

## CIVIL RIGHTS PROVES STUMBLING BLOCK

### O'Mahoney Urges Students To Stand With Democratic Party

#### People's Party Represents The Rank and File

"Democrats must stand with the party which has served the welfare of the masses, and by reelection of our President advance the cause of the rank and file, not tuning to monopolism, as was the case in the years of government by the G.O.P.," declared Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney in an address before a crowd of 700 here Friday morning. The Wyoming senator was keynote speaker at Lindenwood's Democratic mock convention.

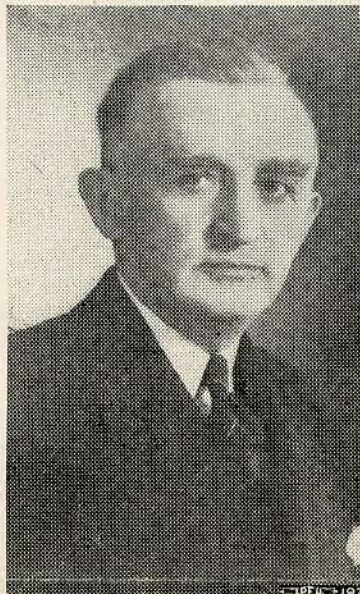
According to Senator O'Mahoney the two great problems to be faced in this election are the finding of a sound and practicable formula to preserve peace and, second, as a prerequisite of the first objective, to establish a plan for the maintenance of economic order in the United States.

Preceding the speech, which was broadcast by KSD, the Democratic delegates paraded around campus, while a band played "Dixie," "The Sidewalks of New York," and several other old favorites. At 11:30 a. m. Dr. Franc McCluer, president of Lindenwood, welcomed the delegates and introduced Miss Linda Blakey, Lindenwood student, who is national chairman of the Democratic convention. Miss Blakey introduced Senator O'Mahoney

"I cannot help but think, as I stand here before this assembly, that whenever elections are held under the sickle and hammer they are held only once," he said. "There is never an opportunity for a free election."

"The Democratic party exists as a servant of the people and not to advance a man to some berth on a public pay roll," he went on. "We have come here to assess conditions today and to determine to have the party continue as the servant of freedom and the servant of the people."

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Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, who was the Democratic keynote speaker.

### O'Mahoney Has Been Wyoming Senator For Three Terms

United States Senator Joseph Christopher O'Mahoney, who delivered the keynote address of the Democratic party, was born in Massachusetts in 1884. He was a student at Columbia University, received his L.L.B. at Georgetown University and later an L.L.D. at Columbia. He also attended DePaul University.

Mr. O'Mahoney began the practice of law at Cheyenne, Wyo., and Washington, D. C. Soon afterwards he was vice chairman of the Democratic State Committee in Wyoming. In 1931 he was elected a member of the Democratic National Committee. In 1933 he acted as

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### Forty-Seven Colleges Send Delegates To Political Convention

Forty-seven colleges, with a total of 208 delegates, 77 women and 131 men, attended the first sessions of the conventions on Thursday afternoon. Delegates came from Arkansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Indiana, Oklahoma, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Virginia, Texas, Kentucky, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Massachusetts.

Arbitrary assignment to committees by colleges was made before the delegates arrived on campus. Colleges represented on the Credentials Committee were Knox, Southeast Missouri State Teachers, Washington University, Shurtleff, Northeast Missouri State, Missouri Valley, Maryville, Harris Teachers, and Lindenwood. The Permanent Organization Committee consisted of representatives from Earlham, Oklahoma Baptist, Lindenwood, St. Mary's, University of Kansas City, The Principia, Park, James Milliken, East Central State, and Fontbonne.

Colleges assigned to the Platform Committee were Central Missouri State Teachers, McKendree, University of South Dakota, Vanderbilt, William Jewell, Sweet Briar, St. Benedict's, Southwestern, Sam Houston State Teachers, College of the Ozarks, Ottorbein, Kalamazoo, Illinois, Gustavus Adolphus, Friends University, Arkansas State, and Lindenwood.

Elmhurst, Iowa State Teachers, Oklahoma City University, Quincy, Westminster, University of Tulsa, Sul Ross State Teachers, St. Louis University, Randolph Macon, the University of Missouri, Carleton, and Lindenwood composed the Rules Committee.

### Dr. McCluer Welcomes Candidates

"Whether one be a poet or a chemist, he should be prepared for intelligent participation in the political life of the nation as a voter," according to Dr. F. L. McCluer, president of Lindenwood College, in his message of welcome to the delegates of the National Student Political Conventions. He continued by emphasizing the fact that the college students of today will have some of the best trained minds in the nation and it will be up to them to be leaders in community politics. The importance of the convention was stressed as he stated, "College campuses may well be the testing grounds and the nurturing places of ideas that are likely to prevail in social and political affairs as well as in scientific and aesthetic developments. Without any question students who participate in these conventions will have a quickened interest in political affairs and a better understanding of political issues. The decisions which they make in the mock conventions will be watched with interest by party organizations and political leaders."

### Nebraska Test April 13

The "free-for-all" Nebraska primary on April 13 is slated to be a battle royal with all G.O.P. contenders slugging it out for the state's convention votes.

### To Address Republicans



Senator Robert Taft, Ohio, who will give the principal address at the Republican convention.

### Taft Gives G. O. P. Keynote Speech

Senator Robert A. Taft, outstanding Republican presidential aspirant, delivered the keynote address of that party this morning at 11:30.

Following a parade of the Republican delegates, Dr. McCluer introduced Miss Audrey Mount, who in turn introduced Senator Taft. The speech was broadcast over KSD.

The staff regrets that a copy of Senator Taft's speech was not available for publication in this issue of the Linden Bark.

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, keynote speaker at the Lindenwood Student Political Convention and a leading contender for the Republican nomination for President, is from a family whose services have been before the public for three generations.

He is the son of William Howard Taft, 26th President of the United States, and grandson of Alphonso Taft, a former Superior Court judge, United States Attorney General and Secretary of War.

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### Heated Debate Follows Plank Presentation

President Truman's civil rights bill proved to be the main point of disagreement in both political conventions. A heated debate followed the introduction of the social reform planks with the Democratic debate ending in a temporary stalemate, while the Republican party endorsed anti-poll tax and anti-lynching laws and "favored the principle of Fair Employment Practices as a long range program to insure civil liberties."

In both parties the majority of the platform as suggested by the Platform Committee was accepted unanimously or with only desultory discussion from the floor. However, the question of equality of rights consumed the time limit in the Democratic session and lasted an hour and a half in the Republican convention.

The original platform of the Democratic party as presented at the third general session consisted of the record of past achievements and stressed the following points on foreign policy: To stand against intervention in Pan-America by any foreign power, to strongly oppose international cartels and monopolies, to effect a peaceful settlement of the Palestine question with the eventual establishment of a Jewish homeland, to make use of the

United Nations as an instrument for cooperating with all nations for the maintenance of peace, and the endorsement of the Marshall Plan. Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, and the preparation of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands to assume the responsibility of eventual statehood, were advised.

Social reform suggestions, in addition to civil rights, were federal aid to education to be administered by the states, equal pay for equal work for both men and women, furtherance of the G.I. Bill of Rights and security for veterans' dependents.

The platform extends the following recommendations for labor: The repeal of the Taft-Hartley labor bill, the guarantee to employees for the right to collective bargaining without threat of discharge or discrimination, the right of labor to

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### L.C. Democrats Form "People's Party," Organized On Township, State Basis

It all started with the arrival of President McCluer to the Lindenwood campus, thus putting the Democrats in the driver's seat, quite staunch in our stand, and ready to face much opposition from the G.O.P.

The first mass meeting took place in the permanent headquarters (Sibley Club Rooms) and there, amidst shouts and gaily colored signs, we met our fellow members of the "people's party," and filled the room with "Dixie," and "The Sidewalks of New York." This feeling of heartfelt spirit formed the basis of our Democratic party, which stood together to elect its temporary officers for the coming mock convention.

Each dormitory was given the name of a township, six in all, (Day Students included) and from each township two members were elected. The twelve members elected then progressed to the county convention where the temporary

chairman (Linda Blakey) and vice chairman (Willie Viertel) were selected.

The state committee was the next step in our course to the national convention and to make the election fair and square, the dormitories became counties and elected their delegates to the state convention. From this convention, both chairman and vice chairman were reelected, and the dormitories were now to become states to elect their delegates to the final national convention. Three delegates were sent from each state and following the election of chairman and vice chairman, there were twenty delegates in all. Lindenwood's twenty Democratic delegates met those from various colleges and universities in the United States. The convention has thus far proven valuable in that we are gaining knowledge in the field of political science; interesting, for we are meeting delegates from all over

### G.O.P. Buttons Make Fashion News; Students Organized For Convention

The Republican party was strongly organized on Lindenwood campus early in March under the capable leadership of Robert Colson, registrar. Prominent students and faculty leaders paid their dues promptly and the blue and white G.O.P. buttons they wore were style news.

After an appropriate display of spirit at their first mass meeting, the Republicans grew more serious, and settled down to the organization of their party. Audrey Mount was elected chairman of the national convention. Committee heads were chosen as follows: Rules and Order, Marilyn Maddux; Credentials, Alice Baber; Permanent Organization, Betty

Keighley; Platform, Rosalie Evans.

A Republican chairman was elected in each dormitory and from six to eight convention delegates, depending upon the number of students in the hall.

Officers of the Republican Club which is working with the party organization are Louise Ritter, president; Kay Pemberton, vice president; Bobbie Wade, secretary-treasurer.

Official Republican headquarters during this time was the Registrar's Office, where Mr. Colson was always willing to give help to students on political matters. A large bulletin board there displayed pictures and articles about many of the Republican presidential aspirants.

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## Bread and Butter

Welcome, delegates! We here at Lindenwood extend the desire that your visit with us will be both enjoyable and profitable. We welcome this opportunity to become acquainted with you and your views and to exchange ideas concerning the political situation. Our campus is open to you and we give you our sincerest wishes for a pleasant three days.

We know that you've heard all this many times before. We also know that a welcome is not the most appropriate thing to print on the third and last day of a convention.

And still, we the Linden Bark staff, speaking for the student body of Lindenwood, would like to say how very glad we are to have had you here.

We had a lot to learn about politics. We still have a lot to learn. But we feel that in the last three days we have made progress.

The convention has been, in our opinion at least, a success. We've settled a great many problems, and, although a great many more have been raised, we welcome them because they indicate that we are at last beginning to think independently.

It's easy to speak in lofty phrases about college students—the citizens of tomorrow, upon whom the responsibility of government rests. It is not so easy to write in concise sentences exactly what is believed about a certain small point in one of the planks that go to make up a platform. All of us need less dreaming and fewer political talk-sessions and more practical, workable knowledge such as we can gain through an experience of this kind.

At the station to greet Democratic keynote speaker, United States Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (center) yesterday were Russell Dearmont (left), a member of the Lindenwood Board of Directors, and Dr. Franc L. McCluer, president of the College.

## Students Must Assume World Responsibility

The world is our responsibility. It is up to us to see that every measure possible is taken to have done what we feel is right. We cannot go placidly along in our college world ignoring the decisions that will affect our life and happiness. This is an election year with more at stake than party supremacy, for it is a crucial time in the fight for peace. The reaction of the United States to the world situation will affect us and our children. It is important, therefore, that we are familiar with the issues and policies at stake in the coming election so we may vote intelligently now and in coming elections.

This convention is for the purpose of airing our views on the political situation today and coming to an agreement on the solution of conflicting issues. The manner of doing this will follow that of national conventions and will give us an opportunity to see democracy in action as well as learn the general production procedure in meetings of this sort. With this practical experience we will be better able to take our places as leaders in the world when the time arrives.

Senator Taft was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 8, 1889 and began his education in the public schools there. In 1910 he was graduated from Yale with first honors. He also took first honors when he was graduated in 1913 from the Harvard Law School. That same year he passed the Ohio bar examination with highest honors in the state.

In 1914, a practicing attorney, young Taft married Martha W. Bowers. The Tafts have four sons whose ages range from 22 to 32.

During World War I, Mr. Taft served as assistant counsel for the Food Administration, and after the war he became counsel of the American Relief Administration in Europe. Upon his return from Europe he was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives, where he became Republican floor leader and Speaker of the House. In 1930 he was elected to the Ohio Senate.

In 1938 he ran for the United States

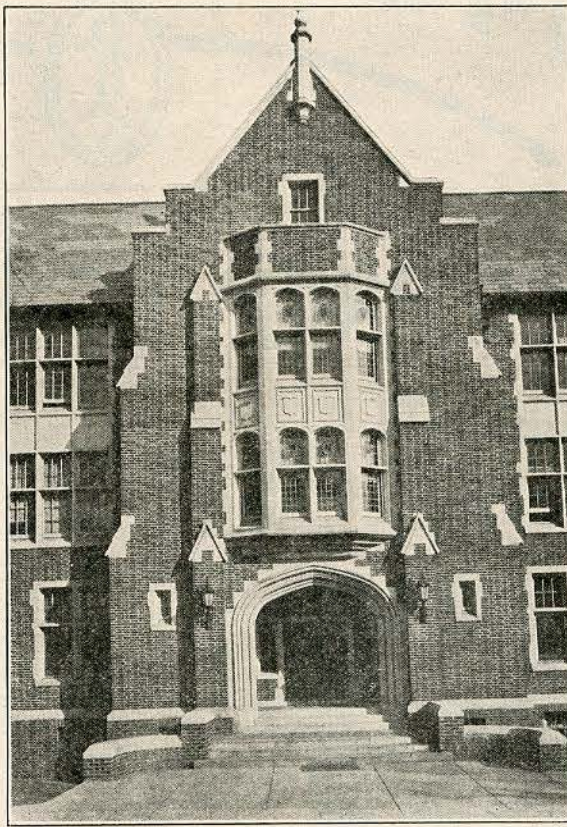
Senate against Robert J. Bulkley, who was running for a third term, and won the election. His background of legislative experience and skill in debate and parliamentary procedure have made him a leader and he was reelected in 1946 despite the violent opposition of radicals and New Dealers.

In the Senate he took a definite stand against the unsound features of the New Deal program and was assigned to membership on important Senate committees, including Appropriations, Banking and Currency, Finance and Education and Labor. He was co-author of the much-discussed Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations Act.

"I would like to see this country have an air force clearly superior to that of any other country," Senator Taft said in a recent address stressing the need for a strong national defense.

The Senator said we must realize the danger of attack and that we must be prepared to meet such an attack.

## Where Meetings Are Held



Republican sessions were held in Roemer Hall, administration building of Lindenwood College.

## Tradition At Lindenwood College Dates Back To Founding By Sibleys

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The Democratic party develops the powers of the government for the benefit of the masses, he asserted, while the Republican theory is the sustaining of the business classes in the hope that they will take care of the people. "Shall we have confidence in the principles carried on within our memory, or go back to those of the twelve years of Republican government following 1920, which terminated in the economic crash?" Senator O'Mahoney asked.

Going on, he stated that Russia believes democracy is outmoded and that the Marshall Plan can be wrecked. He said that their forces have been strengthened by people in the United States who have opposed passage of the Marshall Plan—men like Wallace who are against expenditure and rehabilitation. "If rehabilitation of Europe fails, an economic vacuum will be created by which Communism will enter. A great opportunity is presented Americans . . . to help establish a nation with government through authority of the people and not through any dictator, whatever he may call himself."

Woodrow Wilson, Senator O'Mahoney pointed out, established the League of Nations to end wars, but the Republicans turned back upon these ideas, and established not a world peace but a spirit of isolationism. He wished to "take nothing" from Senator Vandenberg and Congressman Easton, "who have induced the 80th Congress to endorse the Marshall Plan," but, he reminded the gathering, it was laid before Congress by the Democratic President Harry S. Truman.

"And let us not forget," he cautioned, "that the vocal opposition to the Marshall Plan came from Republican leaders in the Senate and House. None can tell what the Republican National Convention will do about isolationism. None can tell what the Republican candidates will be." Continuing, he said that Taft had supported a too-little-and-too-late program of aid to Europe; credit should be given to a Republican Congress which voted twice as much money, even though, he stated, it was forced to do so by public opinion.

On June 30, 1947, Senator O'Mahoney

Lindenwood is one of the oldest colleges west of the Mississippi river. In 1827, six years after the State of Missouri was admitted to the Union, the college was founded. From the earliest records obtainable, the site was selected and obtained, as far back as 1814, for the woman's college which was at that time in the minds of the founders.

Major George C. Sibley, then stationed in St. Charles, the first capital of Missouri, and his wife, Mary Easton Sibley, were impressed with the need in the sparsely-settled Southwest of a school for the higher education of young women. The result was the founding of a college for young women, on a beautiful site overlooking the Missouri river in a forest of linden trees, after which the college was named—LINDENWOOD.

The school was conducted under the direction of Mrs. Sibley for many years. From Major Sibley's diary it is learned that young women came by stage and on horseback from all parts of the state and surrounding country. Many of the first families of the newly-formed commonwealth were its patrons, and the school grew in number and prestige.

The first building was erected in 1831. It was made of wood from the forest in which it was situated and was capable of accommodating thirty or forty boarders. In 1853, the Legislature of Missouri, by special act, incorporated the College, and on July 4, 1856, Major Sibley and his wife executed a deed to 120 acres of land for the use of the College.

Ever since it was founded, Lindenwood College has been faithful to the purpose of its founder. In the many years of its history it has stood for thorough scholarship and Christian training. Its purpose in the educational world is to train young women for a useful life, giving them a distinctive training for leadership in every sphere of a woman's world.

found, the United States Treasury had a surplus for the first time in seventeen years. Under President Truman, he reported, government expenses have been reduced and a sound financial structure has been built.

## MUTTERINGS OF A MUGWUMP

Your wandering Mugwump reporter, in a mood of complete objectivity, has meandered around campus, digging up the dope on delegates. Harken unto his inside news . . .

A brief chat with Pop Ordelheide, while he had a minute between erecting the statue for Linda Blakey and directing lost souls on campus, revealed his political beliefs. Pop is a staunch supporter of Wallace; says he. "Anything to get those people worried."

Understand that there is really a Wallaceite here this week end; Jack Weinroth, who represents Washington University, claims that campus has a pro-Wallace Club boasting 400 members. An active worker, Jack launched his campaign for Wallace three minutes after arriving at the convention.

For the past two weeks Mr. Motley has been bemoaning the fact that St. Charles is still primarily a war town, and extra rooms are unavailable. With the cooperation of students and faculty, 25 delegates were housed in the dorms and 15 with Dr. McCluer, Mr. Motley, Mr. Colson, and Dr. Gregg, while politically-minded St. Charlesites cared for the rest.

Flash—Uncle Sam outbeckons Lindenwood. A delegate from Sull Ross College, Texas, paused at his home in San Angelo to change clothes, and discovered that the Army had called him to active duty. Result—one less Democrat.

Dept. of Contradiction—One of the better announcements of the convention was one made at dinner Thursday night. We quote: "There are so many Vandenberg supporters here that we shall meet immediately after chow in the small parlor upstairs."

Variety is the spice of life, so they say, and George Peters, a delegate from Sull Ross down in Alpine, Texas, is a firm believer in this saying. George came here as a Republican delegate, he backs Wallace, and home in Texas is a State Representative on the Democratic ticket.

Our roving reporter, having interviewed many of the delegates, has found a few quite interesting opinions among our guests. One of the most interesting interviews concerned a group from Tulsa University composed of Ellen Estes, John Adkinson, David Whitcover and Archie Gibbon, who have joined together in support of Senator Vandenberg as a compromise candidate. This group states that Vandenberg's leadership in the Senate on the Foreign Affairs Committee alone, has proved he is winning of the undisputed title of the most able authority on the national problems.

Jim Jeans, of Washington University, another Republican, supports Vandenberg or Stassen because they do not have the organized opposition of the other prospective candidates. Jimmie Lynn, a Democrat from St. Mary's College of San Antonio, is an avid Eisenhower or Truman man. Don Hosack, chairman of the Oklahoma City University "Vandenberg for President" Club, states that his candidate will be nominated on the first or second ballot.

Along with this overwhelming group of Republicans is Robert Ahlquist of College, who says that Stassen is his choice because of his past record and his capabilities.

Taft, Continued from col 1

"While the Russian attitude remains what it is," he said, "we had better retain the atomic bomb."

"We must get a defense which will make the country substantially safe without destroying the possibility of the improvement of civilian life," he continued.

## Democrats Divulge Convention Data

The first general session of the Democratic convention was called to order at 3:30 Thursday afternoon by Miss Linda Blakey, temporary chairman. Dr. W. W. Parkinson gave the invocation. A welcome was extended by Dean Alice Gipson, who expressed the assurance that the convention would be an extremely valuable one. Dr. Homer Clevenger made suggestions about the procedure of the convention.

In the following opening address, Miss Blakey stressed that the mock convention would face the same issues that will be brought up in Philadelphia this summer, and expressed her hope that the meetings would stimulate student interest and understanding of political issues.

In the elections of permanent committees of the convention, the colleges represented on the Credentials Committee and the Permanent Organization Committee remained the same as assigned before the convention. Permanent representation of colleges on the Rules of Order Committee included Westminster, Sull Ross State Teachers, University of Missouri, St. Louis University, University of Tulsa, Iowa State Teachers, and Lindenwood. A vote on the Platform Committee was postponed until the evening session, Meeting adjourned.

The second general session of the Democratic convention was called to order at 8 Thursday evening by Miss Linda Blakey, temporary chairman.

The invocation was given by the Rev. James Blackwood. Dr. F. L. McCluer welcomed the delegates and said he believed that the hope of tomorrow lies in the honesty and integrity of the students of today. "Every college graduate," said Dr. McCluer, "should actively participate in the community. If the best trained minds that our colleges produce know nothing about political issues and practical politics, our democracy will be seriously impaired." In Dr. McCluer's estimation, the Democratic party under Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Truman has given America a chance to establish democracy for all people.

The first business of the evening was the election of the permanent Platform Committee. The colleges chosen were Central Missouri State, College of the Ozarks, Sam Houston, Lindenwood, Kalamazoo, Otterbein, University of South Dakota, Friends University, Arkansas State Teachers, William Jewell, Illinois, Vanderbilt, Western Reserve, and St. Benedict's.

The report of the Credentials Committee followed, with these colleges named as permanent members: Knox, Southeast Missouri, Washington University, Shurtleff, Northeast Missouri, Maryville, Harris Teachers' College, and Missouri. Announcement of the number of votes allowed each college was made and the acceptance of credentials was reported.

The committee on Permanent Organization suggested a slate of candidates for permanent offices in the convention. These candidates were voted upon and the entire slate was adopted by the convention. Permanent chairman was Charles Sheehan from St. Louis University and John Dolan from Central Missouri State Teachers College. Melva Stolhut of Lindenwood was elected secretary while Jim Gassaway from East Central, Ted Cumberland from Principia, and J. L. Troy from East Central were selected as tally clerks. Walker Fuller of Sam Houston and Thomas Westfall of James Mijllker will serve as sergeants-at-arms. Robert Toler from Oklahoma Baptist University and John H. Dalton from University of Missouri were elected reading clerks.

The third general session of the Democratic convention was called to order by Charles Sheehan of St. Louis University. A report on the business of the last session was read by Robert Toler, Oklahoma Baptist University.

The following resolutions of the Rules of Order Committee were read and accepted: That the procedure of the last Democratic convention and the House of Representatives of the 79th Congress would be followed so far as applicable, with the following exceptions:

That nominating speeches would be limited to 20 minutes, with no more than four seconding speeches.

That debates from the floor would be limited to 15 minutes unless an extension was unanimously approved.

That the candidates for President and Vice President of the United States be nominated by a majority vote.

That the orders of business follow the procedures advised in the convention program.

Miss Sarah Adams, chairman of the Platform Committee, offered the first three sections of the platform for discussion. Meeting was adjourned.

The fourth general session of the Democratic convention was brought to order by the chairman, Charles Sheehan, at 2:30 Friday afternoon. Delegates voted that a time limit of five minutes be placed on each individual debate from the floor, the discussion on each section not to exceed a total of thirty minutes. The motion that the voting strength of each college would be determined by the size of that college, and not by the number of delegates present at the convention, was approved.

The business of the Platform Committee was brought to discussion, and the meeting was adjourned at 6.

## Democrats Elect Sheehan To Fill Convention Chair

"The Democratic party has traditionally been a party of the people, promoting the common good of all," emphasized Charles Sheehan, chairman of the Democratic National Student Political Convention when interviewed. "Be Human with Truman" is more than rhyme," he continued, "for Truman is a man of the people, knows how they feel, and has the main interest of the people uppermost in his mind."

Commenting on the convention, Mr. Sheehan said, "It gives an opportunity to voice views and will help to develop political democracy. We must have intelligent participation or democracy will collapse. The interest in social affairs is increasing all over the country, and this will make for a better election and in turn a better democracy."

Mr. Sheehan, of New York City, and attending St. Louis University, will receive his diploma this year in political science and plans to continue his studies in law. He has participated in debating while at St. Louis University and has done some campaign speaking as well as addressing various organizations. A veteran of the Second World War, he spent two and one-half years with the engineer corps of the army.



## McCluer Brought Plans Of Mock Convention L.C.-Campus Organizes

How did it all start? Probably most of the delegates present at the Lindenwood Student Political Conventions have been asking this question.

When President Franc L. McCluer came to Lindenwood this year from Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., he brought with him the record of two successful political conventions there—one in 1940 and another in 1944—and the idea for an even better one here.

Last fall the groundwork for the conventions was laid at conferences with Dr. Homer Clevenger, professor of history at Lindenwood and sponsor of the League of Women Voters; Linda Blakey, president of the organization, and other officers, Nancy Dana, Emily Heine, and Lois Schatzmann.

One of the first problems to be worked out concerned housing for the delegates. Arrangements were made to house the women delegates in the residence halls. Accommodations for the men were provided in St. Charles.

Each senior college in the North Central Association was invited to send two representatives for each party. A tentative program was drawn up and released as soon as confirmations were received from the keynote speakers.

The Democrats and Republicans at Lindenwood organized clubs and elected officers, including a national chairman for each party. Committees chosen to complete plans for the conventions were those on permanent organization, rules and order, credentials, and platform.

O'MAHONEY, (Cont from page 1)

the First Assistant Postmaster General of the United States.

In order to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator John B. Kendrick of Wyoming, Mr. O'Mahoney was appointed to the Senate in 1934. He was elected for a term ending in 1941 and re-elected in November, 1940 and 1946. Between the years of 1938 and 1941 he was chairman of the Temporary National Economics Committee, a joint legislative executive committee.

Mr. O'Mahoney is a member of the American Bar Association. His home is in Cheyenne.

The Republican National Convention is scheduled to open in Philadelphia on June 21.

## Republicans Report On Convention

Miss Audrey Mount, Lindenwood, chairman of the Republican National Convention, called the first regular session to order at 3:30 p. m. Thursday, April 1.

She introduced Barbara Watkins, official soloist, who sang the national anthem. The invocation was given by the Rev. Mr. James R. Blackwood, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of St. Charles.

Dr. Alice E. Gipson, dean of Lindenwood College, and Dr. Homer Clevenger, professor of political science, brought greetings from the school and extended a formal welcome to the delegates.

Miss Mount then declared the purpose of the convention to be to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States and formulate a platform for the Republican party.

Motions were made and carried to accept the names of members of four of the permanent committees as read by their temporary Lindenwood chairmen. The committees are: Permanent Organization, Credentials, Platform, Rules and Organization. The session was adjourned until 8:30 Thursday evening.

The Thursday evening session was called to order at 8:30 p. m. by Miss Mount. Miss Marjorie Moehlenkamp sang the national anthem. Following the Oath of Allegiance, the Rev. Mr. Blackwood gave the invocation.

"You'll be free to write out of your hearts and convictions," Dr. McCluer said in his welcome address, as he told why he was confident that the delegates at the Lindenwood conventions would write a better platform than that which will be written by the major parties at their national conventions. He stressed the importance of college students, on whom the responsibility of future citizenship rests, finding out the policies through which a nation seeks freedom.

The convention was then declared open for the election of permanent officers. Arthur Stoup of the University of Kansas City was chosen convention chairman. Audrey Mount, Lindenwood, and Harold Nichols, Sul Ross State Teachers College, were named vice chairmen. Recording secretary is Mary Roetto, Fontbonne College; polling clerks, Bu. L. H. Hris, East Central State College, and Mary Morris, Lindenwood; timing secretary, Carolyn Dickson, University of Missouri; reading secretary, Thomas Downey, St. Benedict's College; sergeants at arms, Jim Jeans, Washington University, and Glenn Skinner. The session was adjourned.

Arthur H. Stoup, the permanent chairman of the Republican convention, called the third general session to order shortly after nine. After the invocation and the anthem, the Credentials Committee chairman, Alice Baber of Lindenwood College, gave her report. A question arose as to the validity of the credentials of one of the delegates from Central College. Chairman Stoup read a letter from Central College giving the convention the right to reject or accept the contesting delegate at the convention's discretion.

## Stoup to Head Mock Republican Convention Here

"Conventions are an excellent idea, by far the best of any college or university. If you don't educate the students for politics when they are in college, when are you going to start?" declared Arthur Stoup, University of Kansas City, convention chairman for the Republicans. Mr. Stoup, a Junior in the Liberal Arts College and a Freshman in law school, was elected at the second general session held Thursday evening.

Well qualified for his job as chairman, Mr. Stoup is president of the Kansas City Young Republicans Club, sergeant-at-arms of the Jackson County Young Republicans, secretary of the Missouri-Kansas-Nebraska Region of the National Student Association, and president of the Foreign Affairs Board of the University of Kansas City. He served three years in the Navy, two of these overseas.

"After due consideration regarding all candidates," Mr. Stoup said of his views on the presidential nomination, "I personally believe, in consideration of the abilities and background of Senator Arthur M. Vandenberg of Michigan, that he is by far the leading candidate."

A delegate from Sam Houston College moved that the delegate be given from three to five minutes to state his case to the house. After some conflicting discussion the move was seconded, and the contesting delegate was called to the platform, but he was not present at the meeting. A second motion was made and seconded that the delegate be rejected from the convention. An oral vote was taken, and the few dissenting voices demanded a roll call vote. A vote of 146 to 32 rejected the contesting delegate from the convention.

Betty Keighly, of Lindenwood College, chairman of the permanent organization committee, stated that her report had been given previously, and Marilyn Maddux, also of Lindenwood, chairman of the Rules and Organization Committee, gave her report to the convention. A move was made and seconded that the meeting be adjourned until two in the afternoon.

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Temporary Chairman



Miss Audrey Mount, Lindenwood Senior, of Chicago, Ill., who was temporary chairman of the Republican convention.

The Republican party favors the bi-parties' approach to foreign policy and will adhere to the principle of bi-parties cooperation in formulating foreign policy. Although they believe in cooperation with Russia, they emphasize the necessity of maintaining a firm pressure against Soviet aggression, and condemn the Democratic administration's failure in this line. They favor renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act, support of the UN decision regarding Palestine, and removal of the veto power in the Security Council. This section was amended to include provision for Hawaiian and Alaskan statehood.

They also upheld the Taft-Hartley law, advocating elimination of unnecessary bureaucratic expenditure. In regard to industry, they favored free enterprise in using only those restrictions which preserve free competition and aid small business.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Continued from page 1

state and display its grievances and to declare its political views, and the organization of a permanent federal advisory board with power to work with those industries that are considered essential to national welfare in settling disagreements that affect our national well-being.

The planks dealing with fiscal matters endorsed the President's income tax reduction plan, the increase of corporate income taxes, and the extension and strengthening of rent control.

Rigid enforcement of the anti-trust laws was emphasized, as was price control and rationing in emergencies. Universal military training was also endorsed.

Approval of the final section and amendments was postponed until the next meeting.

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Young Republican  
Club Represented  
At Mock Convention

"We hope to increase student interest in politics," said John M. King, national chairman of the College and University Committee of the Young Republican's National Federation, who attended the mock political convention here in an effort to interest Illinois delegations in forming Young Republican clubs on their campuses.

Mr. King, a student at Elmhurst College, said that the Young Republicans, a part of the regular Republican party, had already established clubs in eight states and hoped to have members on every campus before the presidential elections next fall.

There are twelve Young Republican clubs in Illinois colleges, while 20 are as yet unorganized.

Organize Democratic Party On Campus



Mr. Guy C. (Yippee) Motley assistant to the president, an ardent Democratic supporter,



Mayor Homer Clevenger, head of the History Department, organized Democratic party.

Music Scholarship Winners



Miss Lucette Stumberg, seated left, and Miss Barbara Jean Watkins, seated right, Lindenwood music majors and two of the four winners of the St. Louis Young Artists Contest are shown here with the other two winners.

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