When a good friend of mine suggested Remembrance Day as a topic for my column this week, my reaction was unmitigated laughter. In the first place, I have rather dubious feelings about Remembrance Day, and in the second place it is a topic already ridden clear through with cliches, which although they might find a suitable place in 'The Legionaire', strike me as out of place in a university paper.

Not that I have no respect for the war dead; I do have a very great respect for them. I deplore war, and most forms of physical violence, including those which operate under the seemingly untouchable sacred cow of athletics. I find it ludicrous and inconsistent for a person like Cassius Clay-Mohammed Ali to pass himself off as a pacifist. War strikes me as a tragedy, the same as it strikes a great many other people in university.

But I'm afraid that I can conceive of some instances where I personally would go to war. I would not want to have had to live under an Adolph Hitler. I would not want to have any form of government forced upon me that precluded my right to go to the polls. I would fight to maintain the right to keep on writing this column, or anything else I wish to write responsibly.

And so, those men, Canadian, American, Russian, and German who died to destroy Hitler have my undying respect and gratitude. They have my admiration, and their families and loved ones have my sympathies.

Another excellent friend of mine put it differently on Monday morning. He said that it is the peace we have to remember, and not the war. I disagree. The peace for one thing, has proved to be virtually as shameful as the war. If our parents are to blame for fighting a stupid war, we share some of the blame for administering a stupider peace.

But still, as I say, I have mixed feelings about Remembrance Day. It is, I think, a bastardised thing. Remembrance Day to me summons up a memory of a column of uniformed veterans I used to watch when I participated in the Cenotaph ceremony as a primary and secondary school student, who often had gotten too tight before the ceremony to walk a straight line during it. I remember the parades which always started off and ended in the Legion Branch 70 bar. I remember the Roman Catholic priest and the Anglican Minister who never spoke to each other in other times, joining together at the Cenotaph in a ludicrous ceremony where the minister entoned verses from the King James version, and the priest answered with similar verses from the Confraternity Douay version.

I remember being forced to buy a poppy in high school, and a principal obsessed with the sound of his own voice who insisted in reading the whole of Pericles' Funeral Oration before a bored assembly of five hundred students. I remember a newscaster's voice on radio reading 'In Flander's Field' like it was the late night news round-up to the tune of the theme from 'Gone With The Wind'. And I remember watching on television while the men who died to bring peace were remembered to the tune of cannon fire somewhere off Parliament Hill in Ottawa. I remember a grade seven teacher who was a nun using the opportunity to lecture on an imminent communist take-over in Canada.

And never a word damning the war—we were remembering. Never an attempt to have us, as children, understand that war, like all things, has its own causes in society that must be opposed, and rooted out. Never a speech telling us, as children, that there were better ways than war.

Always the same thing. The same ex-military parade to the stodgy monument with "At the going down of the sun and in the morning we shall remember them".

When I was sixteen, Remembrance Day fell on a Sunday. I had had my driver's licence for only a few weeks then, and because it was a fall day, the beauty of which can only be appreciated in Northern Ontario, my father, who loved to go for drives, suggested that we go have supper in a town called Matheson. I was driving, and coming over a steep hill, we happened upon a car that had been hit by a transport. There were five bodies on the road, and another hanging on a roadside fence, that of a fairly old lady who had been decapitated in the accident. That was five years ago, and I had never comprehended a person lying dead in a field.

That is the Remembrance Day which stands out in my memory.
It's that time of year again. Term essays are becoming due and overdue. Term tests are just around the corner for first and second year students.

And we're sweating it crazy. We sleep 10 or 14 hours at a stretch and still wake up dog tired.

We can't think clearly or do our reading and research effectively. Not enough time, we whimper. We curse the assignments and the pros who handed them out.

We become more and more afraid of getting failing marks and suffering the penalties of social ostracization or perhaps even rustication. The college is not a place we wish to do badly in. Not for starting to get rid of this apparently indestructible system when we had the chance during Liberation Week at the beginning of term. Remember Liberation Week...the student council manifesto--"people-generated classes, not enrolling in courses..."

The manifesto, 'A University is for People'; discussed compulsory education as an anachronism, by which throughout their training competition for marks has been a way of life. Graduates are in reality, very similar to the certification found on a side of beef which says that A is more tasty and tender, but is not bad but a little cheaper, and B must be rejected.

Evaluation, then, impedes the educative process. People learn best through fear of external discipline may find it extremely difficult to become courageous and independent thought constantly in an environment in which they are being told what to do and when, in a thousand subtle ways. They may, and many do, become cynics who learn how to 'beat the system' getting the largest amount of carrots from the smallest amount of work.

We can predict that the manifesto of last September went on to suggest 'the abolition of all evaluative processes which are other than self-induced,' and 'the abolition of the formal course structure, compulsory and non-compulsory, created by anyone but the members of the community.'

No, we didn't really listen to those phrases of a few months ago, but they are returning to haunt us in our compulsory education.

Unfortunately, there seems to be no way of turning the students into a powerful weapon to be used in an effort to start smashing our chains of compulsory education.

The student council which put forward these ideas appears to have remained in the semi-conscious rut it slipped into following the Liberation Week debacle. When asked to see the contrary (council retreat -- Oct. 11-13) they do not appear to even mildly competent administrators. A look at the minutes (if you can find them) of the few meetings they have had since Liberation shows only a penchant for masturbatory rhetoric.

The identity crisis of the students is another concern over the quality of education we are presently receiving seems to be grossly incapable of offering viable alternatives to the situation in which students are now facing.

Certainly, as mildly radical student politicians, they must see the present opportunity available now to foster another crucial educational dialogue with the academic administration of Glendon College.

We would suggest that next week would be an ideal time to call a general assembly of the Glendon community to discuss the matter of compulsory courses in Studies and in the curriculum. This would be an ideal time to start a movement to change the course of events that is now in the hands of the administration.

As students, we would be interested in hearing the opinions of other Glendones on this crucial aspect of our educational mosaic.

Such a meeting would probably be very interesting and informative. Fear, we have found, is an extremely effective laxative for the brain.

Huh?

"Men can be liberated or he can be submerged. He can become a man, or the world can be made free, but only if we, as a people, make the mountain reach to the sky. Below lies the abyss. Let us climb."
Informal classes not cure-all

By Barb Worth

With the feeling that deep thought and intellectual discussion were being sacrificed to examinations and required reading at Glendon, a complementary system of people-generated courses was proposed by student council this fall. As you will remember, they were to be informal gatherings of people interested in a particular subject where discussion would be unhampered by any concern for marks and a real exchange of ideas would take place.

Now, two months after they began, most of these courses have folded for lack of interest.

The major drawback appears to have been the fact that worthwhile participation in a discussion group of this kind requires extensive preparation. With five regular courses and all the reading they involve, assorted social activities and the necessity to sleep a few hours every night, most students found that they had neither the time nor the inclination to add to their workload. Many would begin to attend a people-generated seminar out of curiosity and would listen perhaps with avid interest and even ask a few questions but when they didn't find their way back.

The very interested people were the ones who were already informed and they tended to form a core that exchanged ideas with great enthusiasm. This left the interested but ignorant in the passive listener role, a role that is frowned upon in the best of discussion groups.

The reason that people-generated courses did not have the mass appeal that was hoped for is simply that a person had to be knowledgeable on a subject before he could participate. Ordinary courses presuppose a certain ignorance. People-generated courses presupposed a certain knowledge, almost an expertise. As it is easier to qualify by being ignorant but wishing to learn than it is to be an expert the people-generated seminars generally turned into miniature lectures, with the person instructing the group. In short the sit-and-listen syndrome flourished quite as well as in the regular courses.

The people-generated courses that survived the best were those with some direct connection with an established course. As a result of the Bob Simmons' discussion group on William Blake.

This experience at Glendon is significant in that it undercuts the idea that a true education is best obtained in an atmosphere of freedom and discussion. The people-generated courses have shown that mere opportunities for discussion are not sufficient alone in forming the educated man.

Dear Sir:

Something is rotten in editing which allows obscure, unrelated "facts" to be thrown together with no stated relationship. Under the heading "Young Life" in David Cole and Tom West's article, there are references to "this" group, "the" persecution, "the" people who criticize "the" hunters, and "the" group. Are all the readers supposed to have a magic key which opens the doors of understanding? I do not know to whom all these people are. Why is there a reference to the Theatre Games group under the same heading?

Joan Shirlow

Obscure reporting

November 14, 1968 • Pro Tem • 3

Attention

By Toby Fyfe

Rumours are circulating around campus about a four man reactionary-rightist-fascist group of seminotables does, repeat, does exist, and that a coup is planned for next week. Everyone is invited to attend, but, for reasons of political security, it is requested that you fill out this form that I have been commissioned to close on behalf of these anonymous second year students.

This secrecy and security is necessary to prevent a counter-coup or sabotage from reactionary-reactionary forces, and so instructions will be kept to a minimum: if you wish to play an active part in the coup (that will take place anyway), please fill out the form below and give it to anyone of the four anonymous second year male students who have formed this group; please do so surreptitiously, so that you will not be needlessly interested.

I have been asked, or, rather, told upon threat of death, to address the secret coup will involve great stamina, dedication, courage and fear in the cause from all members. All those whose applications are accepted are asked to meet outside the student union offices at four o'clock Tuesday, but be sure to tell no one about this meeting. Remember, for your and their protection, the leaders cannot access the need for absolute secrecy enough.

Just two more points that you will want classified. First of all, the information on the application form will be used by the four leaders to judge whether you will be suitable revolutionary material; they are using criteria based on specifications deduced from the Diary of Ché Guevara, Georges Brassens, etc.

Second, they have taken the risk of having this printed in spaces which is supposedly reserved for me since they are sure that no council member will read it, as their views often differ with those under my name.

No, I request that once you have filled out this form you do not give it to me. I stoutly deny that I have any connection with this terrible reactionary-rightist-fascist group of seminotables.

SHORT SECRET APPLICATION FORM FOR THE COUP

1) Describe in one word of no less than four letters your reaction to council's policies:

2) How many times have you attended a CUS conference?

b) Do you know what CUS is?

c) Do you care?

3) If council were to resign tomorrow, would you attend:

a) a victory party?

b) a cry-for-council's-that's-dead-party?

c) an uninterested party?

4) If John-Bond comes to the Year of the Barricade next fall, would you speak:

a) French?

b) English?

c) Would you speak?

5a) Girls only: Have you ever been in bed with a boy and not known what to do?

b) Boys only: Have you ever been in bed with a girl and not known what to do?

6a) a) Yes?

b) No?

c) Others: (Fill in the blank): Have you

a) Would you care?

b) Do you care?

7) Do you feel that PROTEM should promote:

a) French?

b) moral rearmament?

c) a counter-coup or sabotage from reactionary-reactionary forces?

d) Do you feel that PROTEM should promote:

a) social change?

b) moral rearmament?

c) Do you feel that PROTEM should promote:

a) social change?

b) moral rearmament?

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a) social change?

b) moral rearmament?

c) Do you feel that PROTEM should promote:

a) social change?

b) moral rearmament?

c) others: have you

7a) a) French?

b) Others: have you

8) If council had a referendum to determine whether this article was in good taste, would you vote:

a) Yes?

b) No?

c) Yes-No?
Dow to stay in napalm

MIDLAND, Mich. (CPS - CUP) -- Dow Chemical has elected to take a moral stand on napalm, they're going to stick with it.

"You can debate the war, you can talk about whether or not we should be there," Dow's president H.D. Doan said yesterday, "but while our guys are there we feel like giving them the weapons they need, and believe me, they really need this one.

Although Doan feels the Viet Nam War has got "completely out of hand" and favours an immediate troop withdrawal, he also says that napalm is "a fantastically useful strategic weapon."

"There's only one tactical weapon that can turn back the human wave and that's napalm," he said. This liquid fire bomb is the only way to keep death from concrete bunkers and heavily protected troop emplacements.

Doan also said he believed the American soldier would have been pushed out of South Viet Nam in military defeat without napalm. There being representing less than one-half of one per cent of Dow's sales to the decision to continue making the sticky and Frey Dow soluble gel could be little more than principle.

Doan is not forced by any governmental pressures to continue making napalm although they have been pushed out of South Viet Nam. Dow represents less than five per cent of Dow's sales.

But Dow does have an image problem. Concerning a recent student survey taken by the company, Doan said that although no one associated Dow with military products in 1966, over 50 per cent of college students polled now know Dow makes napalm and "the great majority of the students think Dow is the number one supplier of war materials."

Dow ranks 75th on a list of the top defense contractors for the war and Doan noted that he was "not a bit surprised to see several universities ahead of Dow". Napalm was developed during World War, and Dow had produced it only since 1965, when the Air Force changed its specifications to include a thinner, gas-producing gel, the active ingredient, gasoline.

Dow is the best equipped major chemical firm to produce napalm, according to company officials confirmed that Dow is the best equipped major chemical firm to produce napalm.

According to company records, students to Dow campus interviews have not been asked questions, despite the more than 180 demonstrations in the last year.

Doan says the company feels a "right and a responsibility" on campus for those students who want to discuss job opportunities, and we have always supported the right of others to discuss these things. I firmly believe in a peaceful, militant and, I hope we always will."
The names on protest signs changing as Nixon prepares to become the new goat

A "what-if" election
nobody won gives Nixon chance to make history

The United States Election has provided a "what if" case of "What Might Have Been." Some of these "what if's...are... What if Senator McCarthy had not decided to run for the Democratic nomination? Senator Kennedy may not have entered the race either and might therefore be alive today.

The involvement of thousands of universities and colleges in the McCarthy campaign has made it clear that a Democratic candidate would have been able to mobilize the same level of support for his party. It is true that Nixon would have been able to mobilize an even larger level of support at this point in the campaign than he had been able to mobilize in the primaries, in which he won unopposed.

The President had called a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam earlier in the campaign. Humphrey and McGovern were in excellent shape because for the second time they had consolidated their gains from the primaries. But the Democrats might have swung around to Humphrey sooner and thus provided him with the necessary organization and enthusiasm that was so obviously lacking after the first six weeks following the Chicago Convention. What if Senator Kennedy had not been assassinated? Another line of logic suggests the possibility that the Senate would have won the Democratic nomination and, as such, the Senate, and not Nixon-Kennedy, campaign would have been very different if the one we have just observed.

Among the most important factors that would have won the presidential contest had Democratic voters not stepped off the ballot were the candidates' personalities. The Democratic ticket was much more attractive and presumably more influential than the Republic ticket. The nomination drive by Nixon could have produced a far better candidate than the one we have just observed.

Whatever else the balloting shows, the Democrats are the party that has won the presidential election of 1968. The nomination drive by Nixon could have produced a far better candidate than the one we have just observed.

The defeat of Richard Nixon in November 14, 1968

By GRAHAM MUIR

MORE YOUNGER REPUBLICANS

However, the opposite can also be argued.

By TERRY OLSON


Down at Union Square on Election day in New York, where the war, anti-war, anti-election rally the Columbia SDS Guerrilla Theatre Group put on a skit showing America as the police state. The group parodied the military-industrial complex by portraying America through its bloody history to its present violent dilemmas. It has galvanized America with perhaps much truth in it. Yet, as a reporter went down to cover election time events in New York, I came to realize that I was seeing a much broader male-female, historical, cultural, and social renaissance of self during the four days I spent in New York.

The Columbia theatre group was only part of the larger spectacle, the real-life, complex, and dynamic things that were happening in New York during the four days. Other parts were played by the Democrats, the Republicans, the Wallacettes, the SDS, the Young Socialists, the Yippies, the hippies etc., etc., not to mention the people marching about the streets, the buildings, the parks, the subways, black, white, red, or yellow.

There were two sides with different people in their demonstrations and of talking and explaining the reasons for being. There was one afront centre view of their play.

There were people continually moving in and out of the theatre floor to another. There were Italians, Negroes, Puerto Ricans, lower class whites, middle class whites, homosexuals, beatniks and radicals, all of whom you wanted to know is why the U.S. electorate acted in the manner it did.

For example, it might be claimed that whatever else the balloting shows, the people who voted for Nixon's ticket have been repudiated. This conclusion is reached by adding the percentages of the vote received by Nixon and Wallace, resulting in a 57-43 vote against Humphrey.

Unfortunately, the same logic results in a similar negative percentage if one examiing Nixon's percentage. Nixon's ticket was repudiated.

One might suggest that the Democratic party is in last minute desperate and that the first time in over a hundred years a newly elected President will assume office without either House or Congress being controlled by his party.

The Republican strength in both houses of Congress is now equal to what the Democratic party achieved 40 years ago. As midterm Congressional elections traditionally strengthen the party not in the White House, Congressional Democrats have a chance, for sanguinely viewing the coming 1970 elections.

By GRAHAM MUIR

THE MANY- FACED DEMOCRATS

On the Sunday I arrived, the Democratic headquarters on 52nd St., in Manhattan was buzzing with activity. There were probably at least a hundred people present, working on a "Get out the vote" campaign. There were undecided voters in this Democratic city who would probably vote for Humphrey. There were people distributing life-size cardboard cut-out candidates and candle-light parade through the streets of Manhattan that nignt. There were SDS posters and stapling together campaign propaganda on behalf of Humphrey to be handed out on the midtown streets.

There were people continually moving in and out of the theatre floor to another. There were Italians, Negroes, Puerto Ricans, lower class whites, middle class whites, homosexuals, beatniks and radicals, all of whom you wanted to know is why the U.S. electorate acted in the manner it did.

The COOL REPUBLICANS

On the other hand, the Republican headquarters at 57th St., in Park Avenue was unperturbability refined. There was a pleasant receptionist to guide you in any thing you wanted to do or know. There were security guards blocking you from going onto any floor of the Republican headquarters except the ground floor.

The Republicans' place was a mini-mad-house. The Republicans' place was the New York Republican headquarters, not a ground floor of a huge, quietly busy corporation.

They tried to locate the Wallace headquarters beforehand. It was raining off and on that day so the candle-light parade turned out to be kind of a flop. About 120 people marched, singing "Amen" and "Battle Hymn of the Republic" along with a negro girls' choir that was leading the song.

LABOUR TURNS FROM WALLACE

Beginning with the Sunday night parade, the central figure in the American drama made his entrance - the policeman. In this case, though, the police were allowed to regulate the traffic and handle small disorders. Their big scenes were to come later. After the parade, I went back to the Democratic headquarters with Don Droy, my fellow PRO TEM reporter, to interview
Karolyn Gould who had been one of the main campaign coordinators in New York.

The Republicans definitely had a good support and some of her best friends had helped get McCarthy's campaign rolling.

But they had all left her, she said, because she was convinced of his sincerity. She didn't back out until the end of the month.

She said that many people were coming over to Humphrey because, "In the moment of truth, we have nothing to lose. I may not get elected, but I'll sure as hell do everything within my power to make sure democracy wins that election."

The Chicagos had Humphrey was picking up labour support from Wallace because workers were beginning to learn about what Wallace was doing in Alabama (no minimum wage, etc.)

Because, while it might be predicted New York would be a big win for Humphrey and that he'd make it in the rest of the country, she proved to be right about New York at least.

"TWO LANGUAGES, EH?"

After this, I went up to 26th Street to cover a Young Socialist Alliance rally. The weather was still warm enough for wearing the fountain at the Lincoln Centre for half an hour I went back to 2nd St. expecting to meet an explosion.

But he didn't show up by twelve, so after getting a list of the buildings, I went down to the McBurney YMCA on 23rd St., where I spent the night.

I recognized a couple of Columbia SDS members, but asked me not to tell...I was not sure I could ask them about the problems you have except that we have two languages to complicate things a bit. Actually, you could have asked me about Canada because you'll probably own it in about two years.

"Own it?"

But Americans own something like 60% of Canadian industry now.

"Really? Gee, I didn't know that,..."

I spent half of the next day looking for Joe Landry, the young, energetic director of the Y, and went down to the Vietnam Peace Parade Committee office down on 17th St.

I found about a dozen of them and demoralized and talked to a high school girl about 16 who wept at the romance of the streets with their pushcarts full of grass and screamed with joy,

"I ask her how the unionization of the New York high school students was coming along.

TEACHER STRIKE IN NEW YORK

She said, "Well, kinda slow right now. The teachers have it easy now. But the high school kids are militant in a different sense. They are out of school showing their support."

The older militants are, they think about things a lot more. The younger kids are older and they'll do something long before the older ones.

"We don't care who is elected. Whoever he is, he'll have to deal with us. There's gonna be a lot of fun on Inauguration Day in Washington next January. There'll be a lot of demonstrators. We've got about 800 men, some really hard, bloody years ahead," I left there to go to Columbia to check on the situation there. I took the wrong subway and ended up in the middle of Harlem near the roof of a building. I ran into a demonstration that was moving downtown before dawn. I was about to get caught up in it.

I recognized a couple of Columbia SDS leaders marshalling the marchers so I caught up with them and found out in a demonstration in solidarity with the people of Cuba. It was really a powerful thing, a show of support of community control of schools.

"DID WE VOTE FOR RACISM?"

The issue is a little more complex because in addition to the educational question, there are all sorts of race questions since Baldwin born from predomi

nantly black or Puerto Rican.

The demonstrators marched down from 10th S. to the U.P. Bldg. at 21st St. and Park, distance of about seven miles. They were marching an average of about three miles per hour of the time.

The chants included "Racist Shocker (head of U.P.F.T.) must go!" "What do we want? Control! When do we want it? Now!" among others, plus a new one for the elections, "Did we vote for war in Vietnam? Nooo! Did we vote for poverty? Nooo!"

A 'wha-fet' election

with confidence, After the 1964 Republican Goldwater debacle, there were 35 Democratic and Republican candidates for President, including 31 states. Today, there are 31 Republican and 19 Democratic candidates.

In 1964, the Republicans had taken control in the state legislatures, the traditional breeding ground for political recruits. We now have 31 Republicans and 19 Democrats in the White House.

More than 30 years have passed since echos of the election which are fascinating to examine because they're not just the past, but also the present. According to the actual event, I want to mention three other things here: Nixon's respectable, Negro voting, and the Wallace phenomenon.

A great deal of copy was filled before elections with the laments of the laccadivas of the electorate in the Presidential race, and there were some actual differences in the candidates, but whatever the motivations of the voters, more Americans cast their ballots for President than had ever cast their votes before. That might be because of the lack of data this close to the election. One of the U.S. television network commentators said the voters that according to a survey of key precincts in the nation, there were more young people who had been out of the election, it is too early to have the answer to this question."

VOTING NOT CONSISTENT

It might be presumed that an apathetic electorate means a political party that has lost its way, or if they did so, would vote a straight ticket, but such was not the case. Nixon did not win in 21 states, but only a handful of Democratic Congressmen and Senators were out of office in those 32 states.

32 Senate seats were contested in this election, and only 19 were won even though the state was won by Nixon and 3 other Senate seats. The incumbent candidate was the winner even though the state was in the Humphrey column.

One other indication might be that certain groups of electors failed to vote at all. Of the 15 million Negroes in the U.S., it was that age group between 21 and 26 which voted proportionately as well as other age groups.

It is much too easy to make any defini
tive conclusions about this election because of the lack of data this close to the election. One of the U.S. television network commentators said the voters that according to a survey of key precincts in the nation, there were more young people who had been out of the election, it is too early to have the answer to this question."

WALLACE'S EFFECT

What effect Wallace had on the campaign will be debated for a long time. He received 13.5% of the national vote, far less than his high.

Survey research has already indicated that the southern voters who would have voted for Nixon in a straight two party fight, but there was sufficient regional variation in the south to cast their ballot for Goldwater.

The Democrats are already blaming the Wallace vote for the loss of California and New Jersey, a total of 57 electoral votes. That would have been more than the 53 electoral votes and Nixon 245, with Wallace holding onto the same 46 electoral votes.

The Republicans are claiming that Wallace prevented them from winning Michigan. The Minnesota line that Nixon would have taken all five of the Southern states and the New York line that Wallace had not been a candidate.

The fact remains that electors pledged to Wallace did not appear on the ballot in numbers of all the states, whereas his party did not appear on any ballot in 1960.

Those electors received over 91.2 million votes, a greater total than all those who cast their ballots in the recent Canadian federal election.
Although he received less than one out of ten votes cast outside of the South, he demonstrated pockets of strength in regions and states that had not been interested in founding a new party as an alternative to the existing ones. His victory was more of a national phenomenon. Such an effort in 1970 would certainly enhance his prospects of being taken as a serious candidate in the election of 1972.

VIET NAM CLOUDED

Aside from the personalities of the candidates involved, there were only about three national issues in the campaign: Vietnam, Law & Order, and the Draft.

There were other issues, of course, some regional in importance, (such as conservation and agricultural policy) and some of great interest to special elements of the electorate (the draft, federal contracts).

Vietnam began the year as the most significant issue in the campaign. Sen. McCarthy and Kennedy entered the Democratic lists behind the war and the administration’s policies on Vietnam and both claimed credit for the public opposition to the war. President Johnson, out of the race by exposing the lack of popular support for those policies had among the electorate, disclaimed any part in this development. The Republican Convention took itself out of the campaign so thoroughly that many people were left wondering on making sure that his Vietnam policies prevailed.

The Humphrey became the party nominee some of the passion went out of the movement, and those who continued to fight, would not be held personally responsible for the policies enunciated by the President, nor would their vote have much effect on the war that was now being paid.

But to continue to demand more military support was to lose those millions of voters who were wearing white gloves at less than human cost than was now being paid.

So the Humphrey back on the Delphic phrase ("I am for peace with honor") or saying nothing, justified on the subject of Vietnam, and to whom the voice to the North Vietnamese, who jumped off the Brooklyn Bridge this actually happened and who were given instead the concrete void of insulin metrasol with their hands cut and lying down in front of the police. They talk happened.

One of the girls was a graduate of Brandeis University. She had had Herbert Marcuse for a course and who was given instead the concrete void of insulin metrasol with their hands cut and lying down in front of the police. They talk happened.

At the same time the Humphrey back on the Delphic phrase ("I am for peace with honor") or saying nothing, justified on the subject of Vietnam, and to whom the voice to the North Vietnamese, who jumped off the Brooklyn Bridge this actually happened and who were given instead the concrete void of insulin metrasol with their hands cut and lying down in front of the police. They talk happened.

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The morning Den and I tried to get pastes into the Republican's thing. But the secret service had apparently taken over and the reception area was completely cordoned off by the police. The only way in, of course, was by invitation only. The night before I had copied Allen's press secretary but he couldn't give us any passes.

About 7:30 P.M., the radicalics were debating about what to do. Approximately this was the same band around a table with a flag attached to the Rockefeller Centre. The police finally decided to go in two's or three's overnight in the form of a demonstration.

Three cops were moving quickly to the Waldorf.

At seven you could still get inside the building around a band around a house and a flower in his hair was signing a song and had his head in a box and the police kicked him off the block. They were on a mission to shut off the lights of his movie camera. It was against the police, Nixon was to come in around eight.

I tried to wander in to the Grand Ballroom as a press corps and there were about three or four checkpoints you had to go through. It was long, you had to have all the correct credentials.

I was told that some extra press passes might be coming down in a little while so I sat around and waited. 7:50 I went out to see if anyone was performing.

While I was looking at the corner the cuniled trooper who belonged to Newsweek, the SDS film organization, got lost. It seemed as if his hair was too long for him to stand there.

I tried to turn my way back into the building and a cop stopped me. While I was telling him my story he was saying, 'I'll give you up to three, buddy, ... one, two, three.'  

"Oh, Christ, OK," I said and entered my press card and he nodded at it. We really must get a more sophisticated press card. The interview was conducted around the block and entered the building from another point. The police had cordoned off the police.

The students spent a long time talking at one area until a car would come belching smoke across the Waldorf.

The students had a little difficulty about the end of democracy in front of the main doors so the police kicked him off the block. They were on a mission to shut off the lights of his movie camera.

The kids were talking, then and so I went outside and sat down with about forty radicals about a block away.

Ganesha was so tame I don't know what the police arrested him for. Because of this he was given a ticket and pushed the kids down a block.

The police said they could picket in an area until a car would come belching smoke across the Waldorf.

For the demonstrators, though, didn't even have enough time to get back to the group to tell them about the offer when they were stopped in a line and pushed the kids down a block.

THE KIDS

The demonstrators were afraid of being arrested so whenever the cops moved they would immediately move to another area of the Waldorf. More than a few times more than the Waldorf far more cops than there were demonstrators.

I was pieced up several times by guesses from various sources, there were about 1,000 New York cops either inside or outside the Waldorf, about 150 Pinkerton security guards inside, and 150 secret service agents outside.

At this point all the streets around were cordoned off and the only people that could enter the hotel were residents or official press or someone with a pass.

The radicals regrouped and formed a very orderly, nonviolent, nonviolent, nonviolent mass and they do the Waldorf, New York, street corner and the only people that could enter the hotel were residents or official press or someone with a pass.

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mental Relations. He could speak with the most authority on how to ease some of the problems of bureaucratization in our society.

It is ironic that he is the losing candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Senator Muskie. The net effect of such fears is always to work against incumbents, in this case the Democrats.

THE FUTURE WITH NIXON

What kind of administration will Nixon have and what will be its impact? Here are some key things to examine.

The first task facing Nixon is that of appointments. Obviously, all cabinet appointments may be important, depending on how he uses his personnel.

Two appointments are especially crucial and should give observers an early indication of the direction of his administration - Attorney General and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

The Attorney General sets the tempo and policies of federal law enforcement over the nation. How vigorously many of the provisions of the civil rights acts passed into law in recent years will be enforced and how they will be interpreted in administration will be the task of the holder of this office.

The creation of the new administration toward corporate mergers and big-business generally will be determined by the trust division of the Justice Department headed by the Attorney General.

If any member of the cabinet is closely associated with the most costly and rapidly expanding domestic programs, it would be the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

It is common (though unsubstantiated) political gossip that prior to his nomination at the Republican Convention Nixon was forced to make some sort of deal with Senator Thurmond of South Carolina to ensure the support of the South to get the nomination with Johnson.

It has been generally accepted that the price in Miami for that support was the selection of Agnew for Vice-President. That may or may not be true, but if I were in the shoes of Thurmond, I would much prefer to have influence in the selection of Attorney General and the Secretary of HEW.

Other than the President himself, these two have more influence in the federal presence in the South than anyone else.

CRUCIAL TIME

Nixon is also in an excellent position to influence history by his appointments to the Supreme Court. There are several members of the Court who because of age or health will soon be stepping down.

It seems certain that the era of emphasis on individual civil liberties will soon be over on the Supreme Court. The construction of the constitution will be appointed.

During the last two decades the Supreme Court has generally expanded the protection of the constitution providing the individual in dealings with the state. It would be an optimistic individual who predicted a continuation of that trend under possible future Nixon appointees.

Certainly, the new Court will be expected to be less activist in urging social and political changes in the nation. Lastly, will the Negroes give Nixon time to test his theory that "black capitalism" and private investment will solve some of the most pressing problems of ghetto life?

Almost every city in the United States outside of the South voted against Nixon.

Less than I Negro in 10 voted for him.

On the one hand, he owes them nothing for his selection. On the other, most politically explosive areas appear to have little or no interest in Nixon prescrips for what ails them.

A Nixon administration to gain either support or time could mean severe national crisis, 

GOD SAVE AMERICA

BY ALLEN GINSBERG

November 14, 1968 * Pro Tem * 9

New York-

Passers by would sneeak by, uttering soft censures. Others would smile.

THE COPS

And then the cops came, seeing three paddy wagons being moved up on Park Avenue, and then one cop stepped over to the next street where at least three squad cars were spotted downtown and ten or fifteen cops jumped out, Everyone split.

One cop kicked a guy when he was down on the ground. Another jabbed a guy in the back while his nightstick was not moving along fast enough. One girl was very upset and she screamed at them, "You're not going to do this to me!!"

A few kids regrouped on the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral. A Grinch, and a line of about ten cops formed and pushed them off the block showing them all in different directions.

A group of seven kids formed on a street corner to talk and a cop came running down the street at them. He stuck out his leg and tried to kick one kid who was late getting away. He succeeded in tripping him up.

MANY GET HIGH

I went back to the Waldorf and tried to get in at two points but I was turned back so I returned to the Waldorf and the Hotel Diplomat who were watching the returns on TV, drinking, dancing beer, eating bologna sandwiches, and getting high.

By night's end about eighty had been arrested and the Waldorf was jammed. I figured the Waldorf was the only place I could find a bed and 1 fell asleep on the streets, and about ten reportedly for marching with an NLP flag down a street.

I figured that if the Waldorf was closed, then I would go to hell there so I went up to the Democrats at the Hotel Americana to get a room. I was tired.

He went down to the Waldorf having been told by Nixon's brother that he could get a pass and he did get elected. I waited around the hotel until the returns on TV with both. Both California and Illinois still hung in the balance then.

I waited around the Hotel Pierre, expecting to get a room. I didn't get one, but they gave me a room and I was able to see the returns on TV with both. Both California and Illinois still hung in the balance then.

I waited around the hotel until the returns on TV with both. Both California and Illinois still hung in the balance then.

I waited around the Waldorf and walked to the Waldorf (the police had relaid a bitch). I sat down in the lobby, fell asleep, was wakened and told to move, moved, and I met the Waldorf. I was wakened, and met Don who related his experience of looking for a room. We looked for hours while waiting for a pass into the Grand Ballroom.

I didn't really know what was going on in the election so Don filled me in. By this time, Nixon was in.

After all the security precautions of the night before, Nixon had not even shown up in the Grand Ballroom.

He was supposed to come down and talk to his campaign workers that morning but I figured nothing much more would happen, and being jennelful, except that night. I borrowed a couple of bucks from Don for the bus and I left New York.

THE SPECTACLE CONTINUES

I left a couple of hours before there was a big news conference and the Waldorf against Nixon. Reportedly about eighty Andy was there by the cops who were out in full force.

Much of the talk I heard in New York that morning was concentrated on Nixon. Everyone seemed startled by the closeness of the race. But New York, of course, rolled on as usual.

In New York, you see the American drama enacted out and out in vivid human outlines. The important thing to remember in criticizing that drama is to look at it all and not to look out for just that flits into your prejudices.

The characters in the drama itself have a tendency to do this-everyone from the kids to the cops, it's so easy to simplify and dehumanize the person you do not know, the things you do not know.

And it's so much harder to look at it all comprehensively when you realize that the critic has been playing a role in the play all along.
Education critic Hall picked for annual public service award

BY MARILYN SMITH

Out of a list of nominees that included Eugene McCarthy, Harold Towne, and Max Ferguson, Justice Emmett Hall has been chosen to receive the Glendon College Public Service Award in January. He will be the third person to receive the annual award. The previous two were Lester Pearson and Claude Ryan, editor of Le Devoir.

The paradoxical Hall seems to typify the traditional bureaucrat. He obviously enjoys the luxuries of his position. But his career performances mark him as a social reformer. Hall was born in 1898 in Regina, Saskatchewan. His reputation grew as a social activist. He was burned in effigy by a KKK faction operating in Saskatchewan because of his stand for an editor who was writing against the original trial, which he enjoyed.

With the appointment to the Supreme Court of Canada in 1943, Hall continued to further implement his judicial philosophy. He felt that his duty was to try to adapt law to changing circumstances, rather than to apply it strictly as it is written.

Hall’s most famous accomplishments have been carried out within the past decade.

FOR PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION

The Ontario Government appointed Hall co-chairman of the now-famous Hall – Duncan committee on education in 1945. The 21 members were to define the aims of provincial education and the means to achieve them.

The 250 recommendations made in the report are progressive in trend that they have caused much controversy among educators.

Hall was Chairman of the 1961 Royal Commission on Health Services – the basis for the Medicare proposals that became law July First.

Hall argues that “the opportunity for education has never been so vast as it is now”. He and his committee established a framework of education, which he hopes will lead to a truly comprehensive and compulsory Medicaid Plan.

As the only dissenter in the nine man Supreme Court decision to uphold the original decision, Hall felt it was not conducted according to law.
OR Rocky and Bullwinkle never had it so good

Going around New York trying to cover election time everyone was riding naked on Kaffekase merry-go-round.

You go up, down, around, running from one place to another, all the time getting into more and more weird bureaucracies, uncertain really as to where you are and all the time feeling somehow out of place.

I arrived at the headquarters of New York City Citizens Committee for Humphrey-Muskie in Washington D.C., promising his full co-operation in every way and assuring me that accommodation had all been taken care of; I found the entire staff quite assured.

For four hours I calmly conversed with everyone that had any degree of authority in the building. I was then shuttled onto the student organization. They had let in a decrepit establishment in apercraft, east end of Manhattan, which was to be the center of Humphrey's guerrilla organization.

Cruel, hard, tactless, swine. They all assured me that their headquarters were too full to help too much, but the one below the office offered.

Back to Humphrey headquarters where I finally was put on to one who said he was the phone desk. This was to be the center of Humphrey's guerrilla organization.

Late in the day I came across a group of the ex-crustacean mental enguish, and staggeringshills I had accumulated that day also had made specific engagements with only me out. I was to get a taxi immediately and proceed to the Marine Terminal at La Guardia Airport where special arrangements had been made for me to board the Vice-President's private press plane leaving for Washington. There hotel accommodations had been made for two nights and for various other arrangements.

She gave me a letter introduction that she assured me had enough influence to let me through the iron curtain and back if necessary.

The plane was to leave at 8:10; it was now 7:50. I made a few short stops on the way.

Under a dreary and menacing sky, as a cool wind swept over the square, several hundred of a poster of Mao Tse-Tung were present. The SDS, Vietnam Mobilization Committee, and Young Socialist Alliance all helped with the crowd colorfully.

The next afternoon we took in the rally at Union Square.

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Finally I snuck in, but by that time not much was going on, and when I left there at 8:00 the next morning, things were still dead-locked with people in hand and windows smashed and waving a Humphrey victory flag in the other.

THE NEXT DARK AGE

The next afternoon we took in the rally at Union Square.

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In the ice hockey round robin, Glendon has an 0-2 record. In the semi-final game, the Gophers' experience proved too much for the York's only goal inside the third period was by Jack Daley when he stole the puck at mid-ice and went in alone to give Glendon a 2-0 victory. The second period was dominated by defensive play, with Glendon's aggressive tactics and York's lack of scoring opportunities. The men's ice hockey team had a good showing in the first period, with several chances to score but failed to capitalize. In the second period, York managed to get on the scoreboard with a goal from Andy Raven, and Glendon retaliated with but-ends and goals. The game was tightly contested, with no clear winner emerging. The final score was 4-3 in favor of Glendon, who capitalized on their opportunities to take the lead.

The women's volleyball team has had its share of victories and losses. After their exceptionally good showing in the Invitational Tournament, the women's volleyball team has had its share of ups and downs. Their only remaining hope is that Winters loses to either Founders or McMurrich, which would move up the standings. In the semi-finals, the women's volleyball team has had its share of victories and losses. After their exceptionally good showing in the Invitational Tournament, the women's volleyball team has had its share of ups and downs.

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