

THE DOME JOURNAL



From the Editors

Last month, we launched the pilot issue of our new magazine, and as it turned out, the reaction was favorable. This positive attitude was what we wanted and it prompted us to make THE DOME JOURNAL (as it will be called from now on) a permanent feature on campus. We plan to appear four times next year, in November, January, March, and May, and it will serve as a supplement to THE DOME newspaper, which will be published bi-monthly.

It is our feeling that the school needs this sort of magazine, where one may present his views without being tied down by the ties of objectivity. This magazine will provide PMC with a vehicle for discussion, and in pursuit of this aim we will present the student with subjective analyses of the most important (from the student's viewpoint) issues on campus. We will also expand into national and international affairs which we think are most pertinent to the student. THE DOME JOURNAL will carry general news, sports and entertainment features, and also a student-written review section. These are our own plans, but since the magazine is written for the students, any suggestions from the students will be appreciated, and any article or story that students wish to donate will be accepted, and reviewed for publication.

CONTENTS

APRIL 1968

Groundbreaking	2
Radio Station	4
Democratic Race	5
Burke's Law	11
Editorial	13
Cartoon	14
Essay	15
Notes From the Underdome	17
Reviews	18
Sports	23
Letter	28

THE DOME JOURNAL

Published by the Students of PMC Colleges, Chester, Penna.

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The Library Is Officially Begun — Finally!



Mr. Vincent G. Kling, architect of the new library, speaking at last week's groundbreaking ceremonies.

With the groundbreaking ceremonies of the new library on April 16, PMC has finally entered the phase of construction that was described by President Moll as "The high water mark in a ten year climb for new facilities."

Digging the first spadeful of earth was Mrs. Frank F. Wolfgram, whose son, Lt. William J. Wolfgram, a 1943 engineering honor graduate of PMC, was a member of the 10th Mountain Division and killed in north Italy, on April 16, 1945.

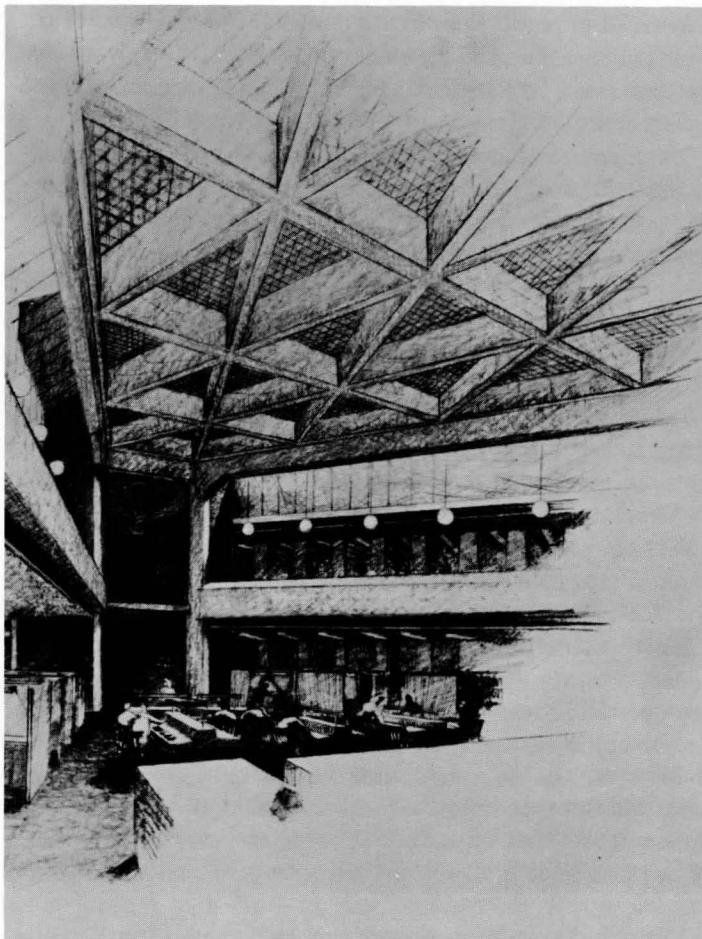
Dr. F. Eugene Dixon, Jr., vice chairman of PMC's board of trustees and chairman of the board's academic committee was the chairman of the program.

Representing PMC were Dr. Clarence R. Moll, president; Lee Clyde Brown, librarian; Dr. Prather, faculty representative; and student government presidents Bart Cranston and James McConnell.

Distinguished guests were Vincent G. Kling, whose firm designed the building; Chester Mayor John H. Nacrelli; Ernest E. Doerschuk, Jr., librarian of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and Warren S. Owens, president of the Philadelphia chapter, Association of College and Research Libraries.

In his remarks Dr. Moll said that the new library was "an example of the American life in which city, state, and federal governments join together to build a citadel of learning." Dr. Moll also said that the college owes special thanks to the 195 families who had to move from the PMC Colleges area because of college expansion.

The new three-level structure is triangular in shape and



will have a gross area of 68,000 feet (nearly 2 acres). To be built of reinforced concrete with an off-white brick facing, it will be the tallest building on campus next to Old Main and it will be the main structure in a new grand approach to the campus from Providence Avenue.

In the interior, on the main floor, the three legs of the triangle will surround a central "keys" area in which will be located the catalog of the library's holdings, the major-subject and national bibliographies, periodical indexes, and general reference works.

At the entrance to the "keys" there will be a general-reference librarian. Along each adjacent side will be three open offices for subject-reference or consultant librarians. Conference rooms, located between the offices, will open upon book stacks and reading spaces. Along the walls will be study carrels.

The new library will permit a level and range of services now available only in a handful of the nation's libraries.

For example, the new library will incorporate the latest technical facilities available for information storage and retrieval, including tape recordings, microfilmed books, closed circuit television, and other electronic equipment. It will make generous provision for reading micro-print materials by dispersing equipment throughout the building instead of confining it to a single location.

The new library will be completely air-conditioned and designed to accommodate as many as 750 students and up to 300,000 volumes. Construction is scheduled to be completed during the fall of 1969.

PMC

Gets a Voice

WPMC, the soon-to-be "voice of PMC Colleges," has made progress since its first enthusiastically attended meeting. A room for studios has been obtained in the basement of Old Main, it was learned from Michael Mittman of Penn Morton College, the station manager of WPMC.

"We plan to order equipment in one or two weeks. Allowing a week or so for delivery, we hope to be set up and on the air by the end of the year (academic year). If this is not possible at least we hope to have a trained staff ready to broadcast at the beginning of the Fall semester," explained the station manager.

Mr. Mittman revealed that a poll would be conducted to determine the content of the broadcasts, but he feels that pop-Rock and Roll is very likely to be favored. The shows will cater to student desires in proportion to the poll responses. Classical music, jazz and show tunes will be played according to their student popularity. The disc jockeys will have a reasonable amount of freedom in choosing what type

of material to play. "We plan to cover all PMC sports events, home and away, and to have national, local and campus news coverage every half hour. I feel that this will increase student interest and participation in all our sports activities."

The time of broadcast has not been established, but the following tentative schedule was mentioned: Weekdays from four p.m. to twelve midnight, "infinity" shows on weekends (around the clock from four p.m. Friday to midnight on Sunday). Special "oldies" shows and requests by phone during weekends were also listed as possible "infinity" shows. However, it must be kept in mind that this schedule is still subject to change.

The station will be of relatively low broadcast power, designed to reach only the students. There will, however, be a fringe area in which nearby residents may be able to receive the signal.

WPMC plans to carry commercial material from local merchants to help defray the costs of operation. The cost of advertisements will be on a price-per-unit-time basis.

When asked, "Why start a campus radio station?" Mittman replied, "In my opinion, communication on this campus is very poor and I cite as an example mandatory meetings which are sometimes called only minutes before they are held. I envision WPMC as a new force on this campus and realize that it will not only improve communication, but will increase student interest in campus activities. In our previous meeting, the large turnout not only proved to myself and the administration, but to the student body as well, that WPMC is a much needed force to overcome apathy."

THE DEMOCRATIC RACE

AN ANALYSIS

By

Tom Laurie

On March 31, President Johnson delivered one of the most painful speeches of his political career. Before 70 million Americans, he stated "a unilateral step toward de-escalation," with its major feature being a halt in U. S. aerial and naval bombardment of North Viet Nam excluding that territory adjacent to the demilitarized zone. Also included in this peace feeler was his decision to send 13,500 troops instead of the previously reported 30,000 during the next five months. Then Mr. Johnson began talking of the disharmony and division throughout the nation and with this he lowered his bombshell: "I shall not seek and I will not accept the nomination of my party for another term as your President."

His two stated reasons, the need to repair divisions that were embittering American life, and a search for national unity and consensus, were further magnified by other events which seemed to culminate that week. The Vietcong's psychological victory of the Tet offensive produced further dissent on his Viet Nam policy. In the New Hampshire primary, Senator Eugene McCarthy polled 43.4% as opposed to the President's 49.5% write-in votes, which was a moral victory for the much-disfavored Minnesotan. Senator Robert Kennedy's entrance into the Democratic race provided further presidential political problems. In March, American deaths in Viet Nam reached the 20,000 mark, and total casualties now rank the Viet Nam Conflict as the fourth highest in the nation's history.

Concerning the President himself, the Gallup poll revealed an all time low in his popularity with only thirty-six per cent of those questioned showing favor in his conduct as President (vs. forty-eight per cent in January) and a slim twenty six per cent condoning his conducting of the war (vs. thirty-nine per cent in January). Also uncovered was Senator Kennedy's dominating popularity of forty-four percent to the President's forty-one percent. Another poll taken of 73,000 Long Island Democrats disclosed only 8.9% approving the Johnson policy, 30% favoring "total military victory" with no limits, 27.6% calling for U. S. withdrawal, and 32.9% urging a bombing pause and greater efforts toward a negotiated settlement.

Mr. Johnson has stated his personal dismay at the vicious public attack upon himself and the press criticism of his style

and credibility which he thought might weaken the effectiveness of the Presidency. In addition to this, he was evidently disgusted with the bickering within his own party. LBJ thought that the best way to cure these ills was with a fresh face and a fresh approach. It is interesting to note that the same night he announced that he would not run he said to a friend, "I'm tired. I'm tired of feeling rejected by the American people. I'm tired of waking up in the middle of the night worrying about the war. I'm tired of all the personal attacks on me."

In the light of his misfortunes, the political artist revealed his retirement in a speech which he wrote more of than any previous major talk he has ever given. Helping to formulate the delivery were Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Defense Secretary Clark Clifford, White House Aides W. W. Rostow, Harry McPherson, and George Christian. General Earle Wheeler and Robert McNamara were also consulted.

It seems very ironic that in a Presidency enveloped in secrecy, LBJ's best kept secret remained so, not because of the fact that it wasn't mentioned, but because of the overall disbelief of the consideration. As one close friend of the President's said, "I've heard him say a dozen times that he might not run again, but I never took him seriously."

One hour before the speech, the President told George Christian, "I'm going to do it."

"I think you're doing the right thing," replied Christian.

"It's the rightest thing I've ever done," declared Mr. Johnson.

And maybe it was. Now the President has more influence

than he has ever had in the previous two years. Two days after his announcement the Senate passed his ten per cent "surcharge," and a Presidential request for more taxes seems like a great possibility. A resolution of the President concerning troop commitments was dropped in the Congress, as was a measure calling for a repeal of the Tonkin Gulf resolution. "I think he has more leverage in Congress now," concluded one White House veteran. "You can't underestimate the extent to which the Presidency can be strengthened by a wave of emotional support."

The eyes of the world are now on Hanoi, awaiting their response to the partial bombing pause. This has not only relieved Mr. Johnson of some of the pressure he has been under due to the war, but it has helped him to regain some of his dwindling public image. That Sunday night, LBJ began speaking as a gifted politico, but he concluded as a courageous statesman. Although there was some skepticism by his critics, most Americans considered his stepping-down to be in the concern for the nationwide welfare. Finally Lyndon Johnson's decision has made an already unusual campaign almost chaotic.

The Johnson withdrawal has left the McCarthy-Kennedy camps without a principal target. Kennedy has stated privately, "It's hard to get it all going again," but Senator McCarthy seemed more optimistic. He said "the problem before the country is essentially the same," and that Mr. Johnson's statement would "make no difference in the nature of my campaign."

The basis of McCarthy's statements lies in his original

charge that the President has turned the national priorities around, that he was wasting the substance and energies of the country on an immoral war in Southeast Asia. Instead, the priorities should be first, the cities at home, then a moral war.

In spite of the President's bombing restriction and the unilateral step for a negotiated peace, Mr. McCarthy stated that the Viet Nam issue remained as there was "still a need for a policy determination" concerning the Administration allowing a coalition government in South Viet Nam with the National Liberation Front included, regardless of a possible eventual communist take-over.

The Viet Nam situation remains primary for America because our involvement there was "a reflection of a certain thrust of policy — the disposition to respond with military action" when forced with intractable confrontations. The tendency of the Administration which must be corrected, is to make the nation's "purposes" a kind of product of military program; thus policy follows action instead of the reverse.

With negotiations seemingly on their way, Mr. McCarthy may now have to alter his foreign policy views, but the aftermath of the King assassination settled his campaign priorities.

With his judgement that "any administration will have to dedicate itself to bringing the war to an end as quickly as possible," he stated that for the most part in the rest of his campaign, "we can put the war issue aside to deal with the more pressing problem of social turmoil."

Ironically enough, he lacks identification with racial issues and has little support among Negroes. A McCarthy problem

resides in the urban centers where most of the voters reside. In a close contest, the Negro vote can be crucial. Although his credentials are good and his voting record is clear, the Senator's lack of the enthusiasm of Hubert Humphrey and Robert Kennedy may be costly.

But the Negro vote is not the extent of his problems. The McCarthy machinery is amateur, inexperienced, and simply not adequately qualified. Blair Clark is his national campaign manager and overall strategist who, as *Time* relates, is not a good campaign administrator. Richard Goodwin is the only man at the top who has experienced a Presidential campaign, and he is responsible for providing the staff with the little order it contains. But he was torn between the Kennedy and McCarthy camps because of his affiliation with the Kennedys during JFK's presidential campaign, and he has since joined the New Yorker's campaign.

The main asset now carrying the McCarthy campaign is the very coolness and calmness of his style. He has an appeal to youth and is cool without being cold. This scholar can talk to students, businessmen, and farmers with casual ease. He has also made such a strong appeal to potential Republican cross-over voters that Richard Nixon has pleaded, "As a Republican, vote Republican." Barry Goldwater said of McCarthy, "He is a gentleman and a scholar who has done things in a calm and reasonable way." This appeal to the G.O.P. is much greater than Kennedy's.

Although holding very similar views, Mr. McCarthy has sometimes been very critical of Senator Kennedy. Concerning Kennedy's proposal for a commission on Viet Nam, the

Minnesotan called his actions "untenable and pointless; an insult to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee." Robert Kennedy's offer to assist McCarthy in Wisconsin in the April 3 Wisconsin primary, in which he won fifty-seven percent of the vote and 52 of the 60 delegate votes, was believed to be an attempt to "fatten me up for the kill." But if need be the case, Eugene McCarthy said he would back Senator Kennedy if endorsed by the party and would even run as his Vice-President.

It is apparent that the McCarthy showing in New Hampshire was the incentive for the Kennedy entrance into the Democratic Presidential race. The Senator was at first challenging the incumbent President of his own party, and in the process split the Democratic anti-Johnson faction. He declared that it is the members of the National leadership who "divide us." This plural context was actually intended for a singular object — namely the President himself.

As his campaign progressed, Robert Kennedy blamed President Johnson for almost every problem concerning the U. S. from "Viet Nam to water pollution, from urban riots to the suicide rates among American Indians." He often paraphrased Sophocles' notion of the sin of pride inhibiting strong men from admitting their mistakes.

In a formal statement, Mr. Kennedy accused the White House of lying in a proposed deal, whereby the Senator would have not entered the race if President Johnson appointed a high-level commission to revise Viet Nam policy. According to Kennedy, the President and Defense Secretary Clark Clifford discussed the plan. It was when the plan was

rejected that Kennedy decided upon his candidacy. Although Mr. Johnson was said to have welcomed the commission, the White House made no statement of it. But his aides regarded the plan as an ultimatum or even blackmail, which Mr. Kennedy declared to be "an incredible distortion."

With very unusual timing, the commission was rejected and the New York Senator entered the Democratic Race shortly after the success of the McCarthy rebellion in New Hampshire. The reaction by the press was consistently against him. An outraged *Chicago Tribune* declared, "This is the cheapest sort of opportunism. Not since the days of Aaron Burr has the country been treated to such an example of unbridled personal ambition." Murray Kempton, a Liberal columnist for the *New York Post*, concluded that his senator showed nothing but "cowardice" by agreeing to support LBJ for the New Hampshire primary. But when the returns revealed a battered President, Mr. Kempton labeled Kennedy to be "just as much a coward when he comes down from the hills to shoot the wounded . . ."

Even those who did welcome the New Yorker did so somewhat cynically and without enthusiasm. For instance, the *Washington Star* stated, "This was a ruthless performance, but politics is a ruthless business."

The *San Francisco Chronicle* presented an allegory by Art Hoppe in which the Gentle Knight (McCarthy) jousts the Old King (LBJ) to a standstill only to be pushed aside by the Young Knight (guess who!) who won the masses over with words not deeds. "But the Gentle Knight was almost universally admired by those who remembered his name.

Moral: Admire the brave, the gentle, noble — and support the ruthless opportunist of your choice."

Ted Lewis of the *New York Daily News* has observed a facet of the Kennedy campaign which other newspapers and magazines have commented on. "One gets the feeling in the Kennedy operating centers here (Washington) that those in charge are loyally rallying around a ghost. The most vital inspiration is the man who lies buried in Arlington rather than his brother."

Robert Kennedy has made the race historic and contemporary at the same time. The similarities of the two brothers are many. Youth is an outstanding characteristic of both men as JFK was 42 when he ran, and his brother is 42 now. In his speeches the Senator uses statistics and quotations extensively as did his brother. Eight years ago John Kennedy's talks were known to captivate his audience as his younger brother does now; JFK's key phrases, "We can do it better," and "This is the time to begin anew," are used almost verbatim by Robert Kennedy.

Many party leaders, like New Jersey governor Richard Hughes, stated he was encountering "a very difficult time," keeping the party together with the Kennedy entrance, but when the President announced his non-candidacy this situation greatly changed. Loyalist Richard Daly, Mayor of Chicago and controller of the Illinois 118 vote delegation, declared that "everybody should stay loose." National Democratic Chairman John Baily, head of the Connecticut delegation told leaders not to make any commitments now.

The Kennedy campaign, of course, was greatly affected by

the Johnson withdrawal and had to be altered tremendously. The following morning the Senator lauded President's peace move and his "courage and generosity of spirit" in stepping down. "We take pride in President Johnson, who brought to final fulfillment the policies of thirty years."

During that week, the Senator and President had a one hour and forty-minute meeting in which they talked of Viet Nam and other policies. As the conference progressed, the two politicians were increasingly benevolent toward each other, paying face-to-face compliments, and a long-standing feud may have terminated that day. The Senator has since refrained from his previous criticism of the President and the Viet Nam issue, in which Kennedy does not advocate peace at any price or unilateral U. S. withdrawal, but to continue the war in the event negotiations fail.

Robert Kennedy appeared to be the primary beneficiary of the President's decision, but with Hubert Humphrey came the first extensive indications of a Stop Kennedy! Drive in the party. It is hoped this can be done by the favorite-son candidates of local governors' and senators' outcomes at the primaries, thus preventing Kennedy from amassing the delegate strength necessary for nomination on an early ballot. So far, the favorite son candidates control 478 votes which is more than Kennedy needs for the nomination.

The previous Johnson supporters are now for the most part behind the Vice-President, which could amount to about 541 possible votes in the convention. Although the President has said he wants to stay above the partisan battle, he is expected to provide some sort of convention assistance with

campaign funds and calls to the top Democratic leaders.

Mr. Humphrey already has the backing of labor with A.F.L.-C.I.O. President George Meany and Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz endorsing him. The Southern Democrats, who are anti-Kennedy, have been speaking favorably of the V.P. and with a word from Johnson will put their 300 votes on Humphrey.

While Kennedy is favored in the more populated industrial areas of New York, Pennsylvania, California, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Michigan, Humphrey carries more appeal in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Oklahoma, Texas, the border states and the Midwestern states. Kennedy shows badly in the South while Humphrey lacks support in the West.

Of the total 2622 delegate votes, Kennedy is presently on top with 858, Humphrey holding 541 votes, and McCarthy showing a poor third with 272 votes. There are 473 uncommitted votes and 418 favorite sons' votes which are obviously the most important aspect of the campaign at this point.

To win these votes, the personalities of the two primary candidates may be a very influential factor. Senator Kennedy has been called a demagogue and is known to play on the emotions of his audiences very effectively. Mr. Kennedy's crowds become so excited that they often become almost frenzied. This overwhelming display of popularity has been a target of Vice-President Humphrey's criticism. He states that America is a grown-up country and must act its age. He is presenting himself as a "mature leader of the national legions."

Regardless of actions at home, the Viet Nam War will probably determine the outcome of the Democratic nomination. Without a peace in Southeast Asia, the war will most likely return to its pre-Johnson announcement status with steps toward escalation. The American people are disgusted with the war and want to get out of it by almost any means; consequently, the peace candidate would be an obvious favorite in that event.

On the other hand, a peace settlement would regain any lost ground the Johnson administration has experienced. This would particularly enhance Humphrey's chances, provided that Johnson kept to his word. But as a New Yorker declared, "If he gets peace, nobody could touch him."

AIR FORCE TEST ON CAMPUS

Officers training school (OTS) prepares college graduates — both men and women — for meeting the responsibilities demanded of an Air Force Officer in making decisions and performing tasks vital to the welfare of our country and the world.

You must have at least a Bachelor's Degree to attend OTS. However, you may apply as a senior approaching graduation. If you are a senior and not under contract with the U. S. Army, a special testing session will be held (AFOQT) to be administered in the second floor of the evening division at 08:30 (a.m.) the 27th of April, 1968.

Burke's Law

by Don Burke

PMC Colleges has been given a great deal of publicity in these years following the war between the states, but the last few years have been particularly fruitful—newswise anyway. I feel I can state without qualification that PMC has received more news coverage in recent times than any other college in the illustrious history of our fair city.

It is amusing to view the publicity given to the college from internal sources. Specifically, I am referring to student publications which are, generally, elaborate complaints in the guise of witty editorials. But like too much of any good thing, the campus publications have run out of things to complain about. They now have begun to criticize each other.

Thus far, the differing opinions have taken only written and oral form, but there can be no doubt whatever that the seeds of war have been sown. It is just a matter of time until physical violence breaks out.

Truly alert readers know that THE DOME, by tradition, has always made every effort to present both sides of every story. No matter how many bad things it may say about a person, policy or event, it always manages to say at least one good thing. Granted that often you have to read between the lines to find the one good thing THE DOME says, but with a stretch of the imagination and a little effort, it can almost always be found.

It is, therefore, completely understandable why I was shocked, outraged and amused (in that order) when I happened to come across a certain issue of that famous weekly publication, with which I was wrapping my garbage, that

openly and willfully attacked THE DOME and related personnel. Needless to say, I was terribly hurt.

After I had recovered from the initial shock, I regained my senses and finished wrapping my garbage. I then began to prepare myself for the violence I was sure would ensue. That is why whenever I go to class I always go armed. In addition to the .38 Detective Special which I wear in a shoulder holster, I carry a sawed off shotgun strapped to my left leg, a blow gun built into my slide rule, a machete stuck underneath my belt, several hand grenades in each pocket, an ice pick in my right sock, and a Browning Automatic Rifle hung openly around my shoulders with five thousand rounds of ammunition dangling from my neck.

I have also found that another fine weapon is an axe handle. As a rule, I bear at least a half dozen of these. When striking with an axe handle, make sure you keep the name up or it will crack. Another nice feature of the axe handle is that it can be made into a dangerous weapon by merely putting an ax head on the end.

Once the actual fighting commences, I will by no means abide by the sissy rules set down by the Geneva Convention with respect to prisoners of war. I shall expect a great deal more information from my captives than their name, class and student number. If they refuse to divulge further details, I will not hesitate to use the torture techniques I have perfected on the neighborhood kids. We all know that torture is

quite a lot of fun for everyone involved except the torturee. If properly promoted, the torture of prisoners would be a groovy place for the students to take their dates.

The breaking of bones is my favorite torture because it really hurts, but I think for thrills it would be more fun to watch prisoners dragged around campus behind cars. It must be noted that all such unpleasantries can be avoided if the dissenting publications can agree to stop their hostile actions towards each other. But, in order to bring about any peaceful solution, there must be a neutral moderator to fairly deal with each party.

Accordingly, I have reorganized Burke's Bipartisan Non-partisan Neutral Middle of the Road Moderates whose purpose is not to take sides. This committee refuses, therefore, under any circumstances to endorse the works of the many public spirited students who unselfishly devote their time to put out that wonderful publication called THE DOME.

Conversely, in the interest of fairness, it must refrain from criticizing, ridiculing or holding up to public contempt the students who put out that ridiculous weekly monstrosity.

The next step, of course, is merely for we peace-loving students of THE DOME to await peace feelers from the weekly war-mongers. THE DOME staff is determined to have friendly cooperation of intra-campus publications even if we have to drive everybody out of PMC, if the tuition doesn't get them first, to do it.

EDITORIAL

With term papers being completed, with finals approaching, and with the end of the school year just around the corner, THE DOME has decided to take a look at some of the events and issues that have occurred at PMC in the past year.

On the positive side there has been:

The new fraternities Phi Epsilon Pi, Alpha Phi Omega, and Gamma Phi Omega.

The groundbreaking of the long awaited new library (see related article).

The basketball team which had one of the nation's best small college defenses.

PMC's sponsorship of the collegiate conference.

The Pershing Rifles whose excellent performance has become an everyday routine to them.

Pre-registration for the second semester where we could pick the professor and the period we wanted for a course.

The parking situation, which was nicely taken care of by the construction of a new permanent parking lot above Kirkbride and a temporary lot below fraternity row.

The much needed accelerated Corps recruitment drive and the addition of a program for those students who wish to major in Military Science.

The swimming team, track team, cross-country team, rifle

team, and the formation of the Lacrosse Club, PMC Guard, and the Coed Caper Unit.

The return of Fred Walker to MacMorland Center.

On the negative side there has been:

The Book Store which is one of the perennial gripes of PMC students. While, this year, there has been some improvement, it still has a long way to go.

The Cardboard Jungle, which according to the administration is scheduled for destruction in the near future . . . the majority opinion of PMC students is the sooner the better, perhaps next year's homecoming bonfire.

The marijuana scandal.

The rise in tuition.

The Boardwalk Bowl, but future hopes are high with a new opponent and Coach Lawless, who will have a year at PMC under his belt next fall.

The immature conduct of some of the students during the performance of the *Children's Hour* by Beaver College.

The attitude of some students who thought the unlimited cut policy was a license to cut classes anytime they felt like it.

The delay over WPMC, the proposed campus radio station.

The cheating of some students during exams and the thievery that occurred in the book store at the beginning of each semester.

This is just a partial list. If space and time allowed we could add some items to both columns. It is the hope of THE DOME that this time next year when this list will again be compiled that the positive column will be much longer.

THE GRADUATE



(Courtesy of CPS and Dick Coder, University of Delaware Review)

ESSAY: ON WAR AND ITS EFFECTS

In most cases, it would seem, the effect of war upon the individual is proportionately variable to his society's attitude to that war. If an individual enters wartime service with a sense that he is committed by duty or honor — with the feeling that he is fighting for a principle he holds in common with his neighbor — it is likely that he will emerge from the war better psychologically adjusted than if popular sentiment toward the war is unfavorable.

Brutal conflict, although perhaps not completely foreign to him, is not natural to civilized man. He must be given a reason to fight. Self-preservation, national integrity or some ideals are needed to provide an excuse for the unnatural violence of war.

If a suitable rationale is provided, most men will fight well. When the conscience is properly adjusted to what must be done in war, the soldier, generally, is able to return to his home and job after the war without any outstanding psychological abnormalities.

However, while war may not produce in the average individual any outstanding unsound effects after return to civilian life, it can hardly be said to be a personally enriching experience psychologically.

Wars may or may not be necessary at times, but to say that they are psychologically beneficial is probably absurd.

Additionally, although the majority may have emerged from the war reasonably psychologically unscathed, hospitals are to this day filled with a strikingly large minority who could not adapt themselves to the horrors of war. Had there not been popular support of the war — if soldiers had not felt that the "folks back home" not only supported them but also their motives — it is possible that the war may have produced an entire generation of psychological misfits.

War has never brought out the best in men. Valor in battle may be commendable, but it can exist only in the crude morality of wartime mentality. Voltaire stated that "it is forbidden to kill; therefore all murderers are punished unless they kill in great numbers and to the sound of trumpets." Valor is the best that war can offer. Nazi beastliness occupies the other end of the spectrum of wartime mentality.

At best, armed conflict reduces the individual to a gentle barbarian in both mind and body; at worst it makes of him a beast against his basic nature.

The effects of war extend backward to the rear echelons as well. Thinkers who normally devote their time to peaceful endeavor, in time of war divert their labors to the production of new and more destructive war materials.

Put to their intended uses, these devices devastate life and property. Death, sickness and starvation breed despair. War unleashes the Four Horsemen and gives them full reign.

There develops in time of war a "watch-out-for-number-one" morality. Prostitution, begging, theft, and black market

activity are, by necessity, more condoned than condemned.

So it can be seen that during war secondary morality must be constructed — one through which men can justify actions which under normal peacetime conditions would be considered immoral. This morality, if applied in peacetime, would tear asunder nearly every fibre of peacetime ethics.

PRIMARY ON CAMPUS

On Thursday, May 2, (from 8:00 to 3:00), PMC students and Faculty will get a chance to vote for their candidate in the Presidential Elections.

Election Headquarters will be located next to the Book Store in MacMorland Center. The candidates on the ballot will be:

Eugene McCarthy
Richard Nixon
Robert Kennedy
George Wallace

Nelson Rockefeller
Lyndon Johnson
Ronald Reagan
Hubert Humphrey

There will also be a space for a write-in if you desire.
(Harold Stassen, Pat Paulsen)

Anyone is invited to have a rally or to hand out campaign materials for their candidate. The results will be posted and printed in the next issue of THE DOME.

So mark your calendar for May 2 and get out and VOTE! !
VOTE !!

Yearbook to be Named

Results of the month-long contest to determine a new name for the PMC Colleges' yearbook have been announced.

"Sabre and Scroll" was the choice of the committee of five, consisting of Laurence P. Sharples, chairman of PMC's board of trustees, Dr. Prather, Jim McConnell, Bart Cranston and William Turner, alumni association president.

Four students selected the winning name, while seven others also chose the election, using the modified spelling of "Saber." The committee felt that all should share the prize money. The original sum of \$50 has been increased so that the 11 students will each receive \$5.

Students sharing the award are: Frederick Beals '70, Patricia Cassidy '71, Linda Chapman '71, Kathy Dalrymple '71, Mary Fitzpatrick '71, Sally Hartman '71, Douglas Haywood '69, Joyce McKean '71, Dolores McNamee '71, Paul Tate '71, and Ruth Webster '71.

A total of 61 ballots were considered by the committee. Included among other names nominated were Sabre and Sash, Porcupine Annual, and Penn "C'S" Yearly. Thirty-eight names in all were submitted.

NOTES FROM THE UNDERDOME

By Steve Colantuno

In spite of all the troubles mankind heaps upon Her soul, it looks as though Nature will endow us with Spring again this year. Normally, about this time of year, the campus seems to take on an air of delightful expectancy. Normally, at this time of year, my optimism for a good and restful summer is able to overcome all the war, assassination, conflict, and hateful destruction that exists today on our tiny Earth. Normally, I can look everything in the face and indomitably say to myself, "Don't worry, things will get better and Peace will find a way." But this year a simple little incident has torn my optimism from my heart, and I can't seem to regain my lost hope.

Last week I walked into one of my classes in our monumental edifice to science to try and contain myself for one period of learning while the sun was shining invitingly through the window. Surf-sounds were invading and taking over my thoughts when I took my seat and spied a folded piece of notepaper on the floor in front of me. I picked the missive up and curiously opened it to fully appreciate the drawing that seemed to be the main idea of the thing itself. Wryly expectant of an original bit of college graffiti, my light mood was shattered by what I saw. Pictured in my hand was a full-page spread of a long-range artillery position with cannon barrels pointing skyward. Camouflage nets were

strewn over the ground and the gun bursts were well placed throughout the scene. A caption at the bottom of the page read: "American artillery pounding V.C. positions." It was all very well done, as though it had been practiced often.

I turned the page over and found a crudely-drawn picture of a V.C. who was saying, "Those peace marchers are helping us but we hate them anyway." Beside this was a picture of a hut surrounded by exploding shell-bursts and an arrow signifying that it was a V.C. position. There was also a little paragraph at the bottom which read as follows: "To the reader: If you are anti-Vietnam, or just a pacifist, you are a *traitor* and should be shot!" This was the seemingly innocent piece of paper I found lying on the floor of an institution of learning.

I won't go into the complex feelings that churned through my mind at that moment, but the one thought that stands out even today was that this was the type of mind that is learning and thinking in this school. I remember thinking to myself that this is the young generation upon whom the hopes of tomorrow's world rest. This is a member of tomorrow's society of doctors, priests, fathers, lawyers, and scientists. And yet, this mind can feel and think this way and even openly profess it. It seems to me that he is being just as tyrannical and blood-thirsty as the Communist peoples he is so pseudo-patriotically killing on notepaper.

I still haven't quite gotten the feel of the coming season yet. I look off into the distance and I see only dark skies and ominous sounds and rumblings from far off. Somehow it just doesn't seem like Spring anymore . . .

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THE DOME JOURNAL'S

Reviews

CINEMA

It was appropriate that last Wednesday night when the innovator and prophet of the New Wave in filmmaking received an award for the tremendous influence he has had upon all aspects of film production that one of his most noteworthy proteges, "Closely Watched Trains," received its well-deserved Oscar. Alfred Hitchcock was the prophet and the hand-held camera the Bible as the New Wave took over in America in the early sixties.

I have had the wonderful opportunity to view Jiri Menzel's "Closely Watched Trains" a number of times and each viewing discloses more of its eloquence and tremendous union of message and form. There was Hitchcock's compulsive curiosity about the way people behave and his schoolboy's delight in presenting them on the screen. But there was far more. A Czech film, its central theme of war is typical of most post-war East European Cinema. Menzel's utilization of the war theme permitted him to present in clear strong terms the real issue of the film: a young man's confusion, confrontation,

and final resolution of his sexual and political roles. This intensely personal struggle is woven into an isolated railroad station's inhabitant's attempts to preserve individual integrity under war-time domination. The emphasis in this microcosm is on the characters. This is a dominant characteristic of good foreign films, one that is almost entirely absent in American Cinema.

The characters in "Closely Watched Trains" are too real to be denied. They are not the beautiful and familiar Hollywood faces. Menzel's characters are made real through their ugliness, their plainness, their confrontation with life in a bleak atmosphere. The terrible defeat and sadness in the suicide scene mirrored in the face of the young man make it one of the strongest scenes I have ever seen. The running water and the incessant pounding of the workmen heighten the tension beautifully. Menzel's artistry is also manifested in the few frames of the station master appearing in his splendid uniform covered with bird droppings, thus sealing his character. The comic relief, so necessary in such a strong picture, is original and hilarious. The young girl's well-shaped and cancelled bottom thereafter evokes spontaneous laughter as it appears on the screen.

The movie as an effective art form is a stirring and disturbing account of a young man's maturation into manhood with courage enough in his convictions to give his life very simply for them. The film is not an easy one to watch, for it gnaws at you with the pain of increased knowledge and suffering. But it is an important film and an excellent one. It has been the recipient of many awards at Cannes and other festivals. Con-

sidering the depths to which The Oscar has fallen I doubt whether The Academy Award will be one of its more revered trophy's. Although not a pleasing film I strongly suggest seeing "Closely Watched Trains" as a fine example of true artistry in celluloid.

Although a confirmed believer of foreign directors' superiority over Americans I must point to an American picture soon to be released by a good American director. Stanley Kubrick gave us "The Killing" in 1956 as his first good film that marked him as a force in American films. He then followed with that powerful film, "Paths of Glory," which will soon be rescued from late-night obscurity by the Xerox Corp. After this artistic success Kubrick turned to a spectacle, "Spartacus," and it was a spectacle. After "Spartacus" Kubrick directed "Lolita" (1961) and "Dr. Strangelove" (1963).

This year with MGM he has directed a science-fiction film, "2001, A Space Odyssey." Following limited viewing in New York MGM realized they had a fine work of art but a hard to sell film. Unlike most science fiction spectaculars "2001" is not a fanciful projection but a truthful commentary of future conditions. The affluence of the film is so disconcerting because it is terribly close to present conditions. As the film begins on prehistoric earth and concludes in outer space, there is a stark and frightening similarity, a swinging arm and a glorious race of people that have gone nowhere. Realizing that this film will not appeal to a large audience, one can expect from MGM a strong newspaper and TV campaign aimed at the everyday potential moviegoer.

— Bill Knaus

BALLET

PMC students have two more opportunities to see a great provincial ballet company in action this year. "The Pennsylvania Ballet" in their initial performance, March 14, 15, 16, at The Academy of Music produced a program of classical and modern ballet which left me with a deep love and appreciation of ballet as a significant and poignant art form even though not produced by the world's three or four top troupes.

The company's Philadelphia Premiere of John Butler's "Ceremony" demonstrated how bravely and well this group could perform a new and difficult work. The music from Polish composer Kryzstof Penderecki was of a strange and disquieting nature. Its scoring required the addition of many instruments to the pit as well as the unorthodox inclusion of sirens, metal sheets, and telephones. As the musical score suggests this Avant-Garde work is extremely current. The choreography by Butler matched the musical composition well and the dancers and lights mingled together in psychedelic, pulsating rhythms estranging everyone in the audience over thirty. The final section (Fluorescences) was extremely strong and well executed.

The rest of the program began rather slowly with Masao Kato clumsily stumbling in "Allegro Brillante." "The Duel" followed and was a quick salvation. Barbara Sandonato and Alexei Yudenich danced the tragic story with great confidence and ability. "The Scotch Symphony" concluded the

evening, being as classic and beautiful as "The Ceremony" had been current and disturbing before it. The whole was a fine presentation to an appreciative audience.

The next two performances will be on April 25, 26, 27, and May 23, 24, 25. The next performance will feature a Balanchine-Bach combination, "Concerto Barocco," and another Butler presentation, "Carmina Burna." As subscription series tickets were sold in advance, I found that the best seating is available for the Saturday afternoon performance.

— Bill Knaus

BOOKS

Bratsk Station and Other New Poems by Yevgeny Yevtushenko has been published in a new English translation. It is an epic cycle of thirty-five poems about the vast hydroelectric power station in Siberia. Bratsk Station is Yevtushenko's major work in the book. Siberia, the part of Russia in which the entire poem is developed, is both an eternal prison which incarcerated intellectuals during the reign of the tsars and political prisoners during the time of Stalin. Today Bratsk is a source of light for Siberia that was constructed from the Taiga forest found there. The people who built it came to Siberia of their own free will.

To the poet, Bratsk (Russian for "brotherly") Station represents the best elements of traditional and modern Russian

life as brought together under the Soviet system. In it Yevtushenko shows the ideal future in the commune of mankind and the brotherhood of nations.

According to the poet the testimonial to free labor was accomplished by the October Revolution. The futility of man's struggle to free himself from the hardships of life is found in Monologue of the Bratsk Station.

"I can understand it all, how for many long years Russia endured famine, and cold,
and the inhuman tortures of cruel wars,
and the burden of backbreaking toil,
and spongers, lying as far as they could go,
and every different kind of falsehood,
but what I can't understand is this: how did she bear
her own endurance?

There is a feeble, pitiable endurance.
In it there is a total crushing of the inmost being,
in it there is a slavish obedience, a torpor . . .
Russia's essence is not like that at all.
Her endurance is the courage of the prophet,
who is wisely patient.
She has endured it all . . .

But only up to a certain point,
like a mine.
And then
came
the explosion!"

There are some splendid parts in the poem, in which Yevtushenko portrays everyday scenes in Russia very artistically.

In the Preface the poet writes, "I worked about two years in suffering and happiness on this poem. Strictly speaking, perhaps this is not a poem but simply my meditations, joined together by the controversy between the two themes: the theme of disbelief . . . and the theme of faith." In the cycle of poems as well as in the twenty-six other new poems collected here, Yevtushenko writes fervently of his faith in the ideals behind the Revolution and of the Russian land and people, looking toward a future community of mankind. Also, because of his historical treatment of the poem, it seems that it is a book well worth reading just for its informative value.

Yevgeny Yevtushenko is the most public figure in the new poetic movement in Russia. His forceful readings have attracted huge audiences across the USSR, Europe, and lately the U. S. He has been treated as a unofficial ambassador of his country and accused of treason, accepted as the spokesman of his generation and charged with cynical opportunism. As a result, he holds a unique stature as a poetic force in both East and West.

Bratsk Station and Other New Poems
by Yevgeny Yevtushenko is a Doubleday
Anchor Original at \$1.25.

— A. Makatrewicz

IFC SPRING FESTIVAL

- MON. Song fest, 7:30 p.m., Alumni Aud.
(April 29)
- TUES. Indoor Olympics, Game Room
(April 30)
- WED. Outdoor Olympics
(May 1)
- THURS. Li'l Abner, Formal Opening
(May 2) 8:15 p.m., Alumni Aud., \$5.00 per person by invitation, formal attire
Chariot Race, 2:00, 14th St., Lemans start.
- FRI. Lil Abner, Student Night
(May 3) 7:30 p.m., Alumni Aud., \$1.50 per person, casual attire
Free Block Party, "Battle of the Bands"
9:00 p.m., 15th St., Free Carnival, sponsored by TKE.
Food, Games & Rides
IFC Banquet-Party. 8:00 p.m. (place to be announced)
- SAT. Strawberry Alarm Clock Concert
(May 4) 8:00-10:00 p.m., MacMorland Center. At Intermission:
Crowning Greek Queen & Awards
SAC season ticket, \$4.00 or \$3.00 per person
Carnival sponsored by TKE
All day and night, food, games and rides
Li'l Abner. 8:15 p.m., \$2.00 per person, Alumni Aud.

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SPORTS HAPPENINGS

LACROSSE

Team Started by Students Coached by Jim Laurent

Lacrosse, the oldest organized sport in the United States, was played by many Indian tribes long before Columbus landed in 1492. White men started playing the fast moving game about 1840. Since then it has become the national summer sport of Canada, much as baseball has become the national pastime of the United States.

This year a group of students who had had previous experience with the sport, either through high school, clubs, or other colleges, organized a lacrosse club. Mr. Jim Laurent, an instructor in the physical education department and an assistant football coach, volunteered to serve both as coach and faculty advisor to the club.

As it is a club, the members own most of their equipment. But Coach Laurent added that the Athletic Department in support of the club, purchased a lacrosse kit, consisting of nets, balls, helmets and gloves for the players, at an expense of over \$500. The players supply their lacrosse sticks, shoes, and underpadding, all of which is expensive.

In spite of this cost, 22 players have reported for practice for the last month at Chester Park. The lacrosse team consists of ten players: three attackers, three midfielders or middies, three defensemen, and a goalie. The team is quite fortunate, as it has experienced players at every position. Vince Delviscio and Mike Ward are experienced at attack,



Coach Laurent demonstrates fundamental point.



Team goes through drills at Chester Park.

Wes Smith is an experienced middie, Fred Brutsche is a battle-hardened defenseman, and Paul Becker is a veteran goalie.

This season our new club will play a three game schedule. On April 27, the freshman team from the University of Delaware will take on the Cadets at Chester Park. On or about May 11, the club will host the junior varsity team of Villanova. Sometime between these games the club will travel to Swarthmore College to face another lacrosse team that has not attained varsity status.

When asked about the future of lacrosse at PMC, Coach Laurent said that lacrosse could become a varsity sport within two or three years. He cited the overall enthusiasm of the school, as shown by the fine first season turnout, most of which players do not compete in other inter-collegiate sports. Also mentioned was the fact that lacrosse is popular in high schools both in this area and the New York area, meaning that PMC should have little trouble recruiting experienced players to its team.

In its maiden season we wish the best of luck to the lacrosse club, and hope that, in the not too distant future, lacrosse will be added as PMC's eleventh varsity sport.

Varsity Club Re-organized

For the last five years, the PMC Varsity Club has been dormant. This year, thanks to the combined efforts of both the coaches and the athletes themselves, the club has re-organized as the voice of the CADET teams. The officers for next year are:

Joe Piselli	President
Rick Detskas	Vice-President
Bill McCullough	Secretary
Pierce King	Treasurer
Tom Manley	Sergeant-at-Arms
Ed Densky	Sergeant-at-Arms

Dan Horninger Organizes College Swim Club

The PMC Guard is a new tradition in swimming being instituted by swimming coach Dan Horninger. Through this program, he is attempting to establish PMC Colleges as one of the "swimmingest" colleges in the Middle Atlantic Conference.

The PMC Guard will be the mainstay of PMC's swimming organization. The Guard will be a service organization, designed to promote swimming on the most basic level, that of the student body, through service. An attempt will be made to have one member of the Guard on duty at our college pool between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., with at least one member volunteering one free period a day to covering the pool and offering to the student instruction in any one of eight levels of swimming. The Guard will enroll in and participate in a stroke analysis class from 4 to 5 p.m., emphasizing competitive strokes.

Our second level of competition and our A.A.U. entry teams will be known as The PMC Swimming Association. It is at this level that the gradual development of the competitive machine will take place.

Practice patterns, competitive strokes, and the team's morale will develop within the PMC Guard and The PMC Swimming Association.

It is to be noted that the PMC Swimming Association is an extra collegiate activity, and that each member will be re-

sponsible for his own equipment.

The best swimmers will represent PMC Colleges on the 3rd level of swimming — the freshman or varsity swimming teams. It is hoped that each member of the team will strive for perfection, will strive to be the best competitor his natural ability, strength, and build will permit.

This 3rd level is where the main goal is to be achieved. That goal is to make PMC Colleges Number 1 in swimming in the Middle Atlantic Conference College Division.

New Opponent for Cadets At Atlantic City

The United States Merchant Marine Academy will not face our gridders in the Boardwalk Bowl next season. The Mariners have been replaced by the team from the United States Coast Guard Academy of New London, Conn. George Hansell, Director of Athletics, states that Kings Point is in the process of building up its football program and that it was obvious, from the quality of its freshmen, that PMC would be no match for them in the future. Mr. Hansell said that the reason behind the selection of the Coast Guard Academy, besides the fact that its academic standard and engineering program are similar, was that it is one of the four government academies and that it is a generally weaker team than Kings Point. The change was made to "give the boys a chance in Atlantic City."

Track Team Again Strives For MAC Championship

PMC's track team opened the 1968 season with three wins over MAC opponents, extending its winning streak to twenty-four. Coach Hansell's squad, particularly strong in the running events, opened with a 100-45 victory over a weak Muhlenberg team. Led by sprinter Rick Pfeffer, quarter-miler Ted Woolery, and distance man Ron Sayers, the team made the best of the wintry conditions.

As usual, there was concern over the condition of the track, which was buried under water for most of March. However, thanks to the efforts of Assistant Coach Harry Durney, the track was in "tip-top" shape for the opening gun. In fact, rumor had it that PMC's track was being considered for the Penn Relays if Franklin Field was not ready in time!

By the second meet, things were more formal, and PMC notched its second win, defeating Dickinson by a 90-55 score. PMC picked up thirteen first places, highlighted by Sayers' double of 4:25.3 in the mile, and 9:44.2 in the two mile. Outstanding performances were also turned in by Tom Caracciolo with a 2:01 in the 880 yard dash, and by Ed Johnson, putting the shot 48' 7½".

After a close battle for most of the meet, PMC emerged with an 82-63 triumph over host Swarthmore for its third win of the year. The highlight of the meet was Ted Woolery's new school record of 56 flat in the 440 hurdles. Another fine

effort was a 1:59.9 880 by Caracciolo. Ron Sayers capped a three-event day with a good 9:41.9 clocking in the two mile.

Despite pleas for pole vaulters, the team remains weak in this and several other field events. As PMC struggles to continue its winning streak, the question of athletic scholarships arises. The time will soon come when PMC can no longer offer serious competition to MAC opponents unless such scholarships are given. Meanwhile, PMC continues its "rapid" improvement in athletic facilities with the recent installation of an asphalt high jump area. At this rate, the new track may never come!

Glovemen Improve with Help from DeBiesse & Coleman

With three weeks of the baseball season completed, the PMC baseball team has split its four MAC games while managing a 2-4 record over-all.

The first week opened with the Cadets falling at the hands of Franklin and Marshall 5-3, with Wayne Frahn throwing a three hitter for F-M. In this game, Bill Coleman had PMC's only extra base hit, a triple.

Later in the week, St. Joseph's ripped the Cadets 16-3 in a non-conference tilt. The powerful Hawks pounded out 14 hits in the rout. The disastrous week ended with the Cadets losing to Wagner 5-3.

The second week started with our team's 6-3 win over Washington College. George Welsh and Bill Selwood threw a four hit masterpiece while Gerry Ferguson and Ron Cox hit run producing singles in the fourth inning.

Tony De Biase completed his first game of the young season in downing Muhlenberg 5-3 with a five hitter. The win over the Mules was the first ever by a PMC team. The two schools have played four games since 1940. Both offensive and defensive prowess were shown in this win. Four runs were scored in the fifth inning, with Bill Coleman and Joe Abramski furnishing the power. In the seventh, Ferguson bailed De Biase out of trouble with a great field play.

With these two victories under their belts, the Cadets travelled to La Salle College for a non-conference game. When it was over, the Big 5 Explorers had rapped 14 hits and walloped the Cadets 20-2.

Change in Activity Period

The activity period for the academic year 1968-69 will be on Wednesdays, 7th period, from 2:00 to 2:50 p.m. At this time no academic classes will be scheduled and clubs and organizations are encouraged to use this time for their meetings.

This announcement is made at this time so that organizations, so desiring, may plan their activities for the fall semester.

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3. Neat Appearance

Those students who successfully complete the summer may continue their association with us next semester on a part time basis.

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Thank You Student Body

Many thanks from my mother, brothers and sisters in Kenya (East Africa) and I to the Penn Morton College Civilian Boarding students for collecting \$75 as a Christmas gift which enabled us to talk through the phone a distance of over 8,000 miles. Since East Africa's time is 8 hours ahead of New York's, I could only make the call between 12 midnight and 8 a.m. New York time; since traveling to the telephone place five miles away at night was a dangerous risk for my mother, brothers, and sisters, due to some dangerous wild animals. The call was made Friday, March 29 from 2 a.m. to 3 a.m. but only 15 minutes was recorded. The rest of the time was spent making the connection, since every three minutes there were communication troubles.

All of you are invited to Kenya for big game hunting, touring, and vacationing.

Frederick Arthur Ateto