

Linden Scroll Taps '69 Membership Fourteen Pledge Senior Honorary



Sherry Burns



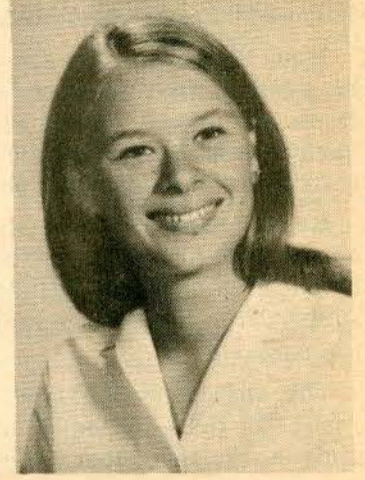
Joan Chapman



Sherri Dennis



Kathleen Gaffney



Margaret Gaffney



Susan Good



Linda Granger



Roanne Harless



Penny Harrison



Patricia Penkoske



Nancy Peters



Kathy Williams



Betty Witthaus



Barbara Zelff

Art, Language Dept's Add to Faculty

Dr. Luis Galvez, Director of Latin American Studies Programs and head of the Modern Language Department at College of St. Teresa, Wonona, Minnesota, has been named department head for Lindenwood's Modern Language department, beginning next fall.

A native of Ecuador, Dr. Galvez studied at the University of Quito and received his M. S. and Ph. D. at Notre Dame. He is the author of five books on education and Spanish. His past experience includes teaching positions at Academic Militar Ecuador and Colegio Benalcazar in Quito, St. Mary's College in Winona, Minnesota, summer positions at Notre Dame and NDEA Summer Language Institutes; guest lecturer at the University of Missouri, Columbia, for Peace Corps volunteers and recording secretary of the Congress of the Republic of Ecuador in Quito, 1955-1959.

He has been listed in Directory of American Scholars, 1964;

Who's Who in American Education, 1965-66; and National Directory of Latin Americanists, 1966.

During Dr. Galvez's visit to Lindenwood last week, he outlined for the BARK his proposals for the language department, stressing concentration in civilization, culture and literature in the student's language. Helping Lindenwood students to become "world citizens" and to understand other cultures is Dr. Galvez's ultimate objective for language study.

Mr. Jerry Wilkerson has been newly appointed to the faculty of the Lindenwood Art Department. He will be teaching courses in sculpture and drawing.

Wilkerson received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Commercial Art in 1966 from Lamar State College in Technology in Besumont, Texas. He will receive his Master of Fine Arts Degree in

painting from Washington University this June.

Mr. Wilkerson has also gained teaching experience in the last year through the Metropolitan Educational Council on the Arts.

Among his achievements is his listing in "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.. in 1966. Wilkerson has displayed his work in group shows in St. Louis and Texas, and in oneman shows in St. Louis, Texas and Jacksonville, Illinois at MacMurray College.

To College Students:

The Board of Directors of CHOICE 68, The National Collegiate Presidential Primary, feels that a clarification of the second referendum question is in order due to the significant events of these past weeks. The board wishes to call your attention specifically to the second and third alternatives of that question.

"Temporary Suspension of Bombing" will be interpreted as temporary suspension of ALL BOMBING.
"Maintain Current Level of Bombing" will be interpreted as maintaining the present level of limited bombing.

Choice 68
Board of Directors

Story Offers Publication

Where are the big-name writers of tomorrow to come from?

From the college campuses, those hotbeds of protest and drug use—which are also "the country's greatest proving ground of dedicated, hard-working and self-disciplined artists of the future." This comes from White and Hallie Burnett, who have just published the results of a year's campus-combing in 'STORY: The Yearbook of Discovery/1968'.

The Yearbook, published by Four Winds Press in both hardcover and paperback,

contains writing by the annual STORY College Creative Awards winners, who shared more than \$6,000 in prizes for the best short stories, poems, essays, biographies, plays, journalism and screen and television writing.

STORY: The Yearbook of Discovery/1968, which publishes 39 new writers, will be followed by another annual volume next winter. Entries for the current STORY Awards will close May 5.

Judges this year included poets Marianne Moore and Richard Eberhart, biographer and critic J. Donald Adams, screen writer Tad Mosel, Hallie Burnett, Stanley Richards, Dr. Riley Hughes of Georgetown University, and other.

McCarthy Group Rallies Tonight

New Significance For Choice '68

CHOICE 68 has taken on new importance.

From its inception, the National Collegiate Presidential Primary has been destined to be significant. The very fact that an expected two million students, representing colleges and universities across the nation will go to the polls on the same day makes the election worth watching.

The new importance is that CHOICE 68, not Indiana, will be the first primary in which Robert Kennedy and Eugene McCarthy meet head on.

Many skeptics might say the student election will not be a test of the two candidate's strengths since many of those voting will not be eligible to vote in November. Such comments overlook the fact that much of the support both aspirants have at this point is that of college students.

Kennedy and McCarthy will not only be battling to see which, if either, can win the democratic struggle in the CHOICE 68 balloting, but also which can expect the most support from the college ranks throughout the rest of the campaigning.

The answer to the later question could provide the answer to the question of who will represent the Democrats on the November ballot.

If that seems like an overstatement, look at the record. The McCarthy showings in New Hampshire and Wisconsin have shown the value of volunteers, and the volunteers have largely been college students. Or as the St. Louis Post Dispatch said in an editorial, "Judging by what happened in New Hampshire, the influence that can be exerted by young people cannot be underestimated."

The CHOICE 68 election could answer some questions about the Republican race too. For the first time, Richard Nixon will face opposition from the right and the left. On the one side the CHOICE ballot offers Ronald Reagan, on the other there is Nelson Rockefeller, John Lindsay and others.

The election could also answer some questions about how many young people are fed up with the existing political parties, for whatever reason. "Drop-outs" can chose between such candidates as Fred Halstead of the Socialist Workers Party, and George Wallace of the American Independents.

All in all, CHOICE 68 looks to be worth voting in and worth studying.

reprinted from Univ. of Oregon Daily Emerald

The Male Bag

Defacing the Issues

In the midst of the great American social upheaval known as an election year, the Lindenwood student finds herself in the embarrassing position of selecting and supporting a presidential candidate. It is even more difficult this year with so many attractive, young politicians with their hats either in the ring or at least poised for the toss.

But what about the Issues? Let's forget (and I know this might take a monumental effort) personalities for the moment, and see how the candidates stand on the key issues; the issues that directly affect the Lindenwood student.

"Mr. Rockefeller, how do you feel, sir, about the proposal made in some circles concerning the nation-wide lowering of the drinking age to 18?" "Well, as you must already know, the legal drinking age in the great state of New York is already 18. And as far as I'm concerned, what's good enough for New York, is good enough for the rest of the country." "Feeling that way, sir, would you give us your thoughts on crime in the urban streets?" "Uh-hem, you'll have to speak to Mr. Lindsay about that. I'm afraid." "Thank-You, Mr. Rockefeller."

"Mr. Kennedy, amny of our Lindenwood students are interested in your position on the proposal for a federally-subsidized birth-control program." "Well, I can only say that I'm in favor of a bright, youthful, and vigorous

approach to the question?" "Does that mean, sir, that you would support such a program?" "Poliyically-speaking, I'd consider it carefully." "And personally?" "I'd have to talk to Ethel." "Thank-you, Mr. Kennedy."

"Mr. Nixon, is it true, sir, that after your defeat in the race for the California governship, you stated that you would never again seek political governorships, you stated that you would never again seek political office?" "Yes, I did." "What has changed your feelings since then?" "After looking around me at the pitiful condition of our domestic and foreign situation, I decided that a sensible approach to government spending was needed." "If you were President, Mr. Nixon, in what areas would you trim federal expenditures?" "The first area would be that of White House weddings. This practice of two marriages within one four-year term administration is preposterous." "May I quote you, then, sir, as being whole-heartedly against White House weddings?" "That's just like you press people, putting words in my mouth again, just like you did in the 1960 campaign. I never said I was whole-heartedly against White House weddings. After all, Julie and David are counting on...." "Thank-you, Mr. Nixon."

"Mr. Wallace, in regard to the proposal for federally-subsidized as an election year, the Lindenwood student finds herself in the embassassing position of in

the back of the bus." "Some of your critics, sir, say that you lack the necessary experience in federal government to assume the Presidency. Would you care to comment, sir?" "Why that's another example of the twisted, Yankee press turning my background into something that it isn't. Don't those long-haired intellectual beatniks know that I've had all kinds of dealings with federal officials?" "What groups would you say you are the most familiar with?" "Well, I suppose the group that I've worked with most are the federal marshalls." "And how did you feel personally after working with them?" "Burned, baby, burned." "Thank-you, Mr. Wallace."

"Mr. Johnson, is there any chance, sir, that you would accept a draft for the Democratic nomination?" "Absolutely not; under no circumstances; not a chance." "That's your final decision, sir?" "Of course. Have I ever pulled a fast one on you boys of the press?" "Excuse me, sir, but I have a few more questions I'd like to ask you." "I'm sorry, son, but I've pledged myself to devote full time to the problems of the Presidency." "Oh, you're leaving to wrestle with some pressing and trying crisis, the kind of which the President of United States is forced to face every minute of the day?" "That's right, son, I'm going to check the Harris Poll and see how I'm doing in the Indiana Primary." "Thank-you, Mr. Johnson."



Alice in Blunderland among some of the plants

Our Man Hoppe

The Unmaking Of A President

Herewith is another unwritten chapter in that unpublished reference work, "A History of the World, 1950 to 1999." The title of this chapter is "The Unmaking of a President."

* * * *

The trend, it can be seen now, began with the surprise withdrawal of George Romney from the Presidential campaign early in 1968. It built with the surprise secision of Nelson Rockefeller not to seek that office and snowballed with the surprise announcement by President Johnson that he would not run for re-election.

An uneasy nation awaited the next surprise development. It was not long in coming. On April 18, a Gallup Poll showed Mr. Johnson's popularity had soared to an all-time high of 89.7 per cent. The following day Richard Nixon, the sole GOP candidate for the nomination, took himself out of the race.

"I'd rather be popular than President," he said, much to everyone's surprise. And a Lou Harris Poll the following week showed that at last Mr. Nixon had established himself a winner. As long as he didn't run.

* * * *

The public's capacity for surprise was by now somewhat strained. There was hardly a ripple when Senator Eugene McCarthy removed himself from contention, saying he's never really much wanted to be President anyway and he was looking forward to lecturing on poetry appreciation and the works of Thoreau at Bryan Mawr-- his campaign speeches having prepared him for the role.

Senator Robert Kennedy, with no one left to run against, unsurprisingly quit the race, saying, "It doesn't seem fun any more." He said he would devote the endless summer instead to ice skating, mano-a-mano lacrosse and acquiring a black belt in karate.

The very last candidate, George Wallace, then delivered a diatribe: "If the Whit House ain't fit for them pseudo-intellectuals," he said, "it ain't fit for me." And he stomped out of the race.

Thus it was the Republicans opened their convention August 5 in Miami without a candidate in sight.

A frantic search ensued for

someone willing to run. At the last possible minute, an unknown named Calvin Calvin, was found. "Sure," Mr. Calvin allowed to everyone's surprise, "I'd like to be President."

At their convention three weeks later, the Democrats gave up with hardly a fight and asked the Republicans to "put aside partisanship in this emergency" and allow them to nominate Mr. Calvin, too.

And so, for a time the nation would go forward united under the of Nelson Rockefeller not to seek that office and snowballed with the surprise decision

Unfortunately, Mr. Calvin was caught participating self-flagellation in the men's room of the YMCA and was barred from high office as a felonious masochist.

"Who else... he demanded indignantly, "would want the job?"

* * * *

Thus the country entered 1969 with no leader at the helm of the ship of state

Communist governments, with no American leader to focus their citizens' hatred upon, quickly collapsed. An embittered General DeGaulle lost his raison d'etre and his will to go on. Harold Wilson said, "the ruddy hell with it."

So quickly did the heresy spread that in six months there

The Public's capacity for surprise was by now somewhat strained.

And mankind entered an era of peace and contentment it had never known before. to lecturing on poetry appreciation and the works of Thoreau at Bryan Mawr ---

LINDENWOOD COLLEGE

BARK

Vol. 2 No. 17

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Computer First

Univac to Analyze Voting Cross-Section

Washington, D.C. -- A UNIVAC 1108 computer will make the first complete tabulation and analysis in history of the voting preferences of a nationwide segment of the U.S. population during Choice 68, the first national collegiate presidential primary (NCP) on April 24. The primary is co-sponsored by Time Magazine and the Univac Division of Sperry Rand Corporation.

Votes on presidential candidates and important national issues like Vietnam, from an anticipated turnout of over two million students, will be processed, totaled, and analyzed by a single large scale UNIVAC 1108 computer in Univac's Washington offices at 2121 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.

Working from data originally supplied on punched cards by each voter, the 1108 will make a comprehensive breakdown of the voting from nearly 1,500 colleges representing more than 75 per cent of the nation's total college enrollment.

"This is the first time that a computer has been used to tabulate and completely evaluate results of a nationwide pool," commented Dr. Carl Hammer, Director of Scientific and Computer Services for Univac's Federal Systems Division. "We will perform the most comprehensive analysis in history of balloting on a national scale."

Dr. Hammer pointed out that in other national elections, computers deal with totals from individual polling places. In Choice 68, on the other hand, the computer will handle seven types of data from each punched card ballot, thoroughly comparing and analyzing the voting on candidates and issues.

The basic data on the ballot shows the voter's age and party; whether he is a foreign student; his first, second, and third choices for president among 13 listed candidates plus write-ins; the course of action which he believes the U.S. should pursue in regard to her military forces in Vietnam; the course of action which she

should pursue regarding the bombing in North Vietnam; and the area of government spending which should receive highest priority to meet the urban crisis.

From about two million ballots, the 1108 will tabulate percentages of first, second, and third choice votes for each candidate, and the percentage of students favoring each course of action under the three referendum questions. It has also been programmed to compare the first choice voting for candidates with the voting on each issue, showing, for instance, how many students indicating Senator Eugene McCarthy as their first choice also favor immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces.

The 1108 will further analyze the voting by age groups, party, region, and type of school, and will show the exact number of votes for each of 1,872 possible combinations of first, second, and third choices. Over 70 percent of students expressing their preferences in Choice 68 are expected to be under the minimum legal voting age of 21.

At their campus polling places, students push out perforations on the cards to indicate their preferences. These punched cards go to branch offices of the Univac Information Services Division in Chicago, Los Angeles, and Silver Spring, Md., where UNIVAC 1004 III card processors convert them to about 25 magnetic tapes. These tapes are sent to the UNIVAC 1108 in Washington, which compresses them into three reels holding the entire primary date on about 3,600 feet of tape. The computer then tabulates complete returns.

"Choice 68 is a complete poll of the nation's college students, and thus it is more authoritative than a survey based on sampling," commented Gene McLaughlin, Manager of the Programming Services Department, Univac Scientific and Computer Services.

Six million punched cards have been distributed to participating universities, colleges, and junior colleges. Univac's detailed breakdown of the voting is expected to be available during the first week of May. Each

participating institution will receive a computer printout including results of the balloting on its campus. Printouts will be made available to news media and other interested parties.

After the primary, a detailed report on all aspects of Choice 68, including further analyses of the returns, will be published.

A team of about 20 Univac computer specialists will devote their full time efforts for about one week to processing the Choice 68 returns. This processing will require about 300 hours of each 1004 and a total of about 40 hours on the 1108.


About 15 Univac programmers, managers, and executives have worked for several weeks before the primary to coordinate the handling of the data and to write the programs which tabulate the returns in the computer.

The Univac programs for Choice 68 were prepared by the Programming Services Department, using the FORTRAN computer language.

CHOICE 68

Indicate your age as of Nov. 5, 1968:

18 or under
 19
 20
 21
 22 or over

CHOICE 68 

Indicate your party preference: Democrat Other Party
 Republican Independent

I am a Foreign Student:

Indicate 3 choices for President
 (1st choice tabulated for election; 2nd & 3rd choices tabulated for statistical analysis.)

	1st	2nd	3rd
Fred Halstead (Soc. Worker)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mark O. Hatfield (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lyndon B. Johnson (Dem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Robert F. Kennedy (Dem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Martin L. King (Ind)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
John V. Lindsay (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eugene J. McCarthy (Dem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Richard M. Nixon (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Charles H. Percy (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ronald W. Reagan (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nelson A. Rockefeller (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Harold E. Stassen (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
George C. Wallace (Amer. Ind.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>		

What course of military action should the U.S. pursue in Vietnam: (Choose one only.)

Immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces
 Phased reduction of U.S. military activity
 Maintain current level of U.S. military activity
 Increase the level of U.S. military activity
 "All out" U.S. military effort

What course of action should the U.S. pursue in regards to the bombing of North Vietnam: (Choose one only.)

Permanent cessation of bombing
 Temporary suspension of bombing
 Maintain current level of bombing
 Intensify bombing
 Use of nuclear weapons

In confronting the "urban crisis" which of the following should receive highest priority in government spending: (Choose one only.)

Education
 Job training and employment opportunities
 Housing
 Income subsidy
 Riot control and stricter law enforcement

Take your choice:

vote april 24

Candidates Comment on Choice '68 Referenda

McCarthy Outlines Viet Nam Views; Submits Strategy for Urban Crisis

New York, New York, April 18, 1968 - Senator Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota today released an exclusive statement to the Executive Offices of CHOICE 68, the National Collegiate Presidential Primary, outlining his present feelings on the Vietnam War and the Current "Urban Crises". His remarks, reprinted in their entirety below, were issued in response to a request by the project's student Board of Directors that Senator McCarthy comment on the primary's three referendum questions. More information on Senator McCarthy may be obtained by writing McCarthy for President, 815 17th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Questions 1 & 2 were answered together:

What course of military action should the United States pursue in Vietnam; what course of action should the United States pursue in regards to the bombing of North Vietnam.

"I believe that the only solution for the Vietnam crisis is to reverse the process of military and political escalation in which we have been engaged for almost five years.

Once the administration determines to come to grips with the political realities in Vietnam and seeks negotiations meaningfully, these specific steps of military de-escalation should be followed:

—We must immediately halt all bombing in North Vietnam.

—We must halt the escalation of the ground war and freeze troop strength in South Vietnam.

—We must begin a gradual disengagement in South Vietnam and commit ourselves to a cease fire on a trial basis in some areas while continuing to press for negotiations.

—We must insist that the South Vietnamese take on greater military responsibilities.

—We must urge the government of South Vietnam to broaden its political base by bringing into

the government some of the civilian opposition elements which were denied a role in the government despite the results on the 1967 election.

—We must press the Saigon government to enter into negotiations with the National Liberation Front as a political force.

Finally we must, I think, make it clear to the government in Saigon that our commitment is not open-ended, that the Saigon Government can no longer exercise a vote power over our efforts to negotiate. For we cannot continue to escalate the war without the risk that the conflict will spread further and possibly involve China and the Soviet Union. And, conversely, we cannot maintain the present regime in Saigon without expanding its political base under conditions that would involve prolonged occupation by large numbers of American troops."

Question 3: In confronting the "urban crisis", which of the following should receive highest priority in government spending:

Education
Job training and Employment opportunities
Housing
Income subsidy
Riot control and stricter law enforcement

"In addition to the traditional and constitutionally guaranteed civil rights, we must move on to establish a whole new set of civil rights that I consider to be the rights of every American citizen. Basic among these must be the right to a decent job - - a job which becomes the dignity of man, which returns him satisfaction as an intelligent and creative person, and which allows him at the same time to support his family decently and respectfully.

We must also secure the right of every American, adult and young alike, to the quality and amount of education which is necessary to develop his potential. A massive federal program to

upgrade education should include an increased commitment to on-the-job training, special vocational programs, adult literacy courses, and increased efforts in the programs already available in this area.

With adequate jobs and adequate income we would begin at long last to eliminate many barriers and inequities of our society. All Americans have the right to a decent house, not a house in isolation, not a house in the ghetto, but a house in a neighborhood which is part of a community, which is a part of America."

President Johnson Avoids Comment

President Johnson has declined a request by the Executive Office of CHOICE 68 to comment on the primary's three referendum questions. The President's Assistant Press Secretary, W. Thomas Johnson, explained that "Since the President is not an announced candidate, we have some questions about the propriety of his making the statement that you request."

Two of the referenda deal with the country's current involvement in Vietnam, and one with the priorities of government spending in confronting the "urban crisis."

The President did, however, express support for the CHOICE 68 project. "I hope the public service TIME is performing," he said, "will really be in - because if there is one thing disappointing to me about young people, it is that they don't use all the opportunities available to them to make their government a better government."

He cited the fact that "young people have a smaller percentage of those who are eligible to vote actually voting than any other age group."

"In 1964," he continued, "only half the young people took the trouble to express themselves when they had that opportunity. It ought not to be that way. Those we are going to live the longest and be most affected by the government, for a longer period, really have more at stake."

Student Support Strong for Rockefeller

Nelson Rockefeller's announcement that he would not actively seek the Republican presidential nomination has not resulted in a wholesale desertion by students to the camp of Richard Nixon. In fact, two separate polls taken last week at the University of Texas Law School and at Alfred University in Alfred, New York, have indicated that support for Rockefeller remains extremely strong.

The results to the question "Who do you feel should be the Republican Presidential nominee this November?" were as follows:

U. of Texas Law School—Rockefeller, 293; Nixon, 170; Lindsay, 105; Reagan, 45; Percy 39.

U. of Alfred—Rockefeller, 167; Nixon, 76; Lindsay, 76; Percy, 24; Reagan, 16; Hatfield, 6.

The polls also demonstrated the Lyndon Johnson does not possess anywhere near the support on college campuses that Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy

Kennedy Recognizes NLF; Comments on Bombing Pause

New York, New York, April 10, 1968—Senator Robert F. Kennedy of New York responded today to a request by the Executive Office of CHOICE 68 to comment on the primary's three referendum questions. His statement, reprinted in its entirety below, reflects not only the Senator's feelings on President Johnson's most recent "If the White House ain't fit for them pseudo-intellectuals," he said, "it ain't by a dogmatic insistence on "Total Victory" by the United States.

"hundreds of thousands of lives have been lost in vain," states the senator, and more, he feels, will inevitably be wasted away if negotiation flounders in stalemate.

One concession that Kennedy feels the United States should make to convince Hanoi of our sincere desire is "to insure the National Liberation Front a genuine place in the political life of South Vietnam."

While such a move is considered anathema to many of South Vietnam's leaders, and has, in fact, been formally rejected by Vice-President Ky, it represents but one of many necessary steps that Senator Kennedy feels reality has dictated if a peaceful settlement to the current conflict is ever to be achieved.

In handling the "urban crisis", Senator Kennedy strongly endorses massive government action to create more jobs and employment opportunities. "In America," he states, "you are what you do, and every man deserves a chance to hold down a job and support his family with dignity and satisfaction."

Replies from Senator Robert F. Kennedy to Referendum issues on the ballot of CHOICE 68, the National Presidential Primary:

Questions 1 and 2 answered together:

What course of military action should the United States pursue in Vietnam; what course of action should the United States pursue in regards to the bombing of North Vietnam.

"At the time that this is written the President has taken certain steps, including the cessation of bombing in part of

North Vietnam, in an effort to begin peace negotiations with the North. Hanoi has indicated an interest. We can hope, but we cannot be certain what the turn of events will take. If negotiations can be started, we should be prepared to offer a realistic program towards peace in Vietnam. In the meantime, we should de-escalate our military efforts in South Vietnam and concentrate on protecting populated areas so as to reduce immediately the devastation and killing. We should also insist that the South Vietnamese eliminate corruption, institute major social reform and assume a greater responsibility in the military effort in the South.

In a diplomatic area, our programs should include an offer to insure the National Liberation Front a genuine place in the political life of the South Vietnam. Without this, the success of the negotiations is doubtful.

In early 1965, when there were fewer than 40,000 American troops in Vietnam, I said that if we pursued a strictly military policy in Vietnam we were headed straight for disaster. Events have proven the truth of this. Hundreds of thousands of lives have been lost in vain. I can only hope that we and our adversaries can now find it within ourselves to make the mutual concessions that can bring an end to this terrible war."

Question 3: In confronting the "urban crisis", which of the following should receive highest priority in governmental spending:

Education
Job training and employment opportunities
Housing
Income subsidy
Riot control and stricter law enforcement

"In my judgement, jobs, and job training are the key to solving the urban crisis. Action to improve our schools, build more houses, improve the delivery of health care and cope with urban crime are all urgently needed, but jobs are the first priority. Unemployment in slum areas ranges from two to three times the national average and this does not include those who work for poverty level wages. Because there are not enough jobs, men are forced to leave their homes so that their children can get welfare. Much of the frustration and tension in the cities goes back to this.

In America you are what you are, and every man deserves a chance to hold down a job and support his family with dignity and satisfaction. I have proposed several measures to help do this, and I would give them number one domestic priority."

Senator Kennedy concluded his remarks by strongly endorsing CHOICE 68, which will take place on April 24th at over 1400 colleges and universities across the country. "Recent events have shown," he noted, "that student opinion and student political action constitutes a more powerful force in American public life than even students themselves thought or hoped. I commend CHOICE 68 for helping to familiarize young people with the issues of the campaign so they can use this influence intelligently and constructively."

More information on Senator Kennedy may be obtained by writing Kennedy Headquarters, 2000 L Street, Washington, D. C.

Halstead Plans Trip To Viet Nam

Fred Halstead, the Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, announced recently his plans to go to Vietnam and Japan this summer to campaign among servicemen.

"I don't plan to do anything provocative," Mr. Halstead said, "I just plan to listen and learn."

Halstead, forty years old, was his party's candidate in the '64 election, where he was on the ballot in eleven states. He received 40,000 votes, and expects to be a candidate in at least thirty states this November.

The CHOICE 68 election is regarded by Halstead as an "unique opportunity" for students across the country to register their feelings against the Vietnam War and the current Administration.

"Young people," he noted, "who become draftable at 18 but still don't have the right to vote, actually have the most at stake when it came to the question of war. It is young people who are sent to do the dying and killing in Vietnam. CHOICE 68 will enable a massive part of American youth, those on campuses, to repudiate Lyndon Johnson and his war."

Halstead is probably the least known individual running the CHOICE 68 election, but by virtue of the alphabetic arrangement of the candidates' names, he enjoys the top position on the primary's ballot. Considering the presence of twelve other candidates, this

represents no small advantage.

He is currently campaigning almost exclusively on college campuses throughout the country, and is basing his attack mostly on two issues, "Bring the GIs Home from Vietnam" and, "Black Control of the Black Community."

Halstead has claimed on several occasions during the past years that the differences between socialism and communism are slight. During a speech at the University of Houston, in fact, he stated that the Vietnam war is "creating more Communists in this country than I could in thirty years of agitation."

It is thus not surprising that his views on that war are in direct accord with the official policy of the North Vietnamese Government. Radio Hanoi, in its broadcast of March 20, dismissed the candidacies of both Robert F. Kennedy and Eugene McCarthy by saying that neither man had "voiced his support for the Vietnamese people's right to self-determination or expressed sympathy for our people's struggle for national liberation."

Halstead, on the other hand, has issued the statement that "American intervention in Vietnam is a violation of the right of the Vietnamese people to determine their own affairs. The most moral and effective alternative to the current slaughter is to bring our men home now."

Success Of Choice '68 Depends On Moderates

One of the more amusing side effects, depending on your sense of humor, of Eugene McCarthy's impressive showing in the New Hampshire primary has been the rather adulatory reaction of the national press to the Senator's corps of energetic and intense "ballot children". Originally written off as somewhat pathetic idealists, McCarthy's student army earned their abundant laurels by helping engineer the first tunning upset of the 1968 presidential campaign. As a result, the well-scrubbed respectable, and quietly effective "Student Volunteer" suddenly became the darling of the press.

Youth Back in the Fold, gushed endless editorials, Democratic Process Works! Nihilism of the New Left Refuted! Generation Gap Bridged! As the New York Times stated eloquently what other papers expressed garishly, "Senator McCarthy has managed to persuade great numbers of concerned youth that it is possible to make effective protest against existing American policies and practices by traditional democratic means".

This endless journalistic game of lumping all students into one vast and grotesquely misleading generalization thus continues. The archetypal collegian, it now appears, is no longer the student leftist with his picket sign and smouldering draft card. The "average" college student right now, today, is the "concerned" college student - the student whose faith in democracy is slowly but surely being reaffirmed through electoral triumph and lots of hard, determined work.

The idealistic gleam of such a student portrait will go far, no doubt, towards reestablishing middle class American's faith in its gold plated youth. But McCarthy's "Student Volunteers", like the radical agitators, are but fringe elements of the college community and hardly representative of the American student body as a whole, whose reputation for indifference and apathy is not without substance.

As President Adran Doran of Morehouse State College in Kentucky stated, "These activists say that the rest of the students

are apathetic and don't care. They're not. They're satisfied with the way things are. Why should they protest? There's nothing to protest about."

CHOICE 68, the National Collegiate Presidential Primary, is functioning with a somewhat more spirited preconception in mind -- that, in fact, student moderates do care and do want their opinions registered in a responsible, effective manner.

The election itself will determine whether CHOICE 68's image of the "average" student is accurate. For in order to attain national visibility, CHOICE 68 must attract at least two million voters on April 24. Such a goal will be attained only if enough moderates choose to exert themselves to the minor degree of casting their votes.

CHOICE 68 will fail if they do not. The liberal and conservative activists may hord the headlines, but the long silent student moderates have the numbers -- and it is only by the raw power of size that a skeptical public and an overly antagonistic Congress will pay attention to the reality of student power.

It's one thing, of course, to boycott an election through principle and it's quite another to miss one through ignorance or apathy. If the moderates do fail to participate, especially in this, the most challenging of election years, then they will indeed have earned the taunt of Henry IV, "Go hang yourself, brave Crillon; we fought at Arques and you were not there."



Thomas Urges McCarthy Support

New York, New York, April 10, 1968--Norman Thomas, the former American Socialist Party Leader and six-time candidate for President, strongly endorsed the candidacy of Eugene McCarthy in a CHOICE 68 statement today.

"As of April 4, 1968," said Mr. Thomas, "I am for Eugene McCarthy, who took the bold step of agreeing to campaign for peace at a time when it was considered fatal politically, and other, more opportunistic opponents of the war shield away. In my judgement, furthermore, Senator McCarthy has been running an increasingly good campaign."

"I was stunned, but pleased," he continued, "by President Johnson's refusal to run. It was an act of common sense, and, possibly, an act of real devotion to peace. However, heaven's joys over this partially repentent sinner emphatically should not imply any joy over his previous conduct of the war."

Mr. Thomas went on to warn that it would be "very dangerous for us who have been insisting on ending the war to imagine that all we have to do now is trust Johnson. Dangerous and stupid."

Mr. Thomas concluded his statement with warm praise for student activists and for CHOICE 68, and offered his opinion on the war referendum questions that appear on the Primary's ballot.

"Students played a great and noble role," he said, "in demanding an alternative to Lyndon Johnson in 1968: for the sake of mankind they cannot slaken in their support of McCarthy or another candidate for peace. What all lovers of peace should insist on is that the United States should wage peace."

"I should wish to make the end of bombing absolute; offer an immediate cease fire, and urge an immediate attempt to reconvene the Geneva powers. And, of course, the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam - ignored once more by the President - must play a major role in negotiations.

Nixon Reiterates War Views

New York, Nef York, April 2, 1968 -- In an exclusive statement of policy delivered to the Executive Offices of CHOICE 68, former Vice President Richard Nixon presented a strategic blueprint that differed little from the Administration's policy prior to President Johnson's withdrawal from the 1968 campaign.

In Mr. Nixon's view the war is one og aggressin from the North -- a separate state -- and he discounts those critics who see the struggle in terms of internal civil war. Nixon's scenario thus invites the characterization of the North as "aggressors" and the South as "invaded territory."

The United States is therefore obligated to "maintain a sufficient level of military activity to convince the enemy first, that he cannot win the war, and second, that for him to continue pursuing a military victory is not worth the cost." Nixon felt that only then the communists realize that their fight is hopeless should our military efforts slacken.

On no account, Mr. Nixon continued, should our strategy of bombing the North be abandoned or temporarily halted because of rumored peace feelers or hysteria on the home front. On the contrary, the conditions for cessation of bombing should be rigid and subject only to the halt of hostilities by the North. "If support for the aggression in the South diminishes, then the bombing can diminish.

If the North ceases to fuel the war in the South, the bombing can cease." Nixon refused to accept anything short of a conve-

ditional military "victory" in Vietnam, as a negotiated settlement involving concessions to the North appears to be unacceptable to him.

He did not, however, feel that those who are clamoring for the utilization of nuclear weapons should be catered to. "I do not foresee," he stated emphatically "any need for the use of either tactical or strategic atomic weapons, and I think their employment would be a dangerous mistake."

Nixon's statement to CHOICE 68 on domestic affairs was even more detailed. He saw the current "urban crisis" for instance, as "the crisis of poverty and the crisis of crime," and suggests that to fight one while ignoring the other would be social lunacy.

Gallup Poll Youth Party Identification Declines

According to the latest Gallup Poll, a significant proportion of the nation's youngest adults -- those between the ages of 21 and 29 -- prtfere to remain uncommitted to either major political party. The question asked to a random sampling of 10,000 people of all ages reads, "In politics, as of today, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or Independent?" The results were as follows:

	% Reps	% Dems	Ind %
21 - 29 years	22	38	40
30 - 49 years	25	44	31
50 and older	30	46	24

The study indicated in addition, as the New York Times reported that "Independents among young voters are found more frequently among the college-trained youth than among those with less formal education." The results:

	% Reps	% Dems	% Ind
College	28	28	44
High School	19	42	39
Grade School	17	45	38

Stanford Poll Goes McCarthy

A poll conducted on April 11 by CHOICE 68 workers at Stanford University in Stanford, California, indicates an overwhelming surge of support for Senator Eugene McCarthy, whose candidacy many observers felt had been irrevocably weakened by Robert

Kennedy's entrance into the race. The opinion sampling of some 300 students revealed, according to the Stanford Daily, "that Nelson Rockefeller's decision not to become an active presidential candidate caused almost two-thirds of his supporters to desert him in favor of other candidates."

At Stanford, apparently, most flocked to Eugene McCarthy, and not to Senator Kennedy. The results of the Stanford poll were as follows:

McCarthy	59%
Kennedy	13%
Rockefeller	11%
Nixon	5%
Hatfield	3%
Others	8%

Senator Kennedy's performance represents a gain of only three pre cent over his showing in last March's Stanford preference survey, while Senator McCarthy's vote total indicattes a surge of over 29#. Most of those percentage points were gained at the expense of Nelson Rockefeller, who had held a slim lead over McCarthy in the March sampling.

Students also voted on which course of action they felt should receive highest priority in government spending in confronting the "urban crisis", with the following results:

Education	27%
Housing	6%
Income subsidy	9%
Job training & Employment opportunities	55%
Riot control and stricter law enforcement	3%

Marist Indicates National Trend

McCarthy and Kennedy Votes Combined Total 44%

A straw vote taken on April 5 by CHOICE 68 workers at Marist College in Poughkeepsie, New York, reveals a pattern that many observers feel might possibly surface nationally on April 24, the date the primary is scheduled to take place.

Out of 533 votes cast (total enrollment: 1,200) Richard Nixon garnered 25% of the vote, with Eugene McCarthy trailing with 23%, and Robert Kennedy with 21% 21%.

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Reagan says: 'The Price We Must Not Pay For Peace

(Editor's Note: The following are excerpts from a Veterans' Day address by Governor Reagan at Albany, Oregon, Nov. 11)

We hear the cry for peace everywhere, but another word seems absent—no voices seem to be crying "freedom."

A totalitarian force in the world has made plain its goal is world domination. This has been reiterated by Nikita Khrushchev and by the present rulers of Russia. Each one has stated he will retreat one inch from the Marxian concept of a one-world socialist state. So, all we have to do, if peace is so dear, is surrender. Indeed, not even that—just announce that we are giving up war and the tools of war, we are going to mind our own business, we will not fight with anyone for any reason, and we will have peace.

Why are we so reluctant to do this? Because there is a price we will not pay for peace, and it has to do with freedom. We want peace, but only if we can be free at the same time.

There are those in our midst who... believe we can bring peace by... unilateral action—by simply refusing to fight. It would be the height of folly for us to challenge (the) sincere belief (of some) that we can end the cold war simply by convincing the enemy of our good intentions. But we can challenge their lack of touch with reality.

We do not repudiate man's dream of peace. We must not. It is a good dream and one we share with all men for the dream is as old as man himself. But we do repudiate an attempt to achieve that dream by methods disproven by all of our past experience, methods played against the background music of Neville Chamberlain's umbrella tapping its sorry way to the slaughter of a generation of young men.

Armistice Day is not being honored in Vietnam. The set of enemies who confront Americans in Southeast Asia are half a world removed in space—and perhaps even a whole century removed in time—from the collection of enemies whom we faced in that war to end wars in Europe half a century ago. And if we believe the more pessimistic political scientists, the war which we fight now in Asia, is one in which our

enemy will never accept an armistice. He will fight on and on, we are told, until the United States gives up and withdraws in weariness and failure. I believe that the U.S. has work to do and a place to fill in the Pacific, and that we must not stop fighting until the security of our allies has been assured in freedom and independence. This war, in other words, had to be fought, even if it is not yet called a war, which it is. But I also hold that we got into it in an altogether strange and even mysterious way, and that is the cause of much of the confusion and acrimony and anguish among us.

The fundamental error was made just... six years ago. The year 1961 was, on the fact of the record, the year when Soviet Russia in alliance with Ho Chi Minh in Asia, clearly decided to test, at places of their choosing, the nerve and stamina of a new administration in Washington.

We decided not to stand in Laos. We accepted the occupation of Eastern Laos by the Pathet Lao Communists who, like the Viet Cong, were and remain a nationalist front for Hanoi. We did what in the international jargon of diplomacy is called a political and strategic retreat. But this retreat was not described to the rest of us as a retreat. On the contrary, the compact which thus split Laos into three parts was celebrated as a great feat of statesmanship.

What it did, of course, in the eastern one third of Laos was to open uncontested access to the corridors in South Vietnam from the north. It is known to our fighting men as the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

The sequence of American actions thereafter is clear, even if the strategical reasoning is not. From that point on, nothing went right.

The very people we were trying to help kept warning that an aggression was in the making, and that the appeasement in Laos would have the fatal effect of making South Vietnam vulnerable. But Washington simply was not listening.

It has been a dreary matter of addition ever since. There were a mere 700 or so training troops at the start. Then 15,000 more and then the combat formations—first by regiments -- then by brigades,

and finally by divisions. And now, only six years later, more than 500,000 American troops are there.

From the start, it was a case of being too late with too little, while tipping our hand to the enemy so that he always knew in advance what we proposed.

The cost of trying to get Ho to improve his manners keeps going up and up—to more than \$30 billion a year. Worse still, the options now open to us from the existing platform of strategy grow more difficult.

Some say the war cannot be won by force and that the bombing should be stopped. Stop the bombing, and we will only encourage the enemy to do his worst. A Marine general reported that in one bombing pause, his men counted 150 truck convoys and more than 300 sampans bringing up supplies. Some others hold for a closing of Haiphong and even an Inchon-type landing. The feasibility of such actions is a matter for the general and admirals to decide—a professional judgment. But the military can only advise. It is for the government and the people, and only they, to decide what is to be done with such advice, if anything is to be done at all.

The one thing that is sure in this situation is that we Americans must finally make up our minds as a people whether we want to carry the war through to a conclusion, or give up.

Isn't it time that we admitted we are in Vietnam because our national interest demands that we take a stand there now so we won't have to take a stand later on our own beaches?

Isn't it time that we either win this war or tell the American people why we can't? Isn't it time to recognize the great immorality of sending our neighbor's sons to die with the hope we can do so without angering the enemy too much? Isn't this a throwback to those jungle tribes sacrificing a few of their select young on a heathen altar to keep the volcano from exploding?

The war in Vietnam must be fought through to victory, meaning first, an end to North Vietnam aggression, and second, an honorable and safe peace for our South Vietnam neighbors. We have been patient long enough and our patience wears thin. This is the way to peace and it is a way in keeping with our basic principles.

Probably no society has ever been bounded completely on the

principle of individualism, but certainly our government and our system has come closer than man has ever come in all the history of man's relation to man. Ours is the concept that an individual's rights are inviolate, and thus we are deeply disturbed at the idea that young men can be asked to die for a cause unless that cause is worth winning and worth involving the total effort of all of us collectively.

NOTICE TO VOTERS

Since the selection of candidates on the official ballot by the CHOICE 68 Board of Directors, unpredictable events have occurred and additional candidates have become prominent. The line on the ballot for write-ins, marked "(Other)" can be used to accommodate these changes.

Board of Directors CHOICE 68

Choice Ballot Finalized

The political year surges on as unpredictably as ever. Lyndon Johnson decides against seeking re-election as President, Hubert Humphrey prepares to enter the campaign in his place, the Vietnam War takes a new turn, and Martin Luther King is tragically slain in what Pope Paul VI has termed a "cowardly and atrocious" crime. What more may happen is beyond anyone's imagination.

One fact in these chaotic days can be absolutely counted on, however, is the inviolability of the CHOICE 68 ballot you see here attached. This is the final CHOICE 68 ballot -- no matter.

It's not that the project's student Board of Directors wanted it this way. George Romney's withdrawal, for instance, came early enough to catch and his name was removed. But events of this past week have come too late for any modification real devotion to peace. However, haven't joys over this partially repentant sinner

The CHOICE ballots - five million in all --- have already been printed would be May 1, and so many commitments and

schedules have been geared for the April 24 election date that a postponement has been deemed impossible.

The Executive Offices of CHOICE 68, however, are preparing a statement that will cover the more glaring inconsistencies. For instances, the statement will cover such points as the meaning of a vote for Martin Luther King how to vote for Hubert Humphrey, and the meaning of the various alternatives on the Vietnam referenda. This statement will be released immediately prior to the April election day.

Candidates Comment

Choice Earns Plaudits

Mark Hatfield

"I can think of no other time in our nation's history when students have been so well informed on the great issues which confront this nation. I have had the rare privilege and pleasure of speaking at some 30 universities and colleges, and I can personally attest to their deep insight and personal involvement in the issues of today. Through the vehicle of Choice '68 I would hope that every college student in America would utilize his vote as a means of expression in influencing this nation with regard to the candidates and the issues facing the American people in this election year."

Richard Nixon:

"Choice '68 is a thoroughly worthwhile exercise. It enables the largely disfranchised student to make a political impact with his views on the great issues and his preference among the candidates. It enables the American student community as a whole to make an impact upon the electorate that will choose the next President."

Charles Percy:

"Since college students make up a sizeable part of our population and will in truth be "tomorrow's leaders," I hope both political parties will take serious note of the results of this Choice 68. I personally will be watching it very closely."

Nelson Rockefeller:

"I heartily approve of CHOICE 68. College students today are extremely well-informed and their energy, idealism and intelligence are great sources of inspiration for us all. CHOICE 68 gives these young men and women a chance to express their political views in a meaningful way. It is vital to the future of democracy in America that the young be able to participate fully in the established political system."

Harold Stassen:

"CHOICE 68 is an excellent project and should be a further factor in developing student power to influence the course of the nation in this critical year."

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News Briefs

Leadership Conference Planned

Ten Lindenwood students will participate in a leadership workshop this weekend at Mr. Richard Berg's cabin. Leadership development and group planning--through "encounter groups"--are objectives. Listening and problem-solving exercises and a microlab orientation are also to be included. The two-day session is an initial step by SA President, Mary Margaret Smith, to promote a continuity of leadership on campus and to improve communication.

NSA is sending Carol Turner to act as group trainers. They have received their experience at the National Training Laboratories and the

Human Relations Institute at Boston University.

Students involved in the workshop will be SA officers, and the chairmans of the Social Council, Honor Board and Resident Assistants; NSA Coordinator, and Bark Editor.

Six Pledge Pi Mu Epsilon

Six Lindenwood math majors will be initiated tomorrow into the Missouri Gamma Chapter of Pi Mu Epsilon, honorary mathematics fraternity, at St. Louis University.

The students being initiated are: Virginia Tiffany, Laura

Thomas, E'Lane Reatherford, Linda Allen, Jane Orthel, and Becky Achelpohl. Miss Achelpohl has the added honor of being the first sophomore ever nominated by Lindenwood for membership in Pi Mu Epsilon.

Bahn Gives Sr. Recital

Miss Rebecca Bahn, senior music education major, will give her senior voice recital Saturday, April 27 at 8:15 p. m. in Roemer auditorium.

Miss Bahn, a mezzo soprano from Arlington, Va., will sing ariss by Vivaldi, German lieder by Schumann, selections from "The Pilgrim's Progress" by R. VAughn William and folk songs by Ravel.

Math Conference

Dr. F. B. Wright, professor of mathematics, Tulane University, will be the keynote speaker at the conference of the Mathematical Association of America, Missouri section, to be held on campus Saturday, April 27. All sessions will be held in Young Hall auditorium.

Invited papers will be presented at 11 A. M., according to Robert W. Murdock, chairman of Lindenwood's mathematics department, who will preside at the morning session.

Qualifications for a college faculty in mathematics will be discussed at 2:30 p. m. by a consultant for the Committee on Undergraduate Programs in Mathematics.

Campus Chest

Campus Chest Committee met at noon Tuesday, April 16, in dean Conover's office to discuss the distribution of this year's funds. Of \$765.60 raised this year, \$418.53 will go to WUS and two \$150 scholarships will be awarded to exchange students from Inter-American University and Beirut College for Women.

Movie Review

Inside North Vietnam

by Helen Jones

"Inside North Vietnam" must at least be unofficially classified as an anti war-film, although it purports to be a documentary of the war-torn country. It was shown at Forest Park Community College last Wednesday, only after the sponsors had consented to label the film as "propaganda". Due to a fee of \$100 per showing, it could only be shown once; however, as a comment on war it should, as a fellow student observed, be known continuously in public places, if only as a reminder.

Of course, one prepares to see an "anti-war" film by calling to mind at least some of those cliches which describe equally well any war. A corpse is, however, a highly impersonal thing, and John Wayne will never die even though War is Hell. But the eye of the camera is impersonal, even if loyalties are not.

The film was made by a British company, and is without a doubt sympathetic toward the North Vietnamese and naive in some judgements; after all, an equally valid film depict the grisly corpses of South Vietnamese peasants who have been killed by their patriotic North Vietnamese brothers. What the film does show is the facts of the U.S. bombing missions in Vietnam, and in doing this it is successful.

The film portrays the scope of life in North Vietnam as a result of U.S. bombing. The histories of several villages are recounted. One in particular is a mounument; it had been bombed over 200 times. 200. Do you know what a village looks like after such attack? It is just a pile of small stones. The interesting fact here is that there was no military target in the area (by military target I would presume is meant a base of operations or a camp of some kind). You can almost smell the acrid smoke and imagine the stillness in the early morning.

The narrator discussed the use of U. S. "anti-personnel" bombs with an Hanoi official. This is a

bomb about the size of a coconut which is so effective in a concentrated area that all that is left of a hut is a crater. Much less remains of a person. The use of such bombs is forbidden by international law and by the Nuremberg laws.

Yet the peasant seems to have adjusted to the situation. Not one is seen poking around the rubble, hopelessly, as in WWII films. Instead they live at night and close to foxholes. The day after a raid they began repair, using ancient means: manpower, a resource in which they are rich. If they depended on the machinery of modern technology (much of which is supplied by China and Russia), they would be immobilized. Youth volunteers, old people, and children repair bridges by carrying tons of stones on bicycles. At nightfall the supply trains come. Hanoi and neighboring rice fields are dotted by thousands of one-man foxholes, and the city comes to a standstill during the ten minutes before a spotted U.S. bomber buzzes into sight.

The bombs do not discriminate. Almost all the hospitals have been bombed, and schools have bombed shelters. Ironically, the men in most villages are in the army, (I still don't believe they are all volunteers; they have been found chained to their guns) and only women and children remain.

The port of Hisphong (which had not yet been bombed when the film was made) was being prepared for nighttime activity, and many newly-enancipated Vietnamese women drove machinery. Their children are taken care of in state-run homes.

Of course the situation is not all black-and-white, and I'm not willing to believe that these peasants go about their work smiling photogenically. but it is difficult to see a ten year old boy with a huge chunk out of his arm, and an infant wounded in the stomach by shrapnal, and explain it in terms of freedom.



Dean Comments on Position

"I'm delighted. I have lots of plans for enlarging the program for continuing education for adult women since I know that there are many in this area who want to complete degrees if we can just reach them. One of my real loves

is career planning and replacement, and now I will have the time to work more on summer employment and making contracts for Senior employment in St. Louis. For these things, you have to get from behind a desk."

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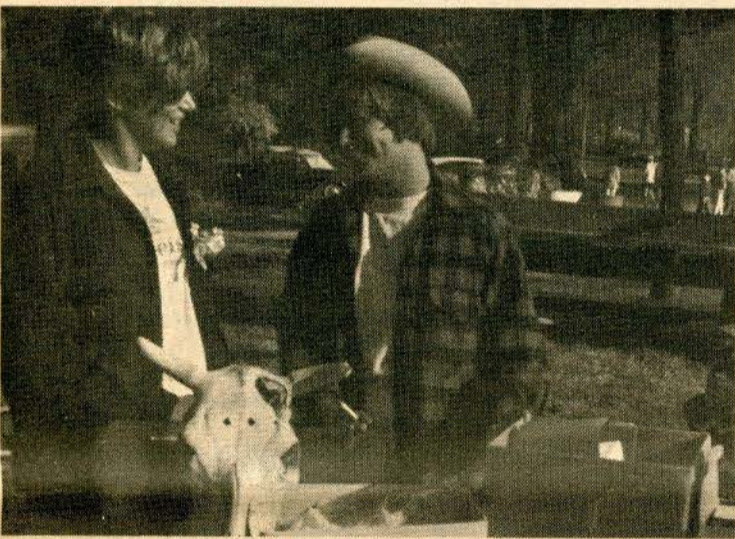
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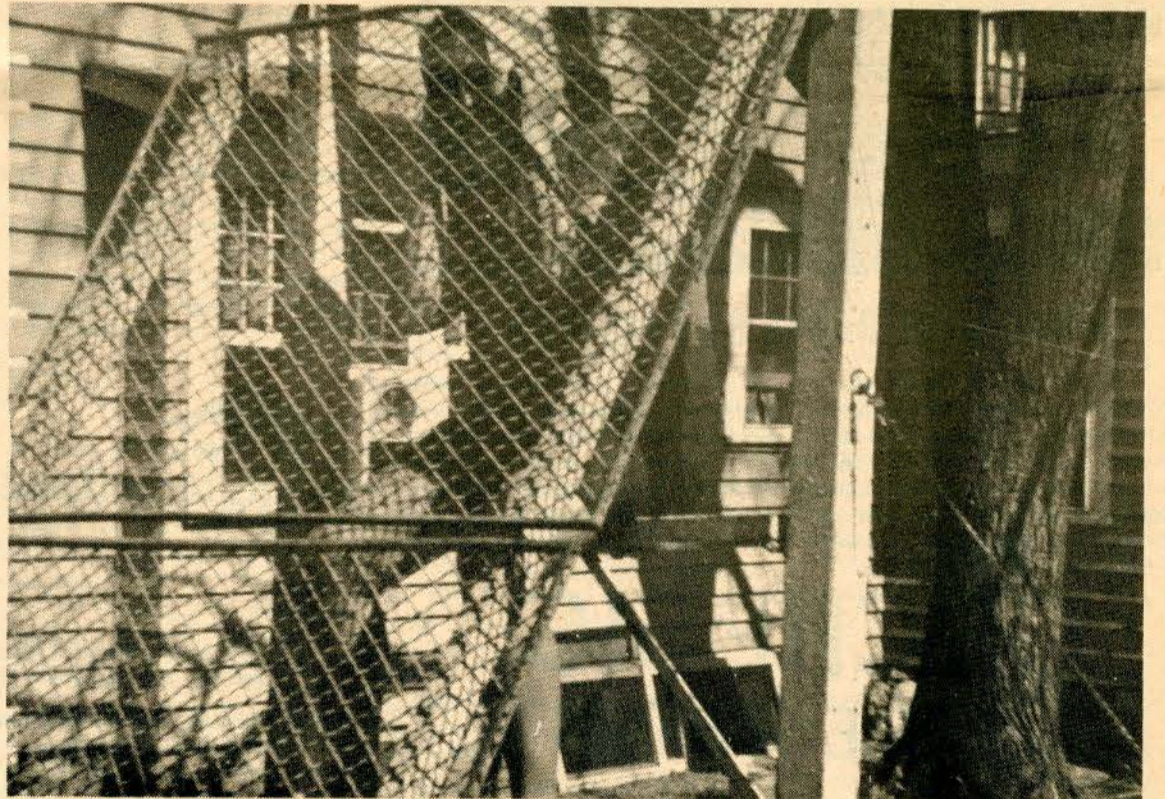
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