

Reprinted from:

Philadelphia

June 1970 VOL. 81 NUMBER 6

MAGAZINE

The Children's Crusade

BY NANCY LOVE

POLITICS

Bus Number One, which was supposed to be the first one to move out and to arrive at the destination, was having a problem. No one could find the bus driver. "We lost the goddamn bus driver," the students in charge were telling each other. Then someone would rush off to look in another place he could have gotten to. There was a quiet urgency, a restrained desperation about their search, their need to get the thing rolling, to get the 15 buses moving to Washington.

The crowd that waited in the pre-dawn chill under the trees around Stokes Hall stood in subdued silence. Some wore white cloths, some black, tied around their arms. Several hundred people waited quietly. This was the day that Haverford College, a Quaker college for men on Philadelphia's Main Line, was going to move to the nation's capital to see whether they could communicate their concern about the Cambodian crisis. They were following the advice of George

Fox, a central figure in founding the Quaker religion, "to speak truth to power."

The 700 men and women who had resolved to speak truth to power were beginning to take seats in the other buses. They were students at Haverford College (about 550 of the student body of 600), students at neighboring Bryn Mawr College, which shares some faculty with Haverford (there were 70 girls, although they had been asked to limit their contingent to 50), ten from the Haverford administration (including the president of the College), 50 faculty (out of 70), 13 staff (including secretaries and groundskeepers), three from the board of managers of the College (including the chairman).

The driver finally climbed up the steps into Bus Number One. He hadn't tried to hold up the departure maliciously. He was really in favor of what the College was doing, glad they were going to exchange views

with legislators, even though he was not so sure it would do any good. He had driven a group of high school students to Washington not long before, and they had been very discouraged because the politicians refused to talk to them.

"But we did a lot of advance planning," the Haverford students countered. But no one was really sure how successful they would be.

Bus Number One finally starts up. Frank Sinatra's velvety voice explodes from the speakers: "*Strangers in the night exchanging glances...*" A roar goes up in the bus, part laughter, part derision. It is an unexpected intrusion. "Where's the stewardess?" someone asks. They get the jarring music shut off quickly, and one of the student marshals takes a bullhorn to make announcements.

One of his requests is that everyone wear name tags for identification. There will be many students in Washington that day and Haverford doesn't



Haverford president Coleman (center) led 700 to Washington.



Hugh Scott was one of Congressional leaders who listened to troubled academic community.

POLITICS

want to have any of them attaching themselves to their group. They have promised Congressmen a peaceful confrontation and they intend to keep it that way.

John Coleman, president of the College, is on Bus Number One. If he is uptight about the responsibility of moving his college to Washington for the day, he doesn't show it—or the strain of the sleep lost the past few days. A handsome, even-tempered man who moves physically and mentally between the generations with an ageless elasticity, he talks about bitterness without showing bitterness. "I have been talking to other college presidents," he is saying, "and they tell me they have never seen such bitterness on campuses before, such a disruption of the educational process."

"This idea came at just the right time for us. It gave us something to focus on, to keep the bitterness from pulling us apart." Coleman realizes, of course, that the size of Haverford has helped make such a unified venture possible. A few students and faculty chose not to participate, but the degree of unanimity is still something of a small miracle for a campus like Haverford where individualism is encouraged, a testament to how desperately these young people wanted to get their message to their government, a government that had up to this point thumbed its nose at them.

"Some students in the Washington office we set up to coordinate this thing wanted to get in touch with Nixon as well as Congress," says president Coleman. "I discouraged it. I was one of the 34 college presidents Nixon turned down. What do you gain by another turn-down?" Jack Coleman knows too well how frustrating it is not to be listened to.

The idea for the Washington confrontation came from Stanley Murphy, a Haverford senior, a psychology major who is the outgoing president of the school's student association. After Nixon's Cambodia speech it seemed irrelevant to go on with academic work in the old way. And not many academic institutions in this country found they could. Students wanted to direct their energies to ending the war. The peace movement suddenly came to life again, but with a new disenchantment.

"In our frustration and despair we thought of this idea of going to Washington. We wanted to match up the

resources of the College with the problem of getting out of Cambodia. For the first time it seemed to us that the old alignments in Congress were breaking down, that minds were not made up and we could hope to influence Congress and public opinion."

Murphy is from Alabama and the drawling rhythm of his Southern speech tends to take the edge off the sharp urgency of what he says. Or maybe it is that it's all so rational. He has thought over what he hopes this day will accomplish, and when he talks about it on the bus now that the day is really underway, it's like something he has almost disassociated himself from already. The students want to present a picture of a unified university, to show it's not just a few fringe crazies who are dissenting. They want to create a new image for demonstrations, to build a bridge between academic institutions and the public.

"Also, we come to give Congress a new perspective and to learn how we can be of some influence. We all are bonded together by a sense of anguish. The Kent State incident just intensified our mission and our goal to influence the course of things."

Murphy appears to be the antithesis of the fiery radical. With his logical words, his full face and portly body, he looks now like the moderate college professor he could become in 20 years. But as he continues to talk about what has happened since Kent State, some of the mounting impatience of youth comes into his voice:

"The situation is getting damned near unbearable," he says. "Reason no longer reigns. We can only expect a great deal of violence unless the doors of government open and there are honest people who are willing to have dialogues. Haverford is trying to show men can still be reached by reason. I hope we are right."

His fellow students in the peace movement have been discouraged at every turn. Nothing came of their candidate Eugene McCarthy or their moratoria. How many times will they get beaten over the head before they give up the strategy of reason? "We don't go into this with elevated hopes. Realistically, we hope to change a few congressional minds about Cambodia and about college mentality and link with other striking students to explain our anguish and turmoil."

Tom Gowen, the new president of the Student Association and one of the organizers of the day in Washington, has learned a lot about living

with the intolerable facts of government by working in Philadelphia politics for the last few years. A clean-cut political science major with earnest blue eyes, Gowen is aware that some students at Haverford are probably not as tolerant as he—or as politically sophisticated.

He hopes the day will provide a means of getting over to Congress a sense of how the progress of the war is destroying academic institutions. "Also, I think one of the functions will be to reinforce senators who are on our side. But the real targets will be those who are wavering and don't know which way to turn."

It is obvious that the leaders of the day are realistic and clear-eyed about what they are doing. They know what kind of reaction to expect. As Tom Gowen put it, "People don't like war, but they like college students less."

TO THEIR CREDIT, the student body of Haverford has seen the wisdom of playing the game by the rules of those they seek to influence. When Stan Murphy placed calls to the offices of Southern congressmen he made sure to identify himself as "Stan Murphy from Tuscaloosa; I go to a small church school up North," knowing the only college student who would get a hearing would have to go to a "church" school. The students have decided to wear coats and ties. Some hair and beards were trimmed in the interest of making the right impression. To a man, they have showed up immaculately groomed. Anyone who is aware of the usual nonchalance of Haverford students toward dress and grooming realizes what a sacrifice this must have been. They have also agreed to be not only peaceful, but nonabrasive, again a difficult compromise for some.

Not many people sleep on the buses, although most have had only a few hours sleep the night before. When the buses pull up at 9:00 a.m. the sun is shining brightly on the pristine white Supreme Court Building. The sky is an unbelievable shade of fantasy blue. The buildings are too white, the sky too blue. It is too much like a stage set with three-dimensional figures starting to run about to play out their lines in two-dimensional space.

THE GROUP from the Delaware County congressional district of Lawrence Williams, who is running for reelection this year, moves quickly to his office to ask for an appointment. A secretary looks up officiously and says, "Will you people tell me

* Nixon subsequently met with eight college presidents the day of the Haverford visit to Washington.

POLITICS

who you are?"

The spokesman of the group, Holland Hunter, the head of the Haverford College Economics Department, answers her quietly. He has an imperturbable, almost solemn air and even when the secretary finally asks incredulously, "You never *did* have an appointment?" he maintains an owlish, unblinking dignity.

She finally gives up and says, "Will you have a seat, please?"

Williams makes the entrance of a politician, exuding warmth and good fellowship from his fleshy face and the hand with which he shakes every other hand in the room, saying with each handshake, "Glad to meet you. Nice to see you." Or one of the other phrases that are said when you greet people you want to vote for you.

He graciously welcomes his visitors but chides them a little for not having given him advance notice. His time will be limited because he has a number of visitors coming including a group of Boy Scouts. He mentions the Boy Scouts with obvious pleasure.

Holland Hunter begins with a request for Williams' opinion on the Cambodian crisis. Williams replies by saying his opinions have appeared in the newspapers. He asks how many have read them and counts the hands. He repeats the statements he has made against the escalation of the war. Spokesman Hunter asks what, specifically, he is doing to reverse the Cambodian stand. "I'm one of the Republicans pressuring Nixon." Of course, he doesn't say what he's doing to apply pressure beyond "talking" and "writing." He tends to orate rather than talk, to pile up mountains of words rather than clarify.

Then the question comes up about campus unrest. Williams is indignant about the situation. He is disgusted at goings-on at Berkeley, at students attacking National Guard troops at Kent State, at the president of Yale saying a black man can't get a fair trial.

The students sigh and exchange looks that say, "What can you do?" They don't challenge him on this. They concentrate on trying to get through to him on some of their views on politics in Vietnam.

When someone returns to the student issue and the charge that the Administration doesn't listen to young people, Williams answers by defending his own position. His door is open to anyone, and he's in his home district three days of the week talking to constituents. He makes a point of his willingness to come to the campus to speak. In fact, he seems

injured that no one has ever asked him.

In the hour or so of the encounter there are some tense moments, but spokesman Holland Hunter is stubborn in his refusal to be led off the track by disagreements. The track, after all, is to get the help of Williams. You don't persuade a man by clobbering him. "We are united on some common ground," he sums up at the end. "Whatever you can do to help stop the war will be a step in stopping campus violence. . . . I sense in you a calmness and a willingness to talk to your constituents who want to rub out kids on college campuses."

The group has now grown to about 20. Some would like to press their points more strongly, but he has already given them an hour and Williams announces that the Boy Scouts are waiting for him.

They had no illusions about Williams. They agree it has come off pretty much as they had anticipated as they talk about it in the hall outside the office. Chris Scott, a tall lanky student with an easy smile, says, "Williams is a politician. He will set a middle-of-the-road position and give it to everyone. When pressed, he will fend off the pressure with wide sweeping statements and personal anecdotes to get people off the track."

"I believe he is concerned, though. As a person I have respect for him. He is around. But he has to be a politician first. It's a matter of expediency in his congressional district. He has to take this line: America First. That's what the people back there want."

HUGH SCOTT, minority leader of the Senate, Republican senator from Pennsylvania, is something else. His constituency and power make him a different sort of a target altogether. The senator's staff has given a perfunctory refusal to all requests for a meeting. Still, a Pennsylvania group is scheduled to meet with one of his aides and its members still hope to get through to Scott. They have to tell him what they think about his continued support of the President.

By the time they reach the room designated for the meeting in the Old Senate Office Building, it is crowded with students from many other colleges. They all have been clamoring for an appearance from Scott for quite some time. Aides who were stalling the angry crowd were sweating it out with obvious discomfort. When aide Jerry Laughlin gets word at last that Scott is really coming, he turns to a middle-aged American Friends Service

Committee lobbyist and asks him to make the announcement that Scott is on his way.

"Why should I make the announcement?"

Laughlin, a strapping young Madison Avenue type, looks flushed and he is perspiring all over his wide red/white/and blue tie. "They'll believe you."

"Is he really coming?"

"Yes."

"If he really is coming, you tell them and they'll believe you."

Scott does arrive. He begins by saying, "The big news is that I came." He indicates there was disagreement among his advisors about whether he should meet with this group. He says he is already in hot water with the White House over the statement he issued the day before expressing his concern over the Kent State killings and the part the White House was playing in contributing to the hate and mistrust in the country. He tells the students he has never seen a greater polarization between the generations. "I am trying very hard to understand what is going on," he says.

As far as Cambodia is concerned, though, he continues, "I support the President and his decision." He pauses and says unexpectedly, "My mail is running 99 to 1 against my position." The students applaud.

"What do you do," he asks, "when the Commander-in-Chief arrives at a military decision?" And he repeats the President's reasoning. When he calls for questions, the first student to respond stands up and makes six suggestions about what he can do when his Commander-in-Chief makes a decision like this. They start with, Stop believing Nixon, and end with, Listen to your constituents who ask you to stop supporting the President's policies. This brings down the house.

Scott takes questions and more suggestions. But a note has been passed to him by Laughlin. It says: "Martin (outside) suggests you leave as soon as you can." He responds to a few more questions and then makes one last statement: "All I ask is that you extend to me what I extend to you. I believe in you and I ask that you believe in my sincerity." He raises his voice, "You are closer than you think!"

As soon as he is gone a shout punctures the magic balloon of that phrase: "Remember, he's up for re-election!"

Tom Gowen, Haverford's Student Association president, was impressed by Scott's willingness to listen and his

POLITICS

request that they listen to him. "He might be doing more behind the scenes than we know." Then he pauses and his blue eyes narrow thoughtfully. "But I wonder whether he's doing as much as he can." When all was said and over, they had no illusions about influencing Scott either.

AT THE SAME TIME that some students and faculty were having encounters with congressmen in their offices, others were meeting with them in seminars on policy, economics, the war. Senators Charles Mathias from Maryland, Eugene McCarthy from Wisconsin, George McGovern from South Dakota, and others discussed and debated, exhorted and admonished.

It was all pretty heavy inside with issues and the press and television cameras and V.I.P.s everywhere. But outside in that unreal sparkling sunshine boys and girls ate bag lunches on benches and once in a while just acted like kids. A boy and girl were sitting on the steps of the Reformation Lutheran Church when Haverford president Jack Coleman strolled up for the last meeting of the day—a mass convocation of the whole group. They were sitting there licking orange Popsicles.

The boy said to Coleman, "I just sold the College. They'll bring trucks and take it away." Someone else said, "Don't you have to take bids? You can't just give it away for two Popsicles."

Coleman sits between student leaders Tom Gowen and Stan Murphy on the dais of the church. He still looks fresh and immaculate. Gowen's eyes are bloodshot by this time, Murphy's hair is awry and he looks haggard. This is the last event of the day so it is important, but no one knows exactly who will show up to speak. The idea is to alternate outside speakers with speakers from the college community.

Congressional administrative aides start to arrive. They look over the crowd and then call their bosses and advise them to put in an appearance.

Senator Thomas Eagleton of Missouri makes the first speech, is the first to congratulate the College on what it is doing: "Public opinion is important. People can have a voice. You must keep legitimate pressure on. Force us to respond. Make it clear over and over what you want. You want out. Give us your help as you are here today."

Bill Davidson of the Haverford fac-

ulty follows with a different stance altogether. "Just being listened to doesn't produce change," he says. "We must take the initiative for non-violent resistance." What he means is resistance to war taxes, to conscription. He hands out draft cards that were turned in in March by protestors who disassociated themselves from conscription. He passes them out at random and asks the college community to think of how this relates to their own lives.

President Coleman gets the point at once and sums it up: "Bill Davidson has consistently made us face our consciences. He throws us an important challenge. These events today can't stand alone."

But then it's back to the rhetoric of congratulations for today's expression of dissent. Lawrence Coughlin, congressman from Montgomery County; then Pennsylvania Senator Richard Schweiker. And by then the aides are sending in the big men so quickly and in such numbers that no one else from the College gets a chance to speak. A witty, salty Eugene McCarthy rides herd on Nixon and Scott ("I hope you judge him by what he does, not by his excuses"); Allard Lowenstein, representative from New York, rumpiled and sincere, talks about the importance of dissent; a tanned and sartorially splendid Sargent Shriver assures them that they will get through not only to the government but to their parents; Oregon Senator Mark Hatfield, lean and determined, offers his office and help in their crusade.

It is an inspirational outpouring of words. But not everyone has really bought them. On the way back to the buses the pace is subdued. It is much warmer now than it had been in the morning and the clarity and unreality of the spring day lingers. It is hard to believe men were killing each other somewhere on this day, somewhere in a place where maybe the sun was shining just as brightly and the sky was just as blue.

A faculty member and his wife are talking about the day with a weary kind of indifference. "There was lots of talk. We'll see." There really isn't much to say.

One kid had a good time because he saw senators and congressmen he would never have gone to see under other circumstances. Another is saying, "I liked the confrontations with congressmen, only mine all agreed with me. One guy from Butler, Pa., said his congressman threw them out after he saw a 'We Won't Go' button

on someone." That sounded like much more fun. Another was convinced now that he should go to work for anti-war candidates in the coming election campaign.

Economics professor Holland Hunter seems as calm and unperturbed at the end of the day as he was in the beginning in Larry Williams' office. He thinks it is encouraging that there were so many senators who wanted to be associated with them. But there are a few things troubling him. For one thing, some of the more radical students don't think the group spoke for them. "What's really bothering me, though, is that the secretaries in the offices here think that Nixon is right." In other words, if so many of the people in the country do support Nixon, what good will all of the protest do? There is no elation in this mood.

BUS NUMBER ONE is loading again. All of the buses are going back half-empty because many people are staying on for the Saturday peace protest. But there is a feeling that even those going back can never return to an Ivory Tower. When the bus starts up this time, "Sign of the Times" bursts out of the loudspeakers. No one objects. No one seems to care now. They eat some of the food left in the bag lunches and drop off to sleep.

Haverford president Coleman stayed on in Washington too, with nine students. Secretary of Labor George Shultz invited them to dine with him because he wanted to talk to them. The next day when he looked back on it, Coleman had a good feeling about the trip. It was well organized and unifying. "I think it did have impact. The secretary of labor had a favorable reaction and said he would take the message to the President. It gave us a feeling that these guys really cared. I really think some congressmen got the message more clearly than before."

All of the press didn't get the message, though. Students began drifting into Coleman's office with complaints about newspaper and television coverage. They felt the impression was being given that the Washington trip was an end in itself. The kids wanted to make clear that it was only a beginning.

Coleman was also getting feedback from parents. One father called and said he wanted a day's tuition deducted from his son's bill. He didn't consider the Washington trip educational.

Everybody back on the bus. ■ ■

HCA
RB, SA,
Box 1

[1970]
= Students protest
Vietnam War]

To: The student body
From: classes to congress

As you all know, President Nixon announced Thursday night that he has committed American ground troops to Cambodia. In discussing this situation with student and faculty as well as President Coleman and other members of the administration we believe that we have hit upon an imaginative new idea to make known our thoughts concerning the President's latest action.

We suggest that as many community members as can travel to Washington D.C. as a group this Thursday and conduct a series of seminars and lectures in the Rayburn House Office Building. The format would be simple: several professors have tentatively agreed to deliver lectures delineating the effect of the war on their special disciplines. We could realistically expect a lecture, for instance, from a political scientist, a biologist, a psychologist, and an economist. The remainder of the day would be devoted to visiting area congressmen and senators. We would also expect to conduct a mass meeting at some appropriate building to cap the day's events.

This idea has already met with a modest amount of Congressional approval. It is known that one representative has agreed to line up rooms for our use at the Office Building. It is entirely likely that we would be visited by a number of public officials in the course of the day.

The idea behind this approach is to bring our educational resources to Washington, to place them before our lawmakers and the general public. We fully intend that this be a peaceful, calm, dignified experience in which all members of the community, regardless of their political beliefs could take part.

We would like to convene a Community Meeting Monday at 4:15 in Roberts Hall. We are inviting students, faculty, administration, secretaries and maintenance workers to participate in this forum to make this a truly community experience. On that merit alone we think it is worth attending.

Please come to the meeting Monday to express your views.

Thank you,

Tom Cowen
Stan Murphy

Haverford College to Congress

The vast majority of Haverford College's students, faculty, staff, and administrators is going to Washington on Thursday, May 7. Our purposes in doing so are to express to them the full depth of our concern for what the Cambodian crisis is doing to American life, and to learn what we can from our representatives in Congress about that crisis.

We take this unusual step of moving almost the entire College to Washington because we see no other way to respond rationally and creatively to this crisis. We have already seen frightening consequences from the enlargement of the war in Southeast Asia. We have seen much of the educational process undermined in this past week as doubts, fear, and bitternesses take over on campus after campus. We reject the thought that it is "bums" who fail to see the logic in widening a war in order to narrow it. We assert instead that thoughtful men everywhere are troubled by the path now being pursued in Vietnam and Cambodia.

We come to Washington, as members of an educational community, to speak out and to learn. We do not pretend to have any easy answers on which we unite. But we are united in our determination to act with courage, sense, and taste in expressing fear about what is now going on and hope about what Congress can do to save us from further calamity in Asia and further division at home.

5/5/70

Haverford College

TO: _____ FROM: _____
RE: _____ DATE: _____

The Haverford College faculty, at its meeting 4 May 1970 approved the following statement:

In order to express its concern over the current crisis, and to facilitate the trip to Washington on Thursday, the faculty hopes that the college will be flexible in its requirements, and will release time obligations of members of the college community for activity related to seeking solutions to the Southeast Asian crisis.

This is not a strike, nor is it business as usual.

The administration and faculty will sympathetically consider the problems of students completing their work, will help them by rescheduling class meetings, rearranging time and character of examinations, and postpone, on request, examinations and papers (for undergraduates) up to 10 September.

OFFICIAL

HAVERFORD COLLEGE TO CONGRESS -- bulletin number one, Tuesday, May 5, 1970

BULLETIN. This bulletin will be issued as frequently as needed, certainly daily, through Friday, May 8, by the organizers of the "Haverford College to Congress" project. Headquarters are in the public relations office, ground floor, Founders Hall, phone MI 9-9600, ext 233, 234, 235; or (after hours) MI 2-7644.

STAFFING. The following staff assignments have been made in connection with the HCC project, (home phone numbers are given):

General chairmen:	Jack Coleman	MI 2-0763
	Tom Gowen	MI 2-1964
	(In Washington, LI 7-4343, ex 22)	
	Stan Murphy	MI 2-0763 9-7536
Busses:	Chuck Shields	MI 2-0702
Seminars:	Gerhard Spiegler	MI 2-7581
	Stan Murphy	MI 9-7536
Food:	Stokes Quisenberry	MI 9-7866
Marshalls:	Chris Attinger	MI 9-7866
	Bob Linn	MI 9-9543
	Bob Schwartz	MI 2-4515
Fundraising:	Bruce Lincoln	MI 9-0909
	Steve Cary	VI 4-1544
Board of Managers		
Liaison:	Steve Cary	VI 4-1544
Student Recruitment:	Joel Cook	GR 7-7507
Staff recruitment:	Joel Cook	GR 7-7507
Faculty recruitment:	Steve Cary	VI 4-1544
	Greg Kannerstein	MI 9-7872
	Chris Laquer	MI 9-3024
General information:	Bart Craig	MI 9-0177
Press relations:	Bill Balthaser	MI 6-4268
	Dave Esposito	MI 9-3024
	George Couch	MI 9-0383
Babysitters:	Jeff Allen	MI 9-5532

OTHER CENTERS

Current activity also is taking place at the following:

NEWS office	MI 9-3671
Bryn Mawr Communication, Erdman	LA 5-3986

(MORE)

BABYSITTERS People who will need babysitters in order to participate in HCC are invited to get in touch with Jeff Allen, who is arranging to make student-babysitters available. Also, persons interested in becoming student-babysitters are asked to call Jeff: MI 9-5532.

FUNDS As of Tuesday morning, over \$600 in donations to support HCC had been collected on campus. Estimates are that the project will need \$4,000. Projected cost per person is about \$5.00. All who can pay, are being asked to. As of Tuesday morning, receipts were being issued to those who made a contribution.

BRYN MAWR Bryn Mawr students are invited to join the HCC project, if they can underwrite their own costs. Deadline for Bryn Mawr registrations (and payment) is 10 p.m., Tuesday. Andy Balcer has been assigned to contact Saga, Tuesday, to arrange for lunch and dinner for Bryn Mawr participants.

FOOD Ed Grant, of ARA, has been notified of the HCC project. Initial plans call for the college group to carry lunch and dinner on the buses. The dining center would be closed; students who did not go to Washington would be invited to eat at Jack Coleman's home.

BUSES Reeder Tours, Modena, Pa., 384-0991, has guaranteed HCC 15 buses at a cost of \$225 per bus. Arrangements were made with Mr. Ernie Reeder, vice president. Reeder also spoke of the possibility of four more buses from his organization. Chuck called Schuylkill Valley Transit and Merz Highway Tours; Merz quoted \$280 per bus and Schuylkill made no definite offer.

WASHINGTON Tom Cowen, Kathe Johnson and Sayres Brown arrived in Washington early Tuesday to make arrangements for HCC meeting rooms and congressional participants. We also delivered the petition signed Saturday, by the campus community, to Sen. Mathias. And he delivered the letters to members of the community had written, Saturday, to their congressmen. Cowen was to report in at 1 p.m. again.

(MORE)

NEW YORK U. On Monday and Tuesday, there were rumors that New York University was organizing a "march on Washington," called for Thursday. At 1:30 a.m., Tuesday, NYU public relations director Robert Brown (father of a Haverford alumnus) reported that he had no word on any such march, that, if it were being organized, it was by a "rump group." NYC has cancelled classes on its big Washington Square campus until Thursday, when members of the community are to return with proposals for action. Brown will keep Haverford informed.

PUBLICITY. As of noon, Tuesday, the following media has inquired about Haverford's response to the Cambodia issue: Delaware County Daily Times, The Evening Bulletin, The Inquirer, Associated Press, and QMMR-FM. In addition, reporter Bill Lovejoy, of the Bulletin, visited the public relations office Tuesday morning. The inquiring media were told that Haverford was drafting plans for a specific response and that details would be announced when those plans were firm -- probably late Tuesday afternoon. The entire situation was outlined to Lovejoy, off the record.

MOVIE. Steve Shapiro '71 plans to make a 16 mm film of HCC activities in Washington. The college has given him \$75 to help cover film costs, but he estimates he will need up to \$100 to shoot about 25 minutes of film (edited running time: 10 minutes). Shapiro's number is MI 9-6144.

RECRUITMENT. As of 11 a.m. approximately 275 Haverford students has signed on for the HCC trip, and 37 had said they would not go. About half the faculty members contacted had said they were going.

SEMINARS. The nature and subjects of HCC seminars in Washington were discussed at a meeting of faculty members and students, 10:30 a.m., Tuesday, in Stokes auditorium. About 25 faculty members attended, and nine of them agreed to teach seminars on specific subjects. Professors and students will be matched for the seminars and a roster published, hopefully by Tuesday evening. Proposed seminar topics were: 1) Congressional Policy (Waldman); 2) Effects of War on Education (Bernstein); 3) Role of the University; 4) Impact of the War on Politics (Shumera & Loewy); 5) Politics of S.E. Asia (Hansen); 6) The Military and U.S. Politics (Gerstein); 7) Economics and War (Hunter & Gubins); 8) War and Morality (Long); 9) Opposition Politics; 10) Attitude Change.

SCHEDULE: Here is the current tentative schedule for Thursday in Washington.

5:45 a.m. leave campus by bus
9:00 a.m. arrive in Washington
10:00 a.m.
to 11:30 a.m. morning seminars
11:30 a.m. to 1:30 a.m. lunch and appointments with congressmen
1:30 to 3 p.m. large meeting with major speaker
3 to 5 p.m. afternoon seminars
5:00 p.m. leave Washington by bus
8:00 p.m. arrive at campus

###

HAVERFORD COLLEGE TO CONGRESS -- bulletin number three, Tuesday,

May 5, 1970.

DISTRIBUTION. Bruce Lincoln should be added to the list of those receiving this bulletin.

SCORE. As of 5 p.m., Tuesday, 434 Haverford students said they were going to Washington, 62 said they would not, and 124 students either had not decided or had not yet been contacted. With the faculty, 42 were going, 22 were not going, and 16 remained uncontacted or up in the air. Three staff members had signed on, with more expected.

BUSES. Fifteen buses have been booked firmly to arrive on Carter Road at 5:30 a.m., Thursday. Five of these buses are from Reeder Tours, and ten are being subcontracted by Reeder from Warner (5) and Meredith (5) two other bus companies.

BAIL. Larry Phillips reports that \$5,000 in bail money is available, if needed, by calling in Washington 202-780-2605.

SEMINARS. Eight seminars have been scheduled for Thursday in Washington -- four in the morning (10 to 11:30 a.m.), and four in the afternoon (1:30 to 3 p.m.) Topics are:

<u>Topics</u>	<u>Professors</u>
Congressional Policy	(S. Waldman)
Place of University in American Society	(R. Bernstein, M. Gutwirth)
Impact of War on Politics	(S. Shumer, A. Lowmy)
Politics of S.E. Asia	(G. E. Hansen)
Military and U. S. Politics	(J. Gerstein)
Economics and War	(H. Hunter, S. Gubins)
War and Morality	(J. B. Long, A. Gangadean, C. Stegeman, M. Asensio, G. Spiegler)
Place of University in American Society	(A. Kosman, S. Parline)

Each seminar will have three to six faculty leaders, about 12 student-participants and an audience, including students, as space permits.

INFORMATION. Orientation packets will be distributed to all participants on the buses. The packets will contain: one map, one ID card, one overall agenda, one set of instructions, plus three copies of the statement of purpose, list of seminars and faculty resolution. Multiple copies of these latter items will permit participants to give copies to their Congressmen.

PHONES. In Washington, Wednesday, Jack Coleman and Tom Gowan are now at a new phone number in the Methodist Building: 202-LI-1000, ext 2933.