

# THE IBIS

VOL. 2 NO. 14

THE LINDENWOOD COLLEGES

MAY 20, 1970

## Leaders elected for LC II

With the final tallying of LC II's votes on April 29th the Student Life Committee for academic year 1970-1971 became a functional entity in the hands of four of its newly elected officers: Phil Davis, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Dennis Connors, Social Coordinate, Kevin Day, Chairman of the Judicial Board, and Clarence Hendrickson, Athletic Coordinate. The committee will be rounded out to its full complement of five voting members and one non-voting member (the Chairman of the Judicial Board) by the addition of the Community Manager and the Chairman of the Admissions Advisory Board.

dition to the intra-mural sports which have already been established this year. However this list is not exclusive and Hendrickson noted that he is "open to any suggestions."



Kevin Day

The Student Life Committee includes in its functions the appointment of members to various committees and the passage of proposals from the various committees. In addition to their roles on the Student Life Committee each of the individual chairmen will be responsible for much of the social, legislative and judicial action on campus next year.



Dennis Connors

As Social Coordinate, Connors plans a separation of campus activities between the two colleges. He feels that this will add more "live entertainment" to the calendar for next year. He stresses that "This proposal is not to encourage separatism for its own sake, but to provide entertainment other than mixers and the other of this year's social events which the male faction of LC Community appear to be unenthusiastic towards." He pointed out that at this point nothing can be planned definitely until the budget is set.

Kevin Day, the Chairman of the Judicial Board, claims the unusual honor of being the "first student tried by the new Judicial Code." He feels that the Code is "not a rule book but a concept to guide student behavior, not hampered by extraneous rules and regulations." He stresses, both from his experience as a member of the board last year and as a defendant before it that "People should not fear coming before the board because decisions are decided strictly by members of the community." Further, he pointed out, "Judicial Board is not a police force, nor is it meant to be."

Davis, the new Chairman of Ways and Means, is going to be busy next year. In addition to his chairmanship he will be serving on Appeals Board, Ju-

dicial Board, and President's Council. He plans to make up his committee by appointment next year. Its first task, he feels, will be to "work on the accountability of Student Officers to the Town Hall Meetings." This question was first raised at the meeting held on April 16th to discuss the election procedures, which are a responsibility of the Ways and Means Committee. Also high on Davis' list of priorities will be the establishment of recall procedures. "We have to set up what constitutes the need for recall," he said.

Richard Pelter, Chairman of the outgoing Ways and Means Committee, which drew up and administered the election procedures, announced the following results on May 1st.

Student Life Committee Chairmen:

Judicial Board - Kevin Day  
Ways & Means Committee - Phil Davis  
Social Coordinate - Dennis Connors  
Athletic Coordinate - Clarence Hendrickson

Judicial Board

Bob Yuna  
Phil Davis  
Phil Sommers  
Mike Roberts

President's Council

Phil Davis  
Rich Pelter  
Bob Yuna  
Mike Roberts

Executive Cabinet

Kevin Day  
Bart Gill

Publications Board

Phil Sommers  
Pat McMackin

Appeals Board

Rich Pelter  
Phil Davis

Hall Council

Phil Sommers  
Rich Pelter  
Russ Skinner  
Bart Gill  
Pat McMackin



L.C. students at May 11 Rally

photo by Lysne O'Brien

## Day of Learning for concerned students

A "Day of Learning" was held on the Lindenwood campus Monday, May 11, in response to two issues of national concern. It was sponsored by the Lindenwood Ad Hoc Strike Committee and consisted of discussion groups in the morning and afternoon and an evening rally followed by a free rock concert.

The day grew out of the concern of students over the decision by President Nixon to escalate the war in Indo-China and the problems created by the nature of the student dissent in the United States, illustrated by the death of four students at Kent State University.

The Ad Hoc Strike Committee, which organized the "Day of Learning", was composed of an informal group of students interested in creating an opportunity for open discussion of the national issues. The committee had no designated leaders and disbanded after the events

of the day were completed.

A decision to suspend classes on Monday was made in a Faculty Meeting May 6th. This was done with an understanding, on the part of the faculty, that the day would be an educational experience to be participated in by all students.

The series of workshops and discussion groups held during the day concentrated on various issues raised by the escalation of the war and by students dissent. These groups were led by various students and professors of Lindenwood and Washington University.

The discussions ranged from a presentation on Anti-war Poetry by Mr. Craig Carlson to workshops on Techniques of Resistance and War and the Economy. Of particular note was the workshop on the Indo China War led by Professor Stanley Spector, Head of Asian Cont. on page 8

## Kiser, Bassett, and Siehl are new officers

Lindenwood College I and next year's senior class held elections Monday and Tuesday, May 4 and 5, 1970, in Roemer Arcade. This event completed the

for Vice President in charge of Housing and Judicial Affairs were

Monday, May 4:	
Carolee Ashwell	63
Sue Kiser	116
Helen Sims	82
Tuesday, May 5:	
Sue Kiser	118
Helen Sims	115



Marsha Bassett process of filling the elected offices for the 1970-1971 school year.

Monday found Lindenwood women casting their initial ballots with the hopes of achieving a 2/3 majority. However, as has been the pattern recently, a run off election proved necessary for the two Vice-Presidential offices and was conducted on Tuesday, May 5.

The results of the elections



Sue Kiser The new Vice President of Housing and Judicial Affairs, Sue Kiser, will be in charge of the all-campus Judicial Board and will supervise activities related to dormitory living. Miss Kiser will also head the House Presidents' Com-

## Pin Day honors juniors



Lu Walters pinning Shawnie Agee

Keeping intact one of the few traditions still observed at LC I, on a sunny, yet cool spring day, Pin Day ceremonies were held, May 6, 1970 on the lawn in front of Roemer Hall.

Pin Day involves the simple yet symbolic act of the Seniors pinning flowers on the Juniors. In this case the outgoing class of 1970 pinned the yellow and white daisies on the incoming class of 1971.

After the Juniors and Seniors had paraded out and had been seated on their respective sides, Ellie Fenwick came up to the podium and made her speech as the retiring president of the Senior Class. She then introduced her fellow officers from the past year: Barb French - Secretary, Carolyn Wiese - treasurer, and Mary

Jones - Vice-President.

Miss Fenwick then named next year's Senior class officers: Cathi Smith - Secretary, Pattie Morrison - Treasurer, Janet Acton - Vice-President and Sandy Siehl - President. These new officers were then pinned by their respective previous officers. Miss Siehl gave an acceptance speech in which she noted a hopeful attitude for the goals of the class of 1971.

As the last order of the morning Miss Fenwick resumed her position at the podium and proceeded to read off the names of the rest of the Juniors who were then pinned by any Senior who wished to do so. When this act had been completed the Seniors filed out followed by the Juniors.

## Faculty Focus

## Effect of violence and non-violence debated

by Dr. Stanley Caine



Dr. Stanley Caine

photo by Lysne-O'Brien

"It is the duty of man to discover the vicious propensities and deceipts of his heart, to control them." John Quincy Adams, May 6, 1827.

"(America) goes not abroad, in search of monsters to destroy... she well knows that by once enlisting under other banners than her own, were they even the banners of foreign independence, she would involve herself beyond the power of extrication, in all the wars of interest and intrigue, of individual avarice, envy, and ambition, which assume the colors and usurp the standard of freedom. The fundamental maxims of her policy would insensibly change from liberty to force... She might become the dictatress of the world. She would be no longer the ruler of her own spirit." John Quincy Adams, July 4, 1821.

Today the trick is to avoid the militaristic spirit which expresses the arrogance of the powerful and the powerless. The arrogance of powerful men we have all witnessed. The conventional response to urban disorders has been to quell the disruptions by using overwhelming force, while neglecting the deep human problems which require creative solutions. In Indochina the expedient of "necessary" force has continually overruled pressing questions of justice and equity.

The resort of force by those outside of the seats of power the powerless" has had less damage to individuals. Determined to stand apart from the mass, and to right society's wrongs, many have succumbed to the mystique of the guerrilla fighter. They shout of revolution, while imagining the powerful as "monsters" and themselves as simon-pure. Resolving to fight fire with fire (sometimes literally), they answer real and imagined repression with hit-and-run violence toward institutions and persons who personify "the en-

emy."

A curious characteristic of both sides in this dialogue of violence is the constant enlistment of "the people." To legitimize their exercise of authority, the powerful claim a "silent majority" in favor of their policies. (To claim that all who do not speak are for you is a peculiarly close-minded kind of arrogance.) Determined to match this conceit, opponents cry "all power to the people" as a justification for resistance. If the "silent majority" notion is at best slippery and uninformative, the resort to "the people" as supporters of revolution is absurd. Recent polls show that the people, in the majority, hold that the invasion of Cambodia by American troops is acceptable, that the police should be given more power, that dissent should be curbed. The only expedient, given this evidence, is the redefinition of "the people" as comprising only those who support specific programs for social change. (The silent majority strategy can be used in many ways.)

The resort to arbitrary force and the dubious claim of popular sanction typify the activities of many who stand in stark opposition to one another. If sanity is to be restored to this country's affairs, the assertions of John Quincy Adams must be heeded. Men must resist the easy temptation to satisfy their inevitable urges toward revenge in the name of unspecified masses. Instead they must seek grounds for conciliation and mutual understanding. As a nation we must abandon our "search for monsters to destroy," and pursue instead our best traditions of freedom and independence for all. As Adams reminds us, when the fundamental maxims of policy change from liberty to force men and nations are no longer rulers of their own spirits.

## Student Focus

## Student views of LC

There are a lot of things to be said for hindsight as opposed to foresight, the former often allows one to view a situation with some sort of perspective when the experience can be judged in relation to other events. The final issue of the Ibis includes both a review of the social, academic and governmental aspects of this year as well as hopes of the students for next year. This article is an expression of the feelings of four LC II students, Rick Crowe, Dave Levy, Rich Pelter, and Dan Selwyn.

When I reached Lindenwood College in the fall I was totally shocked and somewhat disappointed in the social situation and geographic location." Nevertheless, Rick Crowe believes that it is a much more intimate place, which grows on him, than any large university could be. The isolation of Lindenwood from any mainstream of society induced the apathy he felt.

Now that the unique feeling of having a coed campus has been overcome, he looks forward to beginning cooperation between LC I and LC II.

That a small school should have such an advanced curriculum and academic program he believes is in direct contradiction with the disjointed social structure. Recent developments like the May 11th Day of Learning, show that Lindenwood is coming alive. Rick hopes that he is not misinterpreting the college's policy when he says that "Lindenwood will make a good deal of progress in this area in the coming years."

He anticipates an end to the age of student, faculty and administrative apathy with "the realization that our sanctuary has a giant hole in its ivy covered walls." Feeling alienated, he desires a tighter relationship between student government and the administration.

For every bad side there is something good to be said. "Lindenwood College has been a great boom to me personally because of the lack of any social contact I've been able to devote myself to my studies in a very thorough manner."

Dave Levy feels that LC I had a very hard reaction to LC II in the beginning of this school year.

When the men obtained power in an organization, the women immediately felt their position threatened. However, now they are coming together with the various factions resolving their differences in opinion. Next year Dave expects the social climate to improve even

more with the senior class graduation and an influx of female students expecting a coeducational atmosphere. The serious problem facing LC in this area is that of providing some place for the people to go and something for them to do.

Dave cites two areas, teacher evaluation and courses, in need of improvement for next year. Teacher evaluation by the students will be a big issue next year because "only the students know how good a teacher actually is." Despite the limited faculty, the course selection could be broadened. As one example of the way things have changed Dave indicates the May 11 Workshops and Rally. He enumerated the obvious good points: the faculty woke up and voted to have the day set aside; the students were forced to come out and question; and the overly quiet atmosphere on campus was broken up. For him, the day became a time when different points of view were expressed and people were free to change their minds in an intelligent manner.

Rich Pelter's profound comment on the social life on the Lindenwood campus, "there isn't any," is one that often expressed.

He believes that the smallness of the college was beneficial to the development of better relations between two colleges, it forced exposure. He feels that this is a secondary, not large issue as opposed to something like academics.

With the 4-1-4 semester program Rich sees much potential. It allows the student to concentrate intensely on a specific area of interest. He is concerned with the potentials of an extended work-study program. With proper planning students could take courses at other colleges or abroad, while Lindenwood could increase enrollment by 1/3 without increasing facilities. The excellent faculty the school now possesses, although too few numerically, could be expanded to bring in more diverse fields.

Rich has a lot of enthusiasm for the community government concept of LC II. Based on the city council manager system, all committees have students, faculty and administrators working together. He believes that this produces a greater involvement in a system unique to this campus. The government in its evolution this year has incorporated as many students as possible and removed the bureaucracy. He thinks it has proven that the students have power above the admini-

stration in certain areas, such as judicial code.

At the end of his first year here, Rich is relatively happy with the progress made: the men have assimilated and learned to accept each other with few problems; to maintain academic freedom there can be no sexual wars; the student government is operating more effectively and shows much potential for next year; and the faculty exchange planned for next year among members of the seven school consortium will broaden the campus viewpoint even more.

"I've changed my mind about the girls at LC I. Despite differences in our life styles, I find them to be one of the greatest bunch of kids I've ever met" was Dan Selwyn's comment on the tolerant, respectful relationship prevalent between LC I and LC II today. Because of this workable basis, he thinks that the social coordinator will play an increasingly important role in extending contact and cooperation. Changes in the social programs, from the first unsuccessful 'mixers' to the recent free rock concert on the lawn he feels illustrate the campus movements increasing momentum.

With the exception of the Common Course, Dan finds a stimulating and challenging academic program. "I think that the structure and trivialities which play so important a role in the makeup of the Common Course limit its effectiveness."

Faced with a polarized campus, he describes the administration's response to student proposals as intermittently dishonest, fascistic and repressive; in reaction the student body experienced significant radicalization. Both trends spread mistrust and fear; deeper. Like many other students, Dan resents the impression, and the reality, where the power to make decisions lies in the hands of unseen trustees, contributors and an administration which thinks that all ultimate power should lie with them alone. Therefore, "student government in a situation where it ultimately has no real power is a great big waste of time. I've seen the college's goals, stated by various publications of the college itself, as an institution dedicated to promoting free thoughts and expression. I think there will come a time when the college must stand up to those unseen forces which seek to deny individual and academic rights."

Dan thinks that the treatment of the individual student ranges from an eight year old child to a full, adult citizen. He finds this dichotomy and fluctuation disturbing. On one hand when it comes to civil law and academic responsibility the administration expects him to behave as an adult. On the other hand when he is a resident any rights normally enjoyed and protected are suspended in the name of morality and money.

To follow the progression into an attitude of involvement, Dan compares the October Moratorium with the May 11th Workshops. There was a significant awakening of concern over

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## Student reactions to LCI elections

Student reaction to the recently completed LC I elections was varied. Some of the students felt that the elections had shown a new interest among students in the qualities of their leadership. Others expressed the opposite view that the results of the voting and the low turnout of voters, particularly in the constitution polling, demonstrated that interest was not truly strong. Many pointed to the fact that voter participation declined as the elections went on. A few

admitted ignorance of the whole affair because they did not care.

One student commented that "there was not really an election at all. I was told when I asked that there had been restrictions put on campaigning. There was little chance for any one to change a great number of minds. There was a lack of interest, and voters, that was sickening. Whomever you knew, you voted for. The elections could not have come out any other way than they did. The candidates should have agreed

to have more campaigning and they should have presented a platform to students. There were no real issues in the campaign although real issues do exist on this campus. The outcome of an election should be more than merely filling an office; that is all that was done here."

One student took opposition to the write-in campaigns but was "glad it happened because it showed some student interest in something." However she felt "the write-in should have

petitioned. Not doing so was against the election procedure as it stood." She noted that she was "pleased with the results of the elections."

However another student was most determined that "the students should have the right to a write-in. The problem with a write-in candidate is that she may not have petitioned because she really do not want the job. On the other hand, people can desire to get in office for various reasons... signing a petition. on page 6.

# Senior class elections also end in run-off

Cont. from page 1

mittee.

The Vice President in charge of Public Relations also needed a run-off election. The following figures were released by the Elections Committee:

Monday, May 4:

Ann Austin 132  
Marsha Bassett 129

Tuesday, May 5:

Ann Austin 110  
Marsha Bassett 124

The Vice President in charge of Public Relations is responsible for many duties including the organization of carnival and service on the Student/Police Relations Board.

Members of the Curriculum Committee were also voted upon by the student body of LC I. Six women petitioned for the positions but only the top four candidates will be used to fill the offices, for the 1970-1971 year.

Monday, May 4:

Karen Bachman 193  
Jamie Dregallo 174  
Dollie Lewellan 174  
Susan Hyde 160  
Margie File 107  
Charlene Fagyal 83

A run-off election was not necessary as a majority was not needed. These officers are responsible for all student affairs associated with curriculum. Their chairman will serve on the student senate in the position formerly called Vice President for Academic Affairs.

The office of Secretary of Student Council, and NSA Coordinator were filled by acclamation by Debbie Crouch and Jeanine Butts, respectively.

The All-Campus Judicial Board, the Convocations Committee, and Lecture-Concerts Committee and the Publicity Committee were filled by appointment this year instead of the traditional election. Formal procedure for this would have necessitated that Patty Uren, the present Student Body President, give positions at her discretion. However, she chose to waive this step and instead, called a Senate meeting to draw up a slate of candidates to present to Student Council as a whole for ratification. Upon approval by Student Council, which came on May 6th, the appointments, which follow, were made final, subject to acceptance by the appointees.

Lecture-Concert Series Committee

Bev Thurston  
Ann Austin  
Jeanne Hind  
Jean Ann Redpath  
Gerry Robinson  
Terry Brockright

Convocation Committee

Ann Dickgiesser

Publications Board  
Toni Pitts

Judicial Board

Alys Baldwin

Elections for Senior class officers were held Monday, May 4, but due to discrepancies, the entire election had to be reheld on Tuesday, May 5. On Monday, the tabulation crew found six completed ballots in the box over the number registered to cast. Therefore, because stuffing the ballot box is illegal, the election was scheduled to be held again on Tuesday. Tuesday's results are:

President

Sandy Siehl 47  
Jeanne Hind 19

Vice President

Jacque Hansbrough 33  
Janet Acton 33

Thus, out of 102 possible voters, 66 exercised their right to vote and elected Sandy Siehl as the Senior Class President for 1970-1971. A revote for the Vice Presidency on Thursday, May 7 resulted in Janet Acton being the Vice President for the class. Cathy Smith and Pat Morrison received the positions of Secretary and Treasurer, respectively, by acclamation. No one petitioned for the office of Senior Class Student

Council Representative which will therefore be filled by appointment by Ellie Fenwick, current President of the Senior Class.

## 'Something wrong in United States' - says Commoner

Speaking at the Rally on Monday May 11, 1970, Dr. Barry Commoner, Ecologist and Environmentalist at Washington University commented on some of the main issues concerning students on college campuses today.

Dr. Commoner stated that "there is obviously something wrong in the United States, a crisis of incompetence." "We are in effect," said Dr. Commoner, "rapidly becoming an incompetent society by trying to bring about peace by enlarging a war nobody wants."

Basing his objections from his knowledge in the field of Ecology, Dr. Commoner brought the aspects of Biological, Ecological, and Chemical warfare into his considerations as definite problems confronting us. "Biological and Chemical warfare are things we know little about," expressed Dr. Commoner, "yet we use these methods anyway."

In Viet Nam we have ecologi-

cally destroyed the country's ability to survive," said Dr. Commoner.

In Dr. Commoner's attack on Vice-President Agnew, he suggested that we bring Agnew onto many different college campuses to debate issues with students, or as Dr. Commoner termed them "anti-intellectuals." "As the voices of concerned students are being heard more and more," stated Dr. Commoner, "we should start acting like a majority as student power has already been demonstrated. We should start requiring explanations and organize power in a disciplined way."

In conclusion Dr. Commoner stressed to his audience that, "the purpose of a University is to serve all people with the truth about Viet Nam, civil rights, etc., and to get the truth to the people we must save it from those living lies and death."



Dr. Barry Commoner

photo by Lysne-O'Brien

## Ad hoc committee has new goals

On Tuesday, May 12th, the Ad Hoc Strike Committee, which had prepared the day of learning on May 11th, disbanded itself. Some of its members then organized the Lindenwood Liberation Front.

This new group will be seeking official campus recognition before the end of the current semester. A member said that they did not foresee any difficulty in obtaining this since the campus already recognized such political organizations as the Young Republicans.

According to one student who was involved in the initial meeting, their first concern was to form an organizational structure on a permanent basis that would perpetuate and sustain the concern which had its first expression on May 11th. "However," he added, "unlike the Ad Hoc Strike Committee, which had as its purpose the presentation of a day of learning, this

committee will actively oppose the war in Indochina and political and social repression in the country and on this campus."

Day Care Center

To Be Established

It was suggested at the meeting that some of its first activities should be the operation of a day-care center to liberate women with children so that they could attend classes without paying for a babysitter, the coordination of St. Charles anti-war activities with the colleges and the sponsoring of workshops, rallies, and free concerts. Another student who attended commented: "We can not let the brief spark of concern that glowed yesterday die out. This group has been needed for some time on this campus."

## Awards granted at Honors Day

Awards and scholarships were granted to students of the Lindenwood Colleges during the annual Honors Day ceremony on May 13, 1970 at 10:00 a.m. in the College Chapel.

The program began with the Processional and choral selections by the Lindenwood Colleges Choir. Following the musical presentation, Dr. J.A. Brown paid recognition to four faculty members who are retiring this year. They are: Dr. Recharturn of the Biology Department who has served Lindenwood I for 34 years. She received an Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws and a standing ovation.

From the Physical Education Department, Dr. Dorothy Ross was recognized for "nearly a quarter of a century" of outstanding service to Lindenwood.

Miss Marjorie Banks who came to LC I in 1960, was noted as having been instrumental in the Education Department and in the Continuing Education Program.

The fourth faculty member to be praised by Dr. Brown was Dr. Eugene Conover, Chairman of the Philosophy and Religion Departments of Lindenwood. He was noted as having come to Lindenwood in 1948 and having faithfully guided many students.

The address for the event, "When Education Takes", was presented by Dr. Conover. He stated that "The University is the place where everything is under attack" and then proceeded to explicate on approaches to truth. Many eyebrows were raised near the

end of his speech when a few of his comments touched upon the issues of today and the relevancy of the college.

Dr. Brown took over the podium to award the President's Scholarship Trophy to the group with the highest grade point average. The Day Students were the recipients of the silver bowl for the second consecutive year and Marsha Hollander represented the group. Dr. Brown also listed the grade point averages by class and dormitory. The Seniors were the high pointers by class though a trophy was not presented.

Dr. Barnett, Dean of the Colleges, listed 16 Seniors who have been accepted to graduate schools across the country. They include: Nancy Arthur, Bonnie Bogden, Mary Kay Bordner, Marvadene Brock, Janet Buckingham, Louis Comici, Vicki Dormann, Patsy Holloway, Ruth Kauder, Mary Ellen Packard, Barbara Pettibone, Barbara Roth, Mary Margaret Smith, Elaine Rutherford Tusk, Patty Uren and Carolyn Weise Siemers.

Karen Diehr Oelschlaeger, representing Linden Schroll, awarded four scholarships. These were presented on the basis of academic achievement and loyalty to the school to Sue Kiser, Geraldine Robinson, Sally Quillian and Reva Stubblefield. Mrs. Oelschlaeger next announced the new Linden Scroll members as: Sue Ackerman, Sandra Sather, Janet Acton, Mary Collier, Jeanne Hind, Marsha Hollander, Margo Kelsey, Sue Kiser, Ann Phillips, Tony Pitts, Jean Ann Redpath,

Darcy Stout and Mary Ann Umsted.

The outstanding faculty award was voted upon by the students and presented to Dr. Stanley Caine, drawing another standing ovation.

Miss Sandra Thomas, Dean of L.C. I, announced the 1970 International College Student Leaders Awards to Patricia Uren, Karen Diehr Oelschlaeger, Patsy Holloway, Barbara Roth, and Jeraldine Herhold. Miss Thomas also made public the five Lindenwood students who earned a place in the Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities: Patsy Holloway, Harriet Jardine, Jean Ann Mackiewicz, Karen Diehr Oelschlaeger, and Pamela Parrish. These women were judged on a national basis on scholarship, participation, leadership, citizenship, service to the school and their future promise for success.

Miss Janet Meader, President of SNEA, awarded Mary Ann Umsted a scholarship in the form of a gift certificate. Mr. Quentin Hughes, Editor of Griffin, made the announcement of the Creative Writing Contest winners. They are: Art - Mr. Gene Koch; Poetry - Mr. Thomas Greer; Prose - Miss Debbie Shearer. Each received a copy of Carl G. Jung's, Man and His Symbols.

The Spahmer Creative Writing Award was shared by Quentin Hughes and Diane Beeson and was presented by Mr. James H. Feely, Chairman of the English Department.

Alpha Lambda Delta welcomed Cont. page 6

## Commitment to the principle of peace

This marks the last issue of the IBIS for the 1969-70 session. It would seem appropriate, and there is ample precedent, to offer our views over the year in retrospect. However, several incidents took place over the last week which bear comment. This time of year is usually a tense period for most colleges and universities across the nation; the Lindenwood Colleges have proved no exception to the rule.

President Richard M. Nixon's decision to send troops into Cambodia provoked a nation wide protest, at least among the circles of higher education. Soon to follow was the outright slaying of six students at Kent State University in Ohio. These two events served to move the faculty, students, and administration off dead center concerning the issues of the Vietnam war and protest of the same. Acting at the behest of students, the faculty voted on May 6th to suspend "business as usual" on May 11th and conduct a series of informative workshops to educate the student body with the issues at hand.

While the faculty move was being applauded, several splinter groups of the original strike committee initiated actions totally divergent from those which had been approved by the faculty in their vote. For awhile, it was feared that this day of education would become, in fact, no more than an anti-administration demonstration. Those of us attending organizational meetings were given ample evidence of just such a possibility.

As often happens, however, cooler heads did prevail. Students determined that, in the best interest of the Colleges, the issues were best kept confined to those surrounding the original basis of the faculty approval of the suspension of classes and business. Beginning at 8 a.m. the day progressed smoothly until its musical conclusion at midnight. What now becomes of the spirit of the 11th of May?

In the past many issues have been raised and in a moment of glamour and excitement and have quickly passed from fad. Upon occasion, it seems fair to comment, the entire student body has been willing to proceed on a crisis level forgetting all the times in between when so much could have been done to further the Colleges and their never ending attempt to define and improve itself.

Of recent vintage was the furious debate over a write-in candidate at LCL. The discussions answered many questions except how to get students to vote. We deplored this lopsided result and pleaded fervently to students to participate in and exercise their privileges on election days.

May 11th must not suffer the same failing-passing interest, and no real concern. The stakes, this time, are too high. As individuals and individual members of a society we have a responsibility to be concerned about the fact of this country and

the direction which its foreign policy shall take over the coming years. We need not remind anyone that within a few years those of us here today will be the Establishment of tomorrow. Establishment in this case, however, can carry some very promising connotations, if the same concern and participation in events as we witnessed last Monday can be carried farther. If so, then perhaps we are assured that our involvement in the debacle in Vietnam will be a first and last time affair.

Unlike student elections the results of our efforts over the coming years, months, and weeks will determine to a large degree what course American political and social institutions will take in the coming decades. Sometimes we are all remiss in thinking that we are but one person with but one voice, with but one vote. We all tend to think that we have lost our identity in a society numbering in excess of 200 million. This could not be further from the truth.

Any change which has occurred in the nearly 200 years of American history has been initiated usually by a small group of people such as students participating in May 11th. With reason, concern and consistent effort, some of the most needed and healthy changes the mainstream of American thought in the 20th century has been through the beginning efforts of a few. It is no accident that the framers of the constitution founded this country on the basis of free expression and open dissent. There are no provisions which guarantee that the people will exercise these basic rights. Too, if abused, there is no guarantee these rights will not be usurped.

Our point is this: too often we are paralyzed by gut reactions of fear, paranoia, and retreat from little things. Worse, we are captivated by the glamour and not the essence of issues. Individual effort to effect changes in a political system joined with those of similar minds is the only way in which we can contribute to the future strength and prosperity of the country which we enjoy.

Granted, there are some among us who will persist in and continue preaching destruction and violence as the appropriate means of expression and change. Until now the majority who have sought to make changes in a peaceful manner have kept those more desirous of burning and looting in a minority. Should those of us in the majority fail to accept our responsibilities as expressed by the May 11th spirit then we can blame no one but ourselves when those demagogues of hate and fear and violence are the only ones left who will represent us, who will talk and who will effect change.

In short, time is running out. A commitment to the principle of peace need not be a commitment to any ideal foreign to the entire tradition of America and her people. Indeed it is the utmost in expression of what we are.

## One meeting is meaningless

The Day of Learning held on Campus Monday, May 11th demonstrated that the Lindenwood Colleges are, indeed, alive, well and living in St. Charles, Missouri. Students working together, organized an educational experience, not only for themselves but also for their community. The day was not without its problems but it was a beginning. The question is whether the momentum of the day will continue and be developed.

The problem of communication between factions, between people of opposing viewpoints, is a serious one today. Issues like the continued war in Vietnam and President Nixon's decision to expand that war into Cambodia divide us on a national level. Here on the Lindenwood campus, we not only face divisions on this kind of issue, but on things that pertain to our living together as a general student body. Involved in all these issues is communication, or rather the lack of it. The primary objective of the organizers of the activities on Monday was to open up the campus for discussion on the issues dividing us, specifically the war in Indochina, and our position as students towards that war. Unfortunately, the individual political position of members of the committee seemed to alienate students of opposing views and discourage them from participating. Thus our day of awareness and participation was somewhat hindered by misunderstanding.

This seems to point up our lack of understanding of each other. No one in particular is responsible for this. Everyone, in general, can do something about it.

If there is a genuine desire among students to move towards each other, we need to take specific action to clear up the misunderstandings and ill-formed generalizations that exist between us. We need to meet together to clarify the issues, to find exactly what can be done through organized groups or through interpersonal contact. The point is that, although Monday's activities helped educate some of us towards the issues, one fairly successful day of meeting is meaningless, unless it is followed up with continued action on the part of everyone.

# 8 THE IBIS

VOL. 2 NO. 14

MAY 20, 1970

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## Locked facilities an inconvenience

We have been receiving unfavorable comments concerning the inaccessibility of many campus facilities whose use is often-times necessary for the completion of class projects. One specific example can be found in the closing of the editing room in the Memorial Arts Building. This room contains equipment currently being used by in the Motion Picture Workshop. The policy now in effect requires that the editing room be locked at all times during the day and that it should be opened by consent of one of three people. If none of these people is in the building, the student is out of luck. He must either wait for a keybearer or postpone his work. The equipment is not available at all after 11:00 p.m. when the building is locked for the night. When the equipment being scheduled up to two weeks in advance, the results of either waiting or postponement could result in an incomplete project for the course.

This is only one example of facilities being denied to students. The same attitude prevails in other areas as well, the lab equipment in Young being another example. In all cases the problem seems to be that the opening and closing of these facilities are tailor-made for the convenience of security, the students be damned. The Colleges' Business Manager, Mr. Harig, in explaining his position regarding the closing of these areas, emphasized that the decision was based on security problems and not on the assumption that students were incapable of using the facilities unsupervised. He pointed out, however, that, for the most part, the security personnel are doing a good job, but that the staff is not large enough to supervise the areas in question properly. Currently there is only one watchman checking all of the buildings on campus and that number will not be greatly increased next year because of limitations in the budget. The problem is compounded because insurance premiums make it too costly to insure less valuable equipment, even though the loss of this equipment through theft would place a considerable burden on the school when attempting to replace it. Harig feels that it deters a guard from his duties whenever a student chases him down and requests him to open a building. Therefore these facilities may be even harder to approach next year.

We believe that there is an alternative to the policy which is in effect at the present time. We therefore present the following proposal for gaining admittance to certain facilities after they are closed for the day or in the event that they are locked for reasons of security.

- 1) A student must first have the consent of the department chairman, or whoever else is in charge of that particular facility.
- 2) Any student who obtains such permission must then sign a form including name, nature of business in the building, expected time of arrival and departure from the building.
- 3) Any student who gets such permission must accept the responsibility for anything that happens while he is in the building.
- 4) The person in charge of the facility may then issue a key to a specific equipment room, etc., and also give the student a permission slip which he will present to the guard when entering the building.
- 5) The same guards that let the girls into their dorms may be used for this purpose after midnight.

We ask the business office to consider this proposal when planning policy for next year. Mr. Harig says that he encourages any other alternative proposals to be submitted to the Business Office for consideration over the summer. If any student who has felt the inconvenience of locked facilities wishes to see the situation rectified, we would recommend that they do indeed submit an alternate plan.

## Official 'power-elite'

The Men of Lindenwood should be ashamed of themselves. After numerous charges about 'in-groups' and all the hoopla about how Community Government would avoid the formation of a 'Power Elite' they went out and in their elections managed to establish an official 'Power Elite.'

In the list of twenty-four offices elected only seven different individuals' names will be found. If you remove three of the names, which occupy only one space apiece, then the figures become quite startling. Eight students are holding, among them, twenty-one of the elected offices.

Back in our October 13th issue (Vol. 1 no. 2) we congratulated the male students on the amount of representation they had included in their elections. Then we noted that forty-eight students were filling the governmental structure of sixty-two positions. There are a number of offices still to be filled by appointments, but it seems impossible for this representation to be continued next year. The reason for this is that hardly any more students petitioned than were elected. In no case where there were four places to fill was there a slate of candidates longer than five. The toughest race occurred for the position of Chairman of Ways and Means. There were three candidates for the single position.

Much has been said about the benefits of Community Government and we would be the last to quibble with the good effects that the Town Hall Meeting have had this year. They have been democracy in its original Greek sense. But as far as the representational aspect of Community Government is concerned, we feel it has been dealt a serious blow. This is not to blame those students who did petition and were elected. Many of them ended up in so many races simply because there would have been no candidates for some jobs if they hadn't. No, the true blame lies with the students who were too apathetic or disinterested to accept the responsibilities involved in serving their own community next year. It is not enough merely to attend Town Hall Meetings; Community Government demands much more than that of a student. If it is to work, the concept of an informal, individually-oriented government needs the support of every student but more than that it needs the cooperation of those same students in its bureaucratic structure. We will watch with interest for student complaints about the power of a ruling 'clique' next year; if they do arise, we will have little sympathy.

## Poor election poll

The elections at L.C.I. have, at last, come and gone. Now that the dust has cleared a little bit and the students have sighed their sighs of relief and settled back to wait for and worry about final examinations, it is, we think, an opportune time to raise some important questions.

For all the rhetoric, for all the stirring speeches and charges related to constitutionality, there was a startlingly poor poll. In the first Presidential election, held among the three eventual candidates, 286 out of a possible 416 voters exercised their right to vote. This works out to just under 69%. While this compares favorably with the national average, it certainly does not demonstrate a terribly concerned campus, particularly in view of all the 'interest' which had been aroused. In the Presidential run-off election, rather more voters, 323, turned out. This is a good increase, but surely it was too late? One of the candidates had already been eliminated from the race before many of the Lindenwood Ladies deemed it necessary to vote.

This low poll trend continued to the Vice-Presidential election. In the first of these 262 voted for the Vice-President for Housing and Judicial Affairs and 261 voted for the Vice-President for Public Relations. We wonder what happened to the odd vote, just as a side issue. We are quoting figures from the Official Tally given to us by the L.C.I. Student Association but it bears no explanation. Even taking into the higher figure, this represents only just under 63% of the electorate. In the run-off only 234 students voted which is just over 56% of the electorate. This is a very low poll, though perhaps understandable. There had been an awful lot of elections.

The major fact which emerges from all this is that something perhaps in the election procedures, perhaps in the student government, is turning students off the elections. If it is the whole tone and timbre of student government we can only suggest that that government look at itself pretty closely next year. However, we feel that one or two changes to the procedure could be adopted which would encourage voter participation.

- 1) Have the majority ruling altered to elect by a simple majority (that is 50% plus one vote) of the poll.
- 2) Have all elections for Presidents and Vice-Presidents on the same day.

The first of these would have eliminated one of the run-off elections only in those contests which have three or more candidates. Since the two-thirds majority ruling did not decide majority principle anyway, it seems high time to do away with it. One of its abuses is that the defeated candidate for Vice-President for Public Relations (an election that was held twice with exactly the same candidates) actually polled the highest single tally from the four results (two for each candidate). Thus the candidate who actually, at least at one poll, had the greatest number of votes, was not elected.

The second proposal has a distinct disadvantage, too. 2 of the 5 Vice-Presidential candidates were defeated Presidential candidates. Perhaps the government had better shelve that proposal until it is sure that enough people are enough interested in student government to ensure enough candidates.

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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.

# White awareness

by Chris Smith

This is the end of the first year in which the Lindenwood Colleges have been authentically forced to face and deal with Black People; and the end of a decade in which the position of Black people has been the central domestic political issue, bar none. As the year ends, it occurs that you might find useful an assessment in some general manner of the position of Black people.

In very quantitative terms, which carry with them some small degree of reliability, the Black Man is making progress. In political terms, somewhat less reliable, this would also appear true. In each case however, there are countercurrents that pose a serious threat to the welfare of Blacks and the stability of the society as a whole.

## THE COUNTERCURRENTS

In recent months, several new phrases have come from the Nixon and Co. Administration, i.e. the Establishment. Such thought provoking quips as the "silent majority," "effete snobs," and not the newest, dealing specifically with Black people for the very first time, "benign neglect." In a memorandum to the President on the Status of Negroes, Daniel Patrick Moynihan made a complete report replete with a sly use of statistics and cute phrases like "with no real evidence."

Without printing the memorandum in its entirety, which is probably as significant a comment as the Emancipation Proclamation and the Declaration of Independence, it is interesting to note certain small parts of it. From the Moynihan Report:

... "The time may have come when the issue of race could benefit from a period of 'benign neglect.' The subject has been too much talked about. The forum has been too much taken over to hysterics, paranoias and boddlers on all sides. We may need a period in which Negro progress continues and racial rhetoric fades. The Administration can help bring this about by paying close attention to such progress - as we are doing - while seeking to avoid

situations in which extremists of either race are given opportunities for martyrdom, heroics, historicities, or whatever... a tendency to ignore provocations from such groups as Black Panthers might also be useful..."

"With no real evidence," this man proports that the time may have come when the issue of race could benefit from a period of benign neglect. For those of you who aren't fully aware of that bit of rhetoric, it simply means that if one pays no attention to niggers, then they will indeed disappear.

This is of course only one of the actions and/or reactions of the establishment, specifically the Administration of President Richard (we question if the M. doesn't indeed stand for Moynihan instead of Milhouse) M. Nixon that we can readily put our fingers upon as blatantly irresponsible. White students are now mourning the needless deaths of the 4 at Kent. We as a Black population remember that you did not weep at the deaths of Black students murdered at Orangeburg, South Carolina two years ago when they were murdered protesting segregation. It has seemingly taken this kind of action by the powers-that-be to get White America to this state of awareness. It took the Democratic Convention at Chicago and the aid of the beloved Mayor of that city to prove to White America that police were brutal yet the actions of men like Bull Connor and Jim Clark will long live in the hearts of Black people. Kent State had finally proven that the establishment will kill, a fact that has proven to be a brutal realization for Black People for a long, long time.

We are indeed sorry that white America must be awakened by these shocking realizations before it decides to take any course of interest or action. But we should hope that one day, blood will not have to be splattered on your own doorstep to make you cognizant of, sympathetic with, and willing to deal in areas that don't so readily affect you. After all, where were you while we were at Orangeburg?

# May Day Celebration to groundhogs and French



IBIS Editor, Dave Dwiggins photo by Lysne-O'Brien

There's going to be less elbow room on campus next year. That's a fact. According to Admissions Director, EARL L. DAVIS, the number of prospective students who have paid their deposits is 35% above what it was last year at this time. He noted that the number of women who had sent in their deposits is "slightly above what it was." The men are going through a big expansion (yes, they're going to have all of Irwin next year) and this accounts for the rest.

The month of May was welcomed in the tradition of Lindenwood College I with a Maypole dance and the crowning of a May Queen sponsored by the Senior women.

The announcement and crowning of MISS ELLIE FENWICK, the May Queen for 1970, highlighted the noon ceremonies that took place on front campus.



May Day Celebration

photo by Lysne-O'Brien

"I was hitch-hiking on Interstate 5, one day, when I met a groundhog. He had a carpet-bag so I knew he was a reactionary. I asked him what he was doing and he said that he was going to Alaska. Well I knew right then that if the groundhogs were heading for Alaska, it was time to act."

One year later, DAVID DWIGGINS became editor of the Ibis. In a never-to-be-revealed story of a year's subterfuge

sabotage, coercion, and many cigar chewing sessions in the proverbial smoke filled rooms, Dwiggins grabbed the coveted position of Executive Editor.

In a more serious vein he stated: "I intend to preserve the structure which is being handed down to me, but most of all I want to retain the spirit of dedication to the newspaper which has been one of the most rewarding aspects of our work this year."

The Lindenwood Chapter of Pi Delta Phi, the National French Honor Society, will be officially installed May 18, 1970 at 7:00 p.m. The Lindenwood club will be the Zeta Pi Chapter, the one hundred and fifty-ninth chapter of the society.

There are six students who meet the requirements for regular membership: DONNA MAC INNIS, MARYANNE MURDOCK, RONI PITTS, MARLENE HOWELL, CLAUDIA DAMMERT, and VICKY KARHU. To be selected as a regular member of Zeta Pi a student must be nominated in recognition of his academic achievement in upper French. He must also have a cumulative grade point average of B, or its equivalent, in general studies as well as in French.

senior women a chance to honor their fellow classmates in a serious way." She expressed the hope that the rite would be continued in the future. "Hopefully we started something that will keep up."



Earl L. Davis, director of Admissions for Lindenwood Colleges

The idea of a May Day celebration was introduced to the women of LCI by Miss Mary Elizabeth Ambler, the librarian, who remembered the activity from her days at Lindenwood. The seniors took her suggestion as an opportunity to renew a tradition in the face of many decaying traditions. Miss Fenwick stated that the idea was intended "to give the

# Suspension 'short-sighted'

Cont. from page 2

tion does not necessarily mean a person is qualified."

Another woman student said that she "was disappointed that Student Council did not have things organized as they should have been."

One LC I lady said that her initial reaction had been "write in! Oh no!" but after consideration she changed her opinion to "how else can students express a dissenting opinion except via write in, if the candidates are not acceptable?... I am sorry that the Election Committee said that there could be no write-ins. It was their decision, however, and I am not condemning them." This student also felt that the present required grade point average should be retained.

Another felt that the required G.P.A. should be abolished and that the requirement should be a straight C (2.0, as opposed to the 2.3 presently required of candidates) and that the majority ruling of two-thirds in an election be lowered to a simple majority.

One student, who is not returning next year said that she has been told not to vote and commented that "it had all gone over my head."

One student did not have her interest stirred until after the first election, which she had voted in. "I attended the assembly and really got mad there. Something sounded fishy, not unconstitutional... but unfair. It is better that they did start to rewrite the constitution. I

was disappointed that more students did not even bother to vote for or against it."

One expressed the hope that "next year the government can make a lot of changes in the election laws early in the year." Another added, "I don't know whose fault it was, but it was short-sighted to suspend the constitution just prior to election time. I hope they get it cleared up in time next year."

A member of the administration felt that "there is a new interest in student government which is encouraging. In past years there have been many offices that no one even bothered to petition for."

# Honors varied

cont. from page 3

Dean Quehl of L.C. II gave a short presentation regarding the men of that college and then honored Lawrence Dilkes with a silver plate in recognition of his outstanding scholarship as a Senior of Lindenwood College II.

The last awards were made by Dr. James Hood, representing Alpha Sigma Tau. This is an honorary scholastic organization begun May 29, 1922 and is for Seniors and faculty. Inducted this year are Priscilla Bensberg, Janet Buckingham, Harriet Jardine, Donna MacInnes, Ellen Habinecht Meyers, Karen Diehr Oelschlaeger, Elva Percival, Carolyn Wiese Siemers, Judith Johnston and Jean Ann Redpath.

Priscilla Bensberg, Karen Diehr Oelschlaeger, Donna MacInnes, Carolyn Wiese Siemers, and Ann Schaberg, to their organization. Dr. Rechurch performed the honor as one of her last at Lindenwood College.

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# Tull 'devastating' despite cold

## Chicago Seven speaker- 'we are all human'

The Washington University rock concert, held in the Field House on Sunday, May 10th, was among the finest we've seen in the St. Louis area in quite awhile. It featured a broad range of bands, and some interesting displays of instrumental virtuosity and valiant showmanship.

The first group, Alvin Pivil, was cut off about 20 minutes into their set, to the relief of the audience. The band is poorly organized and overloaded, with four guitars, two drummers, and a singer. Second in the lineup were the Meeki Mark Men of Sweden, who were quite spaced out, suffering from a lack of taste and a lack of good sound balancing. Pentangle, however, has both in abundance, as their soft, subtle music was delivered to us perfectly, pleasing the audience. They have tastefully weeded electric guitars and rock drumming, with medieval tonality. At the end of their set, the mood of the evening was set by a fine jazz-oriented bass solo.

Next up was Paul Butterfield, who destroyed the audience with his big, surging, rhythmic band, including one of the better horn sections in rock. Butterfield is THE harmonica player, with a control over his instrument which the English harpist-Mayall, Plant, and Bruce, especially-could never hope to achieve. His long solo in "Driftin' and Driftin'," a slow blues, was delivered in both the Chicago electrified and acoustic modes with amazing

range and sensitivity. The vocals, by Butterfield and his bass and tenor players, were all of high quality, as were the solos and interplay by other members of the eight piece band. In "Love Parade" and his encore number, Butterfield made clear to his ecstatic audience the direction of his music-towards the communal feeling of the Traditional Blues performance, and towards catharsis by voicing the views of the audience while still retaining artistic integrity...Right on!

Forced to follow this blockbuster was Clouds and English three-piece jazz-rock group with an excellent drummer and a vulgar organist. 'nuff said.

When Ian Anderson with Jethro Tull appeared, he was not the enchanted we had expected. Suffering from a cold, he first apologized for his condition and then thrust his band through a powerful, if short, set, including a fine flute solo. When the group attempted to leave the stage, however, the crowd threatened to tear the Field House down, until Anderson came back and began an encore. Martin Barre, his guitarist, carried the encore with a tremendous guitar solo which had the audience on its feet for 20 minutes, until Anderson returned and finished the set in a devastating manner. His fine playing and good showmanship, as he leaped about the stage like a dwarf, seemed especially strenuous and exciting when contrasted to the moments when he was racked with pain from coughing.

Lee Weiner, one of the Chicago Seven, spoke at Lindenwood as a part of the activities of Monday, May 11th, when 'business as usual' was suspended.

One aspect of Weiner which did not come across in the rational press is his genuine respect for the individual. Although he preaches revolution, he does not judge anyone. "I try to treat everyone as my peer. In the end we are all human...this belief is basic to Taoism, which I try to practice as nearly as possible in this respect." Weiner believes that many of today's problems derive from the Christian ethic which has become twisted from its original meaning and enforces the necessity of judgement onto people. "Too many people get too uptight about what a person looks like. If you grow hair, you are suddenly dangerous. Even parents can not return to their basic relationship with their children after the kids go away and grow their hair or leave their bras off. Yet under the hair or free from the bra they are still children."

When asked how he resolved this non-judgemental attitude with his call to arms politically, Weiner replied: "People are judging me, some of them to the extent that they want to

kill me. And I am not alone in this. They are not alone

either, if it comes to that.

All I'm saying is that I won't go quietly. If I were given the choice I would burn this country down. It has caused too much pain to too many people. There is no way to save the

system as it stands and we have to destroy it before we can save it. But the violence will not originate from me, I will be reactive in that."

Weiner is a supporter of Women's Liberation. He says that it is time that men recognized that women are human too: "the biggest part of male chauvinism is based on the non-recognition of women as

human beings. Many relationships between men and women are destroyed for the simple reason that men don't always do that."

Weiner, although acquitted of conspiracy charges at the Chicago trial, is still working for the 'seven.' "We are all of us guilty, as they call it, until we are all cleared. The whole thing was a farce, I don't really want to talk about it, but when they are trying men for what they are, or may be thinking about, do you wonder that many of us want to see the old structures torn down and replaced by a truly human society?"



Lee Weiner of the Chicago Seven

photo by Lysne-O'Brien

## Closeups

# 'Secret society' film

by Bert Brown

The Molly Maguires is a fascinating film about a secret society by the same name comprised of Irish coal mine workers in the United States during the last century. Historically, the Molly Maguires was a secret organization founded in Ireland, which sought to overthrow the English government. As Irish immigrants came to this country and began working in the coal mines in Pennsylvania, the idea of the original Molly Maguires came also. The conditions in these coal mines became more oppressive until the organization sprang to life inside the U.S. This faction of the Molly Maguires dedicated themselves to fighting the "company" which owned virtually everything, including the stores where the workers had to buy food and clothing. They fought for better working conditions, respect and dignity, and most important of all, freedom.

The film deals with one group of Molly Maguires in a small mining town in Pennsylvania and a detective who is assigned to uncover the conspirators. James MacFarland (Richard

Harris) is that detective. He supposedly comes to town looking for work in the mines. He has to gain the confidence of his co-workers and is finally accepted into the Molly Maguires, and while he helps the group to organize and execute sabotage on the company, he also informs the "agency", a private police force hired by the coal mining company. The more MacFarland becomes involved with the Molly Maguires, the more he sympathizes with them. In fact, when the group plots to assassinate the "agency" captain (Frank Finlay) he tries to talk them out of it, but is unsuccessful. Finally with the help of MacFarland, the "agency" catches the conspirators while they attempt to blow up the coal mine. The group leaders are tried and sentenced to hang. During the trial MacFarland's true identity is revealed, and strangely enough the president of the Molly Maguires, Jack Kehoe (Sean Connery) is a bit surprised but not angry. He and MacFarland had developed a fairly close relationship, and there was a certain amount of trust involved,

although Kehoe sensed that MacFarland might be a spy.

MacFarland, while assuming his duties as spy, becomes involved with Miss Mary Raines (Samantha Eggar) the woman he rents his room from, and also a woman who has seen enough dirt and grime and oppression and wants to get away from the town. After the trial, MacFarland asks Miss Raines to go with him and she says that she had thought that she would do anything or go anywhere with anyone to get out, but the sad thing was that she had found out that it just wasn't true. Principle had become too important to her, and that now since she knew who MacFarland really was, she could not leave with him.

The movie makes a social comment which is more than relevant today. It speaks of oppression and inequality and the different ways of fighting it. On one side we see a group who uses violence to try and achieve social gains and improve working and living conditions. On the other side we see a man working for law and order, but at the same time working for his

own upward mobility. MacFarland himself says that he "wants to look down." He warns Kehoe that he cannot win. Taking Kehoe as representative of the entire group, he and MacFarland are in total agreement. The principles they work for are exactly the same. MacFarland understands Kehoe's feelings and resentments toward the "company" and the police force. After all they both grew up in the same type of environment, and even now live under the same conditions. The only difference between Kehoe and MacFarland is that Kehoe is trying to uplift an entire society, while MacFarland is only trying to better himself. MacFarland keeps asking Kehoe to quit. He knows that the Molly Maguires will not be able to win against the power structure in an open rebellion. And MacFarland seemingly does win. He has the structure on his side. He has the power. But Kehoe doesn't think that it matters. As MacFarland leaves Kehoe's jail cell for the last time Kehoe tells him "There is no punishment this side of Hell for what you did." MacFarland then

answers "Then I'll see you in Hell." MacFarland is a free man on the way to the top. But he will be walking up the hill backwards having to constantly look back at what he has done.

Technically speaking the film is excellent. The acting is indeed good, consisting of a uniformity which spreads through almost all of the characters. We would suggest, however, that Miss Eggar stay within her own range. She did a much better job in the Apjac Production of *Doctor Doolittle*. Serious portrayals just don't seem to be her thing.

Another noteworthy area is the photography. The camera is slow and very oppressive, making good use of the downward tilt angle. One can literally feel the tiredness and suppression which is a common factor in the lives of these people. Also, the color is dark and oppressive, again suggesting the atmosphere of the town. There are many scenes in the coal mine which are literally fantastic, in their realism. The coal mine is damp, dark, and ominous, again an important part in mood

Cont. page 10

# Hollander decided to run after much consideration

Marsha Hollander was encouraged to run for President by many people who knew her and her background. As a freshman, she served as a representative to the student council and she served as President of the Day Students this year. She made the final decision after much consideration to run for the office.

Miss Hollander's work began when she attended the student government retreat where she, the vice-president, and the curriculum committee made plans for the next year.

Even though she has only been in office a short time, Miss Hollander has many ideas for the coming year. One problem that she has noticed is that the same students seem to be members of every committee. She hopes to establish separate dorm representatives for each committee, allowing a greater cross-section of the students to share responsibility. She feels that this system could delegate jobs to give praise as well as blame to those who deserve it. Another proposal that she hopes to see materialize is a student government board between LC I and LC II. She thinks this will be an improvement over the present system of the LC II Community Manager attending LC I's student council meetings. Finally, Miss Hollander strongly favors the rewriting of the constitution.

Miss Hollander received a great deal of criticism when



Marsha Hollander, newly elected S.A. President

she decided to run because of her status as a day student. She comments that she is here every morning by 8:30 and does not go home until about 10:30 at night and this makes her a part of campus life. This summer Miss Hollander is taking two courses so that she will have only three classes next year to allow plenty of time for government work. She would like to set up an office with a telephone where either she or some other student officer would be available at all times.

Since she is from St. Charles and she knows the people of the town, she hopes to be beneficial in improving the relations between St. Charles and LC. She says that the town's people do not like the outside element. They tend to look

at Lindenwood as a collection of hippie-freaks from all over the country. Miss Hollander feels that because she has worked in Community Projects with these people, that while she's in office, they will be "less on the defensive and more open in policy." It may be added that she knows at least half of the police force personally.

Talking about the relationships between LC I and LC II, Marsha says, "The men can be a healthy asset to the campus but in looking to their needs the welfare of LC I should not be neglected. The two colleges are two separate identities and should be maintained and defined, but this should not result in severe polarization. There are critical matters that concern both colleges combined."

# Assistant to Director job like 'dream come true'

Boy makes film. Boy shows film to eminent film producer on campus. Producer likes film and invites boy to New York. Boy visits New York and gets offered job. Too much like a dream come true? Not this time. just ask Louis Comici.

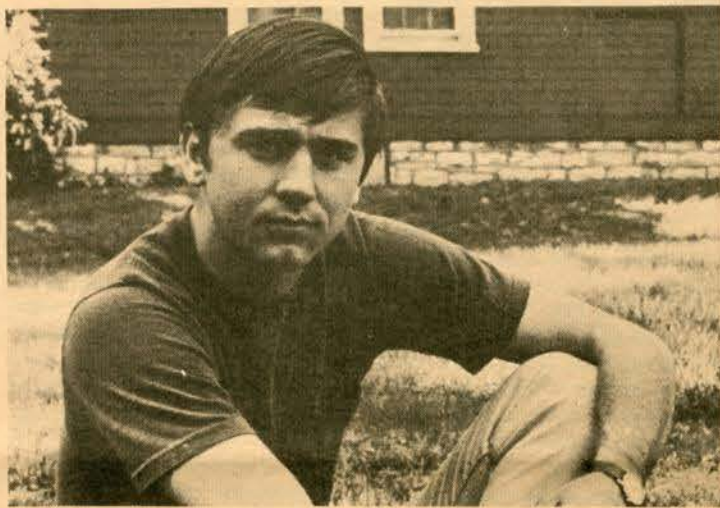
Comici made a film for a January Term project. When Edgar Scherick, the President of Palomar Productions, was at Lindenwood to talk about film and see student efforts, Comici's was shown and Scherick responded with an invitation to visit him at Palomar Productions' offices in New York. While he was there the offer of a job came up and Comici accepted.

Comici left campus on Friday, May 15th. He is to be in Toronto by the end of the month where he will join the crew of "Heart Farm", a Pal-

omar film now shooting on location in Calgary. When "Heart Farm", finishes in the middle of June, Comici will return to New York until about July 15th. Then he will join the crew of "Chokeberry Bay" which will also be shot in Canada.

When asked to describe his job, Comici said that he will be what the industry calls a 'gopher'. This entails, he explained "learning a lot, doing a little bit of everything and generally being useful." Officially he will be an Assistant to the Director.

Comici is, naturally, very excited about the prospect of working with professionals. "It's really a fantastic opportunity," he said, "things really have worked out well for me." A senior in the Art department, Comici arranged to take his finals early so that he could arrive for his job on time.



Louis Comici - Soon to be with Palomar Productions photo by Lysne-O'Brien

# Astrology to be a feature of History Religion Course

The History Department will offer a course entitled, "The History of Religion in Western Europe to 1517." The course will include an analysis of the religious ideas of western man and their influence on his history. The course will examine Greco-Roman, Celtic, and Teutonic paganism before each encountered Christianity, the im-

part of Christianity in its western manifestation, and the rise and decline of the medieval Roman-Catholic synthesis.

Also included will be Judaism from Maccabean times to the Diaspora and Medieval Judaism (Talmud, ghetto, Caballa.)

The course is to be taught by Dr. Lynnwood Martin in the fall term. 1970-71 session. "As an

added feature, this will be the only course employing a licensed astrologist," said Dr. Martin. "My Great Aunt Emma for years has sworn that astrology would be taught at the college level. This is her big chance."

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FOOD SERVICE

# Danforth cancels at last minute - scheduled for rally

Cont. from page 1

Studies at Washington University. His discussion of the issue was covered by KMOX, a St. Louis television station associated with CBS, and was carried on by the 5:00 Big Four News in coverage of Lindenwood's "Day of Learning."

The evening rally began at 6:00 p.m. and centered around four scheduled speakers. Attorney General John Danforth, a confirmed speaker for the rally, canceled his engagement on Monday afternoon. He was replaced as opening speaker by Mr. Robert Haroldson, a businessman connected with the Fiduciary Association and Chairman of Business Executive's Move to End the War in Vietnam.

Mr. Haroldson was followed by Dr. Barry Commoner, an ecologist at Washington University and a nationally recognized leader of the Ecology Movement.

The third scheduled speaker was Mr. Marty Liebowitz, one

of the organizers of the Strike being held at Washington University.

The final speaker of the rally was Mr. Lee Weiner, a Doctoral Candidate at Northwestern University, and a defendant in the Chicago Conspiracy Trial. When Weiner became engaged on the topic of violence to achieve desired goals, Lloyd Humphries who is now out on bail from the charge of breaking into a draft board, emerged from the audience to defend Weiner's stand on violence. Humphries stated a particular incident that had occurred endangering his life, as well as his family's. This experience caused Humphries' change in attitude to favor violence as a necessary means for protection. At one point Weiner debated with Haroldson on the effectiveness of violent and non-violent techniques of resistance.

To conclude the day, the Cheshire Fountain provided a free rock concert for all participants of the rally.



## Constitutionality of Student Body Pres. run-off questioned

On April 15th students of LC I voted for Student Body President. Neither of the petitioned candidates, Ann Austin or Marsha Hollander, received the necessary 2/3 majority nor did the write-in campaign for Janet Francois. Between the 15th and the scheduled run-off date, April 17th, a group of students began to question the constitutionality of the stated illegality of write-in candidates. This led to a meeting on April 16th, at which Miss Austin and Miss Hollander withdrew from the race, forcing Patty Uren, Student Body President, to reopen petitioning. Petitioning was reopened. According to Miss Uren, because the first election was declared void and a new one was held the results of the first election were destroyed.

On April 29 students again voted for Student Body President, the candidates this time were Miss Austin, Miss Hollander and Sue Kiser. In this election Miss Austin received 86 votes, Miss Hollander, 100 votes, Miss Kiser 100 and there were three write-in votes. A run-off between Miss Hollander and Miss Kiser was held April 30th. Miss Hollander polled 220 votes and Miss Kiser 103 votes. Miss Hollander was declared the new Student Body President for 1970-1971.

When asked why she only received 3 votes over her previous days total, Miss Kiser explained "the day students turned out on Thursday because of classes. Since they were already at school they voted and naturally for Marsha. Another reason might be because of a statement I made about Marsha being a non-resident student. I never meant that she wasn't qualified but only that a resident could best understand the problems of dorm life." When asked what she thought was the impetus for Miss Francois' written campaign, Miss Kiser said, "I think a group of who were particularly interested in having Janet for President, thinking she was qualified, talked it up and the thing snowballed. Soon the constitution became the center of the activity.

I think Janet began to feel that this was more important than her candidacy." She concluded by saying that, "I think Marsha had a lot of guts to go through the election to the end."

Hetty Jardine, Jane Shannon and Stephanie White, members of the Election Committee were asked about their feeling on the election. Miss Jardine stated, "I was glad to see the interest of the students for the elections. There were some good proposals produced from this interest. I hope the interest of the minority doesn't fall by the wayside and they continue to make good changes next year." Concluding, Miss Jardine said, "I thought the way things began was unfortunate, we as the election board had to protect the rights of the petitioned candidates. I think, however, the minority group stepped on their rights in the name of free government when they asked Marsha and Ann to withdraw."

Miss Shannon said, "I was happy that people were interested in the elections, but in the following elections the number of people decreased. This is unfortunate. I wish the candidates who won the best for next year."

Miss White stated, "I'm glad it's over, but I hope that the reaction to work for change which prevailed at first will continue and the constitution will be changed for the better next year."

Marsha Hollander, new Student Body President commented on the election in this way. "It was tedious and exhaustive, but it was worth it." Miss Hollander continued, "I was really excited about the student concern in the first half. It was evident to me personally of the typical procedure on this campus, as the elections went on concern was less." Miss Hollander concluded with, "It was easy to say it was worthwhile because I won, but regardless of that fact it would have been a rewarding and informative experience, even had I lost."



Eileen Moccha casts her ballot

photo by Lysne-O'Brien

## Four new one-act plays are 'startingly mature'

When one attends a new play written and directed by an eighteen year old playwright, one is usually prepared for a primitive attempt at dialogue, inept staging and a sophomoric plot. John Taylor's The Peppermint Guillotine was neither primitive, inept nor sophomoric. It was instead startingly mature and served notice that Mr. Taylor's grasp of drama is more advanced than anyone at Lindenwood had supposed.

The Peppermint Guillotine is comprised of four one-act plays: 299 Spartans, Let Them Eat Spam, The Peppermint Guillotine and Yes, She Said Passionately. In 299 Spartans the author links the universal myth of Sophocles' Antigone to contemporary questions of conscience, deftly blending forms and content of ancient Greek and absurd drama. In Sophocles' play Antigone defies the authority of Creon, the king, who has ordered the body of her brother to lie unburied to be devoured by the dogs. But Antigone chooses to die rather than submit to tyranny and so becomes the first heroine. Mr. Taylor's play focuses not on Antigone, however, but on her sister Ismene. Ismene chooses to live rather than "die for a cause that would not be altered."

As the play opens, David Dwiggin, as Aegestus, the modern equivalent of the Chorus, broods over a copy of Antigone, periodically commenting on and illuminating the actions of the play. Ismene and Antigone appear and reenact the scene in which each makes her decision. As each recites her lines, she makes asides to the other which reveal sordid and grotesque aspects of the past that are related to the present.

Through such distortions to the classic plot, Mr. Taylor also reveals the covert alliance between the martyr and his persecutor. Creon and Antigone revel in their power over future generations, for their examples, immortalized in literature, create rigid standards by which all heroes, cowards and villains are judged. Antigone gleefully imagines millions of sophomores dutifully reading her story. "Heroism," says Antigone, "is a matter of good timing." Ismene remains "sensible in trying times," but in choosing life, she is doomed to be "the one who runs tearfully out the exit into limbo, the classic cop-out." Like the 300th Spartan who left Thermopylae because he had a bad cold, she died ingloriously and unknown.

The Peppermint Guillotine compares Lucretia Borgia, who is synonymous with poison, to the poisoning power of modern bureaucracy and technology. It is set in the living room of the Borgia home where Jerry, the brother, watches corporate interests destroy life on a television set in the name of profit (...a medium sick with clairvoyance"). David Dwiggin, as Jerry, begins the scene with a five minute verbal assault against his television set which is polluting even his living room. Through the room march symbolic characters representing vested interests in destruction and their victims: the military-industrial complex ("Hit us and only bureaucrats rattle, miss us and we smother you with a booming economy."); a farmer, and Indian, a Latin American. Behind them all Claudia Dammert as Lucretia Borgia, wild haired, poured liquid poisons into smoking beakers.

Let Them Eat Spam is a deceptively simple two character play which takes place in an ancient Nordic forest. A moosit (part rabbit, part moose) nibbles contently on flowers and twines them around his antlers. Tom Greer's Moosit was a beguiling character, in harmony with nature, both truculent and gentle. Into the glade wanders a warrior, Ogier played by Dan Selwyn, who is "looking for the battle." Ogier is a creature who lives for vengeance. Ogier takes Moosit's antlers as trophies.

Yes, She Said Passionately presents a confrontation between a revolutionary leader and a private soldier he has captured. Under the eye of God, who occupied a platform above the stage, and a referee who calls out points and fouls, the two warriors enact an ancient ritual of violence, as formal as a minuet. Brooding in one corner of the stage is the eternal victim, the dangerous element of chance. Stealing a gun, he kills the leader with the laconic comment: "Too much talk, not enough action."

Mr. Taylor attempts to present to us the world on all its levels. All the absurdities of our universe are present in the four plays, whether they be television, violence, man's decisions, social disorder, psychological impulses or pollution. The Peppermint Guillotine is sometimes confusing, in fact, because he juggles too many ideas at once. In addition, the characters in the play are mainly symbols of corporate inter-

ests rather than people, and as such have been so stereotyped by media that they may hinder understanding of the play. Nevertheless, the play succeeds in reflecting the conflicts in our lives.

Of the four plays, 299 Spartans is the most complex, and we think the best of the four. At times the dialogue becomes a bit static due to extended metaphors, but the author has blended the traditional and modern genres in a double-edged way that causes us to question both ancient and modern values.

In Let Them Eat Spam, the characters tend to talk more than they move, yet the author still manages through the shock of words and phrases to reveal the inner struggles of both. The Moosit and the Warrior are concrete realizations of metaphors that parody the real world. Thus nonsense becomes a counterpart of reality and the author uses it to ridicule what we call "reasonable justifications for behavior."

We suspect that the author is too much in love with the language at this point in his development, but this is understandable. He exhibits a truly comic sense in his dialogue and his metaphors, although long, provide unexpected images that illuminate character. In Yes, She Said Passionately, the Major and the Private use language like dueling swords, convinced that no reality can withstand language. One finally must conclude, that Mr. Taylor's potential as a dramatist has certainly been demonstrated in The Peppermint Guillotine.

Linda Bailey in her first role managed to convey poignantly the uncertainty and loneliness of Ismene. Claudia Dammert as Antigone and Lucretia Borgia, was superb in both roles. She portrayed the classic Antigone with arrogance and as Lucretia Borgia she looked like a decayed Elizabeth Taylor. David Dwiggin triple roles as narrator, Jerry and Private, were each more than competent but his attack on the television set was near comic perfection.

In addition, the bare set, whether used from economic necessity or choice, suited the production and allowed the production and allowed the attention of the audience to focus completely on the action and the dialogue. We are looking forward to the next original John Taylor production.

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## 19th century photo...

Cont. from page 7

setting.

But the realism does not stop there. The town itself, complete with wooden walkways and muddy streets is superbly constructed. The thick blanket of mud and coal dust makes the entire set seem like a 19th century photograph which has come to life. The artistic merit of the interiors of the homes are equally well done. The peeling paint, cracked walls and subdued colors gives one an idea of what living conditions were really like.

The technique, however, does not overshadow what is trying to be said in the story line.

In fact it greatly enhances the theme. We feel that the Molly Maguires would not have been nearly as successful a film as it was if it did not contain a delicate balance between the various aspects of production.

If one wants to see a film which pours forth a relevant social comment, go see the Molly Maguires. Or if one wishes to see a historical film dealing with the first primitive attempts to unionize workers, we would recommend this film. Even if one just wants to be entertained, this film will not fail him. In any event, it would be two hours well spent.

"Winnie-the-Pooh" was an interesting and successful if somewhat overlong stage adaptation of A.A. Milne's immortal classic, the play in three acts was presented by Kathy Kreuger, director, and her cast on April 30th, May 1st, and 2nd. A special children's performance was held at 2 o'clock May 2nd.

The story was woven around the honey-loving Pooh and his friends in the forest as they congregated to discuss the intrusion of a new animal, Kanga, portrayed by Doris Purcelli, and her off-spring Roo portrayed by Debbie Shearer. Kanga's reputation as a rather large, dangerous creature with a predisposition to health foods and cleanliness had proceeded her

by way of rumor, making her a severe threat to the continued security of Piglet (Angie Webb). As the play developed, Piglet was taken in by Kanga for an everlasting cleansing of hide and nails and the various animals' attempts to remove her from Kanga's influence at the leadership of Pooh, most of which proved unsuccessful.

The plot thickens as Roo runs away from home to seek the more enjoyable aspects of forest living, including getting as dirty as he wishes and enjoying some honey. A very intricate plan is arranged to secure the release of Piglet, unfortunately none of the animals has sufficient courage to approach Kanga and carry through

with the "kidnap" of Roo and exchange of him for Piglet.

Eventually however, as all things do, Roo returns to the roost, Piglet is returned to his friends and the forest creatures come to accept Kanga as a friend and one of them.

The characterizations were all realistic, in fact so much so, that several children in the audience attempted to carry on conversations with the animals as they paraded across the stage. However, this seemed to prove no barrier to the flow and continuity of the play and in fact the actors seemed to enjoy it. Most notable among these characterizations was Christopher Smith as Owl, who in strutting and hooting across the stage convinced even the adults present that he was in fact a real owl. Other performances worthy of note were Rabbit portrayed by Tom Hergert, who delighted the audience with his incessant hopping about on the stage. Equally believable was Pooh himself as portrayed by Carol Braunshausen. Roo, by Debbie Shearer successfully characterized the light childish antics of a child earnestly seeking friendship among new companions. Other portrayals were offered by Don Murphy as Eeyore, Pam Gordan as Christopher Robin, Connie Herber, Katie Beintker, Linda Piper, and Liz Naylor as small animals, and Mike Roberts as the story teller.

While in terms of animation the play was a success, we thought it a bit overdrawn for the consumption of a children's audience. The plot and its many subplots proved confusing and some of the impact was lost thereby. Nonetheless everyone in the theatre had a good time and the finale found even the adults stretching out eager hands to capture some of the candies thrown by the cast into the audience. The children obviously were captivated and it is hopeful that we will see many such other fine presentations in the future.

## Danforth and Warheit Commencement speakers

The Class of 1970 Commencement Exercises will feature Missouri Attorney General and Dr. George J. Warheit at the Baccalaureate Dinner May 29, 1970.

Dr. Warheit was voted Outstanding Faculty Member of 1968-69. His special interest lies in the field of Urban Sociology. He is an ordained minister in the Congregational Church and was a conscientious objector during World War II. He left the chairmanship of the Sociology Department at Lindenwood to direct a research center at the University of Florida.

project in Medical Sociology at the J. Hillis Miller Health Center.

Mr. Danforth is a candidate for the Republican nomination for U.S. Senator from Missouri. He is ordained by the Episco-

Sponsored Vote 18

piscopal Church. He is known for his involvement with the Missouri Vote 18 movement and he sponsored the kick-off meeting of that movement last November. He believes very much in the power of the vote and that the proper use of that power John C. Danforth at the Graduation Ceremony May 30, 1970,

## Committee to canvas St. Charles area

The Committee of Concerned Students, made up of approximately 25 students enrolled at the Lindenwood Colleges, are calling on St. Charles residents this week (May 18-23) to urge their support for an end to the war in Southeast Asia. The students will be collecting signatures on petitions and distributing letters to be sent to congressmen asking for legislation to hasten an end to the war. The Committee will receive donations for supplies

and materials necessary for continuation of the canvas.

Students who initiated the Committee and who may be contacted for additional information, are: Connie Herber, Tom Hergert, Jeanne Hind, Adrienne Moore, Mike Odom, Georgia Perkins, Laura Prestridge, Karen Smith, and Ed Zimmer.

Mail inquiries should be sent to Miss Georgia Perkins, Box 396, or Miss Jeanne Hind, Box 244, both at Lindenwood College.

## Changes on the campus

Cont. from page 2

national issues in the latter program. In these terms, he considers the progress to be successful.

But the other side was not ignored by him either. "The only unfortunate aspect of it was that since there was no prior organizational structure certain people were identified as leaders when in fact they were simply carrying out jobs that could have been done by anyone. When I spoke at the end of the rally the program had officially been closed and I meant only to speak as one individual and nothing more."

Change on the Lindenwood campus is an issue which has been vollied back and forth for the last several years, and the 'forths' seem to have won. The principle areas of dispute have been over men on campus, the presence of Black students, and revisions in the Lindenwood curriculum.

When four different students,

representing a good cross-section of the LC I campus were asked the same questions about these points, naturally four very different views were presented.

The replies ranged from Berte Baker's approval of the changes mostly for economic reasons to Jeannie Hind's enthusiasms over the 'new life' such things as the presence of men and the bringing of more Black students to the campus have instilled in Lindenwood. Though generally the feeling has been that the changes were good, Gwen Hodge, a freshman, still feels that Lindenwood was built-up to be more than it is, and was disappointed to find that LC was not as 'liberal' as she had hoped.

All the girls agreed that for the most part the men on campus have contributed greatly to the classrooms and extra-curricular activities. Jeannie was particularly pleased to find so many of the men were from the East and possessed political views similar to her own: "not

exactly left-wing, but more than liberal."

Aline Lindquist, though still in agreement with the idea that men have added much to the campus, hopes that next year the school will use more discrimination in appearance when choosing the men who will attend Lindenwood.

Gwen, a Black student herself feels that the entire situation of the Black students at Lindenwood is a farce. She said that she has felt that there are many people who did not wish to see Blacks here at all, including (especially) members of the Saint Charles community. She also feels that apathy among whites is one of the proponents of the adverse reactions she has seen.

Aline, however, believes that the presence of Black students at LC has forced the whites to think and reevaluate their position on the racial question and says "I have personally become more liberal because I've had actual contact with

Blacks."

Lindenwood's academic standards, too, have been affected by the changes. Jeannie was glad to see the Black literature and history courses now offered because of the Black students, and she feels that the overall standards academically for the school have risen, though she would like to see a wider use of pass-fail, less 'teach' and more 'learn' in class rooms, and more independent study.

Berte and Aline believe the standards for LC are high in comparison with other schools of this size, and Berte said "I don't think you could find a better faculty anywhere!"

Gwen, however, felt that course choices were very limited but attributed this mostly to the small size of the school. She felt this could be remedied by more contact with other schools and more course exchanges with them offered.

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