

UC admits housing segregation

UC officials admitted yesterday that Negroes are barred from living in several buildings owned by the University.

But, according to president George W. Beadle, "We are proceeding as fast as we can to attain integration as soon as we can."

Charges of UC segregation were first presented by a group representing Student Government and UC's chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). The group sponsored test cases in which Negro and white students applied for apartments in University owned buildings. In each of the six cases, Negro students were refused apartments, while white applicants were offered apartments.

An open meeting of CORE has

been called for tonight, at which the situation will be discussed. The meeting is scheduled for 7:30 pm in the East lounge of Ida Noyes hall. All interested students are invited.

Another meeting, to which members of the administration have been invited, was called for 8 pm Saturday in Mandel hall. Although no response from the administration has yet been heard, it is hoped by SG and CORE officials that the president or his delegate will be there to explain University policy.

Friedman comments

SG president Leonard Friedman stated his group's position, saying, "We deplore the University's support and implementation of racial segregation in housing in the Hyde Park neighborhood. It is shocking and disgraceful to

see one of this nation's leading institutions of higher learning practice a policy which is almost universally considered to be totally immoral."

Administrators concerned with property operated by the University explained that discrimination is practiced only in certain types of buildings. No buildings which are owned on a permanent basis are segregated, according to Beadle.

It is only in cases in which buildings which are bought and kept only for the purpose of arresting deterioration that the racial policy of the owner immediately before UC is not reversed.

Also, according to Ray Brown, UC vice president for administration and the officer in charge of property holdings, no student is

denied an apartment because of race, creed, or color.

President Beadle stated that the purpose of the University is to eventually attain "stable integration" in all phases of community life. "But," Beadle added, "we must achieve this at a rate that is tolerable as far as all the people involved are concerned. In any activity of this nature a comparatively long period of time must be taken before a suitable solution can be reached."

Progress claimed

Beadle claimed that the University has "made enormous progress in the last twenty years. In the new townhouses and the high rise University apartments, for example, we have achieved a stable integration. I think the University is generally considered to have made more progress than any other institution I know of. Tremendous amounts of money and tremendous effort has been expended in our drive to attain integration in Hyde Park."

Explaining the University's policy on integration in its buildings, Ray Brown said, "The University has, in the course of its neighborhood program, acquired certain properties that were very deteriorated but which were not deteriorated enough to qualify for urban renewal. We acquired these properties on a temporary basis—to prevent further deterioration and to put them into condition suitable for the kind of community that the University is trying to establish.

"Some of these buildings are integrated and some of them are not," Brown continued. "If we only intend to hold a building temporarily we do not make any abrupt changes, which would tend to disrupt the area. In some of the segregated buildings the University does not ever take title, but merely provides a subsidy to the owner."

A meeting was held yesterday between CORE and SG representatives and Beadle, Brown and dean of students John P. Netherton. After the meeting Bruce Rappaport, chairman of UC's CORE chapter, said, "We protest

the University's policy of racial discrimination in its off-campus housing. We cannot accept President Beadle's statement that for the purpose of establishing a "stabilized" community sometime in the dim future that it is necessary not to interfere in the racial discrimination being practiced by the administrators of University owned or controlled housing.

"We abhor this kind of ends justify any means principle. We cannot accept a policy, regardless of some vaguely defined end, if this policy means the maintenance of a shameful policy of racial discrimination. We also cannot accept the administration's policy that takes credit for their non-discriminatory policy in academic fields and then turns around and ignores its principles when administering its off-campus housing, refusing to take responsibility for the difference in their publicly-stated policy and their actual practice."

Practice a problem

Discussing this dichotomy between policy and practice, Beadle stated, "In this practical and far from ideal world you have to move slowly enough so that you don't lose. If the University had immediately integrated all the houses in Hyde Park that it bought ten years ago we would have another situation such as exists in Woodlawn, and the University wouldn't be here today."

Beadle did claim that University policy toward discrimination has been changing of late. He stated that under the administration of Brown, who moved into the vice presidency last October 1, many moves in the direction of integration have been made.

Brown stated that immediate and total integration of the community might result in the flight from Hyde Park-Kenwood of many individuals. Said Brown, "If we were to move into some buildings, as we do, integrate and physically improve them, and move out again there is a chance that a good many people would pull out."

(continued on page four)



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Fill adult education posts

President Beadle yesterday announced two new appointments affecting the University's adult education program.

The first was that of John T. Wilson, special assistant to the new Director of the University extension program. This gives him over-all responsibility for adult education.

In the second, Beadle placed Arthur R. Heiserman, assistant professor of English, in charge of the academic phases of adult education by making him associate director of the extension programs.

Heiserman is a former director of academic programs at the Downtown center and the current director of the University's summer session.

Both Wilson and Heiserman will retain their present titles.

Wilson and Heiserman will head agencies including the Downtown center, the Home-study program, the office of radio and television, and various evening and Saturday adult education programs.

In addition, the new Center for continuing education will come under their jurisdiction when it begins operation next fall.

In his new post, Wilson will report to R. Wendell Harrison, Dean of the Faculties.

He will co-ordinate all the extension and adult education programs and offices, working with the deans of the various divisions, department heads, and especially with Alan Simpson, Dean of the College.

The new appointments are part of President Beadle's plan to reorganize adult education.

The plan resulted from a study of the University's adult education facilities which Wilson made last fall.

The first part of the plan, announced two weeks ago, called for moving the Downtown center to the main quadrangle.

In announcing this decision, Beadle and the Board of Trustees said the move would give the center a permanent faculty and save 91% of the present cost of its operation.

Beadle also said that not all downtown programs will be moved to campus, and that decisions on specific courses and programs will be made later.

At present, Beadle believes the courses with credit towards a degree will be moved, but community-oriented programs such as the pre-professional program, the fine arts program and the basic program in liberal education will continue to be offered at a new downtown location.

Professors argue race equality

Two University of Chicago professors and a Chicago Junior college teacher have entered a controversy over racial equality between a University of North Carolina professor and the American anthropological association (AAA).

The UC professors countered a charge that an AAA resolution affirming the equality of the Negro and white races undermined a scientific study of the race problem which was to be undertaken shortly after the resolution's passage.

Dwight J. Ingle, chairman of the department of physiology, and Manning Nash, associate professor of anthropology, each had letters printed in the Chicago Tribune attacking an earlier letter by W. G. George, professor of histology and embryology at the University of North Carolina. Ingle's letter was then attacked by Robert K. Taylor, of the social science department of Fenger junior college.

George originally wrote a letter to the Tribune criticizing a recent AAA convention, where he was requested by Alabama's governor Patterson to do a scientific study of the race problem. A resolution affirming the association's belief in the equality of the Negro and white races was also passed at the conference.

In his letter, George stated that the resolution was passed without regard to his study and was directed against his study. He expressed amazement that a "group of reputable scientists" should pass such a resolution and thus "condemn and undermine a study before they have read it or before it has been completed."

"Scientific truth is established through the presentation of evidence," George said, "not by pop-

ular vote or through the passing of resolutions."

Nash clarifies resolution

In an answer to George, Nash quoted the actual resolution which repudiates statements "that Negroes are biologically and in innate mental ability inferior to whites, and reaffirms the fact that there is no scientifically established evidence to justify the exclusion of any race to the rights guaranteed by the constitution."

By quoting the resolution, Nash pointed out that nowhere were either George or his study mentioned, and he showed that the resolution was meant to be a summary of the evidence on racial differences, not an attempt to establish scientific facts by vote.

Ingle defines issue

Ingle then answered Nash's let-

ter by stating that the subject in dispute is not whether Negroes are inferior to whites, but whether the average innate intelligence of the whites is superior to that of the average Negro.

He went on to say that the question has not been settled and the average innate intelligence of available evidence.

He further pointed out that some individuals of each race are incompetent as citizens, and an "individual should be judged on the basis of abilities, drives, and behavioral standards without regard to race."

"Observance of this principle would avoid a lot of problems," Ingle said, "including those created by well meaning but misguided efforts to achieve desegregation by the forced random mixing of races in housing and schools."

Burnside parents arrested

Chicago Police arrested 17 persons who were protesting the movement of several students from Burnside to Gillespie school.

The parents were continuing a "sit-in" at Burnside elementary school at 91 and Langley in opposition to the transfer of 34 students from that school to Gillespie at 94 and State.

J. Lance, editor of the Bulletin, a neighborhood paper, explained, "We (16 other people and I) arrived at Burnside school this morning and found the police waiting there. They told us to leave and we refused."

"We were arrested and taken to the fifth district police office," he said.

The formal charges against the parents and other adults were trespassing and collecting "in a crowd or body for unlawful purposes or for purposes of annoyance to other people," according to a fifth precinct official.

The parents were never "placed behind bars" but were finally released by a court bond, signed by Judge Moran. This enables release from custody without bail.

The parents were continuing the sit-in begun two weeks ago protesting the student transfer. Besides the sit-ins, half of the parents of students involved in the transfer have been keeping their students from attending Gillespie school.

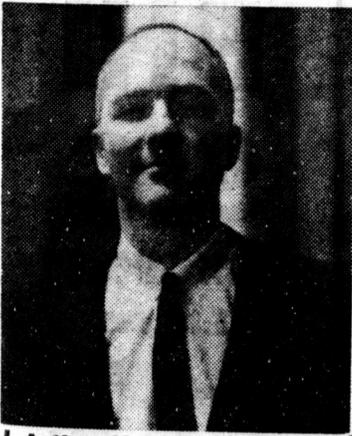
Seven students are still being tutored by Mrs. Rita Phillips, a retired full-time teacher, and

mother of children not attending Burnside.

The parents have been protesting the transfer because the transfer "makes room in Burnside, an overcrowded Negro school, by transferring Negro students to another Negro school." The parents would prefer that some Burnside students, namely, those living east of Cottage Grove avenue, be transferred to the Perry school, at 91 and University.

Perry school, the parents claim has extra space, and is located nearer to most of the students involved than is Gillespie.

A spokesman for the group commented that "if the board of education did not uphold segregation it would be no trouble to transfer some of the Burnside students to Perry."



Arthur Heiserman new associate director UC's adult education program.

UC segregation criticized

The admission yesterday by leading University of Chicago administrators that the University practices discrimination in several of the off-campus buildings it owns is one of the most shocking events to occur here in a long time.

While many individuals have suspected for some time that segregation is indeed practiced, the actual admission by president George Beadle and vice-president for administration Ray Brown bring into clear view an extremely unfortunate situation.

The segregated buildings, according to Beadle and Brown, are those which the University owns only on a temporary basis. It is held to be "immoral" that the University make abrupt changes in the existing policy of those buildings which it buys, only to resell within a short period of time. Immediate integration is held to work against the University's stated policy of "stable integration" in the Hyde Park community.

It is not necessary at this time to enter a discussion of the gross absurdity of any kind of racial segregation. The manifest evil of

any kind of discrimination based on color has been pointed out time and time again. Total integration is, as a matter of fact, the stated policy of UC's administration.

But, when the abstract principle of racial equality is applied to the practical situation in Hyde Park today, leading administrators see problems developing. They claim that immediate integration would cause many Hyde Park residents to leave the community, and they say that it would be unfair for the "rich and radical" University of Chicago to enforce its will on the local citizenry.

There is no doubt that there are great problems facing any attempt at integration in the United States today. Bigotry, on which all segregation is based, is not easily overcome. We certainly do not underestimate the task facing UC administrators if they are to make Hyde Park the kind of community which we all want it to be.

But there is far less doubt that the University has a moral obligation to act as an agent for the enforcement of certain principles. We would all cringe, for example, at the suggestion that the development office was seeking to increase UC's income through support of a band of robbers. The case is no less clear cut when

applied to segregation. There can be no justification for an institution of this kind condoning, either actively or tacitly, the practice of discrimination any time, anywhere.

This past day has been a day of disillusionment—a day on which our confidence in a great university has been shaken. But it is not too late for changes to be made. We suggest that these changes be made immediately, and that the University of Chicago announce a permanent policy banning segregation in any of its holdings.

Denies authorship

To the Editor:

I appreciated the very kind remarks about my career in your issue of Friday, January 12, 1962. Unfortunately you went a little too far in your show of kindness by attributing a good book to me which I sorrowfully cannot claim. So I would like to offer you another opportunity for an exercise in the correct spelling of the word erratum: the book **From Historicism to Sociology: the transition in German historical**

thinking has, alas, been written by the Italian Professor C. Antoni. I merely reviewed it and was sorely tempted to let my error stand; presumably I never again have a similar chance to become the author of a good book in such a painless fashion. However, grave robbing is so embarrassing even to aspiring historians and I would hereby request to have the book restored to the deceased, but still rightful owner.

Jock Weintraub

Praises life in fraternities

To the editor:

Your editorial of Friday, January 12, exhorting students not to join fraternities began with some sophisticated mud-slinging, which is easily countered with tales of dormitory fire - alarm ringings and "cobra" waterfights to show that fraternities are not the only homes of your so-called "childish individuals."

However you soon got down to cases and posed the crucial question of whether a student will really "learn how to live and get along with people" by joining a fraternity. Not unpredictably, you gave the wrong answer.

The truth may be found by considering the nature of life in a fraternity house, which is very much influenced at this University by the attitudes of the administration towards fraternities. Quite simply, the University has intelligently maintained a "hands off" policy with respect to fraternity life.

So far as possible, the Interfraternity council makes the decisions governing fraternity activities, and the I-F council is merely an assembly of delegates from each fraternity. This, in contrast with dormitory residents, fraternity members are not swad-

dled by a University "in loco parentis"; instead they act for themselves.

The fraternities buy, prep and serve their own food, employ their own employees, decorate their own houses, and pay their own bills. So separate are they from the University bureaucracy that not even the ubiquitous buildings and grounds department comes around to mow their lawns or fix their door hinges, and they are not even any "house help" to arbitrate disputes.

The fraternity member finds himself no longer in an ivory tower where broken things magically get fixed and his problems solved by a word from "Dad," rather the fraternity man is forced to take responsibility in real situations with real people. It is a dormitory resident who can more easily maintain childish fantasies about his lack of responsibility for his physical environment and to other people; the fraternity member can see what he must do to help his house brothers function well, and so carries out his job.

Even the apartment dweller isn't faced with such a strong petus towards maturing. True, he is responsible for his own food, the state of his rooms, but he keeps his apartment door locked so he needs see only a roommate or two. Since few people are interested by his actions, he has no need to learn to "get along with people." Yet if the isolation is important to keeping his level of scholarship high, why has not the administration become alarmed at the flunk-out rates of fraternity members?

The accusations that fraternity men lead cloistered lives, associating with nobody but members of their fraternity and participating in no campus activities are unfounded. In one fraternity, for example, are to be found an editor of a student science journal, the president of APO service fraternity, and the president of a house! Incidentally, this may be to demolish the myth that a fraternity is just a homogenous bunch of "face men."

It is therefore to be regretted that the editors of the Maroon take such a harsh view of fraternities, for upon examining the facts, one becomes immediately aware that the good far outweighs any bad.

Chapter Historian
Gerry Elman
Zeta Beta Tau

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANIES SALUTE CARL HORN

How many more people will need telephone service in Illinois by 1970? How many more telephone buildings should be built, how much more equipment ordered? Helping to find the right answers (because the wrong ones could be very expensive) is the job of Carl Horn, a telephone company economist who graduated from college just last year. His studies and estimates help management

make important forecasting decisions. Decisions that will bring advanced communications to the nation.

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Friday, January 19th
Thursday, January 25th
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GADFLY



Sobell's long prison term considered unjustified

by Murray Schacher and Bruce Jacobs

Author's note: Mrs. Helen Sobell will be at Ida Noyes hall tomorrow to speak on the recent developments in the atomic espionage case of her husband, Morton Sobell. Sobell will be eligible for parole in August, after having served one third of his sentence. Mrs. Sobell is also pleading for a retrial or for immediate release through Presidential clemency.

We have written this Gadfly in an effort to support her case and renew interest in this long-dead issue.

M. S. and B. J.

We are concerned with the conviction and excessive prison sentence of Morton Sobell.

Sobell, along with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, was arrested for membership in an international atomic espionage conspiracy. He had been implicated by David Greenglass, brother of Ethel Rosenberg.

Sobell and the Rosenbergs were jointly tried and convicted in March of 1951 for conspiracy to commit atomic espionage. Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

According to the testimony of David Greenglass, on which the government's case against the Rosenbergs was based, the long line of atomic spy activities began in 1944. At that time the Rosenbergs, persuaded that David Greenglass and his wife, Ruth, to commit espionage by transmitting secrets to the Soviet Union, which was then still a war-time ally.

Greenglass claimed that he delivered atomic secrets to the

Rosenbergs in 1945, and that for four years after that he heard from his brother-in-law accounts of other espionage and spy ring activities still in operation. Included in the spy ring were Morton Sobell and Max Elitcher, both former classmates of Julius Rosenberg.

The veracity of the testimony of David Greenglass has been questioned by such prominent people as scientist Harold Urey who maintained that, "The case against the Rosenbergs outrages logic and justice . . . A man of Greenglass' capacity is wholly incapable of transmitting the physics, chemistry and mathematics of the atom bomb to anyone."

However, the guilt or innocence of the Rosenbergs is not the question of this analysis. We are interested only in the case as it relates to Morton Sobell. Even if the charges against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are true, there are still no grounds for keeping Morton Sobell in prison.

The nature of the crime

Conspiracy to commit atomic espionage involves a long term activity on the part of a group of people. If an individual is found to be a part of a conspiracy, he is guilty of all the connected crimes committed by any member of the group.

Although there was never any evidence showing that Sobell was involved in atomic espionage, his alleged relationship to Julius Rosenberg made him liable for the more stringent punishments connected with atomic energy crimes. Sobell contended that the

evidence showed two conspiracies — one between himself and Julius Rosenberg; and one between Julius Rosenberg, David Greenglass, and Harry Gold to attain atomic secrets.

This contention was based on the jury's verdict of guilty; Sobell has always claimed to be innocent, maintaining that he was tried as a political dissenter, rather than as a spy.

Nevertheless, the court made no effort to separate the two conspiracies, so that evidence against the Rosenbergs automatically became evidence against Sobell. Thus he became associated with atomic energy espionage.

The evidence against Sobell indicates the justification for his claim of two conspiracies, and hence the innocence of atomic espionage.

The evidence

Most of the testimony against Sobell was introduced by Max Elitcher, a supposed accomplice and an admitted perjurer. His testimony reveals only one event which can implicate Sobell in the alleged Rosenberg conspiracy.

In July, 1945, Elitcher told of driving from Washington to New York in order to see Sobell. He told Sobell that he believed the FBI had followed him the whole way. (At the time he was supposedly doing espionage work in the Navy department for Julius Rosenberg). According to Elitcher, Sobell paid a quick visit to Julius Rosenberg on that same evening in order to deliver a 35mm film can, which supposedly contained secret information.

Elitcher implied that Sobell was anxious to see Rosenberg in

order to rid himself of incriminating evidence. He accompanied Sobell on the trip, but he admittedly never saw the contents of the film can, nor did he hear any of the conversation between Sobell and Rosenberg. (While they talked he was waiting in Sobell's car). This was the only evidence linking Sobell to the atomic espionage conspiracy!

Other witnesses testified that Sobell traveled to Mexico in 1950 "in apparent attempts to arrange for flight." Sobell maintained that his trip to Mexico was to avoid being persecuted by McCarthy-type investigations; he had been a member of the Communist party.

He was illegally abducted from Mexico by the FBI, as evidenced by the fact that the Mexican government denies ever having issued any deportation order.

Sobell further maintains that he was beaten and knocked unconscious during the kidnapping. Any illegal arrest of this sort would hold him outside the jurisdiction of the US courts.

Clearly the Elitcher testimony, if it is to be believed, does not in any way show Sobell guilty of any espionage, but rather demonstrates guilt by association. Nevertheless, the government insisted that Sobell be tried as a co-defendant with the Rosenbergs.

The joint trial

During the trial the government presented evidence primarily against the Rosenbergs. The Columbia Law Review of February, 1954 notes:

" . . . the life or freedom of defendant Morton Sobell was also at stake, and though he was not shown to have been involved in atomic espionage, his case was undoubtedly caught up in the powerful surge of these revelations. But a joint trial was legally permissible, notwithstanding the overwhelming probability that his defense would be prejudiced by trial as a co-conspirator with the atom spies."

Thus, Sobell, by being tried together with the Rosenbergs, became involved in questions of

atomic espionage, which he never committed; his conviction was, to a great extent, a result of the conviction of the Rosenbergs.

Accomplice testimony

We have shown that Max Elitcher's testimony was the only matter of evidence which linked Sobell to the conspiracy. It is interesting to note that in 21 states in the US, evidence supplied by an accomplice, which is not corroborated by a non-accomplice, cannot even be legally considered. Thus, as the Columbia Law Review points out:

"Surely, it is striking to note that had the Rosenbergs (and Sobell, as well) been tried across the street, in a New York state court where corroboration is required, a conviction would have been unlikely . . ."

Safeguards against accomplice testimony in several states stem from the tendency of accomplices to commit perjury. They do so in the hope of diminishing the severity of their own sentences by becoming witnesses friendly to the prosecution.

Max Elitcher was indicted for neither conspiracy nor perjury; Ruth Greenglass was never indicted; David Greenglass was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. He is now free on parole; Sobell is still in jail for having been involved in the same conspiracy.

Conclusions

We think Morton Sobell should be released from prison, or at least granted a new trial for the following reasons:

- His sentence is excessive in relation to the sentences imposed on those who testified against him.
- He was sentenced on the basis of involvement in atomic espionage, although there is no evidence that he ever committed such a crime.
- All of the evidence against him is of the nature of accomplice testimony.
- He was illegally abducted from Mexico.
- His joint trial with the Rosenbergs prejudiced the jury against him.

Coop won't discuss rebates

The University of Chicago membership of the International Student Cooperative union (ISCU) abandoned plans to discuss the creation of uniform rebates on trade and text books at yesterday's meeting.

This item was voted off yesterday's agenda because the Chicago branch cannot follow a rebate procedure different from that of ISCU's other branches.

No motion made by UC's membership can be adopted as general policy unless UC's delegate to

ISCU's regional conference suggests a University approved motion to the entire regional body. If this motion is approved by the region, the international executive board must then approve it.

Three new members were elected to the ISCU executive committee, and five old members were re-elected. The former members are Eric Cole, who is delegate to the regional conference, Thea Feldman, Beth Fiss, Richard Larson, and John Sarraciane; the

new members are Richard Ratner, Dan Reber, and John Kim.

The executive committee will discuss such matters as drawing up a pamphlet to explain ISCU operation on all levels, and making copies of ISCU documents available to members at an open meeting next Tuesday at 2:30 pm.

A financial statement prepared by John Kim announced total sales of \$7,824.50, with rebates of \$1,159.30 to the 619 members of the campus group.

Classified

Wanted and For Rent

Room for rent. \$30 month, in home of university staff member. Light cooking privileges. 5206 Kenwood, MI 3-8478.

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Personals

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SPECIAL STUDENT RATES FOR GROUPS OF 20 OR MORE

Szilard urged to form anti-war group

Twenty University of Chicago faculty members drafted a letter Monday night, urging Leo Szilard, professor of biophysics and initiator of a nationwide experiment for peace, to name a council of scientists who would work to avoid nuclear war.

In an address, "Are we on the road to war," delivered at UC and other campuses in the nation last quarter, Szilard outlined a program to establish a political lobby to support decisions of this council of scientists who would study and debate world problems.

Student sympathizers of the Szilard program will analyze their aims and progress at 7:30 tonight in Ida Noyes hall. They will discuss the present stage of the organization for Szilard's experimentation for peace.

The group will be addressed briefly by Melvin Rothenberg, instructor in the department of mathematics.

Szilard, currently speaking on the West coast, has been touring the country to see whether he can evoke sufficient response to his program to formally incorporate it into a "movement."

Response to his program is reported as fairly good. At the University, Szilard supporters have distributed 1500 copies of his speech.

Dupont grants UC \$8,700

Grants totaling \$8,700 have recently been received by the University from the Dupont company's annual aid to education program.

Over \$1,690,000 was awarded to 161 colleges and universities in connection with this program.

The purpose of these awards is to strengthen the teaching of

science and related subjects by universities, and provide facilities for education or research in science and engineering.

The largest portion of the UC grant, \$4,000, is to help strengthen undergraduate teaching of subjects that contribute most significantly to scientific and engineering education.

A grant of \$3,000 went to the department of biochemistry of the medical school, which received a similar grant last year. The purpose is to strengthen the teaching of biochemistry, a preclinical subject of growing significance in medical education, according to Dupont officials.

An award also went to the chemistry department of the College. The grant provides \$1,200 to be used as a fellowship-type aid to a regularly employed part-time teaching assistant of the university's choice, and an additional \$500 for the department.

Three churchmen honored

Three distinguished educators and churchmen were honored yesterday evening at the midwinter convocation of Meadville Theological school, which is affiliated with the University of Chicago.

Receiving honorary degrees from the Theological School were Reverend Edwin Theophil Buehrer, minister of Third Unitarian church of Chicago; Sophia L. Fahs, religious educator from New York city; and James R. Killian Jr., chairman of the corporation of the Massachusetts of Technology.

Buehrer received the degree doctor of divinity *honoris causa*, and was cited as a lover of his fellow men and a searcher after truth. He has had "long and distinguished ministries in New Jersey, in New England, and finally in this city."

Mrs. Fahs, who received the same degree, was cited for her "profound respect for the growing minds and spirits of children" which has "brought her to the search with them for religious meaning in experience."

Killian received the degree of doctor of law, *honoris causa*, and was honored "not alone for the comprehensiveness of his knowledge and the timeliness of his labors but also for the breadth of his sympathies and the depth of his dedication to the timeless ideals of democracy and of a free world."

Killian has served as an advisor to the present and past two presidents of the United States.

Honor medical professors at UC dinner

Dr. Walter Lincoln Palmer, Richard T. Crane professor of medicine emeritus, and Dr. Joseph B. Kirsner, professor of medicine were honored last night at a dinner at the Quadrangle club last night by more than 200 of their friends and colleagues.

The occasion was the retirement of Dr. Palmer as head of the gastro-enterology section of the department of medicine at the University and the appointment of Dr. Kirsner as his successor.

The two men have worked together for more than 20 years and are widely known for their clinical practice, teaching, and research on gastro-intestinal diseases and for their leadership in professional groups.

One of their major achievements has been in the early diagnosis of cancer of the gastro-intestinal tract. They are also known for their work dealing with ulcerative colitis.

Dr. Palmer joined the faculty of UC medical school when it was established in 1927. He formally retired in October, 1961, but has continued to be active as a clinician, teacher, and clinical investigator.

Dr. Kirsner received his MD at Tufts college medical school in 1933 and came to UC as an assistant in medicine in 1935. Dr. Kirsner received his PhD here in 1942. He has been professor in the department of medicine since 1951.

NSA discussed on TV

The student congress of the United States National Student association (USNSA) will be a topic of discussion tonight on "David Brinkley's Jour-

nal," NBC-TV at 9:30 pm.

The program will focus on student activity, awareness, and conservatism.

The show will begin with excerpts from speeches of Barry Goldwater and John Tower in which they claimed that there is a trend toward conservatism among college students. It will then move to the congress, held

at the University of Wisconsin last August, to show student leaders in action.

The show will concentrate on the resolution calling for abolition of the House committee on un-American activities (HUAC), over which the liberals and conservatives of the congress had a heated debate.

Charge UC segregation

(Continued from page one)

Beadle echoed this belief, stating that programs of education, for example, were necessary if permanent integration is to be attained.

Summing up University policy on discrimination Brown stated, "From the standpoint of what it believes—in trying to get a racially integrated community—I would like to say that the University has been actively engaged in a very difficult and very expensive drive to abolish segregation."

At a meeting last night, SG passed a resolution condemning the policy of segregation. The resolution reads in part, "The fifteenth assembly of Student Government declares its opposition to the stated policy of the University administration which condones and supports racial segregation in housing."

"The University in pursuing its policy of discrimination is giving moral and practical support to other realtors such as McKey and Poague who conspire to maintain segregation in housing as a standing policy. The argument that the University is just maintaining the unfortunate policies of past owners appears to us to fall of its own weight."

"The argument that the adoption by the University of 'open

occupancy' in housing it owns would unfairly impose the University's standards upon the community does not seem reasonable. Residents of the community do not have the right to legislate informally or otherwise a policy of racial segregation in housing. The University has no responsibility to put itself in the position of giving practical backing to what it assumes to be the prejudices of the community. . . .

The argument that the University must preserve the neighborhood may be overcome by the obvious assertion that the University may adopt any reasonable criteria which is applied equally to all for accepting or rejecting prospective tenants."

The bill mandates the president of the assembly to petition the University for a public statement of intentions not to discriminate, directives ordering integration to all personnel, and implementation of the directive through establishment of a student-faculty-administration board to hear complaints based on segregation and to make binding any decision it should make.

Yearbook photographs

All graduating College students who were unable to sit for their yearbook photos last quarter and wish to have their pictures printed in the book may call the Cap and Gown office or student activities office to arrange for a future sitting. If enough students are interested, the professional photographer will return to campus on Monday, February 5. Sitings will remain free of charge to students.

All graduating students' photographic proofs must be returned to Fred Fox & Sons, 2746 West Fullerton, Chicago, with the preferred shot indicated on the proofs in order for the picture to appear in Cap and Gown.

the betas are russian



RUSH SMOKERS FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS
BETA THETA PI
 5737 SOUTH UNIVERSITY AVENUE
 JANUARY 17 and 22
 7:30 to 10:00 p.m.

Today's Events

- Wednesday, 17 January**
- Episcopal evensong: Bond chapel, 5:05 pm.
 - English class: 6:30 pm, International house.
 - Radiology student seminar: Billings P117, 7 pm.
 - Discussion: "The Szilard movement," Ida Noyes east lounge, 7:30 pm.
 - Varsity track meet: Field house, 7:30 pm, Chicago vs Loyola.
 - Lecture: "In search of Shen Pu-Hai," Herrlee G. Creel, Ida Noyes library, 8 pm.
 - Israeli folk dancing: Hillel foundation, 8 pm.
 - Clinical conference: Billings P117, 5 pm.
 - Carillon recital: Rockefeller chapel, 5 pm.

Erratum

In yesterday's paper an ad appeared advertising the Phi Sig rush smokers. The correct address for the chapter house is 5625 S. Woodlawn Ave.



REMEMBER: for sales, foreign car sales

SIC FLICS



"Now, now Susan...everybody can't be the Homecoming Queen!"



21 GREAT TOBACCOS MAKE 20 WONDERFUL SMOKES!
 AGED MILD, BLENDED MILD - NOT FILTERED MILD - THEY SATISFY