

Two Conservatives For Choice '68 On National Student Primary Ballot

By PHIL SEMAS
College Press Service
WASHINGTON (CPS)—In any election year there are always numerous mock primaries and elections on college campuses. In 1968 these individual local primaries will be pushed into the background by Choice '68, the additional primary to be held April 24 on more than 1,000 college campuses. The organizers of the primary say they already have 1,100 schools with four-and-a-half million students signed up to participate, including almost all of the large schools. They hope to have at least 1,500, which would give them a potential electorate of five-and-a-half million. That would make it the second largest primary in the nation (after California's). Some have predicted that they will get close to 2,000 schools, which would be nearly every college in the country.

Choice '68 is the idea of Bob Harris, a former Michigan State University student body president. It occurred to him last summer that, instead of a haphazard group of local primaries, college students ought to vote at the same time in one national primary.

He then started going to various companies to see if he could get money to finance the program. The first place he went was Time magazine mainly "because I could get in to see the published." Time Publisher James Shepley decided in about ten minutes that it was a good idea, so Time sent Harris to 30 campuses to talk to students and see if the idea could be done and gave Harris \$100,000 for the project "as a public service." He picked 11 student leaders to make policy and determine the ballot.

But being funded by Time is a problem for Choice '68. Time's editorial treatment of students, education, and Vietnam has not exactly made it credible to many college students and some of that lack of credibility may rub off on Choice '68.

But Harris says Time has given him and his board of directors complete control over policy. "They do exercise quality control over how things are written and so forth," he says, "but they let us decide on basic approaches and policies." Harris also points out that there has been no coverage of Choice '68 in Time except in Shepley's "pundit's letter" on the table of contents page. The projects wasn't announced in Time and neither will be the results of the election be announced there. Harris is trying to set up a "30 or 60-minute television special" to announce the results.

The student body presidents and college editors who make up the board were skeptical of Time when they first met last October, but they say that they have been given complete

freedom to determine which candidates and issues go on the ballot as well as their policies. That does seem to be the way it is working. When the board of directors met last week in the Washington Hilton, there was no one from Time at the meeting as they wrangled over the final candidates and issue which will go on the ballot.

The directors were in Washington for four days. In between meetings with everyone from President Johnson ("He looked like a ghost," said one) to the leaders of the Young Republicans, they spent long hours picking the candidates, choosing which questions would go on the ballot, and wording the questions.

With mostly liberals on the board, they faced special problems in trying to make sure that conservatives were treated fairly on the ballot. For example, they had their hardest time working the "hawk" alternatives in Vietnam, which most of them oppose (although they generally refuse to give their personal positions on the war and are obligated not to endorse or work for any candidate).

They wound up with only two conservatives on the ballot—Reagan and Wallace, plus Nixon and Johnson, who will draw many conservative votes. The rest of the 14 candidates are "moderate to liberal." Having fewer candidates may work to the right wing's advantage, however, since moderate and liberal votes will probably be more fragmented.

At one point, when there were about 20 people still on the ballot, only three of them hard-line conservatives, Harris told the board, "Sometimes I wish I hadn't picked all student leaders and had picked some of the students out of the middle of a big lecture hall. That list is balanced much too heavily to the left."

The directors wound up dropping several other candidates, including J. William Fulbright, Texas' conservative Sen. John Tower, Dr. Benjamin Spock, and Gen. James Gavin. They decided not to pare the list too sharply, however, because they wanted to give students a wide variety. "The question," said Wisconsin student body president Mike Fullwood, "is whose choice is Choice, our choice or the students' choice?"

They also spend a good deal of time trying to avoid a boycott of the election by campus radicals. Harris said he found radicals cool to the idea in his visits to campuses. Most radicals reject electoral politics as a means of changing policy.

They are most likely to be skeptical of an election involving large number of college students, most of whom are moderate and unlikely to vote radical.

Dick Beahrs, student body president at Berkeley gives another reason why the ballot may interest radicals: the two referenda questions on Vietnam. He points out that radicals have worked hard to put Vietnam referenda on the ballot, in the Bay Area and other places and radicals may decide to push this referendum hard.

One of Harris' answers to radicals is that "two-and-a-half millions Americans ought to be able to have some impact on the policy of the country."

That, then, is the key question about Choice '68: will it have any impact on American policy and on the election? If it does not (and it is so far being ignored at least by most of the press), then radicals will have additional proof of their view that students must take direct action to influence policy.



TWO U.S. MARINE RECRUITERS interviewed interested students on campus Wednesday, Feb. 29, and the Southern Student Organizing Committee set up a literature table across the room for students who weren't interested in the Marines. The Marine recruiters, talked to students, and the SSOC literature table, manned by Miss Lyn Wells, organizer for SSOC, distributed anti-war literature, draft resistance information and buttons. Both the Marines and the SSOC organizer arrived at 9 a.m. The SSOC table was



manned by Miss Wells and several A-B students. Both groups left the campus around 1 p.m. Two students from Warren Wilson College joined the SSOC table around 10:30 a.m. Miss Wells reported a favorable degree of interest in the work of SSOC. She favored A-B's administration for upholding the principle of equal recruitment. During the four-hour recruiting period, the Marine officer selection team interviewed several students and administered a series of basic Marine officer selection tests.

Library Records Show Need For Finer Comb

Overdue records of Ramsey Library show a total of more than 200 books overdue, some of them since 1966 and earlier. Many are checked out to students who have dropped out of school; others were borrowed by non-students: residents of Asheville, high school students, and students of other colleges.

If a non-student has books long overdue, he is not allowed to borrow more materials until he has returned what he has out.

That and the overdue notice policy keeps the number of books overdue by non-students down. Other than sending notices, there are few means to realize the return of books already out and overdue by non-students. Students aides working at the main desk should have the names of people in mind who are unwilling to borrow from Ramsey.

UFB Committee Will Meet On A-B Campus

The Manpower Education Committee of the Upper French Broad Economic Development Commission will meet on the campus of Asheville-Biltmore College on Wednesday, March 6, at 1:30 p.m., it was announced today by Commission Executive Director L. D. Hyde.

The purpose of the conference is to bring leaders in the fields of education, industry and government together to discuss "economic development and skilled manpower," Hyde said.

The March 6 meeting is a follow-up of two similar conferences held in the past few months. In November a study called "Manpower Education in the North Carolina Appalachian Region" was presented by Hammer, Greene and Siler Associates. At that time, it was pointed out that "the principal barriers to economic development of North Carolina Appalachia is an inadequate number of skilled workers."

Working with officials of the State Planning Task Force, the North Carolina Department of Labor and local educators and industry representatives, the upper French Broad Commission has found "the work effort divided into two phases.

Phase I centers on problem identification and Phase II points out program recommendations. The theme of phase II is the resources and capabilities for improved occupational preparation can be found within the existing educational institutions.

A summary of phase II identifies some of the problems as: A. The idea that "everyone who can should go to college"

Science Annex Says Highsmith

Dr. William Highsmith, A-B president, has announced that the Appalachian Regional Commission has allocated \$125 thousand dollars for equipment for the addition to be annexed to the science building. This, added to the existing funds of \$500 thousand, makes 625 thousand dollars to be used.

It was on recommendation of Governor Dan Moore that the Appalachian Regional Commission made the decision.

Middle Earth Has Concerts

Middle Earth, the coffeehouse on Broadway and Cumble behind A-B, has been scheduling concerts for Saturday nights. First was a concert by Larry Formato and several helpers.

Last Saturday night a concert by the Sandy Mush Electric String Band was given.

Scheduled for this coming Saturday night at 8:00 is the Plain Folk Trio, for a more subdued program. There will be no cover charge.

Various kinds of coffee and tea are the specialties of the house. Regular hours there are 7 till ... on Friday and Saturday nights and 5-11 on Sundays.

Anyone interested in poetry readings there, let someone who is working there, or John Bernhardt or Lan Campbell, know. Other activities can be planned if they know just what the students want.

President Pifer On Education

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (CPS) — Carnegie Corporation President Alan Pifer told the American Association of Colleges (AAC) last week that the Federal Government will provide half of all funds for higher education by 1975.

Pifer, whose foundation is one of the most influential in higher education, noted the growing movement toward federal grants for general support of universities as the major reason why federal support would more than double from its present 23 percent. Federal aid to higher education is presently confined to grants for specific purposes.

After Pifer spoke the ACC, which represents 750 colleges, most of them small liberal arts schools, added its voice to the growing call for general support grants. The ACC also called for increases in other types of federal aid.

But Pifer went on to tell the educators that financing is not the only major problem they face. He called for better cooperation between universities and the Federal Government, adding that "We can no longer afford the luxury of unlearned, wasteful, chaotic approach to higher education."

Hoyle Announces Writing Contest

RALEIGH -- The first writing contest sponsored by the Tar Heel Writers Roundtable has been announced by Roundtable Director Bernadette Hoyle. Categories are short story, article, juvenile fiction, and poetry. All entries must be unpublished and deadline for submissions is June 15, 1968.

Contest rules include enrollment in the Fourth Annual Tar Heel Writers Roundtable, a two-day session for published and unpublished writers, to be held August 16-17, 1968 at the Sir Walter Hotel.

First place winners in each contest category will receive a beautiful trophy, second and third place winners will receive certificates. The awards are being given by the Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, N.C., where the Roundtable is held annually, and will be called the Sir Walter Hotel Writing Awards.

Contest rules and official entry forms may be obtained by writing to Bernadette Hoyle, Box 5393, Raleigh, N.C. 27607.

Andy Warhol In Hoax

By College Press Service

SALT LAKE CITY (CPS) — When Andy Warhol, the New York underground film-maker, appeared at the Universities of Utah and Oregon last fall students weren't very impressed.

At both schools he showed a film which was followed by a stale question and answer period. Most students went away dissatisfied with what they expected to a "far out session." The student newspapers at both the campuses gave Warhol bad reviews. At Utah some students demanded their money back.

Then Utah art professor Anthony Smith told Paul Cracroft, director of the campus lectures and concerts program, that he had seen Warhol in New York and that the man who appeared at Utah was not the same man. Later a friend of Warhol's visited the Utah campus and said Warhol had never been to the West and was laughing about his purported appearances. On a trip to New York Cracroft made an appointment to see Warhol but Warhol never showed up.

So Utah withheld Warhol's pay "until we were certain of his identity" and told the campus paper, the Daily Utah Chronicle,

Joint Statements By Groups

From Page 2

"Approval by these organizations is more important than it appears," he says. "College Presidents look to their professional associations, like the AAC, for guidance and standards on things like student rights." Thus, it will strengthen the statement if the AAUP and AAC insist on its adoption by their members.

Given the document's many vague passages and escape clauses, the interpretation committee's job is perhaps most important. Strong interpretations will not only make for a stronger statement but will also reassure students who fear that the weaker passages might be used by administrators to justify repression of rights while proudly claiming that they adhere to the Joint Statement.

Still the toughest job will be getting college administrators to go along. That fact is demonstrated by the difficulty in getting even so minimal a document passed by the AAC -- and then with 10 "clarifications."

The committee that drafted the Joint Statement proposed that one way to make the statement more meaningful would be to get the agencies which accredit colleges and universities to agree to withdraw accreditation from schools that violate the statement. That would allow students to threaten administrations with a loss of accreditation if they were not granted at least minimal rights.

The accrediting agencies will be approached by the interpret-committee after the five organizations have all approved the statement. Some accrediting agencies have been unwilling to help enforce even the AAUP's statements on faculty academic freedom, but others, especially in the South, have taken strong positions.

Such methods may be necessary. Last summer College Management magazine made a survey of the reactions of 225 college presidents to an AAUP statement on student freedom, a statement which NSA leaders found even more minimal than the Joint Statement. The survey showed that most presidents would endorse the basic ideas of student freedom but most balked at specific rights such as a free press or a free choice of speakers.

One president said of a free student press: "Our student press is recognized as having a definite effect on public relations. Doesn't the AAUP care about fund raising?"



DEAN WUTSCHEL leads high school students on tour of A-B campus as part of get-acquainted program.

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Outmoded Requirements Stifling

BERKELEY, Calif.—"In this world of high-powered technology and of sweeping social and economic forces, the promise of the future is not static but accelerated change. The campus should have built into it the capacity for continuous adaptation; it should have built into it a continuous tradition of trial and experiment." Such is the stated purpose of the forty-two recommendations presented to the Academic Senate of the University of California, Berkeley, in "Education At Berkeley: Report of the Select Committee on Education," "The Muscatine Report," now published in its complete form by the University of California Press.

Created in 1965 to examine the educational aims of the Berkeley campus and to discover new means for implementing those aims, the nine-member Select Committee, headed by Charles Muscatine, spent almost a year considering suggestions offered by students, faculty, and administrators for insuring the University's responsiveness to rapidly changing conditions while protecting its traditions of higher learning and scientific inquiry.

Also in need of extensive reform was the curriculum. Stringent degree requirements based on outmoded concepts of the "liberally educated man" proved in most cases to be more stifling than helpful and to alienate students even further. Inadequate provision had been made for individual abilities and preferences in determining certain basic requirements, or for the huge expansion of knowledge in every field of study which was making selectivity and specialization increasingly necessary.

The most important solution proposed by the Committee concerned the establishment of a Board of Educational Development which would authorize and support experimental interdisciplinary courses and degree programs which were outside the jurisdiction of any existing college or department. It would achieve the Committee's prime objective by providing for sustained self-study and constant experimentation in the University.

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Guru Perry To Levitate

Jim Perry, RIDGERUNNER guru, has announced that he will levitate the administration building 30 feet above its foundations.

Perry says he will accomplish the feat through powers of concentration achieved through years of meditation. He also stated that he had been practicing secretly for several months on bird houses, then dog houses, and finally Jim Walter Homes. He says he now feels qualified to attempt the two-story brick administration building and guarantees no internal damage to the building or himself.

The reason or reasons for the demonstration are undisclosed at the present time. Perry did not say when he would attempt the levitation.

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