As college campuses across the country erupted in violence last week, Bowling Green State University retained its cool and kept its doors open.

In the aftermath of the announcement that American troops had been moved into Cambodia and the death on Monday of four Kent State University students under the rifles of Ohio National Guardsmen students at Bowling Green took their stand—but did it without violence.

"Our students have done a great job," said Dr. James Bond, Vice President of Student Affairs. There was little doubt of that. Students, faculty, and administration worked together to keep rallies non-violent and orderly.

But mainly the students were. With the tragic incidents at Kent State came a new intensity and thoughtfulness which covered the entire campus. Studentsremen pointed out the their own marshals to keep parades and demonstrations peaceful.

2. Immediate initiation of a project to establish a Black Studies Curriculum;

3. Active recruitment of qualified Black professors and administrators;

4. Greater exposure of the Black man's culture and contributions to the world, specifically reformation of the Rathbun Hall, designed and approved by the Black Student Union, as an integral part of the University and disallowed funds to maintain its operation;

6. A committee be formed to evaluate and reform:
   a. The system for recruitment and the subsequent treatment of Black athletes;
   b. The investigation and disposition of reported cases of racial discrimination;
   c. De facto segregation off-campus housing;

7. Disarming of all campus police (mace and firearms);

8. No reprisal from the University be taken against anyone supporting this movement; but no amnesty granted anyone who is caught breaking the law through vandalism or disruption.

The incidents at Kent State University on May 4 triggered a quick reaction on the Bowling Green campus. Soon after news of the tragedy reached here, about 100 students moved to the second floor of the Administration Building where the offices of President William T. Jerome III are located. The students requested that classes be cancelled for the rest of the week.

The demonstrators soon moved to Williams Hall which was to become the forum for much of the week to follow. President Jerome cut short a meeting with department chairmen, which he had called in the University on the issues of the Black Student Union, to speak to the students.

He said that on the recommendation of the department chairmen and the vice presidents that Tuesday morning classes would be cancelled so that a teach-in to discuss the meaning of the events at Kent State could be held. In addition, a memorial service was scheduled for the Kent State dead.

In the evening, a group of about 1,500 persons gathered at the Student Services Building and formulated a list of issues to be presented at the Tuesday morning teach-in.

Monday, May 4

Tuesday, May 5

Tuesday dawned sunny but cool. More than 3,000 persons gathered for the 9 a.m. rally, which began at the University's Board of Trustees;

1. Condemnation of the action of all violence on the Bowling Green State University campus;

2. Student representation on the University Board of Trustees;

3. Establishment of a community council consisting of one-third student representatives, one-third faculty representatives, and one-third administration representatives;

4. Disarm campus police, and permit no guns on campus;

5. Access to student files in the Administration Building at all times;

6. Violators of narcotics laws should be dealt with by the University rather than the Bowling Green courts;

7. Residence hall autonomy and beer on campus;

8. Meal tickets based on meal consumption;

9. Total support of the Black Student Union requests;

10. Continuance of student-teacher deferments;

11. Condemnation of the United States' expansion of the Vietnam War into Cambodia;

12. University's use of its vote as a stock holder in war material-producing corporations to prevent manufacture of war materials;
13. Condemnation of the use of National Guard troops at KSU, and that President Jerome should personally convey this condemnation to Governor Carroll.

14. Immediate removal of National Guard troops at Kent and discontinued use of such troops on any Ohio campus.

15. Cancellation of classes for the remainder of the week.

The request for cancellation of classes received a mixed response. Many felt that more could be accomplished if classes continued.

President Jerome supported this view. When he spoke at the rally he announced that classes would resume at 1 p.m. and would continue throughout the week. He urged class discussions of the situation but maintained that the normal academic processes should continue.

"I have no intention of having police or National Guard troops on this campus," he said. "I think you the students can solve your own problems," he added.

A second meeting of 1,000 students was held in the afternoon on the steps of Williams Hall. Its purpose was to organize a student strike or boycott of classes to demonstrate sympathy with the Kent students and to protest expansion of the Viet Nam War into Cambodia.

To gain support for the strike, this group formed revolving picket lines at the entrance of every academic building.

Meanwhile, Black students, led by John Scott, instructor in speech and one of the advisers to the Black Student Union, moved to the area east of the Administration Building and on to its first two floors in an attempt to refocus attention on their requests of the previous week. They called for an immediate progress report on their proposals.

President Jerome came to the steps outside the building to discuss the issues, but he never got beyond the first demand concerning the number of Black students enrolled at the University.

"I think you the students can solve your own problems."

Dr. William T. Jerome, President

Later in the afternoon, nearly 2,000 students appeared at the regularly scheduled meeting of the Faculty Senate. The meeting was moved to the forum of the Student Services Building to accommodate the crowd.

Students indicated their support of a resolution that classes not be conducted on Wednesday. President Jerome spoke against the proposal which unanimously passed the Faculty Senate. In view of the Senate action, he agreed to cancel Wednesday's classes.

**Wednesday, May 6**

On Wednesday morning, students continued their peaceful actions, participating in several workshops conducted by faculty or students. Topics under consideration and leaders of the discussion groups included: Guerrilla Theatre, Phil Schenk; Environment and Ecology, Marie Hodge; Violence in American Society, William Reichert; Non-violence and Humiliation in Academe, Trevor Phillips; The Contagious Psychology of Aggression, Marvin Kummer; Southeast Asia and U.S. Foreign Policy, William Shuck; Ethical Non-Violence, Archie Jones; and a spontaneous discussion of ROTC on campus, D.C. Roller.

The afternoon began with a 1 p.m. meeting on the court of Williams Hall. The crowd, about 2,000, had gathered to generate interest in a Wednesday night candlelight parade to mourn the Kent State students.

Following the rally, a group of students began a march around campus, visiting each residence hall asking students to join the Wednesday night parade.

They returned to Williams Hall and broke into small discussion groups for further teach-in sessions.

All these well-organized demonstrations were a prelude to the Wednesday night's candlelight parade. Before the procession left the campus, a rally was held and students were again reminded by other students to "Keep it cool!" in order not to defeat all they had accomplished to date. A statement from the Faculty Senate Executive Committee was read to the more than 7,000 persons, indicating that classes would continue but that attendance was to be a matter of choice.

The procession got underway at 9:30 p.m.

With more than 7,000 assembled in silent, double-file, the front line of the marshals had wound through the city and back to the Administration Building before the last marshals left Founder's Quadrangle to proceed down Wooster Street to the Four Corners and back along Court Street. The march was quiet, reverent, and non-violent. The 300 students who acted as marshals had no difficulty keeping order.

When the marshals returned to campus, they split into two groups, one to organize picket lines for Thursday's strike against classes and the other to organize the march in Columbus set for Friday.

**Thursday, May 7**

Class attendance on Thursday was down one-half to one-third in many instances as individual students exercised their option not to attend classes.

Several workshops again were conducted on the central campus lawn to give students the opportunity to further discuss issues.

Although President Jerome had originally scheduled Friday, May 8, to reply to Black student proposals, BSU pressure mounted for a public response. He cut short an informal teach-in he was having on the inner campus with some 50 students and moved to the steps of Williams Hall at 3:30 p.m. to give administration answers to the questions.

Sharp disagreement arose when the President outlined plans for active recruitment to increase Black enrollment immediately.

Gerald Dillingham, a BSIU spokesman, said the plan would fail because the University was not taking complete enough steps to assure financing for the Black students who would like to come to Bowling Green.

Tension, high for a few moments, calmed later after a meeting between Black Student Union representatives, two student observers, and the President and Vice Presidents. By 7 p.m., Dillingham said that he believed that all of the Black Student proposals had been answered.

The complete list of Dr. Jerome's responses to BSIU follows:

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**Left**, students clustered around the forum of the Student Services Building to hear Faculty Senate announce its recommendation to cancel Wednesday classes. **Above**, pallbearers with a flag-draped casket led the solemn candlelight procession through downtown Bowling Green.
BSU request to initiate active recruitment of Black students and to set as a goal an increase in their enrollment at Bowling Green by $500 by fall, 1971; the administration agreed to provide financial aid packages with a guaranteed total value of $50,000 to help in encouraging Blacks to enroll here, assuming continued State and Federal support dollars.

Black Studies Curriculum: a center for Ethnic or Black Studies in the College of Liberal Arts will be recommended and should be underway by September, 1970. Approximately a dozen courses focusing on Black culture were already planned or being offered. Provisions will be made for graduate assistantships, academic space, and budgeting for curriculum development.

Recruitment of faculty and staff: the University had already authorized a recruitment program under the direction of John Scott, instructor in speech. A budget has been approved to cover recruiting costs with positions reserved for three qualified individuals if such can be identified.

Greater exposure of Black culture; student activities will be coordinated with the Black Studies Program throughout the year. The redesigning of the Rathskeller will be completed by June, 1970; and a collection of books on Black culture will be placed in the library within 10 days.

Recognition of BSU: additional funds of not less than $5,000 will be allocated to Student Council for realignment to the BSU as a budget for 1970-71.

Formation of an evaluation and reform committee: The University Committee on Human Relations will establish a survey committee in cooperation with the Vice President of Student Affairs to review and report on Black student grievances.

Campus Police: The President's Advisory Council will study present policies relative to carrying firearms and will report to the Board of Trustees at their October meeting. Until the study has been completed, the campus police will remain armed.

Reprisal and Amnesty: the University agrees with the BSU request that no reprisal should be taken against anyone supporting the BSU movement and that no amnesty will be granted to anyone who breaks the law through vandalism or destruction.

Throughout these discussions the President took the view that the University's record of accomplishment for a disadvantaged student was impressive. He was willing to commit the University to greater efforts on behalf of the Black students but said he had "no magic wand to accomplish unrealistic goals."

Friday, May 8

A warm, quiet day on campus. Many students left in rented buses to participate in the Columbus march. Those who stayed on campus moved quietly. By late afternoon, only a handful of students stretched out in the sun on the grass of the central campus. There, only hours before, Bowling Green had proved to the world that campus differences can be resolved by non-violent discussion.

Before the Wednesday candlelight march, Bowling Green mayor F. Gus Skibbie spoke to the assembled 7,000. He said that he had faith in the students and that he believed that their march would be peaceful and meaningful. He received a standing ovation.

"After it was over, Skibbie issued a statement which went further in its praise of the students. Every place I turned, my faith and confidence in the students of Bowling Green grew and grew." he said.

"The events of the week have proven to me beyond a shadow of a doubt that I have no fear of the behavior, reactions, and conduct of our University citizens. Their every action and activity has cast credit on them. I do not have the words in my vocabulary to express my feelings toward all of the wonderful things that they have done during the past several days.

"These students have and are now visiting homes in our community and explaining to our fellow citizens their thoughts and feelings. They are dispelling in the hearts and minds of many of my fellow citizens that the depth and seriousness of their dedication to ideals, and their maturity cannot be judged by the length of their hair, the manner in which it is worn, or the mode of dress and attire. Their visitations to the homes in our community are binding our community and our University more closely together. The heart-breaking part of it is that it has taken a tragedy to do the job."

Skibbie Praises Students After Peaceful March

"Their efforts to date deserve the maximum words of praise and approval for an effort and activity well performed. If our news media will recognize the good and the positive accomplishments and activities in an equal form and degree to the negative acts, all of our country will realize that we are going to turn our nation over to a people who may do a far better job with it than this generation has," he said.

The Student Action Committee has announced that speakers from the Committee are available to alumni and parents groups.

Richard Schager, of the Committee, said that interested groups may write the Student Activities Office for information.

The Alumni News acknowledges the BG News for its contribution of photographs, and the following photographers: Brian Steffens, Mike Arlinski, Alex Burrows, Glenn Epplston, Al Oberlin, and Phil Haller; and the University News Service.
Dan Vellucci, a senior cadet in ROTC, joined the leadership of the Strike Committee because as he said, "I am a human being and a student first and a cadet second." He pointed to the long range and positive aspects of the events at Bowling Green.

"In the national media, every time there is a demonstration they cover it. At Bowling Green, we got the people to respect us. We worked with the Black students. We cooperated with the faculty and administration. I think we have established a tradition of non-violence here," he said.

A senior in American Studies, Vellucci said that his studies of history have led him to take the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights very seriously.

"Last week was the most memorable event of my life. I was more than just a student at Bowling Green. I was part of a national cause. I was proud of this University," he said.

Vellucci said that the marshal system used here is almost a necessity in demonstrations.

"We wanted to stress non-violence. And the marshals did a great job. But, in a sense, each student at the candlelight march was his own marshal," he said.

Vellucci also served on the White Paper Committee last summer which defined creative goals for the University.

"But," he said, "the students never really had any issue where they could show this kind of unity.

He said Bowling Green students felt a kinship with the dead students at Kent State.

"We knew if we were going to do something, it had to be non-violent," he said.

Vellucci said that the week awakened many students to the ways in which the nation and the culture can be improved.

"When the year 2,000 comes, I feel that the will be passed on those who are now students. We won't be able to say our parents gave us a terrible world anymore. If we want to straighten things out, we had better start now," he said.

Rich Schager, another of the Strike Committee leaders, said that non-violence was almost assumed from the beginning.

"We felt that having no violence would make the Strike as educational as possible," he said.

"Aside from the issue of Black students on campus, very few people saw this as a conflict with the administration. White students supported the Black students, but they were more concerned about Cambodia and Kent State," he said.

Schager said that a strike in protest of President Nixon's movement of troops into Cambodia had already been planned for Thursday and Friday and that the incidents at Kent State only hastened the plans.

Schager pointed to the administration's understanding of the Strike.

"There was a great readiness to take into account what the students were feeling," he said.

Schager said that the involvement of students on University committees and the Commission on the Mission of last summer were worthwhile and may have helped keep the lines of communication open.

"Serving on these committees was valuable experience for the students involved," he said. Schager said that in the past he had been able to communicate with both President Jerome and Dr. Bond.

Schager also pointed to the emergence of a new kind of student leadership during the week.

"The movement really didn't need any leaders. It had a momentum all its own. It was spontaneous. The Strike Committee really had about 25 people, but the membership was rotating. Decisions were reached by informal consensus. Everyone did what they thought was most important," he said.

"The week was dominated by concern for national affairs," Schager said, "but by late in the week it had returned to concern for the University."

"The New University," he said, "was a direct result of this concern."

Schager said that the momentum that built during the week was the result of a mass student movement which finally reached Bowling Green.

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The candlelight march attracted an estimated 7,000 students as well as some faculty and staff members. Behind a flag draped in black (above) and a casket, the marchers proceeded quietly to the beat of a muffled drum. There was no violence or disorder.

After that, we have to ask ‘why’ they will do the minimum. Then, we get to the root of the problem — instruction,’ he said.

Thomas, a student of educational theory, said education could be as enjoyable as watching a movie.

But we are using conditioning in learning. That only exaggerates the problem. The development of the individual is proof that our education is inefficient,’ he said.

Don Scherzer, a member of the original Strike Committee, said the group had gathered almost by accident on Monday (May 4) after the news of the Kent State shootings had reached them. He said many of the original 25 students and two faculty members had not known each other prior to the meeting.

Scherzer said that the University was not really the target of the Strike Committee.

“Too many issues were involved,” he said. “No one really wanted a confrontation from the beginning. We wanted no violence. We wanted the University to remain open. We could not air our feelings if the University were closed,” he said.

Scherzer said that the closing of the University and the possibility that National Guard troops might be called to the Bowling Green campus was always over our heads.

“You have to understand that the people involved in the candlelight march were not hippie radicals,” he said.

“Violence,” said Scherzer, “was a worry every night. Wednesday night, marshals served on campus all night.

“Outside students, moving to Bowling Green from closed schools are not expected to be a problem,” he said.

“You have to understand that the people involved in the candlelight march were not hippie radicals.”

Don Scherzer, junior

Scherzer said that one student, from Ohio State, had been here and had said that we could all be proud of Bowling Green for remaining open.

Scherzer praised the University administration for its work during the week.

“The accessibility to the administration was fantastic. Before, there always seemed to be a distance between students and the administrators. Last week, they dropped the sophistication and talked to us,” he said.

The student most of the members of the Strike Committee acknowledged as a leader (if there was one) is Jon Wierwill, graduate student in American Studies.

Wierwill, who said he follows the non-violent teachings of Thoreau, Gandhi, and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., said that America today faces a value crisis.

“During the sixties, there was a shift in attitudes of involvement; and people now are having to make value commitments. You can no longer just sit back and watch. You can’t not act. We do have some vital institutions, but they have bugged down,” he said.

Wierwill said that Dr. King called for non-violence not only because of his dedication to the teachings of Christ but also because it was the only practical method for changing the conditions of the minorities.

“One can back down on all principles,” said Wierwill, “except non-violence.”

Dave Opper, another Strike Committee leader, has been active in the student movement” for 10 years.

He began the marshal system that helped to keep the campus calm in the few days after the Kent State episode, fashioning 38 lavender armbands late Monday night for the distribution to rally leaders on Tuesday morning.

Oppen believes that he was the first on campus to hear of the Kent State shootings. He said he telephoned Kent State on other business only a few minutes after the fatal shots were fired.

“The Strike Committee was organized out of necessity,” said Oppen. He said that those involved with the “student movement” in the past knew this. He said that the marshal system and rumor control were standard procedures in demonstrations.

Even before the dust of the week had settled, Oppen recognized that the gauntlet had been passed to the students. He outlined his hopes for the coming weeks.

“The Graduate Student Union was organized this weekend as a coordinating body for the New University. When the workshops first meet, those attending will decide on the structure of the courses. We are thinking of setting up a workshop to study the New University now and in the future. In the workshop, students will study what has happened on campus in the preceding week and will use this information in the coming four weeks to help the progress of the New University next year,” he said.

He said that there are also plans to establish a grievance board consisting of student representatives. These students will carry any complaints to the administration.

Oppen said that the students have gained more respect for the community of Bowling Green and for the faculty.

“... people now are having to make value commitments. You can no longer just sit back and watch. You can’t not act.”

Jon Wierwill, graduate student

Bill Fell, a junior in education, didn’t become involved in the “student movement” until last fall when he joined the anti-war moratorium march. He echoed the sentiments of Oppen on the future.

“It is important that we always keep in mind the ultimate goal, for to see such things as marches and rallies as ends in themselves is denying their basic value,” he said.

He said that we need to develop an educational process that will get away from our competitive attitude and help us to work toward a goal together.

“There are a lot of first timers at Bowling Green who had never participated in a march before they joined the one last Wednesday through Bowling Green,” he said.
"It took the death of four people at Kent to open the eyes of many of the students at Bowling Green. This," said Carol Sloman, graduate assistant in speech, "was the incident that touched off the week of protests and rallies at Bowling Green State University."

"However, the climate for protest was set by President Nixon's policy on Cambodia," she said. "One of the unique aspects of BGSU's protest is the lack of violence. Miss Sloman attributes the lack of violence to the evolution of a sense of community on the campus."

"There is communication between students, faculty, and administration. And everyone has been sincerely involved in an effort to come up with a constructive course of action," she said.

Miss Sloman was instrumental in organizing the marshals who patrolled the campus last week. "The function of the marshals was to serve not as a police force but as a communications network and as troubleshooters to investigate rumors. Our purpose in the various marches was to encourage people to keep the peace and to avoid panic," she said.

During the week, nearly 200 students acted as marshals, most of them volunteering out of concern for the University and maintenance of a constructive program of action. None of the participants, Miss Sloman said, were extremists. "We received 100 per cent cooperation from the students and the marshal corps. In fact, there were no difficulties. It could really be termed control by cooperation," she said.

James Holder, an instructor in history who taught at Kent State last year, didn't join the Strike Committee leadership until Wednesday. 

By then, the death of one of his former students at Kent, Allison Krause, had made it what he called, 'a personal thing'. "The shootings at Kent State were like a tremendous awakening," he said Holder.

The students got a look at themselves by being together — they saw their power and their grievances. Kent State was only the trigger mechanism. The students just became conscious of themselves," he said.

Holder, as all the others, praised the students and their non-violence. "Our students have greater maturity and judgment than anyone imagined. In my dealings with them, I found them very intelligent. They counted every move in a totally planned way," Holder said.

Holder said the only thing he worried about violence was during the Wednesday candlelight march. As a marshal, he said he heard rumors of weaponry among the onlookers. "I was worried about what might happen in the city of Bowling Green," said Holder.

Holder said that once the Strike Committee had begun to move in a non-violent direction, it took a still greater effort to keep it going that way. He said that with legitimate grievances existing, he was afraid someone from what he called the "idiot fringe" might take the microphone.

Holder said he does not fear outside forces. "The only thing that could trigger violence is if this feeling of consciousness that the students now have starts to melt away. Someone might think violence is the only way to reawaken it."

"We have been open with students, and are more open every day. I think we have developed some new ideas in University management here."

Dr. B. D. Owens, Vice President

He said that the events of May 4-7 might help Bowling Green become a great University. "We used to call Bowling Green University number one conservative. We now know that the conservatism was apathy," Holder said.

Dr. B. D. Owens, Vice President of Research and Financial Affairs, summed up the week's events as well as anyone. "There must be a reason," he said, "why this University remained open and others closed. We have been open with students and are more open every day. I think we have developed some new ideas in University management here."

Owens also pointed to the recent 22-day Environmental Teach-in at Bowling Green as a foundation for the free communication. "I would like to know the correlation between schools who had a successful Environmental Teach-in, as we did, and those who remained open. Many of these students came forward as leaders then. I don't think Bowling Green would still be open if we had not had the Teach-in," he said.
The tangible result of the activities of May 4-7 at Bowling Green has been the development of a "New University".

The program was organized by the students in an effort to make available courses which are relevant to the affairs of the nation today. "The students have been given a free hand to develop the New University and organize the workshops," President William T. Jerome said. "We will cooperate in every way possible. This is a unique opportunity for students to develop an idea and carry it through. We are placing our faith in them," he said.

In a special Faculty Senate meeting on May 10 (Sunday), the following regulation was passed and later approved by President Jerome. "The Faculty Senate extends, for the remainder of the spring quarter of 1970 only, the established Satisfactory, Unsatisfactory option to all students for all courses. To avail himself of this option the student must record his decision with his instructor and a central agency, to be determined later, no later than May 15, 1970."

The following is the proposal that the newly formed Graduate Student Union presented to the Faculty Senate at its May 9 meeting.

**What**

Our means to achieving understanding and possible solutions is a free university. The courses offered here will be offered as additions to, or replacements of, any student's current schedule. The course offerings will increase as more and more faculty members and students involve themselves in the program.

Seminars will be directly related to the multi-faceted problems we face and cover a broad spectrum of issues and approaches. We ask the academic community to aid in the creation and teaching of seminars. We also ask that the faculty and administration impose no negative sanctions on those students morally committed to substituting this program for their current coursework.

In the universities which have been closed, students have received passing marks in those courses in which they were doing acceptable work. We ask that faculty and administration here adopt the same procedure.

We do not, however, recommend that professors cancel classes. We are providing an alternative not a dictum. Students who choose to attend all or some of their regularly scheduled classes should be granted that option. However, those students who elect to participate in these seminars in lieu of all or any of their present courses should, likewise, have that choice without threat of reprisal.

We urge all professors to encourage attendance in this program for we believe that it provides the direction and productive outlet so many students need. And we again ask the university community to join and help us.

**Why**

The events of the past week have brought to light an increasing unrest and concern among the citizens of the country. As university students and faculty we share this concern and feel the urgent need to provide a constructive means of dealing with not only the present unrest but also the contributing circumstances leading to the current situation.

Many other universities are closed and the educational goals of those universities have been abandoned in the panic. We do not feel that Bowling Green should join the ranks of the closed institutions, for they have denied their students the opportunity to examine the problems and crucial issues leading to the shut-down of those very universities.

We offer here an alternative to a closed university. We offer, also, a means of intellectually examining and analyzing the causes and consequences of the present state of affairs not only on the university campuses, but across the entire nation.

It is because we feel that many students, faculty members, and administrators have realized that they can no longer continue classes in a business-as-usual manner that we offer this alternative.

The university's goal should be education. Education is not an end in itself; it is a means to an end. We offer here an educational program in the form of a new university. The end that we are striving for is the analysis and understanding of the causes, actions, and outcomes of the issues that we as Americans are to deal with during the coming decades, for the remainder of our lives. What is happening here and now has serious implications for all of us, for we must ultimately deal with the final products of these actions initiated by ourselves and others.

Our immediate aims are understanding and education. Our final aims are the solutions and directives for action forwarded by those individuals participating in this program. We believe that the necessary solutions to not only our country's, but the world's, problems lie in the hands of all citizens, including the young.

We will not provide answers to all of the questions confronting us, but we still find some, and will have created the basis for further solutions. Universities can no longer exist and operate in a socially detached vacuum. Those closed schools have proven this. We can no longer ignore the outside world. We must meet it face-to-face and deal with it or we, too, will suffer the fate of the other universities. We must not abdicate this responsibility, for we cannot afford ourselves the luxury of waiting any longer.

The New University is to be composed of five colleges—Peace, Racial Equality, Ecology, Curriculum and Governance, and Community Relations. Each college will conduct several workshops which will concentrate on specific aspects of the general college category.