

Co-Authors of Human Sexual Response Speak

Masters, Johnson Define Sexuality

"Contemporary View of Sexuality" was the topic of a presentation by Dr. William Masters and Mrs. Virginia Johnson, co-authors of Human Sexual Response. The pair, associated with the Reproductive Biological Research Foundation at Washington University, spoke to Lindenwood on invitation from the Psychology Club.

The subject of their talk was only indirectly related to the findings recorded in their current best-seller, Human Sexual Response - a technical study of the physiological aspects of sexual activity as observed in a laboratory situation.

ation because it not only cheated the woman out of license which the man was free to experience, but it (as an aspect of the Victorian view of sex) suppressed the woman's sexual response, thus giving less satisfaction to her partner.

The avoidance of more scientific discussion by Masters and Johnson rested on their definition of "sexuality," which was the key word in the format of their presentation. Dr. Masters stressed the differences between "sex" and "sexuality"; "sex," he termed as any form of sexual activity. "Sexuality," however, concerns the essence of masculinity and femininity and the complementary role each plays in sexual activity.

Emphasized was the point that sexual experience is becoming more of a one-to-one relationship, with each partner dependent on the other. This theme carries with it the "double standard" syndrome, which Dr. Masters happily views as a thing of the past. He expressed his dismay that it couldn't have been cast off in his gener-

Following the talk, the audience was invited to submit written questions to the speakers. Mrs. Johnson explained, in answer to a question concerning sexual compatibility, that there could be little assurance that satisfying sexual relations before marriage would mean they would be likewise in the marriage, or vice-versa. The conditions surrounding both instances of sexual relations pre-marital or marital - are quite different and involve such variables as fear, excitement, rebellion, or romantic circumstances.

The question and answer session was closed with an invitation by Bernadette Jackson, President of the Psychology Club, to a reception giving interested students an opportunity to meet Dr. Masters and Mrs. Johnson

Juniors Suspend Elections

On Monday, October 9, the Junior class voted 24 to 20 to refrain from electing class officers for the 1967-68 school year or until the necessity for class officers becomes apparent. The action took place during a Junior class meeting during which Virginia Wolf, president of the class during the last school year presided. The decision was reported to the Student Council Monday night.

"The lack of interest in class activities represents a breakdown of the formal class structure that has traditionally existed," Ginny commented, "and indicates a growing emphasis on the role of the individual." She went on to say that petitioning for the offices was completed only after the petitioning was reopened, and that to her knowledge there had been no petitions presented for the presidency.

Ginny stated that after her work as president last year she felt that the class offices were "superfluous and unnecessary." "We served a social function for the class and due to the overlapping activities of other, larger organizations our activities were confined to that realm." Ginny remarked that organizations such as Student Council and Honor Board dealt with problems pertaining to the entire

student body and thus should be given more emphasis.

She spoke of the class offices as "time consuming and irrelevant to the larger scope of campus life." She went on to say, "This year we have recognized the fact that we cannot split our loyalties to such a fine degree. Our involvement with the campus as a whole is ultimately more important than our involvement to any subsidiary group and this is to be considered in any decision regarding how we will spend our time and energy."

In speaking of the possible effects of this action, Ginny remarked, "I would hope that this would either enunciate the fact that class officers are unnecessary or crystallize the function of a formal class structure. In any event the results will be interesting."



DEFINING SEXUALITY — Mrs. Johnson talks with Marilyn Leuders at the informal reception for the author, following their talk Tuesday evening. — Photo by Kirchoff.

National Teacher Exams Announced

Princeton, New Jersey, September 22. College seniors preparing to teach school may take the National Teacher Examinations on any of the three different test dates announced today by the Educational Testing Service, a non-profit, educational organization which prepares and administers this testing program.

New dates for the testing of prospective teachers are: February 3, April 6, and July 6, 1968. The tests will be given at nearly 500 locations throughout the United States, ETS said.

Results of the National Teacher Examinations are used by many large school districts as one of several factors in the selection of new teachers and by several states for certification or licensing of teachers.

On each full day of testing, prospective teachers may take the Common Examinations, which measure mastery of the subject they expect to teach.

Prospective teachers should contact the school systems in which they seek employment, or their colleges, for specific advice on which examinations to take and on which dates they should be taken.

A Bulletin of Information containing a list of test centers, and information about the examinations, as well as a Registration Form, may be obtained from Bernard DeWulf after October 20, or directly from National Teacher Examinations, Box 911, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

Checkpoint Charlotte

Campus "Greeting Booth" Installed

As a primary step in tightening Lindenwood's campus security, measures have been taken by installing a "greeting booth" just inside the entrance arch off Kingshighway. Guards stop incoming and out-going vehicles during evening hours to assure the validity of each occupant's purpose on campus.



The proposed purposes of the booth vary: to keep undesirables from entering and disturbing the campus; to direct guests, delegates and visitors to the

correct building or meeting place; and to appropriate parking facilities, thereby eliminating traffic congestion; to prevent looting and discourage destruction of school property.

At present, the guards are on duty only during the evening hours—from seven until twelve on week nights and from six until two or three on week-end nights. Eventually it is hoped that there will be someone on duty during the day to direct visitors to the campus.

It has been discussed that part of the campus security police force men attend this booth. However in the meantime the St. Charles Auxiliary Police Force, under the supervision of Major Roy Pund, is providing protection as a measure of expediency.

Mr. Percy Seay, one of the guards attending the "greeting booth" has commented that each car is stopped and its occupant questioned to insure security. If a person does not have a valid reason for being on campus, he is asked to leave.

When asked if any problems had yet arisen, Mr. Seay said that on one occasion, several young men had obtained a girl's name and dorm and used this to gain admittance onto campus. After two or three had gone in, he caught on and subsequently turned away quite a few boys asking to see this same girl.

in here and the heater doesn't problems? "It gets pretty cold. Have there been any other work—the wire's too short."

'The later it gets, the later it gets. . .'

Mooney Offers Opportunities in the Peace Corps

On October 6 and 7, Lindenwood Students had the opportunity to apply for jobs in the Peace Corps.

John Mooney, Peace Corps representative visited the school on those days and offered interested students the chance to apply and to take the Modern Language Aptitude Test.

The MLAT took only 40 minutes, and was given on both Friday and Saturday. "It is a test to evaluate the applicants probable degree of success in learning a foreign language; no previous language is needed or presumed," said Mr. Mooney.

No obligation was assumed by applying at this time, but by applying through the campus Peace Corps representative no general aptitude test will be required.

Mooney encouraged all Seniors he talked with to apply now, as it takes eight to ten weeks for them to review the applications. By applying now, Seniors can have the opportunity to consider graduate school along with a job in the Peace Corps. A Peace Corps representative will return in March or April to talk to other interested students.

The Peace Corps, which was founded by the late President John

F. Kennedy, now has 15,000 volunteers in 58 countries working in education, health, agriculture, community development and over 300 other job categories. Host country requests are increasing and this year, requests have been made for 17,000 volunteers.

On March 15, 1966, Jack Vaughn, then newly appointed Director of the Peace Corps, spoke of peace in these terms at the University of California at Los Angeles:

"Peace has served war, by breeding war afresh. Peace has served diplomacy, by affording pause to maneuver. But Peace has not served man."

Because these thoughts have occurred to thousands of others around the United States, the Peace Corps has prospered as an institution in which man may serve.

Motivated by a belief in the three goals of the Peace Corps: To help undeveloped countries meet their trained manpower needs; to promote a better understanding of Americans overseas; and to foster a better understanding of other peoples by Americans, over 20,000 Americans have gone overseas as Peace Corps Volunteers. The Peace Corps has come a long way, but it has only started the journey toward the ultimate goal: Peace.

"Not the Peace of the grave. . ." as President Kennedy said, but "the kind of Peace that makes life on earth worth living."

This type of peace is not achieved by speechmaking, but by labor. PCV's are involved in more than 300 different job categories around the globe. Fifty-one per cent of PCV's are involved in teaching. In more than one African country they represent the majority of trained secondary and elementary teachers. Almost twenty-six per cent are involved in rural and urban community action while almost another twenty percent work in health and agriculture.

But these are just primary jobs. Every PCV knows that his job extends beyond the classroom or clinic. Almost all volunteers involve themselves in some type of additional project, ranging from adult literacy to latrine building.

Surveys have shown that two out of three college seniors give some thought to joining the Peace Corps, a strong indication that the Peace Corps appeal has outlived the burst of enthusiasm which it initiated, and continues to grow. The Peace Corps has gained recognition as a valuable organization which has a continuing role to play.



FRIDAY NIGHT SCENE — is co-ed rather - - co-rec - - for a change as the first in a series. Fraternities are invited to co-participate in activities such as pool, volleyball, swimming, and others. The rec provides an opportunity for non-mixer types to mix, and for over-worked types to relax. — Photo by Kirchoff

Our Simple War

Where do we go from here

Somewhere in a foggy recess of most men's minds rests a foreign sounding word, grown familiar through repetition, and dusty through dis-use. Vietnam. While we sleep, a dawn patrol raids a Viet Cong village, but it doesn't wake us up—the noise is too far away.

In fact, the whole idea of U.S. troops at war is surrealistic in content, because as a nation we don't feel a war-time squeeze. In fact, we aren't even committed to this war, nationally; simply morally. To question these moral issues now is repetitive and solves nothing; the question answered could perhaps stave off another such war.

But that's the next war—and this is Vietnam. We find we can no longer be content to snuggle in the paper-blanket warmth of this college, because we've been urged to look outward. We are forced to look at the issues that move our time: forced to look at the war in Vietnam. Why? . . . because it exists. Though its ideological existence is wrong, its physical presence can no longer be ignored.

Idealistically, we have no business being there. We—in typical zeal for world-wide Democracy—intervened in a civil war, fearing Communist takeover and foreseeing quick victory for American forces. Strangely enough, there resulted a tedious conflict, pockmarked with minor skirmishes and bombings, which after ten years of fighting, promises no end at all.

Our generation finds this difficult to swallow. We're impatient; we want to see results and there are none—so we want out. For another thing, Vietnam is not our kind of war. Born in the era of post-war victory and heroes—and even Korea—we don't understand a war that seems interminable; that, moreover, seems unjust. So we protest the morals of it.

War is by nature immoral. Ideally, there should be no immorality, there should be no war. But to argue over the moral aspect of our involvement in the war is to shove into the background the crux of the issue: i. e., that there is a war, and that we are there.

War is unjust, dirty, stupid — at any time, by any means — these qualities of war are constant. Like the man said, "War is Hell." But it exists. The question—whether we should allow it to exist—was taken out of our hands a decade ago. The question at hand is where do we go from here.

Wrec - Council Salvages Program

When a planned recreation program was announced this fall, partially in the light of a volleyball tournament we had just witnessed at Meramec State Park, our general reaction was one of anxiety rather than anticipation. Frankly, we had visions of camp Chickapoo and expectations of being called at 6:15 in the morning to run laps.

Since that time, however, we have been increasingly impressed with the program offered by the Recreation Council. There is obvious merit in a program that offers girls, no longer involved in Physical Education activities, relaxation and exercise. For those of us who have complained of being unable to find dates suited to our taste at mixers, the co-rec offers a chance to meet boys in a more relaxed atmosphere.

There is one point at which the program has failed, however, due in no way to the work of the Recreational Council. Once again we feel the need to comment on typical Lindenwood indifference. If we could be certain that out of a student body of over 600, only eleven girls were interested in bowling, there would be no mention of the incident at Plaza Bowl last Saturday. Rather, it seems that no more than eleven had the ingenuity or the energy to get themselves to Plaza Bowl to take advantage of the opportunity.

The management of Plaza Bowl has agreed to sponsor another open bowling session in November. They have come more than half way in an effort to do something for Lindenwood students. All that remains is a short walk and a little initiative on our part.

Your Simple War:

EDITORS NOTE: Howard Moffett, 1965-66 editor of the Yale Daily News, is a full-time correspondent in South Viet Nam for the Collegiate Press Service.

In this article, the first in a two-part series, Moffett describes the social context in which the war in Viet Nam is being fought.

SIAGON (CPS) -- Last year at this time I was writing editorials calling the American war in Viet Nam unjust, illegal and anti-democratic.

I could still make a case for the last two (it has occurred to me since that a just war is a contradiction in terms). But after a month in Viet Nam I am clear on one thing: nothing here is that simple, nothing is that black-and-white.

Those who talk about Viet Nam in these terms, and on the other hand those who mouth cliches about defending democracy and freedom against Communist aggression, have reduced one of the most complicated and agonizing situations in modern history to shibboleths. Worse, they have succeeded in making these shibboleths virtually the only terms of the public debate on Viet Nam.

The following analysis is quasi-sociological. It may strike some as an intellectual game; I see it rather as an attempt to step back a bit and establish a frame of reference against which further analysis and interpretation may be measured. It may also suggest some of the hazards involved in basing value judgments either on deadline press reports or on personal poli-

tical preferences.

It is based on three assumptions: (1) What is happening here is as important as what should be happening here; (2) What is happening may in the course of time affect what should happen, i.e., the use of power and the objective conditions to which it gives rise may either undermine or create a moral prerogative: morality, like power, is not static, and must sometimes be measured in relative terms; (3) Neither what is happening here nor what should be happening here are very adequately understood by most Americans.

There is a struggle going on in South Viet Nam between two groups of people, each of them numbering several millions; in effect they are two separate societies, co-existing within the same geographical boundaries. Each is trying to organize, strengthen and sanction itself while weakening or destroying the other.

Though each group numbers millions, they are both led by relatively small elites which have developed their own traditions, their own social values, and their own vested interests. The majority in each group are people who, through varying degrees of sophistication, are influenced by the traditions and values of their elite but have little stake in its vested interests.

There are people like civil servants, interested in salaries and a modicum of culture, personal freedom and opportunity for advancement; or merchants, interested in the free flow of trade and economic stability; or soldiers, interested in

Vhtnng. . . The

It was in the 47th year of our lightning campaign to wipe the dred Viet Narian guerrillas out of West Vhtnng.

Our gallant commander in the field, General Zipp K. Zapp, was interrupted in the midst of a grave decision on the third hole by an urgent call from our Secretary of Defense.

"We're in serious trouble, General," said the Secretary. "A new strategic threat has developed to our military position in Vhtnng."

"Red Chinese volunteers, sir?" said General Zapp confidently. "Don't worry. With tactical nuclear weapons..."

"Worse than that, I fear," said the Secretary. "We've dropped 13 points in the Niesler ratings."

"Good Lord!" cried the General, his knuckles whitening on the telephone receiver.

"It's that blasted Middle East War," said the Secretary. "After watching the exciting advances, decisive victories and clear-cut tactics of the Israeli Army for a week, the television viewer has lost interest in what he considered to be, I shudder to say, summer re-runs."

"What can we do, sir?" said the General grimly.

"The first thing we need to recapture the viewers, my computers agree," said the Secretary, "is moving arrows."

"Moving arrows?" "Right. One of the high points of the Middle East War were those moving arrows on the television maps depicting swift Israeli advances on strategic objectives. They stimulated attention and interest."

"Yes, sir! I'll launch a vast sweep tomorrow on Whar Dat 76 miles to the east. From there, I'll thrust south 42 miles to So Wats Nhu. Then northwest 68 miles for an assault on Opp Dar -- winding up with a glorious calvary charge 37 miles into the setting sun."

"Good show. Where will that bring you?"

"Back where I started. Where else would I go?"

"Keep cool, General. Now about tactics. Jungle fighting confuses the viewer. They prefer desert maneuvers. Can you introduce more desert shots?"

"Give us another five years, sir, and the whole country will be a desert."

"That's the spirit. And emphasize the democratic spirit of our loyal allies."

winning without getting killed, recognition for bravery and home leave; or farmers, interested in the weather, the market for pigs, owning their own land and being left alone. These people have been at war for over 20 years; almost all of them are interested in staying alive.

This is not to say that majority in each group do not participate in the culture of their elites -- they do, and often by choice. But it seems likely that in a showdown many in either group would be willing to dissociate themselves from their own elite and exchange its culture for that of the other, so long as their own popular and private interests were not seriously threatened.

In other words, the ideological and material interests of the two elites are not quite so important to their respective sub-groups, except where expert and intense propaganda has taken effect over long periods of time (as it has in some areas on both sides). This means that fundamentally at issue within South Viet Nam are the traditions, social value and vested interests of two opposing elites, fighting to destroy each other's control over substantial portions of the population.

In such a situation, the distinction between being supported by and exercising control over different elements of the population is at best a hazy one. The question is illustrated by the importance that both sides attach to the concept

Forgotten War by Art Hoppe

"I'm glad to say, sir, that our premier, General Hoo Dat Don Dar, has just emerged victorious after free and fair elections."

"I knew we'd back a winner there eventually. He clobbered the opposition, eh?"

"No, sir. He shot them."

"Well, do your best, General. Remember, this may not be much of a war, but it's the only war we've got."

Despite such efforts, viewers kept switching to Rat Patrol. The networks dropped the Vhtnng War for lack of a sponsor. Life maga-

zine promised the Secretary a 12-page spread on "Vhtnng -- The Forgotten War!" But they forgot.

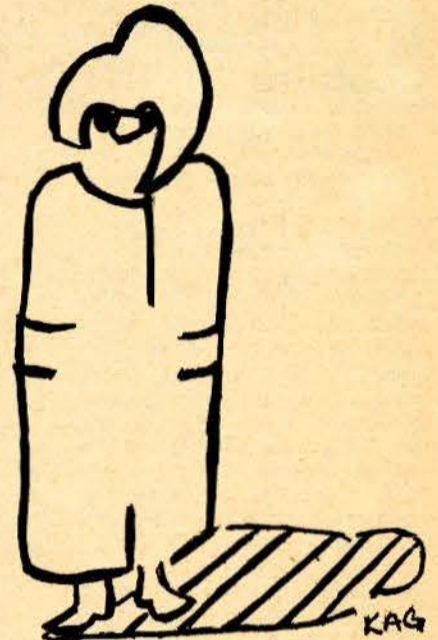
General Zapp, now sporting a patch over one eye, was brought home for a lecture tour on "Why We Are in Vhtnng and What Our Goals Are." But he couldn't remember them.

The end came when Premier Hoo sent a letter, airmail to the Pentagon. "Hey!" he said. "What about our forgotten war over here?"

He received a two-word reply from a clerk in the basement: "Forget it."

And everybody did.

BUT... IT'S A VILLAGER



Birth Control Stalemate at Witchita

(TPS) - College health authorities are tackling the thorny problem of whether birth control pills should be prescribed to unmarried, female students and are winding up with a dilemma.

The dilemma, as expressed by Dr. Donald Mixler of the University of California Medical School, San Francisco, is whether attempts to prevent unwanted pregnancies which will occur if colleges take no actions justify the moral and to psychological damage which may result in some cases.

Dr. Beatrix A. Hamburg research associate of psychiatry at Stanford Medical School, said, "The students who want contraceptives are really asking that universities express an opinion on the New Morality," she said.

Other panelists recommended or discussed courses ranging from

the belief that doctors have the duty to "threat, not judge" anybody who comes to them to the suggestion that schools leave the whole matter up to private doctors.

The experts agreed in general that avoidance of pregnancy is a health matter, but the discussion was tinged with apprehension over the morality and legality of giving contraceptives to unmarried girls.

Dr. Hamburg said that a policy to dispense the pills through the student health center will undoubtedly be interpreted by students as an administrative sanction to sexual freedom.

Dr. Avram Goldstein, head of the pharmacology department at Stanford, said such a view assumes that it is possible to manipulate the sexual behavior of students by offering or not offering contraceptives. He said this is a false assumption.

"A girl who goes to the health center for contraceptives is not asking for advice about morality, she is asking for medical information and we have the obligation to give her the best," he said.

He said the doctor may in some cases advise her to refrain or steer her to psychiatric help or may conclude that her sexual outlook is "mature and consistent with her own moral standards."

"But we are obliged to help her avoid an unwanted pregnancy. It's the doctor's job to help, not judge," he said.

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PRE-PORTRAITURE—time for Seniors as the LEAVES take formal sittings. Karen Anderson practices appropriate expressions, while they wait. — Photo by Kirchoff

Hatchet Interviews Galbraith:

Student Emotion Limits Power

(Editor's Note:)—George Washington University's newspaper, *The Hatchet*, was recently able to obtain an interview with John Kenneth Galbraith, subsequent to his appearance on a "Face to Face" program.

The following article is the result of that interview, written by Pat Parsons.

"I have no doubt that the growth of critical opinion in the past several months has been the result of some millions of students being at home for the summer and making an impression." So said John Kenneth Galbraith, replying to a question concerning student opposition in Vietnam.

"Opposition in Vietnam by students," Galbraith continued, "and efforts to persuade their parents, neighbors, and Congressmen have been extremely important." Galbraith further felt that the more student involvement concerning Vietnam the better -- as long as it is opposed to the war, of course.

Commenting on student political power, Galbraith had this to say: "Students are becoming more effective because there are more of them; the numbers are growing very rapidly. They have to develop more political sense, however, more discipline. They are too concerned with expressing their feelings and not enough with persuading."

Concerning the Students for Democratic Society (SDS), Galbraith commented, "I think SDS is a very good force, it gives expression to important points of view toward which I am very sympathetic."

On civil rights and civil liberties, Dr. Galbraith feels that "fortunately" there is no problem as to which side student sentiment tends to favor.

As an observer of student involvement, he does not feel that private institutions such as Harvard, the school at which he teaches, have anywhere near the influence of large state schools, namely Berkeley, Wisconsin, and Michigan. However, Galbraith

feels that these private schools are not greatly backward.

In light of his best seller, "The New Industrial State," economics, his specialty, was discussed.



Galbraith felt that the relative importance of economics in the United States has decreased. "As a country gets richer, economic problems inevitably become less urgent. By way of example, Galbraith pointed out that in India economic problems stare you in the face, "eating is a matter of life and death." Therefore, economic questions are of enormous importance. In the United States, however, it tends to be "a question of whether you have an automobile production of seven million or 7 1/2 million both of which are too much."

In conclusion, Dr. Galbraith felt that a country in the state of economic advancement should "relax its economic policies---aesthetics and other dimension of life should take on more importance." Asked if he felt economics as a discipline is changing, he replied, "I'm doing my best."

"Presidential Hopeful" Turns To Education

"As I said, the first thing I wanted to be was the President of the United States." Mrs. Carpenter, Associate Professor of Psychology, repeats this statement often with a smile.

After studying political science and editing for the student newspaper at Washington University, she combined her two interests to work for the State Department in Washington. Mrs. Carpenter returned to St. Louis, to the Jefferson Memorial, as a docent, or museum instructor. Individual groups ranging in age from third graders to adults benefitted from her instruction, which emphasized touching the

objects. Thus the students were able to "pound the Indian drums." "This (museum instruction) is where I became interested in teaching, and decided to return to college."

Mrs. Carpenter's graduate work, centering around History and Psychology, has been conducted the last several years at Washington University. Sandwiched in between have been years of high school teaching.

Frankly admitting that she was attracted to Lindenwood by the new program, Mrs. Carpenter recalls being impressed by Dr. Brown and the freedom offered for instructors to experiment. She hasn't agreed 100% with the mechanics of the system, however, particularly the two-hour classes. "Ironically, it can become similar to high school (if one unfortunately has two classes together), and could be destructive if one continues the lecture method."

Discussion shifted to her excitement about the January course. The much-discussed interim projects, entitled Visits to Psychological Agencies, is in a flexible state. Proposals include viewing industrial psychologists, Skinnerian-operant conditioning on mentally retarded children, and social welfare institutions, providing a psychologist is involved. Examples of the latter might be agencies dealing with adoption, divorce, and criminals. To discover career possibilities would be the goal, and Mrs. Carpenter reports some of her graduate student friends amazed at the development of such a program on the under-graduate level. "They told me that they worked very hard to get this type of program for graduate students, and they expressed that even with their training—they felt inadequate about knowing the range of potential opportunities in Psychology."

University Parking Tickets 'Useless'

Mississippi (CPS) -- Millions of university-issued parking tickets across the country may now be worthless. In a precedent-setting case, the prosecution of a Mississippi State University student for refusing to pay his campus tickets has been dismissed.

Leslie C. Cohen, a Canadian political science student at MSU, balked when the academic institution imposed \$20 in parking fines without a hearing.

When the University threatened him with dismissal and state court action unless fines were paid, Cohen went to the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The LCDC secured a restraining order to prevent MSU officials from impeding Cohen's efforts to gain admission to a Canadian law school. Cohen feared that the University would delay sending his records, would include the parking violations on his record or would not allow him to take a necessary summer session course at Mississippi State.

The LCDC subsequently challenged the constitutionality of the Mississippi statute under which the University justified its regulations. The statute granted to the State Board of Institutions of Higher Learning the power to create regulations which are municipal in effect, the LCDC charged.

While the case was before the U.S. District Court, the State Attorney General, representing the University, conceded that the regulations which were promulgated by MSU and their manner of enforcement were null and void. The University dropped its charges against Cohen and the Mississippi statute came under the consideration of a three-judge federal court.

Although the law was eventually ruled constitutional, LCDC chief counsel Alvin Bronstein said that this does not affect the due process precedent that had been raised over the tickets themselves.



THUMBS DOWN, REINS LOOSE—Jo Anne Tarkington paces the ring in preparation for Beta Chi tryouts, which began yesterday. — Photo by Kirchoff

City Art Museum Exhibits "7 for 67"

City Art Museum's exciting exhibition 7 for 67: Works by Contemporary American Sculptors opened on Sunday, October 1 at 10:00 a.m. The highlight of the opening day was a symposium on contemporary sculpture featuring four of the artists represented in the exhibition Christo, Mark di Suvero, Donald Judd, Ernest Trova.

Organized by City Art Museum and selected by the Museum's curator Emily S. Rauh, 7 for 67: Works by Contemporary American Sculptors offers St. Louisans the opportunity to see the most important recent developments in American sculpture. Each of the

seven sculptors -- Christo, Mark di Suvero, Donald Judd, Claes Oldenburg, Lucas Samaras, George Segal and Ernest Trova is represented by three to eight pieces of sculpture and, in some cases, by drawing as well. With the exception of the sculpture of St. Louisan Ernest Trova, little of the work of the artists in the exhibition has been publicly exhibited in this city.

An illustrated catalogue of the exhibition by Emily S. Rauh is on sale at the Museum Shop.

7 for 67: Works by Contemporary American Sculptors will continue on view at City Art Museum through Sunday, November 12.

Complaints Go to Class: Texas Seminar

AUSTIN, Tex. (CPS) -- If you have complaints about your education, take them to class.

That is what a group of University of Texas students will be doing this term when they enroll in a newly instituted course on the educational process.

The course, a non-credit seminar led by assistant professor of psychology Dr. Thomas Friedman, will allow students to examine systematically the education they are receiving. The course will have no set content and students can initiate discussion on any aspect of education -- from the value of grades to teacher training.

"We have a sacred cow," Dr.

Friedman said. "As I see the seminar, it will be an opportunity for some of us to back off and take a look at what we are going through, what the problems are, and what some of the long term trends and solutions may be."

The interdisciplinary course will have no exams or grades, but students will complete a research project.

Peace Corps Service Earns College Credit

The Peace Corps and the State University College at Brockport have announced completion of arrangements to extend and expand the unique Peace Corps/College Degree training project launched in the summer of 1967. The highly favorable reaction to this summer's pioneer venture sparked the decision to enlarge the program for 1968. It is the first program to make Peace Corps training and service an integral part of curricula leading to Bachelor's and Master's degrees.

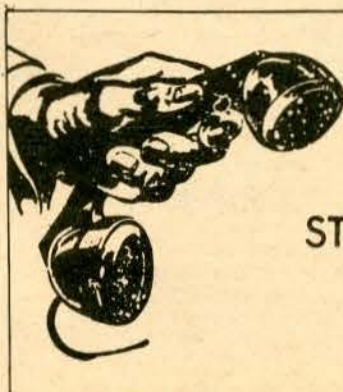
Candidates will be selected from the rank of students in good standing at an accredited college who are completing their sophomore or junior year by June 1968. Those selected will be able to earn an A.B. or B.S. degree and be eligible for a Peace Corps assignment in one academic year ranked by two summers of fully subsidized and integrated academic courses and Peace Corps training. They will be expected to major in mathematics or the sciences; those who have completed their junior year prior to entrance into the program will have the opportunity for a double-major.

At the end of the second summer armed with the degree, a teaching license, in-depth cross cultural preparation and fluency in Spanish, the graduates as Peace Corps volunteers will be off on their Latin American assignment. As members of the staffs of teacher training institutions and/or consultants to secondary teachers of mathematics or science, they will be important participants in the educational development efforts of their host countries. During their two year sojourn they will have the opportunity to earn up to twelve semester hours graduate credit.

Peace Corps and College officials pointed out the several features which make this joint program unique including: academic credit for Peace Corps training, two fully subsidized summer sessions totalling thirty semester credit hours, in-depth Peace Corps training synchronized with the liberal arts and specialized professional preparation, individualized programming, opportunity for double majors and supervised overseas graduate work.

"This integrated program is based on our two-fold conviction:

(1) to combine the college and Peace Corps experiences is to make both more relevant and meaningful and the personal product more valuable (2) to provide much-needed skilled specialists -- mathematics and science teachers -- as Peace Corps volunteers in Latin America is to make a significant contribution to all concerned," said President Albert Warren Brown, of the State University College at Brockport, in announcing the extension of this unique partnership.



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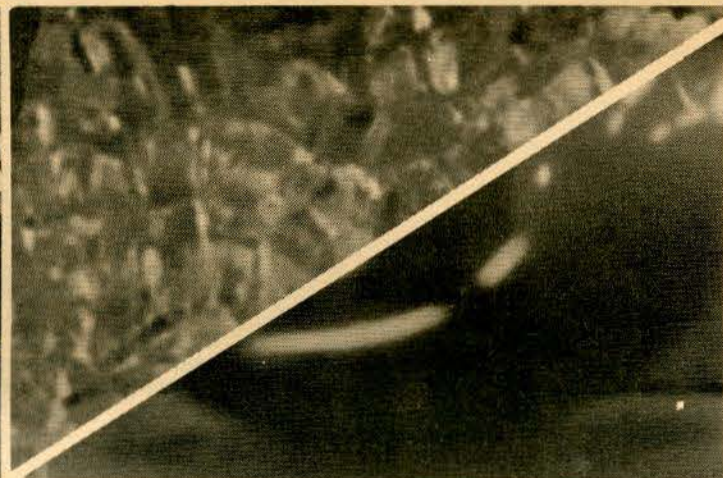
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YAF Drops Age Barriers ; Encourages Active Youth

WASHINGTON (CPS) -- Young Americans for Freedom is getting younger all the time.

The conservative organization has recently dropped programs to mobilize the young voter while adding a new division for high schoolers.

Almost a hundred secondary school chapters have been chartered in the two years YAF has been actively recruiting them, Executive Director David Jones said in a recent interview. Things have been going so well, he continued, that the national office is setting up a special high school department. YAF, primarily a college organization since its founding in 1960, has found that it pays to organize people early.

High school students, many of them coming from conservative backgrounds, are searching for causes and are eager to discuss the issues, Jones said. Won over early, the student going on to

college often assumes a leadership position there.

Jones' remarks followed by several weeks the demise of another YAF arm, the Political Action Committee. YAF-PAC was engineered last fall to develop a strong organization capable of dealing directly with the voter.

In its first effort, which "left much to be desired" according to Jones, YAF-PAC focused on the upcoming congressional elections, attempting to assist friendly candidates.

YAF national Chairman Tom Huston expressed the thinking behind the venture last year when he said that "YAF's most urgent task is to mold together a political coalition which can gain the support of a majority of the people and invest us with governmental authority."

Now, however, the tactics have been reconsidered. Young conservatives are not going to be any

less active in the Republican Party Jones indicated, but YAF thinks it can be more effective by educating them than by trying to coordinate their manpower directly.

Nevertheless, Jones' thoughts about Republican presidential candidates in 1968 indicate that YAF is not planning to drop out of the political arena by any means.

"For the young conservative," Ronald Reagan is the only clear-cut choice, he said, "but Reagan will probably not be nominated."

Rejecting Michigan's Governor George Romney as far too liberal, Jones concluded that perhaps the "practical view" fell on Richard Nixon. From the conservative perspective, Nixon has a good anti-communist stand and he campaigns on a sound fiscal program, Jones noted.

The trouble is, he said, Nixon is unwilling to speak out against "un-constitutional issues" such as civil rights legislation.

over time through popular administration.

The personnel of their respective infrastructures are the primary weapons in the power struggle going on here at every level between the government and the Viet Cong. Major elements of each infrastructure are devoted to strengthening it and weakening the opposing infrastructure (e.g., both sides lay great stress on the development of strong recruiting and propaganda teams, both practice selective assassination to destroy infrastructure). Furthermore, each infrastructure is said to be heavily infiltrated by agents of the opposing one. Significantly but not surprisingly, many Vietnamese believe that both Viet Cong and government village infrastructures are now much weaker than the traditional village power structure prior to the coming of colonialism or communism.

To gain its political -- and cultural -- ends, the elite infrastructure on each side has mobilized substantial portions of the population controls. Each has developed weapons -- technological, psychological, logistical -- which are being tested wherever one can find a weakness in the other. At the present time, one side has technological and logistical superiority within the contested area, whereas the other appears to enjoy psychological advantage. This is a struggle for power, and no holds are barred. The skill in highest demand is that of employing the appropriate weapon at the right time, whether it be a mortar or a lie.

The Lindenwood extramural hockey team was defeated 1 to 0 by the Greenville team, Monday, October 9. Co-captains for the team are Nancy Peters and Michael Shelton.

News Briefs

Student Council Moves To Abolish Dress Code

With qualification of guidelines

The Dress Code, Class officers and dorm closing hours topped the student council agenda Monday night.

Linda Granger presented a proposal for revision of dress regulation, which was the basis for dorm discussion Tuesday night. The council will vote on the measure next Monday. The Granger Plan is based upon personal responsibility and sets guidelines for proper dress.

Article X of the Student Government Constitution was suspended so that classes might determine among themselves whether or not to have officers. The Junior class voted Monday not to elect

officers this year, with a vote of 24-20. The sophomores will meet this week. These meetings among the classes will be called by the outgoing class presidents.

The council voted in favor of extending dorm closing hours from one to two on weekends. This measure must be cleared with the Dean of Students.

The council stamp of approval was given to a move to join the embryonic Greater St. Louis Student Government Association.

The Student National Education Association (SNEA) will be initiating new members in Young Lounge on October 18 at 4:00 p.m. Judy Ham, president, stressed that candidates for membership must have their applications in to her by October 16.

As part of the placement interviews for seniors, Miss Cathy Wickstrom from the Red Cross will be here on October 17 at 4:00 p.m. in the conference room. She will be interviewing for any position in the Red Cross with emphasis on the Clubmobile. All students are eligible to attend.

Plaza Bowl opened their facilities to Lindenwood students Saturday afternoon, October 7. Arrangements were made through the Recreational Council for free bowling, use of shoes and refreshments. Eleven girls took advantage of the opportunity for recreation, but the Plaza Bowl management has expressed interest in attempting another open bowl session.

Election of permanent honor board members was held on Thursday, October 5. Mary Craig Dole was elected as a permanent member from the class of 1970 and Nancy Peters was elected from the class of 1969.

"The slide rule is a very simple instrument for everyone to use in multiplying and dividing," according to Dr. Bornmann in his lecture, "The Use of the Slide Rule," last Monday. He feels that many people do not use a slide rule because they are afraid of it and think of it only as an implement to aid math majors, but actually slide rules are even made for elementary school children. The fact that the slide rule greatly helps prevent mistakes was emphasized in the lecture. For example, in working a long division problem there are many opportunities for careless errors, while if using a slide rule there are only three.

During the lecture Dr. Bornmann taught the audience to multiply, divide, make squares, square roots, cubes, and cube roots with a slide rule.



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Around Campus

Friday—October 13

7:30 p.m. Movie: "Cat of a Hot Tin Roof"
(Roemer Auditorium)

Tuesday—October 17

4:00 p.m. Placement Interviews—American Red Cross (Roemer 17)

7:30 p.m. Alpha Lambda Delta Initiation
(Young Lounge)

Wednesday—October 18

All Day REGISTRATION FOR JANUARY TERM by appointment in faculty offices.

1:00 p.m. FCC Film: "Picasso" (Young Auditorium)

4:00 p.m. Student National Education Association (Young Lounge)

WEEKLY MEETINGS:

Monday 6:30 p.m. Senate
7:00 p.m. Student Council

Tuesday Noon Day Student Meetings
6:30 p.m. Dorm Meetings

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