement is to enumerate the essential provisions for student freedom to learn.

2. The faculty condemns without reservation any resort to vandalism or violence within the University.

3. The faculty declares its determination to do everything possible to insure that the University remains open and completes its normal academic schedule.

In order to implement these resolutions, the following proposals are offered:

1. On Wednesday, May 13, and Thursday, May 14, each faculty member should set aside a portion of every class for a discussion of the present critical situation.
2. Faculty and students alike are urged to make every effort to utilize established means of communication (e.g., relevant University committees, the Commons Room, etc.) as vehicles for expression of opinions and requests for action. We support the "rumor control center" presently operating in the Russell House.
3. As it becomes possible as a concrete communications link, we request that at least 40 faculty volunteers help maintain dialogue centers in each dormitory between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. for the duration.
4. The faculty calls upon all students seriously concerned about the fate of this University to obey curfew regulations, and avoid participating in confrontations. It urges all students to recognize that in such situations there are no innocent bystanders.
5. The faculty individually and collectively expresses support to President Jones and the administration and the students in their continued efforts to achieve a suitable resolution of the crisis.
6. Express appreciation to the Board of Town Theatre for use of the premises and express hope that we will again soon be able to hold faculty meetings on our campus."

Alumni Association—Educational Foundation
The University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Non Profit
Organization
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit 33
Columbia, S. C.

HAROLD FLINSCH
BOX 5931
COLUMBIA S C

29205

This special report, "The Months of May," is included in the Summer 1970 issue of **The University of South Carolina Magazine** which is sent to persons who are current contributors to the Educational Foundation.

Because of special interest in the content of the report, this reprint has been prepared for your information.