

# Mooring Mast

VOICE OF THE STUDENTBODY AT PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY

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## Choice '68 to Poll Student Opinion

### McCarthy Crusade Captivates Youth

By TOM RASMUSSEN

There have been few times in American history when a candidate for the presidency has generated such massive, active support for the young voters as that which now exists for Senator Eugene McCarthy. However, it is far from being merely a campaign run by idealistic college students as has sometimes been portrayed. As Senator McCarthy himself stated after his successful showing in New Hampshire, his campaign has finally proven the possibility of spanning the "generation gap."

The basic issue with which McCarthy is identified and which was one of the reasons why he launched his campaign, is Vietnam. Along with many responsible politicians, government officials and military personnel, he has been calling for a major change in this government's handling of the Vietnam War.

McCarthy said that, "What is at issue in this campaign is not the bravery and loyalty of American soldiers — which are our dilemma — but the wisdom of sending so many hundreds of thousands of them to fight and possibly die, for a corrupt South Vietnamese government that is incapable of defending itself."

If you like the general elections held last year in South Vietnam as a warning that the people now have their choice of government to a free election, he has forgotten one of the fundamental criteria for a democratic election. The most important principle in choosing a democratic government are not only met in holding secret ballot elections, but the nomination of the candidates must also be free and unhindered. This did not happen in South Vietnam. The only people who were allowed on the ballot were those pro-American or at least were not hostile to the United States. This is the way elections are held in Communist countries where the people may vote freely for whoever is on the ballot, but the actual selection of the candidates for election is rigidly controlled. This is the type of system for which we should be losing American lives.



Senator Eugene McCarthy

#### Proposals for the War

Senator McCarthy does not advocate capitulation to the Communists by a massive pulling out of our troops. Rather, since 1967 he has actively proposed that the United States take the following steps:

1. Stop the bombing of North Vietnam and make a sincere attempt to begin negotiations.
2. Stop offensive "search and destroy" missions.
3. Begin a phased drawback of American troops and a reduction of our commitments, thereby forcing the Saigon regime to take on greater military responsibilities.
4. Press the Saigon authorities to bring representative civilians into the government and negotiate a settlement with the National Liberation Front. The question of whether there should be a coalition government, a nationwide election or some other arrangement, should be determined by the Vietnamese people.

The war has greatly compounded the domestic problems of the United States. In regard to this McCarthy has said, "The administration has been telling us that we could win the war in Vietnam and move towards a 'Great Society' in America at the same time. They have ignored the fact that it is impossible to spend so billions of dollars a year in Vietnam and

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ASPLU PRESIDENT STAN STENERSEN contemplates the candidates on the CHOICE '68 ballot.

### Experience and Ideals Quality Richard Nixon

By GARY SAALAN

A Wisconsin voter recently told Richard Nixon, "Before I came here today I thought you were a reactionary. But after listening to your opening statement, I conclude you either want a radical social change in the world or you are a liar." Nixon is advocating change. He speaks of change in the leadership, spirit, and direction of our country.

His program for change are based on a fantastic foundation of experience, knowledge, and insight. Nixon is younger than Johnson, Humphrey, Reagan, Rockefeller, and Romney. Yet he has served as a congressman, general, and the second youngest and one of the most active Vice Presidents in history.

The campaign is just beginning. The platforms have yet to be written. But the candidates have already outlined the approach they will take to the solution of our major problems. The following is a collection of statements by Nixon that I hope will present his attitude toward the issues of today.

#### The World

"The problems of the American city today will be the problems of the world city tomorrow. And in that world city, there is no retreat to the suburbs. It is a city in a deadly race with time, and a city more filled with tinder for The Fire Next Time than Newark or Detroit — for its armaments are not rocks and molotov cocktails, but the ultimate weapons of annihilation." There are two things we must learn. "The first lesson is that the best time to display both power and the will to use it is before trouble starts. . . ." "A second lesson is that force is no answer to despair. It is no answer to those who think they have nothing to lose, whether among the hungry nations of the have-not world, or among those in our own cities nursing the grievances of centuries."

#### The Ghetto

"We are trifling with social dynamite if we believe that the young people who emerge from these brutal societies in the central cities will come out satisfied and productive citizens." "Only if we light hope in the ghetto can we have peace in the ghetto — but that hope has to be real, and achievable, and it has to rest, not on the expectation of being given something, but on the chance to do something. It has to be the kind of hope that builds responsibility, not dependency."

To do this we must take "a new road, one that taps the energies of the greatest engine of productivity the world has ever seen — the engine of American industry and American private enterprise." "This means providing tax, credit and other incentives for business to go where the need is, and to do efficiently what the government now does so inefficiently."

#### Vietnam

"This is different from other wars, and far more complex. It is a war for people, not for territory. It will never be won by military means alone. Only when our political, economic, and diplomatic efforts are given a priority equal to our military effort will this war be brought to a successful conclusion." "Only the way can we get the negotiated

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### RFK Has Ability To Actualize Ideas

By KERRY KIRKING

"Only earthbound men and things to the earth and poisoning superstition that his world is bounded by the narrow hill, his universe ended at river shore, his common humanity enclosed in the tight circle of those who share his laws and views and the union of his skin."

"It is your job, the task of the young people of this world, to carry the last remnants of that ancient, cruel belief from the civilization of man . . ."

—Robert F. Kennedy, University of Capetown, June 4, 1966.

This statement is distinguished by the fact that the man who made it has fought consistently, admirably, and often successfully for the realization of the ideal which it expresses. If American society is to move significantly toward its self-preservation and advancement, it must feed on great ideas. But dreams alone form a soft and inadequate diet. Such a diet must be supplemented with the hard, and often painfully fought, food of action. A society, like a man, can die embracing its dreams, if it lacks the inclination or the ability to convert the best of its ideas into reality.

Statements such as the one above reveal Mr. Kennedy as a man possessed of high ideals. The thing which distinguishes his idealism with a sound understanding and successful use of those structures and procedures by which a dream can, in this country, be actualized. He has attempted to evade no



Senator Robert Kennedy problem; but neither has he failed to see any issue in the larger context of the national/international milieu. His record demonstrates that he is aware of the fact that an ideal becomes more difficult, more painful, and even more noble, when the process of actualization begins.

#### Kennedy Active in Civil Rights

One such ideal is that of racial equality, stated in Senator Kennedy's Capetown speech. That speech found the Senator with over five years of significant civil rights action behind him. During his tenure as Attorney General the record of the Justice Department in civil rights cases improved markedly. In 1961, Kennedy succeeded in having the Interstate Commerce Commission ban segregation on interstate buses and in terminals. Prosecution of voting rights and segregation cases was accelerated. In 1964 came the first great legislative assault on what is very possibly the most pressing problem facing the nation. Senator Kennedy was in the forefront of those who gained passage of that Civil Rights Act. These facts are especially meaningful in the light of the recent tragedy in Memphis.

Another of the major domestic problems faced by the nation is that of employment. Here, Senator Kennedy has sponsored legislation (Senate Bill No. 2058) advocating federal tax credits and job training as incentives for the location of private industry in deprived areas. "To ignore the potential contribution of private enterprise," Kennedy says, "is to fight the war on poverty with a single platoon while great armies are left to stand aside. In a significant sense, private enterprise is the very sinew and strength of America." The Senator has also proposed methods of assisting workers who are willing to return to school.

#### Housing a Domestic Plague

High on the list of domestic plagues in America

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# Rockefeller's Potential and Popularity Can Produce Win

By TOM STUEN

It is time for America to elect a President who can solve the massive problems facing the nation without sacrificing the ideals which have made the United States both secure and affluent. Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York is the only candidate who has the necessary abilities and ideas.

Rockefeller is the best qualified candidate for the Presidency. His administrative experience began in 1940 when President Roosevelt appointed him Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. He was named an Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs in 1944 and helped draw up the Point Four technical assistance program. Rockefeller became Chairman of the International Development Advisory Board in 1950. In 1954 he was



GOVERNOR NELSON ROCKEFELLER

made a special assistant to President Eisenhower as an advisor on civil war strategy. In addition, he headed a government reorganization study. He helped to form the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and served as an initial Undersecretary for HEW.

Between 1955 and 1967, while Rockefeller was Governor, personal income increased in New York by \$5 billion. This compares to a \$37 million increase in California during the same period, even though California surpassed New York in population. Moreover, Rockefeller stimulated growth while raising taxes, maintaining a balanced budget, and increas-

ing state government educational expenditures 130 per cent. Besides enlarging the state's housing, employment, health, and welfare services, Rockefeller instigated the enactment of the first state minimum wage law in the nation. He also pushed through several civil rights laws and a massive anti-pollution program.

Rockefeller can win the election. The polls have shown that he is more popular among the population as a whole than any other Republican. He is not actively seeking the nomination because he is convinced that the majority of the Republican professionals support Nixon. He does not want to further weaken the Republican Party with a violent primary campaign. But that does not mean the convention would not draft him if he developed strong non-professional support.

### Promotes Federalism

Rockefeller believes in a federal system of government because the states, he feels, are ideal units for tackling many domestic problems. In administering New York, he has shown the potential for action which the states possess. Thus he advocates a larger state role: "There is a need for more delegation of responsibility for administering programs to the state and local governments — together with the passing along of more money and in a way that the state and local governments don't have to go back to the federal government for approval."

Rockefeller points to a lack of long-term goals amid a proliferation of major and minor crises as the source of much of the disturbed feelings now prevalent in American society. Another factor he criticizes is the habit of overpromising which recent administrations have formed. "We as political leaders don't have the right to let people expect more than we can deliver. What follows overpromising is frustration and bitter reaction," he stated.

Rockefeller is actively concerned with the nation's domestic problems. On their immediacy he stated: "We've got to have a national commitment to take the steps necessary to strike at the root causes. We can do it. We must do it. Or there is a real danger that the whole fabric of our country will be torn apart." Noting the connection between poverty and crime, Rockefeller commented that in order to combat crime effectively it is necessary to remove the root causes of the poverty and discrimination "which are the primary breeding ground of crime."

Criticizing the Vietnam war, Rockefeller stated: "Our concepts as a nation and our actions (in Vietnam) have not kept pace with changing conditions or with the realities of the situation."

Unexcelled in experience as an administrator in both domestic and international affairs, Nelson Rockefeller is the candidate who can best solve America's massive problems.

## Democratic Responsibility

The youth of America are more active in and more concerned about this year's Presidential campaign than any other election in the nation's history. They have shown their potential in McCarthy's victory in Wisconsin and have become a major part of both McCarthy's and Kennedy's campaign organizations.

Now the nation's college students have the opportunity through the CHOICE 68 Primary, to express their preferences. Over 1300 schools will participate, with enrollments totalling over five million students. The impact of the primary will depend on the magnitude of the turnout.

In this issue we have presented studies of the leading candidates of the four major parties. We hope that every student will survey the alternatives and express his rational preference.

—Tom Stuen

## Nixon Stresses Positive Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

end of that war that we want . . . a durable peace in which the right of self-determination of the South Vietnamese people is respected by all nations, including North Vietnam."

### Law and Order

"Change is the essence of progress. But there can be no progress without order, no freedom without order, no justice without order. And so our first commitment as a nation, in this time of crisis and questioning, must be a commitment to order. This is the commitment that makes all else possible."

### Latin America

"Latin America needs radical social change. It needs a revolution." "What it does not need is what Fidel Castro has imposed on Cuba." With respect to Latin America the U.S. should emphasize three areas: opening the interior of the continent, agricultural reform, and a revolution in education.

### China

We should not at this time rush to give Peking recognition. "Taking the long view, however, we simply cannot afford to have China forever outside the family of nations, there to nurture its fantasies, cherish its hates and threaten its neighbors. There is no place on this small planet for a billion people to live in angry isolation."



RICHARD M. NIXON

### Other Issues

Richard Nixon has joined other Republicans in calling for a withdrawal army. He supported the 1964, 1966, and 1968 Civil Rights Bills and the nuclear test-ban treaty.

But more important than these specific issues is an attitude pervading our nation. Nixon feels that the real crisis of America today is a crisis of spirit. "Throughout the land, bitter conflicts are being waged between the races, between the generations, between ideologues, between advocates of radical change and of chaotic violence."

"What America needs most today is what it once had, but has lost: the will of a driving dream."

"As we make the American ideal of freedom even truer here at home, America will be able, by its example, to help bring a new freedom abroad — a freedom powered not by the love of arms, but by the power of ideas and the force of example."

"To the young people of America today, I say this: It's not that you are inheriting a world you never made. It's that this was the true of every generation. The great, exciting difference is that you live in a world you can change."

"Ideas should be our greatest export—and yet in the market place of ideas, people of other nations are simply not buying America."

"It's our chance today, and your chance tomorrow, to give a new dimension to the American dream, a dimension which can change America and enable America to help change the world." This requires new leadership.

The Nixon for President campaign material says, "You can't just wish your way out of the kind of problems we've got today. You've got to think them through — and that takes a lifetime of getting ready."

## MOORING MAST

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## "TO SEEK A NEWER WORLD"



SEN. ROBERT E. KENNEDY

"Only earthbound man still clings to the dark and poisoning superstition that his world is bounded by the nearest hill, his universe ended at river shore, his common humanity enclosed in the tight circle of those who share his town and views and the color of his skin."

"It is your job, the task of the young people of this world, to strip the last remnants of the ancient, cruel belief from the civilization of men . . ."

★ VOTE FOR PEACE ★

Socialist Workers Party

Halstead Advocates VN Drawback, Black Power

By PHIL SENAS  
College Press Service

WASHINGTON (CP) — "For we ought to knock off the imperialism" is the way one Presidential candidate views needed changes in foreign policy.

Fred Halstead, the candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, is a great contrast to the men who are seeking the nominations of the major parties, both in the positions he takes and the way he campaigns.

Several days ago Halstead flew to Atlanta and even less well-known candidates like Eugene McCarthy and Frank Packer traveled to Atlanta. Halstead and his running mate, black power leader Paul Boutelle, stayed by bus and often about a week days of their schedule to travel.

Neither are rich men by any means. Halstead is a cloth cutter who lives in a housing development in New York. Boutelle is a New York cab driver.

Halstead and Boutelle have been speaking to campuses and in local halls to crowds ranging from 25 to 1,000. Halstead says the crowds are often larger in smaller towns, partly because the press in major cities tends to ignore the Socialist Workers campaign.

Halstead is uprisied at the wide anti-war sentiment he has found. He says he has had no "bad experiences," such as disruptions of his speeches, although there were efforts to ban Boutelle in Oklahoma and Louisiana. More people, says Halstead, are speaking out against the war all the time.

"I run into many people who say I have a relative who's going and I don't like this war," he says. "I sometimes shock some of my opponents and I speak by telling them that the country is freer than it's ever been. But it is, even with all the opposition. People are starting to see their own interests."

Halstead is also speaking out in some anti-war campaigns in areas close to military bases where a good number of city dwellers attend his speeches. He says he found no "bitterly hostile reaction" from soldiers, although "they often want to argue the facts."

A Trip to Vietnam

He is planning a trip to Vietnam this summer in conjunction with a trip to Japan for Hiroshima Day. He has asked the State Department for all the courtesies given such Presidential candidates as Michigan Gov. George Romney, but doesn't know what kind of response he'll get.

I interviewed Halstead on a Saturday morning in the kitchen of his Washington campaign manager's small apartment, where he had slept on the couch the night before. He is a big man with thinning hair. He doesn't look at all like a Presidential candidate; but when he talks he reveals a deep understanding of the issues, expressed in a common sense, working man's tone of voice.

How does he answer those who are against the war, but believe they should vote for candidates like Kennedy or McCarthy who have a chance at winning when he doesn't?

"There is a tendency to draw

people out of the protest movement and into the Democratic Party. I take a dim view of that. I encourage people to stay in the streets. What will cause the end of the war is not how many people flag desecrators for Kennedy and McCarthy but how much independent protest there is. That's what brought Kennedy and McCarthy into the race in the first place."

He adds that "it doesn't seem that Kennedy and McCarthy are going to end the war. They're not big Johnson but they don't say what things they're going to do. McCarthy's present position is exactly what Johnson's was in 1964."

Nothing To Negotiate

As for negotiations in Vietnam, which are advocated by both Kennedy and McCarthy, Halstead says, "There's nothing to negotiate but the traffic problems for our troops leaving. I'm sure the NLF and the North Vietnamese will be willing to co-operate on that."

Besides advocating immediate withdrawal from Vietnam as opposed to negotiations, Halstead also disagrees with most other candidates on the bases of American foreign policy. "We can't stop these revolutions such as is happening in Vietnam. World peace doesn't depend on the internal social systems of individual countries. It depends on the big powers not getting at loggerheads with one another. The present foreign policy of the United States means that every time there's one of these internal revolutions we're going to turn it into a threat to world peace by intervening. We should stop such interventions."

Black Control

Besides the war, the major plank in the Socialist Workers platform is an end to American racism. It calls for "black control of the black community" which means control of local police, local stores, local schools, and possibly an independent black political party. If the police were local people and controlled by the local community, Halstead says "you'd have more law and order because it would be their law and order."

"Black control of the black community" includes black control of black universities. Halstead said the student take-over of Howard University was "very important. These colleges ought to logically be engines for black power."

The platform also includes support for "the demands of American youth," including the right to vote at 18, free public education through the university level with adequate pay for all students who need it, and student participation in all university decisions.

Many radical opponents of the war dislike regular electoral politics, even the very different electoral politics practiced by Halstead and Boutelle. They prefer "local organizing."

Halstead, one of the leading organizers of the April 15 and October 21 demonstrations against the war last year, knows these radicals well but he argues that "electoral politics is one form of struggle. Che Guevara says guerilla insurgency is unjustified as long as there are electoral processes that most of the people believe in."

Still, Halstead says, "I don't knock their bit, but I consider it a little intolerant when they knock mine."

Wallace Calls for Defense of Individual and States' Rights

By JACK M. HENDERSON

George Corley Wallace is running for the office of President of the United States — and he's running hard. As this is an election year, this reporter interviewed Governor Wallace by telephone to get his views on some of the major issues that face the United States in this time of crisis.

On the Vietnam issue, Governor Wallace was outspokenly in favor of a military victory if President Johnson's peace negotiations are unsuccessful. Governor Wallace indicated that it was, perhaps, a bad idea for America to have become involved in Vietnam unilaterally. He is of the opinion that we should only have become involved multilaterally, but not through the United Nations. Further, Governor Wallace stated that "we should have some heart-to-heart talks with our European allies and tell them that they will either give us a hand in Vietnam or we will quit giving them any foreign aid." It is Governor Wallace's opinion that, since we put most of the Western European countries back on their feet after World War II, they owe us their assistance now that we are having difficulties in Vietnam. At any rate, Wallace feels that we should adopt a win policy in Vietnam and abide by the decisions, or suggestions, of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Governor is quite aware that it will be difficult to achieve any sort of peace talks with the North Vietnamese without calling a halt to the bombing, but if the talks are unsuccessful, he would favor a policy of all-out bombing of the North with conventional weapons and vigorous prosecution of the war until a just and honest peace is forced from the North Vietnamese leaders. On the other hand, Wallace is of the opinion that if the Joint Chiefs of Staff feel that no military victory can be won in Vietnam, that we should get out.

Strong Feelings Against Demonstrators

Governor Wallace has some rather strong feelings about United States' citizens who demonstrate for a victory for North Vietnam. In his words: "I am tired of the commitment of American service men to Vietnam, who are being maimed and killed in that country while the pseudo-intellectuals and the pro-Communists in this country go around demonstrating for a victory for the Communists in Vietnam. These college professors and other pseudo-intellectuals who stand up in classrooms here in America and call for Communist victory in Vietnam should be removed by the back of the classroom and thrown into jail. These people are for the Viet Cong flag and yes for a Viet Cong victory should we fight for reasons and not in the past history."

Governor Wallace feels that these people who demonstrate in the streets are helping to erode the cause of freedom. While he agrees that they have a right to disagree with the war, he also feels that their "super liberals and pro-Communists" do not have a right to call for a Communist victory.

Obviously, Governor Wallace is an outspoken candidate, definitely not afraid to call a spade a spade. My impression while speaking to him was one of "This man won't use a non-syllable word if a non-syllable word will get the message across clearly."

This reporter further questioned Governor Wallace about the present draft law and the evasion of that draft law by some of the men in America.



GEORGE WALLACE

He replied: "I think that folks who evade the draft should be put away. They do not seem to realize the number of American boys and allied boys that have been lost in this cause."

Governor Wallace feels that the present draft law is inequitable and loaded in favor of those young men who can afford to go to college and, as a consequence, be deferred from the draft for four years.

He would have a blue ribbon committee investigate the present law and make recommendations to him as to feasible changes that would make the law more equitable for all. Wallace indicates that the same people that demonstrate against the war in Vietnam are the ones who are demonstrating against the draft.

Governor Wallace recalled his own military service in World War II and pointed out that we did not lose this sort of war going on. It is his belief that this war became so wide spreading on the side of the Communists in that war and it was in their best interests for us to terminate that war as soon as possible. He feels that these people now are now claiming that we are bombing innocent women and children would have had something about the pattern-bombing of World War II that devastated entire cities and indicates that the reason behind this is that we were helping the Communists then, but not now. These people cheered when the US bombed Tokyo, Berlin and Rome but they protest loudly now when we bomb selected targets in North Vietnam.

Governor Wallace has indicated that he would rather have a volunteer Army if it is at all possible in the years to come. He feels that all worthwhile people should serve their time in the military service, but realizes that a volunteer army is probably not possible now due to our various commitments around the globe. While understanding that the training of scientists and engineers is in the best interests of the country, Governor Wallace still feels that no one should be excused from the draft only because he is more fortunate than other young men and can attend an institution of higher learning.

Give Enforcement Back to Police

Governor Wallace is quite vocal about civil rights and crime in the streets and indicates that he would stop crime in the streets by "putting the enforcement of the law back in the hands of law enforcement agencies." He is especially vocal about the hamstringing of law enforcement agencies by the Supreme Court and attributes a great deal of our present problems with crime in the streets to recent decisions of the Supreme Court that have made it more difficult for the police to do their duty without being harassed by that court.

Wallace insists that the Supreme Court has infringed upon "the free-enterprise system and the property ownership system," indicating that both of



1968 YEAR OF CHOICE? or substitution....

DICK NIXON is the man with experience to finally give the U.S. a change!

Richard M. Nixon GOP

# McCarthy's Domestic Policies

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move forward towards a 'Great Society' in America at the same time. They have assured us that it is possible to spend 30 billion dollars a year in Vietnam and still have safe and decent cities. The hard truth is that it cannot be done. It is a grim situation in which the response to violence, bred in misery, is with troops and tanks, while children are left to starve in Mississippi."

This problem of crime and urban decay, along with the Vietnam dilemma, will be the major issues in the 1968 campaign. On dealing with this subject McCarthy believes that "Every government must maintain public order and create communities which are free from fear and from bodily attack. Our attention must not be limited to police procedure alone. We must also deal with the difficult and basic problem of crime in the streets. To stop this sort of crime, we must alleviate the conditions in our cities that lead to crime: inadequate housing, poor education, limited job opportunities and the inadequate and outdated welfare programs."

This is an entirely more rational approach to the solution of this problem than merely increasing expenditures to train the National Guard to put down the impending riots. If this problem of civil disorder and crime is not dealt with in a manner such as Senator McCarthy proposes, we will undoubtedly see more violent and frequent riots in the cities. The problem we should face today is how we can best remove the causes of demonstrations and looting, not whether the rioter or looter should be stopped by a bullet or a club.

### Views on Income Tax

Senator McCarthy has been a member of the Senate Finance Committee since 1959 and is recognized as an expert on fiscal matters. He believes that the proposed 10% income tax surcharge in 1968 is unwise, unfair and ill-timed. It is unwise because it is likely to result in greater unemployment. Thousands of Americans could lose jobs they now hold, or be unable to find new jobs if the economy were restrained. He believes it would be unfair because it would especially adversely affect those people involved in the Vietnam War because their families would be the victims of inflation and the burdens of higher taxes, which they

can ill afford.

It is ill-timed because a tax increase in this session of congress would not be made effective in time to dampen inflationary pressures in the next six months. However, it would have a depressing effect in the second half of the year when the economy is likely to be sluggish.

### Draft Revision Needed

One problem which affects nearly every male college student is the draft. Senator McCarthy feels that there is a definite need for re-examining and revising our draft system. He said "Strong consideration should be given to reducing reliance on the draft by making military service more nearly competitive with civilian occupations."

As long as the draft continues, however, legal options must be provided for those who are morally opposed to a particular war. "I firmly believe that although the decision to make war is the prerogative of the government, the citizen is still individually responsible for his own moral judgments on matters of public policy. He may not abdicate his own conscience to the government.

"Our draft laws must accommodate this basic truth. I have in the past and will continue to work for legislation designed to help men of conscience live within the law by establishing legal channels for alternative service on the basis of individual moral judgments."

Throughout all of his writings and speeches Senator McCarthy has shown the deepest respect for the individual as a person who is able to make his own decisions and should not be subjected to the force of gun or opinion against his better judgment. This may be one of the reasons why he has attracted so many supporters among college students. Today the student has for the most part, become independent and resentful of any authority which says he must do something either because it is good for him or that it is traditional.

We can either decide that what has been done by previous administrations and generations has been for the best and that we should continue along this path or that we can do more and can and must find new ways to aid our country. To many, Senator Eugene McCarthy is the leader of this hope for a renewed, moral and responsible America.

# Answers, Opinions Given by George Wallace

(Continued from Page 1)

these systems have been seriously undermined by decisions of the Supreme Court. Governor Wallace has said that, "as attrition takes its toll," he would appoint people with a different point of view than the present justices and bring about a change in the outlook of the high court.

### Racists? Not the Wallaces

Governor Wallace indicates that race relations have been seriously hurt by federal intervention in local problems, at the instigation of the Supreme Court. While realizing that there have been those who have called the people of Alabama, and its governor, racists, Fascists and hate-mongers, Governor Wallace points to the performance of his wife, Lurleen, in the last general election in Alabama when she was elected governor of the state. He states that Mrs. Wallace received some 40% of the Negro vote in the state and in the only city where racial violence has erupted, Selma, stated that Mrs. Wallace received some 80% of the vote. He attributes this to the fact that the people of Alabama, including the Governor, are not racists, but have the best interests of all of the people of the state in view in their decision making. In the ten counties in Alabama that are predominantly Negro, the Governor points out that his wife won nine of those counties and lost the tenth by a grand total of six votes. He indicates that the only action taken by the police in Selma was to keep the city from being burned down and lauds the performance of the police at that time, calling their actions clearly too easy for the amount of violence that erupted there.

Governor Wallace, speaking on the subject of civil rights, calls for defense of the rights of the individual — all individuals in America. He feels that much of the northern sympathy for the Negro cause is no more than hypocrisy and pointed out that, of all the senators and congressmen in Washington, only six of those men send their children to local integrated schools. The remainder, he indicated, send their children to private schools while at the same time deploring the segregated schools in the south.

Governor Wallace blames much of the violence on the streets on "the pseudo-intellectuals and the pro-Communists," indicating that it is in the best interests of the "Communist conspiracy" to create as much disorder and confusion as possible in America in order to further their own goals of world

conquest. While the police stumble as a thin blue line standing between the country and anarchy, Governor Wallace advocates a policy of "common sense in enforcing the law so that law and order can prevail."

### Unknown Friend Wallace Comes

When queried about President Johnson's recent announcement that he would not seek reelection and would not accept the nomination of his party, Governor Wallace indicated that he felt that this decision could only be to the cause. He stated that while he had publicly and on many occasions disagreed with the President, he had not made any remarks about the President and his policies that were personal. While he has disagreed with the present administration, his disagreement falls clearly within the category of issues that all Americans have a right to feel if they do not agree.

Wallace wished the President many years of happy retirement, indicating that the President's job is surely and extremely difficult and under a great deal of stress and in office. At this point, Governor Wallace pointed out that "the Left-Wingers" have had a great deal to impact the policy of the President. He recalled an incident that occurred in California a couple of years ago when a mob of people had thrown themselves down in front of the limousine of the President. Governor Wallace stated: "I get to be President, and some of these Left-Wingers throw themselves down in front of my limousine, a way to the last time they throw themselves down in front of a car." Governor Wallace was careful to point out that most of these demonstrators were white and that this was not a racial statement.

### United Nations Very Ineffective

Governor Wallace is also of the opinion that the United Nations is a very ineffective organization and feels that we may sponsor or later have to be a part of the United Nations. He has strong feelings about the only emerging small nations being given an equal vote with the United States in the UN and also that we pay entirely too much money to that organization even though they take 20 nations that are detrimental to the United States. Governor Wallace pointed out that the French only make payments to the United Nations when they take positions that are in accord with French foreign policy, while the US pays regularly even though many of the UN's decisions are unfavorable to the US.

# Kennedy Elaborates on His Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

is the massive urban problem of slum and ghetto housing. Here again, Kennedy favors indirect federal action, in which private investors would be given federal tax credits and subsidies for low interest loans, thus stimulating private business while solving a national problem. The bill (Senate Bill No. 2109) in which he proposes this, also calls for the formation by tenants of "management corporations" through which the tenants could eventually purchase their housing from the investors, and which could take over managerial, educational, and cultural functions.

### Welfare System Obsolete

Senator Kennedy's position regarding the present welfare system reveals him as a man perceptive enough to concern himself with problems more subtle, less morally titillating, but ultimately as dangerous as those related issues which on the surface seem more urgent. In a May, 1967, speech, Kennedy stated, "In our generosity, we have created a system of handouts, a second rate set of social services which damages and demeans its recipients and destroys any semblance of human dignity that they have managed to retain through their adversity. . . . If we do not yield, if we do not work a virtual revolution in the organization of our social services, the result could be the ripping asunder of the already thin fabric of American life." The Senator's voting record on this issue indicates that he favors more efficiently-directed usage of a smaller amount of poverty program funds.

### Crime A Concern

The issue of organized crime has been a prime concern of Robert Kennedy, both as Senator and as Attorney General. His book *The Enemy Within* has dealt significantly with this often-ignored problem. During the first two years of his service as Attorney General, Kennedy secured the passage of six of eight crime bills which he proposed to the Congress. His tenure in that office also saw the conviction of James Hoffa.

No man can hope to conscientiously discharge the office of President of this nation unless his experience and perception fit him for expert performance in the frightening morass of foreign affairs. Robert Kennedy is well prepared for such service. In 1962, as a special emissary, he engaged in a diplomatic tour of major foreign capitals. He was also the key figure in the 1964 reconciliation of Indonesia, the Philippines, and Malaysia following their rift over the creation of the Malaysian Federation.

### Vietnam Critic

Senator Kennedy is a long time critic of President Johnson's policies in Vietnam. His criticism is based not only upon the inappropriateness of our involvement, but on the inadequacy of social reform in the South, the overemphasis on the military effort, and our massive failure on both fronts. Kennedy has consistently favored the giving of blood to North Vietnam, the granting of a real role in the South Vietnamese government to the National Liberation Front, and the stoppage of bombing in the

### North.

In a March, 1967, Senate speech the Senator stated that "The fact of the matter is that bombing of the North can be stopped as a step toward peace without effectively weakening our position in the South." A year later, that realization has come to some more reluctant minds.

Kennedy's awareness of the hard political realities involved in a real "waging of peace" is easily visible in the following statement from *To Seek a Newer World*:

"A negotiated settlement must be less than a victory for either side. Both sides must come to any discussion with one basic condition, one irreducible demand, one point they will not yield."

And, with uncommon perception, Senator Kennedy has struck at the real root of the Asian situation:

"We will ignore China, or think of her as weak, only at great danger to ourselves. . . . Mutual misunderstanding and ignorance have often led us to wrongly estimate the danger of China and have often distorted the Chinese view of our attitude and intentions." (*To Seek a Newer World*)

In these statements, and from his record of voting and action, Robert Kennedy emerges as a man who combines idealism and realism in a way now required of the leader of this nation. He has amassed an admirable record in confronting all of the frightening kinds of concern with which a President must deal. It is a rare thing to encounter a man who has met with such success in actualizing the high ideals which propel him.

**To Seek a Newer World . . .**

**SEN.**

**EUGENE McCARTHY**

**"It is time now, I believe, to substitute a leadership of hope for a leadership of fear. This is not simply what I want, or what most of us want. It is, I believe, the deepest hunger of the American soul."**