The new library pictured above features a mansard roof and narrow basement to roof windows designed to create an atmosphere inside the building which excludes the outside world.

II achieve 4.0

172 Make Dean's List

Students obtaining a perfect 4.0 average thus meeting membership on the Dean's List, are listed below by Dr. C. W. Belanger, director of the Office of Academic Affairs, and by Caleb McKenzie and Mike Robertson.

by Caleb McKenzie and Mike Robertson

As a City whose economy was based on coal and whose major source of housing dated back to the early 1900's, Wilkes-Barre has turned to redevelopement as the tool by which to build a more diversified economy. Using the authority of the Pennsylvania State Eminent Domain Law, the City has created an Industrial Park and made available large areas of land for commercial use. The necessity of attracting new industry to the area is obvious. New industry creates new jobs and new money to be infused into the area's economy; yet how concerned is Wilkes-Barre for its low income families who must be relocated out of these condemned neighborhoods?

The Relocation Authority has been initiated to rehabilitate these blighted areas and relocate its displaced families. The direction of its activities was given to local non-professionals who were forced to receive on-the-job training. The knowledge which they received from the federal government was limited to a three-day crash course given by a training federal agent who merely explained the filing system and the general procedure followed in applying for federal aid. The worst result has given a post office, a parking garage, a new street system, and a new residential area remains non-existent. A high-rise for the elderly, under construction in the Lincoln Street Project, is important but uninhabitable, for the majority of our occupants will not take an active part in the work force of the new industry. The new Provincial Towns building, a two and one million dollar high-rise apartment house, was to "schematically demonstrate the impact of urban renewal on our downtown," remains an empty hole, dramatically symbolizing the direction which the redevelopment of the City has taken today.

What has become of the families who have been moved? They have, as the Relocation Authority states, been dispersed over the city of Wilkes-Barre equally. Admittedly, those who have been relocated have been forced to pay higher rents and travel greater distances to their jobs, but the "benefits" (1) of redevelopment have proved this action justified. As the "new" Wilkes-Barre is created, the plight of the poor must be accepted. Yet, they are not alone.

The new residential areas are forced to face the construction of two sewage treatment plants within a two-block radius of their homes. The immediate land value depreciation is obvious, yet when they complained they were told that the location of the plant could be changed.

The completion date for the new library, in the final stages of construction, is scheduled for the spring of 1968. The library, to be dedicated as the Eugene S. Farley, will be of three main floors and one sublevel with having seating for 502 students. The building has been designed to function in an environment to provide a more efficient and clean campus area. There will be only one entrance to the building in order to establish an easy and efficient environment. Among the poor special rooms to be used for student and faculty meetings will be located on the main and second floors. The rooms will be dedicated to Elenor P. Williams, Gilbert McClintock and Harold Stark. The fourth room, to be named the Philips Room, will be dedicated to the contributions of the psychologist, his associates.

The Gilbert McClintock Room is the latest in a series of Wilkes-Barre's leading citizens who were interested in the good of the community. He was chairman of the Board of the Wyoming Society for Arts and Sciences which owned the land on which the Center for the Performing Arts was constructed. Through his efforts this former coal mine area has been transformed into a cultural center. In 1951 he founded his own home for the College, and in 1959 his entire estate was given to the College. There will also be a Public Utilities Section in the library, to be dedicated to the late Harold Stark.

The library will include modern library equipment such as audio-visual aids. Reading and study rooms will be on the first and second floors and will be adjustable and darkened for isolated studying. Research and study rooms will also be available.

The College plans a number of additions to the curriculum for next semester and these will be available for pre-registration.

Theater adds

New courses approved

The College plans a number of additions to the curriculum for next semester and these will be available for pre-registration.

History 231 American and Colonial History

English 106 Creative Writing

This three credit course will provide training in the selection and use of phrases, idioms, and vocabulary. Attention is also to be given to some poetic forms and to writing short plays. English 102 is a prerequisite.

American history 232 - Arquitectonics and Debate. This two credit course is designed to provide training in the art of argumentation and debate, and practice in gathering and analyzing materials and in presenting materials.

English 716 - Medieval English Literature. This course will feature a study of English literature from the beginning to 1500, exclusive of Chaucer and the drama. It is three credits and English 112 is a prerequisite.

Theater. With this course attention will be directed to the importance of the dramatic imagination in reading and viewing plays, with the objective of construction of critical appreciation of the theater. Emphasis will be on forms of the play, the stage and the growth of the theater. The rise of realism, and influence of society on theater of various ages, will be pre-Shakespearean drama. The present course is designed for freshmen who are substituting for Music 311 or Fine Arts 101. It is a three credit course.

Theater Arts 131 - Speech for the Stage. In this course students will receive instruction and experience in dic tion and interpretation of the stage. The main feature will be to bridge the gap from current speech problems to the art of Speech, material for those students especially interested in the theater and may be substituted for English 112 in a total of 10 credits.

Impromptus 101. This course offers the student a general introduction to the art of speaking and the development of speech. Twenty minutes is the minimum length of each assignment.
WHAT—WHEN—

DANCE — GYM — TONIGHT, 8 p.m.-12 a.m.

The Eddie Day Group will be featured at the dance, to be held in the gym tonight from 8 p.m.-12 a.m. Eddie Day Group is an active and recognized psychology club. Admission will be $1.

SYMPOSIUM “EMPHASIS” — MARYWOOD COLLEGE FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MARCH 15 & 16

The theme of the weekend is “Man in a Mechanized Society” and in fulfillment of these themes, panels on modern topics such as personnel responsibility in war on poverty, and situation ethics are scheduled. Movies related to the subject areas of the panels are also scheduled. Registration will begin at 6 p.m. on Friday. A nominal fee of $1 will be collected at this time.

DEVIL MANUSCRIPT FILM — CPA March 16, 7 & 9 p.m.

The Manuscript society will present Devil, a 1961 Indian film produced, directed, and written by Satyajit Ray. The title translated means “The Goddess.” The story which takes place in present day India, concerns a father’s dreams that his daughter is the reincarnation of the goddess Kali. The father tells of his vision and places the native girl outside a temple. The home of the family is moved from the temple because of “mysterious” the peasants and the girl live to believe in her divinity, but their blind faith results in a series of tragedies for the family. There is no admission charge.

DANCE — STUDENT UNION Saturday, March 16, 7:30-12 a.m.

IDC will sponsor a dance in the Student Union on Saturday from 9 p.m.-12 a.m. Students will be able to receive free tickets to the dance to listening to WARM any time after 12 a.m on Friday night. Music will be provided by SURPRISE! Come and See! Admission will be $1.

NATIONAL COMPANY OF FRENCH DANCERS IREM TEMPLE — Monday, March 18, 8:30 p.m.

Theatre 3 of Misericordia College will present a performance of the National Company of French Dancers, at 8:30 p.m.

COFFEEHOUSE FILM — ST. PHILIP’S CHURCH WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 7:30 p.m.

400 Beight will be partially sponsored by Trout Bosley Cowherds says that “not since the 1952 arrival of Forbidden Games have we had from France a cinema that affords a window to the explosion of a fresh creative talent in the directorial field.”

LA STRADA — KING’S AUDITORIUM 7:30 p.m., March 21

Cinema 133 of King’s College will present La Strada at 7:30 p.m. in the auditorium. Admission will be free.

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The current art exhibition of woodcuts in Coyoughan Annex, presents an opportunity for faculty and students in the department of graphic art to be introduced at the College through comparison with art of similar kind in Col. Michigan. Superficially such evaluation is difficult because of a dissimilarity between the graphic arts as an art department, but the exact nature of the medium is transcended one can get an idea of the character of the art as presented in the exhibition. Although one must remember that the work be judged on the whole rather than the best results of the two departments, it is relatively easy to conclude that the products of our art students are superior to those of the art students at Adrian College.

The Adrian portion of the exhibit contains several works in graphic arts. Among these are an anatomical sketch of the sculpitician region, a richly colored woodcut, and a free interpretation of an elephant-mosaic.
Illegible text
There may be as many as 10,000 African students in the U.S. at all levels of study, with the rest of the Americans in cities, apartments or dormitories, but they do not live together. Some, such as the Secretary of State or get invited by Vice-President Humphrey, may be engaged in ceremonies. When they accept such invitations or attend some embassy functions, they enjoy dinners, concerts, and visits to museums, but their fathers or uncles are gold tycoons. It is merely national pride. Many of the African students are not accepted by the black and white communities because they accept each other in the society. The U.S. is trying to get a Ghanaian because it insisted that its first black student be an African in order to abide by the integration law. While some clubs in major U.S. cities have African students, only they accept the African so matter what their color is. And it does not have a University (predominantly Negro) the former the skin the better the chances of being accepted into fraternities and sororities. And even there the African is an exception for fraternities and sororities, which serve the American youth as an alternative way of socializing and not attract the African.

On the other hand the African expects a reserved treatment because he is a white and blacks. One of the first blacks at a university in Rhode Is- land was a well known African in- sianse because of the discriminatory treatment that he got on him by the white students. And there is the Malawi stu- dent at Massachusetts who complained that the students there treated him as part in Boston and Chicago.

On the whole the African students have the supreme challenge of the discrimination they face. Como- nts worth the energy of an argument. So, though aware of the discrimination they prefer them. They have no solution.

Apparently, revolutionary changes in Africa have developed them in their higher capacity for adjustment and activity. Most friendships between the Afri- can and the Americans are connected with business or diplomacy, though some very quickly discovers that a bright smile or a warm handshake from a bright American is a prestigious way of living the American way of life. Some white Americans like to appear liberal and friendly. Many of them take it church, civic and social gatherings, of them that are those white who would give to themselves the misanthropy of the American blacks. So they try to be good to the African. (You're being too nice to this Ghanaian student put it.) It settles accounts with them.

With those the African students are better living. It is called the Congolese at Florida State or Malawi at Boston - undertake the financially expensive process of bringing in Africans. The Americans, usually black students, despite the fact that the Africans are no more with the whites.

Marriage to a black American is preferred because it is easier to rational- ize. Besides, an interracial marriage is easier for both the black and white communities. Almost exclusively it is the African who is interested in marrying a white, and not vice-versa. While the Ameri- can wives do realize and accept that their African husbands are interested in an African very con- spicuous and gets invited to the college or university other than his American counterpart. He, therefore, is likely to be known as the black student at places where everyone else remains.

Reaction from administrators and professors is varied. There was a dean of women who insisted that she would write her parents because she was dating an African. Apparent- ly, she was coming to terms with the knowledge of the girls' parents. While some of the admin- istration may have varying degrees of hostility, the major- ity go beyond the call of duty to help.

Perhaps the most intriguing thing to the African student is the racial discrimination that is shrouded in subtleties too vague to be analyzed. So when he senses discrimina- tion, he may have no idea whether it is due to outright racial prejudice or to his own mistakes. What he notices, however, are the same and sometimes pitiful reasons for the American's attitude. This attitude, however, is not exclusive to white girls, for there is also bias not only in the American students, but in the staff and professors who declared she would not date a black boy.

The forced times the African has asked a black girl for a dance. The African according to Mr. Rusk admitted that "we have no evidence that they (Hanan) are prepared to undertake serious discussions to reach a peaceful settlement," implying that we are no closer to peace than we were before the bombing started in 1965.

Mr. Rusk pointed out without qualifica- tions, something he sometimes does, that while the human race is how to organize peace in the world. Rusk, U.S. foreign policy is based on Article 1 of the United Nations Char- ter. The Charter provides that "acts of aggression and breaches of peace have to be suppressed, that the United Nations shall be re- alized, and that governments must co- operate across their frontiers in the promotion of peace and security of mankind." Taken at face value, who can argue with this. But, if this, is in basis of U.S. foreign policy, does how our "Vietnam" support of aggression of or our involvement paved the way for a revolution in Africa? The whole presence in that country sustains basic human rights. And, how, when, where, or from can we draw, does our continued escalation of war, the men and all impor- tant purposes of mankind? It can only be after the Johnson Administration.

The President has made it clear that he will no longer talks. He has stated that if his views from the front to sell financial help. He entertained his views in the Senate which, in his words, was "nothing but a speech in the People's House of America." His friends decided that if there was anything that he needed surely he could have his way. In general the African students are more adventuresome, and have a broader outlook of the world than their American colleagues. This future plans to escalate the war in Southeast Asia are part of the right invasion of the North. In short. Secretary Rusk, and thereby President Johnson, should be asked serious questions of Senator Fulbright, Morse, Mansfield, Gore, Church and others, realistically, not justifyingCommunist when they are not.

Senator Mansfield turned the country around to comment on Secretary Rusk.
The economic considerations are complex, but not finally confusing. We can all learn that in war, we have the men and money. It will mean sacrificing many human beings, and deciding how and when to use the wealth, but it seems we must be under consider- able stress.

Certainly government intervention in the economy has helped provide some measure of stability since the second war, was planned for the impact of this expenditure has been military. But this is no solution for the war. The first place, employment levels and production levels could be maintained by non-military intervention—this would require much planning and a long per- iod of transition and disinvestment, which do not exist and which never will if the war continues, but it is a possibility; in the second place, a massive military machine is not the same thing as using the resources of the country. That punishment we are inflicting on ourselves and Vietnam does not fit the bill. This certainly it is dan- gerous to wear our guns to town, but we don’t have to use them. Our failure is to spend all the money to develop this un- paralleled military machinery, we use the army to defend our country when the great machine fails to pro- duce instant results.

The economic administration is the most important, and we must bring his own forces, will, and body of wisdom to bear in the administration. The President has passed the great responsibility to the American people, and we must take the responsibility and act on it. We must decide on the strategy we want to follow, and then we must carry it through. It is essential, and we must be prepared to pay for it.
Kemp named to all-season ECAC team

Herk Kemp

Colonel cager Herb Kemp has been named to the Division III, Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference. All-East team. The 27-year-old center and senior was selected on the basis of his four-year total in the ECAC, during the recent season.

Kemp led the Colonials in both the scoring and rebounding departments and was a big reason the local cagers captured the top spot. Herb completed 38 points in the Swain Col-
lege contest, and 7-10 weigh-ins armed services, and teur wrestlers:

March 19, 1968, in the 160-pound division, while three other Colonals men were placed in the second and third place. Herb was a valuable team point by placing fourth at 115. John Marfla finished fifth in the standings and Dick Cook finished sixth at 175.

Unleaded in dual competition this year, Herb, who was part of the Atlantic Conference tourney earlier this month, despite being ill, and was eliminated in a headbreaker, 6-7, to Dave McSharry of La Salle University.

Wienold’s accomplishments continued as the junior went on a broken nose in the final practice session prior to conference action, and also to Frank Cowly,

Kemp. The new look Colonials在他

The Colonials grappled fitted 8th in the second place with 105 points, 13 after he had been injured in the West end. Herb nearly completed 38 points in the Swain Col-
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