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THE LINDENWOOD COLLEGES

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L.C. II men at Town Hall Meeting

Life of Malcolm X will be presented

A new dramatization of the life of Malcolm X by N.R. Davidson, entitled "ElHajj Malik," will be presented by the North House Ensemble, a troupe of young black actors from St. Louis University's Project North, Tuesday, May 12 at 7 p.m. in Roemer Auditorium.

The performance at Lindenwood will be the fourth in the group's tour of the area colleges and high schools. Admission is free to Lindenwood students and \$.50 to all others.

Tickets for non-students can be obtained in advance from Theresa Nagle in the Dean of Students office or at the door.

The play relies heavily on Malcolm X's autobiography and his speeches, but also uses music, poetry, pantomime, dance and light effects. The production begins with the slaying of Malcolm X's father by the Ku Klux Klan and continues through the events in his life up to the time of his assassination in 1965.

Individuals can help fight pollution problems



"The real problem in our struggle against pollution is convincing people that it is not 'them' but 'I' who am the major cause of pollution," said Dr. Daryl Jacqueline Anderson in a lecture during the Environmental Teach-In April 22.

Dr. Anderson, a biologist currently doing post-doctoral environmental research with Dr. Barry Commoner at Washington University, spoke primarily of problems concerning the St. Charles area and ways an individual can help fight pollution.

"Before coming today, I talked to various people in the St. Charles community and the consensus was that St. Charles has no major pollution problems," said Dr. Anderson. The reasons cited for this were the distance of St. Charles from the urban problems in St. Louis and the Primary Sewage Plant built in St. Charles in recent years.

But, according to Dr. Anderson neither of these is totally true. "St. Charles is located in the same air shed

Dr. Anderson discusses pollution as St. Louis and shares the same problems, though they may be somewhat diluted." Also the Primary Sewage Plant takes care of only solid wastes and does nothing about such things as gasoline and various gases.

Added to this is the rapidly growing population of St. Charles which has doubled in the past decade and is expected to double again by 1980. "The problems may be invisible today, but with this rate of growth, the symptoms will soon become obvious unless a good educational program can be instituted to inform the community."

To illustrate the types of problems faced by St. Charles, Dr. Anderson presented a series of slides she took in the area. They included several shots of "white cakey substance" floating down the Missouri River, above St. Charles. "This substance is conducive to the growth of a kind of green algae. The same kind that has helped kill Lake Erie."

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LC II election procedure creates heated controversy

Election procedures were one of the primary topics of discussion at the LC II Town Hall meeting of April 16. The procedures were presented by Rich Pelter and immediately sparked a great deal of controversy over the accountability of the Ways and Means Committee of which Pelter is chairman.

Pelter contended that, since the procedures had been presented at the previous meeting and the suggestions received incorporated into the current plan, that the Town Hall meeting was not required to approve the election procedures and that they were to stand as presented by the Ways and Means Committee. Formerly there had been no election procedures established, Pelter explained, and the Ways and Means Committee had been established to deal with this problem.

Although the previous Town Hall meeting had given an opportunity to comment on the election procedures, the meeting of April 16th again called for changes which Pelter declined to accept since, according to Pelter, he had made himself accountable to the Town Hall at the previous meeting.

Dan Selwyn challenged Pelter's "assumption of powers" since "the very essence of community government itself," stated Selwyn, "leaves the ultimate governing of the community to the community as a whole."

One of the changes of the April 16 meeting called for was the Chairman of the Ju-

dicial Board should continue to serve but not to vote on the Student Life Committee since his election was limited to those who served one year on the board. Another change provided that if a student were not in good academic standing he could run for office but must be in good standing by the time he is to serve and throughout his term of office. Another proposed change was that a student be allowed to sign an unlimited number of petitions. In the Ways and Means Committee's original plan, a member of LC II community could not sign more than one petition for a candidate for any single office.

David Dwiggin and Chris Smith charged that the committee's plan would "limit the ballots." Pelter stated that this was its purpose since it was to serve as a primary and give the elected individual a higher percentage of the total vote, thereby reducing the possibility of a recall.

The third change, which applies only to this year, was that the community manager should be elected on October 14, 1970, (instead of this year with the other officers) with petitioning for the office beginning October 7. The present community manager, Tom Greer, would serve until that time. Since the number of new students will exceed those who would vote for community manager this year the provision was designed to allow incoming students to vote. It was felt by the

author of the provision that "such a move was needed in order not to convey an elitist attitude in student government to the new students."

Pelter originally opposed these changes, particularly the amendment regarding the community manager since, he contended, the community manager should be prepared for the office and this would be difficult if he were not elected until October 14. It might lead, he added, to the "immobilization of student government" during the Fall term.

Dan Selwyn, however, commented that, "Tom Greer had agreed to stay on the job until a new community manager was elected. Also, the election procedures provided that in order to be elected community manager the candidate would have had at least one year tenure as a member of the community. Thus, the charges of immobilization of student government are irrelevant."

The meeting became what Pelter described as "rowdy and confused" and resulted in "much name calling." Other students present, however, termed the meeting as merely, "unprofessionally handled and highly emotional."

In the midst of the debate Pelter resigned his office as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, because he felt he could not function effectively if all actions of his committee were held accountable to the Town Hall.

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'Emotional reactions over abortion makes issue insoluble'

"Emotional reaction to the debate over legalizing abortion has made the issue almost insoluble" said Dr. John Vivra, speaking in the seventh program in the Women's symposia Series on April 22. Dr. Vivra is an Associate Professor of Internal Medicine at Washington University, Director of Washington University Medical Clinics, and a teacher of seminars on ethical problems in medicine.

In his lecture, Dr. Vivra discussed the major factors involved in the abortion question and then presented three basic perspectives through which these factors can be considered.

The first of the five major factors discussed concerned the number of abortions performed in the U.S. annually. There are, Dr. Vivra pointed out, 10,000 legal abortions performed annually as opposed to approximately 200,000 to 1,000,000 illegal abortions obtained through abortions racket. There are 10,000 deaths a year attributed to this illegal activity.

Medically, abortion is the artificial termination of a pregnancy. Dr. Vivra explained that



Dr. Vivra speaks on abortion.

abortions are easily performed and there is little danger when done under competent medical care.

The psychological factors of abortion are divided basically into two groups, said Dr. Vivra. These are "the reason why a woman has gotten pregnant and the psychological after effects of abortion." He cited various reasons for unwanted pregnancy including lack of knowledge of effective birth-control methods and the desire of a girl to punish her parents or catch a man. Psychological after effects of abortion were described as mainly a depression which occurs in one out of three women at about the time the child should have been

born.

The sociological factors of abortion concern the pressure of laws which state the circumstances under which abortions are to be performed. The restrictive nature of the laws in the U.S., said Dr. Vivra, has led to the growth of a widespread abortion racket. Through this illegal practice, any woman with enough money can buy an abortion. But the lack of proper medical training of the men involved in performing the illegal abortions is what causes the 10,000 deaths a year attributed to the racket.

The debate over abortions, says Dr. Vivra, has crystallized. Cont. on page 3

Student Focus 'More problems created than solved'



L.C. II Community Manager, Tom Greer

"When I first became Community Manager, I had the idea that community government was a free floating organization that would try to solve the basic hassles between students and administration. What has happened, I believe, is that we have become so political-conscious, so ultra-self conscious, that more problems have been created than solved. Isn't this what is happening outside the college gates? If we can't handle our own small problems on

this little embryonic campus, it will be interesting to see what becomes of us when we graduate."

As Community Manager, Tom Greer was in an extremely difficult position: LC II was a new college, almost all of the men students were new to the college and to each other, and the administration was not quite sure how to handle the community government they had designed. It was a very cautious administration facing the new students and Tom accepted the position of representing the student side.

He believes that in the beginning the administration was too intense and the students picked this up. Disappointed in the fact that the administration had to cater to an unseen, unheard board of trustees, he found that the students raised questions and the alumnae answered.

Many charges of lies on the part of the administration have been brought up by the students. Tom says that these cases were more a question of twisting the truth to avoid hysteria on the students' part. Next year he believes that if the administration

is going to act as conservatively as they have this year, they will have to quit playing the little games (where they say maybe and committee the issue for several months before issuing a definitive no) and say yes or no when the issue is raised.

Tom believes that the administration should have stayed out of student affairs, "whether we are right or wrong we should still be given the right to choose how to run our lives." Reviewing the year's activities, he feels they gave the student body very little leeway to prove themselves and the present charge that students are not responsible to handle their own affairs is invalid on the grounds that it was never really tested.

Placing half of the blame on the students, Tom thinks that they complained too much. Because the administration was hard headed, the students were cry babies and it only resulted in every issue becoming a major crisis. The community government, he feels, turned into a waste of time because no one knew what it was for or was willing to give in a little to
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Faculty Focus

Eckert functions in dual role as Art Professor

It is easy to forget the bearded denizens of the Fine Arts Building, tucked away as they are on the back campus. This issue's faculty focus is an interview with Dr. Dean W. Eckert, one of the artistic gentlemen who work "down there".

— Editor

Dr. Eckert seems to have been a busy man during his years as a student. He has amassed a total of four degrees, including a B.A., a B.F.A. and a M.A. in painting from Ohio State University, and a Ph.D. in art history from the University of Iowa. His dissertation was inspired from studying Renaissance and Baroque Art in Italy, particularly with an emphasis on theatre design in relationship to painting and architecture. Even now one can find him teaching courses in art history almost everyday.

But don't let that fool you, Dr. Eckert is not an old, stuffy college professor who can identify any style of art ever invented, but can't even draw a straight line. In fact he believes that the practical experience of painting greatly enhances one's appreciation of other works of art. Dr. Eckert applies this belief to himself. He functions in a dual role teaching art history at Lindenwood, and painting on his own, mostly during the summer. Next year Dr. Eckert will give a one man exhibit of his paintings at the Fine Arts Center in Clinton, Illinois. Also, he hopes to bring his dual role closer to the campus by teaching both art history and drawing.

Dr. Eckert has definite ideas about the relationship of art in an academic environment to art in the outside world. For him, at least, there seems to be no

difference between approaches used by the two. He feels that "an artist will want to paint regardless of his availability to sell it." His views on teaching directly coincide with his attitude toward more commercial art. "You have to encourage his (the student) own potential in his own way with regard to the current avantgarde. I think that our training should emphasize the basic essentials and foundations of making good art. These haven't changed basically from the beginning of time."

Moving away from the academic scene, Dr. Eckert elaborated on his own thoughts about the ever changing avantgarde styles of painting. He explained that "the accelerated pace of style started around the turn of the century." Then between sips of coffee Dr. Eckert discussed what has happened over the last twenty five years. "Essentially it is a kind of mannerism which is an extension and working out of the implications of the new art styles which were introduced early in the century; namely abstraction, expressionism and surrealism." He further believes that with hindsight one can see a flow between the various styles. "Twenty five years from now it will be harder to distinguish the differences and relationship between Op and Pop art as a continuous stream." Dr. Eckert also believes that there is another reason for the fast pace changes in styles of art. "Artists today, particularly young artists, feel the need to be new and different. I think this is a part of our culture, in which there is a demand for a new car, new fashions, and new articles of furniture every few years. One sometimes feels

that art is a commodity that goes out of style like the mini-skirt."

Moving again into the Lindenwood environment, Dr. Eckert feels that Lindenwood College has "as good a physical plant as any art department in the state, big or small." Reflecting on this last school year he believes that "the presence of the men in the department gives us another perspective. Some are considering art as a profession.

I'm impressed with the men interested in the humanities, not only art, but communication arts, etc." Dr. Eckert points out that the course offerings this past year have helped improve the quality of the art department. "The dance program is a healthy addition, particularly in bringing this together with basic art, as is the open studio course, which allows the student to work in different medias at the same time." Dr. Eckert adds that "the offerings in art history are very wide-ranged for a school this size."

Dr. Eckert briefly presents an optimistic view of the art department for next year, particularly in light of the increased enrollment in the men's college. "More men will help the spirit of the art department and the campus in general." He also supports the addition of more courses in the art department curriculum next year.

"We hope to have more courses in sculpture and maybe introduce ceramics." But Dr. Eckert stresses the flexibility of the curriculum. "The curriculum must meet the changing interests of the students and the times."

L.C.I election results in crisis

In the past few weeks there has been discussion and controversy over the election of Student Body President and the procedures that are within the scope of this, the most important office to be filled in the Student government of L.C.I. Through interviews with the first two original candidates plus the proposed candidate on a write-in ballot, various statements have been made by these individuals concerning the constitutional crisis that has occurred.



Marsha Hollander

Marsha Hollander, one of the original petitioners for Student Body President stated that the concern over the constitutional crisis "obviously was the first time that a group of students en masse have shown strong collective interest in an issue whether they supported the old constitution, or whether they desired changes." Miss Hollander further added that now "students realize that the constitution does need to be rewritten and that it is evident that students do have a voice in what happens, therefore they should make it a point to be at any Student government meetings, regardless of who is elected to state their suggestions." Miss Hollander feels that it has been demonstrated that Student Council is not the "elitist organization" many people thought it to be, and that to be heard one had to be a member, or a close friend of a member is simply not the case.



Janet Francois, the candidate who at an earlier date was running on a write-in ballot, stated that in her opinion the "first mistake made was suspending the constitution when everyone was aware that elec-

tions were coming up. Since it was not done publicly, it was inevitable that a crisis would arise."

As a write-in candidate, Miss Francois felt that it was necessary to contest the constitutionality of the whole election procedure. It was upsetting to Miss Francois that student council knew what they were doing and yet they seemed content to let things happen as they were. One of the unavoidable results of this, in Miss Francois' estimation, "was a split which was caused within the Student government, and the resignation of one official due to the various problems which have arisen."

The most satisfying outcome that Miss Francois observed was "that fact brought out that students are voters, and voters have rights which should not be tampered with." Miss Francois also felt that the centralization of the voting in Roemer Hall was a good idea.



Ann Austin

Ann Austin, the other original candidate for Student Body President remarked that "the Constitution is antiquated and we know that it needs a lot of work to bring it up to date, to make it useful, and workable." "Hindsight is much better than foresight," quoted Miss Austin, "and two months ago when we suspended it we didn't realize we would run into the trouble we did." Miss Austin feels that "we should have rewritten it instead of suspending it and trying to get by. The crisis was good," said Miss Austin, "in that it brought a lot of people who were concerned and it got them to voice their opinions."

"The main thing that was in question," as Miss Austin believes, "was more than the Constitution itself, it was the election procedures." In Miss Austin's estimation the election committee should have been chosen before the petitioning and the procedure decided upon so "that any question could have been answered before."

Miss Austin feels that people should voice their opinions when they don't agree with the way something is being done. She further remarked that she hopes that "these same people and others stay concerned and become involved in helping rewrite the constitution." In Miss Austin's closing statement, she stated that "we all make mistakes but they aren't as bad if we learn from them." and she feels, "Student Council learned from this one especially."

Abortion Proposed plan allows abortion

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ized around the factor of religion. "And this is, finally, an insoluble ethical question."

After presenting these factors, Dr. Vivra discussed three perspectives useful in dealing with them collectively. The first perspective places emphasis on the unborn fetus and its right to grow and develop naturally. "This assumes that life begins at conception and that abortion is a moral evil because it deprives the fetus a life."

He explained that this view raises several problems. It equates abortion with murder and consequently makes it an emotional issue, difficult to deal with. Dr. Vivra also pointed out that this view places the rights of the fetus above those of the mother except when her life is in danger. "If you hold this view totally," he stated, "then abortion for pregnancies caused by rape or incest is incomprehensible."

The second perspective, as described by Dr. Vivra, is the complete reversal of the first. It places emphasis on the rights of the mother to self-determination. "This, along with the first perspective, brings up the question of balancing rights. Whose rights are to be considered first? Those of the mother or of the child?"

The third perspective focuses on the right of the community to impose its judgement, through laws, on the will of the woman involved. This, explained Dr. Vivra, has caused

the problem we are facing today. Abortion, abortion counseling, and performance of unauthorized abortions have been made illegal and this has placed community judgement over a woman's own judgement as to what is best for her."

The laws have not cut down the number of abortions performed in the U.S. They have led to the creation of abortion rackets and "have just made them more dangerous", says Dr. Vivra.

Dr. Vivra conceded that it is very difficult to reconcile these differing points of view. He said that the passions and irrationals concerning the issue must be cleared up before a solution is possible.

Dr. Vivra, himself, feels that a solution must be found that will neither close off abortion to all women nor allow it on demand. The Model Penal Code proposed by the American Law Institute outlines what Dr. Vivra feels is a rational plan. It allows for abortion to be permitted in all states 1) for serious threat to the physical or mental health of the mother, 2) threat of physical or mental damage to the child, 3) for pregnancy resulting from rape, incest, and pregnancy in young girls and 4) to be performed by competent physicians in an approved location.

Dr. Vivra feels that a system such as this "will prevent abortion on demand but will allow doctors to deal with a person and her own individual situation."

Community Manager 'LC remains embryo until fences removed'

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try and find out.

"The purpose of a college is to intensify the skills, creativity and awareness of the being of the world and to help build skills to handle it." Tom believes that everyone on campus should wake up and see outside the gates. Lindenwood is an unintellectual place because no one ever knows or talks about what is going on outside.

Next year will be a strained one, Tom thinks. He is afraid that the administration, which has proved itself to be overly cautious, combined with the prospective straight looking students will turn all LC II students into whiners or completely uninvolved people. He thinks that the social life should be determined by the students. "The administration splits the student into two halves, academic and social. Then they amputate the social part, don't let us run it at all, and expect us to function on the academics with only half a mind. It doesn't work."

Tom believes that as long as all the student government does is complain, it should be dissolved. He wants students to realize it is not a big political machine, it is a fun little organization. "Not being a great drastic thing, it serves the purpose of tea time between different segments of the college."

After completion of his degree in Communication Arts,

Tom would like to go into film production in one of the smaller corporations, where more freedom is allowed. His desire to relate ideas to people, to unload his head, interests him in the film media.

At this time Tom feels that he can see things and he wants a way of recording them, instead of letting them pass by. "It's difficult to be objective about something," he commented, as he goes in the right direction.

Film is a good exercise for the eyes. All of the other senses are limited: speech by vocabulary, feeling by touch, smell by the nose. Tom considers the eyes the freest part of the body. They can see, touch, feel. Through the camera things are brought forth. Film, the way it is shot and finally put together, tells him how he feels and how he sees things.

Tom is upset about the film situation here; he thinks art is being sacrificed for efficiency. "We have to stop experimenting for experiment's sake and begin doing it for the individual." He noted one discrepancy in that the school is willing to dole out a feeble film budget while spending thousands of dollars to erect a fence they tore down three years ago. LC will remain an embryo, he believes, until people can touch things outside; fences only stop growth and throw people backward.

Environmental teach-in discusses ecology problems

For three hours on Wednesday morning April 22, 1970, student discussions were held concerning the Environmental Teach-In. A faculty panel was established, and in attendance on the panel were Dr. Moore, Dr. Eckert, Dr. Bornmann, and Mr. Bartholomew. Dr. Delaney was the Chairman of the program. Students of Lindenwood plus many people from St. Charles participated in the discussions and also directed questions to the panel.

The problems of population, air pollution, and water pollution were discussed in general terms connecting the entire country. In the St. Charles area the problems of noise and water pollution were the main considerations discussed.

The social aspects of ecology were brought up, and the point was made that our society brings us up to be materialistic in many respects, and as a direct result we become polluters.

The slant of the morning discussions was toward the



Environmental Teach-in Board

individual. The idea stressed was that it was the concern of each person in his own surroundings to take any necessary steps to remedy the environmental problems, no matter how small or inconsequential they might seem at the time. If steps were taken, then the process would be hastened and the end results would be of more value to the whole society.

A group was present at the discussions representing pro-abortion league, and these women focused their argument on

the population problem.

Dr. Delaney remarked that Environmental problems lead to all fields of study - Biology and Sociology, just to name two. There needs to be a working together within these fields to cope with any problems which arise.

He further added that there are a lot of people who do not know much about science as it is connected with environmental problems, therefore citizens need to be better informed and taught about these problems and how to deal with them.

LC II room selections for next year debated



Room selection procedures for LCII were the subject of much heated discussion at the Town Hall Meetings held on April 16th and 24th. At the first meeting it was voted that the establishment of a 'freshman dormitory' was contrary to the spirit of Community Government. Tom Greer felt that such a move would lead to a feeling among incoming students that there was an "elite" on campus.

Speaking for the Hall Council, Pat McMackin presented a proposal which they had drawn up. This proposal called for the arbitrary "checkerboarding of rooms" open for selection by returning students. It was hoped that this plan would prevent occurrence of what would be a de facto freshman dormitory, if all, or most all, of the men

L.C. II Town Hall Meeting selected rooms in the same building.

When the proposal was thrown open to floor speakers several differing points of view were expressed. When it became evident that no resolution was in the offing, David Levy requested that the Hall Council's motion be tabled. This was accepted by the meeting, as was Levy's motion that the Council take time to investigate whether or not the problem they were attempting to solve existed.

During the eight day interval between the meetings, the members of Hall Council obtained room preferences from all returning students. These were tabulated and on the evening of the 24th, McMackin, again speaking for the entire Council, substituted another proposal for the one which had

been tabled. This outlined the following procedures:

All male students requesting double rooms were to be able to occupy the room of their choice; those requesting their current single would also be accommodated as they desired; those relinquishing their rooms, whether single or double, and requesting a single would have to draw for this privilege as there were only a limited number of singles available to returning students. Following these guidelines, McMackin said, it would be possible to maintain the Hall Council standards that not more than one third of a dormitory be made up of returning students and that not more than one half of any floor should be populated by them.

A further stipulation of the plan stated that any student who wished to change his preference would have to have the change cleared by Hall Council before it would be accepted. The plan aroused debate, particularly from those students who fell into the category of having to draw for singles. However, after the number of singles allotted to returning students was raised from half those available (15) to two thirds (20), it was adopted by the meeting.

Griffin set for mid May

The Griffin, Lindenwood's annual anthology of campus creativity, is currently in its final preparation. According to Editor Quentin Hughes, the number of works submitted, which had appeared few earlier, increased as the final deadline drew near. He and his editorial staff are currently making final selections of poetry, prose, artwork, and photography.

The magazine is slated for publication "sometime in the

middle for May," said Hughes. It's appearance will complete the trio of works which the Griffin staff under took this year. They began with a booklet of poetry by Charlen Grant entitled "Blow the Moon Down," then produced the recently published short stories written by David Churchill, "Babylon Belle" and "Sea of Tranquility," before turning their efforts towards an anthology which will feature works by various campus artists and writers.

The editorial staff is also in process of selecting the best works in poetry, prose and art. The creators of these "best works" will receive the Griffin Awards at the Honors Convocation at the end of the scholastic year.

Also considering a major literary award at this time is the English Department. Entries from campus authors in all fields of creative writing are being judged for the Richard C. Spahmer Award.

Wooden Niccoll investigation needed

We were most willing to support the reopening of the Wooden Niccoll as a needed addition to social facilities on campus. Our proposal included student management of the union in light of the three thefts which had been perpetrated by person or persons unknown during the early part of this semester. While our plan was being discussed, another proposal was forwarded by a student which had merit. This plan was basically similar to that offered by the IBIS and included the presence of student managers during the selected hours of operation. We felt confident that the plan would make the Niccoll a prime location for students to gather and relax.

It would indeed be a loss to the students and their guests were the Niccoll to be closed as a result of complaints we have heard through the student government offices of Tom Greer and Patricia Uren. These complaints include drunkenness, drug abuse, threats to students, and sundry offenses involving the lack of indoor bathrooms.

We determined to ascertain the truth of these allegations and accordingly interviewed selected members of the Student Union Committee. Said the student who inaugurated the plan for the Niccoll's reopening, "I categorically deny that any drugs, liquor, or indecent behavior are present within the confines of the Wooden Niccoll." "Further," another student asked, "I would like to know who the complainants are and why they haven't come to the members of the committee to report such conduct." Also, the managers indicated that they knew "almost everyone" who came into the Niccoll and were willing to vouch for any of the behavior in the Union. They commented too that users of the center was 50% students and 50% non-students, a total which does not tally with that of complainants.

There are several questions to be considered here. First, and most important, what IS the source of information concerning the alleged incidents of alcohol, drugs, threats, etc.? One highly placed administrative source indicates that the main disseminator may be a security guard "who I would certainly not consider a reliable source." In fact, it seems that this same guard has

reported these incidents of misconduct only to students, and not to any administrator. We can speculate that the attempt was, for whatever the reason, to discredit the union and the managers. We would caution students to consider the source before making a decision as to what may or may not be happening at the Niccoll. Second, are some students really "afraid" to go to the Union because the students congregating there are mostly black students and their guests? If this fact alone prevents students from attending the Niccoll or makes them "afraid" then we would suggest reorganization of their values. In other words - what utter nonsense. Third, how much truth is there to the previously mentioned allegations surrounding misconduct? At this point there is no, we repeat, no substantiation whatever to the incidents. However, we would urge the various officers of the respective governments to immediately investigate and we are informed by an administrator that an investigation has been launched and the results will be made available soon.

What seems to be the essence of the controversy is that while behavior may be vouchsafed for those using the union while inside the building, it obviously cannot be guaranteed beyond the doors of same. This points up the poor quality of security on this campus which has been a major source of irritation to us and to others since last semester. We finally got rid of one elderly gun toter but we may have exchanged him for a prejudiced mixmaster of turmoil. If the conduct of nonstudents is detrimental to the campus, however, and it is the Niccoll that brings them to campus then we will be the first to back the closing of the union, regardless of security provisions we refuse to become an armed camp. However, we will wait until the results of an investigation are made available to us before we will support such a move.

Let there be no mistake that we will be guided solely by the facts resulting from reputable sources such as the offices of Community Manager, President of the Student Association, and the Business Manager, and we reserve the right, in advance, to examine the evidence and interview students giving evidence in such an investigation. On this basis alone can there be any realistic decision made regarding the beleaguered Wooden Niccoll.

Election stalled

The Ladies of LC I tried to have their student body presidential election on April 15th. They dragged out their old machinery, which had already been condemned (and suspended along with the rest of the constitution), but which, they hoped, would get them through one more trip to the polls. They juiced it up, lubricated one or two parts at the last minute (like the provision or rather non-provision for write-in candidates) and wonders to behold - it started. They got rather shakily through first gear to second gear but when the crucial shift to third came up there was just no way. The gears would not engage and the two candidates decided very bravely that the time had come to call a halt to the misguided expedition. They applied the brakes to allow time for essential repairs.

It is difficult now to see just where things began to go wrong. It is obvious that work must be done. The ladies have rewritten the election by-laws and offered some constitutional changes to the student body which could not get the required two thirds majority as more than a third of the student body chose not to vote. However, another election is in the offing and we shall watch its progress with interest and concern.

In an editorial in our last issue we raised the question of interest and concern.

No one can say that the abortive election was not interesting. No one can say that most students who questioned it were not concerned, nor can this charge be leveled at the two candidates who very dramatically illustrated their concern by offering the opportunity to start it all again. But we feel it can and should be noted that true concern must be demonstrated by the student body. If after all the furor they return to their "interest" it will be tantamount to asking for a re enactment of this melodrama. If those issues that seemed so important on Thursday the 16th are ancient history when the real work of writing a constitution comes around, it will be a tragedy. We sincerely hope that the fight was not more important than the questions raised.

Interest can be changed into concern. We feel this can and must be done. The incoming president, whoever she may be, must turn herself to this task very rigorously. The writing of the constitution must be accomplished quickly, openly, and with fullest co-operation from as many students as is possible. Apathy in student government is almost a cliché, but it is ludicrous to assume that a cliché will hold true forever. Perhaps from the infamy of April 15th, a new and better attitude towards government can evolve on this campus. That certainly is what the candidates hoped when they withdrew, and that is what we hope too.

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It is the policy of The Ibis to print letters written to the editor. All letters must be signed but names will be withheld upon request. If several letters are written concerning the same subject the best will be chosen. The Ibis reserves the right to edit all letters.

Pollution on Campus

The teach-in that was held a week from last Wednesday could not have had a tremendous effect judging from the innumerable beer cans, paper cups, cigarette packages, and other trash found beneath the flag pole after Saturday night's dance. Because of our efficient maintenance crew, no one saw the trash Monday morning when he went to check his mailbox. What would happen without the maintenance men? Our campus would be strewn with trash and then who would even care if a gum wrapper were tossed on the ground? The maintenance people picked up our discarded wrappers and paper cups on the ground. They can't possibly get all of it. We have trash in and out of every building. Even the new Fine Arts Building isn't safe from abandoned stamped out cigarettes on the new white floors. The grass by the east door of Roemer looks like a miniature dumping ground for disposables. One would not think there is a trash can there, but one is only a few feet away. There are plenty of paper ash trays and trash cans placed around campus. It's up to us to use them. Pollution isn't just in the rivers or the cities, it's on our campus, too. We can start working against pollution here and now. It's everyone's responsibility to rid the pollution of trash on campus.

THE IBIS

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April 20, 1970

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Contributor..... Linda Piper

Student Government Column Student Government remains a concern

by Patricia Uren

The past two weeks have illustrated, to any who may possibly have doubted, that there are Lindenwood women concerned about their student government. The important factor which we must now consider is that this remains a consistent concern. We should not become concerned only over specific issues or in times of crisis. There are students who will ensure steps of relevant change for next year. It is the responsibility of these students who are either entering or continuing as active policy determiners in our student government to initiate the change and carry these respective changes through the proper channels until the necessary goals are realized.

Those of us who have been involved in student government for the past few years at Lindenwood have noticed many changes in the life styles of the students. The student government structure which has guided us for so long is no longer effective. It is not necessarily "bad"; it has just become antiquated. The duty of those who will accept the positions in student government for next year will be to devise a structure which is relevant for Lindenwood Colleges community. It is not an easy task. This is

the task which we accepted a year ago, and this is the task which we leave with you.

It is impossible for the "established student government officers" to perform without the support of the students. The purpose of student government is to provide the student body with an opportunity to make life at the Lindenwood Colleges what they desire it to be. This is impossible if the students do not make their feelings known to those who have the "power" to make the changes.

The Student Government officers for 1969-70 leave their respective offices with mixed emotions, confident that we have represented our constituents fairly and honestly, yet, disappointed that we cannot satisfy everyone. We feel that we have made changes; we have had a prosperous progressive "administration". On the other hand, we have come to realize in the past year that there will never be a "perfect" student government. Even with this knowledge, this is the task we leave with you. You must find a structure, and you must make it work. We empathize, sympathize, and applaud your dedicated efforts. Discouragement will come easily, but encouragement is soon to follow.

Politics must stay out of courts

by Dan Selwyn

Rennie Davis does not strike one as a "dangerous subversive" or a "crazy radical". He is a youthful, witty, rather straight-looking man (probably due to his prison haircut), who comes across as a companion rather than a leader.

Head of the New Mobilization committee to end the war in Vietnam, Davis along with four others is under indictment for crossing state lines with intent to incite to riot. Speaking at Washington University as the key speaker at the April 15th Moratorium in St. Louis, Davis told of the war, the Chicago Seven Trial, his trip to North Vietnam and other things relevant to the movement.

The mood of his speech was jovial, often outrightly happy. His anecdotes about the trial especially brought much laughter and applause.

But underlying this seemingly gay exterior was an intelligent, serious man (son of a former White House economics advisor, who has degrees from the University of Illinois and Oberlin College) addressing a crowd of several thousand people made uneasy by recent anti-ROTC protests that have shaken the campus, about some of the most serious problems facing our nation.

Speaking of future plans for the movement, Davis called for "creating institutions based on love and cooperation" rather than "ones based on hate, war and competition," and after their creation, "defending them by any means necessary."

During our interview with him following his speech, we asked him what he felt the ultimate fate of his conviction would be. His answer was both thoughtful and surprising "...we are on a mad dash to the supreme court with Nixon one step ahead of us. This law is unconstitutional by today's Supreme Court but under tomorrow's Supreme Court facism may be totally within the law."

As Davis and so many others have said, politics must stay out of the courts if the judicial system is to function properly and protect everyone, not just a majority. The Chicago Seven trial has been a lesson of this.

Probably the most inspiring lesson we learned the night of Davis's speech, however, is that there still are and should be people in a free society who are not afraid to speak out and demonstrate freedoms they believe in. Facing a possible ten years in jail, Rennie Davis was not afraid to continue using his freedoms. Under the same circumstances he faces, how many of us will have the courage to do the same?

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Headliners

Honda, Kite and Water are all high flying

Cycle freak JOHNNY LOUGHERY is the New King of the Lindenwood Hell's Angels (membership one). The shake-up in the leadership of this small but powerful campus faction occurred during an encounter with the ex-president John Taylor.

The incident began when Loughery, (Boots jangling) sidled up to Taylor (zippers dangling) while the unfortunate Taylor was fixing more playing cards against the back spokes of his ferocious 90 cc Honda "Hog." Loughery spat, "So!" he said in an intimidating manner. "Oh yeah?" answered Taylor, nonplussed. Bang! The

fight was on. The two combatants wrestled their screaming steeds to the bubbling tarmac in front of Ayres Hall. Brandishing iron-shod cat-o'-nine-tails, the two Titans bore upon each other screaming the war poetry of Byron through foam flecked lips.

When the blood had coagulated, the victorious Loughery was seen dragging the vanquished Taylor through the dust by his heels, as he drove out of the front gate singing the Marines' Hymn. Asked for a comment later Taylor said, "Everybody knows that a 160 will take a 90 everytime. But there are some things a man must do."

Pollution

What are you doing to prevent pollution?

Cont. from page 1

Though she had no proof. Dr. Anderson believed the substance comes from a plant upstream which cleans limestone and drains the used water back into the river. She found none of the substance in the water above the plant.

She also presented slides taken outside of a small dump in St. Charles situated on the river. She was not allowed into the dump with her camera but said that "there were several bulldozers along the river and not a whole lot of waste. With 40,000 people producing 100 pounds of waste a year, where is it all going? Can it be that it is being dumped into the river?"

She emphasized the lack of proof of faulty waste disposal producers in both instances and that it is up to the community to investigate them.

That individuals are just as important in producing pollution as large industries was also emphasized in the slides. Every citizen in the U.S. produces a 100 pounds of solid waste every year. Added to this, for example, the unnecessary pollution of the air caused by over use of automobiles with unnecessarily large engines, and



Mike Segalla and his team



"Militia Leader" Dan Selwyn

MIKE SEGALLA was high the other day. In fact, he was high all day. He did not come down until everyone else had crashed, that is, everyone else in the Kite Contest.

On Saturday April twenty-fifth, the ARA Food Service held it's first Annual Kite Contest. Teams of students strove for the longest duration of sustained flight. The winner's prize - a steak dinner. "Magic" Segalla, (as he is known to his friends), kept his kite up longer than anyone else and, although hampered by his position as judge, still managed to win by a substantial margin.

It was rough while it lasted, but in the first battle of the LC I- LC II water war, Ayres Hall "militia" dealt the combined forces of Parker, Sibley, Butler and Cobbs a resounding defeat.

The situation looked tense for the guys at first when the girls, led by DEBBIE BURNS and JO-ELLEN WARREN, had advanced to the very doors of Ayres itself. At this point JOHN LOUGHERY halted the girls with a fire hose. By then the "militia" had regrouped and led by RICH PELTER and DAN SELWYN charged out the front door recaptured the water pumps and completely routed the weaker army. After JO-ELLEN, DEBBIE, MISSY HIGGINS, and "ROCK" WYROCK had been thoroughly drenched in a mud puddle the girls scattered mumbling something about a "rematch" and "more girls next time."

Said Selwyn after the battle, "The unprovoked actions of the People's Socialite Republic of LC I will not be tolerated. Be it warned that anyone approaching the territorial lines of Ayres is subject to a pail of water over the head without warning."

Black Voices

There ought to be a place

by Linda Piper

There ought to be a place
For people like me.

There ought to be a place
for people like me.

Because in your society
We cannot dwell.

In your society
You label us insane,
But are we insane?

In your society
Anything different or unusual
You cast it aside,
Or lock it up
And label it unproductive.

But are we insane?
Because we are
Different from you?

Give us a society
Where we can love
And work and hate
And label you as insane.

There ought to be a place
For people like me
Because in your society
We cannot dwell.

So I'm bidding you adieu
I'm ending it all.
Maybe life is better
On the other side
Because in your society
I cannot dwell.

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Audience relaxes in shadow of genius

by Carolee Ashwell

In a humble, unpretentious manner, Rod McKuen walked to his lone perch on Kiel's Convention Hall stage, Sunday, April 26th, where he gave a two hour concert of songs and poetry to an anticipating audience.

Relaxed upon his stool, the troubador - looking much like a Malibu beach-comber in his jeans, sweatshirt, and tennis shoes - entertained his St. Louis followers in raspy presentations of his work. Although it sounded as if the poet-singer-composer was making a slow recovery from gargling razor blades, the receptive audience sat fixed in their seats. It became evident in several songs that the singer can whistle much better than he can trill. However, this did not detract from his performance. His rendering of spoken words and sung lyrics was presented in the effective style singular to the poet. Among his selections were "Jean" - which he composed for "The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie" and "If You Go Away."

The concert was a warm invitation into one man's world - a world of great perception, sensitivity, wit, and love, as depicted in his writings. His outstretched arms and words beckoned each listener to step inside to partake of his offerings. Some watched in silence,

some sang along, some cried - but all felt his intensity. He became the speaker of so many emotions that we feel, but find difficult to express.

"Take a chance on me, I haven't any name, but what you'll give me when you leave," he read to his listeners. Exiting from the spotlight, McKuen returned from the wings to a standing ovation.

After an encore, he admitted never having performed in St. Louis before, but hoped to return. Before taking his final leave from the stage, he thanked his audience for their warm reception and for sharing the time with him. "I just want to say this before leaving. To my way of thinking, it's not who you love or how you love, it's that you love."

Amid the applause and smiles, people stood in the shadow of one man's excellence.

Closeups

M.A.S.H. - is she really a blonde

by Bert Brown

If you want to see a terrific movie, go see M.A.S.H. If you've already seen M.A.S.H., you'll probably agree with us that it is one of the funniest movies to come along in many months. Director Robert Altman goes to great pains to create an army surgical hospital, which is located three miles from the front lines during the Korean War. In this mud and blood environment, contrary to most war films, there are some of the most hysterically humorous events, in both good and bad taste, that have ever been recorded on film.

M.A.S.H., based on a book by Richard Hooker, is a movie that you can sit around and laugh about for weeks after you've seen it. The story revolves primarily around three doctors assigned to the 4077th M.A.S.H. unit (M.A.S.H. stands for Mobile Army Surgical Hospital) and their many adventures both on and off the camp. Remember when Hawkeye Pierce (excellently portrayed by Donald Sutherland), and Duke Forest (equally well done by Tom Skerritt) first arrive at the 4077th M.A.S.H. unit in a stolen jeep? Without ever reporting to the C.O. they enter the mess hall, grab some food, and then sit down by some pretty nurses. During all of this, most of the personnel in the mess hall wonder just who in the hell these guys are. At one table in particular, occupied by some high ranking officers, there is much discussion as to the identity of these two soldiers. No one is sure whether they are transferers reassigned to the camp or just passing through. Finally, an unlikely looking officer, dressed in a sportsman's jacket and fisherman's hat with lures sticking out all over, stands up and says, "Well, I'm the commanding officer and I'll get to the bottom of this."

Or remember later on when

To the surprise and undiscovered knowledge of many people on this campus, the presence of a lady residing in an apartment in the basement of the Memorial Arts Building, across from the KCLC studios, has recently been established. Miss Anna M. Guttermuth was given the apartment for life, by Dr. Roemer after she moved into the building in 1939 to act as custodian. Miss Guttermuth also worked in Jubilee Hall, since renamed Ayres, and when Butler went up she moved there with Mrs. Roberts (Head Resident).

She always used to serve at all Presidential parties, and now that she is retired, "Dr. and Mrs. Brown still invite me over... What good neighbors."

"Mrs. Roemer died in 1938 and Dr. Roemer had the Memorial Arts Building put up in her memory." He asked Miss Guttermuth to move there in 1939 and care for the building. Miss Guttermuth remembers Mrs. Roemer as being "very strict."



Miss Anna Guttermuth

Miss Guttermuth came to work at Lindenwood in 1912. The school that she saw was quite different from the one we see now. Ayres Hall was built, but it was then called Jubilee Hall. Sibley also had already been constructed. The view was fantastic. From Sibley on there were no houses, or buildings to obstruct sight or hearing.

Miss Guttermuth has seen four different Presidents of Lindenwood: Roemer, Gage, McCluer, and Brown. She stated that they have all proved to be good neighbors. Miss Guttermuth remembers when Sibley had no running water and the

girls had to use pitchers and bowls to wash with. Also in her list of memories, she recalled when First Capitol and Lindenwood were separated by a rock wall, and how the girls used to wave to the help out of their windows (as they left for dates) and the girls would say "Oh, how we envy you."

Miss Guttermuth remarked that she loves everyone down at the radio station, and in 1957 KCLC gave a party for her and her parakeet. She turned 81 on March 21, and she says of her age, "I thank God I can still stomp around on the LC campus."

Letter to the Editor

April 28, 1970

Dear Sir:

In regard to an article in the April 20th IBIS concerning the Wooden Niccoll's reopening, there were some mistakes. The Wooden Niccoll reopened April 17th not the 16th. It is open the entire week. The hours are: 8 p.m. - 12, Sunday through Thursday and 8 p.m. - 2 a.m., Friday and Saturday.

If there are any complaints (e.g. threats, drinking, etc.) about the Union, please report them to any member of the Student Union Committee or to Miss Jackson's office, 325 Roemer. This is YOUR Union.

Sincerely,
The Student Union
Committee

Linda Brown
Gaye Evans
Janet Francois
James E. Goldsby
Donna Jones
Dorothy Kennedy
Diana E. Kosten
Craig McConnell
Kirsti Mochow
Darlene Mozee

HALLMARK CARDS

For All Occasions

**AHMAN'S
NEWS
STAND**

Major Frank Burns (the religious fanatic) seduces the new head nurse, Major O'Hoolihan (to become known as Hotlips) Hotlips seemingly is all business, so is Frank, but when they get together... as they sit on Hotlip's bed. Frank says, "God meant for us to find each other." Then they lock in embrace, and as they fall Hotlips proclaims, "His will be done." To add icing to the cake one of the "boys" hides a microphone under their bed and plugs it in to the camp's P.A. system so everyone else can enjoy their amorous adventure. Frank finally gets so upset that he had to be shipped home in a straight jacket. Hotlips, on the other hand, ended up being one of the most exciting nurses in the unit.

Or how about the time Painless (the best equipped dentist in the army) decided to commit suicide because he is impotent, and thinks he has turned "fairy?" Duke, Hawkeye and Captain "Trapper" John MacIntire, (an outstanding job by Elliot Gould), the newest member of the threesome, hold "The Last Supper" for him. He then takes a black pill that they had recommended because it works fast and painlessly, and decided to lie in his coffin and wait for the end to come. Actually the pill is only a sedative to put him to sleep. As the men shuffle by to bid Painless farewell they give him some of his most cherished possessions. Can you imagine Painless in his coffin clutching his favorite things: pictures of the three girls he is engaged to, a bottle of Scotch, his playing cards, a "girlie" magazine, and a Bible donated by Trapper, waiting for death to creep over him? He wakes up in the officers club, which is decorated like heaven on earth, to find a beautiful nurse in bed with him. Needless to say, the

next day Painless has no desire to commit suicide.

And the football game against the 325th Evac squad that had \$5,000 bet on it was one of the funniest scenes we've ever seen. The 4077th M.A.S.H. unit would be sure to lose, if it were not for the fact that Trapper asks Col. Blake, the C.O., to request one Dr. Oliver Harman "Spearchucker" Jones, a neuro-surgeon who used to play football for the "49'ers, to join the unit. During the game people are being hurt, injected with sedatives during the pile ups, and smoking pot on the sidelines. The good old 4077th M.A.S.H. unit comes through in the final seconds of the game to win 18 to 16 on a center eligible play. It's totally outlandish.

Viewed in a more serious vein, M.A.S.H. deals very successfully with a life-death theme. The doctors and hospital staff deal with pain and death every waking hour. They cannot afford to become involved with their work or the war in other than a professional manner. If they did, they would lose their sanity. As a defense, there is much absurdity taking place on their off hours. Even in the operating theaters, the doctors and staff often time talk and act as if they were on a picnic. It is a must for survival. There has to be freedom in order to let daily tensions be released. That is why the Traumatic Trio (Duke, Hawkeye, and Trapper) lift up the side of the shower tent while Hotlips is showering to see whether she is really a blonde or not. That's why when Trapper finds out that the patient he is operating on is an enlisted man, he says, "Then I'll make the stitches big." That's why Hawkeye doesn't hesitate to ask a nurse to scratch his nose with a pair of clamps while he is busily sawing away on a soldier's leg. In bad taste? Not really, be-

cause it is human and necessary. Major Burns was a rigid, uncompromising man, who kept strictly to business and took everything seriously. They carted him off in a straight jacket. Hotlips learned her lesson in time and lost all of her rigidity.

This theme is brought out in all of the afore mentioned sequences. Take the football game for instance. It is a small scale war, a microcosm of life. It contains a test of skill and intelligence plus endurance and violence. And even in this game, rather serious because of the doubled \$5,000 bet, there are some hilarious and absurd events laced all the way through to the final play.

Even at the end of the film, one feels this ridiculousness. Hawkeye and Duke are sad when they find out they can go home. They know that they will have to go back to a world where people are always involved, always taking life seriously. They know that they can never again have the kind of life they have had at the 4077th M.A.S.H. unit, even as they ride away in the jeep they stole at the beginning of the film.

But remember when Hawkeye and Trapper were driving golf balls off of the helicopter landing area, or when they went to Japan, still dressed for golf, to operate on the Congressman's son? Or how about the time...

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Carnival presents fun filled weekend

For the small number of people present, Carnival was a fun-filled event. The weekend officially began Friday night with Jim Compton and the Lansing Review playing to a crowd of avid dancers on the back parking lot. The festivities went on until 12, much to the annoyance of some of the residents of St. Charles living behind back campus.

By the time the student body rolled out of bed on Saturday morning, front campus had been turned into a carnival ground with eleven booths attracting townspeople and students. The weather was bright and warm most of the day with the threat of rain only appearing in the afternoon.

Student Council not only grossed the largest amount of money by selling the traditional holdogs, etc., but also policed the area and put anyone available in jail. Release came at the price of a quarter. Parker Hall also provided drinks but added entertainment at the "Parker Palace" where dancing girls and a skit kept the audience in good humor. For the fashionable set Butler Hall constructed a "bed spread" boutique and sold hand-made articles: beaded necklaces, knit belts, and other knick knacks.

Cotton candy once again proved that the generation gap is not as great as claimed, as young and old partook of the hospitality of Sibley Hall. Those patrons of the "Tye-die" booth sponsored by McCluer Hall are easily recognizable on campus by the strange looking patterns on their T-shirts and jeans.

Irwin Hall and the Linden Scroll ranked close together in the amount of money taken. But their booths were very dissimilar. Irwin sponsored a car wash and Linden Scroll sold bagels and cream cheese. For release of frustrations, students went to Social Council's "pie-throwing booth" or WRA's "dunking booths". Together, these organizations took in \$40.76, a high price to pay for peace of mind. But one or two men were well satisfied as Deans Quehl and Hood took pies in the face several times. The colorful balloons seen all over campus were the result of the efforts of the Senior class President with the help of a helium tank.

Not many people wanted to feel the bonds of marriage or

wear a donut for a ring. Thus, Cobbs girls had few ceremonies to perform in their "Marriage booth". Baha'i provided the only display at Carnival. They gave a background of the organization - a general informative event.

When you stop to think about it, where else could you eat a full course meal of hot dogs, cotton candy and bagels while fondling hand-made beads and be dunked, dyed, and maimed while your car was being washed?

Gail Guildry, a graduate student from Washington University, sang folk songs on the front steps of Roemer in the early evening. The music was excellent but the crowd was again small.

At dusk, the Cheshire Fountain drew a large crowd for the outdoor concert. The general consensus rated the concert as "stimulating good feeling." At midnight this good feeling burst out in a frantic circle of dance led by some high-spirited students. Then Cheshire Fountain went into a wild blues jam with Maynard Silva supplying blues harmonica and two hundred hands and feet accentuating the beat before they packed their gear and quiet reigned on campus once more.

The question of the success of Carnival cannot be answered. An income of \$538.32 indicates monetary achievement, but the organizers feel that too few students were involved in its preparation.



It's pie in the eye for Dean Quehl



Anthony Perrone



Parker Palace's Can-Can Girls



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Saloon Girls



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A Plea For Change

by 1/Lt. Adrian J. Gordon

First Lieutenant Adrian J. Gordon is a Marine helicopter pilot currently serving in Vietnam. He is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy. His "Dateline Asia" series appeared consecutively last semester in the Ibis and this is his concluding article in that series. While the editors may or may not share his views we think the article of interest to Ibis readers.

- Editor

Sometime ago I told you that I would write to you and tell you about the war, about Vietnam and Asia. It has occurred to me that I have pretty much failed to do this and I offer my apologies for my failure. I am not going to talk about Asia or Vietnam or the war tonight either. I am going to talk about America, about America's problems, and about a need for change. I want to discuss an American President who refuses to allow himself to be influenced by the will of the people and who is at this moment committing thousands of Americans to death in a far away land because this action suits the needs of his political future.

I read the U.S. News Magazines each week in search of information on what is happening at home and as I read I think back to last fall when much of the press condemned the war over here. Today the press is silent on the subject. I assume that the reason is that it is in the interest of "responsible reporting" to follow the dictates of the man who would become President of the United States, were something to happen to Richard Nixon. I cannot help but wonder if the same line of reasoning was used when the American Press decided, in the early 1950's, that it was best to steer shy of Senator Joe McCarthy as he conducted his great witch hunt through the government. I, for one, believe that it is the duty of a free press to provide a forum for discussion of the events and problems of the times, and while I do not claim to know the Constitution of the United States by heart, I do not recall ever reading in it that the Vice President has any duty or right to control the press by threats, coercion or any other means.

In effectively silencing the

news media the administration has accomplished a great deal. It has effectively nullified protest against a war which history will show to be one of the greatest mistakes ever made by any nation. It has also enabled the President to convince the voters of the efficacy of a program called "Vietnamization", a program which, in the eyes of many observers including myself, is going to become nothing short of a national disaster for the republic of Vietnam. I would offer the thought that this program is a hoax being perpetrated upon the people of the United States because it is satisfactory to both "hawks" and "doves" and because, while both factions are sitting around complacently waiting for a successful end to the war, the man at the helm is free to pursue other matters.

I believe Vietnamization is doomed. The ability of a nation to resist the onslaught of Communism does not depend upon the strength of her armed forces but on the will of her population to resist. In the Philippines the people had seen democracy and they liked what they saw and thus they were

able to resist. The same is true in Indonesia. In Vietnam the people simply do not care and all we can do by remaining is prolong the inevitable and, with the lives of our soldiers, buy time which is not needed because it will not produce results. In short, there is no valid excuse for not bringing this bloody fiasco to an end now, unless of course, we feel that the political future of a handful of men is worth the lives we will lose for it.

At this moment we are pumping tens of billions of dollars a year into a futile war which is certainly not in our national interest. While we do this the poverty program is at a standstill, education funds at the federal level are being cut back and NASA is spending like a drunken sailor in his first liberty port, apparently involved in an effort to put as many men on the moon as we can before the Russians get there. I would seriously wonder if perhaps we have not misplaced our sense of values somewhere.

I am tired of violence and I am most unwilling to accept the theory that my nation is violent by nature, or that any other

nation is, for that matter. It disturbs me to read of department stores and office buildings being bombed at home. I begin to realize that time is running out for those of us who wish to make necessary changes peacefully. Perhaps time has already run out, but if it has not it will soon and if we are to avoid more senseless killing at home it is time to act now. We do not have time to sit down and dwell upon the things that need to be done, we have only time to go out and do them.

I was greatly impressed by those who fought their way from New Hampshire to Chicago with Gene McCarthy in 1968. True, they failed, but they did secure some changes and pave the way for the future. If they made one mistake it was in starting too late. Armed with knowledge of their mistakes and supported by the start they made perhaps we can make greater advances between now and 1972. I ask each one of you to search your heart and decide, in your own mind, what you want for America and what kind of world you want for your children. When you have done this, then go out and work for it before it is too late.

Town Hall

Meetings require majority quorum

Cont. from page 1

Being asked to reconsider he resumed his office and consented to the changes. The new procedures were then accepted by the Town Hall meeting with the aforementioned changes included.

At the Town Hall meeting of April 24, two important changes were made in the structure of the Town Hall meeting itself. Henceforth all Town hall meetings must have a quorum of a majority of the LC II community (50% plus

1) to be valid.

At this meeting it was also decided that the chairman of the Judicial Board serve as parliamentarian in order to maintain a more orderly atmosphere at the Town Hall meetings. The Community Manager was also officially established as chairman of the Town Hall meetings. Formerly he had served unofficially in this capacity with the chairmanship rotating to whoever was making a presentation.



John Taylor presents the Peppermint Guillotine in Roemer Auditorium on May 7, 8, & 9. The play is written, directed and produced by John.



Africa's future suffers from past of colonialism

David Wiley, assistant professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin spoke at Lindenwood about Social Change in Africa on Monday April 20th. His lecture traced the history of European involvement in Africa and outlined the changes this had made to the continent.

Wiley began by giving a brief history of the colonization of Africa which began in the late fifteenth century and continued until after World War II. He noted that it was not until the early twentieth century that colonial rule was taken into the hands of white Europeans; prior to this the threat of diseases, predominantly malaria, had kept whites out of Africa.

He went on to describe the history of this White Supremacy. With the influx of a white population, cities began to spring up. The demand for men to work the mines and plantations was met by instituting taxes which made it necessary for the native Africans to earn money by working for the white owners. At first they worked only for a few months of the year and then returned to the villages. But soon the money offered and the things it could buy persuaded the laborers to continue working the year around. As early as 1930, 80% of the men from the villages

were in the cities. Instead they provided housing which was tied to the jobs and this gave the owners great power over the workers.

According to Wiley, Africa wants to modernize. Since 1482, when the Portuguese sent missionaries to the West Coast of Africa, African leaders have expressed their desire to improve their continent.

However the colonialist brought to Africa only the products and not the means of modernization. Their main concern was in the raw materials which they could take. Consequently, Africa today is still economically tied to the West. Wiley pointed out that a copper plate made from Zombain copper was made in Manchester, England and then shipped back to Zambia and put on sale, greatly increasing its cost.

Wiley stated that people may feel that Africa is going Communist. He described the reasons for this. The desire for modernization is still great and many Africans will use any practical means to achieve it. Further, he said, the Black Nations feel the Western countries have been more of a friend to the White Supremist states, despite the United States' claim that it is tied to the Black Nations because

of its revolutionary background.

Wiley gave examples of the continued exploitation which has caused the Black Nations to feel this way. He cited the fact that "Gulf Petroleum is paying royalties to the Portuguese for the use of 'their' oil off of the coast of Angola who are in turn paying their soldiers to fight native rebels; White Supremist countries are being allowed to train their soldiers at the Nato War College; the United States is cutting back its AID funds to Africa, a place where the program has had its greatest successes."

Despite this Wiley stressed that the Black Nations were still willing to look to the West for leadership in modernization. He pointed out that if a white person wanted to live in Zambia he would be welcomed "as long as he took Zambian citizenship." Wiley told his audience that "people with the educational background of most Americans would enter the elite and be accorded all the privileges which went along with that position. White nations in Africa, or anywhere else in the world, do not reciprocate. In respect to equality the Black Nations are far more advanced than the Western World.

THE IBIS

WILL PUBLISH ITS SECOND SUPPLEMENT OF THIS SEMESTER ON MAY 11, 1970. THE SUBJECT WILL BE ONE OF INTEREST TO THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY.

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