



University of Central Florida
STARS

The Rollins Sandspur

Newspapers and Weeklies of Central Florida

3-29-1968

Sandspur, Vol. 74 No. 16, March 29, 1968

Rollins College

Find similar works at: <https://stars.library.ucf.edu/cfm-sandspur>
University of Central Florida Libraries <http://library.ucf.edu>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Newspapers and Weeklies of Central Florida at STARS. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Rollins Sandspur by an authorized administrator of STARS. For more information, please contact STARS@ucf.edu.

STARS Citation

Rollins College, "Sandspur, Vol. 74 No. 16, March 29, 1968" (1968). *The Rollins Sandspur*. 1319.
<https://stars.library.ucf.edu/cfm-sandspur/1319>

McCarthy Movement Mushrooms

"Let Us Begin Anew..."



Senator Eugene J. McCarthy

The McCarthy movement on this campus has mushroomed much as it has in other parts of the country, where groups of interested Democrats have met and confirmed their support for the eminent Senator. Amid the confusion of present-day politics, McCarthy stands as the prime force in a honest, straightforward political movement. Followers are working hard and fast to build the momentum of his campaign.

Interested in the stir being created by the McCarthy group, Professor Louis Bisceglia of the Rollins History Department was receptive to student Roy Caffery's mention of a Conference for Concerned Democrats, which met on Sunday, March 17th, at the Christian Church. The opening lecture was given by Miamian Nancy Adams, who is the active coordinator of the Senator's official campaign committee in Florida. After the lecture, the assembly split up into groups which discussed specific plans for the campaign.

The following day, Dr. Bisceglia found that a few students, as well as a small band of prominent Rollins professors, were deeply interested in what he had heard at the lecture. The first discussion among the few 'Rollins interested' contrasted greatly with those of the 175 interested voters that attended the Sunday meeting; however, Rollins enthusiasm made a further study of the McCarthy movement imperative.

A 'peace table' equipped with McCarthy buttons and stickers was set up in the Student Union. Faithful table-sitter George Dewey doled out literature on McCarthy's political stand. Twenty dollars' worth of buttons and stickers were sold the first day, and ten dollars' worth the second, indicating the need for something of a more active nature to meet the rise of enthusiasm on the part of students and faculty.

A kick-off campaign was set up to meet the tide of interest. Dr. David Hitchens of the History Department spoke to a group gathered in the Union which included many skeptics and uninformed individuals. Though some people questioned the purpose and effectiveness of the meeting, the overwhelming sentiment was expressed in the sincere, spontaneous final applause. New College's John Shaughnessy, State Student Counselor for Concerned Democrats, was amazed at the response of the Rollins students.

A second meeting was called for Wednesday evening, March 20th, with Dr. Bisceglia as chairman. Here it was decided that interest was such that a campaign steering committee should be formed. Those who offered their services were Terry Collier, Bill Janis, Fred Gittes, Dan Pincetich, Shelly Crosby, Frances Sayers-O'Neill, Norm Friedland, Henry Alderfer, Earl White, and Bill Segal.

Rollins backing was great enough to move ahead the opening date of the County Campaign Headquarters, situated at 644 West Colonial Drive, Orlando. The aims of the Florida Campaign are focused on this state's May 28th primary. The goal, of course, is to win over the sixty-one delegates who will go to Chicago this fall -- two from each Florida district and thirty-seven at large.

Friday, Dr. Bisceglia spoke to interested members of the faculty. Committees were set up to aid Valencia, Seminole, Orlando and Brevard junior colleges. With the generous aid of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Leeb, these colleges and Rollins were supplied with campaign literature, including the McCarthy "Position Papers," which deal with his stand on education, civil rights, and the Vietnam war.

Spur Suggests Week's Events

ECOLOGY: March 29, 4:30 p.m., 525 Knowles Science Building. Do you know what has been happening in Panama ecologically? Dr. O'Brien and his cohorts do and they are willing to tell everything. They even have color slides.

FINE ARTS FILM: March 29, 8 p.m., Bingham Hall. Another Fine Arts Committee spectacular will be ORPHEUS. Don't miss it. **ROLLINS CONCERT SERIES:** March 31, 4 p.m., ART. The Rollins Chamber Orchestra, featuring Ross Rossazza and Katherine Carlo, will provide another delightful afternoon of chamber music.

FOREIGN FILM: March 31, 7:30 p.m., Bingham Hall. Two very excellent films are on tap for an enjoyable evening. Be sure to see BALLAD OF A SOLDIER and Salvadori Dall's UN CHIEN AND-ALOU.

Parties Plan Election Strategy

Nixon Nomination Assured By Rockefeller Withdrawal

By Norm Friedland

Nelson Rockefeller's decision not to seek the Republican nomination remains the most significant development in the Republican effort to capture the Presidency. Rockefeller's announcement, which came as a surprise to almost everyone, means that Richard Nixon, a man who has not won an election on his own since 1950, but who has managed to lose two, is assured of the nomination when the Republicans meet this summer in Miami.

Thuston Morton, the liberal Republican from Kentucky announced over the weekend the creation of "The Coalition for a Republican Alternative." Morton said the organization was being formed so as to provide the Republicans an opportunity to debate the issues, something that

will not happen with Nixon running unopposed. Senator Mark Hatfield announced that he would support McCarthy or Kennedy over Nixon if Nixon continues his expand-the-war policy.

These two events reflect the fact that Rockefeller's decision not to run means that Nixon can maintain his hawkish policy in Vietnam. Instead of having to attract those Republicans who want to end the war without escalation, Nixon can continue advocating a militant solution to the war because he is the only choice available to Republicans. Such an outlook will undoubtedly cause many concerned Republicans to wonder, as Morton, Hatfield, and Javits are doing, whether they can support Nixon in November.

The absence of liberal support coupled with the absence of Southern conservative support that the Wallace candidacy assures means that the minority Republican party will be even more of a minority unless Nixon moves to either the left of right in an effort to attract these voters. For it is apparent that unless Nixon does something to gain more support for the Republicans before election day, he will again have proved his ability to snatch ignoble defeat from almost certain victory.

Democrats Face Split At Chicago Convention

By Robert Hochschild

Senator Eugene McCarthy announced his intentions to run for the presidency of the United States in November of 1967, and thus began the first organized attempt to offer the American public an alternative to the Johnson policy. With McCarthy's victory in New Hampshire and the entrance of Robert Kennedy into the presidential race, the rift in the democratic party has assumed significant size and now threatens the renomination of President Johnson. The arbitrary decisions of a president given a free hand by congress are being questioned. Finally the controversial issues are being brought to the people.

There is no denying that the battle to dethrone Johnson and offer the American public an alternative to escalation is an uphill fight. At this point, Johnson is reported to control the support in twenty-eight states containing 1,467 delegate votes, more than the 1312 needed for the nomination. But the polls show that Kennedy and McCarthy are gaining ground. Although Kennedy now only is ensured of 240 delegates with 500 more strong possibilities, his support is increasing. And the crusade of youth for McCarthy and the unexpected victory in New Hampshire may only be the beginning of a new awakening. McCarthy's and Kennedy's combined interest in dumping Johnson

emphasizes the split in the Democratic Party, and is causing politicians to reevaluate their stands rather than blindly following the President. In this sense, they have given a voice to the large Left in the United States. This combined effort should loosen many rank and file Democrats from the Johnson corner. With the intellectuals and the underprivileged on their sides, the viewpoints of McCarthy and Kennedy cannot be ignored. George Wallace may also wrest some die-hard delegates away from Johnson.

Their combined candidacy should gain strong convention support for a left wing candidate given that one will eventually yield to the other. But if McCarthy and Kennedy compete between themselves, both at the convention and in earlier primaries, they will increase Johnson's chances of carrying the delegates in contention. Cooperation is necessary to catch Johnson.

The movement to nominate McCarthy is growing daily. And Kennedy is pulling ahead of Johnson in the popularity polls. If Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy work together, one of them can capture the democratic nomination in Chicago and offer the American public a choice.

On the surface it would seem that the lack of a pre-nomination struggle between Nixon and Rockefeller would enable the Republicans to present a unified effort in the coming elections. It was thought that the bitter disunity that occurred when Goldwater ran in 1964 would be completely repaired by the absence of a Nixon-Rockefeller contest. Yet, as subsequent events are indicating, the division within the Republican party, instead of being eliminated by Rockefeller's withdrawal, is being aggravated by it.

Editorial

McCarthy Promises Idealistic Effort

By Dr. David L. Hitchens
--- Assistant Professor of History

So far in this century, the American people have let so-called realistic, professional politicians choose their candidates for high office. Where have these professionals taken us, and what confronts us today? The answers are everywhere self-evident: a rotten, debilitating war in a distant land; hundreds of millions of dollars worth of destruction in Warts, Detroit and Chicago; twenty millions of black power advocates disgruntled and distrustful of the present system; continued pressure from millions of the world's peoples striving to raise themselves from oblivion and mire; and lately the hideous spectre of thermonuclear holocaust hanging daily overhead. These same professionals tell us we must uphold a two party system despite the fact that our constitution says nothing about how many parties there must be within our system. Until November 30, 1967, the only answer to these problems for an increasing number of young Americans was "tune in, turn on, and drop out." Since that date, one American has come to us with no sham, no shibboleths, no "snow" and offered himself for the Presidency. While "trustworthy" Richard Nixon promises peace -- and no definite plan for achieving it; and Lyndon Johnson offers a military victory after four fitful years of trying to figure out just what is happening in Vietnam, AT LEAST Eugene McCarthy has the sense NOT to lie to us. Eugene McCarthy has a simple solution to the war: an end to the killing, and a gradual honorable peace through de-escalation.

At a time when we are once again confronted with the tired cliches of political rhetoric about "liberals" and "conservatives," "balanced budgets" and "fiscal responsibility," Eugene McCarthy has dared to offer an unheard of list of alternatives to our problems. In place of nineteenth century concepts like gun boat diplomacy, he dares to offer a high-minded idealism, integrity, honesty, and straight-forward twentieth century answers to twentieth century problems. Eugene McCarthy offers a rallying standard to the young people of this nation. He has offered such a valid alternative to their acid trips, grass and disillusionment, that thousands are now committed to his goals for America.

What are then these twentieth century alternatives Eugene McCarthy offers which have stimulated such a response? I have already briefly mentioned his solution for Vietnam. Let me elaborate:

1) Stop the bombing of North Vietnam and make a sincere attempt to begin negotiations (It is interesting that preceding each peace offensive by the present administration there has been a marked escalation of the military offensive in Vietnam.)

2) Stop offensive "search and destroy" missions. (Despite the present administration's ridicule of the "enclave" concept it remains a fact that three prominent military leaders, all of whom have been hailed as "military geniuses of our century" by this administration, have repeatedly advocated the "enclave theory.")

3) Begin a phased drawback of American Troops and a reduction of our commitment, thereby forcing the Saigon regime to take on greater military responsibilities. (The Saigon regime is not presently drafting nineteen-year-olds and graduate students.)

4) Press the Saigon authorities to bring representative civilians into the government and negotiate a settlement with the National Liberation Front. The question of what kind of coalition there should be must be determined by the Vietnamese themselves.

Domestically, Eugene McCarthy offers similar honorable solutions to the problems that beset us. In place of current inefficient welfare programs, a guaranteed minimum income to promote self-respect. Massive aid to our cities, with set quotas of new housing each year to replace rat-infested slum ghettos. "Head start, middle start, and late start" programs to regenerate America's skilled work force. And finally, a government with emphasis upon human values and individual dignity.

How many more chances do we finally have in this century? What have the hard-headed, realistic politicians given us? Why not a true idealistic effort for once? Eugene McCarthy offers this nation what the professionals cannot give: positive, honest efforts to enhance the human condition. Honor and progress to replace maggot-ridden corpses rotting in the tropical sun. Dignity in place of enervating poverty and diseased rat bites. Such integrity deserves a close look, firm support, and a full opportunity. The election of Eugene McCarthy as President of the United States holds this promise for America.

Sandspur Staff

EDITOR	Mark Billson
ASSOCIATE EDITOR	Patrick Crowley
MANAGING EDITOR	Scott Kass
NEWS EDITOR	Josie Bidgood
ASSISTANT NEWS EDITOR	Dick MacLeod
FEATURE EDITOR	Susan Glenn
ASSISTANT FEATURE EDITOR	Gwen von Stetten
MAKE-UP	Lynn-Louise North
ART EDITOR	Connie Hirschmann
COPY EDITOR	Linda Buck
PHOTOGRAPHY	Don Robins
SPORTSWRITERS	Bob Richardson
LITERARY CONSULTANT	Edwin Granberry
TECHNICAL ADVISOR	Ed Wren

Published weekly at Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, by the Winter Park Sun Herald. Publication office—Student Center basement. Entered as second class matter November 14, 1925, at the Post Office at Winter Park, Florida, under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price — \$5.00 annually.

Candidate Capsule

Nixon Champions GOP Hopes

by Steve Johnson

The majority of the American People have lost confidence in the present administration. In 1966 the President's party had 77 state legislature seats, 47 U.S. House of Representative seats, 8 governorships, and 3 seats in the U.S. Senate. In 1967 his party didn't fare much better. While Democrats remained in control of Cleveland, Gary, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, the elections were extremely close, with the exception of Baltimore. The two governorships decided in 1967 went to anti-administration candidates, and in New Jersey, where the Democratic governor is strongly pro-administration, Republicans won 3-1 majorities in both houses of the state legislature. The trend

is definitely against the present administration.

The American people in increasing numbers want a change of administration in Washington. They have become greatly disturbed with the rapidly rising crime rate and the growing rate of inflation. They have become disillusioned with the administration's handling of the Vietnam war, and in general, our foreign policy. Those who were fortunate enough to travel outside the country before the 'Johnson Tax' on air and ship tickets to foreign lands, could plainly see the growing amount of disrespect for the United States in many countries of the world. Behind all of the preceding criticisms of the current ad-

ministration is the President's credibility gap. A nation is in no shape when its leader cannot be trusted.

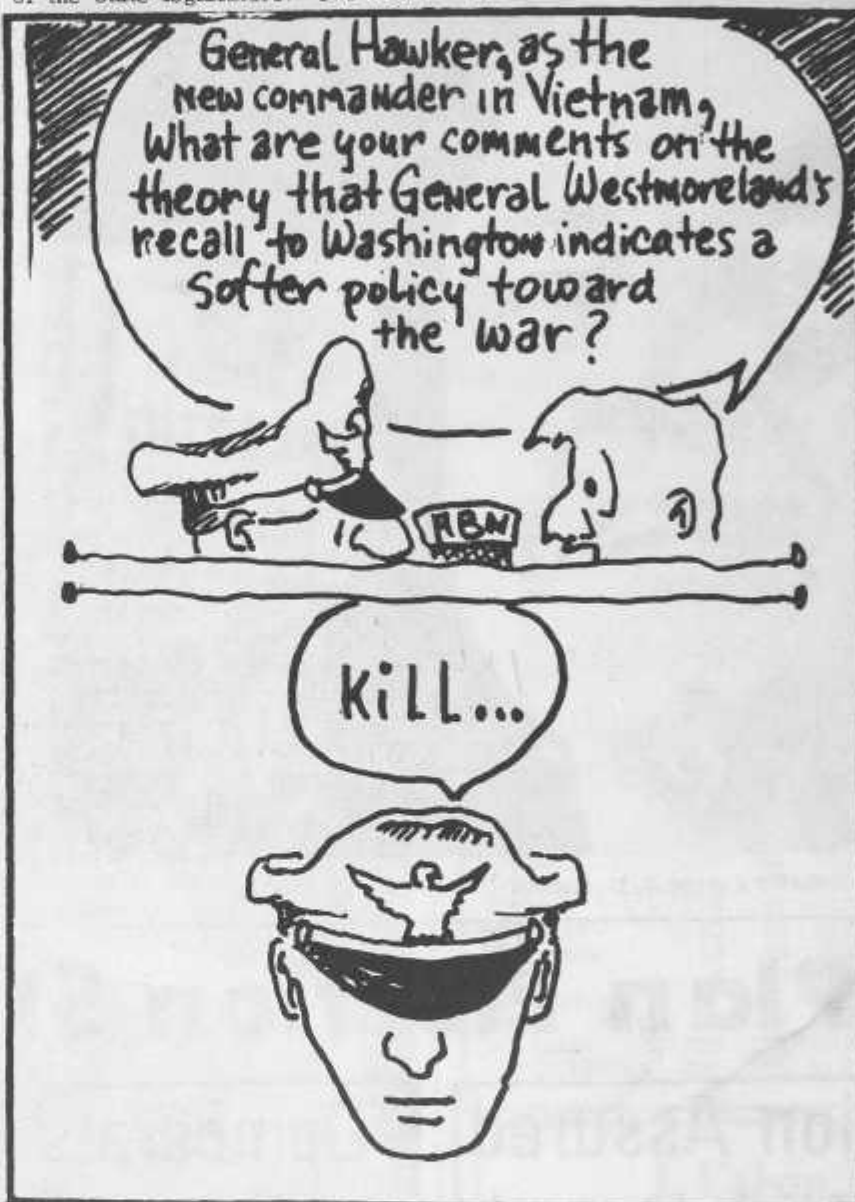
It is obvious that America needs new leadership. The man who would best provide this badly needed change is Richard Nixon. Mr. Nixon is the most experienced of all the Presidential aspirants. At the age of 33 he was elected to serve in congress from California. Four years later he was elected as Senator from California, and two years after that, in 1952, he was elected Vice-President of the United States. During his eight years in office he travelled extensively and worked actively on President Eisenhower's cabinet. He was also President Protem of the Senate. As Vice-President Mr. Nixon acquired a statesman's knowledge of the inner workings of our massive federal government.

Equally important to the former Vice-President's vast experience and knowledge are his stands on major issues. Mr. Nixon believes the division at home and lack of support among allies is partly due to the administration's inexcusable failure to inform the people as to why we are in Vietnam, the cause of the war, and "the progress of the war". If elected, Mr. Nixon will use his position as a leader to end the war and win the peace as soon as possible. To win the peace, Mr. Nixon feels we must convince the men in Hanoi that they cannot win politically in the United States the victory our men deny them on the battlefields of Vietnam.

In the next few months Mr. Nixon will present a "full program on ways to improve law enforcement, including, for example, better pay standards, and training techniques." He also feels that the people's attitude of lack of respect for the law must be changed.

Nixon will resume the existing poverty program and try to rid the federal government of as much waste as possible. He will be investigating as many ways as possible to reduce the strain on the American financial crisis by revisions of the federal budget.

Unless there are immediate and drastic changes in the actions and policies of the present administration, the American people will want a new administration. For his knowledge, ability, experience, and platform, Richard Nixon should head this new administration.



Young Democrat Speaks

LBJ Re-Election Supported

by Mike Miller

"These are the times that try men's souls". This oft quoted line symbolizes the perils which Democracy bears on its back. The American People have always been aware of the restrictions, the burdens, and the responsibilities which Democracy brings, but they have always been committed to the preservation of this system, because they have also been mindful of the rewards and irreplaceable freedoms which a government of popular will implies. Freedom is very difficult, and Democracy is not perfect. But our forefathers did not fight merely to obtain a freedom confined to their own time - nor must we selfishly confine it. It is true that we are in a difficult period of our history, but I cannot recall any time in the course of this nation which has been a very easy one. Some say we have been "plagued" by wars and economic chaos, and that it is time to reverse this course and steer this nation on a path toward "peace". They often quote John Kennedy as saying "this generation has

already had enough of war", but they fail to include his accompanying statement, "we do not want to fight, but we have fought before, and other nations have made the same dangerous mistake of thinking that the west was too divided, too weak, and too selfish to resist invasions of freedom." But "peace" for whom? And, peace in WHOSE generation? And, to those who would mourn the loss of our "fair-weather" allies, let me say that if we cannot rely upon them in time of danger, what consolation would they provide in time of peace?

I know that we all seek an easy and quick solution to this and other problems; but if there were such an answer, then our dilemmas would never have been allowed to arise. Let us not condemn a man who has contributed so greatly towards their solution.

I am supporting President Lyndon Johnson for re-election to the Presidency of the United States because there is no other candidate, white or black, Republican or Democratic, liberal or conservative, who has

shown in the past as much ingenuity, dedication, and guts as this man.

I realize that in making this decision, I have taken neither the most popular, nor the easiest course, but it is the one in which I believe, and the one that I will follow. It will require sacrifice and courage from all of us - but I am sure that we are all willing to pay the price. We must not wander aimlessly from crisis to crisis, seeking only temporary and quick solutions, we are fighting now in Vietnam because we are upholding the right of each nation to choose its way and its form of government - however, I do not want any implication to be given that we are not now seeking permanent and balanced peace in South-east Asia, as we cannot relate peace merely to Vietnam. One candidate has claimed that he would end the war and bring peace to the Pacific. Again, I say, WHAT KIND OF PEACE? - THE PEACE OF THE GRAVE, A COMMUNIST CHINESE PEACE? I say there is no quick and easy solution.



Frances Sayers-O'Neill, left, and Jane Tipping begin work for McCarthy campaign.

Campaign Seeks Student Help

Political campaigns have usually been viewed with little esteem in American life. The suggestion of the existence of a political machine is nothing more than individuals organized in support of a candidate; the campaign little more than the long ordeal of his exposure. Rollins students will have a unique opportunity to examine some of

these political premises in the May Florida primaries. Rollins Concerned Students, in support of Eugene McCarthy, are hoping to involve some two hundred Rollins undergraduates actively in the coming campaign. The chairman of the group, Fred Gittes, has emphasized, "the McCarthy campaign is not being run by professionals and it

is not fueled by political patronage or promises. Unlike campaigns in the past, the McCarthy endeavor will succeed or fail on the basis of the efforts of people motivated only by their beliefs. . . most of them students." When asked what the group needs most to succeed, Gittes replied, "interested students who will work and money."

The task of organizing a political undertaking of such magnitude with little experienced guidance and limited financial resources has awakened many students to political realities. As in New Hampshire, Florida students are discovering that politics are not the unimaginative drudge they had thought. Special seminars in canvassing techniques are being required of the young politicians. Other students are soon to find the difficulties in organizing typing squads, preparing mailing lists, manning information booths in shopping centers. The excitement of public speaking engagements and the challenge of fund raising have already created new enthusiasm. Students put in charge of publicity have been amazed by the complexities of the myriad of techniques involved. All this is not to mention the academic side of the campaign -- researching the candidates views, literature about him, literature by him and making sure both campaigners and public are adequately supplied with information. If the McCarthy campaign has dissipated apathy, the apathy will probably be replaced by exhaustion.

Those interested in rediscovering the world of politics through Eugene McCarthy would sign up at the McCarthy table in the Student Center or drop a note in campus mail Box 376.

Students Wield Political Power

By Jack Lane
---Assistant Professor of History

This brief article is not intended as a lesson in civics; I leave that to Fourth of July orators. I merely want to state why I think that politically 1968 may be the "year of the student," and thus to answer the question: "why should students participate in political campaigns?" The mere fact the question arises shows, to some extent, the bankruptcy of our democratic system. With governmental decisions daily touching so intimately every aspect of their lives, the question should be: "how can students afford not to participate in campaigns?" This question could be asked of any citizen, but most of all students should be concerned because they, more than any other group, have been critical of the Establishment in general and the Johnson administration in particular. Yet, until a few weeks ago student opposition has been nothing if not ineffectual, mainly because the form that opposition took was either crude or naive, or both. The students have tended to show their opposition to Johnson by being obnoxious to administrative spokesmen who have visited the campuses; they have shown their opposition to Johnson's war by burning draft cards, by demonstrating, or by going to jail. It is naive, it seems to me, to believe that such methods will create any changes in administration policy.

Then came McCarthy, and the New Hampshire primary. McCarthy's "victory" was due in large part to the massive student participation in his primary campaign. That participation took the form of hard work in the precincts, in the headquarters, and on the streets distributing McCarthy literature. Make no mistake about it (to use a Johnson phrase) it is that kind of work that wins elections, and the students represent a large pool of heretofore untapped political resources. McCarthy has only made a dent in this potential source, but his New Hampshire campaign has brought student power clearly into focus. Believe me, power IS the name of the game; the political power of over five million organized students could be the determining factor in that game. Is it really necessary to ask why students should participate in political campaigns?

McCarthy Offers Party New Demo Leadership

By William MacLennan

Shortly after Senator Eugene J. McCarthy announced his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination last November a national magazine described him as "a gray man with gray hair, grayish eyes, and, more often than not, a gray suit and tie." The description was not entirely without merit, for McCarthy's physical appearance is hardly that of a "jet set" swinger. And, although he is probably the witliest member of Congress, he is basically a serious man. In any case, he seems, at first glance, more like the Chairman of a college sociology department (which he once was) than a candidate for the Presidency.

Yet, first impressions in this case at least really are deceiving. McCarthy is, in fact, a highly effective candidate. He possesses a rather unusual speaking style that allows him to be eloquent and at the same time seem like "one of the boys." This low key, highly relaxed style, which is free of any hint of pedantry, goes over particularly well on television. McCarthy is a rarity, an intellectual who does not give his audiences the impression that they are being talked down to.

That he does not give such an impression is as much the result of attitude as of style, for McCarthy possesses a profound faith in the people. Indeed, it was this faith that caused him to embark on a political crusade that seemed at the time, even to Gene McCarthy, to be a bit quixotic. Although he would very much like to be President, McCarthy decided to run against Lyndon Johnson in the primaries not because he thought he could take the nomination from Johnson (in November that seemed impossible) but because he wanted to give the people a chance to voice their views on Vietnam and other domestic and foreign policies of the Johnson Administration at the polls. He sees the primaries as a sort of referendum on the Administration's policies. Never before, one suspects, have the primaries been used as a forum for the discussion of issues rather than as a tool to further personal ambition.

New Hampshire, of course, added the possibility of victory in August at the Democratic National Convention. McCarthy's political ambitions now ARE a factor in his campaign. Yet, the issues rather than the ambitions still seem to be paramount in McCarthy's mind. Vietnam and our unsolved domestic problems, he feels, can be dealt with only by new leadership. But most of all, McCarthy is motivated by a concern for youth, by a desire to restore their faith in our political system. In doing that, he has been, it seems, rather successful.

TRAVEL RITE TOURS

AIRLINE RESERVATIONS
1 BLOCK FROM CAMPUS
71 West Fairbanks
Phone 647-6834

"Doc" O'Brien's Pharmacy

NEILL O'BRIEN, Reg. Ph.
Serving Rollins Students For 27 Years
Charge Accounts
Checks Cashied
on Park Avenue
Phone MI 7-1739

FREE FILM

---WHEN YOU BRING IN FILM FOR PROCESSING
---YOU GET ONE ROLL OF FILM FREE
WHEN YOU BUY ONE ROLL
---IN ADDITION---YOU GET--- FREE
BONUS PRINT WITH EACH PRINT---
TWO FOR THE PRICE OF ONE--- ONLY AT---

Colonial Drugs

In The New England Bldg.

J. Calvin May Jewelers

Winter Park's Oldest
In PROCTOR CENTRE
327 Park Avenue, North MI 4-9704



Shirts Laundered Professionally

Look Better - Last Longer
Send Your Permanent Press
Shirts To Us And See...

Winter Park Laundry

161 W. Fairbanks



The Center Street Gallery



The Peacocks of Winter Park afford our visitors much pleasure. Wouldn't this Peacock Ashtray make a fine remembrance gift? Designed in golden Florentine finish, showing the Peacock in all his splendor. In a handsome presentation box, lined with palest gray velvetized material. Exclusive with the Center Street Gallery.

4 1/2" across, 3 1/4" deep

\$5.50 each

MRS. STEELE
TYPIST
647-1304

Wallace Influence Weighed ; Third Party Possible ?

By Gary Justice

In all the fervor over the success of Senator Eugene McCarthy in New Hampshire and Massachusetts and the entrance of Senator Robert Kennedy into the 1968 presidential campaign, one can easily forget the presence of a candidate who could effect the election quite drastically. This is former Alabama governor George Wallace.

If one looks at Governor Wallace's presence in the campaign only superficially, there is the possibility (and probability with most Americans) that the governor will be seen as the man who directed "The Battle of the Bridge" in Selma and who stood in the doorway of the administration building of the University of Alabama in order to block the entrance of Negroes into that school. Such a picture is highly prejudicial in its way.

George Wallace is not a racist. He is not the fire-breathing bigot which many people believe. He is simply a Southerner who is tired of having the federal government tell him what to do. His candidacy is only a realization of this feeling. It is not the first such candidacy based on the belief.

The most noted of the other candidates to run for the presidency on this issue was Democratic, now Republican, Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, who ran in 1948 on the ticket of the States Rights Party, or the "Dixiecrats" as they were called. It is important to look at that election, if we are to understand the present situation.

In 1948, the two major candidates were President Harry S. Truman and Governor Thomas Dewey of New York. President Truman was considered a sure winner since the Republicans had had to survive a conflict between Governor Dewey and Senator Robert Taft of Ohio in order to gain a nominee. The friction within the Republican Party was still present when Election Day rolled around. A Democratic victory seemed certain. This was far from true.

At the Democratic convention, the Southern delegates felt that President Truman's nomination had been

rammed down their throats. They, therefore, split with the party and formed the States Rights Party, nominating Senator Thurmond for President.

On Election Day, the Democrats awakened to the fact that the Dixiecrat could cost them the election. Senator Thurmond took five states—Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina—all known for their solid Democratic backing. Only California kept Truman from losing his bid to be elected on his own.

In '68, things are quite similar. Governor Wallace's American Independent Party is a descendant of the States Rights Party and could do similar damage in the election. The amount of damage depends upon the choice of major party candidates.

Most political speculators on both sides concede the states mentioned in the '48 campaign to Wallace—that is, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. The results in Tennessee, Florida, Arkansas, and North Carolina depend upon the nominations of the Republicans and the Democrats.

If Richard Nixon and Lyndon Johnson run in November, both will have to fight hard to keep Arkansas out of the Wallace camp. If Nelson Rockefeller receives his famous draft

and opposes Johnson, the entire election states will go Wallace. A Kennedy nomination would send all four states to the Republicans, unless Governor Rockefeller was nominated. In that situation, all would go Wallace. A Kennedy-Rockefeller fight would also have a strong possibility of sending Texas into the Wallace camp, and of splitting the Virginia vote so that no one could gain a majority. A McCarthy nomination would have a slightly less effect than a Kennedy nomination.

Tallying up the electoral votes which Wallace could receive from each of the above combinations, we see the following: Nixon-Johnson, 53 electoral votes for Wallace; Rockefeller-Johnson, 91 electoral votes; Nixon-Kennedy, 53 electoral votes; Rockefeller-Kennedy, 116 electoral votes, with a possible 12 more from Virginia; Nixon-McCarthy, 53 electoral votes; Rockefeller-McCarthy, 116 electoral votes, with no Virginia vote.

With such a strength of electoral votes, the Wallace candidacy could certainly throw the election into the House of Representatives, where it would have a great deal of bargaining power.

George Wallace's candidacy is not to be dealt with lightly. It will have a very strong effect on the 1968 campaign.



Students pack the Council Room to hear McCarthy speakers.

Students State Views

In a recent opinion poll taken by the SANDSPUR, students and faculty were asked what they thought of Senator Eugene McCarthy. The individuals were asked at random and the answers varied greatly.

"Senator Eugene McCarthy is at the present time, in my estimation, the best candidate for the office of President of the United States. He is more concerned with the issues at hand than with the mechanics of the campaign. His policies concerning American policy, foreign and domestic, are relatively sound morally, ethically, and practically. He represents a new approach to the political scene in that he has a strong sense of dignity as well as a philosophical and ethical approach to the major issues," proposed McCarthy advocate, Bill Seigel. The opinion expressed by Bill more or less seemed to sum up what many of the pro-McCarthy individuals had to say.

Not only students but faculty also gave their views on Senator McCarthy. Dr. Frank Windham of the English department gave a brief but to the point statement when he stated that he felt McCarthy, "offers an ideal that is worthy of one's support." Several of the faculty members have been instrumental in organizing and running the McCarthy campaign here on campus. Not everyone, however, was quite as enthusiastic about the Senator from Minnesota. When Fred Valentine was asked his views on McCarthy his only reply was, "Nixon, in '68!" It was found that, of those who were opposed to McCarthy, the man given as the alternative most often was former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon. Political figures such as Rockefeller, Kennedy, Percy and Johnson were seldom, if ever, mentioned as candidates. Although the McCarthy campaign at Rollins seems to be very large,

most students actually have not taken a firm stand for or against anyone.

Another McCarthy supporter ended his statement about the Senator with, "Besides, anybody who says a choice between Johnson and Nixon is a choice between an obscenity and a vulgarity can't be all bad."

A little more serious opinion was offered by Charles Hooper. "McCarthy is a very intellectual man who feels this country can't go on as is and that American people need someone on whom they can rely and trust." Charles went on to explain that, "McCarthy feels America cannot perpetuate its mistakes. He transcends political parties; he thinks America should straighten out the domestic and foreign problems. McCarthy admits that he doesn't have all the answers but that he will look to the public for their ideas and opinions."

From the results of the poll it can be seen that Senator McCarthy is supported here on campus by a majority of the students who have taken a firm stand.

343 Park Avenue, South
Winter Park, Florida

Edith, Fred and Dick Barnett

Welcome you to —

539 West Fairbanks Avenue
WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

TAYLOR'S PHARMACY

offers you
24-HourPrescription Service
with4 Registered Pharmacists
alsoFamous Brand Cosmetics
in WINTER PARK it's

TAYLOR'S

102 North Park Avenue
Phone 644-1025

Thanks for your business . . .

BALDWIN HARDWARE COMPANY

ACROSS FROM COLONY THEATRE

For All Your Party Needs!

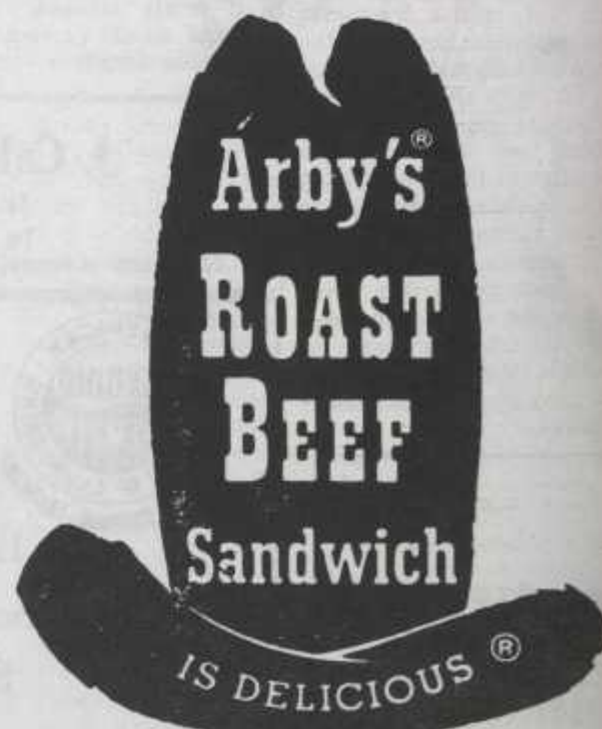
Fraternity and Sororities

Try Our Delicatessen
and Bakery

FAIRWAY MARKETS

170 W. FAIRBANKS

KEGS AVAILABLE — LOW PRICE



ORLANDO AVE. (17-92) Just S. of Fairbanks

11:00 A.M. TO 12:00 MIDNIGHT

11:00 A.M. TO 2:00 A.M. Thurs., Fri., Sat