when a country-western band from the Grand Ole Opry in Nashville arrived there on the Chapel stage to minimal clapping. But when the lead singer, the show, the lead singer joked, "Y'all really push the button on me. I don't know what I'm saying, don't you?" a comment greeted with little laughter.

Eventually, Wallace took his place behind the podium. The isolated groups of nonstudents interspersed throughout the audience applauded enthusiastically and shrieked, but most Lawrentians remained motionless, except for a handful who stood up and faced away from the stage, tears trickled.

Beginning with, "Ladies and Gentlemen, I do appreciate your tumultuous welcome," Wallace began his talk on a low-key level, attempting to capture the interest of over 1250 people seated in the snow, the lead singer joked, "Y'all really push the button on me. I don't know what I'm saying, don't you?" a comment greeted with little laughter.

The members of the Lawrence University A.A.A., who walked out during Governor Wallace’s address in the Chapel tonight, did so as a protest not against the Alabama Hillbillies, his Appleton supporters of his campaign, or against George Orley Wallace alone.

"Our action tonight symbolized a unified protest against the racism that permeates L.U. Governor Wallace was not the issue.

The issue is the white people who painted anti-Wallace signs who sat in silence before Wallace, and who walked out tonight, only after the courageous black students moved first.

We moved to demonstrate the stupidity and naivete of those who believed that Wallace’s Klan were only the racists in the bunch.

The danger of those who believe they are free of the racism they accuse Wallace of representing is greater than they suspect.

And until they realize this fact, the students of the Association of Afro-Americans will not cease to protest and identify racism in all its forms, liberal or conservative, north or south, Alabamian or Lawrenceian.”
Letters to the Editor...

Letters to the Editor must be typed double-space, kept as short as possible and submitted to the Lawrenceian office not later than 5 p.m. on Wednesday evening. All letters thus submitted and marked "Letters to the Editor" will receive publication. The Lawrenceian reserves the right to make stylistic changes and to excerpt in order to facilitate publication. All letters must be signed but names may be withheld from publication for sufficient cause.

Freedom at LU

An open letter to the organizers of the "Emergency Wallace Meeting"

My mind is in darkness now—1 am sick. I've been used—AND YOU KNOW IT ALL THE TIME. My name was Andrew Ribs, but "Lawrence Community." I came to this bastion of higher learning expecting to find an intelligent, open exchange of divergent viewpoints. I never realized what a petri dish, what a conception of higher education I have possessed. I have finally let go that intelligence means not having to say you're sorry and performing your God-given duty to turn your back to those who disagree with you. I humbly beg the outraged Community to forgive me in these, my final moments of life. I lived after I was consumed by the political cesspool called "Lawrence."

—ANDREW W. RIEBS

McGovern

Dear Editor:

With Wisconsin College and university spring vacations drawing near, it is important for all eligible voters to remember the importance of registering to vote before the March 22nd deadline. Americans newly eligible to vote in the Wisconsin election can make a tremendous difference in the outcome of the November election, and just as significantly, in the outcome of the Wisconsin primary on April 8.

According to the Wisconsin election statistics, students in college towns can legally register to vote in that town if they have lived there for 6 months before the April 8th primary. You can also register to vote at your parents home in Wisconsin or elsewhere. I would urge you to register to vote in the Wisconsin Democratic primary on April 8th, by absentee ballot if you are not in town to register in person.

Your brief assumptions occupy. Your brief assumptions

—GEORGE MCGOVERN

Nissen Defended

To the Editor:

Your editorial "Financial Aid" (Feb. 25) was perhaps one of the few student attempts to illustrate what is meant by the term "fairness". You propose that financial aid be "fair" if it is to be given to the person of your choice.

GEORGE MCGOVERN

Campus Notes

The Outing Club's spring rock climbing program will begin this Thursday afternoon, April 6 at 4:00 P.M. in the basement of the Union. The program will begin with a short "grand" session on the fundamentals of rock climbing. The session will cover basic knots, commands and safety rules necessary for safe climbing. Anyone who wishes to climb in the "grand" session is required to attend this or the following session (time to be announced) and pass a short quiz. The quiz concerns the recognition of different rock types and the proper climbing techniques for the rock types. The deadline for taking the quizzes is April 7th. No quizzes will be accepted after this date.

—WILLIAM T. SCHREIBER '71

A Higher Brand of Spirit

In the light of our opinion that the form of protest taken was reasonable, it was probably the best and only choice given the conflict between strong passions and individual rights. We were wrong to discount the thought that the students behaved very commendably in a trying situation.

It would have been too easy at many times for the silent majority of Wallace to have broken up in angry chants. With surprising coherence and forbearance, the group adhered to a peaceful demonstration which was far more admirable than any other protest in recent American history.

Strong disagreement with this commendation must be expressed. I was one of those present on February 15 at the Deans' Office. As students who have not yet occupied or will occupy one true home, a strange fortress

A Neither—Nor.

...in distant heaven. The fortress, whether placed here or beyond, has crumbled. The Middle Ages built one true home a strange fortress

—ELIZABETH KOFFKA

A Situation Well Handled

It seems almost imperative that some comment be made on the events surrounding the visit of George Wallace. One elder statesman of the student body advised us to berate the protesting group, and there is evidently some feeling that freedom of speech was threatened. Others, of course, denied any involvement whatsoever.

At the risk of taking the least foothold stand of all, we believe that what actually took place was about as good a solution as possible, given the extremely complex conflicts involved.

The argument that a more disruptive demonstration would have played into Wallace's hands need not be elaborated upon here. Everyone knows it. We believe it is a valid one. The obvious but subdued resistance effectively provides the principle involved is not great enough in these cases to solve the problem. Nevertheless, discussion is essential since our P art in the Solution

Our Part in the Solution

about the events of Wednesday night and more important, the strained relationships among us.

Sheer incredulity by some students that others were hostile created a perverse, warped conception of free exchange of diverse ideas. I have finally learned to sacrifice an opportunity to vent personal emotions in order to achieve the common goal of depriving George Wallace of a vote before the March 22nd.

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Tuesday Vote May Be Make-or-Break Contest

Next Tuesday, April 4, Wisconsin will hold its 18th Presidential Primary. Technically, its outcome determines only the Michigan delegation to the party convention; in reality, the Wisconsin results may have consequences affecting the entire shape of the national campaign.

For the three leading candidates for the nomination, Edmund Muskie, Hubert Humphrey, and George McGovern, the Wisconsin political momentum at stake in Wisconsin's first-in-the-north concession may not be as great as the intense and newsworthy showing in New Hampshire. At least it will not be as interesting. The big chore for him is to prove that his grass-roots campaign has made its mark in Wisconsin for the April 4 primary. Edmund Muskie has his Michigan problems. For the three leading candidates, the Wisconsin primary is a campaign-a blow from which they cannot afford to suffer a setback. It would seriously dampen their hopes of replacing LBJ with Hubert Humphrey in the White House.

Wisconsin provides for Hubert Humphrey the chance to move into the lead after hanging in second place for so long. He should finish first, or at least be a close, neck-and-neck finisher with Muskie, who will be the most moderate choice for the statesmanship that conventional Democrats are clamoring for in the primary. Humphrey, who had managed to show up in the first and second contests and keep LBJ in line until the last minute, could find himself on the outside looking in if he loses Wisconsin.

Should Humphrey show little or no improvement in Wisconsin, however, his chances would be substantially weakened. While he is among the best-known and likeliest for the nomination, he has trouble getting real enthusiasm behind him. He has never been able to consolidate the Democratic forces, to replace the Maine Senator as front-runner. Should he lose Wisconsin, he would have to hope for a split in the vote to give him a chance to win in the national nominating struggle.

For Ed Muskie, it is also a chance to cement its position along the inside track or fall back with the crowd of dark-horses, who have already shown in New Hampshire that they are not going to take the presidential nomination lightly. It will give Hubert Humphrey a chance to show that he is not an underdog in this election. George McGovern, who almost certainly have no chance of winning the nomination, is sure to show a good showing at the nominating caucuses. It would give him a base of support to build upon for future elections. McGovern has a chance if he can prove he has more than one vote to build on. McGovern has a chance if he can prove he has more than one vote to build on.

For the first time it was conclusively demonstrated that the ethnic, lower-middle class neighborhoods were full of resentment against black progress and resistance to integration.

Clearly the most troublesome aspect of the economy is the unacceptably high level of unemployment which even Administration spokesmen admit will not be much below 5 percent by election day.

Wisconsin is not the only primary that will already have handed the President, a candidate who has lost some of his momentum. It is increasingly clear that McCarthy should have gained some by his poor prospects there. As the New York Times Cabinet, it was written: "In Wisconsin one could reasonably be suspected of the end of the Johnson mandate."

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For Wisconsin, any state closer to the national center of gravity than the states will be further weakened in its ability to compete.
The Incumbent

President Tries To Protect Lead While Avoiding Actual Campaign

by GEORGE WYETH

The central figure in the election of 1972 presently stands away from it, if not above the battle. Richard Nixon, President of the United States, will play the distant, all-seeing, and all-knowing role in the spotlight without campaigning, until he is officially reconstituted in July.

He is at this time at the highest level of his popularity in over a year, having turned his poll points substantially with his trip to find China. Nixon in April will help to keep him high in the straw polls.

On the domestic side, the President has been almost equally successful in making news, but not without causing some friction. The fight over the Wages and Prices Board, which saw four of the five union representatives walk off, forcing Nixon to drop four laborers, the public relations, may work for or against him.

He is hoping that George Meany is out of line with the rank and file of labor. This is true, the union leaders can be made to look like they are throwing monkeywrench in the economic recovery mechanism, and Nixon will score points with the public as he did when he landed in the AFL-CIO at its own convention last fall.

If the mass of working man follow Meany, Woodcock (UAW), I.W. Abel (Steelworkers), and Tony Boyle (Miners), the Republican campaign may meet its first real challenge. Nixon depends on at least part of the ballot to follow will fail to stand on foreign policy and perhaps housing. If they are alienated on bread-and-butter issues, however, there is little chance of this occurring.

The President is aware of this facet of his personality, and commented on it for TIME: "I think the idea is rather prevalent that I am a good politician, a rather unique figure, if not flamboyant, charming enough to lead a leader. There are some others, however, I believe that one day people will say: better the choice in terms of not being cold, detached, and with some kind of a personality: a real, saying: describing anybody, of course.

In keeping with his style, Nixon lately has made public decisions, preferring to hash out a compromise or paper things over until they work out. This avoids frequently offending groups of voters and politicians, and is running more smoothly. In the long run, this policy may be responsible for his reputation of having a coldly political, used-car salesman personality.

The Rare Exceptions

When Nixon makes a big decision, of course, it is usually a whopper. The Cambodia in

McCloskey, Ashbrook, Bird: GOP in Vain Attempts to Reform Party

The lot of a Republican challenger in 1972 is not an easy one. Democrats such as Vance Hartke and Patcy Mink have little to lose in declaring themselves splinter candidates, the two Republican congressmen, who dared to run against the President, on the other hand, have committed public treason to the party.

The only hope for John Ashbrook and Paul McCloskey was to pick up a sizable percentage of the vote in New Hampshire. McCloskey got 21 percent, and Ashbrook a percent, not enough for either to partly continue the fight to Wisconsin, Oregon, and California. Both are now back home, mending fences, trying to save their own Congressional seats.

McCloskey is a relatively new congressman from California. He got national attention when he beat Shirley Temple Black in the race for the Republican nomination, and took office in 1967.

McCloskey's four years in the House of Representatives did not bring him any particular distinction, as is usually the case with young congressmen. In the 1969-70 session, he was a strong member of the Congressional Quarterly score of 7 percent support for the Administration.

In 1971, however, he began to increasingly show his dissatisfaction with the Nixon leadership, supporting the President on only in percent of the votes tested. On the seven most important votes of the year, he backed the administration only twice.

In July, McCloskey declared himself an alternative candidate for the Republican nomination, on the grounds that he could not support Nixonian domestic or foreign policy.

Furthermore, he felt that he was more in line with the electorate. "I don't think the President and Vice President can be re-elected," he said in his announcement of candidacy. "They are killing the Republican Party.

Young Vote Appeal

The attraction of young voters to the GOP was one of McCloskey's prime motives. Of all the candidates, he probably depended more on student support than any other.

In his home San Mateo county, McCloskey noted, 25 percent of the new voters were listed as Democrats, only 12 percent as Republicans. He declared that "No institution can long survive if it cannot attract the idealism, enthusiasm, and energy of young people. If the present trend continues, the Republican party will not challenge the Democratic party in this decade."

Unfortunately for McCloskey's crusade, he was defeated by the political situation in general and the young in particular. This was not to be the year of another children's crusade but of student quality toward politics and a New Nixon who visited Communist China. Twenty percent of the New Hampshire vote was the figure McCloskey set as the minimum necessary to continue the revolt, and that was just what

based on much the same rhetoric as were McCloskey's and those of the Democrats. Nixon had broken his campaign promises and would probably not be re-elected because of doing so. The substance of the criticism, however, was just the reverse of that of most administration opponents.

In the New York Times, we wrote: "Our charge is well founded and is in the constructive direction. We were elected on that basis." He criticized Nixon's policy of being too liberal on China, on economic policy, on military superiority, and welfare.

Backed by William F. Buckley, McCloskey's four years in the House of Representatives did not bring him any particular distinction, as is usually the case with young congressmen. In the 1969-70 session, he was a strong member of the Congressional Quarterly score of 7 percent support for the Administration.

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George Corley Wallace: Democrat or Demagogue?

by SEE JANSKY

George Corley Wallace was born August 19, 1919. He spent his childhood on the family farm. There he learned the skills of a country boy. His father, a farmer, taught him how to fight and how to be a politician. His mother, a school teacher, taught him how to be a scholar. Thus, the young George Corley Wallace was well prepared for his future career in politics.

Wallace's ambition was to be a lawyer. He attended the University of Alabama and later entered the Alabama Law School. He graduated in 1942. After graduation, Wallace served in the U.S. Air Force until 1945. Following his military service, he returned to the University of Alabama and received his law degree in 1949.

Wallace began his legal career by practicing law in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. He quickly rose to prominence in the state and soon became a member of the Alabama House of Representatives. In 1958, he ran for governor of Alabama and was elected to the office of governor. He served as governor until 1966, when he was defeated by his opponent, George Wallace.

Despite losing the gubernatorial race in 1966, Wallace continued to make a name for himself in state politics. He ran for governor again in 1970 and was elected to a second term. During his governorship, Wallace earned a reputation as a man who was not afraid to speak his mind.

Wallace was known for his strong stance on civil rights issues. He opposed the desegregation of schools and the integration of the armed forces. He also opposed the Supreme Court's decision to end segregation in the Democratic primary.

Wallace's outspoken views on civil rights issues earned him the nickname of "the segregationist governor." He was often referred to as a "Dixiecrat," a term used to describe southern politicians who supported segregation.

Wallace's political career took a turn in 1968 when he ran for the presidency as the candidate of the American Independent Party. He received 11 percent of the vote in the presidential election.

Wallace's political career continued to evolve as he continued to run for public office. He served as the mayor of Montgomery, Alabama, from 1971 to 1979. He also served as the governor of Alabama from 1983 to 1987.

Throughout his career, Wallace remained a strong advocate for the rights of the southern states. He believed in states' rights and opposed federal intervention in state affairs. He was a vocal critic of the civil rights movement and its advocates.

Wallace's legacy is complex and contentious. He is remembered by some as a segregationist and a racist, while others see him as a fighter for the rights of the southern states.

George Corley Wallace was a man of many talents. He was a lawyer, a politician, and a writer. He was also a musician, a poet, and a teacher. He was a man who was not afraid to speak his mind, even if it meant going against the tide.

Wallace's life was marked by many milestones. He was born in 1919, and he died in 1998. He left behind a legacy that continues to be discussed and debated to this day.

The Spoiler

George C. Wallace
Is segregation forever quality education?
McCloskey, Ashbrook Buck GOP
In Vain Attempts to Reform Party

The lot of a Republican congressman is not as enviable as one. Democrats such as Vance Hartke and Barry Goldwater have little to lose in declaring themselves splinter candidates; the Republicans, who dare to run against the President, on the other hand, have committed public treason to the party.

The only hope for John Ashbrook and Paul McCloskey was to pick up a sizable percentage of the vote in New Hampshire and California. They each backed the incumbent and the state campaigns.

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McCloskey's four years in the House of Representatives did not bring him any particular distinction, as is usually the case with freshmen congressmen. In the 89th-90th sessions, he was a strong proponent of reapportionment, and his Congressional Quarterly score of 71 percent supported the Administration.

In July, however, he began to increasing show his dissatisfaction with the Nixon leadership, supporting the President on only 46 percent of the votes cast. On the seven most important votes of the year, he backed the administration only twice.

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"They are killing the Republican party." Young Vote Appeal
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ASHBROOK
Ashbrook is a congressman from Ohio, of greater seniority than McCloskey and more of a GOP House leader. He was, in fact, a Harvard classmate of Daniel Ellsberg, and a cum laude graduate.

Ashbrook's campaign was based on much the same rhetoric as were McClosky's and those of the Democrats. Nixon had broken his campaign promises and would probably not be re-elected because of doing so. The substance of the criticism, however, was just the reverse of that of Nixon's administration opponents.

"Of the United States, will play the

The Incumbent
President Tries To Protect Lead While Avoiding Actual Campaign

by GEORGE WYETH

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George Corley Wallace: Democrat or Demagogue?

George Corley Wallace was born August 25, 1919. He spent his childhood on the family farm. Using his boxing skills, Wallace entered the U.S. Air Force until 1945. Since 1945, Wallace has held several political posts including assistant attorney general of Alabama and Alabama legislator. As a legislator, Wallace was responsible for such acts as those attracting new industry and obtaining old-age pensions.

Wallace was appointed a circuit court judge in 1953. It was during this time he obtained the name "Fighting Judge" for his opposition to civil rights. At one time, Wallace was accused of contempt of court over his refusal to turn in voter registration records, but was later cleared of the charge.

In the race for governor of Alabama, Wallace was, in his word, "out-gunned" by John Patterson. Promising it wouldn't happen again, Wallace won in 1962 on a strong anti-civil rights program. After his victory, Wallace exclaimed, "I say segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever!"

As governor, Wallace sold one-fourth of the state's cars, slashed his budget by more than $100,000, and sold one of the state's yachts. However, Wallace held true to his ideal of segregation. On June 11, 1963, he stood in the entrance of the University of Alabama barring two Negro students from registering. While the President sent out the National Guard.

Under Wallace's direction, the Supreme Court's decision to end school segregation was delayed, creating panic, conspiracy and violence across the nation. Alabama law restricted the office of governor to two consecutive terms. Wallace retained the office indirectly by having his wife, Lurleen, elected in his place. After Mrs. Wallace's death, Wallace again took office in 1971.

In 1964, Wallace made his first try at the Presidency. Running in the Democratic primary, Wallace obtained 34 percent of the vote in the Wisconsin primary. In 1968, Wallace ran under a third party, the American Independent. In the election, he obtained 8 percent of the Wisconsin vote.

Current Efforts

The 1972 presidential campaign has seen Wallace winning in Florida with 42 percent of the vote, pledging 75 of the 91 delegates. Since he wasn't in the New Hampshire and Illinois primaries, Wisconsin will be the next test of Wallace's strength. The Wallace threat is made even stronger by what Newsweek called "traditional unpredictability in Wisconsin politics."

Basically, Wallace is depending less on racist singling and more on what one politician termed "a warped kind of populism." Wallace said, "It has become increasingly obvious during the past three years that our national leaders have let us down. Their failure to resist effectively the Communist onslaught from abroad, and their wholesale promotion of socialism at home, have heralded a retreat from greatness of which all Americans should be truly ashamed."

His speech at Lawrence was typical of his style and content. He peppered the audience with a rapid-fire series of policies, plans, and polemics. Wallace began by asking the people to listen objectively and not be influenced by what newspapers present the wrong views. Touching on the achievements he has accomplished, both in his personal life and as a politician in office, Wallace expanded on a policy of "not being against anybody, but for a certain philosophy."

Stressing his concern for the average man, Wallace condemned politicians, especially his contemporaries, for "backing into the elite and exotic. " Later in his speech, Wallace returned to this point in stating that his candidates aren't really interested in the people's welfare but merely in expanding theories. If they were concerned, Wallace claims, they would have accomplished in Congress what they are proposing.

Referring repeatedly to the audience as "my friends," Wallace moved on to welfare and foreign aid. Wallace has previously spoken out against a guaranteed annual income, stating welfare should be only for the needy, preferably deled out on the local level. His reasoning is that "the free enterprise system is the only way effectively to elevate the underprivileged."

Wallace's stand on foreign aid questioned the purpose of aiding countries who, in return, "spit in our face." Wallace sees the administration as trying to buy friends, but gaining more enemies instead. "This money could have been used for the elderly, pollution control, and rapid transit."

Waste of money can be seen, he holds, in the size of the bureaucracy. Wallace sees the "endless bureaucrats whispering because they don't know what they are doing and carrying only peanut butter sandwiches in their briefcases."

A major issue on Wallace's platform is busing. Wallace claimed a belief in "equality of education for every student." The wrong is in the forced social scheme of busing, with kids leaving for school before light and returning in the dark. Busing is discrimination," said Wallace. Wallace concluded by asking for support because "it sure jolts them, and left sound strains of "On Wisconsin.""
by JENNIFER SHAW
The name of George Mc
Govern, one of the leading
candidates for the Demo-
cratic nomination, will ap-
pear on the ballot in the Wis-
consin state primary on April
4. McGovern has served two
terms in the House of Repre-
sentatives and is presently a
second term member of the
Senate, representing the
state of South Dakota.

In his campaign speeches
throughout the country,
McGovern has emphasized
his intentions to redirect the
course of our national eco-
omic life. Several proposals
have been made by the Senator as means of
accomplishing this.

McGovern suggests that a
tax reform is needed to close
the loopholes that have long
benefited special interest groups
at the expense of lower and
middle income taxpayers.

Higher corporate and profit
taxes are also part of
McGovern’s plan. In 1967,
McGovern proposed legislation
which would eliminate tax sur
charges. As a substitute, an
excess war profits tax would be
placed on corporations.

Other McGovern proposals
designed to restore the economy
to health include a provision that
a percentage of profits of in-
dustries involved in defense and
government contracts be set
aside in a fund. This fund would
be used to convert industry to
peace-time or non-government
work. McGovern feels that it is
unnecessary to have idle laborers
if the nation moves to meet its
needs in both urban and rural
areas.

Small-business Aid
A fund designed to provide the
same protection against
monopoly that big business and
industries that are now
protected by government corpora-
tions has also been proposed by
McGovern. In the same light, he
sees a need to place price control
limits on price increases by
monopolies. Income tax reforms
are also deemed necessary by the
Presidential aspirant.

War to Peace Conversion
McGovern was the first
member of Congress to propose a
national campaign for eco-

ervatives. Muskie is no longer the front-
dominant of delegations, help
from popular governors and
scouts can still be crucial.

Furthermore, there was the
relatively ignored Illinois
primary, where he captured 61
per cent of the preference vote
from popular governors and
scouts, but not enough to have apparently
Muskie. If he shows up well
in the Democratic primaries, he could
lose his supporters and have to
face every front runner.

The chief criticism of the
the maine senator has been that he is
a blank on issues, that his
mouthing of words and noncommitments
does not result in higher taxes or
Democratic candidates, can all agree.

The other blade of the scissor,
whoever he is, who may have caught
Muskie, is that silence does not
persuade, and noncommitment
does not result in higher taxes or
Democratic candidates, can all agree.

New Strategy
Now out of the lead, Muskie can
attempt to build up some support
by hitting out more explicitly on
the issues. For example, after
Florida he vilified Wallace as did
most of the pre-committed
resisters, McGovern believes
that those democrats in jail or in
another country should be
regarded on an individual basis
via a civilian panel.

Women’s Rights
With regard to the status of
women, McGovern feels that the
Equal Employment Opportunity
Office must be empowered to
enforce the law. Only in this way can it be
insured that Title VII of the 1964
Civil Rights Act will not be
 evade.

The Senator hopes to see more
certified women gaining po-
anism at a high level Presi-
dential advisory boards, the
Cabinet, the National Security
Council, and the Supreme
Court. McGovern feels that
women’s position against women is “socially
extreme, and that any action
might be made “to insure, not just
encourage, equal status for
women.”

McGovern Promotes Tax Reform, Lower Defense Budget, Amnesty

by GEORGE WYETH
For Edmund Muskie, it had to
tappen. He had been the front
runner for too long. When his
advisors told him that he
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For Edmund Muskie, it had to
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runner for too long. When his
advisors told him that he
did not have the same support
among party leaders,
his doom are almost certainly
premature. The Maine Senator
probably has the best reserve of
support among party leaders,
muskie. If he can stop his slide and show
with the best of them, keeping as
close to the pack as he can, he might be
able to make a comeback.

The war is above all McGovern’s issue,
appeals to labor Humphrey’s
guarantees. On the other issues
where no one candidate is
predominant, it will still be hard
to convince voters that his sudden
show of expertise and opinion is
the best answer.

Black and Fuzzy?
The chief criticism of the
Maine senator has been that he is
living up to the description of
elderly, noncommittal as to be
boring, or even a political
nonentity. But he insists that he
is not a nonentity. As an
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able to make a comeback.
Wisconsin Primary Will Be Crucial Test for Humphrey

by BARB BILL

The Wisconsin Primary is a very important one for Hubert Humphrey, because it may be the last chance for any "anti-war" candidate to do much in the race. At the moment, Humphrey is lagging behind McGovern on the polls. The Wisconsin primary is the first major test of the anti-war candidates' strength, and it is crucial for Humphrey to do well if he hopes to remain a viable candidate.

Humphrey has been actively campaigning in Wisconsin, and he is expected to do well in the primary. He has been able to benefit from the anti-war sentiment in the state, and he has been able to build a solid base of support. Humphrey is also expected to do well in the northern cities of Wisconsin, where the anti-war movement is strongest.

The primary will be held on March 13, and it is expected to be a close race. Humphrey is facing a tough opponent in McGovern, who is expected to draw strong support from the anti-war movement. Humphrey will need to do well in the primary if he hopes to remain a viable candidate in the race.

The Wisconsin primary is an important test for Humphrey, and it will be closely watched by the anti-war movement. Humphrey will need to do well if he hopes to remain a viable candidate in the race.
Gene McCarthy is back: May Head 4th Party Bid

by Joe Bruce

Gene McCarthy's candidacy cannot be considered in terms of issues and programs as much as in the character of the man himself. From the beginning he was not the "normal" politician. He didn't play the political game and didn't seem to want to.

He resigned from the Senate, and disappeared into obscurity. The very fact that he was given little or no chance for the Democratic nomination in 1968, and didn't seem to want to accept the "normal" politician way to oppose integration. This would also force everyone to find another way to oppose integration.

But he urges penal reform, feels that "big business and commerce" is the biggest problem in the cities and the general state of the country. He believes that "all war resisters, both draft evaders and deserters, should be allowed back in the armed forces, and without criminal penalties, but with a stipulation of alternative civilian service.

While Lindsay hobbies with middle-class voters, he is backed by a high national recognition factor, many party leaders see him as a "John Q. come lately" and he is not known to get along with George Meany and other powerful labor chiefs. In the final analysis, Wisconsin does seem to be the make-or-break primary for Lindsay. He must show up well here to acquire his own "justified the spending of the funds necessary to continue his campaign for the Democratic nomination.

Chisholm Campaign: A Radical Message

by Joe Bruce

If Shirley Chisholm had the support of all the black people in the country, she would be a serious third party nomination. She has not been quite as successful. She is the most "radical" of the candidates, saying the things that others are too cautious to say or believe.

The radical alternative.

And that "big business and commerce" is the biggest problem in the cities and the general state of the country. He believes that "all war resisters, both draft evaders and deserters, should be allowed back in the armed forces, and without criminal penalties, but with a stipulation of alternative civilian service.

More attention needs to be paid to the resources.

Chisholm and John Lindsay appear the most earnestly concerned with the problems in the cities and the general state of the country. Their campaign is directed primarily at the black vote.

In Boston, Chisholm addressed a rally of Spanish speaking people. Her message was clear: Vietnam War has siphoned off billions of dollars which could have been used at home. The Nixon administration is withdrawing and is unlikely to reallocate the resources.

Chisholm is gaining scattered support from many places. Her rate, while not influential himself, is successful in public is a forceful message that many people want drastic change.
Jackson Campaign Falters; Needs Wisconsin Support

by MARK CERULESKI

Watching Henry Jackson's Presidential aspirations falter may remind you of the helpless feeling you might have watching a battleship suddenly sink from a distant shore: you don't know why it went down, but you can't do anything to save it.

Jackson had many good reasons to expect a strong showing and use the Florida primary as a springboard to the nomination. First, one must look at Florida's thoroughly homogeneous electorate: with its peculiar mixture of urban blacks, suburban Southern whites and liberal Jewish migrants from New York. Jackson staffs anxiously awaited the opportunity to demonstrate their candidate's political presence in a state which is a microcosm of the national electorate.

Second, the plethora of genuine liberals—McGovern, Muskie, Humphrey, Chisholm, and Lindsay—seemed to hint at a victory for an emerging moderate. Third, Jackson's image, with his Kennedy-style liberalism of the early 60's—open-handed at home, yet tough on law and order and tough on defense, plus his Trumanesque no-nonsense approach to all issues—seemed to be the best mixture of appeal to blacks and suburban whites.

Jackson figured to finish at least second to Wallace, but he failed: Humphrey beat him by three percent, 17 to 14. Jackson's conservative image, with his Kennedy-style liberalism of the early 60's—open-handed at home, yet tough on law and order and tough on defense, plus his Trumanesque no-nonsense approach to all issues—seemed to be the best mixture of appeal to blacks and suburban whites.

Jackson figured to finish at least second to Wallace, but he failed: Humphrey beat him by three percent, 17 to 14. The significance of such a small difference in such small percentages might be questioned, but the implication is nonetheless bleak: discrediting the presence of Wallace, Jackson still placed second among the bona fide Democrats in a state he not only figured to win, but a state he felt he had to win.

All of this leaves Jackson in a serious position. He must show that he has the strength in order to maintain his credibility as a candidate, if he has not already. He must show that he has the strength in order to maintain his credibility as a candidate, if he has not already. Many politicians with their backs to the wall have reacted like cornered rats, and have stopped up both the frequency of their appearances and the intensity of their speeches.

But Jackson has not resorted to this strategy, but he revealed that he is running scared, "Screech" has maintained his businessmen-like approach, presenting the issues with the expertise of a corporate lawyer.

It is exactly this image which is at once both Jackson's biggest asset and his biggest handicap. Many voters cringe at useless rhetoric, and Jackson tries not to use it in his speeches, but this tendency also keeps his speeches from having the dramatic impact which politicians (especially Presidential candidates) need to motivate voters.

Despite this drawback, Jackson has reason to be optimistic as April 4 approaches. The primary factor in his favor is that Wisconsin is a crossover state, that is, it does not require voters to register in any particular party, and allows them to vote in any primary they wish.

Thus, Jackson's conservative image may attract many Republican voters to the polls. Jackson will need as many of these crossover as he can get, for with Muskie's Milwaukee labor union support and McGovern and Humphrey's strength in that city as well as in Madison, the liberals can claim the state's major population centers. Indeed, Jackson has concentrated his campaigning in places such as Whitewater and Waukesha.

Wilbur Mills: Politic Supreme

Wilbur Mills, an almost unknown outside Washington and his home state of Arkansas, did, in his own arena, one of the most important jobs in American government. His primary factor in running for the Presidency may be several.

The Wilbur Mills bill stems from his position as chairman of the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee, which must approve appropriations for such crucial programs as Social Security, medicare, Revenue Sharing, and welfare.

When bills on these subjects reach the House, even the President is often powerless without support from Mills. In the past he has been able to stall such primary legislation as the Johnson 1965 surplus and the Nixon welfare reform.

Mills clearly has no real chance of winning the nomination. It has been suggested that his candidacy is an attempt to provide a rallying point for non-conventional Democrats, especially those from the South. Mills hails from a state which is a maverick Democrat. He is distinct from the Wallace faction, having campaigned strongly for Humphrey in the past, but the Mills bandwagon may also be a tactic to draw Southern money away from support of Wallace or Nixon.

Perhaps Mills hopes to gain the Vice-Presidential nomination. He might serve as a good ticket partner for a liberal nominee, if the convention is willing to accept one.

However, it seems unlikely that Mills would like to sacrifice his critical post in Congress for the much more powerful but powerless vice-presidency.
Mayoral Race Tops List of City Contests

"No" was the answer to the question of the closing of College Avenue given by mayoral candidate Robert Roemer Tuesday night. His opponent, John Sutherland, expressed no definite opinion on the matter, only stating that a decision should be made as soon as possible.

Sutherland, judge; James Sutherland, mayor; Cody Splitt, judge; Janet Van Asten, school board; Mabel McClanahan, school board; Karl Becker, school board; John Livingston, school board; Robert Roemer, mayor.

Mayoral Race

The race for mayor presents a classic contest between a young, inexperienced challenger who says he wants to end "City Hall" politics, and an experienced former mayor who points with obvious pride to the accomplishments of his earlier terms.

Present mayor George Buckley is not running for re-election. Roemer, a Lawrence graduate, served as mayor for twelve years prior to Buckley's term. He claimed that during his time in office, more progress was made in most facets of Appleton government and education than "at any other time in history."

He repeatedly made the comparison at the office of mayor to that of president of a large corporation, underscoring his opponent's inexperience in handling an economic unit of that size.

He also criticized his opponent for "hiding behind generalities," and not making his position on issues clear. "You always know where I stand," said Roemer.

Sutherland, who is still in his forties, is a graduate of Georgetown University who has served as mayor for twelve years. He repeatedly made the comparison at the office of mayor to that of president of a large corporation, underscoring his opponent's inexperience in handling an economic unit of that size.

His other proposals include better budgeting and expenditure control, greater productivity of city workers, an aggressive effort to attract desirable forms of industry (those which least increase city costs by pollution or other effects); tax reforms, such as taxing sewer users rather than funding that department by the property tax; and attraction of more Federal aid to the area.

According to Sutherland, greater control over expenditure could be achieved by giving aldermen more information on the budget and getting it to them sooner.

School Board

Five candidates are competing for three positions on the Appleton school board, two of them incumbents. Little in the way of specific issues was evident in the discussion of schools at the meeting. One of the challengers, Jasset Van Asten, presented views of a considerably more radical nature, including open admissions for all students, even on the grade school level.

Mayor George Buckley, present member of the board, presented the qualifications of his work as mayor on the board.

Near the end of the meeting, the audience was asked to vote for a "yes" or "no" on the question of closing College Avenue. "No" was the answer to the question of the closing of College Avenue. Roemer's opponent, John Sutherland, expressed no definite opinion on the matter, only stating that a decision should be made as soon as possible.

A second ward resident for over 40 years feels qualified to represent you as your Supervisor on the County Board.

The contest for judgehip is between incumbent Urban Van Susteren and Cody Splitt. Van Susteren stressed his many years of law practice and 7 years of experience as a judge. Mrs. Splitt stressed her experience in marital law, which is a primary focus of the judge's duties, and criticized her opponent's record in such matters.

RETURN

"Andy" C. JIMOS
A second ward resident for over 40 years feels qualified to represent you as your Supervisor on the County Board

SUPERVISOR on the COUNTY BOARD
A TAX PAYER
EXPERIENCED in COUNTY GOVERNMENT with a desire to serve you

VOTE FOR
Andrew C. ANDY
JIMOS
April 4, 1972

Authorized and paid for by Andrew C. Jimos, 811 E. Pacific St., Appleton

THE WISCONSIN MUSIC FESTIVAL
Coming to the University Fieldhouse in Madison

RICHIE HAVENS
IT'S A BEAUTIFUL DAY
KRIS KRISTOFFERSON
THE EARL SCRUGS REVIEW
LINDA RONSTAD
RAMBLIN JACK ELLIOT
DAVE VON RONK
with special guests

TICKETS IN MADISON, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN MEMORIAL UNION BOX OFFICE AND IN MILWAUKEE AT NMC RECORDS
Some inner-city ghettos have special schools. For little boys who don't talk. Not mute little boys. But children so withdrawn, so afraid of failure, they cannot make the slightest attempt to do anything at which they might fail.

Some don't talk. Some don't listen. Most don't behave. And all of them don't learn.

One day someone asked us to help.

Through Kodak, cameras and film were distributed to teachers. The teachers gave the cameras to the kids and told them to take pictures.

And then the miracle. Little boys who had never said anything, looked at the pictures and began to talk. They said "This is my house." "This is my dog." "This is where I like to hide." They began to explain, to describe, to communicate. And once the channels of communication had been opened, they began to learn.

We're helping the children of the inner-city. And we're also helping the adults. We're involved in inner-city job programs to train unskilled people in useful jobs.

What does Kodak stand to gain from this? Well, we're showing how our products can help a teacher—and maybe creating a whole new market. And we're also cultivating young customers who will some day buy their own cameras and film. But more than that, we're cultivating alert, educated citizens. Who will someday be responsible for our society.

After all, our business depends on our society. So we care what happens to it.

More than a business.
Soccer team takes 2nd in tourney; win league

The Lawrence University indoor soccer team wound up a highly successful season with a second place finish in a 19-team soccer tournament at Madison Junior High School Sunday, March 12.

The Lawrence team, sponsored by the Ponderosa Steak House in Appleton, was champion in the Appleton Recreation Department league with a 10-1-1 record in the season which ended earlier this month.

In Sunday’s tournament, the Lawrence squad posted victories over Green Bay, 4-3; Manitowoc Sports Club, 4-2; and the Chinese Lawrence squad posted victories over Wisconsin-Oshkosh, 2-0. In the finals, the Lawrence soccer team lost to the Fox Valley Bombers 2-1.

Selected to the tournament’s All-Star team were forward Al Berger, a senior from Elizabeth, N.J., and goalie Hall Taylor, a sophomore from River Forest, Ill. In the four contests Sunday, permitted only seven goals, while Berger, team captain and leading scorer throughout the season, posted three of the Lawrence team’s 11 goals.

With the indoor season completed, the Lawrence soccer squad will begin looking toward participation with the Fox Valley Bombers in state-wide outdoor competition starting in April.

Viking track team reviews prospects for new season

While the spring term is just underway, the Lawrence track team has been working feverishly to be ready for their upcoming meet, the U.S. Track and Field Federation Meet, in Madison next weekend. Unlike past years, Coach Gene Davis finds himself with a wealth of middle to long distance runners, but relatively few sprinters and throwers. This is the main problem facing the team at this time.

Lawrence’s perennial strength in the pole vault and jumping events is assured with the return of Doug Gilbert, Lawrence record holder in the vault, and Greg Schneider in the vault to work with newcomer Lloyd Nordstrom and the teaming of Jim Tukey, returned after a year away, and sophomore standout Tom Keith in the long jump and triple jump.

Lawrence’s crop of distance runners are primarily underclassmen and it features George “Rocket” Steed and Brad Fauth in the three mile. Joe Ziman and Kent Vincent in the mile, and John Stroemer and Mike Green in the shotput.

The hurdles appear to be well stocked this year with Willy Davenport, conference medalist and freshman record holder, and Steve Swets running the intermediate while Bob Thibeau, Bill Wells, and Pete Prunuske take care of the highs.

Coach Davis and assistant mentor Lance Alwin have high hopes for this year’s team. Anyone who possesses a strong arm or blazing speed and likes to travel can satisfy his desire to visit the Midwest by contacting either coach at the gym.

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THE LAWRENCE BASEBALL squad enjoyed its finest spring trip to date, as the Vikes won three and lost three. This weekend’s doubleheader against the University of Illinois Chicago Circle Campus was cancelled due to snow.