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Wooster Voice Editors

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Fastest Road To Peace Found "On The Hill"

by Richard Bauman

One hundred thousand people marched in Washington two weeks ago. Protest and demonstration was again used to show disgust and outrage with the policies of the nation. However, the post script to this march was different from the rest. Several thousand people stayed at the Capital to "lobby for peace."

Hunt Rollason and I spent part of the week following the demonstration "on the Hill". We watched Melvin Laird "justify" the Cambodian invasion to the Senate Armed Services Committee; we heard Edmund Muskie introduce a "declaration of peace" to an almost empty Senate chamber; we visited with the liberal Congressmen like Charles Vanik, the moderates like Robert Taft Jr., and the most traditional conservatives like our own John Ashbrook; we analyzed with their assistants; we exchanged ideas with other students.

As we moved from office to office—interview to interview—it became increasingly apparent where the American system of government offers the individual a chance to be heard. The executive branch is obviously unresponsive and insensitive to the cries of the people, except possibly every fourth year. The judicial branch is seemingly distant and somewhat mysterious. But the Congress—especially the House of Representatives—is wide

open and responsive to those willing to exert their influence. The problem in the past has been that by and large only a few special interest groups were willing to make the effort.

However, if last week was any kind of an indication, this pattern no longer exists. Congressmen appealed for public support for various amendments before Congress to end the war in Indo-China. The public responded with letters, telegrams, phone calls, and petitions by the hundreds of thousands, both supporting and condemning the president's policies. Over 1,500 of these originated here in Wooster. Congress was amazed and is now ready to respond.

The real strength of a concerned citizen, however, does not rest with petitions, letters, etc. It resides instead in our elections. As one Administrative Assistant told us, "Throw 3,000 kids who are willing to work into any Congressional District and we can get our man into office." It does not take huge monetary resources or a political machine in City Hall. With workers printing up campaign material and talking with people through the back door, it's simple. It takes a lot of effort, but it works. The most effective individual is not found in the halls of Congress, but in the streets of Wooster, and all the other streets of the nation. The American political system can be beat by using that system.

Participation '70 Gathers National Support From Capitol, Campuses

by Kerry Stroup

Participation '70 program gained momentum early this week as Al Unger and John Pierson of the History Department traveled to Washington to encourage national support of the summer workshops. Among the first legislators contacted were Senator Saxbe, Republican from Ohio, Indiana Democrat Birch Bayh and N. Y. Representative Lowenstein, peace-plank spokesman at the Democratic Convention of 1968. Arrangements were also made to speak with Senator Percy who earlier expressed interest in the establishment of campus political workshops.

While Unger and Pierson talked in Washington, President Drushal traveled to New York City. He spoke Wednesday with representatives of two foundations in an appeal for \$50,000 to finance this summer's operation. General estimates of the cost of the program range from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

Thursday was to be the day of a national press conference; this Monday, another press conference was to follow at the State House. The endorsement of Saxbe and Percy was expected along with endorsements by Bayh and Lowenstein. Press conferences and subsequent wire-service coverage will insure the wide-spread publicity deserved of the Participation '70 program.

The steering committee was hard at work developing the summer program. The philosophy of the steering group is to accommodate alternative area of interests, according to the desires of individual participants: campus organization will be stressed, as well as community organization; issue orientation will be stressed as an alternative to party orientation.

The ultimate end of the Participation '70 summer session, regardless of alternative means, is student involvement in the upcoming election. Participants will learn how to work effectively for the candidate of their choice.

The summer session will incorporate four advisory groups. Faculty

will be present along with political candidates, community organizers, and professionals familiar with the behind-the-scenes scope of political operations. Students will have the opportunity, then, to acquaint themselves with all aspects of political involvement.

Response to Sunday's *New York Times* advertisement was steady and growing Wednesday morning. Out-of-state inquiries, many from Eastern schools, began to arrive after a first-day response from Ohio and Pennsylvania. Applicants ranged from experienced organizers to students never before involved in political process.

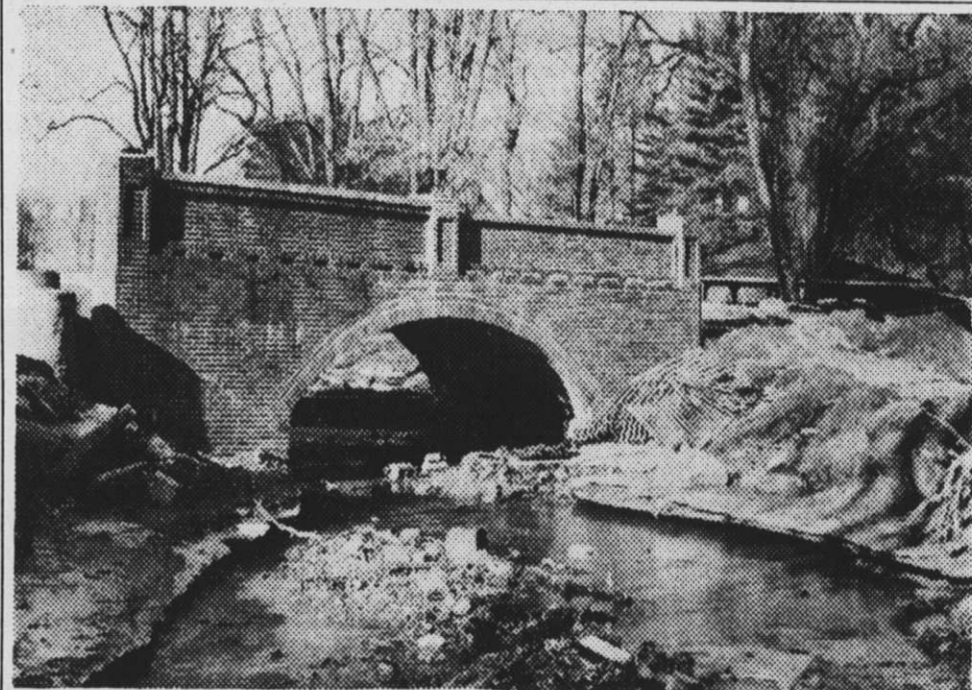
Much work, though, remained to be done at midweek. The Strike Committee offered its services, and from 50 to 60 students were offering their time to make the summer session a success.

On Wednesday Kent Weeks spoke with the heads of two college consortiums—Union for Experiment in Higher Education and the Associated Colleges of the Midwest—which represent over 40

colleges. Both individuals called Weeks, expressing elation over Wooster's proposed summer training program, and interest in how a college might be able to share in the work and benefits.

The heads of the two consortiums plan to meet with Kent Weeks and a representative from the Great Lakes College Association Monday afternoon in Dayton to discuss a plan of action.

President Drushal spoke for the college community when he stated that "No age group, no majority, no minority has a mere right to remain silent these days. There is the moral obligation to learn how to utilize effectively the political processes. With these objectives in mind, we hope for a better understanding of ways and means to approach a solution to our problems. We are committed to making the democratic process work." This sentiment echoed the commitment of students, faculty, administrators and townspeople involved at the organizational level in making Participation '70 a reality.



Typical of America's waterways, this stream (oozing through Christmas Run Park) was the target of concerned students until interest in the environment dissipated following the Cambodian invasion. Most committees set up during ecology week are on the verge of disappearing as "activists" return to politics.

Index Near Death

The publications committee is extremely concerned about the dearth of applications for editor of the *Index* for 1970-71. In spite of notices in *Voice* and *Potpouri*, only one application has been received.

It has been suggested that this shortage of applications indicates a total lack of student interest in the yearbook as presently constituted, or at best only latent interest in its conventional function as a record of Wooster to collect dust and add weight to your collection of books in years to come. The committee asks students to express their opinions about various alternatives.

In keeping with the college emphasis on new priorities, it has been suggested that the yearbook could ask the Campus Council to reallocate all or part of its money for some other purpose, for example, the NOW fund.

It has also been suggested that the yearbook could be redesigned, for example, published twice a year in softbound as is done at Columbia U, instead of once a year in hardbound. Another proposal for change might be modeled after the Kenyon-kit — "a-do-it-yourself yearbox" with foldouts, posters, pamphlets, etc. The publications committee urgently requests anyone who has a plan for continuation or restructuring the yearbook and is willing to work in implementing it to make himself known as soon as possible to Miss Jinx Hamilton or Kent Weeks, Richard Bell, or Marianne Novy. Lack of immediate student response may signal the end for the *Index*!

Strikers Looking To Fall Races

The Wooster Chapter of the Ohio College and University Coalition (formerly the Ad Hoc Student Strike Committee) besides sponsoring petitioning and boycotting efforts, is spearheading a statewide campaign to organize the vast amounts of student power in Ohio into an effective political force, so that the candidates they support will have a very chance to be seated in Congress next January.

As an initiating effort to coordinate the political actions of the Ohio schools with those of the nation, an Ohio-wide conference was held last Wednesday at Denison University in Granville, Ohio. The two representatives from Wooster, Hope Asbury and Hunt Rollason, conferred with representatives from the University of Chicago, the co-ordinating school of the Mid-West region, receiving and discussing compiled information about where incumbents and challengers stand in regards to the war and related issues.

Black Manifesto Demands Met With "Positive Action"

The Ad Hoc Committee, which came together during the week of May 4 to determine what had been done with regard to the Black Manifesto, has put together several facts gleaned after research, meetings with the Deans and the President, and consultations with the BSA. The committee learned that much of what had been achieved for next year is the product of several years administrative effort to improve Black enrollment, an effort the Black Manifesto served to accelerate. The Ad Hoc Group, which is expanding itself to begin research and review of Wooster's priorities, has come up within the last week with these particular facts:

- (1) Between 40 and 50 Black professors have been contacted by Dean Cropp concerning the possibility of their application for teaching positions: A Black history professor and an Urban Studies professor have been hired for next year.
- (2) Kenneth McHargh, former chairman of the BSA, has been hired as an administrative intern, with duties ranging from part-time teaching to work in the admissions department.
- (3) During the past year, courses in Economics, Religion, Humanities and Urban Studies have been taught by Black professors.
- (4) Thus far, 30 Black students and many Third World students have been accepted for the academic year 1970-71. Hopefully, several more will be accepted during the next three months. Black Enrollment Record:

1963—3	1967—34
1964—10	1968—47
1965—17	1969—68
1966—26	1970—88 projection (minimum)

 Plus other Third World Students.
- (5) After extensive recruiting efforts for the position of associate dean of the college, all four individuals turned down offers made by the college.
- (6) So far, there has been no positive response in the efforts to hire an associate minister for the Westminster Church.
- (7) Departments in the Social Studies and Humanities have made varying degrees of effort to create a third world perspective in the courses.
- (8) A faculty committee has made extensive efforts in recruiting personnel.
- (9) The faculty has submitted a request to the Ford Foundation for a large sum of money, to be used in continuing the Black Studies program, and to assist new Black and third world students.
- (10) The President and Bucky Smith (in Development) have submitted several foundation proposals. So far there have been no positive responses.
- (11) Through personal donations and pledges the faculty has raised approximately \$9,500 for the Black Education Scholarship Fund.
- (12) Through many different efforts, the white students (thru the NOW Fund) have raised approximately \$5,500.

FRIDAY A.M.—Senator Saxbe (R-Ohio) has agreed to serve as Chairman of Participation '70 and Senator Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) is momentarily expected to announce he will join Saxbe as Co-chairman. Senator Percy has been personally contacted in Washington and has expressed enthusiasm with the program, and will probably speak on campus this summer.

President Drushal, recently back from New York and talking with foundations about money for Participation '70, has said no substantial funds have yet been found. Optimism still characterizes the embryonic program and this morning over 1,000 envelopes, containing letters and a copy of the N.Y. Times ad were being prepared to go out to every Congressman, hundreds of colleges, and friends of the movement.

Saigon Democracy

Saigon — May 15 — (CPS) — Student unrest in Vietnam over the Thieu regime has resulted in the government's closing down of all schools of higher education here.

All demonstrations have been banned, and police have been using tear gas to break up rallying students. Army troops have been brought into the city to back up police putting down student unrest.

Militant Buddhists have backed the students in their anti-government protests.

The unrest has grown since the government's attempt this spring to court-martial civilian students in military courts. Some students have been tortured while held in prison awaiting trial. Although the Vietnam Supreme Court has ruled the court-martial attempts illegal, students will remain in jail until the Thieu regime formally publishes the court decision, a bureaucratic process that could go on for years.

Hitler Over-reacted Too

The streets of our country are in turmoil. The universities are filled with students rebelling and rioting. Communists are seeking to destroy our country. Russia is threatening us with her might. And the republic is in danger. Yes, danger from within and without. We need law and order! Yes, without law and order our nation cannot survive . . . We shall restore law and order. —Adolf Hitler 1932

As I read this quote I was reminded of Election time 1968 when Richard Nixon, now the President of the United States of America, promised the people of this country law and order. You were probably just as shocked as I was to learn the author of the above quote. As I looked back into history I remembered that 1932 was the beginning of Hitler's real rise to Power and that just four years later he invaded Poland. Some say that there is a very real connection between this historical event and another more recent—Cambodia.

As I dwell on Hitler I remembered that he had a secret police force—I think he called it the Gestapo. Then for some reason my mind shifted to Kent State and the National Guard. I thought how unfortunate that this group of young men over-reacted and killed six students at Kent. I also tried to tell myself that it was a quirk but I kept having thoughts about Augusta, Ga., and six Blacks shot in the back while fleeing from the scene of looting and burning. One of the dead was shot nine times.

Then there was Jackson, Miss., where two college students died from a barrage of bullets fired into their dormitory by Police returning the fire of a sniper. Every window in the structure was broken after the police stopped their half minute barrage on the college dormitory. There was another instance in another part of the country—this time Boston—and a Block party where police raided and angrily clubbed participants and bystanders.

The news of the release of some members of the Black Panther Party in Chicago brought back memories of a police raid Dec. 4, 1969 which resulted in the death of two Panther leaders. Court findings show the police fired at least 82 times into the apartment while only one shot could be verified as coming out of the dwelling.

All cases of over-reaction by our law enforcement officers. So what are we going to do about it? Our leaders have promised us that they will get to the root of the problem. They continue by saying that legislation is already on the way to rid the campuses of radicals (Voice May 1). Others call for stronger "law enforcement" by proposing bills to make it legal for the "proper authorities" to arrest and detain persons for an indefinite period on suspicion. Again some would equate this to Nazi Germany and giving the police (Gestapo) full power to deal with civil matters.

Spiro, where is our country going? What does it all mean? Are we really heading toward law and order or self-annihilation? —N.S.

CLINICAL NOTE:

The words were nice. The ones we spoke during the aftermath of the Cambodian invasion about our priorities, etc. NOW was frequently mentioned, and the applause was warm. Yes, the scholarship program was one of the best ideas ever to come along.

Words flow too easily, as NOW's bankbook illustrates. Certainly \$700 was raised during last weekend, but the credit goes to a handful of individuals who worked for days to get the carnival ready, rather than to the general student body who occasionally plunked down two bits or a dime for something which looked attractive.

The senior class has an unparalleled opportunity to increase NOW's funds, but seems to be reluctant to put dollars where words were. Several weeks ago the anonymous benefactor came forward who promised to both pay for each cap and gown and match the \$4.50 of any senior who was intending to donate the money to NOW. Out of a class of 290, only 15 seniors have brought money to the Treasurer's office.



VOICE

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AN OPEN LETTER

Black Seniors Respond To Challenge

TO: THE SENIOR CLASS
OF THE COLLEGE OF WOOSTER

The Senior Class has been given a chance to raise a substantial amount of money to be contributed to the NOW fund. We are all aware that Seniors did not have to pay \$4.50 for caps and gowns. For each Senior contributing this \$4.50 to the Fund, a College donor will match that amount from his own pocket.

The Black Seniors on campus have decided to take the initiative in an effort to realize this potential. \$4.50 per each of the undersigned Black Seniors has

been delivered to the Treasurer's Office. We are asking every white Senior on campus to do the same. Many have been asking the question, "Well, what can I do?" This is something clear and concrete. How will the Class of '70 respond to the challenge? The Blacks have responded. Let us now hear from the whites.

LaZalia V. Bridges
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Letters To The Editor

GAS CHAMBER WOULD BE MORE HUMANE

DEFENDANTS: Human race.

CHARGE: You have been charged with ecocide, the murder of your environment. By disregarding the threats of an environmental crisis, by continuing to deceive yourself that emphasis on environmental problems was a passing fad, by refusing to halt your insane level of consumption and your detrimental interference with eco-systems, you have succeeded in irreparably destroying the balance between nature and technology.

This imbalance, weighted towards technology, has impaired the natural capacity of plant-life on land and sea, to produce oxygen; it has displaced more poisons in the air than can adequately be eliminated by the lungs; it has enabled you to change the contour of the land which produces erosion and its consequences; it has caused the extinction of many species of animals; and, it has

polluted soil and water to such an extent that they can no longer provide the essential food supply.

Because you have failed to recognize that the environment cannot afford to pay the price of affluence, because you are not willing to give up any of your technological advancements, and because you are in control of all of this destructiveness, and the murder of your environment, you are being charged with ecocide.

VERDICT: Guilty as charged.

SENTENCE: As you have been found guilty of the thoughtless destruction of your environment, the poisoning of the air, the polluting of the waters, and the overexploitation of the land, you are hereby sentenced to imprisonment in the gross deterioration of your synthetic environment.

Betsy Rath
Pat Warner

A CARD NAL SIN

About two weeks ago 12 women living in Holden decided, individually, to stop flipping their cards. The principle behind our action was to show our rejection of hours.

After about ten days we were asked to meet with our dorm reps and JR's to discuss why we weren't flipping our cards. They suggested making an appointment with Dean Coster to let her know our reasons, hear her side and discuss some of the alternatives. We met with Dean Coster Monday morning and, since one of the reasons we had been given for women's hours was that our parents had entrusted the College with responsibility for our whereabouts, we asked Mrs. Coster if we could dispense with hours if we got our parents' approval for us to take the responsibility on ourselves rather than the College. She said that we could do so for the rest of the year but that by rejecting this rule we would not be allowed to register in the fall.

She also read us a letter which was to be sent home if we continued to reject the rule. It said we were in violation of the check-in, check-out system and that ordinarily would have been asked to leave immediately except that it was so near the end of the year and that they "recognize the unusual impact of the events of the past two weeks" in reference to Cambodia and the deaths at KSU. It said if we continued to do so we would be refused registration next year.

We are not trying to get out of the consequences of our actions; what we wonder is why we were not given a choice of appearing before a student court and why the solution to a problem of this sort is to leave Wooster. Mrs. Coster explained to us that ours was not a single violation but a rejection of the principle behind the rule. This is true and maybe we could have done so more effectively through the channels set up, as Mrs. Coster said, but we never really set out to change the

rule for those who want it, or even to make an issue of it. It was only an individual rejection of a rule we felt was unfair. As for channels, two of the girls, Tina Landfried and Janet Armstrong, were on a committee and worked hard through those channels.

It is easy to say that if a student is really uncomfortable with the existing rules the solution is simple—leave. But as a practical matter many of us are on financial aid and, as we pointed out to Mrs. Coster, there are many things that make Wooster worthwhile; one is its concern for its students. But the College must first of all realize it is dealing with individuals and, in my opinion, do away with the idea that maintaining its rules is more important than making them flexible enough to allow for different life-styles. We aren't trying to do our thing at the expense of Wooster's sense of community. We stressed to Dean Coster that we did not assume to try to change the rule for those who want it.

We also feel that a check-in, check-out system is a reasonable security caution. We only want the right to sign-in when we choose to come in. It is easy enough to get around the rules by flipping our cards and going out again as many girls do, but in that case I question whether the College cares whether we are in or if our cards are turned. If we had done what we wanted underhandedly instead of blatantly there wouldn't have been any trouble. I suggest the College keep in mind that in a community each person should also be allowed to contribute in his or her own way and not underhandedly at the expense of that person's integrity.

As it is, we have no choice but to flip our cards if we wish to stay at Wooster and, as one of the girls said, we would rather stay and be dishonest than leave and be honest with ourselves.

Lynn Palumbo

STARVING ON HALF A LOAF

To the Editor:

I sincerely believe that working within the system, as so many have advocated, would be effective in bringing about necessary change. Unfortunately it usually does not. It too often brings forth only solemn, understanding nods from ever-smiling bureaucrats and empty meaningless concessions, if anything at all.

In all but rare cases, those working within the system are co-opted by that system; its ends become their ends. They settle for half a loaf instead of the whole loaf, even when the latter is not merely desirable but absolutely necessary. A phased withdrawal has been accepted when an immediate end to the war is required. Gradual desegregation of schools has replaced immediate equality of educational facilities for all races. It is done under the rubric of "reasonable-

ness" and "civilized approach".

The observation that democracy does not function within America seems trite. Yet many of those who would agree are the first to rally under the "work within the system" banner. The two are inconsistent.

The system is unwilling to address itself to the gut issues involved, much preferring to speak of the superficial symptoms and band-aid type solutions. The difference is illustrated rather clearly in three areas, the war, racism, and environment. The war in Vietnam is treated as an extremely unfortunate accident, a fluke, rather than a direct result of our foreign policy since the end of World War II. It's much easier, and infinitely more popular to talk of riots in black ghettos than the institutional racism which permits the ghettos to exist. It's popular to rush out

and clean up a roadside park, but effective controls on automobile emissions are treated with an "if it's good for General Motors it's good for the country" attitude.

It is only by addressing ourselves to the real problems can meaningful solutions be obtained. The entire institutional framework of our country is directed towards the symptoms rather than the disease. Therefore I feel that it is only by working outside the system and through a process of direct confrontation that we can hope to obtain the answers so necessary today. Almost by definition working within the system is ineffective.

What is required is a redistribution of power. The essence of this political power is when the feelings and desires of a group is taken into consideration and affects, in some way, the ultimate

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Pope vs. Population Control

by Vicky Garrett

On July 29, 1968, Pope Paul issued his seventh encyclical *Humane Vitae* (Of Human Life) which condemned all methods of artificial contraception as against God's natural law. Abortion is prohibited, even for therapeutic reasons. The only kind of birth control permitted is the rhythm method, because it does not offend God's natural law.

The basic purpose of the encyclical is to ensure the dignity of man and certain values whose importance all Christians accept. The underlying motive is papal concern for the Christian marriage understood as a union of grace in personal love. The encyclical was not an infallible teaching, i.e. the Pope was not speaking *ex cathedra*. This means that the consequences of disobeying the encyclical are on each individual's conscience, but dissent is possible.

The implications of the encyclical as it now stands are indeed frightening. The most obvious and imminently catastrophic world-wide implication is the ever-increasing population. Many of the world's half-billion Catholics come from poor developing nations, and the encyclical could seriously hinder their struggle to win the race for survival. At present 225 babies are born each minute, in which only 93 people die. Every year, 69½ million people, or approximately 17 Chicagos, are added to the world. By 2018 there will be 9.7 billion people, and even now, as we approach the 4 billion mark, only 1/3 of the world is adequately fed. Of course, the encyclical is not responsible for the present explosion, although earlier Church teachings may have been a contributing factor. The point is, the encyclical is seriously hampering recent and future efforts at making the control of birth a world-wide crusade.

A second category under implications is one I would term "personal", i.e. the financial, physical, and emotional strains the encyclical is putting on married couples. The financial strains of a large family are obvious: children are expensive to feed, clothe, and educate.

The physical implications of the

encyclical are less obvious, but serious.

A vital physical implication of *Humane Vitae* has to do with the health of a child born to parents who practice the rhythm method. The purpose of the rhythm method is to avoid conception by limiting intercourse to "safe days" i.e. the days outside the ovulation period. However, it is impossible to calculate *exactly* when the fertile period occurs, and consequently, many babies are born who were conceived on the edge of either side of the fertile period. The result is the possibility of the joining



—Susie Leech

of a stale egg or sperm containing a deteriorated chromosome with a normal sperm or egg. The malformations which usually occur are "anencephaly," or absence of a brain, and "spina bifida," or failure of the spinal column to close. The point is that the rhythm method is an imperfect attempt to "get around" a natural cycle which is dependent for success on the practice of random intercourse. The rhythm method, although sanctioned by the Pope as "natural", can be dangerous *precisely* because it interferes with a natural cycle.

Another personal implication of *Humane Vitae* is the emotional one. If the faithful couple practices birth control despite the encyclical, there are tremendous guilt feelings to be dealt with. It is no small thing to defy the Church. On the other hand, if the couple attempts to practice the rhythm method, they follow, essentially, a calendar

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Educate 'Silent Majority'

by Elaine Andrews

President Nixon extended the Vietnam War into Cambodia and reminded all of us that the war in S.E. Asia is an atrocity which must be stopped. The Cambodia move also elicited comments to the effect that the Earth Day crusade had not only diverted attention from the war (and race and poverty) issues, but claimed to be more than these other issues. Eco-action (action to solve ecological problems) was a fad in the eyes of many including our politicians and industrial leaders.

Today's ecological problems are not unique problems having nothing to do with Vietnam, race, and poverty issues. Ecological destruction is a fourth problem to add to the recognized trio. All four of these are linked to economic and social institutions and thus are all symptoms of a disoriented society. Treating these four symptoms will never cure the disease. Treating the source of the symptoms will deal with all four problems at the same time.

Perhaps the Pogo comment on the ecology problem, "We have found the enemy and he is us," was misinterpreted. Who is us, but a society which organizes production to achieve a profit. The ecology problem is intimately invol-

ved in the capitalistic market-oriented society. Even Galbraith points out that the increasing tendency of modern economy is to serve the more powerful producer and not the public convenience. "Us" is also the consumer, the ultimate controller of a market system. If we don't buy it, then nobody gets a profit from the sale.

If, as Galbraith and others suggest, private enterprise can only be changed by public regulation of private enterprise, then there is a need for public knowledge. The need for the re-ordering and re-developing of technology to help harmonize society with the natural world can only be satisfied by the pressure of an educated public. When the silent majority learns that it is being taken by the very institutions it supports then we might hear some real noise.

So man, this is the only world you have to live in. Stay alert, educate yourself on ecological problems and possibilities as well as the other concerns of our racked-up world, and pass the word. Eco-action can be more than playing with the symptoms, if you want it to be.

"If we don't do the impossible, we shall be faced with the unthinkable."

Letters To The Editor (Cont.)

WHATEVER YOU SAY, SIR!

To the Editor:

As a former commander and staff officer for 25 months in the Republic of Vietnam, I have had the opportunity to observe at first hand our troops in action throughout that nation. I have read the article by Don Weaver on Vietnam that appeared in your March 6 issue and must state that this article is replete with gross exaggerations. I would like to address the more blatant of these directly.

Mr. Weaver's anonymous ex-soldier states that he was informed in his final debriefing session that any involvement in anti-war activities could result in his immediate re-induction. There is no such provision in the Selective Service Act. The actions of an individual, once he has been discharged from the Army, are of no direct concern to the Army.

The press in Vietnam is free of censorship. The newsmen are given access to all but classified information and they, in turn, send their copy and film directly out of the country with no clearance from anyone connected with the government, either military or civilian. If there have been deficiencies in the reporting of the war in Vietnam, it has been because the press was not at the scene of the action. Further, there is no censorship of the news that is given to the American forces in Vietnam. These soldiers are perhaps the best informed fighting men in the world.

The ex-soldier next states that inhabitants of a "suspicious village" are informed that they must evacuate their homes and that American troops move in and shoot all the Viet Cong. Most certainly there have been many Viet Cong and North Vietnamese killed in this war. The total combat deaths among the enemy number more than 620,000 to date. However, every soldier is bound in his actions in the field by the Geneva Conventions and U.S. Army Rules of Engagement, which specifically provide for the protection and humane treatment of non-combatants. Even when a clearly identified enemy force is encountered, indiscriminate killing does not take place. A solid indication of this is the fact that the Government of Vietnam now holds more than 33,000 prisoners of war.

The use of torture in interrogation of prisoners is also prohibited by the Geneva Conventions. While it is true that individual violations have occurred, such actions are not condoned and U.S. soldiers have been tried by court martial when evidence of mistreatment of prisoners is discovered. Every soldier serving in Vietnam is instructed in the humane treatment of prisoners. The frequently-repeated tale of torture of prisoners as an effective method of getting information has no real basis

in fact. It should not take too much imagination to realize that the reliability of information gained in such a manner would not be very high. An individual subjected to torture would be inclined to say whatever he thought his interrogators would like to hear.

There are many good journalists in Vietnam and no single agency has shown greater talent in getting news than any other. United Press International has not been or is not being physically restrained or otherwise prevented from entering an area of American activity.

Your informant has done an unforgivable disservice to those dedicated American girls who serve in Vietnam with the American Red Cross. Neither immoral nor amoral conduct is condoned on the part of any American in Vietnam.

While there is drug abuse among our soldiers in Vietnam, it certainly is no greater there than among our youth here in the United States. The Army strives constantly to point up the dangers of drug use of any kind. The Army's program is a positive one with emphasis on the prevention of drug use by education. There is no basis in fact for the statement that "five-sixths of his unit were hard-core 'dopies'."

The Army in Vietnam does use dogs, but not as killers. These dogs are used to ferret out the enemy and detect his emplacements and booby-traps. I know of no case where dogs have been used to kill or attack any human. Army dogs in Vietnam are given the best care possible.

There have been several conscientious objectors who have served in Vietnam with distinction. Some of them have been highly decorated for valor under the most trying and hazardous of conditions—one of whom recently received the Medal of Honor posthumously. These men are truly dedicated to both their religion and their country and have served both with distinction.

I am certain that a little effort on the part of Mr. Weaver would uncover several Vietnam veterans at Wooster College who would willingly recount their experiences for the record. I am equally certain that these men would provide an entirely different picture of Vietnam than Mr. Weaver's anonymous source who admits to being a war criminal, a user of narcotics and a venereal disease repeater.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Winant Sidle
Brigadier General, GS
Chief of Information

BIA Colonialism Cripples Redman

by Karen Leibert

The B.I.A. Every time I hear those initials I become angry, but impotently so. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is big and bureaucratic, which inevitably causes mix-ups and delays. Its major fault, however, lies in its basic grasp of the Indians' situation today rather than its carrying out of decisions. The B.I.A. is paternalistic, it is true, but even more devastating for Indians, it is often completely negligent of those very people whom it was created to assist.

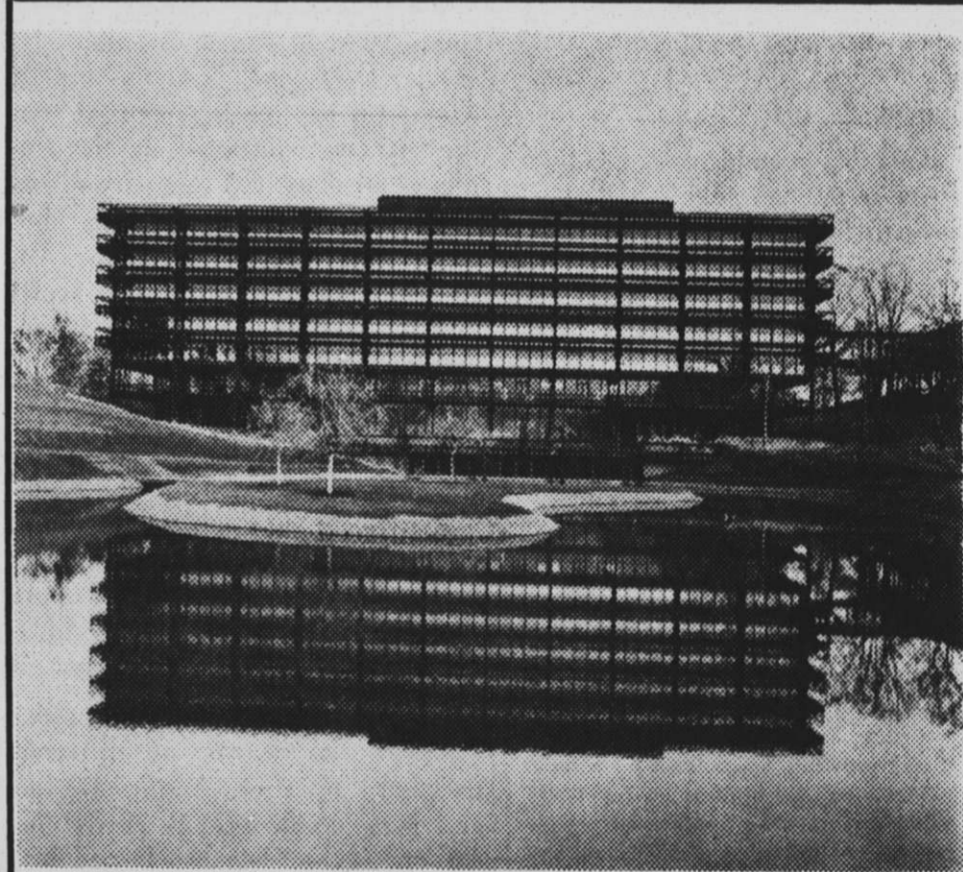
I spent six months on the Navajo reservation in northeastern Arizona, at a place called Lukachukai. The local community totals approximately 100, but the Bureau of Indian Affairs Boarding School at Lukachukai serves a larger surrounding community of approximately 3000. The school population of beginner through fifth grades is about 450, perhaps half of whom are boarders. The school, dining hall, dormitories, and housing (for the whites and a handful of Navajo staff members) comprise the government compound, a fenced-in area of paved roads and low buildings.

The children usually start school at age five or six in "beginners". Because most speak no English and many live in the traditional one-room hogan, the Bureau tries, at the beginner level, to "acculturate" the children—teach them enough English to get along in addition to other things they may be coming in contact with for the first time, e.g. indoor plumbing, forks, books. Although some of these children must begin to board at least five days a week at the school dormitories the B.I.A. prefers to spend its

money for dorms and people to staff them, rather than to build more schools or buy more buses to enable children to live at home while attending school. I was told by my supervisor the first day I was at Lukachukai School that some senators were trying to make trouble by advocating abandoning the dormitory idea, and he wanted me to know that the children lived too remotely scattered for that to be possible. One child who boarded in the dorm lived only several miles down a good, but unpaved road; there was no bus route in that direction.

From the very beginning we were cautioned that we were extremely short of supplies. We were using the leftovers of last year's supplies, since this year's requisitions hadn't been filled. There were only a limited number of pencils and crayons, and we wouldn't have had any scissors in the second and third grades where I taught if another teacher hadn't collected some through the years. Many of the children came from families who could barely afford necessities. Pencils, books, and paper were luxuries; yet, the Bureau did not

(Continued on Page 7)



The John Deere Administrative Center will be featured in a slide-lecture by Dr. Ralph Gratelueschen of Deere and Company, Moline, Ill. The talk will be the opening event in the College of Wooster's three-day Human Ecology Program next week. The building, designed by Eero Saarinen, located seven miles southeast of Moline, is world headquarters of the John Deere organization, which manufactures farm, industrial and lawn and garden tractors and equipment. Since it was first opened on April 20, 1964, the Administrative Center has won a number of awards for excellence and innovation in design, including a 1965 First Honor Award from the American Institute of Architects, the highest award that group presents.

Curtain Rises On Revolution

by Norm Mackay

Public protests on the streets, on the campuses, on television, in the press, on the stage, and in the music of hard and folk rock are manifestations of a basic frustration and alienation with American life. There seems to be no adequate machinery by which the redress of grievances and social change can be put into effective and constructive motion. Our nation's institutions are top-heavy with a bureaucracy that for all of its vested interests can no longer function equitably, if indeed it ever could, for all of the people all of the time. And as drama professor Robert Brustein observed in a recent article in *The New Republic* entitled "Revolution in Theater," "it is a measure of this failure that little more is available to those dissatisfied with inequities of the system than ineffective demonstrations against the government, threatening rhetoric, disruptive gestures, and self-conscious life-styles."

Press and television have created a "theatricalized revolution" — a series of dramatic conflicts setting Establishment and dissenters off against each other. Nixon appears on television looking deceptively polished and unruffled—TV make-up plastered on his public physiognomy—exhorting the people with smooth clichés and fatherly condescension to have faith in their President. Public polls the next day proclaim him a public hero; and the country settles back into the doldrums of complacency until the next precipitous crisis disrupts the President's credibility.

The voice of the Establishment rings loudly and clearly. Once we could rely (or thought we could) on our political institutions as vehicles for change. Now we are beginning to understand that even our representatives in Congress are really not in control of what is happening or able to restrict the President's extraordinary power. This seems very evident when we see that they too have resorted to the tactics of the powerless. Constructive political action has been replaced by high-flung displays of empty political rhetoric.

The scene shifts to the dissident revolutionaries who are also entitled to the right to be heard as guaranteed by the 1st Amendment to the Constitution. The media, therefore, becomes the stage for the rhetorical onslaught between the Establishment on the one hand and the Revolution on the other. Indeed, exercise of the rights of the 1st Amendment are nowhere more obvious than on the University campuses. The Revolutionary has, in fact, joined forces with the media, each catering to the tactics of the other. Revolutionary agitation from the student Left has moved from the underground presses and the perennial street-corner soap-boxes to the mass communications industry of television and the big-time publishing houses. The press, then, is intent on sensationalism and finds ample film and print for the reporting of massive demonstrations, vigils, confrontations with authority and every other conceivable gimmick in the never ending repertoire of revolutionary theatrics.

Take for example James Kunen's *Strawberry Statement*, a diary of those turbulent events on the Morningside campus of Columbia University in the Spring of 1968. They are his "Notes" as a college revolutionary which have earned him notoriety from some quarters and fame and respect from others. Sections of his book were serialized in the *New York Times Magazine*,

and before long he was appearing on radio and TV interviews as "a qualified spokesman for the Columbia strikers, the international peace movement, and everyone in the world younger than thirty." Random House published his "Statement" in 1968.

More recently his book was bought by Hollywood for an unknown sum of money, and MGM is making a movie of it at a cost of \$1.9 million with Kunen himself playing one of the leading roles. Needless to say it is somewhat disturbing, if not ironic, to read of his alienation with the American way of life in general and the capitalistic institutions which support it in particular, and then watch him sell out to one of the biggest profit-making empires in the country. Ludicrous? Kunen's rationalization: "that making Hollywood movies about revolution is really the same as making revolution."

To rationalize in this way, it seems to me, is not only a cop-out on the revolution (if indeed there is a hope of radical change in America today) but a reflection of the deeper frustrations which underlie the ultimate ineffectiveness of dramatic protest. Abbie Hoffman, in his recently published *Revolution for the Hell of It*, is tacitly conceding to the theatricality of a demonstrative and well-publicized revolution of youths' disaffection. Jerry Rubin's *Do It* is a series of absurd scenarios of a topsy-turvy world of revolution. In a discussion with his unstraight but straight Aunt Sadie, Jerry reasons seriously:

"Listen, Aunt Sadie, long hair is what makes them take us seriously! Wherever we go, our hair tells people where we stand on Vietnam, Wallace, campus disruption, dope. We're living TV commercials for the revolution. We're walking picket signs."

Black Doubts

Washington — (CPS) — A group of black college presidents, after a meeting with Education Commissioner James E. Allen, Jr. about President Nixon's higher education proposals, reported that they were encouraged by the emphasis on poor and minority group youth in the Nixon message but have reservations "about the Administration's concern for social justice and the suspicion it engenders in the black community."

Their views were expressed in an eight-page statement issued by the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, an organization of 111 predominantly black colleges formed during the American Council on Education's annual meeting last year.

"There is a continuing conflict between the words of different members of this Administration and between its official words and actions as they bear on the aspirations of black Americans. As educators we must say that if there is strong interest in the aspirations of black youth in this Administration, many of its actions make it difficult for us to maintain the aspirations of black youth inside the system . . ." the statement said.

"Every response to longhairs creates a moral crisis for straights. We force adults to bring all their repressions to the surface, to expose their real feelings."

And the public voice of repression is none other than SPIRO-AGNU, the Right's exponent of paranoia and distrust. The Vice President's attacks against press and students have been like devils and deadly little spirochetes eating away at America's very soul—Her freedoms and missing sense of oneness—and arousing the latent fears and hatreds of the pissed-off majority. The man has found his groove—a penchant for driving impenetrable wedges between people of opposing views by spewing forth flourishes of inflammatory political rhetoric. The Vice President's role has been cast as a protagonist in the national drama with unusual oratorical skills. And like all good actors he is complex and unpredictable. Some he amuses some of the time and infuriates the rest of the time. Others applaud him most of the time. He is truly a well-rounded and controversial character who stands on his own two feet and takes crap from no one, not even the man in the lime-light, Richard Milhouse Nixon.

What is now called the makings of a revolution of society, I believe, is merely a staging of events—entertainment for the expression of radical ideas and disenchantment with American Foreign Policy in a far-away land. Rarely has the revolution been a stage for the formulation of innovative programs and constructive action. The student revolutionary, even on the violent fringes of radicalism, is incredibly public about his intention to overthrow the system, betraying his every move to the forces of repression. And he makes it even clearer by broadcasting these intentions on television to his widest possible audience.

It is interesting to notice also occasional announcements in newspaper "Amusement" pages of peace rallies and guest appearances of Weathermen, Black Panther leaders and other radical celebrities. Says Brustein, "When performance is considered more important than the script, hard economic solutions and practical programs are abandoned for mass media confronta-

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DIG IT

Black Blood Fades Faster

by Glen Marshall

For the past two weeks white folks on college campuses across the nation have been reacting to the "Kent massacre", at Kent State University. When it occurred, white students, faculty and others began shouting "it was a tragedy and imagine the guards firing on innocent students". White students began forming coalitions with other Universities to demonstrate their support for those slain at Kent. Before long, schools began closing and the troops were called to keep Order. So, for the past two weeks, white folks have been uptight about killing some white students at Kent and of course the Asian Crisis.

On May 15, another massacre occurred, only this time it was at a Black campus. Two Black students were murdered and at least 12 wounded by Jackson police, at Jackson State in Mississippi. The usual excuse was "we were fired upon, so we returned it." The same as Kent. Now when this incident happened there was no reaction (save Memorial services) by white students whatsoever. No coalitions were formed by whites to demonstrate the brutal massacre of 15 human beings. Even at the COW, no rallies took place and no whites went to Drushal demanding "Man, the Jackson Massacre was only one aspect of embedded Racism in our institutions. So either you act on the Black Manifesto to alleviate Racism here or else."—And finally no group of college Presidents went to Washington to tell Nixon the shit has got to stop, as in the Kent incident.

In short, white folk responded as they always do with the attitude "Oh well just another group of niggers being washed away." Now what does this show? It simply illustrates that Racism is still embedded in the minds and actions of white students despite the recent protests and regardless how much so-called sympathy white students express. For the Black struggle in the *United States of America*, whether it be in a classroom or on the school lawn, still they are full of crap.

However, this was not the only time white students displayed the reticent attitude towards the genocide committed against Black people by pigs. For on Feb. 8, 1968, in Orangeburg, S.C., state troopers fired on 100 Black students demonstrating against injustice. By the end of the shooting 3 Blacks were murdered in cold blood and 52 were seriously wounded. Again, the general response to the Orangeburg Massacre as in others was negative. No action was taken by white students.

Thus, the conclusion is that the only time white students and others speak out against the injustices of their racist authorities is when their peers are screwed by them, namely the white police and national guardsmen. To them it's all right when Niggers get killed and wounded but it's not all right when white students meet the same consequences.

So, white folks, you blew. You're still hypocrites. And as a brother said once, "You're going to prove to me that you're hypocrites." You did, didn't you?

Several weeks ago VOICE stated incorrectly that the Board of Trustees had voted to exclude the "minority privilege option" in the Housing Section of the Code of Conduct. The Board had actually only recommended to the President and the Campus Council to remove this particular part.

The Code, which will be in effect beginning in September, will be distributed to each freshman, sophomore and junior before the end of the year. It is expected that all living units, as soon as it's decided who will live where, will draw up their individual housing proposal within the guidelines set by the Code as soon as possible.

"Spring Fever Day", an annual observance for the past several years, traditionally means that classes are cancelled for one day. This year's observance was slated for Friday, May 1. It was not held for the reason that at the Faculty meeting of Monday, April 27, discussion on the matter of its approval was tabled at 11:00 that evening for lack of time.

Letters To The Editor (Cont.)

SWAMP QUARTER PROPOSAL

To the Editor:

I'm writing this at dawn in the swamps of the Ocala National Forest in central Florida. Yesterday was two weeks I've been out one-man camping and it's still getting better every day. I slept in a \$3.87 piece of plastic rolled to form a "tube tent" and cooked ham and rice over an open fire.

I don't have a Florida tan, but I didn't come here for that. Instead, I have a good, raw motorcycle windburn—the Honda 90 that took me this far (1,534 mi. on back roads) has required its share of TLC and new parts, but should last out the spring.

What makes me write is this: the majority of the people I meet out here in "America" are smiles and encouragement and usually drop some hint that they would like to do or have done, the same thing. They'd go, except . . . (??)

It reminds me painfully of the student attitude toward leaving campus for a while to do anything—write, study, travel, fish. Winters at school, it seems, usually breed discontent and plans for "getting out." But it's a little tragic that these plans get wedged into spring vacation or around summer work when they could be integrated with the "business" of education.

Four winters have hemmed me in; the last two I've done something about it, other than bitch and write transfer letters. At Earlham last spring quarter I got into linguistics and a whole crowd of intercollegiate students I never knew existed. Then I got to Vienna in the summer. Now I'm just makin' it alone, living very cheaply, meeting people who are doing the same thing, having as much fun, getting into as many things as I ever did in a year at Woo, and enjoying more freedom than I had in all 11 quarters put together.

Staying "at home" with the spoon in your mouth

and the I.D. in your pocket is the path of least resistance—sooner or later, that gets everyone down, subconsciously or otherwise. Then it's time to go.

The shock of campus re-entry can be numbing (read Carter Smith's recent letter or talk to Dave Fleming or anyone else who's been away) but I would bet that if half the students would go off-campus during their four-year hitch, as happens at Earlham and should be the case at any GLCA school, the necessary changes in Wooster's home life would come about far more easily.

As for what I'm doing now, once it became apparent that I'm not in a TV series and was, indeed, far enough from home, I've been discovering more about what holds this planet together than I ever dreamed was there.

It's something I feel more and more of as I rub against people and places. I've driven over the Cumberland Mountains in a rainstorm, gotten stoned with six Marines in a jam session, been tempted to sail on a 48-foot trimaran to some strange port, and above all, been stunned by the beauty of the good earth and its kids. It is obvious to me why pollution is a mortal sin—in Chicago I thought it was a way of life. Will man ever stop killing by killing the proper men? I see life on the level at which we are all brothers, "brought to you by the makers of Heaven and Earth", and that is what matters.

If I had my way, a month or so of solitary travel would be a requirement for a "liberal" education. Whatever it is you've been digging at Woo, try digging for a while on Urban Study, or Foreign Programs, or roll-your-own. And we'll all live a lot better.

Remotely,
Clint Morrison
"Sleazy Rider"

How can industrial plants be designed to eliminate pollution and enhance the cities where they are located? How should urban areas in the U.S. be developed to accommodate growing populations without obliterating the natural environment? What impact does public policy have on city planning and environmental control? These are some of the questions which will be raised during a three-day Human Ecology Program at The College of Wooster on May 27, 28, and 29. The program, based on the theme Technology, Economics, and Industry, will include two major speakers and a videotaped symposium involving recognized authorities.

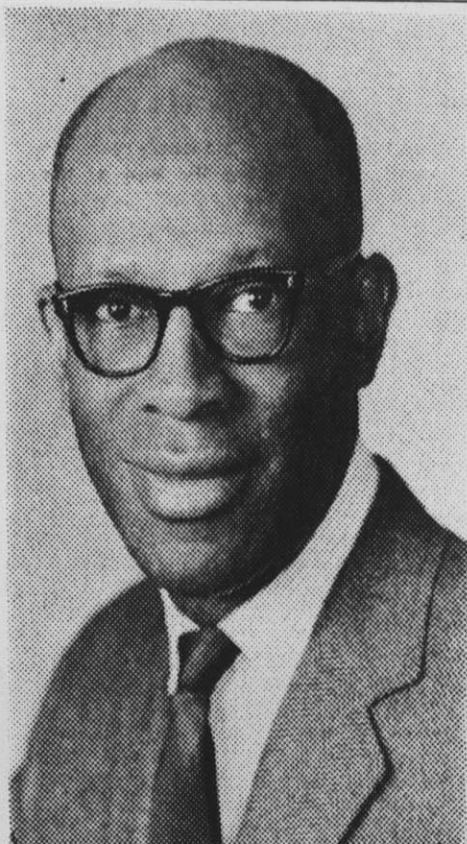
System Hears-- Will It Heed?

Over the past two weeks thousands of students have flocked to Washington; their purpose has not been to march or to demonstrate, rather they have gone to lobby for a rapid end of the Vietnam War. Fifteen Wooster students were in Washington last weekend to lobby for draft repeal and the end of the war. Several organizations have been involved in lobbying for peace and other related issues for quite a while. One group, the National Council to Repeal the Draft aided the Wooster students in their preparations as did a newly formed group, "Project Pursestrings." The latter group's specific purposes were to aid in organizing letter writing and petition campaigns as well as provide information for lobbying groups.

The lobbying, although basically a spontaneous action at the start, has been co-ordinated by Project Pursestrings so that Congressmen and Senators are lobbied according to their stands and attitudes. The Wooster students found that some offices were hostile to the continued flow of students, but not to their thinking (Saxbe being a rather good example), feeling that students were out to hassle them.

However, the overall office response was friendly. They were slightly bewildered by the numbers, but rather clearly aware of the power the students had in organizing for the elections. Further actions are being planned by this group, which hopes to draw more widespread support from Wooster and surrounding communities.

For further information contact Sue Faro or Sue Marmaroff at 342, or Charlie Lindner at 336.



"Here I Stand" will be the sermon subject for the Rev. Russell M. Jones for the 10:30 service of worship at Westminster Presbyterian Church, being held in the Physical Education Center, on Sunday, May 24.

Mr. Jones was graduated from Virginia Union University and from the Lutheran Theological Seminary. He served as a member of the staff of the YMCA at Ohio State University for ten years. He was associate director of the Columbus Council of Churches in charge of social activities and Social Action programs. For two years he served as Executive Director of the Columbus Civil Rights Council and later as Assistant Director of the Midwest Field Office, United States Commission on Civil Rights, Chicago, Ill.

Until February of this year, he was Executive Director of the Greater Cleveland Urban Coalition. He is now a member of the Department of Urban Studies.

Mr. Jones has also become active in the Black Students Association here at Wooster. He is providing strong support for the organization in an advisory capacity.

INDEX

Is in desperate need of an Editor and staff. If no concern is shown, there will be no Year Book next year. Are you going to let the yearbook pass away with the elms? Become involved here at Wooster. Call Kent Weeks of the Poli Sci Dept. for details. Ext. 416.

Easy Rider Hijacked By Tijuana Taxi

by Brian Beam

I'm quite concerned with the number of people from Wooster planning extended motorcycle trips this coming summer. Having been a victim of such an experience last year and managing to live through it, I feel compelled to let them know what they are getting themselves into.

Toward the end of last August, I quit my summer job in Montana, put all the money I had in a motorcycle and took off with no particular goal in mind, except to see if the California girl is anything like Pepsi has led me to believe. I believe I could relate enough stories of riding through pine and sequoia forests in Oregon, or reminisce sufficiently about the mountains and raging rivers of Idaho, or romanticize riding and sleeping on the beaches of the Pacific Ocean to such a degree that I would convince everyone that the 6000 miles I drove in 30 days was nothing but a wanderer's Nirvana. Although these things did happen and they made the trip well worthwhile, what I am writing about are the little things most motorcyclists keep to themselves and more than likely would like to forget.

Motorcycling then is getting lost in the Utah desert a day and a half because that rain you had to sleep

through the night before also washed out the roads; it's being hit by a drunken Indian in a pickup truck and ending up having to hitchhike across New Mexico, with the bike, to get to a shop in Texas; it's not only being ushered onto the Bay Area Bridge at rush hour but also having some little kid spit his chewing gum on you because he can't understand why you won't return his peace sign; it's sleeping on picnic tables at roadside rests, or if it's raining, in the nearest john; it's being awakened by some irate camper curbing his dog on your sleeping bag or it's waking up in terror one night finding yourself in a strange dark room and finally realizing you've been home several days. I could continue along these lines for some time, but because dredging up these memories is still quite painful, I think I'll just relate the ultimate in bad experiences—10 hours in Tijuana.

While visiting a cousin in the Navy at San Diego, I was able to persuade him to go with me to see a bullfight in Tijuana. I would leave my cycle on the American side and take a cab to the "Bullring by the Sea." As we crossed the border into Mexico, due to my

paranoia, I hid the only large bill I had, a five, behind my driver's license leaving only a one showing in my wallet.

Immediately upon entering Mexico, a taxi driver approached us mumbling and pointing to his car. When we told him we wanted to go to the bullfight, he seemed disinterested in us and started looking around, but just as quickly his attention snapped back when we mentioned we also needed tickets. The guy, I thought, was too well dressed for a taxi driver but I followed my cousin into the back of the car.

When the driver swerved off onto an unpaved side-street, I merely assumed he knew a short cut. The second and third turn took us into a slum area, which still didn't disturb me because I had since decided he knew where to get a special price on bullfight tickets. Finally, he came to an abrupt stop in an alley, jumped out and ran through an open door, beckoning us, "Follow me. Follow me." Thinking, "Goddam, these must be cheap tickets," I walked in right behind him. When in, I noticed along one wall about four middle-aged women and one

younger girl. The girl came over to me; putting her arm around me, she showed me into a small room with nothing but a bed. At long last I was catching on and realized she didn't really want to sell me any bullfight tickets. Not being one to say no easily and especially since I didn't know how to say it in Mexican, I hesitated a second, at which time I was set upon from the rear by four of the biggest, baddest men I've ever seen. Things went rather rapidly at this point, especially my clothes.

In no time I was standing there stark naked with a roomful of people going through my clothes. When they finally let me get dressed they made me sit down and wait—for what, I didn't know. An eternity passed, in which I kept telling them they could keep my money if they would get me into the bullfight, which brought nothing but roars of laughter and cries of "Loco americano!"

Then a man came in who I assumed ran the place and, wanting to keep the establishment legitimate, would want to quickly give my money back. However, it turned out to be the boss; he came

(Continued on Page 7)

Schools Shut Down For Strike

(CPS)—As the national student strike ended its second week, there were still 279 colleges and universities on strike. Another 14 schools have been shut down by their administrations following strike and protest activities.

In addition to the 167 high schools on strike, strike action is pending at another 88.

Major incidents of violence continue. At all-black Jackson State College, Miss., two students were killed early May 15 by police who thought there was a sniper on the campus.

At Ohio University in Athens, the 20,000 student campus was shut down for the rest of the year early May 15 after two nights of police-student confrontations. More than 3,000 students thrashed and battled police for almost seven hours after police used heavy amounts of tear gas to break up a student rally protesting the administration's dismissal of several strike leaders without due process, and against the wishes of the Faculty Senate. A dozen students were hospitalized, and 40 were arrested. 1500 National Guardsmen with loaded carbines patrolled the city of Athens. Three fires were set in campus buildings, and there was moderate damage to downtown businesses, particularly window breaking.

At Maryland, 1,000 National Guardsmen used tear gas to break

up a road sit-in by 2,000 striking students.

In Lansing, Mich., 25,000 people marched on the state Capitol in the rain May 14 to protest the Southeast Asian war. 25 persons were injured, five seriously, when a non-supporter of the march rammed his red Falcon into the marchers. Students from every college and university in Michigan participated in the demonstration.

At Southern Illinois U., students voted to keep their school closed down by a 2 to 1 margin.

Nationally, the violence was down last week (although there has been significant violence), and political lobbying is up. But this does not mean students have turned away from militant, violent protest to traditional politics. The students who are lobbying for through-the-system political change are not the same students who have been more militant in their protest. The major violence and militant protests of last week have subsided due more to the ending of the academic year than to a decrease in interest in violent tactics.

This summer also promises to be hotter than usual on the campus, as a national summer strike meeting is being planned for May 29, and strike representatives from across the country have been meeting at Yale to make plans for a continuation of the struggle.

Black Students To Meet In June Support Strike

Washington — (CPS) — The National Association of Black Students (NABS) has announced its support for the nationwide student strike and announced its first national convention to be held at Wayne State University in Detroit June 26-July 5.

NABS, in a statement to the press, said the invasion of Cambodia "is only a logical progression of America's insane foreign policy. The peace movement now has its casualties just as the civil rights movement had it casualties. It is clear to us that when you are for the cause of humanity and survival this country strikes back with troops, guns, tanks and bombs.

"We do not necessarily urge black students at this time to join in with white students because the two groups relate to this country from different perspectives. However, on a local level where there are similar analyses, that decision should rest with the respective black student base.

"We encourage black students in their own way to strike and take those actions which will halt the atrocities and the genocide of peoples of color."

The June conference will be the organization's first national conference—there have been regional meetings—since the black students' association was created during the National Student Association Congress last August.

The NABS statement came before the slaying of two students at Jackson, Miss., State College by police who said they were responding to possible sniper fire from a women's dormitory.

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**The Plain Dealer is
THE STARTER.**

Scot Highlights

by Tom Hilt

Unknown to many Wooster students, the Fighting Scot track team added a couple of feminine attractions during the past winter and present spring seasons. Two nationally known freshman girls from Canton, Nancy Shafer and Patti Skelley, combined to give the Scots boosted spirit and, at times, a little competition!

Versatile in many track events, each girl possesses her own specialties. Nancy excells in the 440-yard dash and the 880-yard run, while Patti likes the hurdle events.

Nancy's adventuresome road to success all began in the grade school "Olympics" where she swept five first place ribbons and a laurel wreath, symbolic of an outstanding girl athlete. In the short years between then and now, Nancy broadened her competitive field through membership in the Canton Track Club. Through the Club she was able to compete in bigger and better meets, not only statewide, but nationally.

She earned a bid to tryout for the 1968 U.S. Olympic team during a national championship meet that summer. Although she was only chosen as an alternate, she did receive the thrill of working out with the team in its final four-week training in Colorado before heading to Mexico.

Before entering as a freshman last fall, Nancy made a tour of the world which included competition in Great Britain, Germany, the Soviet Union, and Japan.

She is the U.S. women's indoor record-holder of the 880-yard run at 2:07.2.

This past winter she competed in 11 major national and international events. Out of 14 races, including the 440, 600, 880, and 1550, she won six firsts, six seconds, and two thirds. She set a new meet record at the National Invitational, Washington, D.C.

So far this spring she has recorded three firsts and one second. Her winning time in the 440 in the O.U. Relays was a new meet record at :56.5.

Patti has not received the national recognition that Nancy has, but she runs because "it's fun, and I like to travel too." She also was a member of the Canton Track Club where her coach, Bruce Shelley, got her started in the hurdle events.

In addition to her hurdling ability, Patti also competes occasionally in the high jump and cross country events. She was fifth in the 1969 cross country nationals.

This past winter she competed in six national meets, and so far this spring, she has only competed in the Cougar Relays in Edwardsville, Ill., where she won a second in the 100 meter hurdles and a fifth in the 220-yard dash.

Both Nancy and Patti are entered in tomorrow's Wooster Women's Invitational track meet—Nancy running the 440 and 880, and Patti running the 100 meter hurdles and high jumping. This long time invitational involved a part in both girls' short careers before they enrolled here at Wooster. In the near future the girls are working for the collegiate Nationals, June 29, 30 and the AAU Nationals, July 3, 4. But there is a target far greater than these upcoming events which both of these girls are shooting for—the 1972 Olympics in Munich, Germany.

Sollmann Defends OC Hurdle Title, But Thinclad Make Poor Showing

"It was just one of those week-ends," sighed track coach Bob Lafferty as he looked over the results of last weekend's Ohio Conference Championships which saw the Scots tie for ninth place.

Wooster managed only 21 points, scoring in four of the 12 events entered. Chuck Noth tied for second in the pole vault with a vault of 15 feet. Jim Polychron placed fifth in the 440-yard dash with a time of 50-1.

The big winner for the Scots was Rick Sollmann who successfully defended his title in the intermediate hurdles. Sollmann won the event with a time of 53.7, a tenth of a second off his conference record of 53.6 that he set last year.

The mile relay team of Sollmann, Tim McLinden, Ed Thompson and Polychron finished fifth with a time of 3:23.3.

"Sollmann ran well in defending his conference championship," said Lafferty. "A lot of hurdlers turned in better times than he did this year, but he came through when he had to."

Last Saturday, the Wooster lacrosse team lost its fourth straight, dropping a 10-6 decision to Ohio Wesleyan. The Scots tore up the Bishops in the first half, outshooting them and outscoring them, 5-3. At one point in the first quarter, Wooster held a 4-1 lead. However, the second half was a different story as Ohio Wesleyan bounced back and dominated the game. The Bishops outscored the Scots in the second half, 7-1.

Once again, Bill Seegar led the scorers with three goals, bringing his season totals to 24 goals and 27 points overall. Wes Howard contributed two goals. He is the second leading scorer this year with 12 total points. This game marked the return of Ted Caldwell and Dave Wolff, both of whom had been out with mono. Caldwell added a goal and an assist while Tom LaMonica had an assist to complete the scoring.

Tomorrow's game, the season finale for the stickmen, will see Wooster host Michigan, one of the top teams in the Club Division.

World Track Names Here Tomorrow

by Tom Hathaway
VOICE Sports Writer

Over 50 girls from six track clubs will be off and running tomorrow in the fourth annual Wooster Invitational track meet at Severance Stadium. The meet will begin at 1 p.m.

The meet will feature the running of the College of Wooster's dynamic duo of Nancy Shafer and Patti Skelley against some of the better talent in the Great Lakes region. Nancy will compete in the 440 and 880 while Patti will run the 100 meter hurdles.

Two big names in the women's track world that are coming, ac-



Nancy Shafer

INTRAMURAL GOLF STANDINGS	
(thru May 18)	
1. 7A	3-0
5 Scarlet	3-0
3. 3A	2-1
6A	2-1
5. 2A	1-1
6. 8A	1-2
7. 5 Grey	0-3
1A	0-3

cording to meet director Bob Lafferty, are Laurie Barr and Beth Hudson of the Ohio Track Club.

Yaurie is a tough competitor. She holds the national championship in the 220-yard dash. She won't have much competition in the 220, but the 100 will be close. Pete in the 440-yard run and the 100 meter hurdles, although she is also entered in the 880.

Miss Hudson will be Nancy's chief competition in the 440. Beth holds a season's mark of 56.4 while Nancy's best is 56.5 this year. In

TRAVELLING TROPHY STANDINGS	
(thru bowling)	
1. Sixth	8
2. Third	6 1/2
Fifth	6 1/2
4. Second	6
5. Eighth	5
6. Seventh	4
7. First	0
Fourth	0

the 880, Nancy is the class of the field of 12 entries with a 2:11.4.

Patti Skelley holds the third best time in her specialty, the 100 meter hurdles. Elke Timmerman of the Toledo Road Runners has a 14.5 season's effort and Miss Hudson has a 14.7. Patti's best is a 14.9.



Patti Skelley

Linksters 15-4-1, Invited To NCAA Tournament

by Dave Berkey

The Fighting Scots' golf team stretched its record to 15-4-1 and 11-0 in the Ohio Conference last weekend with victories over Oberlin, Baldwin-Wallace, and Capital. An invitation to the NCAA tournament completed the successful weekend for Coach Bob Nye's linksmen.

In the triple-dual match held at Oberlin, sophomore Jim Hodges shot a phenomenal 32-37-69, three under par.

Wooster's number one man Tom

Wilcox fired a 37-39-76 to go with Hodges' 69 at two. At three, freshman Paul Abbey had a 39-42-81, Gary Welshans had a pair of 41's for an 82 at fourth position and Scott Bair carded a 40-44-84 at fifth.

The triple win was enhanced by the announcement of Wooster's invitation to the NCAA College Division Midwest Regional tournament to be held in mid-June. The Scots were selected on basis of their outstanding record and third place finish in the OAC tourney.

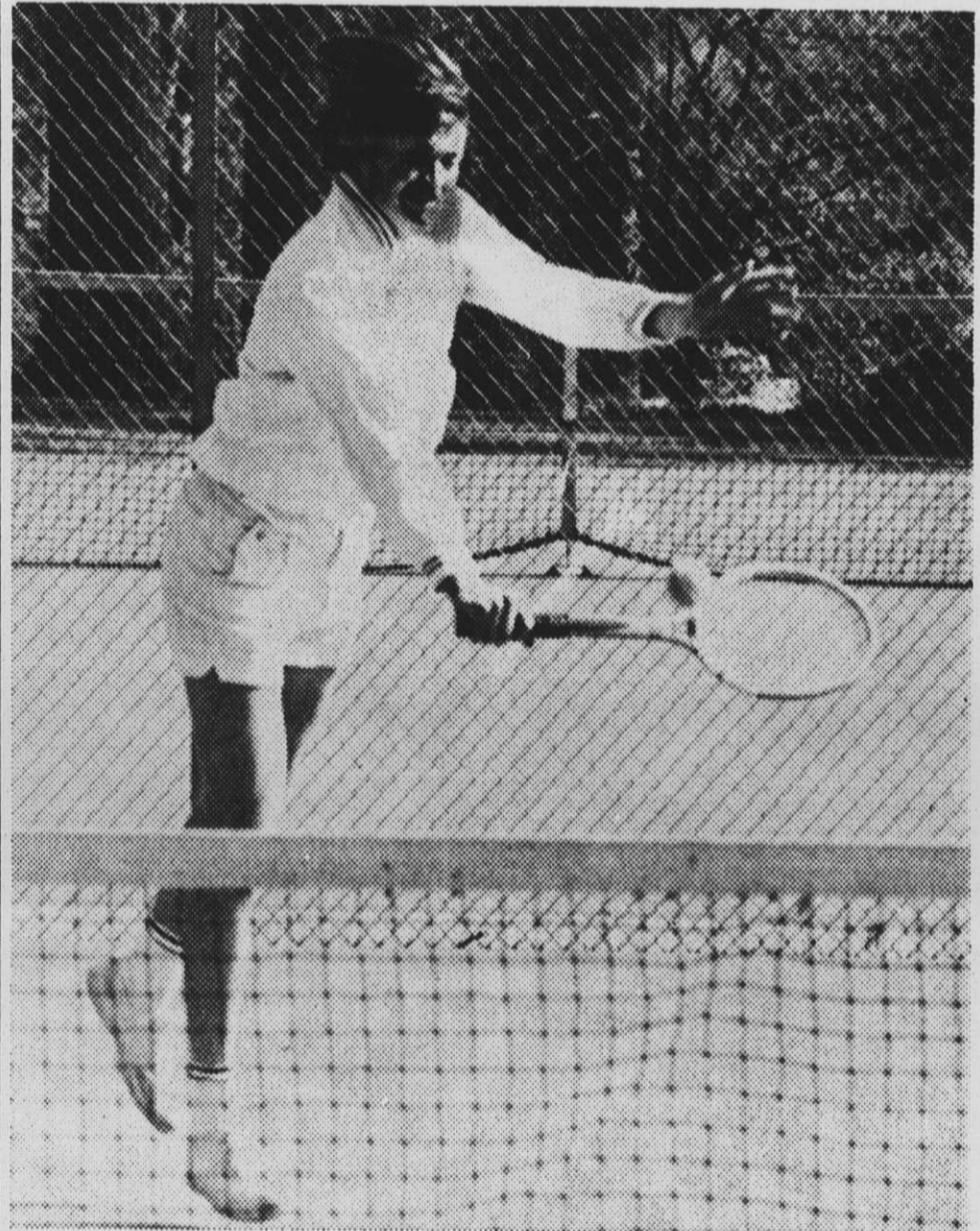
Fitch Falls In OC Net Finals

The Fighting Scots tennis team hopes to retain its winning season this afternoon as Akron invades the Hard Courts at 2:30 p.m. The netters finished fifth in last weekend's Ohio Conference tournament at Denison and took a 4-3 record into Wednesday's home match with Malone College.

At the OAC's, Wooster had a successful first round, winning seven out of a possible nine points. Larry Lindberg and George Fitch were the only double winners and the two seniors also easily took their first round singles match. Jay Boyd added a point at third singles as did Bob Farrance at fourth. Jim Nelson won his first round match at fifth and Dave Berkey won at sixth.

Lindberg and Fitch met their doom in the quarterfinals of the doubles but both won in singles for two more points. The rest of the Scots dropped their quarterfinals matches as the draw put most of them opposite first seeded players. Lindberg met the first seed at first singles in the semifinals and staged a dramatic battle before losing, 6-2, 4-6, 9-7. Fitch advanced to the finals with a straight-sets win in the semi's.

Bad weather caused the finals to be postponed until Sunday when Fitch lost to the defending champ at second singles, 6-3, 7-5.



Senior George Fitch, number two court man for the Scots, demonstrates his backhand ability which led him to the finals of the OAC singles championship last weekend.

Encouraged Scots Eye Denison Sweep

Encouraged by the thoughts of topping 20 victories for the season, the Fighting Scot diamondmen are eyeing a three-game sweep of OAC foe Denison today and tomorrow. Game time today is 3:00, while Saturday's doubleheader begins at 1:30. All games are home.

Starting moundmen will be right-handers Scott Decker, John Baetz, and Paul Becka, in that order. Randy Terry will start in place of Baetz, if Baetz' injured arm is not healed by then.

Baetz hurt his arm in the second inning of the first game last Satur-

day against Otterbein. The Scots went on to drop the game, 7-3, but they retaliated in the second game behind the shutout pitching of Decker. The leading Scot hurler from Fremont upped his record to 5-2, while lowering his earned run average to 1.36. He also helped his own cause by going three-for-three at the plate.

"We were down from the B-W loss a week ago which put us tor. "Lack of practice due to the out of the running for the OAC title," commented the Scot men- rain last week also hurt us."

If the Scots sweep their remaining games, they will finish with a 20-11 mark, one of the best in recent years for Wooster. With the loss to powerful Cleveland State, 10-5, last Friday and the split with Otterbein Saturday, the Scots' overall record now stands at 14-11. They are 8-5 in the Ohio Conference with possibilities of a strong fourth place finish.

The Scots close out their season with a single home game Monday against Akron, followed by a Memorial Day doubleheader at Akron.

INTRAMURAL SOFTBALL STANDINGS	
(thru May 18)	
A-League	
1. 3AA	7-0
2. 8A	5-2
3. 1A	4-2
5A	4-2
5. 2A	4-3
6. 6AA	3-3
7. 5AA	2-3
8. 7A	2-4
Faculty	1-3
10. 3A	1-5
11. 6A	0-6
B-League	
1. 1B	9-0
2. 4B	6-3
3. 7B	3-5
4. 2B	2-5
Crandell	2-5
6. 3B	2-6

MORE ON

BIA Colonialism Cripples Redmen

(Continued from Page 3)

seem to feel that a generous supply might promote creative and independent work. Children would often ask me for extra paper for personal use, and at Christmas when I passed out extra drawing and writing paper, many of them asked incredulously, "May we keep this?" We had no workbooks the entire time I was there (although math workbooks came in two days before I left, after almost half of the school year had passed) and the reading books were outdated. There were some new readers on "emergency" order from May, 1969, but they hadn't arrived either. Once when I suggested publicizing our scarcity of supplies in an attempt to arouse support for greater funds and perhaps pressure the B.I.A. to act, my supervisor quickly dismissed my idea with, "Publicity never does any good anyway."

I found these situations typical of the school at Lukachukai. There was no attempt to include Navajo culture in the curriculum, unless the individual teacher did it. The administration could have found local people willing to teach Navajo culture to the children and at least make names available to the teachers, but only the traditional subjects were stressed. I myself did not know enough about Navajo culture to give anything more than a rudimentary smattering.

I felt that many of the teachers considered themselves missionaries trying to acculturate Navajos to the white world. Most ignore the Indian background of their students and forget that a cultural barrier is not an easy one to leap. Because the children are Navajo they have a wonderful culture of art, religion, and life with nature, but most of the white staff at Lukachukai seem to feel that it is better to give the children a new culture, that of white society, to replace the old, not to add to it. So many times I heard teachers and my supervisor criticize Navajos with quite derogatory re-

marks about drinking and other personal habits. I felt that often there was no attempt made to understand the Indian point of view, or to recognize the problems which they must face daily as white culture encroaches upon the reservation.

The attitude of white superiority must have been felt by many of the Indian parents and children, and it was painfully obvious to me. For the Christmas noon meal each teacher was asked to invite two Navajo members on the staff, so, according to the supervisor, they would learn how to write proper invitations. What an insult to Indians on the staff who had mastered English and managed to live in both Navajo and white worlds!

By January I was very frustrated, wondering what should I, a white teacher, be trying to teach Navajo children. Then, late in the

superintendent denied it. Because the teacher turnover is so great each year I felt that by leaving I would be betraying the children's trust in me as their teacher for the year and reinforcing an often already poor self-concept. I didn't feel that the children should be forced to adjust all over again to another teacher in the middle of the year and be divided among other classes. I was sure that white parents in a suburban school system would not have allowed the system to move a teacher to another school in the middle of the year and divide up her class unless there were problems, and if there were in my case I was never informed of any complaints or dissatisfaction with my teaching, in fact I was complimented. When I balked at moving it seemed to me that the B.I.A. did everything it could to make me quit. I did resign, feeling that it was my only means of protest against such arbitrary action by the B.I.A. I tried to stay at Lukachukai, but when they closed that option, I left.

These are only some of the things which the initials B.I.A. call to mind for me. From my experience at Lukachukai Boarding School I found the B.I.A. less interested in the children at the school than in having the set-up and operation appear to run smoothly on paper. Unfortunately schools do not operate the same way as government bureaus, although the Bureau of Indian Affairs proceeds as if they do. It doesn't really consider the people it is trying to educate, and for that reason the Bureau of Indian Affairs schools are great big failures, but failures with drastic and terrifying implications for Indians and whites in the very near future.

We should test our thinking against the thinking of the wisest Indians and their friends, but this does not mean that we are going to let, as someone put it, Indian people themselves decide what the policy should be.

—Stuart Udall



—Miriam Jennings

month, I was told that I was being transferred to another school. The only reason given was the treaty of 1868 which committed the government to providing a teacher for every 30 pupils. According to our average attendance Lukachukai had too many teachers (although classes were at least 25), and so I was being moved to fill vacancies at another school and to establish a mathematical ratio at Lukachukai. Although the supervisor insisted that the B.I.A. had enough funds to hire teachers to replace those who had left, the

MORE ON

The Easy Rider Hijacked By Tijuana Taxi

(Continued from Page 5)

to see why I, an American, only had one dollar. When he asked how much money they took, I said, thinking they had taken it all but not wanting to sound greedy, "Oh, three or four dollars!" Suddenly, the boss started screaming in Spanish at the others, probably wondering what had become of the missing money. He turned to me again and repeated his question. With more hope I said, "About five dollars," at which time all hell broke loose and one of the guys, whom the boss was accusing of holding out on him, stepped over to me and with the biggest hands I've ever seen slugged me in the stomach, knocking me against the wall —just like Bogart, only it hurt. I got up checking for broken ribs, not even thinking of fighting back.

While they were still arguing, my cousin showed up, after having gotten the same treatment, and suggested we might run for it. Slowly we edged toward the door but just before we got there I saw the girls and thought I would try again. But they only smiled when I asked them where I could get some bullfight tickets. By this time my cousin had had it and yelled something obscene, and we both went flying out the door running toward the main part of town. Briefly, in finishing, as we were walking back to town, I found the five dollar bill wedged behind my driver's license and couldn't help but laugh at how they had gone to so much trouble for one crummy dollar. So with the five, we were able to go to the bullfight after all and ended up cheering for the bull.

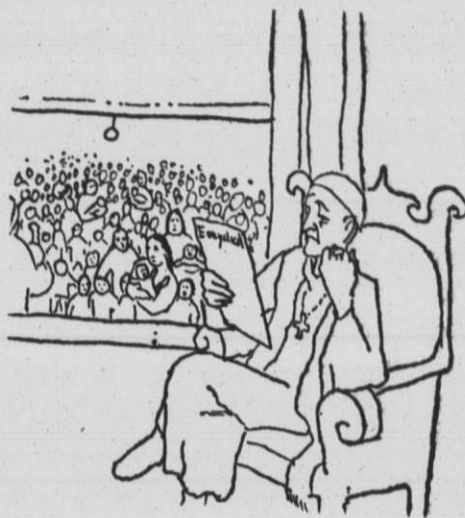
These are just a few of the places motorcycling can take you. If you can afford the time, it's an unbelievable freedom to go in any direction you feel like traveling, to meet people and experience new places, to drive with a warm mountain-pine breeze enveloping you, and then, stop after driving all day to sit in a stream so swift it picks you up and carries you along. Cycling can be anything you want it to be but also expect the unexpected because I don't think I'm the only one to have trouble buying bullfight tickets.

MORE ON

Myopic Pope

(Continued from Page 3)

for lovemaking. Father James Kavanaugh, author of the controversial *A Modern Priest Looks at His Outdated Church*, expresses the opinion that practicing the rhythm method can cause tremendous frustration, unfaithfulness in husbands, and a general deterioration of the marriage. In a bitter chapter of his book Father Kavanaugh says:



—Miriam Jennings

Somehow the law was broad enough to permit the nuns in the Congo to take the pill lest they conceive the child of the savage who was threatening to rape them. Why is it not broad enough to include the mothers of the world lest they lose the love of the men who married them?

If one accepts Father Kavanaugh's feelings, as well as those of other Catholic theologians, one is forced towards the view that the encyclical will put the greatest strain on the very institution it was written to protect: marriage.

If Pope Paul does not rescind *Humane Vitae*, a future Pope will. It is not a question of if, but when. If the concept of natural law has been stretched to include the rhythm method, which promotes an artificial tampering with a natural cycle, it should be stretched to include other artificial methods of birth control, which may indeed be as safe or safer than the rhythm method. Furthermore, if the Church truly wishes to maintain the dignity of man, it should support birth control, in order that each child born may achieve dignity as a healthy, educated human being in a world which has room for him.

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Barring invasion of Thailand, ascendancy of Agnew to the Presidency, or a flurry of activity from Participation '70, This will be the last issue of the VOICE for 1969-70.

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Big Bay Bands Boom

At one time or another, almost all of us have heard a recording by a San Francisco rock group. Albums like *Surrealistic Pillow* and *Volunteers* by Jefferson Airplane have been successful as a commercial venture, but they ultimately fell because the recording studio cannot capture the excitement and energy that is the San Francisco sound. The Grateful Dead have enjoyed little national recognition because of their lack of desire to synthesize their music for commercial recording. It appears that somewhere in the recording representation of what live audiences were hearing at the Fillmore and Avalon in San Francisco.

Last year RCA released a live Jefferson Airplane LP entitled *Bless Its Pointed Little Head*, recorded at the Fillmore East and Fillmore West. The album demonstrated the tightness of the group and the individual talents of the group. Bassist Jack Casady is incredible throughout, as are drummer Spencer Dryden and lead guitarist Jorma Kaukonen. Casady and Kaukonen show themselves best on "The Other Side of This Life", an old Fred Neil song that they have transformed into driving rock. Dryden demonstrates why he may be the best American rock drummer on "Fat Angel" and

"3/5 of a Mile in 10 Seconds". The final track on the album, entitled "Bear Melt", is apparently designed as a showcase for Grace Slick, but her vocal is often unintelligible, destroying the effect of the song. "Rock Me, Baby", a solo by Kaukonen, is also a failure. It is a simple case of poorly adapted material. Though seriously flawed in several places, *Bless Its Pointed Little Head* is the best Jefferson Airplane album.

This winter Warner Bros. released a live recording by the Grateful Dead called the *Live Dead*. For the first time, San Francisco's oldest and least understood band is satisfactorily recorded. The highlight of this double album is hearing Jerry Garcia, lead guitarist, and bass player Phil Lesh complement each other, supported excellently by the two percussionists and two keyboards. In contrast to the Airplane, the Dead are soft and relaxed with songs like "St. Stephen" and "Star".

Only the track called "Feedback" seems inappropriate. Of special interest is the final side, where they cut loose with a bluesy "Turn on Your Lovelight" and a warm "We Bid You Goodnight". Throughout the LP, one is impressed with the peaceful and relaxed nature of the Grateful Dead's music. This is the only Grateful Dead album worth owning.

Of any of the live San Francisco albums released, the best may be *Happy Trails* by Quicksilver Messenger Service. Quicksilver is another long-time West Coast band only recently given national exposure. On *Happy Trails*, they have re-worked two Bo Diddley songs into new and memorable experiences. "Who Do You Love" is a 25-minute suite of driving intensity and complex changes. "Mona" is simply a tribute to rock'n'roll, new and old. The other cuts on the album are instrumentals, "Maiden of the Cancer Moon"

(Continued on Page 8)



Phone 264-9899

MORE ON

Curtain Rising On Revolution

(Continued from Page 4)

tions which lead nowhere except to further publicity." At many of these rallies, the presence of rock groups becomes another widely celebrated feature of the revolution. Brustein calls it "the perfect emblem of revolutionary theater: turbulent, deafening, convulsive, stoned, communal, both popular and special, at the same time electronic and anti-technological, endlessly affluent and endlessly alienated."

Every year universities across the country compete for contracts with well-known folk singers like Judy Collins, Simon and Garfunkel and acid rock groups like the Doors. For a single night's performance some of these people gross \$20,000. Naturally smaller colleges like Wooster must settle for lesser known names, who charge only \$5,000 for two hours of frenzied music and alienated lyrics interspersed by at least one, half-hour intermission. Think also of the tremendous outlays we groovy students put out for albums and the major investments in updated amplifiers, stereo sets and all other expensive paraphernalia of electronic equipment, whose purpose is to project as loudly as possible the vibrations of a turned-on-culture.

Where at first the press and television media capitalized on our revolutionary antics, the world of big business has moved in and exploited the integrity of rock music as a legitimate art form. But where are the enormous profits of the rock corporation going? Certainly not to the poor and exploited who are being downtrodden by our society's spiraling affluence. More likely to the inflationary economy which perpetuates the war machine and postpones the social and economic reforms to which much of folk music, at least, first addressed itself.

The voices of revolution, both

peaceful and violent, have become celebrated personalities to the disenchanted university subculture. The Chicago Seven, for example, made havoc, with the able assistance of Judge Hoffman, of a judicial process much in need of legal overhauling. The rhetoric on both sides at the trial resulted in such judicial overkill that the defendants were catapulted into the much-in-demand-college - lecturer market overnight. Their well publicized capers in court were excellent public relations for the revolutionary theatre, which they have now extended beyond the courtroom to the larger stages of peace marches and rallies, mini-Woodstocks, folk-rock festivals and revolutionary literature.

(Comments on the protest scene at Wooster to follow.)

MORE ON

Frisco Sounds

(Continued from Page 7)

and "Calvary", and each is well-conceived and tastefully done. The group has two other LP's on the Capitol label. Their first effort, *Quicksilver Messenger Service*, is highlighted by Hamilton Camp's "Pride of Man" and an instrumental entitled "Gold and Silver". A new recording has been issued in the last few months called *Shady Grove*, and it features English keyboard man Nicky Hopkins, who replaced guitarist Gary Duncan. However, at a Fillmore East concert earlier this month Quicksilver appeared with Duncan and Dino Valenti as part of the group. *Shady Grove* is radically different from previous efforts by Quicksilver but stands by itself as a quality recording.

It would be far better to see these groups in person, but if you can't, these albums are the best representatives to be found. Accept no substitutes.

—Pahoo

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from Page 2)

decision. In most cases this does not require violence, however much those in power wish to picture it as such. What it does require is for the administration to recognize that they have no other viable alternatives; or that possible alternatives have a much greater cost.

Only when the system is open and ready to react to proposals is this not necessary in order to effect proper change. In America unfortunately, this is not true.

—Bill Chambers

Surprised Frosh

Is Wooster real? Sometimes it isn't, at least as it is presented in college handbooks and guides. A quick survey of the most commonly used guides to colleges and universities in the United States shows that the information presented is not telling prospective freshmen what they need to know.

The information presented in *Barron's Profiles of American Colleges*, for example, has people believing that freshmen must go to a church of their choice eight times a semester. The *Student Senate* supposedly rules the students. The *Comparative Guide to American Colleges* published by Harper & Row goes into details found in *Scot's Key*. The 1970-1 issue also tells prospective freshmen that they are expected to attend a church of their choice eight times a semester. However, they add that a freshman can find a suitable substitute by petitioning the administration. The notorious "college does not condone" clause regarding sexual intercourse is stated as is the "no smoking on campus" rule.

The primary problem with the guides is that much information is out of date by the time it is published. But then again this may be good. The parents can look in the guides and think that Wooster is a nice safe school while their sons and daughters know the truth.

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- (1) No more money for the Cambodian Invasion.
- (2) No money for the war in Laos after Dec. 31, 1970.
- (3) No money for war and no U.S. Military Forces in Vietnam by June 30, 1971.

Why Not The Sun?

A fiery orange sun touches a pale blue water.

A light dancing rain touches a thirsty withered leaf.

A burning lust touches a faint spark.

Bubbling personalities touch open hearts.

Trembling fears touch gross reality and internally combust.

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