Love Symbols at Yale

"I give and bequeath the sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000) to Yale University, to be added to the principal of the Alumni Fund, the income therefrom to be credited to the Class of 1955-6."

"I bequeath... to Yale University Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000).""In memory of my father, and his Class of 1900. The income therefrom is to be credited annually in his name (In Memoriam) as a part of the annual contribution to the Alumni Fund by the Class of 1909."

"...I would like to have these proceeds credited to the 1917 Class Alumni Fund Endowment in my name.""

"The income therefrom is to be credited annually in my name as a part of the annual contribution to the Yale Alumni Fund by the Class of 1921-Shelf... in memory of my mother, who became a widow when I was a child and made many, many sacrifices on my behalf..."

"The sum of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) to Yale University be added to the principal of the Yale Alumni Fund, the income therefrom to be credited annually in my name as part of the annual contribution to the Yale Alumni Fund by the Class of 1924."

"I also give and bequeath to Yale University Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) to be added to the principal of the Yale Alumni Fund, the income therefrom to be credited annually in my name as a part of the annual contribution to the Yale Alumni Fund by the Class of 1917."

"In memory of... Class of 1946-Saybrook. The income therefrom is to be credited annually in the name of... (In Memoriam) as a part of the annual contribution to the Alumni Fund by the Class of 1946."
Brewster. Man in the Middle

Probably the single most vilified and heralded person of the two-week period was Yale's gray-haired, 50-year-old President, Kingman Brewster Jr. Bearing an untarnished reputation as head of the country's only major "good" campus, Brewster courageously did not flinch from the potential of irreparable damage to himself and Yale that was inherent in the May Day demonstrations. He appears to have emerged virtually intact, but before it was all over, he was castigated by both Sipa Agnew and Jerry Rubin.

His first public statement on the trial came April 19 when he said the University generally tries to "remain politically neutral." He noted, however, that "the trials will take place in the context of a widespread belief that there is a nationwide effort to smash the Black Panther movement...." He added, "By the same token it would not be proper to assume that justice cannot be dispensed by the courts of this state."

While he was addressing newspaper publishers in New York the following Tuesday, back on the Yale campus students were preparing to turn out en masse. In the absence of a meeting of the Corporation, Brewster supported the faculty decision on Thursday that "the normal expectations of the University be modified." He saw this period as the time to discuss the trial and to "formulate proposals for action by Yale and its faculties and students to become more effective instruments for the improvement of the conditions of blacks in America and the black New Haven community in particular."

At the faculty meeting, and in the face of mounting tension on campus, Brewster issued his most controversial statement of the period. He said, "...I personally want to say that I am appalled and ashamed that things should have come to such a pass that I am skeptical of the ability of black revolutionaries to achieve a fair trial anywhere in the United States."

The statement and the resulting criticism of Brewster from the Vice President on down had the effect of causing campus support behind the beleaguered President. The first volley was fired by Superior Court Judge Herbert S. MacDonald, who called Brewster's statement "an awful betrayal to the courts, the police and the people of the community in which Yale is located." Brewster replied to the judge on Saturday, saying he did not intend to disparage the legal system or those who administer it. ...My own skepticism does not rise to the level of an assertion that fairness for a black revolutionary is impossible. My hope persists precisely because I am aware of the rule of law, trial and appellate, in criminal proceedings."

In the days that followed, Connecticut Governor John H. Dempsey said he was "shocked," and Vice President Agnew said, "President Brewster of Yale has...stated that he does not feel that black revolutionaries can get a fair trial within our judicial system. I do not feel that students of Yale University can get a fair impression of their country under the tutelage of Kingman Brewster."

Agnew urged alumni to fire Brewster. It was typical of the failure of many people to make distinctions about what was going on here that Agnew incoherently raised Brewster's skepticism to the level of contention.

Conservative columnist William F. Buckley Jr., '50, pictured Brewster as Alexander Kerensky "wringing the cheeks of the mob," and State Senate Majority Leader Edward L. Morris, '47, '61 L.L.B., called for a national call of Yale alumni on his financial ties to President Brewster.

Brewster himself refused to comment on the Wise President's speech. But others did. Chaplin Caffie quipped, "I pray every night for the safety of the President [Nixon]."

William Marwitz, '59, a member of the Yale Corporation and a banker, obeyed defended Brewster in a letter to Agnew, which read in part, "I frankly do not believe that your experience as a president of a P.T.A. Chapter qualifies you to evaluate the contributions to education by the most distinguished University President in the United States."

Within a dozen days 1,028 faculty members signed a petition supporting Brewster. Other support came in the form of statements by prominent alumni, Law School Dean Louis H. Pollak, the Medical School faculty, and in a petition signed by 3,000 students. Such was the continuing confusion about the sponsorship of the rally that Brewster pointedly explained in an April 30 press conference, "This is not a Yale rally." Relatively few members of the Yale community have urged that the trial be stopped, he said. The reason Yale cannot turn its back on the demands of the students is, he said, because Yale shares with the rally's organizers similar concerns for social and legal justice. He stated further that he has voiced his skepticism concerning justice for black revolutionaries "because he did not want his own feelings to be 'strangled by institutional neutrality.'" Further, he defined the "strike" as a "voluntary moratorium on the part of the faculty and students for the purpose of conducting discussions...." Brewster pointed out that he had no alternative but to open Yale to the demonstrators. If Yale had become a "closed forum," he said, "the situation would have been infinitely more provocative."

Despite sporadic nighttime disturbances, the weekend was much more peaceful than its detractors had claimed. Brewster summed up his feelings in a Sunday press conference, "Belief, exhaustion, exhilaration make it hard to think straight or speak clearly. My most profound feeling is one of admiration and gratitude for everyone concerned with the exception of a small group of raving villains and troublemakers." He singled out for praise the student marshals, the Black Panthers, and the campus and city police. "Best of all," he said, "hate has been lessened rather than increased."

He also noted that Yale's hospitality to demonstrators is "not a question of open door policy...it is a question of the Bill of Rights. If the City of New Haven grants a permit for a demonstration on the Green, it's not Yale's business to go tell people that they shouldn't demonstrate or that the Mayor shouldn't grant the permit. Actually that wasn't my feeling anyway: I think that all the way along the calculated risk of the Bill of Rights is to assume that change is more likely without violence if you really take seriously the right of all extremes, all voices, including revolution, to be expressed without intimidation."

On the last day of the weekend, he indicated, that "loneliness" is better than "the unity" of the way of dealing with a society which is badly in need of fundamental change. I think we should give by example some confidence to people in other communities thatuptight suppression is not necessarily the wiser policy.

Later in the week, Brewster wanted to Agnew, to the Cambodian invasion, and the challenge of revolutions by announcing that many Yale faculty, administrators, and trustees "are eager to support an effort to organize a national drive to support candidates for the House and Senate who commit themselves to bring an end to the war in Southeast Asia." One set of reactions to Brewster's actions and statements came in the form of 1,913 letters and telegrams addressed to him in the period April 27 through May 6. Those supporting him numbered 1,012; those critical, 501. The message breakdown: students, 38; alumni, 600; parents, 81; other, 44; unidentified, 750.

Alumni letter-writers were pro-Brewster by a margin of 4 to 1. Sixteen alumni enclosed checks with their comments, the total coming to $1,015. For some, it was the first time they had contributed money to Yale.
The most obvious reason for much of the alarm was, of course, the threat of violence from the State Supreme Courthouse where Bobby Seale and eight New Haven Panthers were tried. So they took a name change and decided to face the same downtown New Haven Green as the Yale campus. A kind of natural antagonism operated between the community and the students, most of non-Yale students, and a Yale University that had so far shown little interest in the riots, and that had no real desire to be further involved, and that had no real desire to be further involved.

Another set of causes operated on what many Yale students and others (not only radicals) have considered Yale’s institutional vulnerabilities in its relationship to the community. In summer 1967, students met with New Haven. This has come at a time when the political neutrality of educational institutions is interpreted by many, not only students, as a lack of concern for pressing social needs. The energy behind the demonstration for Seale and the New Haven Panthers was capable, on full mobilization, of being as large as only with the trial with Yale’s own one September (see DEMANDS, RESPONSES).

To render a feeling of the history of this particularity trying time is to write painfully yet gratefully—for a newly unified Yale—triumph, the remarkable hard work and good fortune, from below, from above, from all.

"Rarely has Yale been more united," said Secretary of the University Regent, Joel Hold. And in a letter to his classes based on one-on-one observations, William Hold, said, "The entire community is more aware of itself than ever before. And this awareness is not just a staging of the students, it would seem. Another group of our future leaders have found out that doing is the only real way to go. The institutions must be preserved. Not those who administer the institutions, but the people who administered the weathered period of question, as well as the risks, to take renewed action to keep our institutions viable. It has been said that the University is an exercise in the community, the way in which to the literature is not just a question, but for others, too."

For Seale, his trial was a symbolic of radical resistance, and on him bound and gagged in the courtroom, the issue of Seale’s disperse de maintenance of his counsel. The events that began with Seale’s trial in New Haven have not, in fact, been proper is just beginning, but rather, in an informal setting, the chief of police on Yale has been to the University to renounce in recantation the radicalism of the woman who came to a weekend, and that is how it is in any employees, the black and white residents of New Haven, in alumni, and the current administration of the University, in particular Vice President Syngman Rawls.

Shortly after Seale was found guilty, but local support helped small rallies on his behalf. In early April, a group called the Yale Defense Committee, composed of a coalition of 18 organizations, began to sell their white student support in particular—collecting money, spoke at East Coast campuses, and pre- dicted that $200,000 to $400,000 would come to New Haven to demonstrate and try, under the slogan, "Free Bobby," to stop the trial. The Panther Defense Committee was the principal organizer of the May Day rallies, but the names of individuals and groups were asked to stop of fear of continued prosecution.

The high point of these early efforts was a meeting held to discuss that meeting that was held at New Haven High School. The Black Panther newspaper, New Haven, reached the attention of the city’s radical group, the Yale Daily News, on the matter of the press and the New Haven Daily News, in New Haven.

The Yale College faculty met the next day and held an unprecedented debate on the trial and the atmosphere surrounding it. Dean Geaves May invited the faculty to consider "how to express our feelings that justice and rational discourse prevail." Afterward he added that "it was unprecedented in my deanship. Over the years I had taken the position that the faculty should not be a forum for questions outside its duties. Now I was afraid of the circumstances under which our silence might be taken for indifference. We are certainly not indifferent." On Friday, the seventh, Hilliard and Emma were denied bail. The atmosphere of trial continued to escalate to the point where the normal expectation was not whether violence but much violence. On Sunday, Chaplain William Stowe in the Balk Chapel congregation (and by extension a larger Yale and New Haven community) gave all the appearances of complete polarization and helpless resigna- tion to disorder. Conant’s sermon was directed to the need for the community a chance to find a course that was neither

Woolsey Rally

For many Youths, Initiation to the ritualistic rage of the Black Panther Party came during an April 13 rally at Woolsey Hall. Shouts of "Right on!" and raised fists—prevalent later on—were scattered throughout the audience as the Panthers exhorted intellectualized students to act rather than talk. Now we’re going to show you how to do it. They are giving conscience to the white folks. They are going to face a trial in which white folks are going to have to kill pigs and defend themselves against black folks," explained 18-year-old captain of the New Haven Black Panther Party chapter.

"We’re going to turn Yale into a police state.... You have to create peace by destroying the people who don’t want peace." Fifteen Youths have dropped out of Yale to join the Panther Defense Committee so far, said Thomas Dostu, regional coordinator of that committee. Fifteen more have already become a part of the New Haven community, who have been classified as a problem for the problem is that there are no problems. We’re going to be a problem for you the moment you come into our lives. We’re going to destroy a problem for you."

The Black Panther Party’s deputy minister of information, Elbert (Big Man) Howard, warned: "Before we see the Panthers crucified we will unleash something of this country can’t stand, a roar of war. If we cannot have a class struggle by people who want to see this country set right, then we will take to the streets and set the program in revolution and fascism. ... There’s going to be freedom for everybody or freedom for nobody... We’re going to destroy ourselves rightfully with guns. Because the only power the white people have in this country is the power to destroy, the power to disrupt."

Artie Seale, wife of the national party chairmen, repeated the now infamous threat: "The people are saying if [Seale and the other Panthers] do get guilty sentences... they are sentenced to the electric chair, that we’re turning off the electricity... it’s coming to the point now where it’s either/or—either you’re with us or you’re against us."

William Kunstler, 41, defense counsel for the Chicago Eight, called the New Haven trial "one of the nation’s crucial political trials" in a change-of-pace speech: "The only way to destroy the Panther Party throughout the country, because there is in middle America a growing awareness that the slaves are at last revolting. There is nothing the white community fears more than blacks standing erect and no longer bowing to whites. Anyone who spends 20 minutes in a night court knows equal justice is a rank hypocrisy, especially if you are black or poor or Indian, or have any kind of superstructure of inequality."

"And if you can ever hope to shake out of this system, which isn’t much of the time. You have no chance to put the challenge to power. We are not out to destroy the system. We, and I hope you are, are out to prevent a judicial system that prides itself on being the most perfect in the world, or as near perfect as you can get, that that judicial system does not engage in a lynching. Must sit by when things happen which we know visu- ally are wrong because the state says keep silent through the system. Must we say that to our children?"

William Kunstler (top), center with Dorothy Miranda in foreground, and audience (bottom) at Woolsey Hall rally on April 13.
Violence nor apathy [see COFFIN versus HALLER]. Coffin raised the issue of the possibility of a fair trial at this time, saying, "I myself cannot judge or rather pre-judge the defendants in this trial. The evidence is as yet incomprehensive. But I am prepared as an unengaged citizen to confess my conviction that it might be legally right but morally wrong."

``... I say we cannot be apathetic with the plight, if not the politics, of the Panthers still at large. There is an exposed existence and presently a desperate aim. ... For all their courage, they are human and deep down they must be deeply afraid."

``... after Dr. Spock and the rest of us had been pronounced guilty, one of the jurors publicly confessed his anguish, saying that he had found us legally guilty but morally right. I myself cannot judge or rather not prejudge the defendants in this trial. The evidence is as yet incomprehensive. But I am prepared as an unengaged citizen to confess my conviction that it might be legally right but morally wrong for this trial to go forward."

``... I say legally right but morally wrong because for promoting domestic tranquility, the forward movement of this trial promises only to disrupt it. Instead of one dead body we may have several dead bodies before it is all over. I think of the trial of the Green Berets, which was stopped because national security was at stake, and there was a body there too. If national security is at stake here, the smashing of a body of a large community is at stake here."

``... I say legally right but morally wrong because Jesus stopped the stoning of the woman caught in adultery not only because others were not without sin but because he knew that punishment is purely punitive and not curative and can never be morally justified."

``... I hope we can say, "What if this were a Klanman on trial and his fellow Klanman were threatening destruction?" I can only answer, that while releasing a Klanman would mean increasing the power of the oppressor, the releasing of the defendants in this case would mean the sharing of power with the oppressed."

``... I think earlier this is precisely the kind of process we need to act in motion."

``... Weren’t charges to be dropped? I see no new murder, but rather the possibility of a new lease on life—a chance on the one hand to change the course of the courts in the trial. There is the necessity of peace and decorum in the courtroom if the trial is to be fair."

``... There is no need for a fair trial. I respect your honor very much for allowing us to have a fair trial." (Seal’s statement, which seemed highly important to those interested in a fair trial rather than no trial, appeared to go unmentioned in the rush of public opinion predicting violence for May Day. Later, on April 29, one day away from the demonstration, the New Haven Register ran the court transcript of Seal’s statement under a front-page headline. Then, during the rally on May 2, Seal, in a tape played by his wife, seemed to retract, or at least heavily modify, his remarks.)"

``... Even for those who believe in the necessity of violence, violent acts at this juncture are excusable. For we are not in a revolution situation and it is wrong to exacerbate a revolutionary situation in order to precipitate the planning of actions. For from turning upon the door of Bobby Seal’s cell, violence will cause those who hold him to bolt the door more firmly. Far from bringing on the revolution, violence will in America’s frightening drift away from the democracy it has always preached but never fully practiced to a version of fascism it has never preached but is beginning to practice with increasing zeal."

``... We may be powerless to stop the trial. But we need not be powerless to deal with the conditions in our community which produce tragedies like the trial."

Coffin’s Sermon

In an April 19 sermon at Battell Chapel, Chaplain William Sloane Coffin Jr. confessed his conviction that the Panther trial might be "legally right but morally wrong." Before the American Newspaper Publishers Association and said, "Because of their request for constitutional values, rather than in accord of them, many members of the nation disaffiliated majority of students are deeply concerned that the trial seems to have been conducted above justice as the objective of law." While Brewer was speaking, New York, the first Ingalls Rink meeting took place. Chaplain Coffin, an assistant editor of the Orange Communique, announced the committee’s break and was hurriedly unplugged. In fact, Coffin was generally chanted except when he spoke of the need for cooperation with New Haven Police Chief Fred F. Hallett. A hundred speakers at the rally were Kenneth Mills, assistant professor of philosophy; the recently freed Hilliard; Charles Garry, Seal’s attorney; and black student and community leader, Hilliard, as chief of staff the highest ranking Panther in this country still out of prison, was flanked by two bodyguards on the speaker’s platform and bookended by a largely white audience of 4,500 when he spoke of the pigs. Hilliard also suggested to the audience that his apology to the judge was a "revolutionary compromise," a tactic to allow him and Douglass a few more days of freedom to work for their cause. A bizarre incident took place when a man later identified as a Greek archbishop student, tried to reach the speaker’s platform while Hilliard was talking; the student was surrounded and pummelled, nearly turning the meeting into a riot. When he was permitted on stage, he stood on the podium for about 20 minutes, occasionally clapping incoherently, until Yale psychiatrist Kenneth Keniston led him away. The strange incident served to divert the crowd, which appeared headed for a mass strike acclamation, and people began to leave the meeting in numbers. Students returned to their colleges where strike was carried in nine of the 12 residential colleges, with some students voting for the strike a few days later. The dangerous, Wednesday, April 20, had been declared Earth Day by environmental interest groups throughout the United States, but the trial and the impending strike overshadowed environmental concern in New Haven and at Yale. At the trial, Judge Mulvey ordered a psychiatric examination for George Sans, the state’s chief witness and the informant whose affidavit apparently provides the only link the prosecution has between Sans and the murdered Rakeley. Sans, who has an IQ of 75 and a battery of detention in mental hospitals, was ordered to be examined after testifying against a defense motion for bail for Seal. In connection with the strike, class attendance for the day at Yale reportedly dipped 50-75 percent, and indeed non-coercive picket lines in front of many classroom buildings. The central event of the day, however, was the appearance of Sen.
Brewster's "Fair-Trial" Statement

One of the most widely publicized controversial statements uttered during the stormy three-week period came from President Brewster himself during a speech—remarks, really—at a meeting of the Yale College faculty on April 23. The President's "skepticism" of the ability of black revolutionaries to achieve a fair trial anywhere in the United States drew fire from Vice President Agnew, local politicians, judges. A return valley of support—including petitions signed by 3,000 students and a statement signed by 428 faculty members—was quick to follow.

The following is the full text of the President's remarks:

"I would like to make a few remarks about what I take to be the two issues presently disturbing all of Yale. The first is the trial of the Panther members; the second is Yale's relation to the community.

"My statement of last Sunday tried to make it clear that Yale as an institution as well as myself personally have a very real concern for the fact of justice and the confidence in justice in our own community. No principle of neutrality should inhibit the University from doing whatever it can properly do to insure a fair trial.

"The University is ready to meet the expenses or make available the faculty time which might be involved in the monitoring of the trial, reporting on its developments, and reviewing its fairness; not just for the benefit of the profession but for the benefit of the public in full context. This statement of personal conviction, drawing criticism from many quarters in the days that followed, ultimately led Vice President Agnew to question President Brewster's leadership. Yale students, claiming Agnew at a Republican fund-raising dinner on April 28, could not get a

and its fairness; nor from contributing as he sees fit for the benefit of any individual defendant or member of his family.

"So in spite of my insistence on the limits of my official capacity, I personally want to say that I am appalled and ashamed that things should have come to such a pass that I am skeptical of the ability of black revolutionaries to achieve a fair trial anywhere in the United States. [Italics added.] In large part the atmosphere has been created by police actions and prosecutions against the Panthers in many parts of the country. It is also one more inheritance from centuries of racial discrimination and oppression.

"As a private citizen I would also say, however, that doing anything to inflame the community would be the worst possible service to the defendants. Their chance of being able to raise and prevail on the many real legal and constitutional issues raised by the arrest and indictment would be ameliorated. If political passion were allowed to dominate the scene of the trial.

"All of us have a responsibility not only to the community but to these defendants and their families to do everything we can to see this does not happen. The first contribution to the fairness of the trial which anyone can make is to cool rather than heat up the atmosphere in which the trial will be held."
fair impression of their country under the tutelage of Kingman Brewster and added clearly the almon for thesl of the old college to demand that it be headed by a more mature and responsible person." Elsewhere in the University on the twenty-third, more colleges went to visit their faculty in May demonstration. The Daily News paper began publishing, and Silliman College organized a canvass in the New Haven community (calling it a "Teach-Out" and saying students to cut their hair, dress neatly, and hand out a statement which read, "Yale students are not striking in anger. Rather, we are striking to take the time to renegotiate is, crucial to all of us in the New Haven community.") The canvassing effort later resulted in some 204 pairs of students, faculty, and concerned individuals reaching 1,770 families in New Haven (see TEACH-OUT). That night another suspicious multiple alarm hit New Haven.

Friday, April 24, exactly one week before May Day, found the forces behind the coming demonstration and the current strike consolidating their post- preventing a student, 377 1/2 N., 97 1/2 Ph., one of the Chicago Eight, announced details of the May Day affair, calling it a "mas Evil peaceful assembly" and predicting an attendance of 25,000, including the Chicago Eight and other radical notables. A system of demonstration marchers was formed. The School of Drama and the School of Art and Architecture took over the Marching Society and the New Haven Explosives Union, as well as the School of Music with their students, and the New Haven Symphony Orchestra, who conducted the New Haven Symphony Orchestra concert in the New Haven Community Center. The School Council called an Alumna Weekend event planned for May 1 and 2. Powerful outside opposition to the strike also became evident: The New York Times ran an editorial against it (see M.5/6), and Judge Herbert S. MacDonald, 39, of the State Supreme Court and a staunch alumna, released a letter to President Brewster, calling the latter's "fair-trial" statement a "false, unfair, and gross distortion of the new community..."

On Saturday, April 25, one of the few light-hearted events of the entire three-week period occurred on Hillhouse Avenue. This was a gravity-powered vehicle race in connection with Earth Week activities and aimed at publicizing the role of auto-related pollutants in health problems.

President Brewster, holding from a skiing accident, leaned on a cane and managed to smile during the affair. Later in the day, the New Haven Fire Department demonstrated the dangers of using natural gas as a fuel andaña the results of a Yale drop-out with an explosion. Meanwhile, President Brewster's "fair-trial" statement continued to draw comments. Dean-designate of the Law School Abraham S. Gordon declared, "I can see no evidence yet that [the New Haven Panther] cannot get a fair trial."

Tom E. Johnson, Linen pro- fessor of law, said publicity "prejudicial to the defendants" and a tendency to give more weight to police contentions than to the defense case "affect the jury but the whole defense apparatus." In the early morning hours of Monday, April 26, only four days before May Day, $2,500

Media

In general, the media was reasonably accurate in reporting the events leading up to and including the May Day weekend. However, with wall over 100 press, radio, and television representatives in the area to keep things "under control," there was no attempt to "keep it tight," there were bound to be errors.

A Yale Daily News editorial called the treatment of Yale by the New Haven News "a travesty." The New Haven News "too many reporters and too many editorial writers have approached this crisis for a Grayson Kirk-prepared news story. They have chosen to "keep it tight,"" there were bound to be errors,

A Yale Daily News editorial called the treatment of Yale by the New Haven News "a travesty." The New Haven News "too many reporters and too many editorial writers have approached this crisis for a Grayson Kirk-prepared news story. They have chosen to "keep it tight,"" there were bound to be errors.

A Yale Daily News editorial called the treatment of Yale by the New Haven News "a travesty." The New Haven News "too many reporters and too many editorial writers have approached this crisis for a Grayson Kirk-prepared news story. They have chosen to "keep it tight,"" there were bound to be errors.

A Yale Daily News editorial called the treatment of Yale by the New Haven News "a travesty." The New Haven News "too many reporters and too many editorial writers have approached this crisis for a Grayson Kirk-prepared news story. They have chosen to "keep it tight,"" there were bound to be errors.

A Yale Daily News editorial called the treatment of Yale by the New Haven News "a travesty." The New Haven News "too many reporters and too many editorial writers have approached this crisis for a Grayson Kirk-prepared news story. They have chosen to "keep it tight,"" there were bound to be errors.

A Yale Daily News editorial called the treatment of Yale by the New Haven News "a travesty." The New Haven News "too many reporters and too many editorial writers have approached this crisis for a Grayson Kirk-prepared news story. They have chosen to "keep it tight,"" there were bound to be errors.

A Yale Daily News editorial called the treatment of Yale by the New Haven News "a travesty." The New Haven News "too many reporters and too many editorial writers have approached this crisis for a Grayson Kirk-prepared news story. They have chosen to "keep it tight,"" there were bound to be errors.

A Yale Daily News editorial called the treatment of Yale by the New Haven News "a travesty." The New Haven News "too many reporters and too many editorial writers have approached this crisis for a Grayson Kirk-prepared news story. They have chosen to "keep it tight,"" there were bound to be errors.

A Yale Daily News editorial called the treatment of Yale by the New Haven News "a travesty." The New Haven News "too many reporters and too many editorial writers have approached this crisis for a Grayson Kirk-prepared news story. They have chosen to "keep it tight,"" there were bound to be errors.

A Yale Daily News editorial called the treatment of Yale by the New Haven News "a travesty." The New Haven News "too many reporters and too many editorial writers have approached this crisis for a Grayson Kirk-prepared news story. They have chosen to "keep it tight,"" there were bound to be errors.

A Yale Daily News editorial called the treatment of Yale by the New Haven News "a travesty." The New Haven News "too many reporters and too many editorial writers have approached this crisis for a Grayson Kirk-prepared news story. They have chosen to "keep it tight,"" there were bound to be errors.
Media Misses

After Dr. Spock and the rest of us had been pronounced guilty, one of the juries publicly con-
fessed his anguish, saying that he had found us legally wrong but morally right. I myself cannot judge, but rather pre-judge the defendants in this trial. The evidence is as yet inconclusive. But I am prepared as an unbiased citizen to confess my conviction that I felt it was legally right but morally wrong for this trial to go forward.

For the university itself to be forced to become a political partisan in this or any other controversy would be the beginning of the end of its independence and academic authority. Those at Yale who are engaged in trying to stamp out dissent in order to preserve it to use its power to stop a trial which has no power to stop are only jeopardizing the future of the university as they attempt to thwart the course of justice. This is the road toward legal, moral and intellectual chaos.

Thousands of youths gather on the South Green in New Haven at the beginning of a weekend of massive demonstrations in support of nine Black Panthers facing trial there. The protest was initiated by students at Yale.

Yale Not A Sponsor

Yale has nothing to do with the staging of the rally. The affair is sponsored mainly by white radicals from Chicago, New York and Boston organized as the Black Panther Support Committee.

Letter to Judge Herbert S. McDonald, April 29 (Excerpts)

Dear Bob,

I am sorry that my statement of skepticism about the ability of a black revolutionary to obtain a fair trial was so distressing to you...

My own skepticism does not rise to the level of assertion that fairness for a black revo-

Politicians

Politics from the Vice President of the United States to New Haven aldermen moved into Yale’s brambly bush in the days before the demon-
stations. It was an easy matter for most of them, requiring only a speech or a press release. And the potential political gains with a turnail-

word of books burned in the Law School Library. The fire was of suspicion origin. Later in the day, Law School students voted 130-11 to reject an institutional shutdown, but did support a voluntary cessation of classes and planned to work on legal aspects of the trial and to provide arrest assistance during the demonstration. Teach-ins at the Law School dealt with constitutional and procedural aspects of the trial continued. The Graduate School announced a modification of normal academic expecta-
tions and the Divinity School cancelled classes. Police Chief Alton gained a permit for May 8 demonstrators to use the New Haven Green from noon to 8 p.m. on Friday, May 1, and from noon to 6 p.m. on Saturday, May 2. President Brewer re-

Burned and water-drenched books from the Law School library following a suspicious fire there.

The windows of Liggett’s drug store at the corner of York and Broadway were broken a few days before May Day.

nouncing an effort to stop the next day’s event. It was clear that the police would resume their operations once the fire had been put out.

A Panther headquarters in the basement of the S.D.S. building was burned during the rioting.

A fire is lighting the night sky.

A fire is lighting the night sky.

A fire is lighting the night sky.

A fire is lighting the night sky.

A fire is lighting the night sky.

A fire is lighting the night sky.

A fire is lighting the night sky.

A fire is lighting the night sky.

A fire is lighting the night sky.

A fire is lighting the night sky.

A fire is lighting the night sky.

A fire is lighting the night sky.

A fire is lighting the night sky.

A fire is lighting the night sky.

A fire is lighting the night sky.

A fire is lighting the night sky.
student and alumni on the
continuation of Brewer's presi-
dency of Yale. Facing a May 1
primacy, Robert Gianouso, U.S.,
Representative from the district
that includes New Haven, linked
his opponent Thayer Baldwin Jr.,
62, with extremists by using
newspaper ads and letters to reg-
istered Democrats in New Ha-
ven. President Brewer released
a letter to Judge MacDonald in
which Brewer amplified his "fair-trial" statement; the letter qualified the statement by saying, "My own skepticism does not
to the level of assertion that
fairness for a black revolution-
ary is impolite."

"Alumni Board Chairman Melville
Chapin, '41, rallying to Brewer's
side, ordered members to
alumni to support Kingman
Brewer at a time when the
future of Yale and indeed the
higher education in America is
threatened." Commenting on
the criticism of Brewer, the
letter said, "Mr. Marcus does not
have any service to Yale or to
his campaign by his statement.
"Eisrenon B. Brookman, '47
Connecticut representative on
the executive committee of the
Yale Alumni Board, added that
his initial reaction to Marcus's
statement was "outrage" and
termed Marcus's act "politi-
cal." A 24-hour alumni informa-
tion center was established as a
means of providing concerned
alumni with up-to-date infor-
mation about the situation on
campus.

On Tuesday, April 25, local
events—such as the Medical
School faculty vote to support
President Brewer in his efforts
for a fair trial and the formation
of a Panther Defense Trust by
Master John Hersey of Pierson
College and five local lawyers
—were overshadowed by news of
Vice President Agnew's attack
on President Brewer. Governor
John N. Dempsey of Connecti-
cut added his "shock" at Brewer's
"fair-trial" statement, as did
other local elected officials.
Judge MacDonald refused to be
appealed by Brewer's response
to his letter. But under the
Agnew attack, students rallied
behind Brewer and within a
matter of hours he was handed a
petition of support signed by
7,000 students, a number that
later grew to 10,000. A busload
of Yale students demonstrated
that day in Rockefeller Plaza in
New York City and later con-
fronted with Corporation member
J. Richardson Dilworth. The
New York Times reported that
several hundred Boston students
would be coming to New Haven
and that a group called the Na-
tional Committee to Combat
Fascism had been buying guns
in the Boston area. A spokesman
of the Black Student Alliance at
Yale (BSAY) declared that his
organization would "not support
anything this weekend that is
going to endanger the existence
of the black community." A large
number of students left home
for the time (one-third is one
unofficial estimate and James
M. McNulty, chief of the Uni-
versity police department, said
that one-half of the freshmen had
left). Teach-ins continued in the
Law School, where Dean Pollak
released a statement defending
Yale's "united" faculty but called
President Agnew "unreasonable," and
added, "I frankly do not be-
lieve that your experience as a
 president of a P.T.A. chapter
gives you to evaluate the con-
tribution to education by the
most distinguished university
president in the United States."

On this day also, the Strike
Committee held a press confer-
ence to make clear that the
demonstration was not planned
or initiated by Yale. Then Yale
began to dig in and prepare for
the protest it had not invited
but felt it would be dangerous
to turn away. A student feeding
committee ordered food for
14,000 meals between Thurs-
day and Sunday. Dartmouth Col-
lege announced that it would
contribute its facilities for a
family center where children
could be left for safekeeping
during the demonstrations. Pier-
son College became a first-aid
center. A student-faculty moni-
toring committee, whose mem-
bers included John Hersey,
Chaplin Coffin, and Kenneth
Keniston, charged that serious
deficiencies existed in current
plans of the rally's sponsors
for preventing violence. Regarding
the Yale administration's prepara-
tions, the New York Times re-
ported that a "secret command
post has been established by the
Yale campus police. There is an
even fallback position in the far
ward area has been overrun..." Henry Chauncey Jr., special as-
sistant to President Brewer
and the person who actually ran
the command post during May
Day events, was quoted as say-
ning, "We will protect human life
first, essential services second,
building third."

Also this time also, vital records began
to be removed from the Treasurer's
Office and valuable artwork
from locations around the Uni-
versity. The Times further re-
ported that interviews with pro-
testors and student disclosed
wide support for President
Brewer. According to Homer
Biggar, the Times correspondent
who covered the Cornell riot
last spring, "Even those who
disagree with the Brewer state-
ment (the "fair-trial" statement
of April 23) withdrew criticism.
Dr. [sic] Herman Lelles, cura-
tor [sic: lieutenant] of the Bel-
necke Library, said, "After ob-
serving the terrible effects in Ivy
League colleges during cam-
pus crises, we know we have to
work together as a team for the
sake of the University."

In less hea
tening news, the mayor of
New Haven, Police Chief Alm,
and the governor of Connecti-
cut decided to post National
Guard troops in downtown areas
and in neighborhoods, a move
interpreted as provocative by
the demonstration organizers
and their supporters. For many,
however, the least hea
tening news of that day was President
Nixon's announcement of
increased military aid for an inva-
sion of Cambodia. On Wednes-
day evening, the second Univer-
sity-wide meeting in a week
was held in Ingalls Rink, attended
by 3,000-5,000. Plans for the
morning demonstration were dis-
cussed and fire demands for the
Black Student Alliance at Yale
(BSAY) were debated, but no
vote was taken (see DEMANDS,
RESPONSES). Mary Poul, '73,
announced that Mors House, the
Roman Catholic chapel at Yale
had offered its facilities for a day
care center, one of the continuing
frustrations of the many sets of de-
mands. Earlier, the Senior Class
Council had voted a $5,000 con-
donation to the Calvin Hill Day
Care Center, for a story on whose
origin see YAM, April 1970,
p. 4-5-3.

Thursday morning, April 30,
one day before May Day, was a
time of press conferences. At 10
a.m. the Panthers issued a state-
ment from their New Haven
headquarters repudiating vio-
ence and asking for support
from the "aliens of children of
the ruling class... This does not
mean arbitrary confrontation,
rampages through the streets,
and knocking old women—
we can't be anarchistic and emo-
tional, we have to be clear-
headed and organized." At 11
a.m. President Brewer spoke in
the President's Room in Wren-
all Hall to more than 60 repre-
sentatives of the national media,
stressing that the rally was not
Yale-initiated and refusing to
comment on Agnew's criticisms.
At 12:30 p.m. in the Yale News
Building, the student-faculty moni-
toring committee told the me-
dia about steps being taken to
prevent violence, the still-pres-
cent dangers, and the cooperative-
ness of both police and Panthers
with the committee. All the pre-
parations were carried out with
much distressing news in the backgroud.
The morning papers had reported
the decision to put the National
Guard "on the street" on May
Day and also that Governor
Dempsey of Connecticut had
requested federal troops from
Attorney General Mitchell, who
had mobilized 4,000 Marines and
paratroopers to camps in nearby
Green Street Cemetery, The sign on the entrance reads "The Dead Shall Be Raised."
cladding the flag pole of the Center Church-on-the-Green. At the Center Church, about noon, the members of the Congregational, held a press conference. Their remarks before the national media and the throngs of their supporters packing the church were prefaced by statements from members of the black New Haven community, whose apprehension and frustrations throughout the preparations had been that any violence would bring repression which would fall most heavily on them. Then came statements by John Froines, David Dellinger, Jerry Rubin, Renée Davis, Tom Hayden, and Abbie Hoffman. Froines said that "demonstrators will continue to come back to New Haven over and over again until all eight (jailed demonstrators) are free." Dellinger noted that, in his opinion, the government had been as provocateur as it could possibly be, citing the police arrests in Baltimore the day before and the Cambodian invasion, but Dellinger added that the demonstration would not be provoked into a violent encounter.

Tom Hayden predicted, "We will be back with a quarter-million, a half-million, one million people to New Haven to see that the prisoners of war [the New Haven Panthers] are liberated." At 1 p.m., after the press conference, Jerry Rubin, draped in bright red corduroy pants and a tie-dye shirt, spoke with manic intensity for one and a half hours to a cheering, stomping audience that packed Wooster Hall. Workers on the food lines in the colleges began to ladle out the first of thousands of servings of family, a hippie mixture of grains, fruits, and nuts. About 5 p.m., an hour before the start of the rally, National Guard troops who had been bivouacked at Southern Connecticut State College began to deploy a few blocks from the Green. Equipped with rifles, bayonets, gas masks, and tear gas, they took up positions that effectively encircled the Yale campus. At 4 p.m., the rally began on the Green, following hours of rock music, dancing, sunbathing, and small talk among the thousands of conversation. One such group was seen huddling.

Rumors

If thousands of city and suburban residents fied the New Haven area the weekend of May 1, 2, and 3, they may have been in response to the clowns-day-type rumors that anticipated the demonstrations. The week before, in a program identified only as "Citizens Concerned for New Haven" circulated a leaflet in the business district which said, in part, "...most authoritative sources expect a minimum of 50,000 to stream into New Haven for the demonstration. There is no doubt that this affair is planned to be violent. ...Radicals from the University of California...have pledged to send over 100 of their black troops all the way from the west coast to 'burn Yale'! There were reports of right-wing extremists also. A persistent one was that the Hell's Angels motorcycle gang had flown here from California, motorcycles and all, and was camped in Sleeping Giant State Park in nearby Hamden. Chaplain Cuffin told a press conference the rumors of white militant groups are "too pernicious to ignore. " In response to the hysteria caused by rumor mongering, numerous rumor control and information centers sprang up at Yale and in the community. Some of these fears were well-founded. The exploit of the Weathermen, for instance, were widely publicized, and, on the far right, members of a local motorcycle gang had been found guilty of raping two teenage girls and a boy last year.

In these extreme states the police and National Guard, about whom there were also fears and rumors. Although many demonstrators came equipped for action (gas masks and helmets), their armament was nothing compared to the army police arsenal. Nevertheless, antogestions, clans were also made for the Guard, such as the person who reported seeing tanks driving down an interstate highway. Other rumors included reports that a fleet of trucks had been rented to transport the expected corps and that 36,000 Block Panthers were going to be flown into New Haven.

R.K.
over a newspaper open to a diagram of a pipe bomb. Speakers at the rally were, among others, Jean Genet; Big Man (who read a statement for Genet who cannot speak English); Hilliard Miranda; Robert Scherr, a former editor of Ramparts magazine and a former peace candidate for Congress from the Berkeley area; representatives of the women's liberation movement; David Dellinger; Kenneth Mills; Peter Countryman, 956 M.A., an organizer with the New Haven Panther Defense Committee; and Abbie Hoffman, Yippie founder. The rally continued until 6 p.m., when people left the Green for campus food lines when brown rice with soy sauce and salad filled thousands of paper bowls. Police Chief Ahern estimated that the afternoon crowd reached 12,000-15,000.

In the evening, rock music played continuously in the Old Campus and in Ingalls Rink. Members of the Conspiracy and others, including Allen Ginsberg, spoke and performed in the courtyard of various colleges. All remained peaceful until about 9:30 when in nearly each college where one of the Conspiracy was speaking, someone interrupted him, announced that Panthers had been arrested on the Green, and urged the audience to take action. Under this stimulation (many observers considered it a planned provocation; Police Chief Ahern said he saw evidence of conspiracy in the disorders that followed), some 2,000 to 2,000 people headed toward the Green, where a line of marshals interposed themselves between demonstrators and a police line guarding the Courthouse. Driven toward the southern end of the Green by police tear gas, the demonstrators began to scuffle with the National Guard positioned along Chapel Street, throwing rocks and bottles and setting fire to trash cans on the Green. Soon tear gas filled the Green and much of the Old Campus, where Hayden Mills, Mrs. Scale, and Miranda were reportedly trying to stop the action. Sheets on the Old Campus buildings proclaiming "think, educate, be non-violent" hung limp in the gas-drenched air.

Then a few minutes before mid-night, the Green had been effectively cleared, an explosion rocked Ingalls Rink, blowing out windows at the entrance and damaging one of the ramps and the staircase leading down to the locker room where the explosion had been hidden. Fortunately, a crowd of about a thousand rock music enthusiasts had left the rink a bare five minutes before the explosion. Two of the hundred or so persons remaining were hurt by flying glass. No structural damage to the rink occurred. Later, about 1:30 a.m., a fire broke out in the music court of the Law School, destroying part of the jury box in what was identified as an act of pest but malicious vandalism.

Saturday, May 2, began with the smell of tear gas lingering around the Green as a Black Panther sound truck circled it, pleading for non-violence. Policemen, in contrast to the day before, directed traffic wearing face shields and carrying gas masks and long truncheons. National Guardsmen, instead of deploying around the campus area, massed in the parking lot of the Southern New England Telephone Company, and some students went out to them to talk and pass out leaflets. Hundreds of students met all afternoon in Dwight Hall to discuss a national student strike protesting racism at home and the Vietnam war abroad. Agents of the FBI began to investigate the Ingalls Rink explosion. Chaplain Coffin and Henry A. Chuayrcey praised the police for their restraint in the Friday violence, and Chief Ahern gave credit to students and community marshals, saying the violence on the Green probably would have been worse without them.

Saturday's rally on the Green at 4 p.m. began as two ROTC weary twins were detained slowly overhead and disappeared. Speaking at the rally that day were representatives of the Gay Liberation Front (a New York group of militant homosexuals); women's liberation representatives, Kenneth Mills, and Jerry Rubin (reporting for the large part his Woolery Hall speech of the previous day, but adding a chant vilifying President then denied that the fire which caused the excitement began in a boiler room and was not of suspicious origin. By 1 a.m., Panthets and marshals were still trying to get people off the streets. By the end of the night, only 17 people had been arrested in the two days of demonstrations. Only one of them had a Yale Station address; others were from far away as Florida and Colorado.

On Sunday, May 3, the Campus was relatively deserted and the Green appeared to the Sunday churchgoer driving past as if nothing bad disturbed its springtime pleasantness. But Chaplain Coffin spoke of what had happened and what had been accomplished. In his sermon at the 11 a.m. service in Battell Chapel, he said, "We called a bell for a Christian job. . . . We licked them with love." He then reaffirmed his earlier statement, made from the same pulpit, that the trial might be legally right but morally wrong. Coffin asserted that justice could not be made morally right anywhere until legal systems devised a way of purifying the punishment to the criminal rather than to the crime. He also criticized President Nixon's television statement about the Cambodian invasion in which the President had said that as a giant nation, the United States ought to start acting as a giant. Coffin said that violence, rather than affirming manhood, was always a denial of manhood. Then, after a few responses from the congregation, Harry Radin, Colgate professor emeritus of history, arose to question the wisdom of selecting this weekend's events in terms of thanksgiving. Radin wanted the dangers to the University from the right, adding that he failed to understand how it was possible to fight the complex problems of society by suspending academic activity. In response, Kurt Schomke, 73, a leading spokesman of the BAV and one of the organizers of the Calvin Hill Day Care Center, arose and tried to explain, chokin back tears at one point, that it was not possible for students to confine themselves to books when, in his words, "my sisters
of the support for the national strike came from graduate and professional students. In various forms, strike endowments came from the Graduate Student Senate, the Student Government Association, and the Massachusetts Nurses Association for the Panther Legal Defense Fund.

The mandate of April 21 as one of seven demands and proposals issued in a press conference as a condition to the faculty's ratification of the second year of the agreement. The list included no reference to Jane Carlson, the president of the Massachusetts Nurses Association, who went on strike for $8.45 million, and the President of the Faculty Committee for the Panther Legal Defense Fund.

On Thursday, only two days away from the end of their work week and from their classes, President Brewer announced that he had been appointed by the President of the Faculty Committee for the Panther Legal Defense Fund. On Thursday, only two days away from the end of their work week and from their classes, President Brewer announced that he had been appointed by the President of the Faculty Committee for the Panther Legal Defense Fund.

The following evening representatives from the 12 colleges, from the graduate and professional schools, and from organizations of black students, black faculty, white teachers, and the Coalition of Concerned Women formed a national strike to address the letter to the President of the University. The decision was announced by the President of the Faculty Committee for the Panther Legal Defense Fund.

News from Striking faculty members announced that they had announced their endowment of a proposal which would allow students time off from school in an effort to support political candidates.

Princeton University said that they had suspended all activities, including those in the early history of American education. It seemed, altogether, as if the anger and frustration of American students, which had agitated and then unified Yale, were being channeled into new and more organized directions. It also appeared that, in the face of threats and killings, unity, direction, and imagination were never more needed.

Demands, Responses

Both the unity and diversity of spirit, and opinion regarding the strike are reflected in a series of demands and proposals issued at nearly three times by various groups, from the faculty and students, a meeting of 500 Law School students, a meeting of 100 School of Social Science students, and the Brown Lion Committee for the Panther Legal Defense Fund.

The demands from April 21 as one of seven demands and proposals issued in a press conference as a condition to the faculty's ratification of the second year of the agreement. The list included no reference to Jane Carlson, the president of the Massachusetts Nurses Association, who went on strike for $8.45 million, and the President of the Faculty Committee for the Panther Legal Defense Fund.

On Thursday, only two days away from the end of their work week and from their classes, President Brewer announced that he had been appointed by the President of the Faculty Committee for the Panther Legal Defense Fund.

The following evening representatives from the 12 colleges, from the graduate and professional schools, and from organizations of black students, black faculty, white teachers, and the Coalition of Concerned Women formed a national strike to address the letter to the President of the University. The decision was announced by the President of the Faculty Committee for the Panther Legal Defense Fund.

As the strike continued, the faculty publicly presented a series of proposals by members of the black faculty, white teachers, and the Coalition of Concerned Women.

The early history of American education. It seemed, altogether, as if the anger and frustration of American students, which had agitated and then unified Yale, were being channeled into new and more organized directions. It also appeared that, in the face of threats and killings, unity, direction, and imagination were never more needed.

President Brewer was met with members of the Strike Steering Committee and released his response to one of the sets of demands that had reached him. The BSU, black faculty, and black Coalition subsequently rejected Brewer's response, viewing it as inadequate for dealing with Yale's future relations with the black community in New Haven as well as black segments within the University (see DEMANDS, RESPONSES). Then, supported by Dean Georges May, the President called for a return to normalcy by May 4. That night a student committee met in Dwight Hall, and passed a resolution supporting the national student strike. The Tuesday morning papers carried the news of the killings of four Kent State students at Ohio National Guardsmen, and the strike remained.

At Yale College, anxiety was reported to be running at 50 to 60 per cent. Fluctuations in attendance continued through the week, but attendance figures had virtually disappeared. Much

President Physicians with impressed vax mask on Old Campus (top), raillons de non violence (center), National Guardian (bottom).

Costs

Not all the bills were in President assistant Henry Chowney Jr. calculated the total cost to the University for the planned and unplanned expenses of the May 4 demonstrations to be approximately $23,000.

The largest single expenditure appears to be $10,000 for the shuttering of this rocketed the jaw of Essex Swearer's whole—which looks like a Inflamed. This cost is due to a $10,000 deductible clause in Yale's insurance policy.

Other expenses include police overtime, installing phones, court, hotel, locks and chains; and housing some employees in downtown hotels. The direct costs of the protest were available for the discussion of immediate and pressuring

issues. The Yale College Faculty further feels that there should be no attempt on the part of the University to immunize themselves from the criticism by falsifying their actions. They further propose the establishment of a fund, to deal with which they are: willing to accept the financial aid of the rest of the faculty/professors. They further propose the establishment of a fund, to deal with which they are: willing to accept the financial aid of the rest of the faculty/professors. They further propose the establishment of a fund, to deal with which they are: willing to accept the financial aid of the rest of the faculty/professors.

The same demands are made by the BSU for a national conference of Black Organizations.

Support and we urge the other Yale facilities to support a call upon President Brewer to initiate steps to support the Black Coalition, the Black Work shop, the Black Faculty and the BSU and other minority groups, that will lead to the establishment of an appropriate commission to act on the issues of Yale's involvement with the black community. Such a commission should have representatives from the university as well as the University.

Furthermore, Yale should call to a halt all proposed or existing labor expansion programs and no renumeration of these programs should take place until such a commission is formed.

Yale should be responsible for replacing any hourly workers who happen to be on strike.

We again offer our criticism that there be no retribution in the university for those who have dared to speak or act freely and bravely. Specifically, we believe that the use of force, coercion, obstruction or violence cannot be tolerated.

On April 26 the Strike Steering Committee appeared to have reached a set of demands which were basically the same as the original set, but which replaced a call for an "immediate dismissal" of charges against the Panthers with a demand for an end to the strike's immediate issues.

The revised demands are as follows:

1. The Black Faculty and labor has been the victim of political repression and police brutality. We, the students of Yale University, believe that the university administration has committed violations of the Constitution and the Bill of

2. We call upon the Yale Corporation and the American faculty to recognize their responsibility to the State of Connecticut and end this injustice.

3. Yale must provide child day care funding and facilities which are: 1. Open to all the children of the all the employees and parents of the Yale community.

4. Parental 2.25. Available as a sliding scale, with some community in re-

6. Job training programs. Furthermore, Yale must meet the criteria of the New Haven Day Care Center be established and functioning by September 1, 1970.

We oppose the construction of the Social Science Center and the development of the Institute Conceived with it. It has been a prime mover in the development of the New Haven community.

We demand an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Social Science Center and the Science and Social Science Center including architectural plans and the history of faculty. However, we demand that the University meet its obligations to the community by committing itself to "the establishment of a university that is a community in re-

4. We demand that Yale immediately institute a university-wide commission on the status of women in the institution.

5. We demand that the following steps be taken to improve the financial situation of the New Haven housing market: 1. That im-

6. We demand that Yale immediately institute a university-wide commission on the status of women in the institution.

5. We demand that the following steps be taken to improve the financial situation of the New Haven housing market: 1. That im-

6. We demand that Yale immediately institute a university-wide commission on the status of women in the institution.

5. We demand that the following steps be taken to improve the financial situation of the New Haven housing market: 1. That im-

6. We demand that Yale immediately institute a university-wide commission on the status of women in the institution.

5. We demand that the following steps be taken to improve the financial situation of the New Haven housing market: 1. That im-

6. We demand that Yale immediately institute a university-wide commission on the status of women in the institution.

5. We demand that the following steps be taken to improve the financial situation of the New Haven housing market: 1. That im-

6. We demand that Yale immediately institute a university-wide commission on the status of women in the institution.

5. We demand that the following steps be taken to improve the financial situation of the New Haven housing market: 1. That im-

6. We demand that Yale immediately institute a university-wide commission on the status of women in the institution.

5. We demand that the following steps be taken to improve the financial situation of the New Haven housing market: 1. That im-

6. We demand that Yale immediately institute a university-wide commission on the status of women in the institution.

5. We demand that the following steps be taken to improve the financial situation of the New Haven housing market: 1. That im-

6. We demand that Yale immediately institute a university-wide commission on the status of women in the institution.

5. We demand that the following steps be taken to improve the financial situation of the New Haven housing market: 1. That im-

6. We demand that Yale immediately institute a university-wide commission on the status of women in the institution.

5. We demand that the following steps be taken to improve the financial situation of the New Haven housing market: 1. That im-

6. We demand that Yale immediately institute a university-wide commission on the status of women in the institution.

5. We demand that the following steps be taken to improve the financial situation of the New Haven housing market: 1. That im-

6. We demand that Yale immediately institute a university-wide commission on the status of women in the institution.

5. We demand that the following steps be taken to improve the financial situation of the New Haven housing market: 1. That im-

6. We demand that Yale immediately institute a university-wide commission on the status of women in the institution.

5. We demand that the following steps be taken to improve the financial situation of the New Haven housing market: 1. That im-

6. We demand that Yale immediately institute a university-wide commission on the status of women in the institution.

5. We demand that the following steps be taken to improve the financial situation of the New Haven housing market: 1. That im-

6. We demand that Yale immediately institute a university-wide commission on the status of women in the institution.

5. We demand that the following steps be taken to improve the financial situation of the New Haven housing market: 1. That im-

6. We demand that Yale immediately institute a university-wide commission on the status of women in the institution.