

# Editorial Page

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## Coexistence Or No Existence

Are God and country dead? No, but it seems that both are seriously ill. Our Lord is disturbingly neglected and our America is stifled by a disease, a domestic cancer.

In this world wide political chess game there is much to be considered about the present situation of the United States of America. For a supposedly "God chosen" country, the United States has reached a crisis, a crisis of such proportion it seems impossible to cope with. Could it be because our nation, comparatively speaking, was prematurely thrown into the lime light of world power, not knowing from past experience how to cope with ever arousing problems, domestic and foreign.

April 1, 1968, marks the end of the beginning to the racial turmoil that has played havoc in our land since before the Civil War. We have taken a step, not knowing in which direction, that will mark a decisive change of racial discrepancies. Will one race succumb to the other? Or will America be a land for both black and white men alike?

Now, not only must our political leaders unite on the never ending problems of peace, economics, national and international health and justice, but also on the more pressing question of domestic racial tranquillity.

Take a look! Do our political leaders appear united in an effort to solve these problems? Are our finest political minds working in unison on such problems? Or are these same minds divided, working to outguess the political minds of their American brothers and supposed cohorts?

An easy and attractive solution for a college person would be to take a degree and leave such a problem ridden land, seek refuge in a neutralist country and there live life unmolested by turmoil. Educated people are well received abroad. Understandably, one would seek a place to make a decent home for mate and children. One wouldn't have to worry about being stabbed or shot by a racial fanatic. As solutions go, this might not be a bad one — except America wasn't built on running. The United States wasn't constructed for leaving.

Not so attractive a solution is to stay here in America. Stay because of an undying belief in the principles on which this country was founded. Yes, that old cliché "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," we have heard it a thousand times. It might be time to listen. Is patriotism a lot of sentimental garbage, or something that is worth instilling in oneself?

How can we begin to help our country? Are we as insignificant as we feel?

## The Clarion

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## NIXON STATES POLICY

### Student Support For Rocky Is Strong

Nelson Rockefeller's announcement that he would not actively seek the Republican presidential nomination has not resulted in a wholesale desertion by students to the camp of Richard Nixon. In fact, two separate polls taken last week at the University of Texas Law School and at Alfred University in Alfred, New York, have indicated that support for Rockefeller remains extremely strong.

The results to the question "Who do you feel should be the Republican Presidential nominee this November?" were as follows:

U. Of Texas Law School	
Rockefeller	293
Nixon	170
Lindsay	105
Reagan	45
Percy	39
U. Of Alfred	
Rockefeller	167
Nixon	76
Lindsay	43
Percy	24
Reagan	16
Hatfield	6

The polls also demonstrated that Lyndon Johnson does not possess anywhere near the support on college campuses that Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy enjoy. The combined McCarthy - Kennedy vote, in fact, absolutely obliterated the President's tally in both cases. The question put to the students was "Who do you feel should be the Democratic

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New York, New York, April 2, 1968 — in an exclusive statement of policy delivered to the Executive Offices of CHOICE 68, former Vice President Richard Nixon presented a strategic blueprint that differed little from the Administration's policy prior to President Johnson's withdrawal from the 1968 campaign.

In Mr. Nixon's view the war is one of aggression from the North — a separate state — and he discounts those critics who see the struggle in terms of internal civil war. Nixon's scenario thus invites the characterization of the North as "aggressors" and the South as "invaded territory."

The United States is therefore obligated to "maintain a sufficient level of military activity to convince the enemy first, that he cannot win the war, and second, that for him to continue pursuing a military victory is not worth the cost." Nixon felt that only when the communists realize that their fight is hopeless should our military effort slacken.

On no account, Mr. Nixon continued, should our strategy of bombing the North be abandoned or temporarily halted because of rumored peace feelers or hysteria on the home front. On the contrary, the conditions for cessation of bombing should be rigid and subject only to the halt of hostilities by the North. "If support for the aggression in the South diminishes, then the bombing can diminish."

If the North ceases to fuel the war in the South, then the bombing can cease." Nixon refused to accept anything short of a conventional military "victory" in Vietnam, as a negotiated settlement involving concessions to the North appears to be unacceptable to him.

He did not, however, feel that those who are clamoring for the utilization of nuclear weapons should be catered to. "I do not foresee," he stated emphatically "any need for the use of either tactical or strategic atomic weapons, and I think their employment would be a dangerous mistake."

Nixon's statement to CHOICE 68 on domestic affairs was even more detailed. He saw the current "urban crisis", for instance, as "the crisis of poverty and the crisis of crime," and suggests that to fight one while ignoring the other would be social lunacy.

Nixon has in the past been widely accused of being more specific and energetic in his anti-crime campaigns and messages than in his recommendations for eliminating poverty in American daily life. But in his CHOICE 68 statement, he came out strong-

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