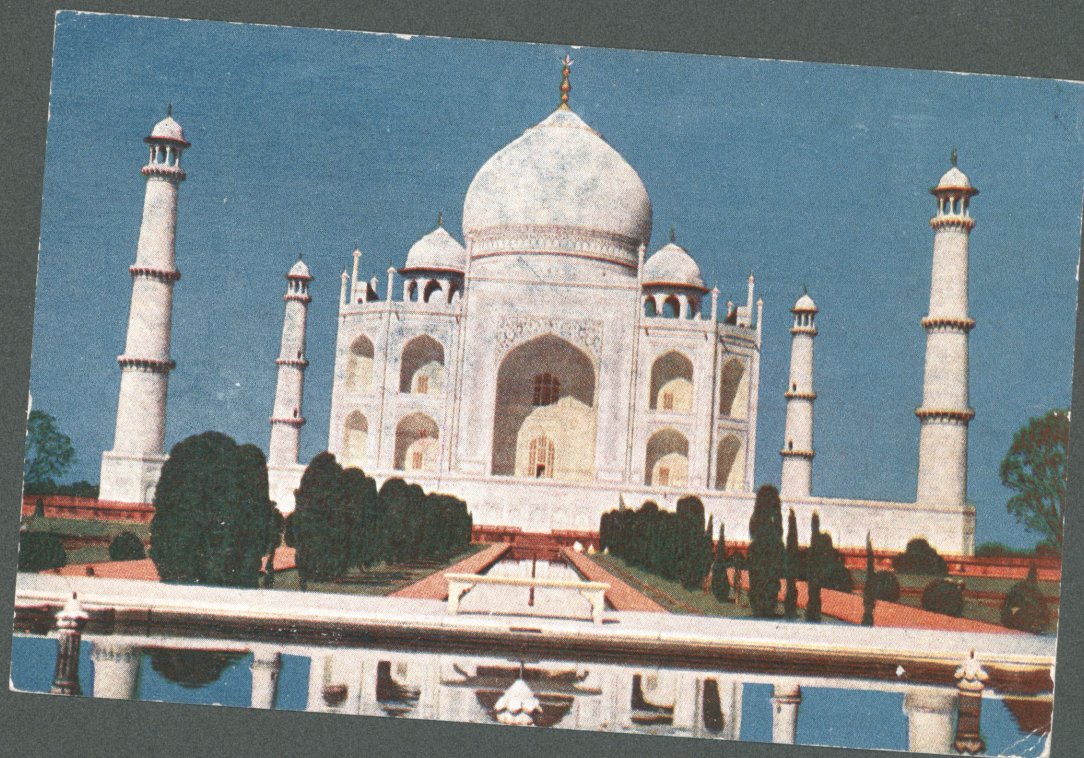


Assorted Anne & Arnaud  
Correspondence 1963-1970

4.4







July 15, 1963

Dear Friends - Today  
we visited this masterpiece  
of architecture. It lived  
up to expectations. We  
are having one fine  
experience after another.  
Wish you were with  
us. That would make  
it perfect. Hope all  
goes well. Love from  
all

TAJ MAHAL AGRA

Norman Paul

POST CARD



Dr. & Mrs. Armand C. Marts

30 East 37<sup>th</sup> St

New York City 16

U. S. A

AIR MAIL



J. ORIN OLIPHANT  
1525 D STREET N. E.  
SALEM, OREGON 97301

March 17, 1969

Dear Dr. Marts:

Thank you for your letter of  
March 14, 1969, and for the accom-  
panying copy of an article from  
~~the~~ Bucknellian. I think that  
this article is pretty accurate.

In respect to this matter, all  
my dealings were with Ambrose  
Sarikis. He knew how to do  
things. I was very fond of him.

I am looking forward to the  
appearance of your biography.

Mrs. Oliphant and I send our  
very best wishes to you and  
Mrs. Marts.

Cordially,

J. Orin Oliphant



## Bucknellian

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1937.

Happy New Year

NUMBER 13.

# Student Petition Urging Acting President Marts To Accept Permanent Presidency Is Presented At Chapel; Students Rend Church With Cheers



ACTING PRESIDENT ARNAUD C. MARTS

All Students Reached, Readily Sign Petition; Saricks Directed Drive

**MARTS SURPRISED; UNAWARE OF MOVE**

Turn to page 3 for pictorial and chronological review of President Marts administration!

Petitions, signed by the majority of the students, all those who could be contacted, and asking Acting President Arnaud C. Marts to accept permanently the position of head of the university, were presented to Mr. Marts at the chapel exercises this morning, by Ambrose Saricks, Jr., '37. Previous to this time, Mr. Marts had no knowledge of the petitions.

The idea for the petition grew out of a bull session discussion of various students concerning the progress of the university since Mr. Marts was named president.

Chairman of the committee in charge of the circulation of the petitions was Ambrose Saricks, Jr., '37, one of the originators of the idea. William Peebles, '38, president of the Interfraternity Council, Betty Webb, '38, president of Pan-Hellenic, and Charles "Bud" Dunham, '39, president of the Student Campus Club, headed the distribution of the petitions in fraternity houses, girls' dormitories, and men's dormitories, respectively.

The statement of the petition is as follows:

"To President Arnaud C. Marts:  
"We, the undersigned, students of Bucknell University, appreciating the valuable and disinterested service you have given to our university since you became its temporary president in October, 1935, do most earnestly but respectfully express the hope that you will now consent to accept the title of President of Bucknell University. We believe that under your leadership, the progress that our university has made during the last two years will continue indefinitely. Therefore, acting as we believe in the best interests of our Alma Mater, we ask you to accept this petition as an expression of our confidence in you and as a pledge to you of our loyal support in years to come."

**'Big Red' Team**



SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY  
FOUNDED 1906  
20 DERNE STREET  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02114

Department of History

12 March 1970

Dr. Arnaud C. Marts  
41 Park Avenue  
New York, New York 10016

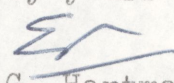
Dear Dr. Marts:

Thank you very much for your letter of some weeks ago and its kind message. I refrained from replying because I anticipated that I should have a little surprise for you. At the expense of seeming vain, I pass the data on to you because I know that you will understand and hopefully will be pleased. (see xeroxed data). I am also enclosing xeroxed copies of two reviews of Professor Oliphant's book in case you haven't seen them.

Your recollection<sup>5</sup>re the efforts of Bucknell to obtain a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa gave me pause for thought. I wonder if a history of the chapter has been written? I suspect that there should be such, and I am hopeful that your recollections and those of Professor Oliphant and others will be available as and when the history is written. Obviously someone at Bucknell should do it. (but then, maybe it has been done?)

Looking forward to receiving your newly published biography, and hoping that you are ~~en~~joying good health, I am

Sincerely yours

  
Edward G. Hartmann  
Professor of History



ON THE CATTLE RANGES OF THE OREGON COUNTRY. By J. Orin Oliphant.  
(Seattle: University of Washington Press. 1968. Pp. ix, 372. \$8.95.)

EXCEPT for articles written mostly by Professor Oliphant, the scholarly literature on ranching in the Pacific Northwest is sparse. While the business of droving and raising cattle from Texas to the northern Great Plains has been celebrated extensively, little attention has been devoted to the cattlemen's frontier elsewhere. These circumstances justify the author's lifelong study, which is brought to fruition in this important volume.

Ranching east of the Cascade Mountains is regarded as a stage in the economic development of the upper Columbia Basin. The origins of this industry, which have been traced to western Oregon and Washington, provided a base for expansion eastward. During the period of joint occupancy with Great Britain, Spanish cattle were imported from California to the Willamette Valley and Puget Sound; higher grades of cattle were introduced by the Hudson's Bay Company, and Oregon emigrants brought stock from the Middle West. Between 1850 and 1868, as mining camps in California, British Columbia, Idaho, and Montana provided a market, cattle raising became lucrative. It was mining in the western part of the Rocky Mountains that lured cattlemen to the upper Columbia Basin in the late 1860's. The Indians, encouraged by missionaries, had proven the feasibility of raising cattle on the open range, and when they were confined to reservations much grassland was available for white occupancy. By 1871 trans-cascadia had become a fattening country for cattle bred in the Willamette Valley.

As the mining rushes subsided, the demand for beef in Idaho and Montana sharply decreased. By the mid-1870's, the cattlemen of the "Inland Empire" found their ranges overstocked and the price of beef depressed. They were largely dependent upon Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, and San Francisco as markets. Roads were built through the Snoqualmie and Naches Passes to facilitate trailing to western Washington. Cattle were driven to The Dalles for shipment by steamer down the Columbia River. For cattlemen of southeastern Oregon, the closest shipping point was Winnemucca, Nevada, on the Central Pacific Railway.

The older communities along the Pacific Coast could not consume enough beef to relieve the surplus, and another outlet was needed. Because the price of cattle was depressed, buyers from Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, and even Arizona found the Pacific Northwest an attractive place to procure stockers. Oliphant emphasizes the importance of cattle drives that helped stock the ranges east of the Rocky Mountains between 1878 and 1883. He estimates that 400,000 cattle were driven out of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho during these few years, with salutary results for the economy of the region.

Many particulars about ranching in trans-cascadia are drawn from Clarence W. Gordon's "Report on Cattle, Sheep, and Swine," which accompanied the tenth federal census (1880). These include the sizes of herds owned by the most prominent cattlemen of the Columbia Basin, descriptions of ranches and their outfits, wages paid to cowboys and foremen, the manner in which roundups were conducted and cattle branded, the practice of "slick-eating" as a fraudulent means of claiming unbranded calves, and annual losses of stock from diseases, predators, and inclement weather. Many other sources, especially newspapers, are employed to provide detailed information about this frontier industry and to invite comparison with open range ranching on the northern Great Plains.

Like those east of the Rockies, the cattlemen of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho were slow to learn the wisdom of providing winter feed in case of emergency, and



their losses were the price of negligence in 1889-1890. A significant difference between the two regions was that stockgrower's associations of the Pacific Northwest were organized only on a district or regional basis; there was nothing comparable to the powerful state organizations of Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. The book ends with a discussion of the encroachment of wheat farming and sheep grazing upon the cattle ranges; as in other regions this produced controversy over herd legislation and caused range wars.

There are some things to criticize adversely. The repeated use of the term "band" in referring to herds of cattle, although found in the *Walla Walla Union* for 1878, seems inappropriate. The argument that Indian reservations were too large and should either have been reduced in size or leased to white cattlemen represents an ethnocentric viewpoint. This argument, which appears in a chapter entitled "Lo, The Poor Indian," was first published in *Agricultural History* (XXIV [Jan. 1950], 42-58) and has been only slightly edited. Finally, the author has omitted George E. Carter's "The Cattle Industry of Eastern Oregon, 1880-1890" (*Oregon Historical Quarterly*, LXVIII [June 1966], 139-59), from his bibliographical essay.

HENRY E. FRITZ

St. Olaf College

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN ANTEBELLUM SOUTH CAROLINA. By Ernest McPherson Lander, Jr. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. 1969. Pp. ix, 122. \$5.00.)

PROFESSOR Lander's slim volume chronicles the failure of textile manufacturing in antebellum South Carolina. He records details of businesses begun and businesses abandoned; indeed, he appears to have located virtually every attempt at textile manufacturing in the Palmetto State. The few mills that managed to survive for a number of years can be considered successful solely in the context of the dismal performance of other South Carolina firms. Only William Gregg's Graniteville mill can be compared to mills in the Northeast, but it was unique for South Carolina and the other southern states. Thus, in 1860, South Carolina had a meager \$820,000 invested in cotton mills, almost half of which was in the Graniteville mill; in contrast, Massachusetts in the same year had almost \$34,000,000 invested in cotton mills, which was more than three and a half times the total investment in all the southern states combined.

Although Lander has assiduously combed the meager extant sources for details about the rise and decline of mills in South Carolina, his analysis of the reasons for the failure of textile manufacturing in the state are far from adequate. He notes that the mills were plagued by inadequate investment, insufficient sources of power, a shortage of skilled personnel, and competition from New England, but he fails to show why these problems persisted. The book closes in a tone of bafflement: "Yet, with the move for secession gaining momentum in South Carolina, it is to be wondered why the radicals did not encourage industry." The author concludes lamely by stating that the secessionists' "hatred for the North obviously blinded them to economic reality." But, again, the question remains—why?

Clearly, manufacturing of all kinds lagged in the ante bellum South. Some scholars have traced the reasons to the slave system, arguing that the ruling class of planters opposed the development of manufacturing because they feared the rise of an industrial class that would challenge their hegemony and undermine the institution of slavery. Others have maintained that the South had a comparative advantage in cotton production and that, therefore, this remained the most economically rational investment. Still



needs more background information, including geographical and statistical data (for instance, the dimensions of the market to be served). The three maps that are spaced through the text are both inadequate and hard to locate, for they are listed in neither the table of contents nor the index. Aside from this, the format of the book is unusually pleasing.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

IRENE D. NEU

*On the Cattle Ranges of the Oregon Country.* By J. Orin Oliphant. (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1968. ix + 372 pp. Notes, bibliographical essay, and index. \$8.95.)

This long-awaited monographic study comes as a major contribution to the range-cattle history of the American West. Not only will it dispel much gross ignorance respecting the range-cattle business within the Oregon Country but also it will throw needed light upon the relationships of that business with the range-cattle business of the Great Plains. The book is mainly concerned with cattle breeding on the open ranges of the Oregon Country, which business had its beginning in 1792 and which underwent continuous development for a full century before giving way to general farming operations. This study was begun in 1929 as a doctoral dissertation at Harvard, and over the intervening years the historical profession has been treated to occasional samples—enough to whet the appetite for this final product.

Patterns of development within the Oregon Country are in many respects unique so far as the range-cattle business is concerned. Cattle were first brought in by the Spanish at Nootka Sound and Neah Bay. They were bred by British and American fur traders, missionaries, and overland settlers. Nurtured as a means of augmenting personal or institutional food supplies, cattle breeding soon expanded to the point where market outlets were sought and found in widely scattered and proliferating western mining camps on both sides of the international boundary and to the same eastern markets served by the cattlemen of the Great Plains. The author relates the exploitation of these outside markets to the development not only of cattle trails but of intra- and inter-regional railroad and steamboat transportation facilities. Accompanying the widening of markets came the spread of the range-cattle business into all provinces of trans-Cascadia.

The first half of the book is devoted to the growth of cattle breeding and the market aspects of this business. The second half concerns cattlemen and their cattle, the sizes of cattle ranches, and the nature of individual herds. The book treats fully the hazards of rustlers; Indians; prairie fires; devastating diseases such as blackleg; poison plants; and the greatest hazard of all, winters. Either conspicuously minimized or disappointingly absent are treatments of everyday range life—the roundups, and cowtowns. Cowboys



move across the pages as extremely sober, rather shadowy figures who tended strictly to business. So far as the Indians are concerned, J. Orin Oliphant recognizes that within the Oregon Country the racial problems took the form of mutual violations and recriminations, and offers the personal judgment that the Indian reservation grants in the Oregon Country "were larger than they should have been." He takes the position that "To say that the Indians who were put upon such reservations got little enough for what they gave up is a truism that is not now, as in our national history never was, important. In the long run, the white men, by virtue of their superior power, would determine what was appropriate for the Indians" (p. 309).

This book is thoroughly documented and based upon exhaustive use of the widely scattered basic source materials. The language is clear, solid, and sober, but in no sense spritely. The strong emphasis upon a detailed narration of varying and multitudinous local situations leaves major lines of overall development somewhat obscured. Nevertheless, readers willing to plow through the book in its entirety will be richly rewarded. Clearly every sentence has been carefully weighed, and the entire thrust of the study is presented in a sober and solid, mainly economic rather than social, treatment of the range-cattle business of the Oregon Country. In this the author has succeeded. For its part, the University of Washington Press has produced a magnificent printing job. Typographically, as well as technically, the production of this book has been a first-rate performance.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

OSCAR OSBURN WINTHER

*Populism to Progressivism in Alabama.* By Sheldon Hackney. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1969. xv + 390 pp. Tables, notes, appendixes, bibliography, and notes on sources. \$10.00.)

"Most historians of the American South," writes the author of this penetrating study, "probably think of Populism and Progressivism as sequential and complementary phenomena" and have tended "to sculpt Progressivism out of Populist materials." His stated purpose is to test this idea of continuity by a careful examination of both movements in one state with particular attention to tracing Populist leadership and membership beyond the Populist era and investigating the pre-1900 activities of the progressives.

Finding that the two movements were not only non-sequential but also essentially different in their leadership, following, and objectives, he questions, at least for Alabama, some of the theories advanced by John D. Hicks, C. Vann Woodward, and George Mowry. Employing a combination of narrative and analytical technique, Sheldon Hackney traces and interprets the political history of the state from 1890 to the end of Governor B. B. Comer's administration in 1910. Three major aspects receive approximately equal treatment: an examination of the Populist movement and its subse-



## St. David's Society of the State of New York

"Y DDRAIG GUCH"



"A DDYRY CYCHWEN"

71 WEST 23RD STREET  
(212) 924-8415

January 30, 1970

New York, N. Y. 10010

Dear Members and Friends of the Saint David's Society:

The 1451st anniversary of our Patron Saint, - Dewi Sant - falls on a Sunday this year. Accordingly, your Dinner Committee has followed precedent and arranged for the Society's 135th Annual Saint David's Day Banquet and Dance to be held on the preceeding day, Saturday, February 28, 1970. The Society cordially invites you to attend this gala celebration.

The Banquet will be held at Delmonico's Hotel, Park Avenue at 59th Street, New York City. Festivities commence at 6 o'clock with a reception in the Park Avenue Suite, which will be followed by Dinner in the Crystal Ballroom at 7:30 o'clock.

A delightful program has been arranged featuring Welsh artistes. We will be entertained by the enchanting Mary Lynne Bird (Coloratura Soprano), and the distinguished tenor, Robert Owen Jones. We are also privileged to include in our program the popular Welsh clog dancer, Maldwyn Pate. There will be a noted guest speaker.

The recipient of the Hopkins Medal, the Society's highest award, will be Dr. Edward G. Hartmann, Professor of History, Suffolk University, Massachusetts. Dr. Hartmann also holds the Welsh Society of Philadelphia's Gold Medallion for his research studies on the Welsh in America.

Music for dancing will be provided by Bunny Bower (late of Prestatyn and Rhyl) and his orchestra, from 10 pm until 1 am.

The subscription is \$17.50 per person. Dress is optional. Tables of 8, 10, or 12 are available. There is a form enclosed on which to make your reservation. Contributions to the Music Fund are solicited.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Henry Parsons".

Henry Parsons  
Chairman,  
Board of Stewards



ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

CITATION

To Edward George Hartmann, scholar and historian, competent interpreter of the saga of the people of Cymru in the new world, upholder of freedom and culture, proud inheritor of the ancient traditions, ideals, and spiritual strength of Wales;

We, the "Americans from Wales" in New York, salute you on this St. David's Day.

We rejoice in your distinguished career, which has been marked by breadth of interest in historical matters, and by a passionate desire to record the achievements of those who have added to mankind's benefit and elevation. In particular we express our appreciation that you have brought your high scholarship to the purpose of making known the full dimension of the contribution made by Americans of Welsh birth and ancestry to the development, culture, and religion of the United States of America. We are thankful the story has been told with pride, yet with the realism and honesty of the true historian.

It is, therefore, with a sense of honor, that on this anniversary of the birth of the Welsh patron Saint, David (Dewi Sant), we award to you, Edward George Hartmann, the William R. Hopkins' Bronze Medal of the St. David's Society of the State of New York, in recognition of your service in recording and interpreting for Americans of all heritages this important chapter of the Welsh people's role in our common life. We salute you as a "Worthy Historian of the Welsh-American Culture."

*Wilfred O. Greenway*  
Wilfred O. Greenway  
President

*Kenneth O. Jones*  
The Reverend Kenneth O. Jones  
Chairman of the Hopkins Award Committee

March 1, 1970



August 17, 1967

CK #586  
\$6.50

Dr. Edward G. Hartmann  
Professor of History  
Suffolk University  
c/o The Christopher Publishing House  
1140 Columbus Avenue  
Boston, Massachusetts 02120

Dear Dr. Hartmann:

I am very pleased to receive the announcement of your book, "AMERICANS FROM WALES", and I take pleasure in enclosing an order blank for a copy and my check for \$6.50.

My maternal grandfather, Edward Cartwright, came to the United States with his parents and brothers and sisters when he was 12 years of age in the 1800 and teens from Shropshire, England. They lived so close to the boundary line of Wales that one of their family Bibles which I recall seeing was in Welsh and one was in English.

This Cartwright family settled in Erie County, New York State. I presume several Welsh families settled there because there is a Wales Village, and a Wales Center, and a South Wales all around that area near East Aurora.

Cartwrights were English but I daresay some of the family intermarried with Welsh boys and girls.

Congratulations to you on the splendid progress you have made in your profession as a teacher and as an author. You have done well indeed and I am glad that a Bucknellian has won his spurs as you have.

With kind personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

ACM:he

A. C. Marts



## ARE YOU INTERESTED IN YOUR WELSH HERITAGE?

Are you of Welsh descent? Do you want to learn more about your Welsh ancestors and their history in America? If so, no better single volume is now available. The book is a veritable treasury of facts about Welsh settlements in America.

# AMERICANS FROM WALES

By

EDWARD G. HARTMANN, Ph.D.

Professor of History, Suffolk University  
Recipient of the Gold Medallion of the Welsh Society  
of Philadelphia for Research Studies on  
the Welsh in America

From the earliest days of colonial settlement, the United States has been the mecca for people of many lands. They came to escape religious or political intolerance, and often they arrived in the hope of bettering themselves economically. Gradually they blended to become the American people of today. The overall story of the immigration of people from the larger countries, and their various contributions, has in most cases already been told. However, the story of some of the smaller groups of immigrants has not been told. Yet the story of all groups should be told, if a correct understanding of the evolution and amalgamation of the American people is to be achieved.

One such smaller group of immigrants were the Welsh, the Kelting-speaking representatives of one of Europe's oldest existing countries — Wales. **AMERICANS FROM WALES** tells the story of their coming to America, the reasons for their migration, the types of settlements that they created, their valiant efforts to retain what they thought was best of their own distinctive culture in the midst of a new environment, and finally the very solid contribution which they made to what is generally considered as the great "American Heritage."

After an introductory chapter on Wales, the homeland, and its history, the author takes up the fascinating story

of the "Welsh Indian" legend and its ramifications. In succeeding chapters, he analyzes the Welsh colonial settlements and the role played by the Welsh in colonial life and the American Revolution; the extensive nineteenth century Welsh immigration of farmers, miners, quarry-men, iron-workers, and tin-plate specialists, and the many Welsh settlements that they established throughout the new nation; the very important role played by religion in the life of the Welsh settlers, with particular emphasis being devoted to the three major denominations (Baptists, Congregationalists, and Calvinistic-Methodists or Welsh Presbyterians); other aspects of the cultural life of the Welsh settlements including those uniquely Welsh institutions, the Eisteddfod, the Gorsedd, the Gymanfa Ganu; the important role played by the Welsh societies, Welsh language newspapers and periodicals in the life of the Welsh communities.

Finally, Dr. Hartmann analyzes the very solid contributions of the Welsh settlers to America, and he supports his thesis by a biographical listing of several hundred distinguished Welsh-Americans in virtually every aspect of American endeavor. Geographical listings of the churches founded by the Welsh in America, and the existing Welsh-American societies are also included. A classified bibliography of writings on the Welsh in America and a comprehensive index complete the volume.



## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Edward G. Hartmann is the son of a Welsh-born, Welsh-speaking mother. As a native of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, which for many years was the center of the largest concentration of Welsh settlers in America, he learned much first-hand information about the Welsh. His Welsh connection goes back to some of the oldest families of the Irfon River valley in Brecknockshire, Wales. He is a direct descendant of the Llwyn-On (Teulu Llwyn-On) family who were among the founders of historic Troedriwdalar Congregational Chapel, which claims the honor of being the oldest existing, dissenting chapel in Wales (1590).

Dr. Hartmann received his B.A. and M.A. degrees in history from Bucknell University, and his Ph.D. degree in history from Columbia University. He served as combat historian of the 90th Infantry Division in Europe during World War II, and is presently a Major in the United States Air Force Reserve. He is a specialist in American social and cultural history. Among his other publications are THE MOVEMENT TO AMERICANIZE THE IMMIGRANT (Columbia University Press), 1948, and A HISTORY OF AMERICAN IMMIGRATION (Rand McNally & Co.), 1967.

Cloth, Price \$6.50



Dr. Edward G. Hartmann,

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✓ 8/3  
Mrs J C Hixson  
Christmas Hill  
Buffalo Creek, Colorado 80425

July 16, 1970.

Dear Mr. Marts,

My heart is sad today, for you and for the world. The loss of such a man as Arnold C. Marts is so great. Many words do not suffice - but then too we are all better for having known him. He meant so much to our family - as you well know. Dad was probably closer - as as close as a brother - and what joy he felt in that relationship!

I've not heard the detail of his last illness, other than that he had had a fall and broken hip. I do hope he did not have to suffer greatly. That was



the saddest thing about my father's  
going - that gradual disintegration of  
body and mind. If Dr. Thoms was spared  
that you can be gratified.

I know too, and can deeply appreciate  
your personal loss. This note can  
never be replaced - I'm so glad you  
and Dr. Thoms have had these happy  
years together.

I've not seen Dr. Thoms' latest book yet,  
I expect it is in Newcastle, and I'm  
looking forward to seeing it.

Please know that your many  
friends are holding you in their thoughts  
during these hard days, and above all  
are "the everlasting ones".

Sincerely,

Margaret,

(Lynsey)  
Mrs. J.C. Hixson



On acknowledgement card

July 19, 1970

Dear Dr. Rosenblatt,

Your message brought comfort. My Arno had great respect and admiration for you, as a doctor, and as a warm, kind, understanding human being.

My husband's life had meaning. He performed many accomplishments, and was always a pillar of strength. He would have liked more years of strength to try to do a bit more with our days. I regret I did not know he was not strong enough to participate in the things in which he had such vital interest. I never thought of him as being anything but young. Certainly that was his outlook and it had always been. Mine is an empty world with my Arno gone out of it.

I am grateful to you for your devoted and sympathetic care to my husband; and for your many kindnesses to me during the past weeks. And please thank Mrs. Rosenblatt for her kind expression of sympathy.

Sincerely,

Anne Marts

ack  
Dr R's 7/13/71



July 27, 1970

Dear Dr. Peale:

I know you are away from the city, but I also know that the wheels of progress go on in and around your offices. But I must write you as you have been in my thoughts frequently.

I am crushed. I am not able to realize that my dearest Arnaud is gone out of this world. During the past year or so, my Arnaud felt something happened to a warm friendship which existed over the years. I know he missed the occasional telephone call on Sunday and of hearing the voice of one he greatly loved, respected and admired. But he remained a true and devoted friend to you, for he knew your spirit of service and your talent were needed for inspiration for those around you and by so many many others elsewhere and everywhere. He often remarked of how hard you worked and how generous you were with demands made on you.

You proved you cared during those last days. Believe me ever and always I shall remember your visits to the hospital, your very beautiful service. I believe it was as Arno would have hoped for. He was such a modest man he would not ask a favor, nor reveal his hopes nor desires, even to me. But you knew him well and long.

It is so awful - I miss him so.

I am grateful to you, dear Dr. Peale, and I want to thank you and dear Ruth too, with full heart for all you have done for my very wonderful husband. You are superb with generosity and an hard man to thank. Arno loved you dearly, and I do too - so do please accept the enclosed for your many kindnesses. I know they came from your heart and there is no way to measure an expression of love. But I would like to carry on as Arno would wish me, and this was his way of life.

Believe me ever, always sincerely,

Dr. Norman Vincent Peale  
New York City

*encl. - check \$2500.  
drawn on Poverty Savings  
Bank check - AM Personal ac*



TELLERS CHECK

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NEW YORK, N.Y.

July 27, 1970

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Dr. Norman Vincent Peale

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NEW YORK

[Signature]

5120129

TELLER

\$2500. to Dr. Norman Vincent Peale

DEPOSITOR'S COPY



First Presbyterian Church  
320 Sixth Avenue  
Pittsburgh, 22, Pennsylvania

December 23, 1963

Mr. A.C. Marts  
30 East 37th St.,  
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Brother Marts:

Thanks for the lovely card.

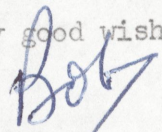
What I have been failing to do is ... to tell you that Mrs. Carolyn Hunt Mahaffey whose father preceded you at Bucknell is on our staff here at the church. In fact, her tenure is about 27 years, with over 20 years as contralto in the double quartet.

She speaks in glowing terms of you and remembers you for the key you gave her at a Bucknell commencement.

Currently, she does some singing, but is the Director of our Mothers Club which can muster an attendance of 450 for some occasions.

I hear from "Chief" Williams with great regularity. He is doing part-time work at West Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, Delaware.

With every good wish from,

  
Robert McCune





FOUNDED 1628

MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH  
FIFTH AVENUE AT 29TH STREET, WEST  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10001

NORMAN VINCENT PEALE  
MINISTER

REPLY TO  
1025 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10028

October 14, 1968

Mrs. Arnaud C. Marts  
41 Park Avenue  
New York, New York 10016

Dear Anne,

As an arranger of a delightful party you are superb!

It was such a grand company of people, and the dinner, of course, was delicious.

I thought also it was wonderful, the way an informal program which included everybody was carried out so splendidly.

I was highly honored to be on the right hand of the guest of honor.

Ruth and I dearly love you both, and we wish for you and Arno every blessing in this life. Thank you for inviting us to an event which will be long remembered with the greatest of pleasure.

Affectionately yours,

*Norman*

NVP:c



February 9, 1968

Mr. Edward B. Fiske  
New York Times  
229 West 43rd Street  
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Fiske:

Your account in yesterday's New York Times of the death of Dr. Daniel Poling was an excellent example of biographical reporting and I am sure all his friends, myself included, appreciate it.

By the way, did you happen to know of the close friendship between Cardinal Spellman and Dr. Poling? Now that each of these great Christian leaders has passed on, it might be of interest to the friends of both of them to have the story told.

Dan told me the story when we had him for dinner the evening before he took off for his last trip to Formosa, South Korea and other Far Eastern points last month.

If you do not know of the Cardinal's farewell visit to Dr. Poling only a few weeks ago, and if you think you would like to hear about it for the purpose of writing it up, if you regard it as of interest as the subject of a possible article by you, I will be glad to relate the story to you just as Dan told it to me.

Cordially yours,

ACM:he

A. C. Marts



The Riverboat—Empire



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 ...Four of the nine tanks were  
 ...knocked out by fire from 57-  
 ...mm. recoilless rifles and  
 ..."LAW's"—light antitank weap-  
 ...on rockets—fired from the

...the first ever...  
 ...by enemy forces in Vietnam.  
 ...Four of the nine tanks were  
 ...knocked out by fire from 57-  
 ...mm. recoilless rifles and  
 ..."LAW's"—light antitank weap-  
 ...on rockets—fired from the

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

## Daniel Poling Dies; Protestant Leader

2/8/68

By EDWARD B. FISKE

The Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, a leader in American Protestantism for half a century, died of a heart attack yesterday at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia. He was 83 years old.

Dr. Poling, who spoke Saturday evening at a dinner sponsored by the interfaith Chapel of the Four Chaplains, was admitted to the hospital Tuesday morning.

A vigorous activist who achieved success as a preacher, novelist, essayist, editor and foundation executive, Dr. Poling played a role in almost every major social and political struggle of this century.

During the election campaign of 1912, when he was a 27-year-old evangelical preacher

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# WESTERN UNION

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PRESIDENT

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NL = Night Letter

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DR ARNAUD MARTS

MARTS & LUNDY 521 FIFTH AVE NYK

THE FAMILY OF DANIEL A. POLING WOULD APPRECIATE IT IF YOU  
WOULD BE AN HONORARY PALLBEARER AT DR. POLING'S FUNERAL SUNDAY,  
FEBRUARY 11TH, AT THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH AT FOUR O'CLOCK  
ANN LOUISE AND DANIEL K POLING

*[Handwritten signature]*



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## United States Senate

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GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS  
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ON INVESTIGATIONS  
(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 53, 90TH CONGRESS)

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GENERAL COUNSEL  
DONALD F. O'DONNELL  
CHIEF COUNSEL  
PHILIP W. MORGAN  
CHIEF COUNSEL TO THE MINORITY

August 10, 1967

Mr. A. C. Marts  
521 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10017

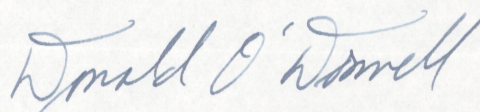
Dear Mr. Marts:

Senator John L. McClellan has asked me to answer your recent correspondence. We appreciate the thoughts and suggestions which you have submitted.

At the present time, the Resolution giving to the Senate Permanent Subcommittee jurisdiction over civil disorders has been approved by the Rules Committee and referred to the floor of the Senate. It is not expected to be approved by the Senate until Monday, August 14, 1967.

Many thanks for your courtesies in writing to us.

Sincerely yours,



Donald F. O'Donnell  
Chief Counsel



August 7, 1967

Senator John L. McClellan  
U. S. Senate Office Building  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator McClellan:

It is gratifying to know that you will serve as Chairman of the Congressional Committee which is about to investigate and report upon the recent city riots. The nation is assured of a thorough and constructive investigation under your leadership.

In all of the coverage by press and radio of these tragic outbreaks, I have heard no explanation as to why Stokeley Carmichael visited Prague enroute from London to Havana. Perhaps there was no significance to his Prague detour, but one wonders because it is in Prague that the International Student Union is said to have its headquarters.

Carmichael is not the first leader of American radical student groups who has visited Prague this year. Robert Scheer, editor of Ramparts Magazine which broke the C.I.A. story last winter also was reported to have visited Prague shortly after the C.I.A. excitement flared up.

Dr. Carl T. Rowan, distinguished negro journalist of Washington, D. C. told of Scheer's Prague visit in his syndicated columns last February. Dr. Rowan is not a scandal-monger. He has served in the United States Department of State as Deputy Assistant Secretary, Ambassador to Finland, and Director of the U.S.I.A.

Dr. Rowan wrote in his syndicated newspaper column in February that he phoned Scheer after the C.I.A. exposure and asked Scheer if he had just visited the International Student Union in Prague. Scheer admitted it. Rowan then asked Scheer the nature of the I.S. U. Rowan reported that Scheer replied that it is an arm of the Russian Soviet Foreign Service.



Senator John L. McClellan

-2-

August 7, 1967

It is quite possible that you already have this information about Carmichael's and Scheer's visits to Prague but I am bringing it to your attention on the outside chance that it has not otherwise been reported to you. Certainly it has not been given any public evaluation, to my knowledge. Perhaps it does not rate any;- you and your Committee will know best about that.

Thank you for the important service you are undertaking in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

A. C. Marts

ACM:he



March 14, 1969

Dr. J. Orin Oliphant  
1525 D Street N. E.  
Salem, Oregon 97301

Dear Dr. Oliphant:

Your letter of February 5th was very helpful to me in my search for the personnel of the committee that presented the student petition to me at Bucknell back in 1937. I asked Fitz Roy Walling, who is now in charge of admissions at Bucknell, if he remembered who was on the committee and he sent me a copy of the article which appeared in the student newspaper in regard to the event. Enclosed is a photostatic copy of the article. You will probably recall the personalities of some of the persons named on the committee.

After this has served its purpose with you, will you kindly return it to me in the self-addressed envelope in order that I may keep in my files?

Mrs. Marts joins me in sending our warm regards to Mrs. Oliphant and yourself.

Yours sincerely,

A. C. Marts

ACM/csa  
Enclosures



J. ORIN OLIPHANT

1525 D STREET N. E.

SALEM, OREGON 97301

Feb. 5, 1969

Dr. Arnaud C. Marts  
521 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N. Y. 10017

Dear Dr. Marts:

Thank you for your letter of February 3 and for your kind remarks about my book. I am interested in your remarks about certain characteristics of people in the Pacific Northwest. I think that you are right. Since my return to this region, somewhat more than four years ago, I have been astonished at the eagerness of many of the people of Oregon to have a "referendum" on everything of importance that their legislature approves. I think that this tendency was much less pronounced during the time when I was a young man in the Pacific Northwest. Frankly, I have been considerably annoyed by the excessive individualism that I have observed here in recent years. Some day, perhaps, we can talk at length about this matter.

As to your specific request, let me say that I am not certain who the "second person" was.. The one who took the lead in presenting the petition was Ambrose Saricks, of Wilkes-Barre, who may have been assisted by Edward G. Hartmann, also of Wilkes-Barre. Why don't you ask Hartmann whether he was involved in this matter? It may be that Miss Trennie Eisley, of Bucknell, could find something about this matter in the issues of the Bucknellian during April, 1938.

Ambrose Saricks and Edward G. Hartmann were "my boys." They were both in the class of 1937. I put them both through their first year of graduate study. They both acquired the Ph. D. degree--Saricks at Wisconsin and Hartmann at Columbia. They have both published scholarly books. Hartmann's latest book is Americans from Wales (Christopher Publishing House, Boston), and Saricks's latest work is a biography of Pierre du Pont de Nemour (University Press of Kansas). Hartmann joined the faculty of Suffolk University, Boston, in 1948 and became a full professor in this institution in 1956. Saricks joined the faculty of the University of Kansas in 1950 and became a full professor in this institution in 1962.

Hartmann has always been deeply grateful to you for helping him to get started as a graduate student in Columbia. I was fortunate in persuading Professor Chester P. Higby, of Wisconsin, to take on Saricks as a graduate assistant at Wisconsin. Without such help, Saricks could not have done graduate work. Prof. Higby is a Bucknellian (class of 1908), and, as you may recall, you conferred upon him an honorary degree in 1939. I took advantage of that fact to put a little pressure on him to give Saricks a trial. He never regretted doing so.

I shall look forward to reading your biography. Perhaps I shall learn some more good things about you.

With every good wish, in which Mrs. Oliphant joins me, to you and Mrs. Marts,

Cordially yours,

*J. Orin Oliphant*



The addresses of Saricks and Hartmann are as follows:

Professor Ambrose Saricks  
Department of History  
University of Kansas  
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Professor Edward G. Hartmann  
Department of History  
Suffolk University  
200 Derne Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02114



Lead;  
raine

## GUNARD CARLSON, STEEL PRODUCER

Supplier of Stainless and  
Nickel Alloys Is Dead

Special to The New York Times

COATESVILLE, Pa., April 7 — Gunard O. Carlson, chairman of G. O. Carlson, Inc., of Thorndale, Pa., a pioneer in the development of stainless steel plate and plate products, died Saturday in the Coatesville Hospital. He was 74 years old and lived in Thorndale.

Surviving are his widow, the former Margaret Berry; two daughters, Mrs. Barbara Travaglini and Mrs. Nancy Bacharach; a brother, Thomas R., and three grandchildren.

A funeral service will be held at 2 P.M. Wednesday in the Coatesville Presbyterian Church.

### Aided Chemical Maker

In the early nineteen-thirties, Mr. Carlson's company began supplying the chemical process industries with stainless steel in special shapes and forms that could not be manufactured economically by most producers in less than mill-run quantities. Today his concern is one of the leading stainless steel, nickel, alloy and titanium plate producers, supplying many industries.

Mr. Carlson was a former president and chairman of Coatesville Hospital. The Pennsylvania Medical Society gave him the Benjamin Rush Award in 1959.

He had been chairman of the trustees of Perkiomen Preparatory School in Pennsburg, Pa., and president of the board of Bradford (Mass.) Junior College.

He was a trustee of the Drexel Institute of Technology, and the Schwenkfelder Library in Pennsburg.

The Gunard Berry Carlson Memorial Foundation, Inc., established in memory of his son, contributes to educational, charitable, religious, scientific and literary undertakings.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania State Republican Committee and chairman of the Chester County Airport, which was recently renamed Chester County G. O. Carlson Airport.

Mr. Carlson was born on Jan. 2, 1895, in McKeesport, Pa. He had studied at Carnegie Institute of Technology and Drexel Institute. He was a registered professional engineer.

## DR. ELIAS GORDON, ROENTGENOLOGIST

Special to The New York Times

## Eduard Strauss D Last of Waltz Ki

VIENNA, April 7 — Eduard Strauss, great-grandnephew of Johann Strauss the waltz king, died yesterday of a pulmonary

Mr. Strauss, last of a musical dynasty, was 59 years old. A teacher of music, he devoted himself exclusively to conducting since 1910. He toured Japan, the Middle East and Southeast Asia and conducted concerts in the United States and the Soviet Union. Once a year he gave a concert with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in London.

## Anniversari

RHODA—Happy anniversary at nine wonderful years. You're

## Deaths

ATLAS—Anna, beloved wife of mother of Sondra Flohr and witz, loving grandmother, of Jules Warshawsky and Betty ice at "Garlick's Parkside Cha Blvd. and 66th Ave., Forest Hills April 8, at 10 A.M. In lieu of contributions to The Heart appreciated.

ATLAS—Ann, beloved wife of Officers and employees of Bartell, Sam Bartell, Paul Helen Schwartz, Muriel Zemke today, 10 A.M., Temple 134-35 Northern Blvd., Flushing.

BAUER—Rebe, dear sister of Philip Mann and Sally Long today, 12:30 P.M., "Forest Park Chapels," 76th Rd., Forest Hills.

BAYLINS—S. Brian, beloved brother of Rose, Harry, Jules Bessie and Winnie. Service April 9 at "The Riverside," Amsterdam Avenue. Time to

BERENSON—Louis, beloved brother of Sylvia, devoted father of Al Rosenfeld, dear brother of Sophie Gershfield. Service at "The Riverside," 179th Concourse.

BIGELOW—Edwin, of 1700 W. Park, N. J., formerly of Bigelow. Brother of Mrs. Mass of Requiem Holy Asbury Park, N. J., Thursday, 14 Le Court, thorne, N. Y., at 11:30 A.M. received at Buckley Funeral 2nd Av. Asbury Park, Wednesday, P.M.

BIRNBAUM—Janet. Beloved Daily, Sadie Harrison, and Services "Park West," 79 Columbus Avenue, Tuesday, 10 A.M.

BURGER—Ralph W. Beloved Margaret B. Burger of 781 New Rochelle, N. Y., on April 7, 1969. Services at Davis Memorial, 14 Le Court, Rochelle, 2 P.M., Tuesday, call 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 P.M. Sunday and Monday.

BURGER—Ralph, New York University of Dentistry, wishes deep sorrow on the passing of friend and benefactor. Mr. was President of the John H. dation.

CHISHOLM—Isabel T. (nee April 7, 1969. Beloved wife Charles, devoted mother of Chisholm and James J. sister of Harry O. King by five grandchildren. R. Leo F. Kearns Funeral Home, haven Blvd., Rego Park, day, 9 A.M. Requiem Mass the Angelus Church, ment St. Charles Cemetery.

CHRISTOPHERS—Oscar 5, 1969, beloved by Elsie Harkrader. A.M., Decker, ham, N. Y. Grad 2 P.M., Woodlawn CLEMENS—Leslie New York City S. Clemens Clemens of Gally, of N. 7:30 to 9



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AIR MAIL

President Louise Yim  
Chung-ang University  
Seoul, Korea

August 20, 1968

Dear Louise:

Your letter of July 24th is very much appreciated by me. I was happy to help you seek and find financial support in America, and I am so glad that your hopes and dreams and plans for your university have been so gloriously fulfilled.

You were a very brave girl to come over here 25 years ago out of your love for your country which had just been freed from the domination of Japan. I was amazed at your courage and determination after years of oppression, including a period in prison. Apparently the only result of the punishment you received for your devotion to Korea was to intensify your love for your country and your determination to make its people free.

I wish I could attend your 50th Anniversary in October, but it is impossible for me at my age to undertake the travel.

The last time you were in my office you asked me if Mrs. Marts and I had received a package from you and I said no. You were surprised and I was surprised that you had sent us something that we had not received.

You will be happy to learn that last week this package came to light when we moved from one apartment to another. All this time it had been in storage with other things and we were not aware of it.

Mrs. Marts and I are both delighted with the two beautiful panels, one embroidered and the other painted. She immediately had them hung up in our parlor and they are highly prized by us and our visitors. We thank you very much for them.



President Louise Yim

Page -2-

August 20, 1968

May you have a great 50th Anniversary for your university. Years ago a great man said, "Every great institution of education, culture and civilization is the lengthened shadow of one man." That is certainly true of Chung-ang University, provided you change the last two words to "Louise Yim." May God bless you and Chung-ang always.

Affectionately,

A. C. Marts

ACM/csa



# The Chung-ang Herald

May 19, 1959, Registered as 3rd Class Matter

VOL. XI No. 103

Chung-ang University, Seoul, Korea

June 10, 1968

## Law Students Receive First Prize At Mock Diet at SNU Coll. of Law

Carrying off the Presidential Pennant of Seoul National University at the SNU College of Law-hosted third mock diet were three law majors and a journalism coed student.

They received the pennant for the prize in the group category. The four Chung-ang participants were Ho-Soon Yun, a Law senior; Min-Ha Kwon, a Law junior; Sang-Joon Kim, a Law sophomore and Miss Min-Kyung Park, a Journalism sophomore.



After an installment ceremony of the victory pennant for top prize in mock diet, the winner students posing with President Yim (seated in the center), John Yim, President Yim's brother (third from right) and acting dean Park (second from right).

The installment of the victory pennant took place at the Presidential Office May 25 at 11:00 a.m. Present at the ceremony were Prof. Jung-Keun Park, Acting Dean of Law and Political Science College; Yong Chang, Chairman of Law and Political Science College Student Association and a Public Administration senior; and the prize winners.

In receiving the pennant, President Yim said: "This prize is not only your honor but also an honor to be shared by all Chungangians. I truly congratulate you upon your wonderful achievements in enhancing the name of Chung-ang on and off the campus."

According to the mock diet regulation, the pennant can be kept by the winning university for one year. However, if a university wins three times consecutively, it can keep the pennant permanently.

Also recognized for individual prizes were Ho-Soon Yun, who received a prize by President of the Joong-ang Ilbo Daily; Min-Ha Kwon, who received a prize by President of Korea University; and Miss Min-Kyung Park, who received a prize by Dean of Kookmin College.

Participated in by some sixty-four representatives from sixteen universities and colleges throughout the nation, the mock trial took place at SNU College of Liberal Arts and Sciences auditorium on May 23 at 9:30 a.m.

At the mock trial, guest students from other universities and colleges acted as Opposition Party members, while the host SNU College of Law students played the role of the ruling party.

## People to People to Honor President Yim with Award

University President Dr. Louise Yim will receive an award from the International Family Committee of People to People, it was revealed in a letter from Mrs. Cater Collins, organization consultant for the Committee for International Family Day.

The award will be given in ceremonies on International Family Day at Berkeley, California, on October 20, 1968.

According to the letter, President Yim was recommended for the award for the following reasons: "To honor the Golden Anniversary of your marvelous accomplishments in founding and forwarding the world renowned Chung-ang University and in recognition of your distinguished service, above and beyond the call of duty, in conditioning, educating and graduating the hosts of young people privileged to complete their studies under your guidance and instruction, and to recognize and reward your selfless, courageous and enormously successful contributions to the upbuilding of your country and its people."

In acknowledgement Dr. Yim said, "I am highly appreciative of the deciding role you played to have led the Board to honor me at the very significant occasion of an international stature. How do I wish I could attend the ceremonies to accept the award and meet with you and other distinguished international celebrities! As you guessed, our University is celebrating the Golden Anniversary on October 11, 1968. And there are so many commemorative events which start from October 11, lasting the entire month of October, to which my presence is mandatory as the Founder-President of Chung-ang University. I wish you would understand my situation which prevents my absence from Korea during the month of October."

Due to the impossibility of Dr. Yim's attending the ceremonies to receive the award, the board of governors of the International



President Yim

Family Committee of people to People, will award the citation in absentia after reading Dr. Yim's accomplishment at their International Family Day ceremonies. Also receiving an award will be Miki Sawada, wife of the first ambassador to the UN from Japan and founder of the home for GI war babies born to Japanese girls.

The purpose of the People-to-People organization is to advance the cause of international friendship. Its officers include: General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chairman of Board of Trustees; President Lyndon B. Johnson, Honorary Chairman.

## Meiji Basketball Team Visits Chung-ang June 3

At the invitation of Chung-ang Athletic Division, the visiting Meiji University cagers visited our campus June 3 at 12:30 p.m. The 17-member team came to Korea on May 30 to play five goodwill games with leading local university teams.

Led by Mr. Yataka Maruno, Head of the Meiji Basketball Team, the Japanese cagers had friendly talks with University faculty members and basketball players.

They were also shown the University Library, Language Laboratory, A.V. Room and Pharmacy College.

After the guided tour, Shigeki Kimura said, "I have gotten a fine impression about your beautiful campus. Your school facilities and equipment seem to be well modernized."

In his welcoming remarks over lunch, Ji-Hwan Jang, Dean of Students, told that our basketball team is in an initial stage to learn advanced skills and techniques from the Meiji team. Mr. Maruno expressed his hope that this visit will intensify the friendly ties between two universities.

Joining the friendly luncheon on the part of University were Mr. Ji-Hwan Jang, Dean of Students, Dal-Soon Lee, Head of Information Office and the varsity cagers.



WHAT ARE COEDS TALKING? — Coed students getting together under a shadowed tree to enjoy nice talks near the newly-repaired University Pond. Upon completion of the pond repair works, Chungangians are rendered many comfortable places around that pond to relax their tired mind due to day-long classes.

## Gen. Marlin Given Farewell Party

Major General Raymond B. Marlin, Chief of Joint Military Assistance Advisory Group, visited Chung-ang with his wife on May 22 at 12:30 p.m. to have luncheon with University President Dr. Louise Yim and administrative officials.

Also invited to the luncheon were Brigadier General John K. McCormick, Commanding General of the Eighth U.S. Army Support Command and his wife, Mr. & Mrs. James Hausman, personnel at the Eighth U.S. Army; retired Lieutenant General Han-Rim Lee, President of the Jin-Hae Chemical Company Ltd.; Prof. Byung-Doo Young, Dean of Administration; and Colonel Sam-Hee Lee, the 111th Chung-ang ROTC unit commandant.

The friendly luncheon was given in honor of Major General Marlin and Brigadier General McCormick who will leave Korea for new assignments. They served in Korea for two years.



## The Chung-ang Herald

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### Editorial

## Student Ethics

Student demonstrations seem to be on the increase, both in the number and in their targets across the world. The recent student demonstration in France spread to involve the sympathy strikes by labor unions. The intensity of the strikes and demonstrations were such that the entire country was in danger of being thrown into a state of anarchy. A little earlier, Columbia students staged a sit-in demonstration in the direct repudiation of the University Administration; the students were dispersed forcibly by the police at the end of three weeks.

We look back in bitter memory to the April Student Uprising which toppled the Syngman Rhee Administration in 1960, to the Anti Japan-Korea Normalization demonstration, and most recently to the student demonstration of last year staged against the general election irregularities.

Democracy does not mean an unlimited freedom of action. There is always a limit to the extent of action taken by one group against another. If and when such an action brings forth the disruption in the normal function of the attacked, such action could very well be considered to be a destructive deed against the well-being of the entire society. It is true that the rights and dignity of the individual are revered and protected as such in a democracy. But when the exercise of such individual rights and dignity disturbs the peace and interests of many other innocent fellow citizens, his action should be restrained by the society. It is the same thing with a group or groups representing various segments of the society. A little knowledge without experience is a highly dangerous element.

As a democratic nation, our experience is only 13 years long. Considering the short period of time we have followed democracy, our progress toward the building of an ideal democratic state has been remarkable. For an old nation that skipped one stage in the transformation from an absolutism to a democracy, we have indeed done very well so far. Security and order are prerequisites to the growth of any nation. Our nation cannot afford to have another chaos, whatever form it might take.

The latter half of the 20th century has been marked with tremendous progress in technology and science. The marvelous communications system brings home any major development in the world within a matter of minutes. Bad influence seems to over-ride good as a good habit is more difficult to form than a bad one. For many decades Korean students played an important role in national politics. But it was when there were very few intellectuals as compared with today. Under able leadership, Korea has been made splendid progress toward industrialization. Our stature in international politics is at its highest point. As the future leaders of our nation, we should always think of ways to help our nation attain its national purposes. We are in the stage of preparation for the future acquisition of knowledge and formulation of the leadership ability through diversified classroom and extra-class activities.

Spellbound by fantasy and dreamy hero-worship and captured by mass psychology, the younger generation are liable to take a course of action quite contrary to their learnings and the dictates of conscience.

Let us always place the importance of reason before that of mass action.

## Thinking Man Statue to be Erected

A Thinking Man will be erected in the middle of the Louise Garden. Patterned after the statue by the famous French sculptor Rodin, the bronze statue will be erected in an effort to add to the academic environment of our campus.

The necessary money will be collected from among faculty members, professors and alumni members on a voluntary basis. The cost is estimated at about 200,000 Won.

## Prof. Chung Given Research Grant

To conduct a further study on "Properties, Structure and Utilization of Diatomaceous Earth," Prof. Jae-Kee Chung of Chemistry Department will receive a 2.8 million Won (equivalent to about \$10,000) research grant from the United States Operations Mission (USOM). The grant will run from May 1968 to April 1969, and Prof. Chung will be assisted in his research project by Prof. Byung-Rim Cho of the Chemical Engineering Department and two teaching assistants.

When he completes his research, his findings will be published both in Korean and English. Prof. Chung is the second faculty member at Chung-ang to receive a research grant from USOM.

The study aims at developing and utilizing useful natural resources produced in Korea for the purpose of developing Korean industries.

The first recipient was the Industrial Research Institute of Chung-ang University, which completed a study of income Distribution and Consumption Structure in Korea in 1965.

## Prof. Kwak Heads Journalism Circle

Professor Bok-San Kwak, Chairman of Journalism Department, is to continue his presidency of the Korean Journalism Circle. Aimed at training of the journalists, the circle was established ten years ago by the professor himself. Prof. Kwak is a pioneer in establishing the journalism department in the regular Korean college curriculum.

Since the journalism department was first established at Chung-ang in 1957, some leading universities in Seoul followed in Chung-ang's footsteps.

Prof. Kwak said, "I do hope we can exchange our mutual interest and knowledge among journalism students. The Circle further intends to be a valuable organization to imbue journalism-mindedness into the public."

## Prof. Yun to Study At Waseda Univ.

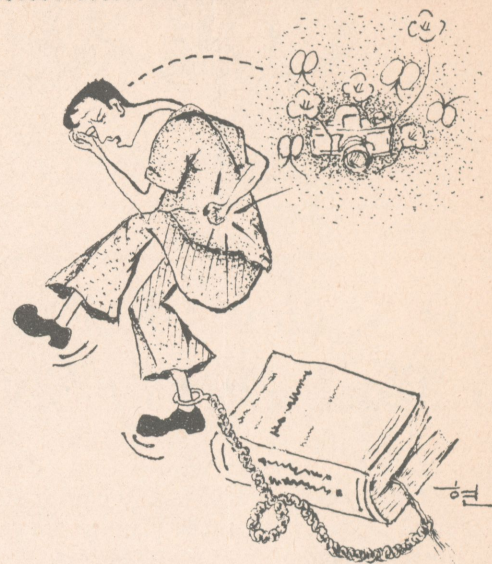
Il-Byung Yun, Professor of Physics at the Sciences and Engineering College, will do his advanced study at Waseda University in Japan for two years.

Professor Yun is to start his study at Waseda around the middle of June.

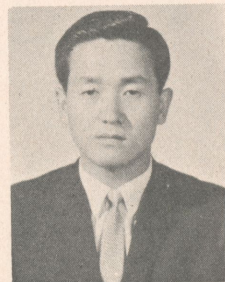
With a research grant provided by the U.N. Development Program, he will concentrate on "Solid Physics, Quantum Theory of Atomic Structure and Electronic Structure of Molecules."

Graduated from the Tokyo Teachers' College in Japan, Prof. Yun joined the University faculty in 1955.

In addition to doing his regular advanced study at Waseda University, he will be given an opportunity to observe many scientific and technological institutions and facilities to get first-hand knowledge.



Agonies of June



## On Herald's Birthday

By Sang-Chul Lee  
Herald Editor

Upon the Herald's 11th birthday, I am very happy to have this opportunity to write some memories that I have experienced during my seven-year life with the Herald.

As a novice trainee I joined this paper in 1962 when I was a freshman in law. The reason that I applied for the Herald was that I was very much interested in English from high school days. To tell the truth, I did not like to get behind with other fellow students in English. However, I realized that I was very poor in English when I was admitted to this paper. Fortunately I passed the written examination of the Herald.

The first problem was an interview with the director of this paper. The director asked many questions in English. Even though we had many English classes at high school — six or seven hours each week — we had few chances to speak in English.

The numerous hours in learning English at high school were spent only in reading the text book, translating English into Korean and concentrating on English grammatical structure.

Once, one of my high school English grammatical teachers said in regret, "Even if we learn English for over six years — three years in middle school and three years in high school — most students can't express even a simple sentence, such as when you are hungry, please give me something to eat." Maybe that was true of me. Since I have never spoken in English with other persons, I could not answer even simple questions.

The second problem was to write an article. A few days after I joined the Herald I was supposed to write an article. With a very limited knowledge gained from high school, I could not put any idea into expression.

Motivated by a dire need to develop my English, I made step-by-step progress in writing the article through constant efforts and after many trials and errors.

The third problem was to type. Since we make an English newspaper, a hand-written article was not accepted. I could easily overcome that problem because I always typed with pleasure and eagerness.

The fourth problem was how to interview especially with foreigners. Maybe that was the

hardest thing that I had to learn. The first person I interviewed was a foreign professor who taught at the Law and Political Science College.

I had no confidence and I did not dare to ask a question of a foreigner.

I wrote some questions in advance. I attended his class. After class, I managed to ask him some questions.

Understanding my intention, the foreign professor kindly wrote his answers to my written questions.

As I met more persons, home and abroad, I learned how to interview. However, this is still a difficult task, even today. Whether an article is good or bad largely depends upon the quality of the interview. Before meeting some persons for interviews, the interviewer is supposed to know something about interviewees in advance.

The fifth and last problem is the person-to-person relation. While I have been working with the Herald, I have seen many reporters come and go. I have worked with five advisors, one director, two editors, four assistant editors, and about twenty senior reporters.

Our Herald has generally between fifteen and twenty members including the director, editor, advisor, assistant editor, business manager and staff writers.

Having served my senior staff, I have gained many wonderful experiences quite necessary to the enhancement of worthwhile social life.

Sometimes, a senior staffer told me to do something not directly concerned with Herald works; sometimes a senior staffer scolded me on a poor article; sometimes I had trouble with senior reporters.

All hard problems I had solved with composure of mind and perseverance.

The best way to overcome trouble and hardship is to have time to think out solutions.

Now I have the position of editor, who virtually supervises the overall works of the Herald. I always try to find a way to better serve the Herald and to cooperate with our reporters.

To give any small help to our reporters both in knowledge and character is a part of my determination to serve this wonderful paper.

SITU

The following is part of Dr. Anna C. special address which was delivered at the Union of Philadelphia.

Touching on Asia, including the Republics of Vietnam, she speaks clearly of the importance of the United States' leading role in the peace and well-being of the Asian area.

Currently vice president of the International Affairs Flying Tiger Line, Chennault received an honorary Doctoral Degree from Chung-ang University on February 25. Chennault makes visits to Korea and other countries to get a knowledge of these Editor's Note

I came from a broken China. I grew up during the second World War. I was a Communist taking refuge in land China. My husband, General Chennault, came through the Korean War. The Communist influence in Southeast Asia. May a little bit more than person what it means homeless and forgotten to America and became a citizen.

I consider the strength of the power of this greatest accomplishment of time. We have been opportunity to build a nation to challenge and to seek the truth. I am proud of our power and of our defensive of our preserve freedom, peace.

The reason the United States faces criticism, faces because the Communists of our strength and The Communists in the United States is the try which can offer peace to other nations a choice of life in freedom, of life under Communist totalitarianism.

Every day, thousands of people nations seek entry into the land of America not have people who peace, not because we tests; but because we opportunity, because we free enterprise, practice a system which better than the other offer.

During the past few years we have had reason to what has happened to society. We have had to be concerned. What led to law and order? citizen realizes that Communists are trying to our system by using effective method and "Destroy and corrupt in" and "isolationism." Our strength, our determination are being put to test Vietnam but right here in U.S.A. Unless we understand what the about, unless we have to face up to reality, more trouble, more ahead.

It is time we do more and less shouting, more constructive action and more protest. American



# SITUATIONS OF KOREA AND FREE ASIA

The following is the first part of Dr. Anna Chennault's special address which was delivered at the Union League of Philadelphia.

Touching on Asian problems, including those of the Republics of Vietnam and Korea the speech clearly indicates the importance of America's leading role in keeping the peace and welfare in the Asian area.

Currently vice president of International Affairs for the Flying Tiger Line, Inc., Dr. Chennault received the Honorary Doctoral Degree of Letters from Chung-ang University on February 25, 1967. Dr. Chennault makes frequent visits to Korea and Free Asian countries to get on-the-spot knowledge of these areas. — Editor's Note

I came from a broken country, China. I grew up during the Second World War. I witnessed the Communists taking over Mainland China. My husband General Chennault and I lived through the Korean War and the Communist infiltration of Southeast Asia. Maybe I know a little bit more than the average person what it means to be homeless and forgotten. I came to America and became American citizen.

I consider the strength and the power of this nation the greatest accomplishment of our time. We have been given the opportunity to build, the freedom to challenge and the knowledge to seek the truth. I am grateful. I am proud. I cannot understand why so many Americans today are so apologetic of our power and our wealth; so defensive of our actions to preserve freedom, justice and peace.

The reason the United States faces criticism, faces attack is because the Communists know of our strength and our power. The Communists realize the United States is the only country which can offer people in the other nations a choice: a choice of life in freedom, or a choice of life under Communism and totalitarianism.

Every day, thousands and thousands of people from other nations seek entry to this great land of America not because we have people who march for peace, not because we have protests; but because we have open opportunity, because we exercise free enterprise, because we practice a system which proves better than the others have to offer.

During the past few months we have had reason to wonder what has happened to this great society. We have had reason to be concerned. What has happened to law and order? Every good citizen realizes that the Communists are trying to destroy our system by using their more effective method and strategy — "Destroy and corrupt from within" and "isolation by infiltration." Our strength, our power, our determination and our unity are being put to test not just in Vietnam but right here at home in U.S.A. Unless every American understands what this test is all about, unless we have the will to face up to reality, we can see more trouble, more danger ahead.

It is time we do more thinking and less shouting, more constructive action and less destructive protest. America can't go

on in the same manner for much longer.

Time is later than we think and the crisis is more serious than we realize. WAR is closer than we want to face. And we can't run away from it all.

Maybe we Americans who live in this land of plenty have been too comfortable. We have too many dreams. We'd better come down to earth to reality. Otherwise, we can be sure this nation will end up in nightmares.

We are fighting a very strange war, an undeclared war, and during this period something has happened to our courage, something has happened to our loyalty to others, and something has happened to the judgement of some of the American people as well as some of our leaders. How can we expect our men to fight a successful battle when they are not even sure they have our full support at home? How can our allies have full confidence in us when some of the people in this country are advocating support of the enemy? How can our commanding officers concentrate in their job when they have to come home to Washington, D.C. to defend our own action in Vietnam? Aren't we too hard on ourselves and too soft on our enemies? Half million U.S. fighting men deserve better treatment than we give them.

It is irresponsible for some of our political leaders to make promises which cannot be kept. It is un-American for some of our civic leaders to criticize the war without knowing all the facts, and it is extremely dangerous to have our analysts offering short-cut solution in the name of peace which will only endanger our security and our freedom in the long run.

In this nuclear age collective security has become a necessity for our own survival as a free nation. Limited wars have to be fought in order to prevent escalation to a larger war.

To keep the balance of power, to maintain world peace, we require determination and strength. Only strength, determination and unity of this country can carry us through this crisis. Only law and order at home, strength and firmness abroad will carry us through crisis.

We do not believe the Communists have the ability to win in Vietnam. However what the Communists cannot win on the battlefield they will try to win by working on American public opinion, to create violence and crisis at home, and at the same time keep us busily engaged abroad. Today, during this election year we Americans stand divided. Our weakness is not on the battlefield. Our weakness is the division, confusion and hesitation being created at home by the minority. The behavior of the dissenters and the protesters will make honorable, favorable negotiation an impossibility. We will prolong the war if we advocate peace at any price. For this kind of improper behavior will only encourage our enemy to carry out their objective and to give the impression that we have lost the capacity to make firm national decisions and act on them.

The reason the war has not been able to come to an honorable conclusion is partly that we have been sending the wrong message to our enemy. Until they are convinced of our deter-

mination, until they are convinced that we will not allow them to take over all of Southeast Asia it will be rather difficult to persuade them to come in to the conference room for honest and sincere negotiation.

The Communist tactics is to keep us in Vietnam as long as they possibly can, to drain our resources, to confuse public opinion, to create internal problem in the United States and to separate us from our friends. Then the complete takeover of Southeast Asia by the Communists will be easy for them.

Remember, the French did not lose the war in Dienbienphu. The war was lost long before in the heart of Paris. The war of Vietnam will not be lost in Khe-sanh, in Hue or in Saigon. But if we keep on playing politics with peace, the war in Vietnam could be lost in Washington, D.C.



Dr. Chennault

One of the greatest myths of the Vietnam situation is that the war will go away once negotiations and talks begin. Actually, agreeing to talk is only a short stop on a long and painful road to peace in Vietnam and Southeast Asia. Getting Hanoi to the conference table is only part of the problem. During the past 38 times when we have ceased bombing our enemy never failed to take advantage to rebuild their supply line. We have information that during the past few weeks, the Ho Chi Minh Trail has been active with movement and many of the military installations as well as Vietcong positions have been re-equipped and resupplied.

Personally I think it is only fair and just that American and the Free World should demand that Soviet Russia stop sending supplies to North Vietnam and to the Vietcong. We should also demand that Red China stop sending ammunition and supplies to North Vietnam and the Vietcong. And more important, demand our allies stop selling ammunition to our enemies. If the enemies are really sincere about peace they must support their talk by action. That is, for the Vietcong to stop infiltration in South Vietnam and stop attacking the United States and South Vietnam bases.

Remember, in 1949 Chinese peace talks ended by Mao Tse-tung regime taking over the whole main land of China.

On July 10, 1951 the Korean peace talks began at Panmunjom. For two years while the Communists took advantage of the situation driving a hard bargain, fighting continued and casualties mounted until an unsatisfactory armistice was concluded on July 27, 1953.

We must remember, during the Panmunjom talk the Chinese Communists aimed their offensive not at a military target but at the war nerve of U.S. public opinion.

We should have learned a great deal about talking with the Communists by now. We learned our lesson in China. We learned our lesson in Korea. The only language the Communists understand is strength, power and determination. We must get the message across to the enemy that American people and the free people around the world as a whole want peace but not surrender.

Militarily speaking, we are winning. We have no need to surrender. However, we seek freedom for Southeast Asia not Communization. We must be firm in our conviction that totalitarianism and aggression should not be encouraged.

The world is full trouble but not empty of hope. In fact, even the situation in Vietnam is not as hopeless as you have read or you have heard. I would like to bring to your attention the following facts:

1) We are not fighting alone in Vietnam. Our Vietnamese friends have been doing their part. Since 1960 over 10,000 Vietnamese soldiers were killed, 150,000 Vietnamese soldiers wounded, almost half a million Vietnamese civilians were killed and wounded, and almost 10,000 Vietnamese civilians were assassinated, kidnapped or wounded by the Vietcong. These are facts seldom published.

There are other Asian allies fighting in Vietnam. South Korea has 50,000 soldiers fighting alongside us and they are doing an excellent job.

The Australians, the Thais, the Filipinos and the New Zealanders all have military forces in Vietnam. The entire foreign military forces now in combat in Vietnam have about 60,000 men — a greater number than the foreign allied forces in Korea. (In the Korean War they had less than 40,000 men from U.N.)

The Republic of China would like to participate too if we allow them to do so. Right now, the Chinese from Taiwan have agricultural experts to help the Vietnamese farmers to promote the land reform project and they are doing an excellent job. These facts you seldom learn from our press.

2) The Vietnamese Government is trying their best to create a government for the people. In September 1967 when they had their first presidential election, over 80 percent of the South Vietnamese cast their votes against the Communist threats and warnings. I consider this act a miracle. Remember, the Vietcong failed in Saigon and in Hue. In fact, due to their cruelty and totalitarianism, the innocent people want no part of them.

Sometimes we are inclined to be too critical on our friends. In

Asia, in Latin America and other areas we have no alternative, either we compromise with our friends who are willing to stand alongside with us, even though they are not perfect according to our standards, or we will have to give in to our enemies.

I do think it is more practical and realistic to compromise with friends instead of joining the enemy. The Bible which teaches us to love our enemies certainly does not tell us to join them.

Vietnam is in a terribly difficult war of aggression shaken by instability. Despite that, they have carried out their election.

Before we become too critical of South Vietnam let's ask ourselves.

How many of us would accept an official position in small towns and villages often visited by murderers? How many of us would support the government knowing we risk our lives, chance of being kidnapped, tortured or killed and expose our families to the same fate?

The South Vietnamese do. Let's stop being so critical.

Let's give South Vietnam credit and a fair chance. In doing so we give ourselves a chance. We must remember Vietnam is a country at war, and it is not a civil war. It is a war against aggression. It is a war to prevent infiltration by the Communists. We must not expect to achieve the impossible. We must not give the Communists the satisfaction of taking advantage of our confusion, our indecision and our division to make propaganda against the United States and the Free World. Our march and our protest always make front page news in Communist press.

Building democracy is a slow and difficult process, for it involves not only the creation of new institutions but also the development of new and responsible attitudes. We are so used to instant coffee and instant tea. Let's not try to create instant democracy. We cannot just add water and serve.

First things must come first to these people. The first thing is security and protection — to give the leaders and their people a chance to organize a more stabilized government. The second thing is protection — protection in order to enable the people to achieve better standard of living. The third thing is education — education to give people knowledge and understanding of self-government. When all these things are accomplished, then we may talk about individual liability and political freedom.

3) Another hopeful sign which I have observed in Asia is the political change in Indonesia. Indonesia is considered one of the richest nations in Asia. She has rice, rubber, tin and oil. For 15 years the Indonesians under the Sukarno regime suffered the infiltration of Communism. However, 2 years ago due to our firm stand in Vietnam, our action inspired the people in Indonesia to rebel against their own government, and Indonesia is now anti-Communist. This political change in Indonesia had a very significant and important message to the people in Asia. The message is this: If the overturn of Communist power could happen in Indonesia it can also happen in the other parts of the world. As long as there is will, there is hope.

(Continued on next issue)

Birthday

Chul Lee  
Editor

that I had to learn. I interviewed a professor who Law and Political Science. Confidence and I did ask a question of a

ome questions in tended his class. managed to ask questions.

ng my intention, professor kindly answers to my writings. persons, home I learned how to wever, this is still even today. Whether is good or bad is upon the quality w. Before meeting for interviews, the supposed to know out interviewees in

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A Korean elderly-woman in Hawaii delivering \$100 to President Yim to help Chungangians. The visiting woman collected some money in Hawaii by making Kimchi, the famous Korean sidedish. She is known as Kimchi grandmother in Hawaii.

## AROUND THE CAMPUS

### Red Cross Marks First Year

The University Red Cross had its first year observance at the A.V. Room on May 16. Participating in the ceremony were Dr. Doo-Sun Choi, President of the Korea Red Cross, Prof. Byung-Jip Moon, Faculty Advisor to the University Red Cross, faculty members, administrative officials and member students.

In his congratulatory speech, Prof. Moon said, "The road of progress we have taken was not an easy one. I am very proud of Red Cross members at Chung-ang, because they have done their job superbly well. Even though our Red Cross activities are still embryonic, I am sure

that more stepped-up efforts on the part of members will bear fruit in the years to come."

Heung-Sik Park, former president of the University Red Cross and a Rural Development senior, was cited for his excellent job during his past one-year presidency.

Effective the new semester of this year, the Red Cross replaced its old staff with a new one. The new officers are: Jung-Hyun Han, a Political Science senior, president; Kyung-Soo Sin, an Economics sophomore, and Miss Yeun-Sang Lee, a Child and Nursery Development junior, vice presidents.

### Blood Donation Drive

Some one hundred Chung-ang students joined a nation-wide blood donation drive to help wounded Korean soldiers by increasing the supply of plasma. Spearheaded by the University Red Cross students, the patriotic students responded voluntarily to the blood donation drive.

A mobile nurse team from the Blood Bank of Korea visited Chung-ang on May 12 to receive voluntary blood donations from students. In accordance with the students' self-sacrificing spirits, Dr. Hak-Mook Kim, Secretary General of the Korea Red Cross, Dr. Jong-Duk Won, President of the Blood Bank of Korea and Prof. Byung-Jip Moon, Advisor to the University Red Cross, joined the blood donation drive to give their own blood.

### Alumnus Namgung Gets Doctorate

Bong Namgung, a 1961 graduate of Pharmacy, received a Ph.D. in Pharmacy at International Christian University in Japan on April 29.



Namgung

M.S. degree in Pharmacy at Chung-ang, is now working for the Korean Scientific and Technological Information Center.

The title of his doctoral dissertation was "Mechanism of Heparin Clearing Factor on Cholesterol and Tissue Protein."

Dr. Namgung, who received his

Ph.D. degree in Pharmacy at International Christian University in Japan on April 29.

Dr. Namgung, who received his

### Alumnus Shin Wins

#### Literary Award

Sang-Woong Shin, a 1963 graduate of the English Language and Literature Department, was selected top winner of the Sea Dae (Generation) monthly magazine's annual Literary Award. Mr. Shin received a citation and 100,000 Won prize.

Established in 1966, the award is intended to encourage literary-mindedness among young literary men and women from across the nation.

The Hippocrates' Bust was the topic of his novel for the top award. In the medium-length novel he depicted human life and mechanism.

On the character of his top prize novel, he said, "I tried to deal with how a human life is being treated in a mechanism that is called the military medical organization."

In his college days, Shin was assistant editor of the University Press, sister paper of the Herald, and he received the third Chung-ang Literary Award. He is now working for the Yul Yoo Mun Hwa Publishing Company in downtown Seoul.

### Yoo Wins Gold Medal in Asian Cycling Contest

Jae-Myung Yoo, a Commerce junior, won a gold medal in the 48,000 meter track race of cycling. The gold medalist clocked 8 min. 22 sec. 6F to place first in a Southeast Asian Cycling Contest. He also marked the third place to get bronze medal in 20,000 meter cycling race at the same event.

Co-sponsored by the Dong-A Ilbo vernacular daily and the Korea Cycling Federation, the cycling events took place at the Seoul Main Stadium from May 24 to May 26.

The participating teams were from Korea, Japan, the Republic of China, the Philippines and Malaysia.

### 340 ROTC Cadets Join Ninth Festival May 28

Some 340 Chung-ang ROTC cadets were invited with their partners to the Chung-ang ROTC Festival. Divided in four parts, the three-hour long colorful event took place at the University Theater (I, II, III) and the University Main Ground (IV) beginning at 5:50 p.m. on May 28.

The annual event was the eighth since the 11th ROTC Unit was established at Chung-ang University on May 16, 1961.

The Festival is intended to promote better friendships between the junior and senior cadets, and among fellow cadets.

Before the regular program began, President Yim delivered her present of two dictionaries (Korean-English, English-Korean) to the chairman of the ROTC Self-Governing Committee as lottery prizes.

In her congratulatory address, President Yim said, "You are the very young men who are destined to play the key role in protecting our country from Communist infiltration. Because of our strong Armed Forces, our people can enjoy peaceful life."

Presided over by Yoon-Joo Do, a senior cadet, the first part of the festival included a singing contest, quiz contest, lottery,

and individual favorite performances.

A Tae Kwon Do (Korean skill of self-protection) demonstration was given in the second part. Thirteen cadets participated. They broke piles of tiles into pieces with one fist, and jumped to kick an object about 2.3 meters high from the floor. Two black-belt holders had a practice performance on the stage to attract the attention of the large audience.

The top singers, Pearl Sisters, Joong-Nak Cha, Miss Lita Kim and Miss Hoon-Hi Chung, sang their hit numbers in the third part.

Climaxing the Festival were folk dances, including American and Dutch folk dances, which lasted thirty minutes and were enjoyed by some 340 couples in a torch-lit circle on the University Main Ground.

### Scholarship Awarding Tripled

Scholarship awarding was tripled when the Storey, Gallucci and Kyoungwhadang scholarships were awarded concurrently at the Presidential Office June 4 at 11:00 a.m.

Dr. Jae-Yun Yang, Dean of the Liberal Arts College, awarded the scholarships in President Dr. Louise Yim's absence. After delivering the scholarships, Dean Yang said, "You are very excellent and lucky to study with scholarships. As the saying goes, where there is a will, there is a way. You can study without financial difficulties if you are excellent in your academic achievements."

Established by Mr. & Mrs. Alfred D. Gallucci in 1956 for coeds only, the Gallucci scholarship recipients were: Miss Kang-Sook Lee, a Child & Nursery Development senior; Miss Bo-Hee Kim, a Home Economics senior; Miss Jung-Soon Yun, a Pharmacy junior and Miss Jung-Sook Chae, a Pharmacy sophomore.

Given to Law and Political Science College students only, the Storey scholarship beneficiaries were: Dae-Ho Ahn, a Public Administration senior; Seung-Chul Nah, a Political Science senior; Kang-Wook Lee, a Journalism senior; Ha-Chang Jung, Eun Kim and Seung-Young Jung, Law seniors.

The Kyoungwhadang scholarships were given to the following honor students: Miss Bong-Ja Yim, a Law senior; Miss Jae-Woon Shin, a Child & Nursery Development senior; Kil-Nam Lee, an English Language & Literature senior; Jae-Soo Ahn, a Commerce senior; Young-Bae Hong, an Architecture Engineering junior and Miss Yang-Sun Kwon, a Pharmacy sophomore.

### Eight Receive Late Prof. Suh Schol.

Eight honor undergraduates and two graduate students received the Late Prof. Suh Scholarship. The awarding ceremony took place at the office of the Dean of the Education College.

Established by the relatives of the late Professor Suh in her posthumous honor, the scholarship is given every semester to selected honor students of the Education College, to which the late professor belonged.

After delivering the scholarships, Dr. Ki-Sup Yuh, on behalf of the relatives, said, "You should live up to the noble spirit of the late professor Suh who dedicated her entire life to teaching and helping needy but excellent students." He further went on, "You are urged to be men and women who know how to help other needy persons, thus upholding the donor's will."

The scholarship recipients are: Sang-Jo Kim and Kee-Jung Kim, graduate students in Education; Chung-Keun Yoo, an Education junior; Eui-Chan Whang, an Education senior; Miss Hye-Ja Kim, an Education sophomore; Miss Young-Hee Son and Miss Young-Joo Han, Child and Nursery Development juniors, and Miss Jung-Ok Kim, a Child and Nursery Development sophomore.

### Belle of the Month

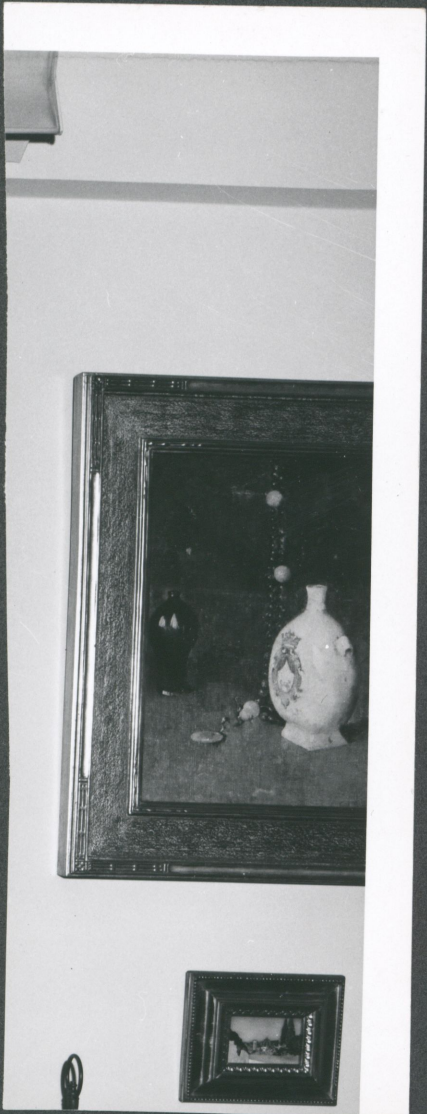


Picked as the belle of this month is Miss Hyun-Soon Yim, a Journalism senior. Born the last daughter out of a well-to-do family of four sisters and one brother, the beauty was graduated from Ewha Girls' High School in Seoul in 1965.

Having a well-rounded character with beaming face, the charming girl likes swimming very much.

The Belle resides at: 3-142 Hoehyun-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul.







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