

### Moyers To Appear On NPSX Tuesday

Bill D. Moyers, press secretary and special assistant to President Lyndon B. Johnson, will make his first nationwide television interview appearance Tuesday on WPSX-TV, Channel 3, the university educational station.

The program on which he will appear is "The President's Men," which weekly features frank and provocative interviews with the key leaders who serve in and around President Johnson's circle of Cabinet officers.

The Moyers' interview can be seen Tuesday at 2:55 and 8 p.m. and again at 11 a.m. next Friday.

Moyers will talk about his duties in both his press secretary and presidential assistant roles, upcoming White House legislative proposals, relations with the press, the handling of news conferences, President Johnson's relations with the press and the economic aspects of the war in Vietnam.

Washington news correspondent Paul Niven, who has covered the political scene in the capital for nearly 15 years, is the commentator and host of the program.

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# 'Activism' at PSU—A Review

EDITOR'S NOTE: Much has been spoken and written—too much perhaps—about the recent wave of student activism on the nation's college campuses. In this story, Collegian News Editor Kathy Case offers her view in the form of a review of activism—Penn State-style during the past few terms. This story was prepared for a classroom assignment and offers a refreshing and thorough analysis of the situation.

By KATHY CASE  
Collegian News Editor

The beatnik is dead, long live the activist! Characterized by a beard, long hair, faded blue jeans and green book bag, the beatnik shambled, saddle-footed, onto the University scene during the fifties to practice his theory of withdrawal from society and to contemplate his identity.

He found society riddled with hypocrisy and ugliness, and sought escape from it through free-verse poetry and seclusion. Occasionally in his search for utopia he turned to drugs—alcohol and sexual orgies.

With the advent of the sixties, a new face appeared, clean shaven, well shod and with new tools of protest—the picket, the sit-in, and the soapbox. He is the activist. His aim is to change the nation politically and socially.

For the most part, the more intelligent, intellectual, and academically successful he is, the more likely he is to be found on the soapbox.

From Berkeley to Yale, he has protested what he considers infringements on basic human freedoms. He carries signs with slogans ranging from "End the Draft" to "Give Negroes the Vote." He is part of what is collectively called The Movement.

At Berkeley Calif., the movement is called free speech; at Yale University it's against the publish or perish stigma. And at The Pennsylvania State University it is the Ad Hoc Committee on Study of Freedom.

Primarily concerned with Penn State affairs, the Ad Hoc Committee was founded in the Spring term of 1965 by Carl Davidson and Bruce Goldberg, both philosophy graduate students.

"We wish to establish the freedom of self-responsibility," said co-chairman Davidson, "but our idea of freedom is not apart from the responsibility of law. We only feel that certain rules should be abolished because their continued existence is a mockery of law."

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In order to establish a basis from which to work, the committee supported a rights and responsibilities bill introduced into the student governing body, the Undergraduate Student Government.

Proposing no specific legislation, the bill eventually passed by USG stated that it was the right and responsibility of every student:

"To acquire knowledge and experience in any matter within the laws of the land that are consistent with the Bill of Rights"

"To question and receive answers when there are answers"

"To refuse to obey laws contrary to human dignity"

"To make the rules governing their conduct in the university."

As USG became involved with their annual elections, the Ad Hoc Committee picked up the hot potato of students' rights and responsibilities, carried it to their soapboxes and began to speak.

On May 5, 1965, John Downey, an English graduate student, stood on a battered soft-drink case in the center of the University campus and announced the advent of a "new type of student."

This type of student, he said, "feels like a number in an impersonal and indifferent environment and begins to question his present experience because he knows that the type of experience he has in college prefigures on life on the outside in a curious way."

Downey proposed a series of spontaneous speeches during which students could express their views, and the "soapbox derby" began.

During the next two weeks the "derby" became quite a production with everyone advocating their own particular cause.

Civil rights worker Robert Lavelle spoke about voter registration in the South and called for student participation to aid oppressed Negroes.

James Canlan, Ad Hoc Committee member, demanded that students be allowed to make their own rules.

Bary Clenson and Thomas O'Brien, both graduate students who had done civil rights work in the South, demanded that the University cease its policy of "in loco parentis."

The derby was moved to the steps of Schwab Auditorium and music was added to the production with the singing of an appropriate song, "The Times They Are A-Changin'."

Attendance at the speeches varied from crowds of 150 to five or six.

Somewhere along the line the Administration appeared on the scene.

Robert G. Bernreuter, vice president for student affairs, accepted an invitation to ascend the soapbox. He denied the accusation of University paternalism. The University sets rules, he said, "simply in order that groups of students can live together amicably."

When asked his opinion of the Ad Hoc Committee, Bernreuter said, "I am completely neutral, and I am not aware of any controversy between the committee and the University."

Bernreuter called the group's activities "a little echo of Berkeley." Penn State went through its worst student turmoil three or four years ago, long before the Berkeley revolt, he said. Then student leaders were running for office on platforms promising to resist anything the administration had to offer, he added.

With the assumption of responsibility, he said, the students eventually began to resist resistance.

Dorothy L. Harris, dean of women, addressed a group of students in a residence hall about the Berkeley situation. She accused the leaders of the Berkeley uprising of "radicalism and irresponsibility."

Her speech caused a flurry of protest from Ad Hoc members. John Downey again took the soapbox and called Dean Harris' statements irresponsible and uninformed.

The voices of a few faculty members rose to comment on the student movement.

William M. Frev, assistant professor of management, said, "Students must have the guts to do more than talk about the ideal situation; they must do something about it."

Joseph Play, instructor of philosophy, said, "The student already has all of the freedom and all of the responsibility he will ever have. The basis of freedom is the ability to make a choice, the ability to decide and to act. Responsibility, on the other hand, has nothing to do with ability, but means simply the shouldering of the consequences of acting as you have decided to act. Therefore, if you act upon your choice, you are responsible for what you do."

Although the term's main subject of controversy was University policy for the Ad Hoc committee, other organizations carried the Penn State movement into national affairs.

The Congress for Racial Equality (CORE) sponsored the showing of a Viet Cong-produced film brought to the campus by Russell Stetler, a Haverford College student.

The University allowed the film to be shown and was chastised for doing so by the Harrisburg administrators.

Members of the Student Union for Racial Equality (SURE) picketed the Erie Hammermill Paper Company to protest its proposed move to Selma, Ala., which would conflict with the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King's proposed economic boycott of that state.

The Young Americans for Freedom (YAF), the only recognized conservative group involved in the Penn State movement, picketed to protest the SURE picket which they said would harm industrial growth.

Thirty-nine members of SENSE, Students for Peace, marched on Washington to protest President Johnson's policy in Viet Nam.

The YAF held a demonstration at the foot of the Mall in support of Johnson's Viet Nam policy. The YAF demon-

stration was picketed by members of SENSE.

And various civil rights groups combined to form a "Penn State in the South" program and chose three students to work in the South on voter registration.

Then suddenly it was summer and everybody went home. The majority of the members of the alphabet soup of organizations dispersed temporarily. Davidson, Goldberg, and O'Brien, the principal characters in the Ad Hoc saga transferred to other schools or finished their degrees, and the flood of student agitation dwindled to a trickle.

But behind the comparatively quiet scene, protestors were sitting on their soapboxes and working out the legal and administrative aspects of activism.

When students returned to the University Park campus last fall, they found a few changes had been made. The Ad Hoc committee announced that they had a university charter, had temporarily abandoned the soapbox and were planning to work with the existing governmental bodies to introduce legislation. Many Ad Hoc members were "underground," writing bills for USG," according to John Rosenbaum, Ad Hoc co-chairman.

Bary Clenson and Bruce Macomber, members of the initial Ad Hoc Committee announced that they planned student-faculty seminars in the Hetzel Union Building once a week.

SENSE announced that they planned to place less emphasis on demonstrating and more on educating the students regarding their principles. They suggested that their members wear coats on ties to any future demonstration.

And a group called the Socialist Club was chartered.

Only the YAF seemed to retain the spark of the Spring, which they blew into a minor flame by distributing copies of John Stormer's controversial book "None Dare Call It Treason."

It appeared the Penn State movement had been silenced—until Oct. 16, International Day of Protest Against U.S. Policy in Viet Nam.

Members of SENSE and the newly formed Socialist Club gathered at the foot of the Mall to protest the war in Viet Nam and fanned the flames of dissent, which eventually culminated in the burning of selective service identification by four of the demonstrators.

The four, Andrew Stapp, Jacob Heyman, David Milton and Imran Rahaman, are all members of SENSE or the Socialist Club. All held the opinion that the war in Viet Nam was immoral and illegal but had varied reasons for burning their draft identification.

Heyman, who actually burned his draft classification notification because he did not have his draft card with him, said his was an "act of civil disobedience" against the draft.

Rahaman and Milton, who burned their selective service cards, said they were motivated by contempt for "a law which would enforce five years in jail for the burning of a draft card."

Stapp said, "We wouldn't be fighting in Viet Nam now if we didn't have the draft. The draft is not the cause but the means."

YAF was in Washington picketing in support of Johnson's policies at the time of the SENSE demonstration.

Although occasional protests were registered concerning University regulations during the fall term, the principal topics of protest—Part two—at Penn State were the Viet Nam controversy, freedom for the Negro, and socialism in the United States.

SENSE and the Socialist Club stood off to the left with YAF and the Young Republicans maintaining the rightmost position.

Somewhere in the middle was the Ad Hoc Committee, selling back issues of "Birdage," a humor magazine banned from campus, speaking to administrators and introducing legislation.

The administration was silent on the activities of the other activist groups but commented freely on the Ad Hoc Committee.

Dean of Women Dorothy L. Harris said, "The Ad Hoc Committee rose to fill a need but the direction in which it will go depends on its leaders." The problem is, she said, "how do you maintain order in society and still work in its behalf?"

Bernreuter observed that students seemed to be involved in a "frantic search for causes that is so characteristic of the activist movement."

The predominant vehicle of protest in the fall term was the speak-in, with pickets on the side.

The Socialist Club brought Russell Stetler back to campus to discuss communism.

The YAF greeted Gen. Maxwell Taylor, while SENSE and the Socialist Club picketed against him.

The Ad Hoc sponsored a rally at which student leaders denounced the University ruling forbidding coeds to visit downtown apartments.

Various civil rights groups organized a "Freedom Week" during which comedian Dick Gregory and rights worker Fanny Lou Hamer were the principal speakers.

The draft card burners await the decision of the FBI which has investigated the incident and sent the results of their investigation to the U.S. Attorney General.

The Ad Hoc Committee has turned its attention to protest of a tuition hike for out-of-state students passed by the Legislature, and which, they felt, will make Penn State a university "limited to Pennsylvania students."

In spite of the turmoil, administrators still feel that there is no revolt at Penn State. Dean of Men Frank J. Simms labeled the Penn State activism "mostly an emulation of Berkeley."

He said that in the past students suffered in silence and today there are more outlets for revolt and channels for unrest, "but they haven't suddenly appeared, they have just become more vocal."

He said that "fringe groups" overlap and so give the appearance of being in greater numbers. "Membership lists would probably reveal the same names over and over again," he said.

Bernreuter said there was no revolt because, "We have no city. The non-college population is not full of semi-professional agitators. That's the curse at Berkeley."

Simms said that graduate students who usually "set the tone" are not as numerous at Penn State.

Dean Harris said, "The administration needs to encourage social action, but not at the expense of doing the job the students came here to do—get an education."

"Our job, after all," she said, "is to promote the best values of our culture, not the worst."

Bernreuter said, "Parents want the University to put its weight on the side of what is moral, to set the highest moral standards."

"Many students feel they have other rights as humans, rights which everyone has reserved to himself under a democratic society, but this is not a democratic society," Bernreuter added.

The University was not formed by the students, he said, and "any rights not delegated to the students are not students' rights."

According to a survey conducted last winter by the Student Affairs Research Bureau, 72 per cent of the students polled felt that they had encountered no restrictions on speech at the University, 51 per cent felt the administration had the right to regulate University atmosphere, although 85 per cent were against the policy of "in loco parentis."

The general view of the students was that they didn't want to take over but did want a share in running the University.

Although no legislative action has yet resulted from protests staged by students at Penn State, the activists feel that they are becoming an integral part of the university scene.

Carl Davidson summarized the activist feeling, "The age of apathy characteristics of the fifties is at an end. Students today are recognizing limitations, and they are overcoming them."

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