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For over-priced Varsity Preview

AD offers one dollar refund

A one dollar refund will be awarded students attending Tuesday night's Varsity Preview intrasquad basketball game, it was announced by the athletic department and ASUO President Greg Leo Tuesday night immediately following the game.

A tentative agreement was also reached to hold another intrasquad game next Tuesday which would be free to student athletic combination ticketholders and costing 50 cents for non-ticket holders.

The settlement came on the heels of a threatened suit by two students this week alleging all student combination holders should be admitted free of charge to the game.

Bill Sloat and Rick Wise, who threatened the suit, indicated Tuesday night the suit would be dropped. "The decision is very acceptable to us," Sloat said. "We feel the athletic pass holders

will be getting what they are entitled to. It was a little presumptuous for the athletic department to think they could get more money out of the students. The sparse student crowd was indicative of the support of the principle that the prices were too high.

The refund will take place Monday and Tuesday at the athletic department ticket offices from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Greg Leo initiated the \$1 refund proposal after controversy over the student prices (\$1.50 for all students) for the intrasquad game boiled to a head with the announcement of the threatened suit against the athletic department.

Eligible for the refund are 650 students who signed up at tables placed at the north entrance to Mac Court before and during the game. It was announced over the public address system during the game that a refund might be

offered and that students needed to sign up for the refund.

The official decision to award the refund was then announced after the game. Confirmation of another intrasquad game is expected today.

Athletic Director Norv Ritchey said, "After negotiating with Greg Leo, it became obvious there was a feeling that student tickets were over-priced and consequently we're offering a refund. We feel badly about the mistake and apologize for any inconvenience."

Greg Leo was also pleased with the agreement. "I think this solution is equitable for all parties concerned. The scheduling of a second game I feel is a genuine, good-will offer by coach Dick Harter and the athletic department. I think that this gives all students—even those without athletic combination tickets—an opportunity to see the Ducks this year."



Photo by Linda Howe

Kathy Rooney, Pat Lawrence, Robin Curtis and Greg Herman, residents of Tingle and McClain dormitories in Hamilton complex, put this sign together as part of a sign contest for Saturday's Oregon-Oregon State football game at Autzen Stadium. Making signs for the yearly "Civil War" battle is an old campus tradition that has been revived by the fraternities. Winner of the sign contest will be announced at Saturday's game.

Chicago Eight's John Froines: acquitted after five years

By STEVEN DEUTSCH
For the Emerald

Ed. note: Steven Deutsch is a professor of sociology at the University, currently on leave. He has been involved in the legal defense of the Chicago Conspiracy 8; was an observer at the original trial and the present trial. This is submitted from Chicago.

Flash! November 3, 1973, John Froines, formerly on the faculty of the University, is acquitted on charges of contempt arising from the 1969-1970 trial in which he was earlier acquitted on charges of conspiring across state lines to incite riots at the time of the 1968 Democratic Party Convention in Chicago. It is not really the end, but it has been five years.

After completing his undergraduate work at Berkeley, John Froines went to Yale University to work on his doctorate. There, in the middle 1960s, *Life* magazine featured him, with a strongly supportive commentary about how while some faculty and students were demonstrating in the streets on behalf of racial justice, some students were working constructively in the eyes of *Life* editors; John Froines was involved in inner-city tutorials and self-help community projects in the New Haven ghettos.

While spending two years on a post-doctoral research fellowship, working in London with a Nobel laureate winner, Froines was invited to join the chemistry department faculty at the University. While returning from London en route to Oregon, he and his family spent the summer of 1968 in Chicago with relatives.

Froines came to Eugene in September 1968 to begin teaching

and research, after having worked with thousands of others to protest the Indochina policies of Lyndon Johnson and to attempt to push the Democratic Party away from a continued war policy (a position expressed by millions in the primary elections of Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy).

Indicted in 1969

Froines and seven others were indicted by the Federal Government in March 1969. Their alleged conspiracy began on April 12, 1968, according to the government, and they were initially tried under a law passed by the U.S. Congress on April 10, 1968. This law is the 1968 Civil Rights Act, passed after a year of stalemate following the House of Representatives affirmative vote on the "Anti-Riot" Act of July 19, 1967.

The final bill was passed in the spring of 1968, within a week after the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. after Senator Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) added the so-called anti-riot provisions to the legislation. The law literally outlaws travel from one state to another, the writing of a letter, the sending of a telegram, the making of a telephone call, a speech on radio or television, the result of which is to encourage persons to participate in "an act...of violence by one or more persons part of an assemblage of three...which...shall result in...injury to the property of any other person..."

Constitutional issues discussed

The fundamental constitutional issues of this law and the deeper meaning of the Chicago Conspiracy case have been discussed a good deal over the years.

Although referred to as "demonstrators," in fact, the Chicago Eight were never tried for overt acts, but only for alleged conspiratorial intent.

The courts have had the case for five years. Initially, John Froines and Lee Weiner were acquitted of the charges of conspiracy. Bobby Seale was dropped from the initial trial in the fall of 1969. On later appeal the charges against the remaining five defendants were dismissed. Remaining were 176 charges of contempt levied against the seven defendants and their attorneys. The appeals

Analysis

court dismissed a substantial number of the original charges so that 52 counts of contempt were left remaining when the trial opened in Chicago this past week.

The first review by the federal judge Gignoux (all Chicago-area judges having refused to hear the contempt appeals case) was in regard to the defense arguments for dismissal, and a number of counts were immediately dismissed. Furthermore, Froines and Weiner were totally acquitted, and so the number of contempt citations, originally 176, was reduced to 19. What is significant is not that the jail sentences imposed were substantial, but that the number and character of citations of contempt in 1969-1970 by Judge Julius Hoffman was outrageous—a reflection of the entire court proceedings which were unique, preposterous and horrendous.

Let us return to John Froines. He is now a proven innocent man, guilty of no crime. He was acquitted of conspiracy charges (five years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine), and he was

acquitted of contempt (sentenced to 6½ months in prison). Yet, he served two weeks in prison; had a promising career in chemistry basically altered; has had a major disruption and realignment of his personal life; has spent five years of his life involved in defense of actions which were proven legal and well within the constitutional rights of any citizen to protest the actions of his government; and he has been overwhelmed with the financial pressures to raise staggering amounts of money to conduct the defense.

When John Froines was indicted on March 20, 1969, and in the subsequent months, reactions in Eugene and on the campus were varied. The Governor and some other politicians in the state took the position that such a man did not deserve to be on the University faculty, while a member of the State Board of Higher Education favored paying him, if necessary, to get him to resign from the faculty. And this all in response to indictments on charges and later an acquittal! Until last week the only charge against Froines was contemptuous behavior in a courtroom, seen by most journalists and lawyers as one in which prosecutors and the bench were largely responsible for creating the atmosphere.

There were other responses to Froines in 1969 and 1970. His colleagues, chairman and other faculty expressed support and regard for him professionally and personally and were joined by President Robert Clark in resisting public hysteria and remaining committed to the principle that one is innocent until proven guilty, and that in any event the charges in no way demonstrated unsuitability to retain his University position.

Commitment to basic academic freedom and civil liberties was the dominant position, but now that Froines has been proven totally innocent and acquitted of all charges (and in a position to sue the Government, having served time in jail), some Oregonians—including politicians and prominent citizens—should feel embarrassment as to their position in the past.

It might be mentioned that at the present time John Froines teaches part-time at Goddard College in Vermont, but the experience over the past years has turned him into a major activist and his energies have been intently working on the Indochina Peace Campaign during the past year.

Still involved in trial

Although acquitted on Nov. 3, John Froines remains actively involved in the appeals trial in Chicago. The attempt is by the defense first to demonstrate the atmosphere of the 1969-70 trial. On Nov. 5 Bobby Seale, who most recently ran second in a field of eight for the mayoralty of Oakland, testified about how in October 1969, the court refused to recognize that he was without legal representation (his lawyer, Charles Garry, was hospitalized; Judge Hoffman refused a trial delay), and that attorneys Weinglass and Kunstler tried in vain to make such pleas to the court.

Finally the defendants also joined in efforts to return justice to the courtroom as Bobby Seale was chained to his chair and gagged in the trial. On Nov. 6, former Attorney General of the United States, Ramsey Clark, testified as to the political nature

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