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College Press Service Talks With Spock—P.2 & 3



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[College Press Service conducted a two hour interview with Dr. Benjamin Spock during his recent campaign visit to Denver. Dr. Spock, world-renowned pediatrician, author of child care books (including *Baby and Child Care*, which out-sold every other book ever written with the lone exception of the Bible), and long-time antiwar activist, is now running for the Presidency on the People's Party ticket. The People's Party, formed last fall, is a coalition of leftist political groups which believe that there is no real difference between the Democratic and Republican parties.]

CPS interviews Dr. Benjamin Spock

CPS: In 1967 you said "Since carrying signs has not halted the monstrous war in Vietnam, people are entirely justified in moving to civil disobedience." In 1969 at Columbia you echoed that by saying: "Since faculty and students have spent two years trying to get things done through legal channels, they now have the right to stage sit-ins." You felt that rifling the president's desk and smoking his cigars was somewhat. . .

SPOCK: Yes, dubious.

CPS: . . . dubious and you have been quoted as saying you respect the Weathermen's courage, but not their tactics. What criteria do you use to draw the line in your philosophy? What is moral?

SPOCK: I was brought up a naturally law-abiding person. It was only reluctantly that I moved into another position. It seemed so clear to me that the war kept being escalated and the government refused to heed or even answer the protests of the protestors. The war got more and more illegal and immoral in the way it was being fought. What are you meant to do after polite protest? You have to dramatize the issue and get it to the people in order to win converts to your side and to apply pressure on the government. Obviously this is not justified morally if you're a criminal and are up to criminal pursuits. But if you believe that the government is criminal and that in a democratic country you've got to apply pressure, it seems to me the logic says you've got to keep on trying. The principle of democracy doesn't say try only at election time every four years and then subside for another four years. You've got to keep on applying pressure. Civil disobedience is very effective if it's designed right. I would always want to be fairly sure that even in a civil disobedience it would be carried out in a way that would enlist the sympathy of a majority of the people who heard about it, otherwise you're failing your cause and alienating people. You can't tell ahead of time how a demonstration is going to end up or in the long run what will

alienate and what won't. When I heard of the Berrigan's first pouring duck's blood and later burning up draft records I thought, "oh no, you can't go in to government buildings and destroy government property." In the law-abiding way that I grew up this seemed beyond the pale. I thought "It will alienate ten times as many people at least as it will win over." I think there I was entirely wrong. The very fact that these were Catholic priests who felt so strongly about the immorality of the war, that they felt driven to what would normally be considered a very illegal and criminal act, had a profound effect on Catholics and Protestants. But the very daringness of the civil disobedience was what attracted a lot of attention and got a lot of people thinking. Obviously I don't feel as I and other civil disobedient people have been accused of doing, that anybody has a right to choose what he will obey and what he won't. I feel justified in breaking a law in a symbolic civil disobedient form. I have to feel the right is on my side. I never claimed the right to pick and choose, I say when clearly the government won't listen, then you're morally justified in going on. It's the government that's evil.

Now, about violence, which is another part of the question. I had learned during the years of the escalation of the war that it was the violence of the government in Vietnam, the violence of Mayor Daley's police, the violence of the U.S. Marshalls on the march on the Pentagon, in the fall of '67, the violence of the police called in by the administrations of Columbia and Harvard, for instance, who beat students after they got them out of the building . . . this violence clearly brought millions of people over onto our side. Therefore I would say one first practical rule is don't use violence because it tends to build up sympathy for the people who are the victims of the violence. My feeling about violence is relative. It depends on how much violence is used against you. If the President were to suspend the Con-

stitution, and dismiss Congress, and begin throwing all radicals and liberals into concentration camps, I would feel that was justified to join the guerrillas right away. One has to feel out the situation as one goes along and take the least violent action every time. But you must be willing to admit that if you are really serious about your cause and serious about your belief that the government is wrong, then you are going to have to go at least to civil disobedience.

CPS: You say "If you feel war is immoral then you're under moral obligation to have no part of it." Yes, "if a young man feels he is right, the only way to test his theory is through the courts." Do you still feel the courts have legitimacy? Do you believe, like the Berrigans, that since the courts are corrupt there is no moral obligation to submit to them?

SPOCK: Oh, yes, I think they have legitimacy and I think the theory of our courts is good, though I think they're full of corruption and they often fail to carry out justice in the spirit that they were designed to maintain. My most serious criticism of the courts is that they're clearly designed to afford justice to only well-to-do people who are arrested. My trial cost \$80,000. Fortunately I had a lot of friends and supporters who put up 60 of those thousands, so I only had to pay 20. Our trial went on for 30 days and I had six lawyers. This is one of the reasons why the expense was so great. They weren't sitting around lazily. They were always in Boston by 8 o'clock in the morning and usually worked until 11 or 12 o'clock at night going over the court record, seeing where the opportunities were to challenge the government's case. When I read in the paper that somebody gets convicted in a day, or a day-and-a-half, I know now that they received no defense. That isn't a defense. A defense is wrangling all the way, because all the advantages are on the side of the government. The judge tends to believe the prosecutor or to believe the

police. You have to have a fairly air-tight case.

I think that the theory of courts is fine: trial by jury and a whole hierarchy of courts to which you can appeal. But clearly we've got to amend that by having good legal services available to all people irrespective of their income.

CPS: Dr. Norman Vincent Peale is probably one of your greatest critics. He claims that your book *Baby and Child Care* is almost solely responsible for the revolution of today and the rebelliousness of youth because of permissiveness but you are against permissiveness and you're against instant gratification in that book. Could you explain why he feels that way?

SPOCK: My only explanation is that he dislikes me and he dislikes youth since there is some connection between them. The words that he used were that youth are undisciplined and disorganized because I told their mothers when they were babies to give them instant gratification. Well, anybody who's read *Baby and Child Care* knows that there's not even a slightest mention of gratification or anything that could be interpreted this way.

CPS: You did ask for less rigidity, though.

SPOCK: Yes, I was writing the book at a historical period when pediatric advice to mothers was to be extremely rigid and I was convinced that that was not only unnecessary but harmful, so that the book, especially in the first edition, argued strongly against rigidity, but I don't think that's permissiveness. Peale was the first person to take this line and it was interesting to me that immediately hundreds of editorial writers and newspaper commentators took it up with enthusiasm. Spiro Agnew had the most fun with it. I guess I've come around gradually to a politician's feeling that if you're trying to advance a cause it doesn't matter too much what people say about you as long as they keep saying something. If it's people who are generally despised who are criticizing you, this is helping the cause. All I have to do is refer to Spiro Agnew or his boss, Nixon, in any public speech when I see the audience going to sleep and it immediately gets a response and I feel a little ashamed... It's like taking candy from babies to get an audience to sneer at Agnew or Nixon.

The people who say that I'm responsible for modern youth exaggerate my power. Though I must say I'm flattered to be given the credit for having produced what Peale called disorganized, undisciplined youths, which obviously are the same ones that I would call idealistic, brave, public-spirited youths. I think that there may be a slight connection between the shift in child care in the last thirty years and the changed attitudes of young people. The change in philosophy is primarily advice to parents that it isn't necessary to intimidate children to bring them up to be well-disciplined. It was really assumed in many periods in the past in many parts of the world that children are born barbaric and that it's only by unrelenting intimidation, not necessarily blows, but scoldings and warnings, that this is what civilizes them. It was Freud, particularly, Madame Montessori and the American progressive educators who, by observing children, came to the conclusion: it isn't pressure or intimidation that makes children mature, it's mainly that chil-

dren want to become grown-up and responsible. If you watch children you see they're copying adult behaviour all the time... copying even the gestures. Freud emphasized that love is what does it. It's the parent's love for the child that engenders a loving devotion on the part of the child. The child therefore wants to act like the parents and wants to be liked and admired by the parent. This is the positive force. John Dewey and other progressive educators said you don't have to force children to learn, all you have to do is find out what children are naturally fascinated with at every age period and have these materials available and children will do most of the work. I think that this relieved conscientious parents of the feeling that they had to keep pressing and intimidating their children. They were able to relax. They have trust in their children.

The part that I played was helping to popularize the ideas of Freud and the progressive educators. This is the ideological structure in *Baby and Child Care*. It's not in Freudian language but it's pure, if simple, Freudian and progressive educational doctrines. In this very indirect sense I think Peale and Agnew are right in saying that now young people can't be intimidated. They come to their own conclusions... and they have the courage of the convictions that they come to... because they're unused to being intimidated. In a sense by being a retailer of Freud and Dewey I'm partly responsible for that.

CPS: How do we get people to realize, with the winding down of the war, that we are still supporting corrupt regimes? How do we cultivate that feeling?

SPOCK: You mean how do we make the American people get more of a revulsion against the war? It's always an uphill battle to make fellow citizens aware of injustices which, in a democracy, they're partly responsible for. This has to be taken very realistically into account as we try to improve our society. People, by nature, even the most conscientious ones, try to keep blinders on themselves and avoid becoming aware of injustices. Many people have said there should be more books about the war in Vietnam so people will learn about what a vicious war it is. I have a whole bookshelf full of books about the war in Vietnam and I wrote one myself. The problem is not that there aren't enough books, it's that the people who weren't already opposed to the war. They sensed, especially in the early days, that they'd become part of this unpopular minority and they would feel uncomfortable so they kept their blinders on. It's the same reason why up to 1954 even the most conscientious white people made no protest against injustice to black people... obviously a very successful blinding of themselves. In other words, the reason we have injustice is not because most people are unjust or cruel, but because we have this protective mechanism of denying the injustices unless they're brought home to us. I think what we saw in the war in Vietnam was that we had to use various means to break through this denial. One of the things that would be done would be a few handfuls of students going and sitting in, blocking the hallway in a university where the Dow Chemical recruiter was on campus. Then the university authorities, panicking, would call in the police.

The police would come and club the students and then ten thousand other students who were trying to deny the whole injustice of Vietnam and napalm suddenly couldn't deny it any longer. It's a horrible thing to see people being beaten by the police, your own classmates having their skulls cracked, but it takes this to break through the denial. This is one of the points of demonstrations: It is, one might say, to tempt the authorities to show during the demonstration, the same kind of brutality that they're carrying out somewhere else that you're protesting against. This is what happened at Columbia, this is what happened at Harvard, where suddenly the whole university, including the faculty, came over to very vigorous support of the students of SDS's project of getting rid of Reserve Officer Training. That was the main issue with the students and they were making no progress with students or faculty until they occupied a building, were dragged out and beaten on the campus. The faculty has originally tabled the proposal of the SDS students that the faculty protest against ROTC. Suddenly the faculty of Arts and Sciences voted overwhelmingly that ROTC must go. A brilliant and glaring example of the success of a demonstration. The faculty suddenly recognized what the army was doing in Vietnam. They said yes, a university should not be teaching militarism as part of the curriculum. Antiwar demonstrations have to continue to go on and that's why guerrilla theatre is another more vivid way of bringing this home to people: the shrieks of the actors who are portraying Vietnamese who are still being bombed by America. Though people do evade and procrastinate in recognizing things, back in the beginning of the escalation of the war not more than 15% of the American people thought it was wrong, now 75% of the American people think it is wrong. In spite of the hoodwinking by Presidents all along the way, trying to mislead them. When one followed the public opinion polls all through the Johnson escalation one saw that every time Johnson did anything and told the American people another untruth, the wave of support for him immediately went up. But over the 4 year period, it was down, down, down.

This is what I hope the American people will catch on to by next November. That though the troops are gone, the bombing is going on. We still have the war. Part of this must be continued demonstrations by people who are opposed. Otherwise the American people will be lulled into more evasion, which of course is what Nixon is trying to do with his withdrawal of the troops.

To Be Continued
Next Week

From-Above Ground

Them Rollie Collie Blues

by Doug Kling



On February 14, 1972, President Critchfield of Rollins College, addressed a student audience of approximately 400 in the Enyart Alumni Field House; stating that as long as he resided in the office of President 24 hour Visitation and/or Co-Habitation would never exist. President Critchfield also made statements regarding the Power Structure of Rollins College as stated in the school by-laws and Charter, and options students in Rollins have, as to their position as members of the Rollins Community.

The President claimed that Rollins cannot be all things to all people. He said students that didn't like the way things were, always had the option of transferring. He was straight-forward in announcing to the students assembled that he was their target and no other administrator in regards to the 24 hour Visitation Proposals. He also stated that the final say in all school policies regarding Curriculum (Language Requirement) and Social Regulations lie in the Faculty of Rollins and the Trustees, not the students. These are rules outlined in the by-laws and Charter of the College. The President did state, however, that his position on 24 hour Visitation was a personal one. He firmly believes that the rights of all the individuals of the College Community could not be upheld, due to the lack of living facilities on campus available to maintain such a policy. Up to this point the students in the audience were generally silent. Some

seemed to be shocked, some listened in disbelief and others awaited their chance for reply.

President Critchfield claimed that Rollins College was not a Public Institution, and it was not our right to be here but a privilege. We were invited to come to Rollins, not forced, and the option of transferring is always available to students that can't quite except the way things are presently.

When you consider the statements made by the President, consider your position on this Campus. It would appear that the administration, represented by President Critchfield is in favor of promoting the apathetic, irresponsible student, instead of the self-motivated, inspired student. Only an ignorant apathetic student could except the farce of the existing powerless student government. Only an uninspired student could tolerate a statement like, "If you don't like Rollins College the way it is leave it". It reminds me of the trite phrase "love it or leave it."

Therefore if you are a concerned student; motivated by social and academic freedom, the right to have equity in an intellectual community among faculty and students, and inspired by the wrongs you see around you towards a solution that is workable, it is obvious by the statements above, Rollins College would apparently be more than willing to see you go. Before you leave be sure to remind the Admissions Department of their goal in totally informing the incoming students. After all, are we an academic institution or a pseudo-intellectual diploma factory?

In regard to the future of Rollins College with its present policies, I submit the following quote by Elbert Hubbard:

"The world is moving so fast these days that the man who says it can't be done is generally interrupted by someone doing it."

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For information phone: Louise Manley at 644-3309.

SIGMA CHI CLUB NEWS

For information about loans or grants from the Sigma Chi Club of Rollins College contact: Dr. George Saute or Dr. Raymond Roth of the math department.

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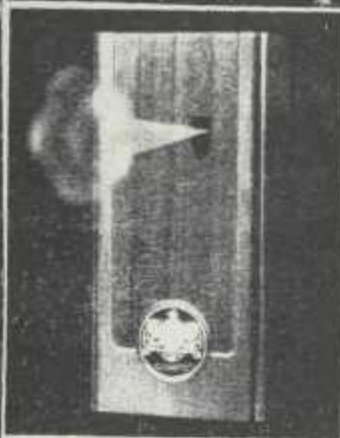
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ACLU at Rollins

The Florida affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union has given its approval to the formation of a student A.C.L.U. here in Florida. The STUDENT A.C.L.U. organization, if successful, will be the first of its kind in the country. There have been student chapters of the A.C.L.U. before, but never a statewide organization. So, score a first for the South!

Many people do not quite realize what the A.C.L.U. is. It is a national organization of over 130,000 members, with affiliates in almost every state. Its activities involve primarily litigation and education. Through all its activity it remains dedicated to a single purpose: to preserve and defend the civil liberties of everyone. It is a private organization depending on private funding for its existence.

So what can a student organization do? Well, there is an area of law that has been relatively neglected—and that is college law. Cases dealing with academic freedom, student rights, and administrative policy are

not numerous. The reason for this is that students have often chosen other modes of expression. However, it is in the courts where student voices could be most effective. This is where a student A.C.L.U. could become a powerful voice of student dissent.

A Rollins chapter of the S.A.C.L.U. will be forming shortly. It will have several purposes: First, to defend the civil rights of students and faculty; second, to provide a forum for education of the entire Rollins community to the problems of civil liberties; and third, to cooperate with the local chapter of the A.C.L.U. in community endeavors.

Do you feel you as a student have been denied a voice in your affairs? Does the administration or somebody seem to be controlling your life without considering your interests? The Student A.C.L.U. could be the answer, if students will support it. If you have any questions, contact Michael Knox, 647-3542, or ask Doug Kling, Box 731, for information on the Rollins A.C.L.U.



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ASSEMBLY NOTES

WHEREAS: The by-laws state that the C.L.C. shall consist of two representatives of the Office of Student Affairs, the Chairman of the Rules Committee, and four additional members,

WHEREAS: The proposal Visitation Court wishes to have a revolving court made up of four members of Community Life, and does not wish to use the members of the O.S.A. as judges,

We propose to amend by addition Article 3 Section 2, Subsection H of the by-laws. It presently reads: "This committee shall consist of two representatives of the O.S.A., the Chairman of the Rules Committee, and four additional members, to be appointed by the President of the Student Association, with the approval of the Assembly."

By addition: . . . and the minimum of four additional members.

AMENDMENT OF VISITATION POLICY IN BY-LAWS OF THE ASSEMBLY

WHEREAS: the present visitation policy is inadequate for the needs of the Rollins student body,

WHEREAS: students at Rollins contribute over 60% of the operating budget of this institution,

WHEREAS: students should have the right to determine their own social mores,

WHEREAS: a large number of institutions of higher learning have successfully implemented a full visitation policy,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

That the present visitation policy be amended by deletion of II B.2.a.; II B.3.a.b. of the by-laws. By addition to implementation procedures:

This policy is only as successful as the students involved in it. This College does not have a policy of co-educational dormitories. Thus evidence that students are abusing this visitation program in this manner will be deemed cause for the revocation, by the Community Life Committee, of that students' living unit full visitation rights.

A new visitation policy should be voted upon and submitted to the Community Life Committee in accord with present procedures, as outlined in the R Book (p. 41).

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ROLLINS STUDENT ASSOCIATION

Article 5, Section 3, Subsection B shall be amended to read:

The Student Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases concerning alleged violations of rules and regulations of Rollins College, as outlined in the R Book, by those students who are presently enrolled in the regular day undergraduate program and the day Crummer graduate program. All other students of Rollins College shall be subject to the rules and regulations of Rollins College as outlined in the R Book, but shall be referred for adjudication to the director of the program under which the student is currently enrolled.

Fred Lawten

Names of six new members of the C.L.C. submitted for approval by the Assembly:

Sandee Hill
Kathy Schomaker
Jeff Hills
Jim Vastyan
Laurie Crutchfield

BE IT RESOLVED THAT upon revision of the Student Center Constitution, that the present chairman of the Student Center be compensated for his duties with the following honoraries, \$500, and that this fee be figured into the Student Center allocation in future years.

Fred Lawten

WHEREAS: a night student was unjustly tried by the Student Court, and

WHEREAS: a motion calling for a written apology by President Bleakly was ruled invalid, BE IT RESOLVED: that the President of the Student Association be directed to mail this student a letter of apology because of this miscarriage of justice.

Sincerely,
Rick Blundell



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a review by

Donald Wilson – LITTLE MURDERS

(This critique was originally scheduled for the Feb. 14th issue—Ed.)

"Effectiveness of assertion is the Alpha and Omega of style. He who has nothing to assert has no style and can have none: he who has something to assert will go as far in power of style as its momentousness and his conviction will carry him."

—George Bernard Shaw,
Man and Superman

Jules Feiffer doesn't assert: he mirrors. He doesn't point out: he indicates. Simply, Feiffer is very objective. He presents his audience with an insipid array of two dimensional cartoons – either on stage or in a magazine or movie – that thinly outline all our contemporary problems. But he goes no further. And his outlines merely tell us what is wrong – no how or why or solution, only the "waht." So we're left scratching our heads, entertained but perplexed. He's been called a stylist. He really isn't – he's really a photographer.

The Rollins production of Jules Feiffer's Little Murders that ran last week at the Fred Stone Theatre was an earnest and sincere production that, like a few others, was mostly successful as an attempt rather than a realization. But this is important and, in a sense, quite a success because, we must remember, as the student-actor performs he learns, and every fresh attempt nourishes his potential and leads to fresher greater projects. Everyone hopefully gains from experience.

Jane Roeder's direction is competent enough that she filled her small stage with enough arresting action to endow life to the script. She handled the wedding ceremony with a calm excitement that builds energetically through a funny monologue to an upsetting last line. Her performers, when she can manipulate them best, move effectively at her command though many, especially the wedding guests, are stiff and unmalleable. Dennis Coffey, as a sexually confused college student, an evident product of the times, suffers from this problem of immobility most noticeably. Ed Krehl's role never builds: he plays an irate father at the end of his temper too irascibly, and violently, throughout the play. He isn't transformed from the mild-mannered businessman I think Feiffer intends to portray as a victim. He is merely mean. Alexandra Leigon, as the middle-aged wife, looks and does act her part. Steve DeWoody performs flatly, as his role demands, and well as a frightened paranoid victim of society. And out of this first group Barbara Bowen's Patsy is a tough and charming characterization that impresses and charms the audience and around which the play revolves.

Then there is Felton Davis, Fred Austin and Peter Derby. Austin as a hip minister who delivers a long monologue has a more foolproof role, which is easiest to succeed, than one might first suspect. From the second he enters, in a ridiculous and hilarious costume, the audience is at his feet; and his success is a matter from then on of his power of exaggeration. Austin did well. Davis did better. Perhaps he did best. His staid pompous judge, whose quick lines build with subtle controlled intensity to vain rantings, is a delightful treat presented with thought and craft. Derby's Lieutenant Practice, a tough cop, works on the same basis as the judge, but with more pressing overtones. He is rough and coarse and develops to a great threat under Derby's performance.

The set, by Dianne Lewis, the costume design, by Mary Ann Chance, and the lighting design, by John Cochrane and Christine Wopat, were all apt, suitable and combined well to enhance the general atmosphere of the production.

Of course the play is what counts most. And the play, really, is only a mirror – against the glass we see what we are. Personally I didn't like what I saw. I don't like what I see. Feiffer didn't have to mirror anything at all; what he shows is so very evident I wonder who can't see. Little Murders like Carnal Knowledge and Feiffer's Album is a shallow presentation. The author could have been mute to have succeeded as well. He says nothing. His objectivity is toneless. Who was it anyway who advocated that art must be without an opinion? If art, as Pasternak says, is personal expression, what good is there in expressing absolutely nothing? And why merely show if we can see with our own eyes? Most of our practicing doctors I think will readily tell you that there definitely is cancer. We know this ourselves. But what's the solution? Our artists, like criminals, won't talk. And so our time – a pastiche, really, in fashion and taste, of other times – has no style, no personality, culture, voice or, in the end, face. And next time we look in the mirror we should remember that people, like art, or most art at least, are only products of their time too.



VISITATION—& OTHER

"In our time the destiny of man presents its meaning in political terms."
— Thomas Mann

"The most dangerous enemy of truth and freedom amongst us is the compact majority."

— Ibsen, *An Enemy of The People*

POLITICS

By Donald Wilson

Last week on campus there were two political rallies: one, the less important, local, and the other of national interest. The less important rally — a dubious protest against several vague matters — was better attended than a campaign speech by Senator Albert Gore from Tennessee, who endorsed Ed Muskie for President. Of course the protest rally was packed and, inevitably, nothing was accomplished. Not more than thirty persons came to hear Gore two days later, on Friday, in Bush Auditorium. It's disturbing that the voting age is now eighteen. Most college students are eighteen or over. It's an obvious and unfortunate fact that, at least here, so many are so politically and socially incompetent.

We stood, and when we got tired sat, among the close crowded Rollins students gathered thickly together in protest against, initially, the visitation privileges revoked from New Women's dorm as punishment for constant violation of the rules. The arguments were dull and varied and, neither consistent nor controlled or persuasive, finally repetitious and ineffective. We

were overheated and sleepy. One person said one thing, another something else. Anyone who talked for the most part fizzled impatiently with no rational forethought. Points brought up at 10:30, in the beginning, were brought up again an hour later, and again insufficiently resolved. Topic after topic whirled round one another in slow paths that, when they finally collided, no longer moved. Flash cubes flared and students dozed. A girl angrily announced that it was the citizens of Winter Park who actually made the college rules and ran the student body's life. "We have to lead a normal life!" some one shouted. "Faculties don't listen to students!" There was a little girl in a long dress violently shouting, from atop a chair, a demand for greater enthusiasm: "Every time things get boiling around here someone throws in the ice." Applause followed, and laughter — and yawning. "What are we really here for?" a voice implored the crowd. "We're here to be entertained," a fellow behind me answered. It was chaotic, and tiring.

So many diverse and unrelated points were hurled and dropped nowhere that I can't remember exactly how many, or precisely what, they were. One student mentioned money, and the student government and the faculty, and another the President, and some one else injustice and youth, and rules and maturity and reality — simultaneously in one immense grumbling eruption. What was the purpose of this rally? Did it succeed? What was the original topic? I wonder who can really say. Ken Bleakly, with firm control ignored the small and senseless jeers directed at him from all across the room, and tried vainly to establish a rational order of procedure and debate. Evidently no one was serious. I see the law as the law and if the law is bad, change it — and if you don't succeed, organize then fight. But first agree on good and bad laws and their causes. Employ intelligent approaches and not the snide disobedience of children. Bleakly toward the end even attempted, and almost pleaded, to set up an earnest and offensive plan to prove, by strong effort, the student body's solidarity of preference to the administration. No one listened to him. The gang dispersed and went home to bed.

Senator Gore on the other hand, in a suave unctuous voice, with just a whisper of Southern drawl, nearly put me to sleep. He was a poised and neatly groomed gentleman, a politician since 1930. He praised the Democratic party and declared: "The President has succeeded in doing everything he said he would not do, and doing nothing he promised." And he asked: "What do the Democrats need to cast out of the White House this unprincipled opportunist?" the enthusiastic answer was Ed Muskie.

Gore claimed that Nixon, from the early fifties until now, has been a conniving and deceptive politician who has often unjustly shifted the blame of any problem onto the Democratic shoulder. He described Muskie as discriminating, cautious and "head and shoulders above the other candidates. He pointed out Muskie's past legislative record, and his great sincerity, and how he is endorsed by more of his Democratic colleagues than any other candidates. "Our government has been lying to the people," Gore said. Then he explained Muskie's platform: of course the Vietnam war will be checked and pollution controlled. How? — Gore didn't say. Nixon didn't either. Musk

be checked and pollution controlled. How? — Gore didn't say. Nixon didn't either. Muskie doesn't.

During the short question-and-answer period some one pointed out that before 1970 Muskie had supported the Vietnam War. Gore said that all men can err, but one should admit one's errors and mend one's way. No one mentioned the pollution scandal that occurred in Maine — Muskie's state — just recently. As a larger number of hands shot up, the Senator cut his speech short.

The two political rallies, particularly the second, held last week on campus illustrate a stark and urgent point: we can no longer trust anyone. We can't believe our own politicians, and it's our own fault. Somehow so many years back people lost their deep interest in politics. They got lazy; they let the other guy research the issues; they voted knowing only the minimum of information. The politicians got smart and told the people exactly what the people wanted to hear. Such is almost a fool-proof platform. But my indictment is solely not against the elected. I attack primarily the electors. How many stop to think before voting: "Why? What is my prime motivation? Why do I prefer this candidate?" How many research the issues, weigh the problems and make the effort at seeing what is the truth? Politics is a serious business; it touches us all. How can we let lies rule us? My indictment must go back far — historically, philosophically and educationally.

Muskie's campaign promises are no better or, right now, worse than Nixon's were, or than Lindsey's are. We can't be sure, totally. It's come to that. The youth vote might turn out to be a dangerous mistake. I saw youth act last week — gather, grumble and go. They're lazy. Not without work and time can uttered words be productive realities.

OF ED 'n GEORGE (again)



By Ted Marsh



According to the press, national polls and word of mouth, Sen. Muskie is the front-runner for the Democratic nomination. Last Friday, February 11th, about fifty students took the time to listen to one of Muskie's newest allies.

Former Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee attempted to drum up support by expressing his views on his candidate, Ed Muskie. However, the

Senator spent more time attacking the Nixon Administration than praising Muskie. Although I'm sure many of those present shared his low opinion of our President, I think there was a more personal motive behind his endorsement of Muskie. In the 1970 Congressional elections, the Nixon-Agnew team mounted a vicious smear campaign in hopes of purging Capitol Hill of Charles Goodell of New York and Albert Gore of Tennessee. Gore is now cashing his pension benefits; Nonetheless, premature, in his mind.

In 1968 Sen. Gore was the lone Southern delegate who voted for George McGovern. Asked why he will not support McGovern in his '72 bid, Gore replied, "Muskie is the strongest candidate who can beat Nixon." As I see it, Albert Gore wants to return the President's favor in 1972. Perhaps in pursuing this political vengeance, the Senator is using his early endorsement to meet two particular goals: one, the unemployment of Richard Nixon, and two, a possible position for himself in a Muskie Administration. In work-

ing for the defeat of Nixon, Sen. Gore has lost sight of the issues and the candidates for the Presidency, and summarizes their congressional records as "brilliant" when referring to McGovern, Hartke and Humphrey.

Dealing directly with the campaigns of Muskie and McGovern, Sen. Gore's obsession to serve Mr. Nixon his walking papers tends to cloud his view of the candidates on the issues. He stated that Muskie possessed a "discriminating judicious attitude" as a legislator and leader of the Democratic Party. The fact is that George McGovern has laboriously written up his ideas on Defence spending, Welfare Reform, a new tax structure, Health, and a date certain (May 1) for POW release and total withdrawal. In short, McGovern has dutifully submitted to the electorate, his ideas on the issues. Meanwhile, Muskie continues to effervescence flowery generalizations that grasp the headlines. Recently, Time Magazine summarized McGovern's efforts, "...he deserves credit for insisting on substance, for preferring blueprints to blarney." To underscore his vulnerability, Muskie has refused to debate McGovern on television in New Hampshire.

In the final analysis, Senator Gore has jumped on Muskie's bandwagon to beat Nixon; And, may be help himself. I question the sincerity of his endorsement when it is based purely on Muskie's position in the polls. Where does one draw the line between political vengeance and devotion to one's beliefs? As a lone supporter of an underdog in 1968, Gore now abandons his principles of Chicago '68 in order to beat Nixon with Muskie. Who is Gore really for? Muskie? McGovern? Or himself?

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All about the shoot-out at the Bush

corral or what happened when the language requirement faculty met with concerned students

— by Pam Phillips

The Rollins student body was given the opportunity to discuss on February 14, for the first time with the foreign language department, the controversy concerning the language requirement. Unfortunately, the meeting did little more than to widen the already insurmountable gap between the faculty and the students over this matter. The foreign language department faculty considers the students as a group of illiterate, immature meatheads and the students view the department as narrow minded old foggies.

Early in the meeting Sam Crosby asked Dr. Frank Sedwick, head of the department, to list the reasons why he and his colleagues deem foreign languages so unique that they should deserve a special and required position in the curriculum. Dr. Sedwick, unable to understand Crosby's question allowed Dr. E. Miller to attempt an explanation. Dr. Miller's first remark was that she was "upset" to hear of Sam's "rejection of foreign languages." Dr. Miller's remark showed her ignorance concerning the entire controversy. Sam was questioning the necessity for foreign languages to be a requirement for all students, not their value to mankind. The language department obviously considered all questions posed as a personal affront to themselves. At this point, Sam Crosby reminded the department that his question had not yet been answered. Dr. Miller: "Oh, come on now Sam, we've all attempted. You just won't listen."

By this time the students were becoming a little unnerved to say the least, and opinions were thrown out from all angles. Ken Bleakley reminded all of the students present that the whole meeting was a "set-up" where the students were to play the role of the irrational kids and the faculty the part of the philosophers. Bleakley stressed that the students not allow the faculty to manipulate them in this way. Order was restored to some extent.

In hopes to make clear her belief in the need

for a language requirement, Dr. Miller stated that without interpreters, Nixon's visit to Red China would have no beneficial outcome since Nixon and the Chinese would be able only "to smile at each other." In other words, the 201 level of the foreign languages have produced fluent and proficient speakers.

Another question discussed was concerned with the amount of retention after the successful completion of the intermediate level of a foreign language. John Ouisman stated that without continued use of the language it is forgotten quickly and he asked Dr. Sedwick to comment on this. Dr. Sedwick refused.

Dr. Sedwick managed to alienate the students from the beginning through his statement of his position declaring students as ignoramuses. But he managed to provoke more and more hatred as the meeting progressed. Dr. Sedwick told the audience at one point that students... "are not capable of deciding their freshman year what's best for them." And he reminded us that Rollins is "nice" because the best schools require scores of 600-615 on the language achievement to exempt the student from the requirement and Rollins asks for only a score of 550. Dr. Bonnell stated that students by themselves will not take a well-rounded curriculum.

The language department stuck by their "conviction." They stated that they would rather teach uninterested students who are forced to be there in a 101 course than teaching an innovative upper level course to those who are concerned. The language department faculty told the students that they would prefer to spend their time forcing the conjugation of verbs and the construction of three-word sentences down the throats of students whose interests lie elsewhere.

The Rollins student body was led to believe that they actually have a say in the curriculum of the college. After the meeting the students realized the truth in Ken Bleakley's statement: "Our say is that of the serfs in a feudal society."



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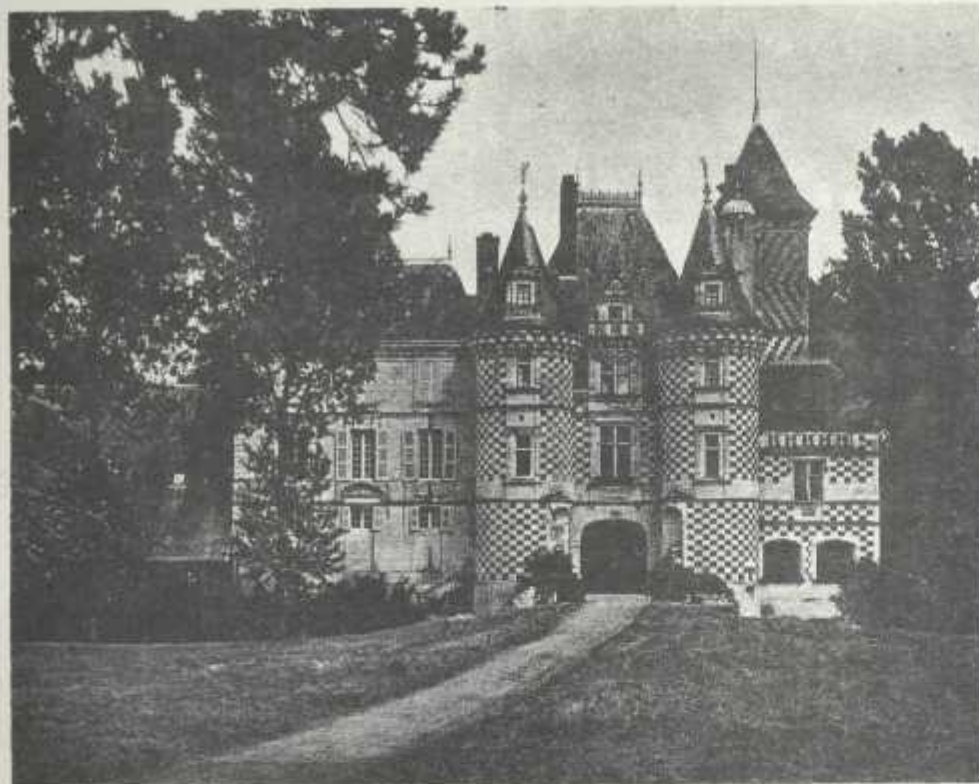
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Bill Baer

by William Pitt

Before Christmas the SANDSPUR announced the campaign to raise funds to buy the Chateau des Reaux in the Loire Valley, which would give Rollins students the chance to study France at first-hand and the surrounding countries as well. When we have received the castle, any Rollins student would be able to take a term or terms as he chooses to study in Europe, which the present junior-year abroad program does not allow.

The castle would be used in the summer for the Rollins' French study program abroad, for classrooms and as a center, but the American student in this program would be housed in private homes in the neighborhood, as the best environment for learning the language.

Another program that will be set up will be an Institute for American Studies. There is no center in France at this time for French students who are sincerely interested in learning about America. As it is, they learn from tourists and the press, sometimes from French professors who may or may not have been to America. This

broad. The faculty for these courses would be Americans, living in the castle, together with the French faculty for the summer program, and the French students. The advantages for international understanding of the French and American students in the seminars about America are enormous. As time goes on, a third program, an Institute for black French culture, will be added. There is no center for this study in France either, and French students from Africa, the Antilles, and the Pacific islands have to go to Dakar if they wish to pursue their interest in these cultures. The presence in the castle of these students and faculty would clearly increase still further the opportunities for cultural exchange.

To complement the academic programs, the castle is intended to provide a place for Rollins people to stop while traveling in Europe. The location is ideal for vacationing, with swimming and fishing, and we hope that the food for the students will be prepared by students who want to learn French cooking under the direction of the chef. The size of the castle and its surrounding building will permit lodging for any number of Rollins travelers.

We are now trying to raise the funds for the castle, asking price \$150,000. It should be pointed out that if anyone is interested in Rollins' having this program, he should act and help now, for we cannot always buy or build such an opportunity. Anyone interested in helping campaign, contact Andrea Boissy or Gail Johnson or William Pitt, chairman and campaign managers respectively, of the Castle Committee.

If you haven't noticed by now, we are changing our type size on the copy. Hope you like it.—Ed.

Streaking Cagers Win Six of last Eight, Tie Two School Records

Florida Southern 89 Rollins 83

The Tars travelled to Lakeland on January 27 to take on the nationally ranked Mocassins for the first time this year. Led by an awesome display of rebounding in the first half by the front line of Harper, Gilchrist, and Williams, the Mocs made things look easy. They held a commanding 44-26 lead at the half, and continued to dominate play well into the second session. But suddenly things began to click for our quint, and with seven minutes left in the game the Tars ran off on a 21-7 scoring spree and quickly turned this runaway into a tight battle. Most of the damage was done by Shea and Butler, who both got hot in the final ten minutes of the game. Shea scored 28 points overall, and Butler got 26, but they hit for 21 and 20 respectively in the second half. The hosts made several critical free throws in the closing minutes to finally put the game out of reach, but they certainly hadn't figured on such a close outcome when they came out for the final half. Simon Harper, an incredible leaper for the Mocs, paced his team with 24 points and 20 rebounds. The Mocs out-rebounded the Tars 51-29 overall, but most of their margin in this area was built up in the first half.

Rollins 87 Stetson 81

Rollins continued their road swing two days later with a game against arch-rival Stetson at the DeLand Armory-the site of some real thrillers between these two clubs. The game followed this trend almost to a tee as both fives shot very well while staying within three or four points of each other. Rollins led by one at the half, but fell behind, 71-67, with about four minutes left. However, our squad mounted another surge and blitzed the Hats in the final minutes to play. They stretched the lead to 82-73 at one point and thus clinched their second consecutive win of the year over the Hatters. Lonnie Butler once again had a

fine second half as he popped in 12 of his 16 points in the late going. Tim Shea cooled off considerably in the second stanza, but still led all scorers with 25 points. Denny Scott had one of his toughest nights under the bucket in battling Tony Hill on both boards. Scott finished with 22 points and 8 rebounds while Hill managed 14 points and 14 bounds. Guard Jim Orr led the Hats with 24 points, but his hot shooting hand in the first half cooled off in the tough going at the end. Both teams shot around 60% in the first twenty and ended up hitting over 50% from the floor. The Tars are always glad to escape from the Armory with a win, and this one was no exception.

Rollins 72 Randolph-Macon 70

Coach Coffie's charges reached that elusive .500 mark with this win over their favored visitors from Virginia. Tim Shea kept the club in the game in the first half with 19 of his 28 total points. Rollins managed to establish a slim lead in the second half and held the edge to the final buzzer. Al Burnette was very effective at both ends of the court in pulling down 11 rebounds and hitting 5 for 5 from the floor. However, the Tars didn't shoot as well as their opponents-they simply committed fewer fouls. Randolph-Macon shot 18 free throws, while Rollins went to the line 38 times and converted 23 times. The quint won this one at the foul line and on the boards-and by not committing an excessive amount of turnovers.

Rollins 119 F.I.T. 83

The Tars tied a school scoring record in romping over the outmanned Engineers on February 3rd. Denny Scott lead the scoring charge with 23, and was ably assisted by Shea (20) and Butler (15). Rollins lead from the outset, and built up a 59-41 bulge by the half. However, Coach Coffie assessed the evening's performance by his club as "sloppy at times", and was not overly

pleased with the team's play. Coffie put in the second five with about 11 minutes remaining in an attempt to ease up on the visitors, but Hegarty, Wilson, Bucci, and company continued the blistering scoring pace. The lone bright spot for the Engineers was the play of freshman Ernest Mathis. He had 29 points and made his presence known at both ends of the floor. I have a feeling we'll be hearing his name a lot in Florida Collegiate roundball circles.

Rollins 72 Biscayne 54

The hoopsters extended their winning streak to four games as they put down a highly-regarded Biscayne team. Both teams played cautious ball and tried to take only good percentage shots throughout the tilt. Rollins proved to be simply better shooters on this occasion and thus found themselves with a comfortable lead in the late going. Biscayne shot only 34% from the floor, a mark far below their season's shooting percentage. Butler and Scott continued their consistent play and wound up with 18 and 17 points respectively. The Tars proved that they could win by playing a disciplined, ball-control type of game-a tactic they have not been overly successful with in the past. They took and made the good shots and still managed to play a tough defensive game. Captain John Gay got 14 points to lead his club, but he hit on only 6 of 22 from the field and found the Tar defense a little to tough.

Rollins 63 St. Leo 53

Once again the roundballers faced a squad that was determined to play a slow-down type of game, but once again the Tars "beat their opponents at their own game." Coffie's boys maintained a precarious lead throughout most of the pressure-packed contest. They finally widened their lead with about three minutes remaining to cement the victory. Shea, Scott, and Butler again carried the bulk of the scoring load as each wound up in double figures. All three continually play their respective positions against taller, stronger opponents, yet they somehow continue to score and rebound better than their foes. St. Leo center John Kiley supplied the majority of the Monarchs' scoring punch and led both quints with 27 points. Rollins again out-shot the opponent from the floor in a game where every shot was crucial-truly a sign of a mature, well-coached squad.

(continued on page 15, col. 2)

CREW TEAM READIES FOR '72 SEASON

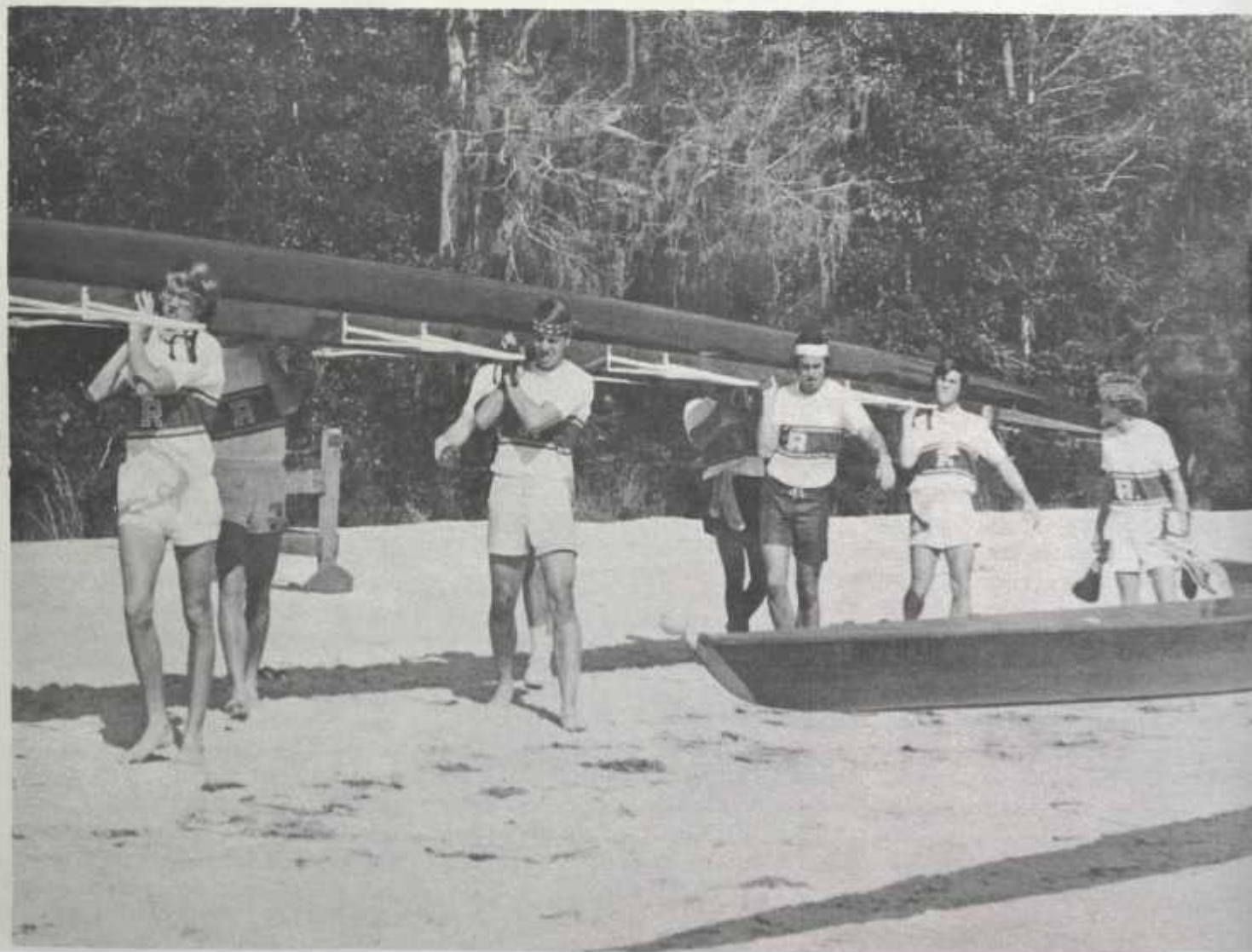
The 1971-2 edition of the Rollins varsity crew team finds itself fast approaching the opening race of the season against the "Crimson Tide" from the University of Alabama on March 3rd. The team has been working out under head coach Jim Lyden's watchful eye since the second week in January. Practice begins with a lengthy run from the Enyart-Alumni Fieldhouse to the crew docks on Lake Maitland. The team then spends roughly an hour on the water, rowing around ten miles a day through a combination of sprint training and longer endurance workouts. The oarsmen cap their practice off by trekking back to campus over the same route used to start the workout.

Coach Lyden has been getting some much needed assistance this year from a former Rollins grad, Dennis Kamrad, who coached at Alabama before returning to work with his alma mater. "Workouts have been going fairly well," comments Coach Lyden. "We've had some injuries and sickness, but the team is rounding into decent form. There is no reason why we can't do well at the Dad Vail, (the biggest meet of the season). It just depends how hard the team works in their training sessions."

The Tars will field two varsity boats this year for the first time—a standard heavyweight boat and a lightweight squad. The heavyweight boat features Ron Blake at stroke, Bert Martin in the number 7 seat, Dave Kidd in 6, Wally Gamber in 5, Roy Newman in 4, Herb Sheppard in 3, Pete

Becker in 2, and Bill Bandel in the bow seat. Snowden Smith is the coxswain for this boat. In the lightweight boat, Bob Selton is at stroke, Rand Wilson at 7, Bill Young at 6, Cliff Peters at 5, Jeff Milner at 4, Colt Ward at 3, Scott Hall at 2, and Peter Viering in the bow position. Tim Hayes is the cox for this boat. The squad has 6 home races on Lake Maitland, those on the weekdays start at 4:30, those on Saturday begin at 11:00.

In the past, the team hasn't received much support from the Student body. Let's change that "tradition" this year—a trip down to the Kraft Azalia Gardens, (where the races finish), might make for an enjoyable and exciting break from the normal sports schedule.



Ladies Action

The Tar Ladies travelled to Gainesville on February 12 to take on the University of Florida ladies team. The girls expected a fairly easy win, but due to some questionable "juggling" by the Florida team, the Tars squeaked through with a 5-4 victory. This "juggling" by the opponents was fairly obvious in light of the fact that their number one player from last year slipped to the number six slot.

- In singles: 1. Linda Wert def. Jean Shapiro, 6-1, 6-0
2. Ann Flint lost to Una Keyes, 6-3, 6-1
3. Cis Kibler def. Barb Presley 6-2, 5-7, 6-2
4. Liz Bradley lost to Kay Reed, 2-6, 6-0, 6-0
5. Bev Buckley def. Lyn Nelson, 6-1, 6-0
6. Mary Lowell lost to Tori Baxter, 6-0, 6-1

- In doubles: 1. Wert & Buckley def. Baxter & Shapiro 6-3, 6-2
2. Flint & Bradley def. Nelson & Reed 6-4, 6-2
3. Kibler & Lowell lost to Presley & Keyes 6-2, 6-1

The women's varsity basketball team won their opening game of the season on February 10th against the ladies from Florida Southern College. The Lady Tars held a slight lead at the half, but lost it in the third quarter as the Southern girls rallied to take a slim lead. However, the Rollins girls fought back in the final period and finally emerged with a solid 26-20 victory.

The ladies played a tough game of defense throughout the contest, but their shooting was not quite up to par. Cis Kibler led the scorers with 11 points, while Margie Cooper and Claudia Wray helped out with 8 and 5 points respectively. The remaining starters, Robin Wunderlich and Linda Wert, helped out with one point a piece.

Last Tuesday the Tar Ladies travelled to Lakeland for a rematch with the Southern girls. The girls shot much better than they

had in the previous contest and emerged with a relatively easy win, 46-38. Kibler and Cooper led the ladies scoring with 10 points each. The schedule for the remaining games is as follows:

- Feb. 17—Flagler College—home
Feb. 21—F.T.U.—home
Feb. 24—St. Petersburg J.C.—home
Feb. 28—Flagler College—St. Augustine
March 1—F.T.U.—home

Rollins 113 F.I.T. 94

The Tars cagers travelled to Melbourne on the 11th for a rematch with the Engineers, on their home ground. The home club gave a slightly better performance, but they still really never threatened to upset the high-flying Tars. The win was their sixth in a row and that mark tied a school record. Tim Shea poured in a career high of 41 points on 17 of 29 field goals and 7 of 8 from the charity stripe. Lonnie Butler also established a new personal high of 29 points in his 22 game career at Rollins. The winners scorched the nets at a 60% clip from the floor— their best shooting night of the season by far. Howard Murray and Mathis paced the Engineers with 26 and 25 points respectively.

Florida Presbyterian 78 Rollins 77

The Tar winning streak was derailed the very next night by the Tritons from Presbyterian. The game was a see-saw battle in the closing minutes after the Blue and Gold whittled down a 9 point lead that the visitors had established in the opening session. The Tars were down by 13 points with nine minutes to play, but they mounted their now almost traditional surge in the final minutes and actually went ahead, 73-72, with two and a half to play. Rollins worked the clock down inside 10 seconds before calling time to set up a final play. Unfortunately, the tenacious opponents didn't allow the play materialize, and center Dwight Higgs found himself forced to take a desperation 20 footer with only seconds remaining. The shot missed and the Tar streak was ended.

With only three games remaining on the schedule, the team's slate stands at 13-10—quite a comeback from the 7-9 slate that the Tars held after the Florida Southern loss. Today's game gives Rollins a chance to upset the powerful Mocs from Southern, an event that would make the 71-72 campaign a truly successful one.

J.V.

23 Game Stats

G	FGM-A	%	FTM-A	%	Reb.	Pts.	Avg.
23 Shea	199-417	47	69-114	60	145	467	20.3
23 Scott	135-213	63	118-164	71	187	388	16.8
23 Burnette	67-122	54	38-59	64	119	172	7.4
23 Butler	144-288	50	65-101	64	123	353	15.3
21 Ford	48-145	33	22-28	78	43	118	5.6
21 Morton	18-51	35	20-37	54	32	56	2.6
19 Hegarty	27-55	49	22-28	78	48	76	4.0
15 Higgs	54-110	49	9-18	50	95	117	7.8
10 Wilson	20-39	51	1-3	33	8	41	4.1
9 Bucci	15-36	41	4-7	57	1	34	3.7
9 McNally	8-24	33	4-8	50	12	20	2.2
8 Erickson	8-17	47	5-8	62	17	21	2.6
6 Callif	2-8	25	7-7	100	3	11	1.8
1 Wroble	0-0	0	2-2	100	0	2	2.0
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