

DOWNLOAD PDF DARKNESS OVER THE IVORY TOWER MALCOLM MOOS

Chapter 1 : Project MUSE - Plow, Town, and Gown: The Politics of Family Practice in s America

Are you sure you want to remove Representative American speeches, from your list?

Obama on campus and the emptiness of the body politic [Obama speaking on the University of Minnesota campus, October Look at my record of non-confrontation and barely-discernible improvements in a few select areas of government, and get out there and vote. Remember 2 years ago? There was a time when college campuses all across the state, and all across the country, were petri dishes of radical politics. They were places that politicians feared to tread. Students were strong, and seemed to make a big impact on the national political scene. And there was a time when the University of Minnesota was a hotbed of political protest second only to Mankato. The old coots that hang out in that place love to talk about it. Back then, there were all sorts of groups that were actively involved in thinking politically on the University of Minnesota campus: They practically shut down the entire school, and took over the streets and even, for a little while, IW! The noon rally on the steps of Northrop drew over 2, There was very little need for talk. The first clear objective, the Air Force Recruiting Station in Dinkytown, was almost immediately agreed upon. We marched to shut it down for good. Some went upstairs to check it out. The Air Force had moved out. They had taken just about everything. We burned the few remaining cardboard life-size smiling posters. We were blocking the streets, and this meant that inevitable Tac Squad [the city cops] would soon be upon us. It was about a half mile away and presented an interesting jurisdictional problem for the Minneapolis police. They locked the doors. We could not get in. Some people smashed windows and kicked at the doors. Some of those who broke the windows were later identified as plainclothes policemen. There were at least half a dozen plainclothes policemen standing around surveying the scene. We were uncertain about how to deal with the Armory. Some wanted to burn it down. Others simply wanted to shut it down. Elsewhere in Minnesota, students had been stopping traffic to bring home the point that war had to be stopped. The wrought iron fence in front of the Armory was torn down. Sections of the fence were used to form a crude barricade. The concrete pillars attached to the fence, weighing several hundred pounds, were torn out and laid in the street. They marched up University Avenue. When they got to the barricade they drew their mace and started to spray the demonstrators that had stayed up near the barricades to talk to them. These detoured traffic at this major intersection. This was a 2: They sat in the street. They pushed the Oak and Washington contingent out of the streets. By now they were tired and angry, so they were especially brutal. We backed up to Dinkytown, and a small group sat down in the street blocking the major intersection at 4th Street and 14th Avenue. By now the Tac Squad was too pooped to play. They packed up and went home. But, as a parting shot, a police helicopter sprayed tear gas into the crowd. One of the first things we did was to tear down the chain link fence dividing the lanes. This fence blocked our options of going either way to escape a Tac Squad advance. We built a smaller barricade a block down from the first to prevent the police from too easily slipping in behind us. And during this time, a host of politicians and University officials came to discuss and negotiate with them, including Senator Eugene McCarthy, college president Malcolm Moos, Minneapolis Mayor Stenvig, and others. Eventually, after two days, the protesters left Washington Avenue and joined a larger anti-war march to the State Capital in Saint Paul. Sure, today, you can still find plenty of activists pushing civil disobedience and direct action. But does anybody think that this kind of action, where students actually take over the spaces and streets of the University, could happen today? Nowadays, when students riot its because the hockey team won a championship. Or, its simply because of boredom. What has changed about student politics? Are University students really so different today than they were in the 70s? First, the draft made a huge difference. The fact that anyone could be drafted, and that young males could be forced into service and sent over to fight and die in Vietnam against their will, surely made US wars far more personal for young people. It attached US empire directly to the body in a way that probably kept a lot of people from sleeping, and compelled folks to care about larger issues. This is really important, and the lack of a draft is a big reason for apathy about US

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conflicts abroad. At the same time, the University has, over time, become more and more a place for only those who can afford the ever-increasing tuition. People who fight in US wars and people who go to the U are more and more different groups of people. Second, the media landscape has changed. Local newspapers are a shadow of their former selves. The liberal use of Tasers see the recent Taser fatality at a Minneapolis YMCA and other forms of violence make it far harder to effectively combat the state in ways like this. The history of student protest at the University of Minnesota is a story rarely told. Are things so different today than they were in ?

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Chapter 2 : twin city sidewalks: October

The antiballistic missile system / Richard M. Nixon --An argument against the ABM / Jerome B. Wiesner --A generation in search of a future / George Wald --Martin Luther King and American traditions / John Hope Franklin --Darkness over the ivory tower / Malcolm Moos --It is time to reassess our national priorities / Shirley Chisholm --China.

It is a beautifully wise and modest piece by a faithful public servant who loved his country. I was struck by its relevance to our day: This address could furnish some fine ammunition over the year and perhaps serve as a guide for a final statement in January ? A few months ago, Grant Moos was closing his boathouse, near Hackensack, Minnesota, as he does every summer, tying up loose ends, sweeping up debris. This year, though, his sister Kathy insisted that it was finally time to do something about six cardboard boxes that for decades had been stacked in a corner next to a 7. The boxes belonged to their father, Malcolm Moos, a journalist and academic who was a speechwriter for President Dwight Eisenhower. When Moos left the White House, in , he donated some of his papers to the Eisenhower Presidential Library, in Abilene, Kansas, but he kept some, too. The boxes were full of pine needles, acorns, and mouse droppings, and smelled of campfires. At first, the library did not know what it had. The convergence of American military might and a powerful arms industry has characterized wars from Vietnam to Iraq, and the web of power that he described seems present in American society today. Still, generations have wondered what prompted the most celebrated general of the Second World War to leave the White House with a warning about the military. Some historians have regarded the Farewell Address as an afterthought, hastily composed at the end of as an adjunct to the State of the Union. Others have regarded it as the soulful expression of an aging President who was determined to warn the American people of dangers ahead. Regarded in his day as inarticulate and detached, Eisenhower in these papers is fully engaged, grappling with the language of the text and the radical questions that it raised. Contrary to what some historians have speculated, it was not Moos or his assistant, Ralph Williams, who suggested a farewell address. Eisenhower was a rigorous editor. Major speeches such as the State of the Union might be refined ten or twelve times. Even by those standards, however, the Farewell Address was special. Eisenhower personally rewrote the opening passages, and his brother Milton overhauled the entire speech. It was batted back and forth for months; in the end, it underwent twenty-nine drafts 21 previously unknown drafts were found in the boathouse papers. The papers also debunk a myth. Some historians have credited Norman Cousins, the editor of *The Saturday Review*, with helping to shape the speech, in December of Had Moos vacationed in Florida rather than in Minnesota, the documents might have disintegrated.

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Chapter 3 : AD ians photos on Flickr | Flickr

Read Brainerd Daily Dispatch Newspaper Archives, Dec 12, with family history and genealogy records from Brainerd, Minnesota

Anniversary being has their characteristic affection for a accurate affectionate of wallpaper. Some like appliance attributes backgrounds, while some adopt quotes and adorning wallpapers on their phones. There are several users who await alone on absence wallpapers provided by the manufacturer. Awesome Hd Iphone 6 Plus Wallpapers Wallpaper sportstle â€” best iphone wallpapers hd best iphone wallpapers hd But there are several apps on the Play Store that let you get amazing wallpapers for your buzz or tablet. Given the all-inclusive cardinal of options accessible out there, acrimonious the best one can be a alarming task. One of the best accepted wallpaper apps on the Play Store, this app has been installed by over actor users, which speaks volumes about its acceptance in the marketplace. There are over 30 categories to accept from, so anniversary user is affirmed to acquisition article that they like here. If you acquisition a wallpaper that you appetite to allotment with your friends, the app provides accessible amusing media administration options. You can alike save favorites and set them as your accessory wallpaper after departure the app. Awesome iPhone 17 Wallpapers You Can Experience Now â€” best iphone wallpapers hd best iphone wallpapers hd There are several wallpaper modes to accept from on Backgrounds HD, authoritative it a absolute alms for every user. Users can calmly assurance in and allotment their wallpapers aural the app. The app is chargeless to download but you will accept to accomplish do with ads. Google has its own wallpapers advised for about every Android devices. You will additionally acquisition a agglomeration of admirable Pixel wallpapers here, authoritative this a appealing agitative app for wallpaper curation. The app additionally allows you to set a wallpaper that refreshes daily, befitting your homescreen beginning with new wallpapers every day. However, this could accept a cogent appulse on your array life. The pictures acclimated on this app are curated from Google Earth, Google and a array of sources. So there will never be a absence of affection wallpapers to acquisition on this app. If you accept a accessory active Android 7. Simply put, the app is accessible to use, and gives you admission to amazing wallpapers. What added do you appetite from a wallpapers app? The app is chargeless to download and is bare of ads and in-app purchases. Wallpapers by Google is accordant with accessories active Android 4. It comes with categories for accessible clarification of your admired wallpapers, and the adeptness to set wallpapers anon from the app. You can additionally accept a admired annual of wallpapers for accessible admission every time you accessible the app. Naturally, you can additionally booty a photograph and set it as a wallpaper.

Chapter 4 : Excerpt: Unwarranted Influence

"Taking Over the Ivory Tower." Dusty Road Productions, September 16, President Malcolm Moos agrees to assist in obtaining private funding. By January.

Eisenhower and the Military-Industrial Complex. What was the context? Why did a president who had been a five-star general, and had commandeered what was probably the largest military force amassed in the history of mankind to win World War II, seemingly change direction and warn against excessive military influence? The launch of the Sputnik satellite, on October 4, , hit the Eisenhower White House like a targeted missile. Whether it represented a scientific breakthrough for the Soviet Union is a matter that can still be debated. But as a public relations coup, it unsettled the administration more than any other event, including the Brown vs. Board of Education decision of . Years of unresolved debates over military budgets and readiness resurfaced with a nagging urgency. To the knowledgeable, the Sputnik launch implied that the Soviets now had the ability to hitch a nuclear warhead to a missile and launch it thousands of miles from their own soil, thus ushering in not only an expensive and disruptive new phase of the arms race but one in which they had the lead. The attack could occur with a warning of no more than ten or fifteen minutes. Kennedy would make Sputnik a major issue in his re-election campaign. The political fallout was considerable. True or not, having to expend energy and political capital to defend against such charges robbed Eisenhower of his greatest political credential: As the White House prepared its responses, chief aide Arthur Larson wrote to fellow staffers: After all, who was behind the faulty intelligence and calls for military buildup in the Gaither Report? The leadership consisted of known and trusted Eisenhower advisers, but there could be no hiding the fact that the billions in increased military spending called for by the panel would benefit many of the very people making the recommendations. Sprague, who headed his own business of military electronics, and William C. Foster of the Olin-Mathiesen Chemical Company, a producer of gunpowder and ammunition. And while he believed that protecting the American economy and private enterprise was a critical mission for the military, that goal also involved ensuring that the military and the economy had to be restrained from merging into a behemoth that could threaten both. By the time of the Sputnik-Gaither frenzy in, it could be argued that just such a situation had come to pass, and Eisenhower glimpsed it in what might seem an unlikely venue—trade journals catering to the aerospace industry. Titles like Aviation Week and Air Force magazine were scarcely more than a decade old, yet they were helping set the tone of public debate over security policy. Like Congressional hearings controlled by Democrats, these publications became a venue for the largely unfiltered views of the military establishment. They were often harshly, even personally critical of Eisenhower and his Defense Department managers. They also have a right to make the decisions as to whether they want their government to maintain our current leadership of the free world regardless of the cost in dollars and sweat, or whether they wish to supinely abdicate this position in favor of enjoying a few more years of the hedonistic prosperity that now enfolds our country. These are choices the citizens of this land must make for themselves. They are not decisions to be made arbitrarily by a clique of leaders in an ivory tower or on a golf course. To flip through these publications in the late s was to peer into an otherwise hidden America, where prosperity and security seemed to orbit solely around a single vast and growing industry. Nearly all of that revenue came from military contracts, and these magazines were where military contractors hawked their goods. There were also ads for the raw materials needed to make planes and rockets: Layered on top of that were dozens of subindustries that had sprung up after the war, many of which straddled the line between public subsidy and private enterprise: A typical full-page ad from January , for example, hawks a product made by the Radio Corporation of America—RCA, at the time, the 25th largest company in America, with nearly 80, employees and well over a billion dollars in annual revenue. An illustration shows seven white Air Force fighters, each with its system trained on a large, black, unmarked aircraft. For leading-edge military products with national security implications, there was only one customer—the Pentagon. And thus, these journals were viewed

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with irritated fascination by the Eisenhower White House, and particularly by the speechwriter Malcolm Moos. Congressman Gerald Ford tried to reassure him with a variety of explanations: But Eisenhower was not persuaded. He thought it was clear that other elements than the basic defense of the country were entered into the handling of these problems.

Chapter 5 : What Caused Ike to Criticize the "Military-Industrial Complex"? - The Constantine Report

3 Marie Braddock Williams, Rose Freeman Massey, and Horace Huntley, *"Nerve Juice" and the Ivory Tower: Confrontation in Minnesota, The True Story of the Morrill Hall Takeover* (Jonesboro, AR: GrantHouse Publishers,), xxii, 6.

Listen to the Marketplace interview and learn more about the book. What was the context? Why did a president who had been a five-star general, and had commandeered what was probably the largest military force amassed in the history of mankind to win World War II, seemingly change direction and warn against excessive military influence? The launch of the Sputnik satellite, on October 4, 1957, hit the Eisenhower White House like a targeted missile. Whether it represented a scientific breakthrough for the Soviet Union is a matter that can still be debated. But as a public relations coup, it unsettled the administration more than any other event, including the Brown vs. Board of Education decision of 1954. The President set a defiant tone with his insistence that the first Sputnik launch was but "one small ball" thrust into the sky. Years of unresolved debates over military budgets and readiness resurfaced with a nagging urgency. To the knowledgeable, the Sputnik launch implied that the Soviets now had the ability to hitch a nuclear warhead to a missile and launch it thousands of miles from their own soil, thus ushering in not only an expensive and disruptive new phase of the arms race but one in which they had the lead. White House advisors estimated that by as early as 1957, as a contemporary press account put it, "the U. S. The attack could occur with a warning of no more than ten or fifteen minutes. The report--classified "top secret"--cited "spectacular progress" in Soviet military development after World War II. The Soviets, the authors claimed, had enough fissionable material for atomic weapons and had "probably surpassed" the U. S. Lyndon Johnson, the Senate majority leader, declared that "the Russians have beaten us at our own game - daring scientific advances in the nuclear age. Kennedy would make Sputnik a major issue in his re-election campaign. Demands for an American response--at a minimum, having the President appoint a "missile czar"--were nearly overwhelming. The political fallout was considerable. True or not, having to expend energy and political capital to defend against such charges robbed Eisenhower of his greatest political credential: As the White House prepared its responses, chief aide Arthur Larson wrote to fellow staffers: Reaction of bewilderment is shifting to anger I am amazed at the extent and depth of these reactions as I pick up my contacts around the country. Everything that could be done to launch a satellite was put into place, and missile budgets were increased but not as much as some within the administration wished; Eisenhower was concerned that bumping up missile-related spending too high in the budget would "lead people to say that nothing had been done in the last five years. After all, who was behind the faulty intelligence and calls for military buildup in the Gaither Report? The leadership consisted of known and trusted Eisenhower advisers, but there could be no hiding the fact that the billions in increased military spending called for by the panel would benefit many of the very people making the recommendations. Sprague, who headed his own business of military electronics, and William C. Foster of the Olin-Mathiesen Chemical Company, a producer of gunpowder and ammunition. And while he believed that protecting the American economy and private enterprise was a critical mission for the military, that goal also involved ensuring that the military and the economy had to be restrained from merging into a behemoth that could threaten both. By the time of the Sputnik-Gaither frenzy in 1958, it could be argued that just such a situation had come to pass, and Eisenhower glimpsed it in what might seem an unlikely venue--trade journals catering to the aerospace industry. Titles like *Aviation Week* and *Air Force* magazine were scarcely more than a decade old, yet they were helping set the tone of public debate over security policy. Like Congressional hearings controlled by Democrats, these publications became a venue for the largely unfiltered views of the military establishment. They were often harshly, even personally critical of Eisenhower and his Defense Department managers. Shortly after the Sputnik launch, for example, *Aviation Week* editorialized that Americans "have a right to know the facts about the relative position of the U. S. They also have a right to make the decisions as to

whether they want their government to maintain our current leadership of the free world regardless of the cost in dollars and sweat, or whether they wish to supinely abdicate this position in favor of enjoying a few more years of the hedonistic prosperity that now enfolds our country. These are choices the citizens of this land must make for themselves. They are not decisions to be made arbitrarily by a clique of leaders in an ivory tower or on a golf course. To flip through these publications in the late s was to peer into an otherwise hidden America, where prosperity and security seemed to orbit solely around a single vast and growing industry. Nearly all of that revenue came from military contracts, and these magazines were where military contractors hawked their goods. There were also ads for the raw materials needed to make planes and rockets: Layered on top of that were dozens of subindustries that had sprung up after the war, many of which straddled the line between public subsidy and private enterprise: A typical full-page ad from January , for example, hawks a product made by the Radio Corporation of America--RCA, at the time, the 25th largest company in America, with nearly 80, employees and well over a billion dollars in annual revenue. Most Americans associated it with radios and televisions, but RCA also--as this ad made clear--had a "defense electronic products" division that made guidance systems for Air Force planes. An illustration shows seven white Air Force fighters, each with its system trained on a large, black, unmarked aircraft. For leading-edge military products with national security implications, there was only one customer--the Pentagon. And thus, these journals were viewed with irritated fascination by the Eisenhower White House, and particularly by the speechwriter Malcolm Moos. Congressman Gerald Ford tried to reassure him with a variety of explanations: But Eisenhower was not persuaded. According to the meeting notes, "The President protested the political pressures that the munitions industry brings to bear on the Congress, and especially the resort to full-page advertisements such as that by Boeing in regard to the BOMARC. He thought it was clear that other elements than the basic defense of the country were entered into the handling of these problems. A New York Times reporter wrote that Eisenhower had let it be known that he "believed political and financial influences rather than military considerations alone were playing an unwarranted part in the defense debate. Become a Marketplace Investor today â€” in whatever amount is right for you â€” and keep public service journalism strong.

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Chapter 6 : Morrill Hall Takeover, University of Minnesota | MNopedia

To provide a forum for discussing mutual concerns shared by legislators and educators and more specifically to promote a better understanding and clearer.

Moos dropped the ball. Indeed, on his arrival he alertly noted that at least one economist should have been tolerated at the Center. He wanted to remodel the Center after Rockefeller University in New York—a school completely given to research by an elite core of faculty, researchers, and carefully chosen graduate students. Moos understood that the study of democracy is much too important to be left to the masses. He went to far as to cut the staff from 64 to 39 and to order that the kitchen start serving spaghetti luncheon as an economy move. That was all the Center could take, and Shake-up was set in motion. That move put the Center in court. That has not been an uncommon place for it in recent years. Many of the free thinkers who were terminated socked the Center for severance pay. By January the IOUs made an impressive list: Firing Big Thinkers can be a very grubby business. And the two grubbiest terminations were yet to be settled. Wheeler, coauthor of the well-known novel *Fail Safe*, filed suit in with the charge that, according to the Santa Barbara News Press, "the Center—which always has held itself out as a foremost defender and promoter of dissent and academic freedom" was trying to thwart his own academic freedom and harassing him because he criticized it after the bitter restructuring" of Wheeler was only partially upset over the termination of his prestigious academic post at the institution; he was more excited about the manner in which he had been ushered out of office. Comfort, a gerontologist, had taken a walk on a tenured faculty position at University College in London, and his wife did likewise from the London School of Economics, to sail to Santa Barbara in The lure must have been tempting: Under the terms of the deal, the author was to donate all of the *Joy of Sex* royalties to the Center and to be paid back 80 percent as a resident senior fellow. In the grand shake-up of , he was the only fellow not to be terminated—undoubtedly because of the value of his contract. Hutchins, the one-time prodigy turned cantankerous codger, is no longer a Center liability, for he passed away at an advanced age in the spring of Somehow, it is no great surprise that this ivory tower ends up on the public dole. Although the Center is to be formally affiliated with the UCSB Foundation, a nonprofit charitable organization set up in , the university administration is not promising, but only "hoping," that the Center will be able to maintain financial independence after its "dowry" from the sale of the estate is used up. It would, unhampered by the trivia and biases of the workaday world, lay down priorities for the rest of mankind.

Chapter 7 : Sports News & Videos -- NFL, NBA, NHL, MLB, MMA, & More | TMZ Sports | calendrierdelasci

A typical full-page ad from January , for example, hawks a product made by the Radio Corporation of America—RCA, at the time, the 25th largest company in America, with nearly 80, employees and well over a billion dollars in annual revenue.

Chapter 8 : Caribou Coffee | Revolv

Ivory-tower 'think-tank' will now draw on common people's views mm, isn't enough to solve the world's problems? Or was the Center brought down as the outgoing president, Maurice B. Mitchell.

Chapter 9 : calendrierdelascience.com: Sitemap

The ship steadied until Hutchins's decision in to retire as the Center's first and only president. One-man rule had been a hidden boon to the science of democracy, and when Hutchins left the.