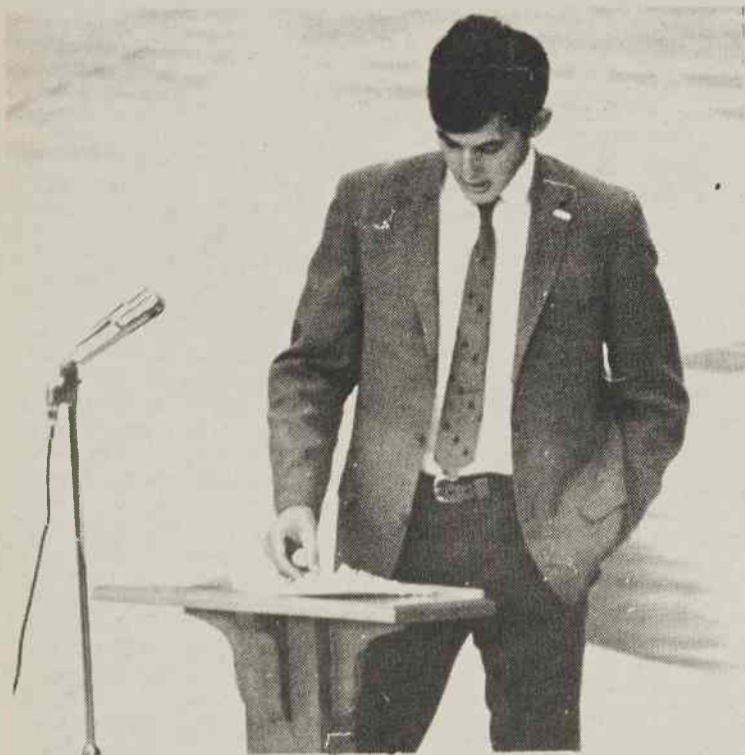


NATIONAL COLLEGIATE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

CHOICE 68

WESLEYAN GOES McCARTHY



Above: Doug Cook Speaks for Nixon
Below: Miss Malley Supports McCarthy
Right Upper: Rushing Backs Humphrey

Tuesday, the 23rd of April, the student body met in the gym to hear speeches in support of the various candidates running for President in the national collegiate presidential primary, CHOICE 68.

The assembly was called by the Wesleyan Activists, who were the campus sponsors for the primary. Their president, George Watson, read the names of the candidates and asked that any person desirous of speaking step forward. The first to be represented was Joseph McCarthy. Miss Malley read selections from his speeches and called for a re-examination of the issues and a recommitment in order to transform the attention of the nation from the war in Viet Nam to the urban problems at home.

The next candidate was represented by the student body in the person of Doug Cook. Cook struck hard with a forceful appeal in support of Richard Nixon. Nixon seems to advocate a drastic change in the poverty programs now in effect. No longer would the poor both white and colored have to look toward their monthly welfare checks as the main source of income. Nixon would support a method whereby the time honored free-enterprise system would create and foster the jobs and training necessary to transform these idle workers into productive members of our society. In the field of foreign policy, Nixon would have the United States return to its former alliances and allies.

The last candidate was supported by Mr. Corbitt Rushing, who was also the campus coordinator for CHOICE 68. Rushing proposed that the students write in the name of Hubert H. Humphrey as their choice for the presidency. Mr. Rushing reviewed Humphrey's accomplishments as a legislator and Senatorial Majority Whip during the Kennedy administration. In order to vote for Humphrey, it was necessary that the voter write his name in in the designated place as his first choice.

The assembly was then adjourned for the students to proceed to a picnic lunch in keeping with the campaign fever of the day.



Wednesday, the 24th of April, Wesleyan held an election in connection with the CHOICE 68 program. The sponsoring group, the Activists, were able to obtain the use of voting booths from the City of Rocky Mount, and these booths were set up in the card room. Names of voters were checked off as the balloting procedure was explained to them. The "chads" in the computer cards were punched out with a fashionable stylus, the end of a pen.

The Election Committee for CHOICE 68 was pleased at the turnout of voters. Overall, 69.1% of the student body cast their votes. The unofficial election returns were as follows:

For the office of President of the United States, first choice only:

Candidates	No. of Votes
Eugene McCarthy, DEM.	162
Richard M. Nixon, REP.	107
Robert F. Kennedy, DEM.	53

Nelson A. Rockefeller, REP. 36
Lyndon B. Johnson, DEM. 15
George C. Wallace, AMER. IND. 15

Hubert H. Humphrey, DEM. 7

WRITE IN
Ronald W. Reagan, REP. 4
Charles H. Percy, REP. 3
Barry Goldwater, REP. 1

WRITE IN
John V. Lindsay, REP. 1
William F. Buckley, REP. 1

The following candidates who were listed on the ballot received no votes: Fred Halstead, SOCIAL WORKERS; Harold Stassen, REP.; and Mark O. Hatfield, REP.

These are the unofficial results counted here at Wesleyan. The totals for all choices and the results from the referenda questions will be determined along with the results of other schools by computer and then returned here. The overall results both from here and across the nation should be made known this week.

MORE ON CHOICE 68

The following articles were released by the news bureau of CHOICE 68. Even though the election is over for Wesleyan campus, the ideas expressed here are of a great deal of importance to all of us.

The first article is of particular importance to students because it deals with "student power". The second expresses the dependence of this program on the moderates in order to be successful. This is followed by the announcement that the Socialist Workers Party's candidate, Fred Halstead, will make a trip to Vietnam. The series ends by revealing the refusal of Johnson to comment on the CHOICE 68 referenda.

Student Power Proves Potent

New York, New York, March 13, 1968--The dynamic campaign effort by college students from all over the country clearly played a vital role in Senator Eugene McCarthy's impressive showing in the New Hampshire primary. Well over a thousand students took on the full gamut of campaign jobs--from ringing door bells and writing speeches, to driving cars and licking stamps. Many observers believe the students' enthusiasm also had a significant psychological effect on the campaign.

Reaction to this student potential activism was widespread in both pre- and post-election analysis. Just prior to the New Hampshire vote, Mary McGory wrote in her nationally syndicated column that McCarthy's student support was "a river of free labor that could change the face of American politics." Most of the election-night commentators referred to the stu-

dents, and in its lead editorial this morning, the New York Times stated that the McCarthy victory was "a testament to the efforts of the students and other citizens who enlisted in his campaign for peace."

Perhaps the most important conclusion to be drawn from this first 1968 primary is not related either to the candidates or the issues. It is very possibly something broader.

Namely that effective, articulate expression of political opinion by students, combined with their active participation in the political process, can significantly affect the outcome of elections and the shape of American politics.

A second conclusion is equally irrefutable. Massive student participation in CHOICE 68 can and will affect the course of American politics in 1968.