

CONSCIENCES
COALESCE
TUESDAY

Drew Acorn

Student Newspaper Of The College

MAY SOMEONE WIN

Volume XLII No. 6

DREW UNIVERSITY, MADISON, NEW JERSEY

November 1, 1968

ARREST SPARKS LOUD REACTION

(Story page 2)

Faculty meets today, places Senate, open house on agenda

(Story page 3)



Photo by B. V. D.

Tiny Tim revisited...

There was no question whom the audience liked best at last Friday's Amateur Night. A roaring standing ovation greeted Jeff Allen as he fluttered up to the microphone to do "Tiptoe thru the Tulips." Following the performance, he returned for an encore, this time doing "Tiptoe Through the Tulips."

Coalition protests arrest

Charging racism and unfair procedures, the Coalition of Conscience gathered almost 300 students into room 107 of the University Center Wednesday afternoon to hear Deans of Students Alton Sawin and Sue Orvik, plus University Services Director Mack Jordan and SG Attorney General Robert Burns defend the on-campus arrest of a former "Hippie House" resident.

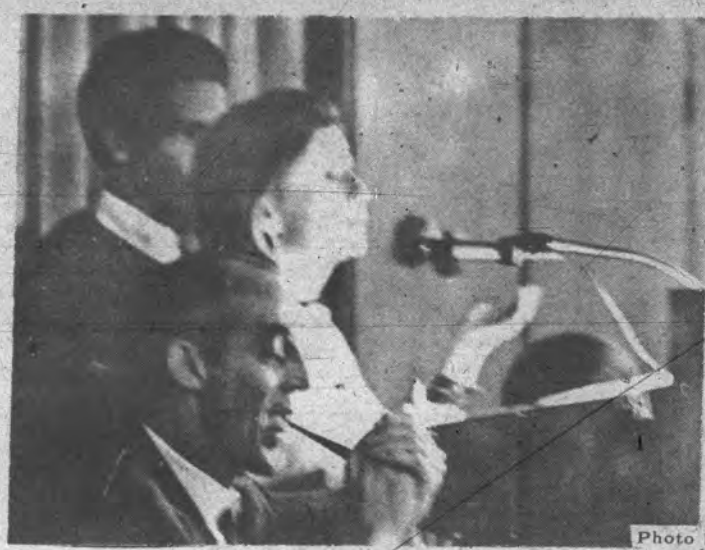
Runningfox "Cochise" Goode, a non-student, was arraigned Tuesday night by Madison Police, acting on a University complaint, for loitering and trespass. Student Government President Ken Gates announced at the meeting that he was bringing charges against Burns for "circumventing his office." He stated he was not specifically asking for Burns' removal.

Gates clarified this at a special Senate meeting Wednesday night, when he said that the overstepping occurred when Burns took on the case of a non-student. Gates and Burns said at that meeting that they agreed it was an undesirable precedent. Burns has temporarily suspended himself, with Ted Greenberg taking over the Attorney General post. Gates at the Senate meeting said he was still considering whether to press the charges.

Mr. Jordan swore out the warrant Tuesday afternoon on behalf of the University and Cochise was arrested at about six o'clock.

Burns stated that he had initiated the action that led to the arrest when he had received complaints from students that Cochise was "making vulgar remarks" in a women's dormitory Monday night.

Acting, he stated, as Attorney General, he went to Dean Orvik to ask what action could be taken.



Dean Sue Orvik



Ken Gates

Late developments

After the Coalition group demanded to Sycamore Cottage that the charges be dropped, some members then staged a sit-in at Sycamore Cottage.

Yesterday members of the group met with President Robert Oxnam. No public statement had been issued from the meeting as of 6 p.m. yesterday.

Meanwhile, the trial of Cochise, originally scheduled for last night, was postponed until November 7.

en, There "I learned that Cochise had been asked on two occasions by Director of Safety John Keiper not 'to make the campus a permanent residence.'

Dean Orvik added that Cochise had been accused of breaking several other University regulations, including eating Saga meals without paying, sleeping in dormitory rooms without registering, and entering women's dormitories after curfew hours.

In the absence of Dean Sawin and Keiper, who were away for the day, Burns and Dean Orvik found Mack Jordan and asked him to sign a warrant for the police to remove Cochise.

Burns emphasized that he did not agree with the methods used by the Police. "I thought there would be a plainclothesman who would ask him politely to leave," he stated, "not a couple of men with handcuffs. I was not happy with the way they acted."

Dean Sawin defended the calling in of the Police, "because this man had broken regulations before, and because he had been asked to leave before."

Burns stated that he felt the security of both students and Cochise would be enhanced "by his leaving."

The Coalition charged, however, that the act had been "carried out as a personal vendetta" and that it was racially motivated.

eo. Burns flatly denied both these charges, saying he was acting on student complaints and that "anyone who has ever taken the trouble to talk with me knows that I am not a racist."

An administration spokesman noted that Burns has been a major sponsor of the proposed Martin Luther King-Robert Kennedy Scholarship-Loan Fund for Underprivileged Students.

At the close of the meeting, the Coalition made three demands: that charges be dropped, that Dean Sawin and Cochise meet and decide exactly what Cochise can and cannot do on campus, and that procedures for actions of this type be clarified.

Coalition Chairman Robert Smartt and associates then took their demands to Sycamore Cottage, for a private meeting with the Deans. At the University Center meeting, Dean Sawin had stated he could not promise to drop the charges, but that he would be glad to meet with them and Cochise.

President Gates stated that he felt Burns had acted outside his office constitutionally and that,

in addition, he had not consulted Gates before acting.

The racism charge was brought by Al Stein, who said he felt there was "no hope of winning through legal channels. While they're in those channels they have a case. What we must do is take this racism into consideration."

Mack Jordan, in reply, stated that he didn't even know Cochise' race when he signed the warrant. Burns added that for himself, neither race nor personal considerations had entered the case.

Coalition Chairman Smartt commented that "I simply can't buy that. It was racist; it was personal. These are the reasons the charges should be dropped."

Ultimately, Burns and Sawin agreed that "it was the rational thing to do."

Gates lamented the "polarization this has caused. I think it's out of proportion, with the fault partially the administration's in its heavy-handed way of acting and partially the Coalition's in their over-righteousness."

Students and faculty join election watch

Election night will be watched from 7 p.m. to 4 a.m. in the Drew University Center. Televisions and blackboards will keep returns coming in, and panels of Professors will analyze those returns.

There will be six television sets around the center, three in 107, one in the snack bar, one in the main lounge, and the regular color set. Plans are underway to find shortwave radio sets to pick up news reports from the BBC, Radio Moscow, and perhaps Radio Peking.

A buffet will be served in the snack bar from 9:35 until 2. This will consist of an organizer cautioned, of "snacks and not main courses."

A collection of political souvenirs and campaign songs since 1800 will be displayed by Dr.

Julius Mastro in room 101.

The Young Republicans will have headquarters in room 105 and Dick Gregory group in 102.

Tables of Humphrey and Nixon supporters will be set up in the lounge outside 107.

In 107 itself there will be blackboards and tables of panel discussions, featuring, among others, Drew professors Robert Smith, Julius Mastro, Brack Brown, and Robert Rodas.

In the main lounge, in addition to the television set, there will be a blackboard with Presidential results on it.

The blackboards in 107 will feature Presidential, gubernatorial, Senatorial, Congressional, and local results. They will be manned by Political Science students.

From 7 to 8 p.m. in the snack

bar there will be a showing of an NBC Election Special film on "The American System," featuring highlights of every Presidential campaign.

WERD will coordinate a network of radio stations for the event, sending out five and ten minute news spots every hour featuring highlights of the discussions here.

Included in the election presentations will be comments from UN and Foreign students on their attitudes toward the election.

Students from other schools across the country will also call in reactions from their area. WERD will tape those calls and broadcast them.

Some discussions will be broadcast live over the U.C. PA system, while others will be held until later.

HHH by a nose

by Alan Runyon

The results of the Acorn's mock election poll are in. Of the three major parties, the Democrats won, with 117 votes, the Republicans were second with 103. The American Independent Party got 11 votes.

Of the total number of votes cast, 307, Humphrey-Muskie had 37%, Nixon-Agnew 34%, Wallace-LeMay 4%. This left 25% write-ins and one "I abstain."

The really interesting part of the poll, however, were the write-ins. They show that Drew has a much larger lunatic fringe than was previously imagined. Pigasus Pig, the Youth International Party candidate, received 28 votes. Although on the surface this may appear to be a prank, serious thought will reveal that perhaps the pig is the best representative of those who voted for him. Next in the write-ins was McCarthy (Eugene not Joe,) with 19 votes.

The next totals were 7 and 6, going to Pat Paulsen and Nelson Rockefeller respectively. 4 people voted for Julian Bond, who is under the minimum legal age, and 2 votes were wasted on Dr. Spock and Rev. Coffey, who are ineligible since they have been convicted of crimes.

Others who received votes in the election were Mayor Lindsay, Eldridge Cleaver, Louis Armistead, John McGovern, and Mark Hatfield. Snoopy disappointingly, received only one vote. Wake up America! That beagle is our last chance!

Silver cops top talent prize

Junior Tom Silver won a \$50 gift certificate from John Fries Men's Shop when he placed first in Drew's first College Amateur Night held Friday, October 25, in Bowne Lecture Hall.



Royce "Rolls" Anderson took second prize.

Prelude for the Guitar" by Villa-Lobos and "Leyenda" by Albeniz.

Placing second was Royce "Rolls" Anderson, who sang and played on his guitar four original pieces. Beginning with an original arrangement of "Carmen's Burana," Anderson then played and sang his own "Atalanta," "Come Away Alone," "After the Words," and an untitled ballad.

Placing third was a group including David Hunter, Theological School; Maria Derr, and Jean-Claude Guillaume, who, accompanied by guitar and tambourine, sang "What is the Meaning of Life" and "Today."

Representing the faculty-administration judges, Dr. Philip Traci presented a Special Judges Award to Jeff Allen for his impersonation of "Tiny Tim" because of "his professional performance among amateurs."

Also appearing were: Malcolm Miller who sang "Take Good Care of My Baby" and "Can't

Help Falling in Love"; and Marc Paavola who sang a Rod McKuen song.

Mike Markwis, accompanied by Tom Silver on guitar, sang an English bawdy song, and a more serious number.

"Steve and Bruce", a Hoyt-Bowen comedy team, did a skit which included such jokes as: "Hey, Steve, I lit a fire in my fireplace today." "Sowhat?" "The Dean was on his way down the chimney."

A group of U. N. students called the UN Jug Band performed, joined by the audience "Plastic Jesus" and "I Feel Like I'm Fixin' To Die."

Early in the program Diane Oberchain, who emceed the So-

cial Committee affair, presented the faculty-administration judges: Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Sampley, Assistant Professor of Religion; Mr. J. Mark Lono, Public Affairs; Mrs. Frances Sellers, University Calendar Coordinator; and Dr. Philip Traci, Assistant Professor of English. Barry Fenstermacher and Lynn Teichert entertained while the judges cast their ballots. Among their selections were "House of the Rising Sun" and "Sonny."

Commented one faculty judge at the close of the Amateur Night program, "It was a very enjoyable evening. There was a spirit of enjoyment and participation—a spirit that is hard to find."

Nineteen Seniors make Who's Who

Nineteen Seniors from Drew have been elected to Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities, a national directory listing outstanding college Seniors.

Each school is allowed to nominate a certain number of persons for the Directory, based on enrollment. Those elected from Drew were Daniel Boyer, Cary Campbell, Ruth-Shirley Clark, Dwight Davies, Frances Edwards, Barry Fenstermacher, Kenneth Gates, William Hood, and John Kane.

Also included were Richard Kastendieck, Sheldon Liebowitz, John Nishan, Ruth Ann Philmister, Mary Ryan, Patricia Sanislo, Bonnie Sturtevant, Anne Wheelock, and Richard Whittaker.

The persons chosen from Drew are selected by a sub-committee of ECAC, which includes the Dean of Students, one faculty member, several student members, and the President of the Senior class.

Nominations are made from May to October. Drew's, according to Dean of Students Alton Sawin, were sent in early October. The Who's Who committee then returned the approved list two weeks ago.

Students are selected on the basis of academic achievement, service to the community, leadership in extracurricular activities, and potential.

They join a group of some 25,000 students from more than 1000 colleges in all fifty states, plus several foreign nations.

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On hitting targets

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First, and most basic, the charges against Cochise are valid. He has slept in rooms illegally, he has taken food illegally, witnesses have attested to his illegal presence in women's dormitories. He had been asked twice before, in exceedingly polite ways, to spend less time on campus. As Dean Sawin said, University facilities are basically for students, so bringing charges was rational and logical and they will stick. Burns acted intelligently and, given Cochise's behavior Monday night, perhaps even in student interest.

Second, the charges of racism against Burns are ultimately unprovable one way or the other, but all evidence suggests that they are false. If racism is defined as seeing people as a certain color first and human beings second, this is more attributable to those bringing the charges. It is less certain that Burns had no personal motivations. Doubtless he attempted to dismiss any from his mind, but it is doubtful he was wholly successful. Nonetheless, the other factors suggest that personal vendetta played a minor role.

The third, and best point for the Coalition, is in the procedure of handling the arrest. The channels and the methods of procedure seem vague. Was Burns acting as a student, as Dean Sawin said, or as Attorney General, as he himself said? As Attorney General, was he within his powers? What is the policy on non-students, exactly? How much leeway, how many warnings? Definite guidelines should be set to insure that this "policy" cannot be abused.

Fourth, and most significant, is the obvious point that the incident has been inflated totally disproportionately. Because of this, the valid point it could have made against vague structuring in important areas is lost. The super-speed of the Wednesday meeting brought out less concern than thirst for confrontation—with the University, with Burns, with other students. The entire incident revealed more frustration and restlessness than quest for justice. The central question of the gathering was chairman Bob Smartt's "How far are we prepared to go?" Everyone wanted to go; the thinness of the "issues" on which they sought to ride, though, prevented any advancement. Every year Drew has its token uproar; again this year the problem didn't rise to the commotion.

Faculty Forum the election

THIS WEEK:
Mr. Don Jones
Instructor in Religion

"If Presidents were elected by the best-informed men in Washington on the basis of who would make the best president, he (Hubert Humphrey) would be No. 1 at last," wrote James Reston in July of this year. I want to emphatically endorse and underscore this sentiment and state briefly some reasons why Hubert Humphrey should receive our vote next Tuesday.

At the outset let me present certain assumptions, hunches and convictions that underlie the following comments: 1) That Humphrey can win the election. 2) That there is an unmistakable trend to the right of political center in our country today. And that the conservative mood of the vast majority of Americans is to a large part the consequence of what is loosely called "the politics of confrontation." 3) That abstention or a "protest" vote is a tacit vote for Nixon and Agnew. Moreover, to sit out the election is to exaggerate the strength of Wallace, the John Birch Society, the Ku Klux Klan, et. al., and to grant the greatest mandate from reactionary forces this country has ever known. 4) That those who argue for a Democratic defeat in the interest of purifying and reforming the party misread the nation's political temper (the first poll after Chicago showed 77% of the people supporting Mayor Daley). It

should also be noted that the strategy of withdrawal did not work for liberal Republicans in 1964. Where were the Goldwaterites in 1968? They were whooping it up in Miami nominating Nixon and manipulating the nomination of Spiro Agnew. 5) That Americans will not only be electing the next president of the United States, but, in Luigi Barzini's words, "will be choosing the Emperor of the West," — for perhaps eight years. 6) That it is the obligation of those in an academic community who are ostensibly in search for truth to see beneath campaign rhetoric, to bracket out emotion-alism excited by events in the moment, to make critical and realistic assessments of long-range issues and the consequences of choices made in the present, and not to become victimized by such a second order matter as what might be a "fashionable" political "style." In a word, it is unbecoming of scholars, whether budding or eminent, to be myopic about Chicago and Viet Nam and to make political judgments out of an animus against a South Dakota twang and a penchant for giving three answers to every question. (I might remind you that Humphrey does have answers and a demonstrated capacity for implementing them while Nixon is the consummate cliché monger of the campaign — and have you taken a close look at the Nixon "style" lately?)

Now, why do I support Hubert Humphrey for president and urge your sup-

Notes from the Urgrund

Chaplain James Boyd

To be...known

Peer Gynt's life was held together by the unwavering, patient love of Solveig. Through all of Gynt's peregrinations she waited until at last he returned, an old man, to her waiting arms and blinded sight. You remember, if you've read the play, PEER GYNT, by Ibsen, that the crisis in the hero's life came when the Button Moulder threatened to toss Peer into a huge pot, there to be melted down with every Tom, Dick, and Harry. Out of anguished fear of anonymity he cries out to his antagonist, "You can't do this to me. I'm Peer Gynt!"

Yet, Peer had not sealed his name in any commitment. What he was he was by dint of the life that kept him in memory and loving thoughts. Peer Gynt was a real personality only in the heart and mind of Solveig.

Anonymity is the blight of existence from which each of us shrinks. Now, before you shrug that statement off as a dogmatism, think. Gynt was far from being an unknown person. He was hunted by the Troll King, he was a world traveler, and he was a dealer in munitions. Yet, in nothing was his name really fixed. That is, he really never made a name for himself by total commitment. His life was a superficial role-playing where he took and gave without thought about how he might be hurting someone else. When he arrived at life's crossroads he suddenly realized how empty he was, and he knew that his name could never be revered by anyone.

However, in spite of who he was, or better, in spite of what he was not, he was loved by the woman whom he had once scorned. Just because everyone knew about him did not mean that anyone, save Solveig, knew Gynt. Isn't this one tragic irony of life? Because people know about us does not mean that they know us. We are recognized so often in name only; but we remain anonymous really. It is this blight before which we stand in Gynian horror. We don't want to be melted down with everyone else in some plastic form where individual ingredients are blurred. We want to be more than just a "household word." We want to be.

To be is to be known. Known as we really are. No anonymity.

Having said this, however, one has to consider a psychological factor. When a child reaches a certain age — perhaps six, seven, or eight, — he begins to shy away from parental scrutiny as he gets dressed or undressed. He wants privacy, or a certain anonymity. He is becoming sexually aware of his "difference." Perhaps an inner conversation takes place down in his unconscious that goes something like this: "I have a secret. It is mine alone and it is mine to share with someone very special one day when I am ready. No one, not even Mom or Dad, is to share this now."

While it may be true, therefore, that to be is to be known, known as we really are, and while we may not like to be anonymous in the sight of the world, it is also true that we don't want to be an open book to every Tom, Dick and Harry! While our reputations may be built on what many people know about us, our name is kept sacred and we are who we are in the minds and hearts of the very few to whom we open ourselves in freely giving of ourselves in some kind of deep commitment.

On a small campus such as ours it is appalling the way so many people try to live vicariously by the lives of others. It is probably true that no college student wants to go through school in a bland anonymity. But, it is certainly true that each student wants a style of life that he can call his own and which he shares intimately with very few friends. He wants to have the certainty that who he is is not determined by what many people think they know about him.

Each Sunday, in the college chapel, some of us get together and pray that we may be "open" for one another. This is not a petition to some deity for the power to run rough-shod over someone else. It is an expression — a choreographed response to an uncanny intuition that every man is who he is by virtue of a ground of being in whom he is really known for who he is.

A mark of his continuing commitment and courage may be seen in his visit to Oxford, Mississippi last Spring when he stood with Charles Evers and Aaron Henry before a predominantly white audience of six thousand people and declared, "I stand as I always did for equal opportunity. And that means an INTEGRATED DELEGATION FROM MISSISSIPPI." As for Humphrey's character references and political credentials VIS A VIS the "peace" question and foreign affairs I subscribe to the position of my colleague, Frank Wolf, who discussed this in detail in the last issue of the ACORN.

Much could be said about Humphrey's long and loyal service to the Democratic party, his political dependability that has instilled confidence among his colleagues in Washington and the power brokers in the party, and his prestige with key leaders across the country all of which are necessary ingredients for effective leadership.

The Humphrey whose integrity, courage, and deserved prestige is also the man with a genuine political style which eminently fits him for the high office of the Presidency. It may seem odd for me to focus on Humphrey's style, but let me say what I mean. Most of what is said about Humphrey's public style is perfectly true, though I must say I am getting sick over the bland, boring, and misfocused journalism in this regard. The serious question of style has

(Continued on page 5)

Letters To The Editor: Hits Hoffman premise

Better paths for reform

To the Editor:

I should like to comment on Mr. Hoffman's column of last week entitled "On Revolution." I think that Mr. Hoffman would do well not to maintain so parochial a point of view on the issue of revolution. He states that there is "a credibility gap between the participants and the spectators" and goes on to cite that the "students are not understood and the establishment does not understand." The fact of a "credibility gap" I do grant, although, as we shall see, the blame for this need not rest entirely upon the establishment. These statements further imply, when taken together, that students are participants and the establishment only spectators in the current revolution. Again, I think we must agree that, fortunately, students are active in changing the norms and struc-

tures of society. However, what terminology in current use refers to that aspect of society against which revolutionaries take their stand? Is it not "establishment?" If this is the case, and if the establishment consists solely of spectators, then wherein revolution? The "establishment" can't merely watch a revolution in which it is so legitimately involved. Perhaps this seems a trivial semantic question, but the fact is that our acquaintance with reality comes largely through words, and their misuse creates a great deal of confusion.

Putting this argument aside and accepting the spirit of Mr. Hoffman's viewpoint, one must certainly be convinced of his myopia on the issues. The fact is that students are misunderstood by the "establishment" often because the students themselves don't attempt to under-

stand. And I think Mr. Hoffman's column exemplifies this. The establishment has a legitimate point of view on all these issues whether we agree with that point of view or not. Yet students exhibit so much blind idealism. They feel that if they can get all that they want, not only they but also the establishment will be happy. Everyone will have achieved his personal utopia and life will be flower power. Man will have been perfected — he will be able to maintain total individuality of expression and still live in a well nourished society, and never thereafter shall meet (or shall we say "clash")?

Needless to say, we are in grave need of social reform at Drew — and very soon. We do have a right to guide our private lives individually. It's a sad state of affairs when juniors and seniors in college must sneak around behind society's back in order to achieve a little

privacy — for whatever purposes. However, those who break the law and call it responsible dissent do nothing to REFORM the constructs of society — and the fact is that we must live in a social framework if we are to know civilization at all. This has been overwhelmingly proven by history. Civil disobedience and revolution have their places in the scheme of things, but not now at Drew University. This university is presently in the midst of a much more subtle, but no less real, revolution. However undramatic they may be, some substantive changes have been made. One of these is the new University Senate, giving students a direct line to faculty, administration, and trustees. This is not to say that we will get our social reforms immediately by virtue of the University Senate; or, for that matter, that we will ever get them. However, it is an appeal

for Mr. Hoffman to see that there are some people legitimately concerned with student problems and that these people shouldn't be categorically lumped together with such a vague word as "establishment." To further label this group as "spectators" is sheer nonsense. They are active, and most legitimately so.

In short, Mr. Hoffman's plea for social reform is legitimate, but he fails to see that his is not the only consideration. Others have real needs and interests that must be accounted for in any social change. Mr. Hoffman's viewpoint has not gone unheeded, as he would have us believe, by those arbitrarily called "establishment," and the reform that he seeks can't be found in any simple recipe of civil disobedience or revolution.

Glenn G. Phillips
(More letters, pages 6-7)

Humphrey of Presidential timber

(Continued from page 4)

not to do with a platform profile or campaign rhetoric. What interests me is his style of practicing politics, his art of statecraft. Humphrey has a lust for combat, a strong ego, a tough-mindedness required for anyone who expects to stand the heat of the political kitchen. These qualities are tempered and directed by a remarkable self-discipline. He has the capacity not to take himself too seriously. He does not "personalize" setbacks and defeats. This is in stark contrast to Richard Nixon, who has no sense of humor; who personalizes everything; who not only cries in public, but is vindictive in defeat or victory. Humphrey on the other hand has earned the reputation of being a grudgeless man. Picture Nixon after losing to Pat Brown giving his "you won't have Nixon to kick around anymore" speech and then picture Humphrey after his humiliating defeat in West Virginia to Jack Kennedy. What did Humphrey do? He became one of Kennedy's greatest champions and most effective legislative engineers. Meg

Greenfield in discussing Humphrey's disciplined political style put it succinctly: "He could be tough and crafty without being vindictive and mean." Contrast the stature of Humphrey to Nixon, the most imitative of politicians, a political chameleon without equal and a totally undisciplined man who wilts before a few journalists. Do you want him in the top job of the West?

A second ingredient that goes to make Humphrey my choice is his demonstrated capacity in the art of statecraft. In the same editorial cited above, Reston writes that Humphrey is "certainly the most creative legislative mind to come out of the Senate in a generation." He has a knowledge of government and a political effectiveness second to none in our national life today. His distinguished record over the past twenty years demonstrates an unquestioned superiority over Richard Nixon, or for that matter any other possible candidate. Illustrations of his imaginative leadership are many, including: his work for Federal aid to education (it

is an irony, as Eric Severid pointed out recently, that the one man who has done more for education than any one person in a hundred years is booted on college campuses); his fight for Fair Employment practices legislation; his leadership in the passage of the Civil Rights Bill of 1964; his proposal for a program of health insurance anticipating Medicare; his work on the Peace Corps; his proposal for a Cabinet-level appointment on urban affairs; his consistent efforts on behalf of the poor. "What have you done for me lately?" Consider the record.

I have not spent much time on Nixon. I don't think I have to. But I suppose what concerns me most is what can happen in four and most likely eight years of a Nixon or Agnew as president. Consider, — and here I speak to disaffected Democrats and liberals, — how the vast majority of black citizens view the possible election of a Nixon. In the most recent poll eighty per cent are for Humphrey. Why? With Nixon's political antenna attuned to the right

and with Strom Thurmond calling the Southern shots the answer is self-evident. The power of appointment ought not be underestimated. The Supreme Court will be made over, a new Attorney General and FBI Chief will be appointed, and judges all over the South will be appointed. Think on these things.

Joseph Rauh, ADA leader recently stated that "Humphrey is the finest, noblest man in political life." William F. May in a recent CHRISTIANITY AND CRISIS issue wrote: "If we think back to the actual records compiled by Roosevelt, Truman, Stevenson, Kennedy and Johnson at the time of their original convention nominations, no one has surpassed Humphrey's credentials for office. He is a better man — than I or my colleagues among intellectuals and clergymen at this moment deserve. Conscience prompts and the polls suggest... Hubert Humphrey needs our help." I might add that you do have a clear cut choice between Nixon and Humphrey and there are rational grounds for choosing Humphrey.

jeiffer





On hitting targets

The commotion over the arrest of Cochise here Tuesday night is really several related, but individual commotions. Basically these are four: the charges against Cochise; the charges against Attorney General Robert Burns by the Coalition; the procedural handling of the complaints; and the whole path taken by the Coalition.

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Mr. Don Jones
Instructor in Religion

"If Presidents were elected by the best-informed men in Washington on the basis of who would make the best president, he (Hubert Humphrey) would be No. 1 at last," wrote James Reston in July of this year. I want to emphatically endorse and underscore this sentiment and state briefly some reasons why Hubert Humphrey should receive our vote next Tuesday.

At the outset let me present certain assumptions, hunches and convictions that underlie the following comments: 1) That Humphrey can win the election. 2) That there is an unmistakable trend to the right of political center in our country today. And that the conservative mood of the vast majority of Americans is to a large part the consequence of what is loosely called "the politics of confrontation." 3) That abstention or a "protest" vote is a tacit vote for Nixon and Agnew. Moreover, to sit out the election is to exaggerate the strength of Wallace, the John Birch Society, the Ku Klux Klan, et. al., and to grant the greatest mandate from reactionary forces this country has ever known. 4) That those who argue for a Democratic defeat in the interest of purifying and reforming the party misread the nation's political temper (the first poll after Chicago showed 77% of the people supporting Mayor Daley). It

should also be noted that the strategy of withdrawal did not work for liberal Republicans in 1964. Where were the Goldwaterites in 1968? They were whooping it up in Miami nominating Nixon and manipulating the nomination of Spiro Agnew. 5) That Americans will not only be electing the next president of the United States, but, in Luigi Barzini's words, "will be choosing the Emperor of the West," — for perhaps eight years. 6) That it is the obligation of those in an academic community who are ostensibly in search for truth to see beneath campaign rhetoric, to bracket out emotion, to make critical and realistic assessments of long-range issues; and the consequences of choices made in the present, and not to become victimized by such a second order matter as what might be a "fashionable" political "style." In a word, it is unbecoming of scholars, whether budding or eminent, to be myopic about Chicago and Viet Nam and to make political judgments out of an animus against a South Dakota twang and a penchant for giving three answers to every question. (I might remind you that Humphrey does have answers and a demonstrated capacity for implementing them while Nixon is the consummate cliché monger of the campaign — and have you taken a close look at the Nixon "style" lately?)

Now, why do I support Hubert Humphrey for president and urge your sup-

Notes from the Urgrund

Chaplain James Boyd

To be...known

Peer Gynt's life was held together by the unwavering, patient love of Solveig. Through all of Gynt's peregrinations she waited until at last he returned, an old man, to her waiting arms and blinded sight. You remember, if you've read the play, PEER GYNT, by Ibsen, that the crisis in the hero's life came when the Button Moulder threatened to toss Peer into a huge pot, there to be melted down with every Tom, Dick, and Harry. Out of anguished fear of anonymity he cries out to his antagonist, "You can't do this to me. I'm Peer Gynt!"

Yet, Peer had not sealed his name in any commitment. What he was, he was by dint of the life that kept him in memory and loving thoughts. Peer Gynt was a real personality only in the heart and mind of Solveig.

Anonymity is the blight of existence from which each of us shrinks. Now, before you shrug that statement off as a dogmatism, think. Gynt was far from being an unknown person. He was hunted by the Troll King, he was a world traveller, and he was a dealer in munitions. Yet, in nothing was his name really fixed. That is, he really never made a name for himself by total commitment. His life was a superficial role-playing where he took and gave without thought about how he might be hurting someone else. When he arrived at life's crossroads he suddenly realized how empty he was, and he knew that his name could never be revered by anyone.

However, in spite of who he was, or better, in spite of what he was not, he was loved by the woman whom he had once scorned. Just because everyone knew about him did not mean that anyone, save Solveig, knew Gynt. Isn't this one tragic irony of life? Because people know about us does not mean that they know us. We are recognized so often in name only; but we remain anonymous really. It is this blight before which we stand in Gynian horror. We don't want to be melted down with everyone else in some plastic form where individual ingredients are blurred. We want to be more than just a "household word." We want to be.

To be is to be known. Known as we really are. No anonymity.

Having said this, however, one has to consider a psychological factor. When a child reaches a certain age — perhaps six, seven, or eight, — he begins to shy away from parental scrutiny as he gets dressed or undressed. He wants privacy, or a certain anonymity. He is becoming sexually aware of his "difference." Perhaps an inner conversation takes place down in his unconscious that goes something like this: "I have a secret. It is mine alone and it is mine to share with someone very special one day when I am ready. No one, not even Mom or Dad, is to share this now."

While it may be true, therefore, that to be is to be known, known as we really are, and while we may not like to be anonymous in the sight of the world, it is also true that we don't want to be an open book to every Tom, Dick and Harry! While our reputations may be built on what many people know about us, our name is kept sacred and we are who we are in the minds and hearts of the very few to whom we open ourselves in freely giving of ourselves in some kind of deep commitment.

On a small campus such as ours it is appalling the way so many people try to live vicariously by the lives of others. It is probably true that no college student wants to go through school in a bland anonymity. But, it is certainly true that each student wants a style of life that he can call his own and which he shares intimately with very few friends. He wants to have the certainty that who he is is not determined by what many people think they know about him.

Each Sunday, in the college chapel, some of us get together and pray that we may be "open" for one another. This is not a petition to some deity for the power to run rough-shod over someone else. It is an expression — a choreographed response to an uncanny intuition that every man is who he is by virtue of a ground of being in whom he is really known for who he is.

Humphrey is the viable choice

A mark of his continuing commitment and courage may be seen in his visit to Oxford, Mississippi last Spring when he stood with Charles Evers and Aaron Henry before a predominantly white audience of six thousand people and declared, "I stand as I always did for equal opportunity. And that means an INTEGRATED DELEGATION FROM MISSISSIPPI." As for Humphrey's character references and political credentials VIS A VIS the "peace" question and foreign affairs I subscribe to the position of my colleague, Frank Wolf, who discussed this in detail in the last issue of the ACORN.

Much could be said about Humphrey's long and loyal service to the Democratic party, his political dependability that has instilled confidence among his colleagues in Washington and the power brokers in the party, and his prestige with key leaders across the country all of which are necessary ingredients for effective leadership.

The Humphrey whose integrity, courage, and deserved prestige is also the man with a genuine political style which eminently fits him for the high office of the Presidency, it may seem odd for me to focus on Humphrey's style, but let me say what I mean. Most of what is said about Humphrey's public style is perfectly true, though I must say I am getting sick over the bland, boring, and misfocused journalism in this regard. The serious question of style has

(Continued on page 5)

Letters To The Editor: Hits Hoffman premise

Better paths for reform

To the Editor:

I should like to comment on Mr. Hoffman's column of last week entitled "On Revolution." I think that Mr. Hoffman would do well not to maintain so parochial a point of view on the issue of revolution. He states that there is "a credibility gap between the participants and the spectators" and goes on to cite that the "students are not understood and the establishment does not understand." The fact of a "credibility gap" I do grant, although, as we shall see, the blame for this need not rest entirely upon the establishment. These statements further imply, when taken together, that students are participants and the establishment only spectators in the current revolution. Again, I think we must agree that, fortunately, students are active in changing the norms and structures of society. However, what terminology in current use refers to that aspect of society against which revolutionaries take their stand? Is it not "establishment?" If this is the case, and if the establishment consists solely of spectators, then wherein revolution? The "establishment" can't merely watch a revolution in which it is so legitimately involved. Perhaps this seems a trivial semantic question, but the fact is that our acquaintance with reality comes largely through words, and their misuse creates a great deal of confusion. Putting this argument aside and accepting the spirit of Mr. Hoffman's viewpoint, one must certainly be convinced of his myopia on the issues. The fact is that students are misunderstood by the "establishment" often because the students themselves don't attempt to under-

stand. And I think Mr. Hoffman's column exemplifies this. The establishment has a legitimate point of view on all these issues whether we agree with that point of view or not. Yet students exhibit so much blind idealism. They feel that if they can get all that they want, not only they but also the establishment will be happy. Everyone will have achieved his personal utopia and life will be flower power. Man will have been perfected — he will be able to maintain total individuality of expression and still live in a well nourished society, and never the twain shall meet (or shall we say "clash"?). Needless to say, we are in grave need of social reform at Drew — and very soon. We do have a right to guide our private lives individually. It's a sad state of affairs when juniors and seniors in college must sneak around behind society's back in order to achieve a little

privacy — for whatever purposes. However, those who break the law and call it responsible dissent do nothing to REFORM the constructs of society — and the fact is that we must live in a social framework if we are to know civilization at all. This has been overwhelmingly proven by history. Civil disobedience and revolution have their places in the scheme of things, but not now at Drew University. This university is presently in the midst of a much more subtle, but no less real, revolution. However undramatic they may be, some substantive changes have been made. One of these is the new University Senate, giving students a direct line to faculty, administration, and trustees. This is not to say that we will get our social reforms immediately by virtue of the University Senate; or, for that matter, that we will ever get them. However, it is an appeal

for Mr. Hoffman to see that there are some people legitimately concerned with student problems and that these people shouldn't be categorically lumped together with such a vague word as "establishment." To further label this group as "spectators" is sheer nonsense. They are active, and most legitimately so.

In short, Mr. Hoffman's plea for social reform is legitimate, but he fails to see that his is not the only consideration. Others have real needs and interests that must be accounted for in any social change. Mr. Hoffman's viewpoint has not gone unheeded, as he would have us believe, by those arbitrarily called "establishment," and the reform that he seeks can't be found in any simple recipe of civil disobedience or revolution.

Glenn G. Phillips
(More letters, pages 6-7)

Humphrey of Presidential timber

(Continued from page 4)

not to do with a platform profile or campaign rhetoric. What interests me is his style of practicing politics, his art of statecraft. Humphrey has a lust for combat, a strong ego, a toughmindedness required for anyone who expects to stand the heat of the political kitchen. These qualities are tempered and directed by a remarkable self-discipline. He has the capacity not to take himself too seriously. He does not "personalize" setbacks and defeats. This is in stark contrast to Richard Nixon, who has no sense of humor; who personalizes everything; who not only cries in public, but is vindictive in defeat or victory. Humphrey on the other hand has earned the reputation of being a grudgeless man. Picture Nixon after losing to Pat Brown giving his "you won't have Nixon to kick around anymore" speech, and then picture Humphrey after his humiliating defeat in West Virginia to Jack Kennedy. What did Humphrey do? He became one of Kennedy's greatest champions and most effective legislative engineers. Meg

Greenfield in discussing Humphrey's disciplined political style put it succinctly: "he could be tough and crafty without being vindictive and mean." Contrast the stature of Humphrey to Nixon, the most imitative of politicians, a political chameleon without equal and a totally undisciplined man who will be before a few journalists. Do you want him in the top job of the West? A second ingredient that goes to make Humphrey my choice is his demonstrated capacity in the art of statecraft. In the same editorial cited above, Reston writes that Humphrey is "certainly the most creative legislative mind to come out of the Senate in a generation." He has a knowledge of government and a political effectiveness second to no one in our national life today. His distinguished record over the past twenty years demonstrates an unquestioned superiority over Richard Nixon, or for that matter any other possible candidate. Illustrations of his imaginative leadership are many, including: his work for Federal aid to education (it

is an irony, as Eric Severid pointed out recently, that the one man who has done more for education than any one person in a hundred years is booted on college campuses); his fight for Fair Employment practices legislation; his leadership in the passage of the Civil Rights Bill of 1964; his proposal for a program of health insurance anticipating Medicare; his work on the Peace Corps; his proposal for a Cabinet-level appointment on urban affairs; his consistent efforts on behalf of the poor. "What have you done for me lately?" Consider the record. I have not spent much time on Nixon. I don't think I have to. But I suppose what concerns me most is what can happen in four and most likely eight years of a Nixon or Agnew as president. Consider — and here I speak to disaffected Democrats and liberals — how the vast majority of black citizens view the possible election of a Nixon. In the most recent poll eighty per cent are for Humphrey. Why? With Nixon's political antenna attuned to the right

and with Strom Thurmond calling the Southern shots the answer is self-evident. The power of appointment ought not be underestimated. The Supreme Court will be made over, a new Attorney General and FBI Chief will be appointed, and judges all over the South will be appointed. Think on these things.

Joseph Raub ADA leader recently stated that "Humphrey is the finest, noblest man in political life." William F. May in a recent CHRISTIANITY AND CRISIS issue wrote: "If we think back to the actual records compiled by Roosevelt, Truman, Stevenson, Kennedy, and Johnson at the time of their original convention nominations, no one has surpassed Humphrey's credentials for office. He is a better man — than I or my colleagues among intellectuals and clergymen at this moment deserve. Conscience prompts and the polls suggest... Hubert Humphrey needs our help." I might add that you do have a clear cut choice between Nixon and Humphrey and there are rational grounds for choosing Humphrey.



Letters To The Editor: UNICEF letter criticized

Poor taste

To the Editor:

I read with bitter amusement the letter to the editor last week on the UNICEF drive. It points up the current tendency of many people to find "plots" against their ideological positions in even the most innocuous and constructive projects. If we have reached a point when a supposedly concerned college student is delighted by the prospect of less aid to starving children and rationalizes this ghoulish drollery by claiming that these babies are doomed to die before middle age anyway, then I view our future with increased apprehension. I also find the letter amusing because it demonstrates the closeness between the New Left and the New Right. Recently some of my friends received from some hard core Wallace lover, along with the usual racist pamphlets, a sheet that purported to prove that UNICEF was a Communist plot. So beware, unenlightened students; don't give your pennies to UNICEF. It doesn't really exist to give food, milk, medicine, and other des-

parately needed help to young children. It is a plot of Communist American Imperialism. Remember it is better to destroy than to build.

It has been suggested to me that the original letter was supposed to be satirical and that the writer essentially agrees with me. If so, I think he has very poor taste and little ability at satire. The letter evokes disgust and amusement with its contents, but very little reaction in favor of helping UNICEF. Perhaps he thinks it futile to continue asking for money from us apathetic students. Was he right?

Everett Post

Problem apathy

October 28, 1968.

To the Editor,

I would like to attempt a reply to the letter you printed last week about the UNICEF.

Let us take each point made by the author. Firstly, the very fact that few students stopped to drop their pennies in the UNICEF container reflects the ignorance of those people; or maybe it reflects their indifference.

It is very probable that the

UNICEF was not established purely out of love for children. Its purpose is, however, to encourage and support the developing areas of the world to help their children, who are their future in the world. Also the fact that the number of governments participating in UNICEF is well over a hundred refutes the argument that its purpose is to "spread American propaganda throughout the world." Since UNICEF aid comes through voluntary contributions from governments and private organizations and individuals, it is necessary to have some sort of a fund raising campaign.

Poverty and hunger is hard to picture for a person who has never seen poverty or never felt hunger, and who is used to throwing away more food than is needed to feed 2 hungry persons in the short span of one day.

The author also commented that the "UNICEF is no more interested in helping starving children than the East India Company was in helping starving Indians when it enslaved India." It is of little importance today whether the wrong was done by a

colonial Empire or by the "Communists". What remains true, though, is that two wrongs don't make a right and allowing people to starve today won't help the past generations.

It is only asked that whatever is done is done out of love. If it is not out of love, I will say as a citizen of a poor land, that we don't want your help.

You ask if aiding a child of six to live until twenty is really aid. I ask you, is transplanting a heart from one person to another to give the latter a second chance at life, aid? Why, more so, if this patient indulges in the art of killing himself of cancer a few years hence?

Yes, I'll contribute to that little "orange container" with my blood and my money, and I shall be honoured to do so for I know suffering and I want to do away with it.

Usha Vyasulu

Outrageous

To the Editor:

The letter in the October 25 issue of the Acorn in regard to the functioning of UNICEF is so outrageous and shows such ignorance on the part of its author that it might better be left ignored. However, since I have some personal association with the work of UNICEF, I am compelled to speak. In 1955, when I was in El Salvador, working with the agencies of that country's government, I saw what the U.N. could accomplish, bringing in through the WHO and UNICEF

food and medicine for the children left starving and destitute after a severe earthquake. The same agencies have been fighting malaria in Central America with great success. As far as I know, there has been no propaganda for the United States connected with these actions; they are not United States actions. The director of UNICEF for Central America and the Western Caribbean area had her office in Guatemala City, and I knew her well and visited with her on several trips through the city. She had had experience in relief work in Europe after WW II and was an excellent administrator with a close working relationship with many U.N. officials. She was concerned with relief, not propaganda, and was most efficient.

"Name withheld" must have had some sense of guilt, or he would have been willing to identify himself with his statement. He needs to verify his facts. Let's fill the UNICEF boxes.

Ruth Dominovich
Professor of Spanish

Praises paper

Dear Sir:

If the paper carried a full masthead every week I would be able to use your name; as it is I must resort to the non-person format; I'm sorry. Nonetheless, I submit the following for use as a letter to the editor.

I have been a reader of the ACORN for eighteen years. I (Continued on page 7)

Talent show seen worthwhile from variety of angles, results

by Rodney Puffin

Last Friday Drew had its first Amateur Night program. That the lowest costing program existed at all seems significant; that it is to continue in future years is even more significant.

One of the most important aspects of the Amateur Night was that it not only included College students, but Theological students and the faculty and administration as well, in an atmosphere that allowed an open rapport between the audience and the performers, the faculty and the students.

Some of the acts were poor, revealing lack of talent and/or practice. But that the students were willing to go on stage and perhaps share with other students, were willing to try, or willing to laugh, was refreshing. And the audience was understanding and appreciative, to at least some extent, of the effort involved.

Some of the acts were good, showing significant untrained or unappreciated talent. To these acts the audience was respectful and for several solid reasons. The original pieces of one performer demonstrated that from patience and practice had evolved creative, although simplistic, ballads and folk songs.

Perhaps, too, the Amateur Night exposed some students to music they might long have avoided: classical. Granted, the exposure was brief, but, perhaps, if those students were able to grasp at least a partial appreciation for this type of music, then the Amateur Night accomplished more than it set out to do.

The Amateur Night perhaps drew one part of the Drew student community together as a

unit better than any other social effort. Several UN students, "temporary" Drew students, felt enough of a part of Drew that night to participate in the Amateur Night. They performed as part of Drew for Drew students.

The Amateur Night, in a small way, involved the Madison community as well. The single award, given by a Madison merchant, was a practical incentive to the participating students. One would hope that there would be more such awards in the future.

And the Amateur Night was fun. Perhaps this was its most outstanding feature. It was not all serious. A balancing proportion of the acts were just for fun, just for laughs. They were unpolished and not as original as they could have been. But this was an Amateur Night.

This was the first try at an Amateur Night. It was not as smoothly run as it could have been: the programming was somewhat uncertain, the publicity was poor, not all acts had equal time limits.

Yet, significantly, the Amateur Night wasn't intended to be formal. And it shouldn't have to be. By being informal it allowed for an active, spontaneous participation between the audience and the performers: a professor could answer and no "formal" rules had been violated; when a performer came off stage, he could be greeted and congratulated by a stranger and no awkwardness was felt.

As one Social Committee member remarked, "The College Amateur Night was an experiment; I think it was successful." It was.

If the Amateur Night is not continued, it will be Drew's loss. For, as one faculty judge com-

mented, "It was worth the time to come tonight. I'm glad I came. There was a spirit here that usually can't be found beyond groups of two or three."

The fruits of revolution

by Robert Burns, Attorney General

Between the dark and the daylight.

The evening shadows beginning to glower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupation
Known as the children's hour.

Taking to heart the immortal lines of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, a Drew student, one Peter Hoffman, wrote an article last week of dynamic proportions. Charging to the forefront of the pseudo-revolutionists, the self-styled sexual liberationists, and the Adolf Hitler "Win a tour of Tel Aviv" contest, he penned a political and social contract more profound than Hobbes' "Leviathan" or Locke's "Letter Concerning Toleration." Succinctly stated, his thesis was "I'll be damned if someone is going to tell me how to live." Such a brilliant and responsible ethic will surely be enshrined in the hearts and minds of social misfits for generations to come. He also alluded to the fact that no one had the right to tell him what to eat, with whom he could sleep and where, nor could any person restrict his right "...to go to the john..." (It is extremely doubtful that any person, after reading his article, would hazard the limitation of his access to bathroom facilities.)

Shouldering the crisis of the credibility gap, speaking for "...we, the youth," he flatly states that we "...just will not abide by a law which is as foreign to our interests." I will say at this point, "Speak for yourself, Peter Hoffman."

However, this social immaturity is not origi-

nal on the part of Mr. Hoffman. He is simply reflecting a much-publicized attitude that says it is entirely legitimate to transgress laws and regulations if one does not agree with them. This, I maintain, is not part of seeking a society representative of the dignity of man. It is true that some restrictions are not based in logic and do not implement justice or natural right, but lawlessness will not suffice in their place. Unlike the law, violation can never be a servant, but willingly becomes a master.

To make an effective social or political change, short of violent revolution, it is more effective to work within the existing system. In the short run this may seem appallingly slow, but let us not forget that the establishment has the credentials, however mediocre; channels, however encumbered; reason, however obscure; and a power structure, however antiquated. The revolutionist has had, historically, passion, weapons, and the tears and blood of the innocent on his hands. Contrary to popular belief, widespread democracy and acclaim for the worth of human life is not a usual result of revolution.

I do not expect that anyone will climb to the top of Hoyt-Bowne and begin sniping on Sycamore Cottage over the closed-door open house revision, but the analogy in the preceding discussion should be recognized.

We are working vigorously for social and academic reforms at Drew. Today several members of the Student Government will meet with the faculty to explain what a majority of the students feel is a legitimate request for social responsibility and to innovate this policy on a trial basis at the University. If the students could recognize their elected government as representatives attuned to, and working in, their interests, change at Drew might come to fruition instead of frustration.

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SHOPPING YEARS

Election Night Issue

Drew Acorn

Student Newspaper Of The College

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Volume XLII ELECTION ISSUE

DREW UNIVERSITY, MADISON, NEW JERSEY

November 5, 1968

Campus campaigning evident

The excitement of a Presidential campaign reaches every corner of the nation, no place is immune. Not even a college campus.

The fire didn't really penetrate the Drew Forest until early spring, even through Sen. Eugene McCarthy declared his candidacy in late November, 1967. Not until his forceful showing in New Hampshire in mid-March was there much political activity at Drew.

The Drew Young Republicans, self-proclaimed "oldest political organization at Drew," was the

late (after New Hampshire), still, the local organization was the second established in the state by college students. Fairleigh Dickinson University was first. John Osborne, a 1968 grad who headed the McCarthy committee, said that while the group was not anti-Kennedy, it was anti-Johnson.

On April 24 "Choice 68" arrived, a national college poll on the candidates in both parties and the issues. With the nationwide poll came campus campaigning. Partisans for Nelson Rocke-

came. A good many students are sitting out, disillusioned over the loss of McCarthy and the tactics of Mayor Daley. Who can get excited over Dick or Hubie, they ask, totally disregarding the excitement George Wallace is generating in some parts of the country.

While a number of students may be sitting out of the Presidential race, a number of others are putting their efforts into the contests by local candidates, ranging from the hopeful campaign of Allard Lowenstein on Long Island to



only exception to the lack of political activity on campus. Weeks before McCarthy's New Hampshire victory the group was planning to attend the Republican Mock Convention at Bloomfield College, scheduled for April 19-20 at Bloomfield College. Late in February Bill Wilkie and Dale Read, both 1968 graduates, were chosen to head the Drew delegates to the junior GOP show.

The faculty took their part, too. In the spring numerous McCarthy buttons appeared around the campus, and faculty members joined McCarthy groups.

After the convention, however, a sometimes-reluctant shift to Humphrey began. Dr. John Ollom headed a Professors for Humphrey group which called for Humphrey's election as "the intellectual's candidate." Original members included Ollom, Arnold Boxer, Don Jones, and Will Herberg.

By the middle of October, however, thirty-nine more had joined, with varying shades of enthusiasm. "He's a lesser evil to Nixon," exclaimed one English professor. In late October the forty-three released a formal statement of endorsement.

By the end of March with McCarthy's showing in New Hampshire and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's entry into the Presidential horse race two new groups appeared on the Drew political scene, one for each of those two Democratic contenders. None was organized for Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

The Kennedy group, headed by Carolyn Richardson, a 1968 graduate, and Herb Gruendel, said it was neither "anti-Johnson nor anti-McCarthy but pro-Kennedy because we feel he is the man for the job."

A "cut-in" kicked off the McCarthy campaign as far as Drew students were concerned. Although efforts at Drew on behalf of McCarthy were

fewer, McCarthy, Kennedy and even one lone stalwart for Richard Nixon set up tables.

The highlight of the pre-Choice 68 campaign was the day the ass arrived. Ken Reader, '68 brought a donkey to campus, outfitting him with a Kennedy hat and banner.

A total of 802 Drew students voted in Choice '68. Results: McCarthy, 40 percent, Rockefeller, 25 percent, Kennedy and Nixon close with about 10 percent each.

Shortly before the nationwide poll, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller won the nomination of the GOP mock convention attended by state college Young Republicans. Mark O. Hatfield, Oregon senator, was chosen as his running mate.

Summer came and the political activists at Drew returned to their home areas to work for their men. Things were not still in the political world, however, Kennedy was assassinated, Nixon got the nod, Chicago.

A few Drew students were in Miami and in Chicago. Dale Read, David Soule ('68), and Rick Cooper covered the Republican "love-in" and Cooper in his position with a news-network made the journey to Chicago.

Once there, he was caught in it, like everybody else. At the opening of school he was still nursing a set of clubbed ribs, and a portable tape recorder with which he had been interviewing a bystander was another casualty.

"It was incredible, unbelievable....to understand," he remarked.

Another Drew student, who arrived in time to provide emergency ambulance service to some victims, said "I was afraid...for the first time in my life I was really afraid to go on the streets....afraid of a blind, irrational force. I knew I could be doing nothing wrong; and still get hustled off...."

Chicago was over and the return to campus

the hopeless one of Robert Allen in Morris and Somerset counties.

Allen's local support was countered to some extent by that for the incumbent Republican, Peter Frelinghuysen. Led by the Young Republicans, Frelinghuysen groups attempted to match Allen's leaflet for leaflet and poster for poster.

Frelinghuysen visited the campus last Monday, asking that students and others look over his record in office. He contended that he was progressive and yet not impulsive. He said his record had been misrepresented by Allen.

The YRs also published a newsletter supporting the Republican national ticket as well as local candidates.

Allen visited Drew a few weeks ago, calling for involvement in the political process by students. His visit was sponsored by an organization which has been dormant for more than three years: The Drew Young Democrats. Raised by life by Pete Hoffman, Dick Shepard and Mark Richlin, the group is suffering from some lack of enthusiasm. Students who worked hard for McCarthy are finding it hard to come out for Humphrey, even though they detest Nixon and hold even more hatred for Wallace. The Young Democrats officially are supporting the Democratic slate not only on the national election, but congressional, state, county and municipal as well.

Generally, the two political groups agreed that they were as enthusiastic about the local as the national race.

The closing days of the campaign brought an Acorn poll giving Humphrey a very narrow edge over Nixon, with strong write-in sentiment for McCarthy, and an election eve visit by Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas, a former political opponent of Mr. Nixon.