**ART GIK**

**Christian Always an Outcast**

by Derby Mathies

To be a Christian is to be a radical and to be a committed radical one must have a frame of mind that is difficult. There were the themes running through Tuesday’s thought-provoking conversation presentation by author of the book, The New Left and Christian Radicalism.

Rev. Mathies, who has been active in the peace, civil rights and underground church movements, believes that western civilization is collapsing and that America in particular is to blame.

He rejects the idea of progress. Instead he emphasizes that we must have a realistic view of the world and realize that man has a tendency to create his own world to control; machines and computers threaten our freedom and our lives, the consumer forces economic us to work harder and harder to survive. With all of this more, the governmental structures are clearly beyond human control, and the environment is on the verge of collapse.

The world is sick and dying and it is useless and dangerous to prop it up.

**PROJECT CONCERN**

will be co-sponsoring a community grass drive to help support the Cleveland Technology Center’s Center. Boxes will be provided in the Cleveland Technology Center’s Center. Grass (even if it is broken) will be appreciated. The grass will be used to plant native flowers along the parkway on the Cleveland, the proceeds going to the Cleveland Technology Center.

An action on Project Concern will soon be available to the Wooster community.

**FISH**

**People Help**

by Mary Armstrong

Since last spring, people in Wooster who need help have been called in a program known as one of the service organization named after a people in the community.

By Dr. Keith Brown of the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, it is one of the similar organizations throughout the United States now, although the idea originated in England.

Fish operates very simply: there are several members of the organization for each day of the week, consisting of seven to twelve people (two or three college students are presently involved), who are “on call.”

Callers are handled by an answering service downtown, which then calls the “on call” person to which ever member is on duty at that time.

Fish is basically a referral service which emphasizes dealing with problems on a one-to-one personal contact basis. Fish may be contacted for help in connection with any sort of crisis dialing 204-3432.

Fish stresses that its services are temporary. If someone needs occasional transportation, for example, it does not mean that Fish will handle it. However, if someone needs 24-hour a day care, Fish will refer that person to the welfare agencies or some other organization that is able to make permanent arrangements. Interested in working—204-3432.

**TRAVEL MILES FOR REALITY EXPERIENCE**

by Charlotte Dorsey and Edward Gilbert

In talking about black reality within a white framework, we found that this reality can’t exist for blacks as well as whites. It is impossible to experience a white person the black experience while still within a white institution. In order to deal with the black experience effectively one must go to the root of the black experience which is an all black institution.

The administration at the College of Wooster, realizing its fail- ures in relating to the black experience, has promoted a student exchange with an all black insti- tution, namely Miles College.

Miles College is a four-year co-educational institution of liberal arts founded in 1895 by the Christian Methodist Church. The major- ity of the student body, 1106, are black. However, its board of directors and faculty are biracial.

Miles College has an open door policy which means its doors are open to all. Miles College is located in a small Alabama town known as Fairfield which is less than an hour outside of the city of Birmingham.

Miles College is dedicated to helping all students, especially stu- dents who have suffered from a sub-standard high school education.

The role of the College within the community is as follows:

1. Black institution that speaks for black America.

2. Miles is an institution that speaks for black America.

3. Miles College sees its purpose as a kind of higher learning which should somehow improve his her skills and learning as a black.

4. It is interested in how far it can bring a student from the time the student enters until the time he graduates.

The Wooster-Miles Exchange Program has been going on for four years. It gives an exchange student, black or white, a greater sense of what a black institution really is and the role it plays which students wouldn’t get on an Urban Studies Program.

All interested persons contact Edith M. Stockton, College of Wooster, English De- partment, extension 576.

**THINKING ABOUT SUMMER?**

How about “A Wooster So on a m or a part of a”? Dates are June 16 through Sept. 1. Any student (NOT just from the Wooster), getting along reasonably well in fish is. Will meet you at the虾—$1100. Why work in the Fall to make it up if neces- sary?

There will be a week’s visit in and around Paris (Ver-

** thought all**

**WATER ALSO RISES**

At 4. a.m. Monday morning the coupling of the main water valve was being done, the water level was rising to the upper level of the Cre- son with six inches of water. The water flowed past the lock of the pipe is still not known.

A janitor discovered the fire alarm and notified the low water center and telephoned the low water center, who donned the black and white suits and weeds and notified the city manager and telephonist the low water center and telephoned the low water center, who donned the black and white suits and weeds and notified the city manager and telephonist. The city manager then informed the teachers who were on post and summoned the teachers and students.

**New Consciousness For Black America**

by Pat Roytere and Wolly Hill Co-Chm., BSA Political Comm.

The third annual session of the Black America civilization, as pointed out by Arnold J. Toynbee, is that of climbing fatally to an identity, such as the city-state or nation-state. What is this in turn can not be done, what has always been class, religion, nation- ality, sex, and “race” conscious. With this in mind, racial conflict has been with mankind since the beginning of recorded time. There have been very few efforts to resolve this problem. People have murdered for racial reasons, and they have been forced to live with the end result of such encounters.

Race has been a major consider- ation for man’s behavior in the social, political and economic attitudes of the past and elsewhere in the country. According to the conflict between Black and White Americans should be nothing of it. What has been true is that they have studied the history of this country.

When people organize into groups they are basically expressing their in- terest. They can provide meaningful- ful or not services, information, en- tertainment to their members and people. Members elected except from people; rest of membership.

(Continued on Page 8)

**MASS MEDIA**

by Michele Wagner

"What we have here is a failure to . . ."

Monday through Thursday of next week has officially been designated Cleveland Media Week, because the awards, films, and pictures are all that week. The activities for the week were planned by the Lowery Current Curtis Committee, the same group who brought you "American in Paris" last year.

The kickoff for the week, the committee is planning a highly unusual form of communication Sunday afternoon. They plan to keep your eye on the sky.

Monday during lunch, Pyramid 90 experimental film will be shown in the ballroom of the cafe- teria on the campus. An eye witness has found that this reality can’t exist for blacks as well as whites. It is impossible to experience the black experience while still within a white institution. In order to deal with the black experience effectively one must go to the root of the black experience which is an all black institution.

The administration at the College of Wooster, realizing its fail- ures in relating to the black experience, has promoted a student exchange with an all black insti- tution, namely Miles College.

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What Happened "the night of the iguana"?

Wooster College • Community

February 10, 11, 12, 13 — For Reservations Call 234-1234, Ext. 567

What's Your Number?

by Jan Harwood

It has recently come to my attention that some attention that some freshman girl has compiled a list of the top 50 men in the country's political and cultural sphere. Young men who she would like to date in order of their ranking. The list is circulated around certain pockets of Hollow Hall. No doubt for convenience more than any other thing, my name was placed at the top.

Rather than give up a typically dull, bland acceptance that would end my chances of winning, I decided to use the recognition of such an honor, I will use the recognition to do something.

Why on earth would a college student want to use the recognition of such an honor to do something? I can imagine a six-year-old running up to me instead of saying "I'm six" I'm the person who can do anything. This is the sort of thing that is happening to me.

I am just learning how to spell and write.

I wonder what kind of decent creature would want to write about me doing such things? I can imagine a six-year-old running up to me and saying "I'm six" I'm the person who can do anything. This is the sort of thing that is happening to me.

I am just learning how to spell and write.

Recently, there has been a trend toward seeing "youth subculture" as a negative reaction to the technological domination that is taking place in America. Theodore Roszak's "The Making of a Counter-Culture" is a recent example. Yet this remains a controversial and often misunderstood view. It is not the purpose of this essay to explore the nature of the youth subculture and its relationship to the larger social and cultural context, but rather to examine the potential for change and transformation that lies within it.

The focus of the book is the history and future of American "consciousness" (a term used to describe a state of mind that transcends the usual perception of reality). Rech sees these three general types of consciousness in American history. Consciousness, he argues, is a natural outgrowth of a technological society and the way in which it comes to expression varies with the context.

The three forces that I want to bring about the rise of the Corporate State and the paralyzing development of Consciousness II. This consciousness ac-

The corporate state is the most visible expression of this process. It is a system of social institutions that is designed to produce and distribute goods and services in a capitalist society. The corporate state is characterized by a concentration of power in the hands of a few large corporations, which use their control over the economy to influence government policy and shape public opinion. This creates a feedback loop between the economy and the political system, which reinforces the power of the corporate state.

What is needed is a new consciousness that is based on a different set of values. This consciousness would be characterized by a commitment to social justice, environmental sustainability, and democratic participation. It would be a consciousness that is rooted in the experience of everyday life, and that seeks to create a world in which people can live in harmony with nature and each other.

To the Editor:

As the new year begins, you, the Liberal Youth, must face the possibility of a new campaign against the corporate state. You must decide whether or not to use your influence to promote the interests of those who are most threatened by the power of the corporate state.

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President Nixon’s proposal to merge the Peace Corps and Vista suggests it is time to write a requiem for the Peace Corps. In fact, it is probably time the Corps was phased out, although only what I’ve seen, or know about, in Africa. But the African experience, in general:

Summer, 1966: The Peace Corps was still alive and well, although even then Viet Nam was complicating its existence and troubling the consciences of many Corpsmen. I don’t suppose anyone but John F. Kennedy could have floated such an enterprise and made it work. But in the summer of 1967, after my year in Africa, provided the example, and paved the way for, the Peace Corps.) How the magic of Ken- nedy got transplanted to Africa I have no idea. It was certainly not due to the Voice of America’s broadcasts, which are transmitted into the BBC in the U.SIA.

When I first got to Ghana in June, 1966, about the first thing anyone said to me was: “I am so sorry about President Kennedy.” He might have been assassinated the week before this. I kept occurring, Next to his death, Corpsmen were Ken- nedyed (in this sense, generic for human being, male or female).

But more, Africa needed all the help it could get, especially after, especially in teachers: Gov- ernments everywhere had ben- efited, or were about to, be massed in programs. And the thrust of their people’s resentment was uncon- quenchable. Even the ardent, freedom-loving blacks in the Peace Corps. As everybody knows the early Corpsmen were the new and somewhat incom- petents. One did not then see at their side the bright, articulate specialists (1) thought could not done (2) probably would have done expressively (1) didn’t want to do. Corpsmen were often corrected, corrections cost very little (2) they were divorced from U.S. foreign policy (3) they were kept in the “sputnik” closure of whites (as most Corpsmen were) didn’t understand unless they went to the bush where no educated Ghananian, or Niger, or Nigerian, or Sao Tomano could compulsion. Education in Africa might be regarded as a luxury — the bush. And that was the Corps- man’s real great virtue: someone really did care about the quality of life in the village.

The Corpsman also thought he lived in an age of progress; the U.S. for material reasons had an abundance of agents of progress; he would be such an agent and go share progress. Heaven knows why you could all identify something called progress in life and life of the world we did. And even though all this looked as it might be looked at in 1971 as cul- tural nonsense would not be seen then. The other great virtue of the Corpsman? Being a generalist he simply wasn’t daunted by pro- jeets the specialist technician would be daunted by, Nor did he in an expeditious and con- ciliatory, I am in a expeditious endorse. Feel- ing, you might feel, would be more important than cold, if more creative, than cold, if more creative, than the Corpsman would doubtless revile this image. So...

January, 1970, the Peace Corps had fallen to low estate, to use a phrasemate in and out of the Corpsman and in the est and in the estimate of most of its members. What went wrong? More passionate time, parhaps. Distinctly: Viet Nam, and the most destructive thing bad badly trying to explain it: individual Corpsman commen- ced, early, going through a crisis of conscience which ultimately led them to go back to their public to protest, Unofficial Americans, like me, trying to explain Viet Nam themselves to Ghanian Government, in 1966, didn’t help much. I defiantly dis- tinguished the two missions: one to the point where he began to doubt he, as an Ameri- can, was really there to help anybody else. Above all, he saw the U.S. more and more support- ing the status quo everywhere as long as the status quo was “friend- ly”, because it meant it was usually conservative.

Any Corpsman in the field, from Ghana to Kenya, will now tell you that the completion of the Corps has changed completely from what it was in the early Sixties, and he will further say that he believes the world now is for at least three years. Idealism has mostly gone. Two years in the Corps presents the Corpsman with the problem of how to change the world, of making a way of financing life out of the States, It is an alternative to graduate school. It seems it wants a “finding oneself.” No matter that “find myself” can be a fair enough thing for any outsider, the Americans has also come to change a lot. It, in too many places: motor cars and mo- tor cycles. Corpsmen don’t much like the bush now either. Originally, Corpsmen were content to merge with the distribution of the country. But now it’s all long hair and sloppy dress, this in great swathes of the country. Thus is still the primary need, bour- geos through the young in the in- dustrialized countries may think it all. This is merely to say that the same individualism is not what Africa needs from the outsiders, nor can it really afford to offer a recuperative period for the damaged psyche of the outsiders. In detached way, the continued Corpsman recognizes all this and is apt to recommend, when he is in the field, that the Corps be shut up.

Corpsmen in the interior of Liberia, for instance, have been at loggerheads with their Ameri- can... (Continued on Page 5)

Joe Blatchford, former director of the Peace Corps, wrote VOICE earlier this month noting a total of 73 College of Wooster gradu- ates have served abroad as volunteers since 1961. “College of Wooster students have contributed over the past decade to Peace Corps programs throughout the world.”

Blatchford, asking for “support continued from Wooster in the 70’s,” was named Jan. 14 by President Nixon to head the pro- posed agency merging VISTA, Peace Corps and other Federal agencies.

**Actions Speak Louder**

(Editors' Note: Prior to coming to Wooster, Rev. Jones has served as Executive Director of the Greater Cleveland Urban Condition. He worked extensively with VISTA in his capacity as Director of the Midwest Field Office of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission in Chicago from 1965-69.)

by Russ Jones

On Jan. 14 President Nixon made a speech at the Uni- versity of Nebraska in which he proposed to combine the Peace Corps and other federal programs for volunteers are used. According to most commentators, the President’s words were aimed at winning the approval and support of the nation’s young people. Such an effort on his part would be the same as those that cannot help but raise some serious questions about the whole performance. The President’s words at Nebraska cannot stand alone: he must be set in context of Mr. Nixon’s time in the Presidency.

It may be unfair to pass judgment until the proposal— The Center for Voluntary Action— is given a chance to be im- plemented. I shall, therefore, try to keep these comments as perfectly as possible, an exercise for anyone seriously interested in the direction in which our nation is going under Mr. Nixon’s or any President’s leader- ship.

1. Is affective volunteerism a bureaucratic function? For three and one-half years—September, 1965 until March, 1970—Mr. Nixon was a gubernatorial staff of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. One of the functions of that agency is the monitoring of Federal programs and the role of volunteers living up to civil rights laws and regulations. It appears to me that one of the major obstacles to the effective implementation of the programs is the bureaucratic stagnation and frustration. In one instance, for example, our office was decided to study how a particular directive from the head of one agency was being carried out. The direcive called for action by field office directors to make available to inner city residents the advantages of a specific program. Conversation with one field of- fice director drew two things out: First he tried to evade the issue using his best "bureaucratic jargon." When pressed, he finally made the startling confession, "I have no concept of the program." Thus, as far as that office was concerned, a program that was being frustrated was worse than that, the likelihood of this frustration being found out and dealt with by his superiors was very slim be- cause of the very size of the bu- reaucracy.

Bigger and better volunteerism may make for operating and fiscal efficiency—there is serious question to that—but can it really do the job that programs such as the Peace Corps and VISTA need to be about to make any real im- pact as the direction of those they are called to serve?

Another fact of bureaucrats is that one of their reasons for being is self-perpetuation. When this becomes so central to the functioning other values are sacri- ficed. Usually first to go is service to the consumer of the program. Our nation’s record of dashed people’s hopes and aspirations by offering a stum to the human psyche for bread, needs to be re- viewed rather than continued.

1. Mr. President, can we be lieve your Nebraska words?

More important than the pro- posal for the Center for Volunteer Action was the whole mood of the speech. "Seemingly, Mr. Nixon’s view of what actions are needed
ABORTION

One Woman's Voice

(Editors Note: The following experiences speak of abortions which need not have had to take place. Voice is advocating here neither abortion or promiscuity. There is, however, on campus, a clear need for greater responsibility; we urge attendance at this quarter's forums dealing with human sexuality.)

I waited until I came back to school to tell someone. I had gone to a doctor while I was home and he confirmed that I was two months pregnant. But I needed friends and help so I waited until I came back to school. I told three of my friends. They didn't blink an eyelash, they were so calm about the whole thing. At first I was mad; but then I realized that they were being that way for me and I was so glad that they were with me. The boy involved was in Oregon and I didn't want to tell him, but decided that I'd better. I wrote to him and didn't get an answer.

A friend gave me the phone number of the Women's Center in New York City and they gave me some phone numbers of abortion clinics to get in touch with. The first two that I called were full for the next month and a half. The third was able to admit me in three days, but told me that they wouldn't do the abortion.

For the next two weeks I worried, didn't study, didn't go to meals too often, mainly I hid in my room. Sure I could tell everyone I was pregnant. I wore sweat shirts and baggy dresses. The next thing I had to think of was getting the money together. I went to a women's collective that had an abortion fund. They sent me $75, and a letter that said that they wished they could send more, but they had so many requests. My friends rounded up $300, thanks to about 20 people on campus, who lent them money. I had the rest of the money that I needed.

The last week seemed like an eternity, but I was finally on the plane to NYC. I was so sick the whole trip and two women had babies that were having a crisis. It was awful. I took a cab as soon as I got to New York and went to the hospital. It took them four hours to admit me and then they took what seemed to be a thousand tests. They arranged to have my bills paid through the pediatrics department. I didn't see a doctor until about three hours before the abortion. He said hello, looked at my chart and went to the next bed. I felt like I was on an assembly line, there were about ten beds in the ward and they kept putting new women in and taking them out. As soon as I left another came in. All of us were scared, but we were so different. For the first time I realized that all sorts of people are really just about the same.

I went to the delivery room. I don't remember much, except being in pain. I can't remember the doctor at all, or any of the nurses. I suppose I don't remember anything, because I don't want to... sometimes it comes back to me when I really need to know. I remember coming back to the hospital, similar to the one I went to before they wouldn't do the abortion. People were in a frenzy about pets in the dorms and if they were going to have a date that weekend or not. It all seemed so calm and abstract. This is the first time that I've talked about it, and I know that I'm holding back. But, I guess most of you don't understand, anyway. I don't think people just don't, or, care.

I was lucky, I've heard stories about women aborting themselves and dying, and about abortionists raping patients and putting them through the operation. It's impossible to put down on paper what it's like when a woman goes through at a time like this... it's just impossible. (Drawing by Miriam Jennings)

GUEST PRIVILEGE

Legality vs. Humanity

by Kathy Palumbo

Abortion is and has been for centuries the world's most common birth control method. This nation's anti-abortion laws were in effect in the 1800's to "protect" women from the crude surgery practices of the 19th century. However, this is 1971 and abortions are found to be a safer operation than childbirth.

Abortions are performed in the United States every year. (Some figures run as high as two million.) Of these, only 10,000 were legal, 70 percent of them were given to married women; 350,000 women suffered post-operative complications resulting from illegal abortions and 5,000 of those women died. Four fifths of the cases were for private patients operated on by clinic-patients and nine tenths were given to white women.

Numbers like these are inconceivable and come close to lethal murder. By retaining archaic, oppressive laws, the majority of states have permitted butchery and murder of women to remain legalized. Most states require that a woman be in physical danger before she can obtain an abortion from her hospital and her husband permit her to have an abortion.

Colorado, California, Georgia, Maryland, New Mexico, North Carolina, Arkansas, Hawaii, Oregon and Washington have no penal reasons to enter into the qualifications for review before a hospital board. All of these states have residency requirements of one to five years to three months, including the state of Hawaii. All states, including New York, which has the most liberal abortion laws, pre-post a time limit within which the abortion is legal, up to twelve weeks, in five months. In Ohio abortion is legal when only a mother's life is endangered; this is extraneous; this excludes the act of rape.

In most states the price for abortions ranges from $100 to $1000. In New York the price goes from $100 to $600; however the inclusion of an out-patient center raises the actual price to the $600-$800 area. The actual cost of the operation itself is $25. Blue Cross covers the price for legal abortions, but not for the medical care of the alternatives of having the child or getting an abortion, but must agree to sterile pregnancy.

The women who suffer the most from the present abortion laws are poor, uninsured, black and Spanish-speaking women. In a recent three-year study, 79 percent of New York City's abortion deaths were black and Puerto Rican women. In such states as Mississippi and Alabama, poor women are sometimes coerced by the alternatives of having the child or getting an abortion, but must agree to sterile pregnancy.

With only four women experiencing legal or illegal abortions in this country, the laws that are on record now prove to be, at the very least, insensitive, and at most, legalized murder.

Among the best informational and counseling organizations are:

Clergy Consultation Service
53 Washington Square South
New York, New York 10012

(212) 254-6314

Bostone
(617) 527-7165

Cleveland
(216) 229-5542

Detroit
(313) 984-0838

Philadelphia
(215) 923-8144

New Haven
(203) 624-8848

New Jersey
(201) 533-3933

New York City
(212) 477-0064

Women's Position, Inc.
515 Madison Ave.
New York, New York 10022

(212) 797-6679

Snyder Camera Shop

VANCOUVER

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VOICE

Friday, January 29, 1971

50 YEARS IN THE PHOTO BUSINESS

IF IT'S PHOTOGRAPHIC, CHANCES ARE WE HAVE IT; IF WE DON'T, WE'LL GET IT.

Come on big in...

BRASS STUDIES
by ROBLEE

Headed for the action in the bold style of Roblee's BRASS STUDIIS. Just one from a collection, a perfect blend of strap and braided leather.

Amster Shoes

Amsterdam Ave.

NICK'S CAFE

Music from... JAZZ & THE WEST

CICERO

FAMOUS IN DEATH ROW, WHERE I WAS ON MY WAY TO THE DEATH HOUSE.

DOMINO

Crazy About You
MORE ON
GREENING OF AMERICA

(Continued from Page 2)

quality and set it into the context of genuine human creativity. (The purity and idealism of this type is obvious. Reich admits the weaknesses of any such typology as his.)

The book oscillates between the poles of historical anachronism and the present "time lone" through this new brand of consciousness. The former pole is developed by showing Consciousness III to be an inevitable product of the technological system (Reich's Corporate State). This is an obvious but powerful analysis of capitalism, with the idea of the particular system containing the seeds of its own destruction. In the case of the Corporate State, its self-destruction comes in the creation of a consciousness, centered in the two yeas, of "disempowerment" between what could be and what is." An inevitable by-product of this system is the seed of its collapse.

Worker As Nigger

The basic thesis of the book is that culture is the primary source of radical historical change. One looks into the past and finds adequate evidence to support or refute this major premise. However, what is more vital is the question of the truth of this premise in its application to the contemporary American scene. It is questionable that there are any grounds to view the subcultural element as a united "one" even in terms of "consciousnesses." It is even more doubtful that the average American worker will ever recognize his status as "nigger" as Reich predicts.

There is, however, an obvious reaction (largely youthful) to the "Corporate State." One may be able to call it a whole ("the movement," Consciousness III, "the subculture"). If there is a general life-style which reflects a new consciousness, the

MORE ON
Requiem For The Corps

(Continued from Page 31)

can supervisors for at least the past two and one-half years. The supervisors, they say, are John Monrovia, the capital; they fur- ther say the supervisors are all safely in the hands of President Tubman and his True Whig Party. Hence, they say, they have in fact become agents for the "domestic imperialism" of the Administration. Americans over the indigenous people of Africa, notes of fact. in 1969 Liberia spent 62 percent of its budget on administration; some- where back, from the new President's palace (a contribution of the indigenous), the citizens of Monrovia, both those who have been able to make their way back, are trapped in its watery streets, where the Monrovia is available only at the official level—but, as in so many other ways, Ghana is in a particularly typical of Africa. The direction of the Corps there has been domesticated; three Ghanaian in the Corps. Since. I know them both, I rather imagine Corpsmen are going to become much more sophisticated than they have been accustomed to recently. And, last I know, Ghana was even contemplating offering ex-Corps- men a year or two. on Peace Corps terms, only now at Ghana’s expense. Still the problem—how to get the educated to go back to the lands.

Kenya still wants to want Corps- men. Part of this, at least, is owing to the new Harambee schools established and maintained by local. Harambee schools are a desperate expedient by government in response to the acute demand for more education. They lead a precarious existence; staff members who are Kenyan have no guarantee of the monthly pay check. Hence Corpsmen are really sought by Headsmasters: they are free. All the same, one can expect resentment to build up. New, of what I’ve said ought to be to point to request in peace for the Corps. I think it does. It is probably best to be new to rescue it from the political quag- mires into which it has fallen. I doubt if this administration really has the will to do it. Merci- fuly, then, VISTA may rescue the reputation of the Corps by swallowing it altogether.

MORE ON
Gish

(Continued from Page 1)
plete allegiance to "Chairman Jesus." To be a Christian is to follow his teachings in all aspects of one's life. It is to live as if the new order is already here, to be free of the sickness of society.

Gish explained this high sounding theological statement has an extremely important consequence in every day life. If one gives one's allegiance to Jesus, then he is master and not Richard Nixon, or the state or the college. One must break with the old, oppressive commitment of values and create a new life style. Because society is sick the Christian will always be an outcast from society. A Christian radical must refuse to obey the state whenever its edicts conflict with the teachings of Christ. One must never compro- mise with the system, for all the compromises of the past have come to nothing. It is the ap- proach of the radical that is truly realistic.

In specific terms, Gish explained being a Christian radical is being committed to total non-violence. It means one cannot serve in the army or pay taxes. It means one should lead a simple life, rejecting the affluent society. It also means Christian radicals must build new alternatives, counter- systems to take the place of the old.

One must identify with the poor and oppressed rather than the oppres- sor and the rich. To do this a community of faith must be established, giving moral support to the efforts of individuals and groups working together for certain aims. One cannot be a Christian by one- self and one cannot live as if the new order had come without a support community. Using this definition, the Church takes on very different meaning.

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BENNETT'S APPLIANCE CENTER
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Just North of the Campus
The Fighting Scot basketball team is off to its best start since the '41-'42 season. Since that black Saturday night at Geneva, the cagers have rolled to 11 straight wins to equal the same efforts of the '39-40 and '41-'42 Scot teams. The longest Scot streak ever occurred during the years '21, '22, '23 and '47, '48, '49 when those Scot teams added up 16 consecutive victories each. By winning its next six ball games, this year's Scot team can break this record and become the best Scot team ever. Can the Scots do it??

Dinger Climbs Higher

Senior co-captain Tom Diner moved into third place in the OAC's all-time scoring list Tuesday night when he tallied 28 points against B-W. He surpassed former Kenyon star, John Dunlop. Otterbein's Dan Carlos holds second place, while former Kenyon All-American John Rinko owns the top position. Incidentally, the Scots defeated B-W, 78-62, to up their record to 16-1.

Congratulations, Scotilies!!!

The Fighting Scoties' volleyball team lived up to its name last weekend, fighting all the way to the finals before bowing out. They will take a very fine conference record to the Nationals at the University of Kansas, Feb. 4-6, and should make an excellent Wisconsin showing. The starters: Donna Beck, Nancy Brewer, Donnie Massa, Janet Nordstrom, Lorrie Sprague, and Jule VanderWerf and sube Anne Baird, Barb Cierchio, and Pam Young, all played in the State Tournament and throughout the season.

Coach Giny Hunt and all of the women deserve extra credit for their hard work this year, so why not congratulate them the next time you see one.

A Tip of the Hat to . . .

Junior Willie Jones, Wooster's first blind wrestler, who recorded his first career victory (other than a forfeit win) last Saturday. It was an impressive victory too, as Willie chalked up a 3-0 shutout decision against Glen Dinetz of Marietta. Willie never wrestled before arriving on campus and learned all of the exercises and holds in two quick years. Keep up the good work, Willie!!!

Bowlers Rolling Along . . .

Did you know that Woo U, is represented by a bowling team in the Ohio Intercollegiate Bowling Conference? Yep, that's right. The Scots play in the northern division of the Conference with such schools as Kent State, BGSU, Wittenberg, and Ashland. They have matches every Saturday, meeting two schools per Saturday.

Leading the Wooster all-stars is senior captain Bruce Thatcher with a 178 average. Junior Tom Fitt is not far behind with a 174. Other members of the Scot team are senior Bill Metcalfe, juniors Chuck Hedges and Jim Scotland, and freshmen Rip Knobler and Scott Bagdair. Coaching the team is Jerry Limbach, head of the Scot Lane.

According to Fitt, the team members practice from 15-20 games a week to prepare for their weekly matches.

The Scots' next big weekend is 3-10 at Kalamaoo, Mich., where they compete in the Midwest Regional Collegiate Bowling Tournament.

Voices Weekly Sports Calendar

Saturday
Basketball, Kenyon, Away
Swimming, B-W, Away
Wrestling, B-W & Wittenberg
Home, 1:00
Tuesday
Basketball, Oberlin, Home, 8
Wednesday
Swimming, Akron, Home, 4

7AA Wins Fifth Volleyball Title

Seventh Section's AA team wrapped up an undefeated volleyball season (11-0) by turning back previously unbeaten Third AA Monday night. After losing the first game, 15-17, 7 AA stormed back to win 15-8 and 15-3 for Seventh's 5th straight IM volleyball championship.

Third AA ended the season at 10-4, while the Residents were close behind at 9-2. Second AA (8-3), 7A (7-4), and 2A (6-5) rounded out the top half of the League.

The IM basketball season began Tuesday night. In addition to the usual A and B Leagues, there will be a Freshman League this year. All games will be played in the Physical Education Center.

Scot Matmen Host B-W, Witt, Freshmen Continue To Lead

Featuring last year's OAC champion, the Fighting Scot wrestling team will host a triangular meet tomorrow at 1:00 in the Physical Education Center. Defending champion Wittenberg and always tough Baldwin-Wallace will give the Scot matmen their toughest test so far this season. Freshmen again led the way last Saturday as the Scots dropped Marietta, 24-7, and lost a close 23-16 match to Mt. Union. The grapplers will be riding a 3-1 record into tomorrow's triangular.

Freshman doubles' wins were Larry Sprague and Marshall Wengber, Sprague, 158; decisioned Mt. Union, 12-3, and Marietta, 6-4, while Wengber 190, pinned Mount at 350 and pinned Marietta at 416.

Another freshman, Wes Dumas, 150, easily decisioned Marietta, 12-2, and scored a 2-2 draw with the purple Radiers' captain, senior Phil Amerine.

Two other draws were recorded. Freshman Jim Rastetter went 2-2 with his 134-pound Marietta opponent, while senior captain John Hatch also rang up a 2-2 match with Frank Galsby, the 177-pound rumoerup in last year's OAC meet.

Other double winners included junior Bob Yomember and senior Tom LaMonica. Yomono, 167, decisioned Mount, 20, and Marietta, 5-4.

A big victory for the Scots occurred in the Unlimited class where junior Willie Jones, Wooster's first blind wrestler, recorded a 3-0 decision shutout against Glen Dinetz of Marietta. It was Jones' first career victory other than forfeit wins.

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by Dave Barkay
VOICE Sports Writer

With each basketball game these few weeks the OAC will attempt to shoot down front running Wooster Scots. As the record gets fatter and the schedule gets shorter, the going gets tougher. Through it all, Wooster fan support may be a key factor.

"In the next few weeks we're going to depend on Wooster student support to keep us going," commented head coach Al Van Wie. "It's hard to assess how much this means to the players," he continued. "Three of the top teams coming up are at home and fan support on the road has been growing."

Why get so excited about this team? "I don't know whether or not the students can appreciate the caliber of college basketball they are seeing this year," said the Dutchman. "These teams rated in the small college polls are state schools for the most part. Wooster, along with Capital, can hold claim to being one of the nation's best small liberal arts colleges. Next to the Maafa," Van Wie concluded, "one of the big gets crimes in this country is the fact that Wooster isn't rated."

The Scots have passed the halfway mark with a 15-1 record and an 11-game winning streak. The eight remaining games, however, can make or break the season. They are all against Ohio Conference opponents, and each presents a unique problem.

Tuesday, Wooster traveled to Berea to face Baldwin-Wallace and its prolific scorer, Dean Martin. Tomorrow's trip to Kenyon poses an even greater hurdle. The Lords have registered impressive wins over Edinborough, 98-96 on the road and avenged a loss at the Marion Invitational by beating Marietta, 95-94.

With a new coach, Kenyon has adjusted its style to more of a running game built around a returner from the Blanks days, Marty Hunt. A scrappy club, the Lords gave Ashland a game in the Marion Invitational and have gone up hill since.

But a game which will feature all the trimmings comes to the Physical Education Center next Tuesday. Rival Oberlin invades for a game Van Wie says, "We'd very much like to win." The Yeomen have been the Scots downfall in the last three meetings of the two teams, putting Wooster out of two consecutive OAC tournaments and destroy-

Scotties 13-3, State Volleyball Runner-ups

The Wooster Scotties will be sporting an excellent 13-3 record going into the Nationals at the University of Kansas next weekend. Last Saturday the Scotties made it all the way to the finals before the women from Mount St. Mary's defeated the Scotties in two games in the Ohio State Women's Volleyball Championship.

Sixteen teams originally started the two-day tournament which Wooster held for the second consecutive year. Eight were eliminated in the first round of play Friday, and the remaining teams competed in a single elimination tournament on Saturday.

Friday, the Scotties whipped teams from Kent State, Cedarville, and Mt. Union, qualifying them for the quarter-finals Saturday morning. In the quarter-finals, the Wooster women tripped Baldwin-Wallace, 15-3 and 16-14.

This set the stage for the Scotties semi-finals game against undefeated Ohio Northern, a team which defeated Wooster during the regular season. Winning the first game 15-9, the Scotties threw away the second game, 15-5, before settling down to take the final game, 15-4, behind the inspired junior Denise Masso. This win boosted the Scotties into the championship against Mount.

Although Wooster played well, Mount St. Mary's simply outplayed the Scotties, winning games of 15-5 and 15-8. The tall Mount squad spiked hard and placed their shots with expertise. The Scots will join the Scotties at the Nationals, carrying a perfect 15-0 season record with them.

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the Scots at Oberlin last year, 95-69.

Oberlin has Guerrieri, Singleton and Bryant back from last year's Ohio Conference tournament changes plus a fine crop of freshmen. The Obice barely lost to Wittenberg by one point last week and could be the sleepers in the OAC race.

Last week's victories, 75-60 over John Carroll and 108-67 over Case Tech were good tune-ups for the finishing stretch. "The key to our success thus far has been 13 guys working hard, with more spirit and determination than I've seen in a long while," the Dutchman said. "They've proven that they can win the big one, we've just got to keep the ball rolling."

And as Van Wie says, for the next three weeks, the next game on Wooster's schedule is the big one.

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A couple of years ago, the music people became obsessed with the roots of their art, namely blues and folk, and began to operate only through the sacrifice of some of the programs and services normally considered important to their missions. An alarming number of college officials are heading in the same direction.

Nationally, some 1,000 institutions, enrolling 2.4 million (56 percent) of the students are considered "in financial difficulty." Another 546 institutions, enrolling about 1.6 million (21 percent) of the students in the nation are considered "in financial difficulty." An additional 800 institutions enrolling about 1.7 million (27 percent) are considered "not in trouble."

These estimates were developed by the staff of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education from findings of "on site" studies of 41 institutions. The estimates were made by weighting types and sizes of colleges and universities in the country according to their relative representation among all institutions. In all, approximately 66 percent of the total weighted sample of 2,250 institutions were either "in financial trouble" or already "in financial difficulty."

The institutions that are "hard-
ed for financial trouble" or are "in financial difficulty" are caught up in the worst of a situation in which demands for access, service, innovation and higher quality are rising rapidly but income has not risen fast enough to keep pace with rising costs.

VOICE welcomes articles and letters to the editor. Letters should be typed, double-spaced, and signed.

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Friday, January 29, 1971

MAT PROBLEM Little Noticed

The MAT program has attracted little attention from Wooster stu-
dents due to the fact that it is a student program. It was initiated in the summer of 1965 to aid college going students who have had a limited off-
college education experience, preparation and to assist teachers who are unfamiliar with the knowledge of their major and related areas.

The college felt it was rendering an essential service to American education by providing in-service training for high school trained teachers for the secondary school or for students returning to their alma mater. In addition, the college was motivated to initiate the program in order to provide individuals greater earning opportunities by graduate enrollment in courses.

Requirements offered under the MAT program include English, Geology (Earth Science), History, Mathematics, Political Science, and Social Science. There are two courses per semester depending on the student's background. For those who already possess the bachelor's degree emphasis is put on taking three or four courses in education, i.e.

VOICE

Three-Thirds Of U. S. Colleges Facing 'Financial Difficulty'

(CPS) - America's colleges and universities are in the midst of a financial crisis unmatched in its impact in any previous period in history. The situation is so grave that the sacrifices some of the programs and services normally considered important to their missions. An alarming number of college officials are heading in the same direction.

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