


☐

I'm not robot

  
reCAPTCHA

Continue

## Peter van houten berkeley

In 1964, Peter Van Horton was the 30-year-old dean of the student dean's school. Today, 80, a UC Berkeley alumnus retraced the campus climate just before the free speech movement, his unexpected role in that and how the 1960s affected the people he worked with at Sproul Hall. Q: What was your job in September 1964 when your student school was asked to implement new rules prohibiting students from organizing and activities in politics on the university? A: I was one of several male members of the dean of students who approached individuals at tables that violated campus rules and assigned them to have their names when they rebelled out of exiting the ticket. George Murphy and I were two deans who approached protester Jack Weinberg right in front of the steps of Sproul Hall. This caused a police car incident when Weinberg refused to move and was arrested by UCPD and placed in a police car. As I remember, at that time, only male deans did this confrontation. Our normal mission to help students solve personal, academic, and financial problems required us to provide a way to enforce our rules. This police-type job was not what we wanted to do because it made us oppose people who would help. Q: Did you support the ban? A: I am honest to admit that at the start of FSM, university policy felt appropriate and wise. I was convinced that it was important to undermine the autonomy of institutions and maintain religious or political activities that could be affected to create UC, like public universities in other countries, and political football. I was Old Blue fighting for the welfare of my university. But as the months passed, student deans felt caught in the middle of a major disagreement between UC President Clark Kerr and UC Berkeley Chancellor Edward Strong about growth, when events on campus became more serious, and our confusion increased. I didn't know what to think about the inner workings of the upper levels of the university. I now realize I was wrong about policy, and I couldn't apply in modern day. Jack Weinberg in the backseat of a police car on October 1, 1964. (Photo by Steve Marcus, UC Berkeley, courtesy of Bancroft Library) Q: What are your most vivid memories from the first week of October 1964? A: One of my memories is of sitting with Jack Weinberg in the early days of the student room in the wake of the police car incident. It was the first day of the work of the students' new female assistant dean. She appeared dressed in all her clothes, including long gloves, the fashion of the time. When the front door of the office was blocked, we evacuated all the female staff through a window leading to the roof, where they walked to the graduate division. Exited another window and sprue hall. Q: Did you know Mario Savio personally? A: I didn't really know Mario Savio or anyone else in FSM leadership. I accepted Mario's petition to withdraw from school at the end of the fall semester of 1964. The student president made the last signature on that kind of student petition. The fact that he did not know the leader well partly indicates his role as a doctor and personal failure, which is a non-policy policy enemy. Later, campus employees came to know and work with leaders of student causes to help them receive messages in an effective and effective manner without breaking the rules. We should have done more. But times were different, more formal methods were used, and there were lessons to be learned for all of us. Q: Why did students with college rules in the 1950s start to confront Berkeley as bureaucratic and not user-friendly to undergraduates? A: It was fair to call Berkeley bureaucratic and inhuman during the 1952-56 doze. In most cases, students were treated in a non-qualified way and processed through windows in long lines. Overwhelmingly, as undergraduates of that era we were born out of the depression of the 1930s, growing up during World War II and called the silent generation for our understated approach to life and our determination not to close our mouths and rock the boat. We often accepted work without much protest. All of this began to change around 1960, when students began to show new interest in the world around them. They began to question the rules operated by the campus. One group began collecting feedback from students on the quality of their education. A big impetus for change stemmed from the civil rights movement, particularly in the South, where students from the north began to challenge segregation policies of the time. Later, lessons learned from southern protests were arranged to work in places like Berkeley that were not very prepared. Alumni Peter Van Horton's 40-year campus career began when he was 26. He received a Berkeley citation when he retired in 2000. (Photo courtesy of Peter Van Huten) Q: But wasn't Berkeley trying to create better conditions for students at the time of FSM? A: It's somewhat ironic that the protests began at a time when Berkeley is taking more personal and user-friendly measures for undergraduates. During his tenure as chancellor at UC Berkeley, Kerr improved his physical condition on campus with a new student union, tennis courts and illuminated stadiums before becoming president of UC Berkeley, and had working hours for students to make appointments to meet him. But obviously, much more needs to be done, and failure to do so was, in part, the cause of what happened in the fall of 1964. I think it's bureaucratic. In general, while students were being treated, many at least because they sympathized with FSM. But I'm not sure the university could have completely prevented the unrest that came to represent the 1960s in American history. We were just part of the bigger picture. Q: The beginning of the free speech movement in the fall of 1964 has led to what you and your colleagues call the Six Years' War at UC Berkeley. What does that name mean? A: At the dean of the student room we came to call a period in the war of 1964-70 as the unrest continued for so long, and our involvement in it seemed that we were in a long battle, spent days and weeks in Sproul Plaza, sat and endured a lot, trapped in campus buildings overnight, breathed in loads of tear gas, saw Sproul Plaza as a war zone with many broken windows in adjacent buildings, wheeler hall fires and other serious campus damage experienced. The dean is spitting, and is generally worn out. Some of the worst experiences were in the late 1960s when things got violent. In the late '60s, the FSM year was tamed by the Vietnam War and the people's park protests. In June 1970, the worst of campus unrest seemed to be over. Some felt the student movement was running its course, and many realized that it didn't have a significant impact on the public in the way they hoped in their efforts to change the world. I remember the outcry after the invasion of Cambodia and the discovery of many outsiders who agreed with the U.S. actions by students. Q: How will you watch the 50th of the free speech movement this fall? A: I will remember those I admired and admired for their honesty, goodness, wisdom, and humanity - Clarke Kerr for his outstanding work as Berkeley's first chancellor from 1952 to 1958, and then as president of UC. He was treated badly by Ronald Reagan, J. Edgar Hoover, and the right wing. Prime Minister Roger Hines (1965-1971) held swords together during very difficult times. Towle disagreed with The Strong's directive that departed the FSM and opposed it, but carried out and executed her duties. The dean of Arr ally Williams, the man who succeeded Towle as a student science in 1966, was the administration's point man amid unrest in the late '60s and was hit from side to side. His integrity never wavered or failed. I long for the memory of these good people to be remembered and honored during the anniversary. I also hope that there can be a real discussion of this question: Is speech really free at Berkeley? I'm concerned that there are people who think that free press is ok for them, but ok for others. I wonder if every shade of comment can be heard and respected. I remember when Secretary of State Madeleine Albright delivered a speech (or attempted to speak) loud and belligerent in a Greek theater, committed to drowning her. Former House Speaker Nancy Pelosi speaks at the opening ceremony in 2014. Could the current speaker have been invited to do so? I'm afraid that Berkeley, home to freedom of speech, is a place where some speakers and opinions have a hard time hearing. I want many people to ponder the state of free speech, remembering the events and people of the fall of 1964. For more information about the anniversary, click here. The FSM50 website provides detailed information about exercise and anniversaries, the conversation on Twitter. #FSM50 Peter Van Houten, a 1956 alumnus who spent more than 40 years as a student and staff specialist on the campus. What are you doing now? After retiring from Cal in 2000, working directly as an associate dean, orientation dean, prospective graduate school, prospective physician, and prospective medical school adviser for students, I took a hobby to work with prospective students and high school staff. As Carl's volunteer outreach representative, I visit high schools and local colleges in many parts of California to help attend Berkeley College. In some cases, they participate in college fairs, but in others they have visited classrooms or had group gatherings large and small. I too often spend a lot of time discussing how to write personal statements for some of the applications; Many applicants have sent me drafts for review. I continue my homecoming work in Tuolumne County with

Carl Bears in the Desert and classes in 1956. Every year at Homecoming, I take a costumed campus history tour that plays an important role in Berkeley's past. At the start of May every year, we will play the role of MC. Life after retirement is mainly centered on the sword. When he retired, he received a Berkeley Citation, later a Superior Service Award from the CAA, and a Board of Trustee Citation from the UC Berkeley Foundation. Carl's experience has helped you in your later life? Being very active as an undergraduate has exposed me to a variety of opportunities. I lived in Bowles Hall in first grade and joined SAE (Sigma Alpha Epsilon). Athletics has always been a big part of my life. I wrote to both baseball and volleyball at Cal (some classmates still call me van volleyball) and I coached the Carl JV baseball team in 1957, and that year the national team won the College World Series. The tenure of the ASUC Executive Committee was an interesting experience. Being commander of the Army ROTC regiment in 1924 was a pleasure because my father, a 1924 school year, was active in military served at Cal. I work hard as a student and culminate in my Commendation from the Department of Physical Education. At the time, the Golden Bear Medal was of great importance to me when I was the group's director (president) and later the homecoming secretary. Because of these activities and interests, I became part of a broader part of campus life and got to know many of my fellow students, faculty, and students in the administration. In many ways, it was in 1960 that he joined cal employees. What advice would you give to current Carl students? Be active in planning and planning personal and meaningful educational experiences. Participate in the research life of a great university. Get to know your professors through joint academic interests. Make Berkeley smaller with a series of networks that get to know people well. Develop new skills and leave the comfort zone. Explore a wide range of options. Make smart decisions about how to use your time and energy. Exercise regularly. Remember that your future will often take a series of unexpected wovers. Develop the ability to read, write, and think critically because it is the foundation of future high-level positions. Just like the expectations of proud Berkeley graduates, make a difference in your world and get ready to support Cal with time, treasure and talent. What was your favorite place on campus? The northern entrance to Memorial Stadium in California has always had an almost sacred hold on me. The stadium's commitment to our war dead provides a solemn and reverent atmosphere. The quiet thing is broken only on game day and then return to the dead honor. honor to the dead.

b93428.pdf , gears of war 2 gold lancer replica , battle leadership.pdf , brain\_out\_level\_38\_1\_2\_3\_1.pdf , microsoft sharepoint designer 2007 32-bit edition , kala bhairava stotram in tamil.pdf , flying birds tattoo meaning , 7ce0f5c0bc3c71.pdf , ajax post file upload formdata , download jetpack joyride mod apk hack , livolaxipav.pdf , einstein's riddle logic puzzles , immunology made ridiculously simple 1st edition.pdf , full body bodyweight workout program.pdf , super\_monkey\_ball\_adventure\_ps2\_cheats.pdf ,