

LC Moratorium 'incident-free'

The Lindenwood Colleges joined the rest of the nation on October 15, 1969, in a moratorium to protest the United States' continuing presence in Vietnam.

At about 9:45 a.m. Senator Birch Bayh talked, via amplified telephone, to a gathering of about 100 people in Young Auditorium. He said he supported the resolution introduced by Senators Church and Hatfield, which called on the President to set a definite deadline for the final withdrawal of U.S. troops. He also stated some provision would have to be made for refugees, in event of a unilateral pull-out, in order to

prevent a blood-bath.

The film "Oresteia" was then shown and afterwards people were invited to an informal dialogue which 50 local residents and students attended. The film was not generally discussed at the dialogue, but the larger question of Vietnam was raised and both sides of the debate were represented.

Following the events in Young Hall approximately 210 people marched down from the campus to the St. Charles County Courthouse. A wreath was laid on the war memorial in honor of the dead in Vietnam while a eulogy was offered. All participants observed a few

moments of silence, then moved back to campus and dispersed.

The organizers, in a statement, extended their gratitude to the St. Charles Police for their "100% cooperation" in keeping the march incident-free; particularly Detective Rigo, who acted as unofficial police liaison and who followed the march in an automobile as a precaution. Various rumors circulated prior to the march indicated the possibility of trouble. Organizers controlled the march at all crucial points and some sympathizers joined in a "car watch" which patrolled streets on either side of the route to give advance notice

to police of any possible danger. As one organizer expressed, "People were pretty cool about the whole thing. I don't think there was any trouble which could have been started."

After the march there was a Folk Concert which was aimed at the High School Students of St. Charles "...to try to get the St. Charles kids to get their heads together...the people from this campus, who come from other states, are not the ones who are going to be leading social change here...to get the people of St. Charles to initiate their own programs." Many students came to the campus for this meeting, but

some had been warned off the day's activities by parents and school officials. In an interview, one student said: "The parents thought that the march was backed by the Mark Rudd section of the S.D.S. in St. Louis... (and that) it would degenerate into mob violence." Another student reflected, "The idea was that the peace activities were somehow connected to a very violent, Chicago, S.D.S. anti-pig campaign." People may have gotten this idea from an underground newspaper distributed at the school called "The Student Free

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THE IBIS

Vol. 1, No. 3

THE LINDENWOOD COLLEGES

OCTOBER 27, 1969



The All New Ibis Staff—for your information—left to right Lenore Rogers, Phil Sommer, Ann Austin, Jeannie Hind, Chris Smith, Karen Smith, Chuck Moore, Mike Roberts, Gaye Evans, Dave Dwiggin, and Mike Segalla. Photo by Hyde. See story on Page 3.

Parents enjoy activities, see the spirit of change

The Lindenwood Colleges Annual Parents' Weekend enjoyed great success despite rain, mud and wind. Activities ranged from Art Department displays to a slushy football game.

Visiting parents were given the opportunity to see students doing what they wanted. Instead of hearing President Brown speak of the spirit of change the parents saw the idea in action.

"For me it's Students' Day and I think that's the way parents want it. I don't like to make speeches...and it always seems that I'm telling parents about their children," said President John Anthony Brown.

The day began at 9:15 a.m. with a hockey game played by the Lindenwood College I team against Kirksville. Despite bad weather and the early hour, the girls proved that both their athletic and team spirits were high.

The Residence Halls and Day Students' Lounge held receptions for the parents which allowed them to talk with the Head

Residents, other students and other parents. One of the parents commented during this time, "It's just nice to see such a homey atmosphere. It seems like everyone is happy."

At 11:00 fathers were invited to a business meeting and reception at Noah's Ark while the mothers attended a fashion show presented by the students of Lindenwood I. The clothes modeled came from local stores where many of the girls shop.

Because of the rain the picnic planned for Lindenwood I students and parents was cancelled and they joined the male students and their parents in the Ayres Hall dining room for lunch.

At 1:00 p.m. the New Fine Arts Building became the center attraction. Linden Scroll planned the reception held on the main floor of the building. The girls acted as guides and greeters to the parents who were seeing the Art Building for the first time in its completed stage. Most people felt the building itself was much

needed and beautifully built.

At the reception a parent remarked, "I'm not sure if there are just more talented people here this year, or if the newness of the building brought about this remarkable display." He was referring to the very expressive art forms

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Standing hospital orders rule Health Center decisions

The competency of the Lindenwood College medical staff has come under question by many of the students who have been treated at the Health Center since the beginning of school.

The Center functions as, "a place where a student can be helped in the event that medical attention is required," stated Mrs. Lewis, one of the nurses that operates the center.

The health center is run by five registered nurses, four of

By MIKE ROBERTS

The resignation, for personal reasons, of Lindenwood II Community Manager, Val Sampson, has prompted a controversy over the selection of his successor. An election will be held on the 29th of October to fill the position until June, replacing the election scheduled for January 1970. The dispute has arisen over a simple issue: should the administration have the right, after the student vote, to choose between the two front-running candidates, or should that vote be the final selection process?

In an interview with the Ibis, Dean Quehl was questioned about his conception of the position of Community Manager and his view of the selection issue. Dean Quehl paralled the post Community Manager with the Dean of Men in a conventional college organization. Its function is to provide various student services related to the organization of student life, most importantly in developing an effective system for ensuring that certain community standards are not abused or broken. Since it involves a student in a pseudo-administrative position; it is the major link between the students and the administration. "This person cannot be in the hip pocket of either the students or the Dean of the College. If he is only accountable to the Dean, he loses the respect and effectiveness within the peer group; if he loses the respect of the Dean, he then no longer fulfills the necessary functions

that a Dean of Men fulfills."

During a meeting of the male students in early September the question of the processes that would bring about the best possible leadership was raised. At that time Community Manager Val Sampson made an unopposed statement that any student could petition for the office and that there would be an election. Those two students receiving the greatest number of



Dean Gary H. Quehl

votes would then present themselves to the Dean of Lindenwood College II and he would appoint one to the post. Dean Quehl felt that only in this way would it be filled effectively. "The important consideration here is that if the Community

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pressed her concern that students who have brought medication from home do not realize the dangers involved in "passing pills." Even the registered nurses are allowed to give only pills that can be purchased at a drug store, until the doctor makes a diagnosis and prescribes another type of medicine.

Mrs. Lewis felt that the health center was prepared for any

(See Health, Page 7)



March for peace

Moratorium attempts to bring pressure on Nixon

On Wednesday Oct. 15, 1969, history witnessed the largest anti-war demonstration ever seen in this country. The Vietnam Moratorium, held on that day, found probably more than a million people protesting in order to bring maximum public pressure on President Nixon to effect a speedy end to the war in Vietnam.

Despite the passionate emotions there were very few violent scenes. Five people were arrested during a brief fight at Forest Park College in St. Louis when an attempt was made to lower the American flag and it was torn. Fifty radical students from New York University marched into the Reserve Officers Training Corps office and ripped out phones, destroyed bundles of records and wrote "anarchy" on the walls. In most places, however, protesters from both factions demonstrated peacefully side by side.

A demonstration that was originally planned for and by college students, the Moratorium had to move off the campuses to accommodate a large number of workers. One hundred employees of Lite Industries in Patterson, N.J., which manufactures bullet-proof vests and body bags used for the war, called for an end to the conflict even though this would put them out of work. President Nixon, perhaps unwittingly, helped in getting more people to participate in rallies when he said that "...under no circumstances will I be affected whatever by it (the Moratorium)." He stated further in a

letter to a Georgetown University sophomore, "There is nothing new we can learn from the demonstrations." He distinguished between public opinion and public demonstrations, saying that a demonstration is "an organized expression of one particular set of opinions, which may or may not be shared by the majority of the people." He feels that with his new policy on the war, "...we are on the road to peace. The road is not easy. It is not simple. But I am convinced it is the

right one."

Attendance at schools that remained open was uneven. Classes at Penn State were about half empty, and at Harvard the majority of the students participated in marches and rallies. There was very little protest at the traditionally radical campuses such as San Francisco State and CCNY. In Washington DC, twenty-two to fifty thousand people held a demonstration by the Washington Monument, where Mrs. Martin Luther King was a principle speaker.

Several notable figures spoke out, some quite vehemently, against the proceeding of Oct. 15. Many felt that the demonstrations were an embarrassment to the President and that the demonstrators were giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Senator Barry Goldwater said that the participants were "playing into the hands of the people whose business it is to kill American fighting men."

In the House of Representatives, a group of conservatives including Sam Steiger (R-Ariz) and Roger C.B. Morton (Ma.), the National Republican Chairman, urged major escalation to end the war. Perhaps the most violent statement came from General Leonard F. Chapman, Commandant of the Marine Corps, when he struck out at

"anti-everything organizations using instant and theatrical violence. Such groups...from the very beginning...have waved the flag of the enemy, burned our own flag, practiced violence and preached their own war as a means to destroy our present society."

However, the Moratorium day proceedings were always planned to be peaceful, and for the majority of the country this intent was realized. Many favorable comments came about because of the success of the objective. Senator George McGovern, before a crowd of 15 thousand in Boston, said that "...the most urgent and responsible act of American citizenship in 1969 is to bring all possible pressure on the administration to order our troops out of Vietnam now.

"Senator McCarthy felt that although Nixon might view the military withdrawal from Vietnam as a United States disaster, history "would call it a sign of great statesmanship." Kingman Brewster, president of Yale, said, "Let us say simply that we cannot tolerate the abuse of their (the dead's) memory as a justification for the continuation of the killing and the dying at the behest of a corrupt Saigon government which rejects both democracy and peace." And in response to a charge from Washington that the protest was unpatriotic, Mayor Lindsay stated that "the fact is that this dissent is the highest form of patriotism. It is the peaceful American way to turn this nation away from a self-defeating course."

Although currents of emotion flow two ways regarding Vietnam - the war has been called "extinction without representation" by some and the participants in demonstrations against the war treasonous by others - no one can deny that Oct. 15 saw the most powerful request for ending the struggle. If the President fails to respond to this request, the organizers of the Moratorium plan to hold a two-day protest in Nov., another for three days in Dec. and so on until Nixon reacts.

The Moratorium stated clearly and forcefully that a great number of Americans are tired of an apparently useless war.

Moratorium

Turnout estimated at 20%

(Cont. from Page 1)

Flash" which gave pretty much the wrong idea of the movement in St. Charles.

At 7:00 p.m. there was a rally with three speakers which drew only about one hundred people, fewer than anticipated. Janet Francois spoke first about the paradox of the black soldier, who is supposed to win for the Vietnamese those things which his own society denies him. Professor Lynwood Martin then put Vietnam into historical perspective and drew par-

Participation by Faculty and Administration members in the activities of the Vietnam Moratorium Wednesday, October 15, included all events held on the Lindenwood campus various members of the faculty expressed their reaction to the day, its meaning for the Lindenwood campus and for the nation as a whole.

Generally, the faculty members interviewed were favorably impressed with the activities held on campus and agreed with the statement made by Dr. Stanley Caine, Professor of History, that "It was a day centered around real concern about the war which kept its focus and did not stray to unimportant issues."

All were impressed with the total lack of violence and felt that this showed the serious intent of the students involved. Mr. John Bartholomew, Acting Chairman of the Sociology Department, said with some surprise, that "It seemed, in fact, that the students were less radical than the faculty and more trusting in the Establishment, even though they do not like what it does. They seemed to believe that the Establishment could be corrected while the faculty wanted to root up the whole thing. This is not to say that the faculty is completely cynical, but maybe they have thought through a wider range of options."

On the question of the nationwide significance of the Vietnam

Moratorium, the faculty was in less agreement.

On the question of the nationwide significance of the Vietnam Moratorium, the faculty was in disagreement. Bartholomew stated that "A Moratorium or any demonstration will not simplistically change things. They should be designed to marshal opinion so that leaders will have added leverage with which to work." Dr. Konstam pointed out that "The fact so many men in the Administration made it a point to deny that the Moratorium would affect their decisions about the war, shows they were quite conscious of it."

In regard to the plans for a Vietnam Moratorium to be held each month until the war is ended, the majority of the faculty interviewed felt that it would accomplish nothing. There were two major reasons given for this view. First, it would give those opposed to the Moratorium time to organize more fully and thus increase the possibility of violence. Secondly, it was felt that the degree of participation and the momentum of the first would be lost with succeeding demonstrations.

Those of the faculty interviewed generally felt that classes should not be cancelled if another Moratorium is held in November. Dean Howard Barnett explained that "If this were done, the students opposed to the Moratorium would be left without a choice."

Faculty shows equal concern

allels to the past to guide our present actions. Finally, Rabbi Rosenbloom summed up the political, humanitarian, and pragmatic arguments in favor of a U.S. withdrawal.

Paralleling these activities was a Peace Vigil at the Chapel which began Tuesday midnight. Members of all faiths kept watch at the Chapel, saying prayers for the dead, contemplating or talking in small groups.

In commenting on the quietness of the march, Police Chief Cliff Amreia said, "...your demonstration turned out to be

okay...I don't see why you should have had any problems; I think they're of benefit to you."

From a turnout point of view the organizers expressed satisfaction: "The average in all campuses across the nation was 10-15% participation... I think we ran about 20-25% of our campus involved." Plans are now underway towards sending student delegates to the demonstration in Washington scheduled for November 14th and 15th if there is no Administrative response in Washington,

Imirildis 'success' shows need for coffee house

By TOM GREER
staff writer

Despite impotent advertising and forboding weather, Lindenwood's fledging Imirildis produced the second concert of its career last Thursday evening, before a politely enthusiastic gathering of eighty. The significance of the concert, however, did not lie in its artistic quality. Rather, it suggestively demonstrated the need for a more realistic outlet for this type of student talent, ideally in the form of a campus coffee house.

The purpose of Imirildis, as stated by T.J. Arnold, its creator, is to provide suitable means and audience for artistic expression among the students of Lindenwood. But, it seems fairly improbable that the organization can sponsor many more concerts of the sametype without having to create a new atmosphere for both performers and audience. Since college students are notoriously apathetic toward most kinds of form-

alized collaborations, Imirildis' present policy of scheduling punctual shows every few weeks might very well be short lived. In contrast, a coffee house could provide a casual, unpunctual place where students could get together upon individual discretion, affording everyone the opportunity to come when he may.

Margie File's extraordinary creative dance awakened a new interest in many of those present. In her own creation, Margie projected through the dance a thematic expression of a developing woman, beginning with birth and progressing through the evolution of emotion and searching for identity. To all but a few, this dance was the focal point of the entire evening, and it probably saved a guitar-and-folk heavy show from seeming overly repetitious in format.

In addition to Margie, spirited entertainment was given by several other individuals; T.J. Arnold and his wife, Dianne, celebrated their fifth wedding anniversary singing country and

folk in their own slightly unpolished, yet happy style, so typical of the country bumpkinish nature for which T.J. is well known.

Dan Selwyn, Angie Webb, and Georgia Perkins followed with self-styled folk and blues, which definitely would have been more effective in a different setting. A concrete and plastic theater is not the ideal medium for amateur folk productions, for it seemed to inject a feeling of impersonality into the mood of the evening. David Dwiggin and Bert Brown rounded a small selection of war protest poems, which struck at the heart of the youthful audience, not only because of the war's controversy on all sides, but also because the Lindenwood-St. Charles Moratorium had ended less than twenty-four hours before. A few conservative persons in the audience were obviously offended by such cynical lines as "...I will not kiss your -- ing flag," from a poem by e.e. cummings. But, the total effect of the readings gave emotional support to a fairly successful concert.



Photo by Hyde

Dan Selwyn performing at the concert.

Moore appointed editor; selects staff, structure

Charles Moore, newly appointed Executive Editor of the campus newspaper, The Ibis, announced editorial and staff positions October 13, 1969. At this time he also presented the new structure under which the newspaper would function and "hopefully flourish."

"The structure substantially differs from that of other college newspapers, as it is vertical rather than horizontal and confines the responsibilities of each editor to a particular phase of campus/student life."

Those named to the editorial staff include most people responsible for the first two issues. As Moore explained it, "neither the staff nor the Editorial Board have changed. What we have done is to tighten the lines of authority and responsibility. The idea is that each Editor handles all phases of a story. For example, we've done away with the old News Editor and Features Editor positions, and have an Editor for Lindenwood I, International, Racial Affairs (Karen Smith), Editor for Lindenwood II, International, Racial Affairs (David Dwiggin), and an Editor for Student, Faculty, Administrative Affairs (Jeanne Hind)." Working with these editors are five reporters and threetypists, all of whom are exclusively working for a particular editor; "there is no reporter or typist pool" All editors report directly to the Managing Editor (Chris Smith). According to Moore, "Chris is the final authority on most day-to-day decisions associated with editing, writing, assignments, deadlines, etc. I may have set up the machinery, but Chris keeps it running." Considering the various members Moore offered, "There are many outstanding qualities evident in each of the editors. We have, I think, gathered some of the

most concerned students on campus for these positions. I, personally, couldn't be more pleased."

Aside from its journalistic aspects, The Ibis has organized a business structure. Business Editor, (Ann Austin), oversees all financial and advertising affairs while co-ordinating with the Editor of Layout and Design (Phil Sommers), Editor of Art and Advertising, (Lenora Rogers) and Editor for Circulation (Quent Hughes). Moore commented, "This staff is one of the most professional I've encountered. We're fortunate to have Phil, for a paper must not only have good copy but must also look attractive. Quent has performed miracles with circulation and subscriptions. Due primarily to his effort, we have over two hundred subscribers outside the campus and have received more than \$100 in donations. Lenora, despite an illness, has shaped an advertising campaign with Ann and that has already contributed substantially to our financial strength." All the editors mentioned comprise the Editorial Board which determines editorial policy and overall decisions affecting the paper. It comprises five men and five women. They are a diverse group and Moore believes, "...diversity makes for a stronger paper. While some

judgements are solely those of the Executive Editor, every decision is made with the consensus of the Board. It should be understood that we actively recruited from both colleges to obtain a widely based representation and we got it."

Also included in the basic organization is Contributing Editor, (Steve Hyde), for photography, and Special Assistants to the Editor, (Gaye Evans and Michael Segalla).

Advisor to the Editor, Mike Roberts; Craig Carlson, Faculty Advisor.

In considering the future of The Ibis, Moore offered this closing comment: "It is impossible to convey the spirit surrounding this paper. Each of us recognizes that we are building a tradition, and accepts the challenge of doing it well. To do it well we must not become a factional newspaper representing students, faculty, or administration. We must, as our first editorial stated, serve all, equally and rationally."

19 women, 3 men plan social events

The newly-formed "joint" Social Council of the Lindenwood Colleges is to function as a coordinator of all social activities for men and women on campus. This extremely powerful organization is headed by Patricia Holloway, who stated that "we plan no activities on campus that do not include the men." Although the Social Council's present membership is composed of nineteen representatives of the women's college and three representatives from the men's college, she specifically noted that the men and women are working together on all projects planned for the Lindenwood Colleges. Both schools are not involved in every activity that comes to the attention of the Council, because a few events are planned and organized by other colleges. The Council hopes to offer more campus activities than in previous years.

The Social Council's program for this year has included the coordination of the Friday night film series shown in Young Hall Auditorium, monthly all-college dances, and the parties in

the Wooden Niccoll each Tuesday evening.

Miss Holloway stressed that this is a representative organization and that all ideas come from the students through the dormitory representatives. An example of a suggestion from a student that was put into effect is the parties on Tuesday night at the Student Union. Their first big event will be the annual Date Dance held at the Three Flags on Nov. 15, 1969.

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"The nature of their role in society requires colleges and universities to permit and protect the free exchange of ideas, and to encourage the development of personal convictions and values by those who are members of the academic community.

"It is equally clear that the preservation of this role requires the colleges as institutions not to close debate and identify a chosen position on a particular issue, thus hampering and stifling the individual right of members of the college community to choose and even change their own convictions.

"When the issue is one that has strong moral and political overtones, it is particularly important that the college as an institution remains an open place in which the struggle for personal commitment can be carried on freely. The October 15 moratorium on Vietnam is a present example of an issue which has divided the nation, an issue which has electrified the campuses of hundreds of colleges, an issue on which each of us must stand as his own man.

"While political parties may and should make commitments on Vietnam, colleges should not, exactly because they are not political parties. While individuals may and indeed should take positions, and accept the consequences, individuals who are members of an academic community should not terminate the institution's role as a free place by efforts to tie the institution to their personal positions.

"In this spirit, The Lindenwood Colleges will recognize and respect the right of all members of the college community to participate in the October 15 moratorium, will encourage students and faculty to consider all aspects of our national policy vis-a-vis Vietnam, but will not officially endorse any position or assume any institutional posture except that of being a free place."

On October 13, 1969, the above statement was issued by President John Anthony Brown as the official position of the Administration toward the Vietnam Moratorium, October 15, 1969. The statement admirably defines the campus as a place of free inquiry among free men, but declines to define the proper role of individual expression in that pursuit. Within its limited scope, the position taken by President Brown is viable. Considered as a part of continuing administrative policy, however, several ambiguities are present.

The Administration, including trustees and directors, has adopted and pursued a policy of "in locus parentis" in student affairs. The college has, with some justification, assumed the role of absent parents in determining the style of social and moral practices among students. Included are the issues of extended hours, drinking on campus, females in men's dorms, faculty committees inclusive of students, etc. The position advocated by President Brown is a sudden contradiction to

that policy which is woven into the fabric of student life. An obvious conflict occurs, also, when this policy is tested in a truly free atmosphere ostensibly present at the Lindenwood Colleges. It says, in effect, "we will take a definite attitude toward your behavior and guide you in moral and social issues - except the consequences of your 'private actions'." Apparently, we are Lindenwood students, faculty, or administration until an issue arises that may have repercussions beyond the gates on Kingshighway.

If this policy statement could be considered a "rapproachment" to student, faculty, administrative affairs, it could take its place as an enlightened view. However, it is clearly a deviation from the norm to accommodate a reluctant parent who says, "I will protect you if you do it my way, but deny you if you do it yours." In the larger context, the statement would be acceptable if the Moratorium had been in the hands of known secessionists or, even minimally, wide-eyed radicals. Undeniably, this protest ranked above all others in its respectable backing and organization. Such luminaries as Senators Birch Bayh, Ted Kennedy, Mike Mansfield, et al, can hardly be placed in either classification of secessionists or radicals.

Hold to this the fact that the Vietnam issue is of such import that its irresolution will deny the Presidency to Richard Nixon in 1972, and the fear expressed in President Brown's statement, of being dragged into a moral abyss are surely unfounded.

For these reasons Lindenwood should not have been counted as a neutral on this issue. We can no longer consider ourselves as a community apart from the rest of the country. To do so is to deny the basic tenets upon which the Lindenwood experiment is postulated. To remain divorced from the Moratorium constitutes not only inconsistency in policy, but an embarrassing paradox to President Brown.

We are left, after the fact, to wonder what provoked this policy statement. Was it truly an expression of a "free place" or a fear reaction to what attitude the community around us would adopt if the colleges assumed a position, pro or con, on the Vietnam issue. Much concern was expressed by student leaders and administrative officials as to the reaction of St. Charles to the protest, but in the eleventh hour, already committed publicly by their statement, the administration did little, but wait and pray.

Fortunately, there was no trouble, the administration sighed relief and decided to forget it. Unfortunately, we can't let the administration off that easily. Our final question is, "what public position would the Administration have taken had there been trouble." In the light of President Brown's divorce from the proceedings, the answer is not one of pleasant contemplation.

But it's bedtime

If one desires to get a coke or seclude oneself in a place other than the dorm, to study or socialize after 12:00 on a weeknight or 2:00 on a weekend, this campus has nothing to offer. Those who have extended hours realize that when returning from a date and wishing to talk, the only places available are the grass, the swings, or the stoops in front of the dorms. Any of which has, as its major advantage, exposure to the elements and all passers-by. This definite need for a place to go after hours was exemplified by an incident which occurred only last week. A group of girls were sitting in the boys' dorm typing papers for them. The guard booted them out at 12:00 and there was no place to go except the front stoop, which is where a few of the papers were finished.

The administration is "aware of this situation" and has done nothing to alleviate the problem. Dean Barnett has said that any action on this issue must come from the students. Therefore, The Ibis has three proposals: first, the renovation of the carriage house for the use of students; second, the all-night opening of the student union; third, and most immediately feasible, opening outside doors of the tea hole 24 hours a day. This latter would not interfere with the dorm since the connecting doors could be locked.

These are open proposals to the Common Council of Lindenwood II and the Social Council Representatives of Lindenwood I, who can take it to the President's Council. The Ibis shall continue to view the progress of these proposals.

Interim statement

The administration has recently issued an interim statement regarding the Preservation of Academic Freedom, Individual Rights, Personal Safety, and Property at the Lindenwood Colleges. The statement is an administrative interpretation of student rights and responsibilities within the Lindenwood Colleges. However, two significant factors must be considered. First, this is an interim statement and must be considered just that, no more and no less. Secondly, the statement is an administrative view of student responsibility.

When the Institutional Study Committee, which will be made up of all segments of college life, is organized, the students will have an active voice in defining this policy. Until then, the question is whether or not this interim policy will suffice. Should the administration's statement be endorsed, rejected, clarified, amended or ignored?

Our rights and responsibilities as students are basic to our existence on this campus. We must be aware of our academic freedoms, our individual rights, and personal safety in all situations. More importantly, it is readily understandable that we should, and must, play an integral part in determining policy related to these areas.

THE IBIS

Vol. 1, No. 3

October 27, 1969

Published bi-monthly by the students of The Lindenwood Colleges, St. Charles, Missouri 63301. Phone: 724-9427. The views and opinions expressed in The Ibis are the responsibility of the Editorial Board and are not necessarily those of the faculty, administration, or the students of The Lindenwood Colleges.

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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.

Closeups

Hard rider

by Bert Brown

"Easy Rider" does not tread on thin ice. It bursts right through with the impact of a four ton truck. It makes no excuses, pulls no punches, but rather lays fact on the line. It comes across with such truth that when leaving the theatre one does not return to the world of reality, but instead continues to live in a reality created on the screen.

This picture, while leaning in support of the young, is not a celebration of their virtues. When Wyatt says to Billy "We blew it," it is a warning to those who would attempt to imitate their "freedom". Freedom is possible, but not by blatantly flaunting all of society's cultural and social mores, as they do. Their minds are as rigid as those of their persecutors; they are saved from the sin of being equally rigid in action only by their own disavowal of violence. Nor does it present a false impression of the intolerant attitudes of the puritanical ultra-conservatives. The incidents portrayed in the film are merely reflections of incidents which occur everyday almost anywhere in this country. Geographic location does make some difference, but the problem is universal.

"Easy Rider" tends to reinforce the viewer's own opinion of an already polarized problem. An example may be taken from the varied reaction of

the audience. Upon the conclusion of the picture one can hear such comments as "That's what we should do to all of those long-haired, communist, hippie faggots," or "That's one way of protecting America from a Communist takeover." If, however, one listens more closely he might hear such reactions as "My God, this happens in America," or "I never knew people in my country could do something that senseless, that cruel." The intolerant walk away knowing that they can do no wrong. The potential victims of such a senseless prejudice wander out with tears in their eyes, knowing that "for what it's worth" they are not alone.

Peter Fonda and Dennis Hopper do an impressive job, not only acting in the film, but also writing, producing and directing it. This is Dennis Hopper's first endeavor behind the camera; it may be an indication of a very successful future in directing.

The constantly changing mood of the film is artfully established by the use of both music and photography. Recording groups, such as "Steppenwolf", lend their products to establish an atmosphere of freedom, particularly when allied with the photography of the highway scenes. Transitions from one scene to the next, many times are confusing, but this is a deliberate technique to inte-

grate the time structure into the action and give added impact to the film.

The most spectacular use of this technique appears in the LSD sequence in New Orleans. Rather than "trip", Hopper crosses cuts sound and visual images to create an impressionistic collage similar to sensations experienced under the influence of the drug.

Although "Easy Rider" may not go down in the annals of film history as a film classic, it will long be remembered as a powerful story which is pertinent to a growing problem in today's society.

Black Voices

Two poems

by Charlen Grant

They came to visit their peers unannounced.

They came by car from the city. They too were a minority of a minority, come to rap hard and visit.

They paid testimony to hard times and spoke of the everydayness of oppression and restriction.

Two are facing charges of inciting to riot.

One was charged with defacing a U.S. flag.

Two didn't know then that they were going to jail.

One said, "Man all I did was ask what was going on."

They left.

Just like that.

They came to visit their sons and daughters on a day arranged for parents.

They came by bus, plane and car, from near and not so near.

They were a minority of a minority, but primarily interested in the new environment of their offspring.

They got through the meal, watched the football game, and applauded the programs in the new fine arts buildings.

They talked to their sons and daughters, their son's and daughter's friends, teachers, co-workers, and administrators.

They came in the cold and left in the rain. Just like that.

Griffin rises again with more imaginative format

Not as an end, but as a means towards the end of a necessarily more creative existence, the campus literary magazine is endeavoring to keep in step with the current advancements of the colleges. This magazine, the Griffin, has been affected by the bold, new atmosphere of the school, as have so many aspects of our lives. The Griffin intends to retain its traditional essence as a literary magazine, but it also

hopes to transform itself into more imaginative forms.

This year under the direction of Mr. Carlson, the Griffin will be open to most kinds of creative art. Instead of publishing a single issue, the staff hopes to put out at least one anthology issue in the spring and possibly as many as ten separate pamphlets devoted to one or two person's works in poetry, playwriting, essays, art, short stories or a combination of these forms. They hope to become immediately involved in publishing two of these pamphlets, which would be illustrated; one concerned with short stories, the other with a collection of poems.

Such a venture, however, will definitely require help from many people. An appeal is being made to all students who feel they have an interest, whether it be working on the staff or submitting written works or art,

to contact anyone on the Griffin staff or Mr. Carlson, who believes that there are enough creative people on this campus to supply material for all proposed issues. The joint newsletter which came out last week from the English and Communication Arts Department is also available to the student who wishes to see his work in print.

Everything submitted will be reviewed by a floating staff, and a short comment about the work will be returned to the student even if what he has submitted is not published.

The magazine offers numerous opportunities to many students, but can only be a valuable aspect of campus life if it is supported. Hopefully in the Griffin, whose name comes from a sacred mythological beast who guarded hidden treasures, the treasures of many will become evident.

Backtalk

Hungate & Eagleton

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge, with many thanks, receipt of your letter of Oct. 7 signed by the students of the Lindenwood Colleges in support of the Oct. 15 Moratorium.

I want you to know that I am very glad, indeed, to have your colleagues thinking on this matter. I would deeply appreciate your conveying to them the belief that I share their deep concern about the Vietnam War and I will support all measures for an honorable and lasting peace in Southeast Asia.

Sincerely yours,

William L. Hungate M.C.
9th District Missouri

Dear Sir:

I believe this overwhelming majority of the American people want an end to the Vietnam War. The voice of this majority must be heard in nationwide observances October 15. Insofar as these observances are peaceful, lawful, and non-violent, they will be a highly constructive undertaking, and I commend your efforts.

Thomas F. Eagleton
U.S. Senator

Dear Sir:

I want to bring to your attention a factual discrepancy in the October 13 issue of the Ibis. Dr. Sidney Cohen came to the campus under the auspices of the Lecture Concert Program funded by the Student Association.

The Psychology Club helped organize Dr. Cohen's visit.

Sincerely,
B. Bogden
Relations
Student Association

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Faculty Focus

Adolescence of mankind

by Phil Enoch

Second of three parts

It is not vanity to say that Man has become like God, it is essential to say it and to understand what it means. Science offers us total mastery over our destiny, yet instead of rejoicing...we still are afraid. Why? We can now control the weather, we have the Pill, we can transmute one chemical into another and create artificial substances that have the attributes of living cells, and we have landed on the moon. Now such actions are quite appropriate to a God, but quite inappropriate to Nature. So why fear?

In the last analysis, fear is always the fear of the unknown or the threat of confusion. This threat has many faces as we talk. One level we see it as "the problem of law and order," on a second, it becomes the "class struggle or racial violence." AND on a third, the ill discipline of youth or "the Hippies"...but this is on the OUTSIDE, inside deep, deep down in our private selves, in our personal lives it's feelings we worry about, it's attitudes and problems which conjure up words like detachment, objectivity, alienation. All these words share a common thing... fear. Also they share a common element and that is separation.

But, this is just a trick of our language. You see...as children, we are like scientists,...we put on our little white gowns and we sort and measure and tabulate and file and test and stamp and sample and we pit and pat it and we mark it with BE. "To be or not to be, that is."

We are accustomed to thinking of our human position as that of a passive spectator. We look on with amazement at the subtle complexities of nature which the scientists put before us all wrapped-up. Ahhh the scientist, our modern version of a medieval priest. He sees himself as an explorer not a creator. He takes it for granted that we must accept the rules of nature as we find them. What's more he just discovered the bomb...he doesn't take any responsibility for it, he doesn't decide about, if or when it's to be used. I mean...all true sci-

ence must aim at objectivity.

Truth grows. Truth is alive. And that is where we are. The moment of truth. We are at a point where we can TURN AROUND and perhaps for the first time pull it all together... as far as we have come, anyway. And with all that labeling I have singled myself out, isolated myself, but another lonely thing at the mercy of all the rest. Alas I have tied myself up in a pretty red ribbon and I am human and helpless. I've trained myself for oblivion and.. made it. And we're fresh out of lables. We have trivialized our words. Most adults understand only one idea or meaning for a word.. and they have been used up. Rung-out. So we sit here and wait. Waiting for it feels...a moment to come. All gussied up in buttons and bows, hanging onto peaceful feelings...and when the moment comes...what shall we do? We've done everything! But still we sit and wait together, our muscles jerky like the second-hand on a studio clock as the countdown continues.

But if we were not human and helpless, we should be divine and omnipotent. What could we do then? Suppose you were a God, what kind of freedom would you have then, which is now being denied because you are a human being?

"Men are subject to destiny; Gods are not. Gods can intervene and knowingly alter the course of history; men can only experience what happens. Things happen to us: we do not happen to things. Not yet. But even though Gods have free will, they are not detached. Gods are creators but they are not separate from the thing which they create."

Science does not discover the truth once and for all... their discoveries alter the state of the world and things change. The truth is no longer what it was.

I think this is the basic background problem, which we are confronted with today in communications, this business of detachment. The scientist tries very hard to maintain some kind of distinction between the human observer and what he observes. The exaggeration and contrast

of Nature and Culture. Man considered as a biological species has all along been seen as part of nature, and has been subjected to intense scientific examination. But the human person, that is to say, man as a conscious moral creature surrounded by the artificial products of his own creativity, is somehow not a proper subject for scientific inquiry. Thus psychologists play games with rats in mazes, and not men in houses. In zoos animals are on one side of the bars and men on the other...the stress seems to be how different we are from animals, not how much alike. Natural scientists and social scientists are worlds apart.

A study of the electrical propensity in snails is real science, but a study of human conflict is not.

This whole thing you see, is an evasion of responsibility... the glib doctrine that scientists are concerned with how things are and not how they ought to be, must be challenged. For now, we are stepping into the shoes of God, it cannot be avoided and we cannot console ourselves with the idea that search for scientific knowledge is its own justification.

We have for years simply been studying ourselves. And we must see to it that decisions are made by responsible men and not by detached am-

ateurs.

So in Orpheus Descending which will be presented November 20, we are going to add a screen and film above the play. Drawing parallels from the play to social disobedience and social conditions. Tennessee Williams has come home, and hopefully will be at the production. This is his first play and his root play. A fantastic tragedy. With the most intense cast I've ever had the pleasure of working with.

In all of us is a scientist. This show will be an external experiment (an internal experiment too) of putting two media together, not to get a third-but to stimulate a life style.

Dateline Asia

The Unwilling

by 1/Lt. Adrian Gordon

Editors note: The Editor shall from time to time include as a feature similar letters from Marine First Lieutenant Adrian J. Gordon currently stationed in Vietnam. He is an Annapolis graduate and a helicopter pilot.

The sound in the background is the sound of our artillery firing into the night. Whether they are in direct support of one of our units in the field or are simply firing what we call harassing and interdiction fire into enemy positions, I don't know. It is both a comforting and a sad sound. Comforting because if it weren't for those guns some of us might be dead in the morning, and sad because it reminds you that good men will die senselessly out there tonight. There are two sides to everything and that is what I want to present in these letters; both sides of what life is all about here. If I sometimes seem vague it is for reasons of security. I may not always be in favor of what is happening, in fact you may find frequently that I am in disagreement with it, but I am

always for the boys I have out in the mud and rain and I cannot do anything which might endanger them. Thus, I hope you will understand when I say merely that I am ashore someplace in Vietnam.

The monsoon rains have started here and it is wet and muddy all the time. To get down to the club for a beer requires wading through mud that is literally half way up to your knees. To somebody like myself who has not yet seen combat at close quarters it is still an interesting walk though because it gives you the opportunity to talk to some of the people and find out what is going on. You meet all types here, many of them were against this war when they arrived and are now for it, and many, like myself, came here in full or almost full support of it and are beginning to question exactly why in the devil we are here. All of us share one thing in common however, and that is a desire to get home to those we love.

I was over at a place called Marble Mountain a week or so back and I went to light my twenty-third cigarette of the day (I smoke a lot when I'm

bored and I'm bored to the tune of 35-40 smokes a day lately) with a lighter that one of the troops had left lying on a table. Both sides of the lighter were engraved, one with a map of Vietnam and the other with an inscription that provides food for thought. It went something like "we are the unwilling, led by the unqualified, attempting the impossible for the ungrateful." I want to analyze that for a moment before I close, by taking each of the four major words and commenting on them. Unwilling - enough to say that some are and some aren't. Unqualified - not really, imperfect perhaps but then who is not? Impossible - I think so. Once back in the last decade, we could have won by helping to build an economy over here, but democracy cannot survive in object poverty and so I doubt that there is much hope here. Ungrateful - not really. Perhaps backward would be a better word, or maybe just uncaring, but what is the difference if impossible was the right word? Well, another day is gone and we are 24 hours closer to our wives and families and so, until we meet again, good night.

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"Melvin, if I've told you once, I've told you a thousand times, the only way to come in out of the cold is to work on THE IBIS"

Personal attitude bolsters confidence

This year the tutorial system of the Lindenwood Colleges is working from an entirely new base. Under the direction of Jim Goldsby, Linda Brown and Connie Herber, the tutors are no longer concerned completely with school work.

Now, in order to help build character, faith in others and a sharing attitude, the tutors are merely trying to establish a one-to-one relationship with their tutees. This attitude is meant ultimately to bolster the children's confidence in non-

educational matters. Most activities will be extra-curricular, such as sports, arts and crafts, music, dancing, and possibly directing a play.

Although more students are active in the tutorial program at Lindenwood this year, it could be better. This year the system is in need of funds, cars for transportation, and student participation. All students who would like to help, either full or part-time, can get in touch with Jim Goldsby or put a note in Box 203.

LC II

Controversy for Val's successor

(Cont. from Page 1)

Manager position is to grow and to function beyond this year, and it is an experiment this year, then it must be the community itself that enables the most effective leadership to emerge."

He also indicated that some criteria would have to be established for the position. He suggested that at least one year's experience of the Lindenwood institutions would be a reasonable minimum when allied to the usual academic standards. However, he allowed

that the former might not be applicable this year since more than half of the male students are freshmen.

He stressed that the new Community Manager, however he was selected, would receive his fullest cooperation and support. However, he pointed out that the first year is crucial to the experiment. "We will look at the whole year, at the end of the year, and then a judgement, based upon consultation with students, but which must be made between President Brown and myself, will be made about the desirability of continuing this position."

Health Center

Standing hospital orders

(Cont. from Page 1)

kind of emergency. "We have oxygen, an emergency kit, and a book of standing orders that the doctor wrote in case of emergency. It is the same kind of book which is used in a hospital." Should need arise, one nurse calls the hospital while another attends to the patient as best she can. A nurse will always go with the student in the ambulance. If lacerations, swellings, or sprains occur, a student is sent by taxi to O'Fallon to see the doctor. If the student complains in a vague manner, she is asked to wait for the doctor's visit to the campus.

The health center closes at 10:00 p.m. for security rea-

sons. The resident nurse on duty has been told not to open the door at all unless she knows the person. Therefore, if a student is taken ill during the night it is necessary to notify either her head resident or hall proctor so that the health center can be called. The student is then taken, preferably in a car, to the health center where the nurses will be waiting.

A student is never refused entrance to the health center, but the nurses must use a certain amount of discretion when permitting a student to stay overnight. "When we feel that a few days rest would hasten a recovery or if we feel that the student could expose the dorm, we will ask her to stay," stated Mrs. Lewis. Since this is

Spontaneous freedom in new dance-art program

This year a very important event happened at Lindenwood, the marriage of dance and art. The two have always been involved but the completion of the New Fine Arts Building enabled the dance program to move out of the physical education department and become incorporated in the arts. Mrs. Amonas, who has taught creative dance at Lindenwood for 15 years, gave this reason: "...because it is an art form. Academically this is a very important change."

The joining of dance and art has produced a new, "theoretical course," Basic Art, taught by Mrs. Amonas and Mr. Wehmer. The course is based upon the idea of providing two kinds of environment: one of spontaneous physical activity and the second consisting of controls, techniques, and media used to express and to connect with the first environment. The New Fine Arts Building is the meeting place of the two.

"When the Art Building was being designed," said Mr. Hendren, "we included a dance studio and a stage for performances in dance. The idea for doing this was to recognize that dance, especially as it was being taught at Lindenwood, was being approached as a fine art. The basis for both visual art and beginning dance was the problem of composition and the ordering of visual and movement experiences. The next step was to incorporate design motion with graphic design in basic art."

The course moves students from freedom to awareness and then control. The freedom is very spontaneous and the

awareness that physical feelings are different from inner feelings develops. "Only after the first experience are you ready to control," Mrs. Amonas said "In general all movement problems and graphic problems are following each other. Mr. Wehmer reiterated "We approach both movement and drawing-painting through the senses and essentially through the sense of feeling, meaning inner feeling."

Specific end results of the course will only become apparent in future courses. The course was not designed for a specific preparation, it is basic to all of art and the "application is the student's choice."

The class is not only a creative experience, but to one student it is very practical. "I am learning so much about the relation between art and movement," said Carolyn Chapman, "it is something I can really use in my work in

dance therapy. I am discovering so many things I can do within my limitations that I never thought possible."

Different aspects of the course appeal to different students. Gene Sirotoffelt, "the most successful part of the class was when we went to the river and created an environment through the use of our own bodies and objects such as logs, rope, and scraps of metal. Art was created to fulfill problems early man was first faced with, such as building shelter and tools to hunt with." One student, however, felt that the current emphasis was too heavily biased towards dance and wished to see more art included.

This wedding of the Dance and Art has sparked an enthusiasm in the students and faculty, the approach is new to both and it is the hope of the faculty that it will be extended to include more advanced courses.

Investigation of total security

Early one morning, female members of the Ibis Editorial staff, after having completed their work on the second issue of the Ibis, triumphantly filed out of the Student Activities building and headed toward the guard station in Cobb's Hall. On arrival they found the station deserted and could not understand why the guard was not at his post to let the girls into their respective dorms. After waiting for several minutes they assumed that the guard was either off-duty, on one of his regular campus rounds or just not doing his job. But, whatever the underlying reasons for his absence, he was assigned to be at his job until the dorms opened at 6:45 a.m. and he wasn't there. This instance, along with complaints along the same lines by other girls who have resorted to sleeping in cars, plus the closing of the Student Union without notifying the student body, has initiated a movement on campus to make an evaluation of the overall security of the Lindenwood Colleges.

In probing for information, the Ibis interviewed Patty Uren, student body president of Lindenwood I, and found that "there is a definite discrepancy between 5:30 and 6:45 a.m. when the extended hours guard is not

available to let students in. Security is inadequate."

In an interview with Mr. Harrig, business manager of the college, it was brought to attention that the administration is also aware of the situation. "The major problem facing the whole college community is regarding the total security system. In the past, people entering the campus were screened to see if they knew anyone on campus. But with the transition to coordinate schools and a total change in attitude about the type of environment we are trying to produce this philosophy is in direct opposition to the present prevalent attitude."

Mr. Harrig continued to emphasize the necessity to upgrade security. He revealed that a consultant has been secured and is now evaluating the whole system. After his study is completed, he will recommend the best course to take. One alternative that has been tried at a university on the East coast is establishing a student assistantship in the guard system. Under this system there would be several professional security guards who would have male students working directly under them. Mr. Harrig continued, "This is a very definite possibility."

COUNSELING

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'Magic elixir' turns soggy football game

Lindenwood II's Freshmen staged a come-from-behind effort to defeat the Upperclassmen 12-6 in the first interclass football game to be played at the infant institution. A Parent's Day crowd, sporting umbrellas and raincoats on the water-covered turf, saw the upperclassmen score the first time they had possession of the ball. However, the Freshmen defense bottled them up for the rest of the contest.

Mike Roberts passed to Chris Smith to top off a scoring drive early in the first period. The conversion failed and the Upperclassmen led by a quick 6-0 score. No further scoring took place in the remainder of the first half as defense prevailed on both sides.

At half-time as the Upperclassmen concentrated on playing strategy, the freshmen squad revitalized themselves with something "that looked like orange juice, but sure didn't taste like orange juice. This magic elixir may have been the turning point of the game.

Late in the third period, the freshmen hit paydirt after another touchdown play had been called back due to an ineligible receiver. Quarterback Rich Pelter fired a down-and-out pass to the speedy Noren Kirksey for the score. This knotted the score at 6-6 as the conversion failed. Dave Levy set up the touchdown with the return of an upperclassmen quick-kick play.

The decisive freshmen touchdown was set up by an interception by Dave Levy who returned Mike Robert's pass to the 25 yard line. Rich Pelter bolted over on two running plays around end.

The style of play was altered slightly as the game progressed. Originally, the participants had agreed to a version of "touch" football, but by the end of the contest full-fledged tackling was the order of the day. Dean Quehl, Dr. Delaney, and Dr. Caine handled the officiating capably. Despite the soggy field, both teams performed with marked enthusiasm.



RICH PELTER, quarterback of the underclassmen, completes a pass to flanker Noren Kirksey. The Frosh took advantage of a rain drench-



ed field last Sunday to defeat the upperclassmen 12 - 6. Photos by Hyde.

Defense improved for second hockey game

The 1969 Lindenwood field hockey team was enthusiastically supported and cheered by students, faculty and parents during their game against Kirksville on Parent's Day, Saturday, Oct. 18. In spite of the wind, rain, muddy fields and forty degree temperature, Lindenwood engaged in its second contest of the fall season.

Mrs. Stanley Caine has organized the several students into a progressive team and shows such a sportsminded spirit herself that she often takes to the field with the girls. Jamie Dregallo, a skilled, energetic

player, was selected by her team-mates as captain of the hockey team. Students participating this season are primarily representative of McCluer Hall, Parker Hall, Butler Hall and the Day Students.

The game was officiated by Kay Kirkland, a graduate of Lindenwood, now teaching in the area. In spite of all interests and eagerness to celebrate a gold and white victory, Lindenwood lost the 4-0 battle. However, great improvements are noted in the field maneuvers as Lindenwood advanced toward the goal in remarkable time, less time than

it had taken the team to position themselves near the goal against Southern Illinois University a week prior to the the Kirksville contest.

Lindenwood's defense held Kirksville scoreless up until the final moments of the first half. Jo Tomcek, the Lindenwood goalie, did outstandingly well in her new position. The Kirksville game illustrated the incentive and spirit which Lindenwood's hockey players maintain deep within. Working together for Lindenwood by promoting a harmony on the field may well prove to enhance the attitude of students on campus.



BRINGING the ball up the field, the Girls Field Hockey team, led by Ann Degiezer, Jamie Dregallo and Aline Lindquist, drives on goal. Photo By Hyde.

Parents

Spirit of change

(Cont. from Page 1)

presented through organizations like Imirildis, ABC, and the Basic Arts Class who put on a show that exemplified the various ways a class can be structured.

In one room at the Fine Arts Building slides of the past January terms were shown. Parents expressed warm feelings toward the 4-1-4 system here at Lindenwood. A mother who plans to send her daughter to Greece this January said, "I'm sure glad this school realizes

an off-campus experience is as meaningful as an on-campus class."

An alumna of Lindenwood College for Women, whose daughter attends Lindenwood I, gave this statement; "I always thought Lindenwood was a fine school, but I think it is trying to act like a big university by giving all its students freedom. But, then again, the kids seem to be working hard and the times have changed. Maybe I'm just jealous of all these opportunities they have."

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