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FEELIN' KIND OF LOUSY THESE DAYS? TRY PAGE 8 OUT FOR SIZE!



Last week, we promised you an article concerning what Rollins students are thinking about. And further, an attempt on our part to explain the drastic falling off of campus activities all around the country. We gave this assignment to Mr. Donald Wilson (P.8- "The New Nothingisms"). I think you will agree that he does a pretty fine job with examining this phenomenon. If you have any thoughts on the article, drop us a line for our last issue. The last deadline will be on May 3rd. -ED.



George Wallace: Neo— Populist Or What?

A National Take On Governor George Wallace

by David Doggett

It is becoming increasingly common to hear George Wallace referred to as a sort of neo-populist.

He is not.

Although early southern populists tended to be demagogues who almost invariably digressed into pure racism, the populist movement gained its initial thrust from poor people concerned with economic issues. Wallace's movement is the reverse—he rose to power in Alabama on the pure gut racism which was inflamed in whites by the civil rights movement early in the 60's and only later, when racist sentiment began to wane slightly in the South and when he began to have national aspirations, did he begin to mouth economic issues.

The sales tax and income tax under Wallace's decade of rule in Alabama (he has had 3 terms—one in which his late wife served as figurehead) is indicative of how Wallace's economic policies are designed to serve the rich supporters and make the poor and working class population foot state government bills.

High sales taxes discriminate against people with limited incomes. They spend most of their

income on the taxed consumer products and thus spend a bigger percentage of their income on taxes than rich people, most of whom put their money into untaxed business investments. Income taxes on the other hand (at least theoretically) are scaled to make rich people pay a bigger percentage of their income in taxes.

When Wallace took office as governor, he raised sales taxes to 6%, raised beer and tobacco taxes, doubled the cost of driver's licenses, and tripled the cost of auto license tags.

At the same time he prevented any raise in income and property taxes, which would have hit rich people hardest. In fact, he rammed through a law which requires a constitutional amendment, a very difficult process, in order to make any increases in corporate income taxes, which affect the profits of rich corporations. As a result of these policies, Alabama's tax structure is one of the worst in the nation

in that it hits poor and working class people the hardest and goes light on rich people.

Despite the fact that Wallace gears much of his pitch toward blue-collar workers, Wallace's record is strongly anti-union. He killed proposals for state minimum wage laws. He preserved the anti-union so-called "right-to-work" laws. He maintained Alabama's inadequate workman's compensation law, which is one of the worst in the nation, and he likewise maintained one of the nation's most inadequate unemployment compensation laws.

Under Wallace the state highway patrol was used for the first time in years to interfere with union organizing. In recent years Wallace's Alabama has been second only to Mississippi in the inadequacy of welfare payments to dependent children (children without an employable parent).

Wallace is apparently controlled completely by rich oil men and industrialists. When he first decided to embark on a national campaign back in 1964, his first out of state emissary was an Alabama banker who went straight to Wisconsin industrialists and assured them that Wallace knew how to handle taxation and labor unions. Studies show that his 35% vote in Wisconsin in the '64 election primary, which surprised the nation, came from two disparate groups. Rich right-wingers who knew what they were doing, and working-class people who Wallace conned by making false and simplistic economic promises and by appealing to their fears of crime in the streets and competition from blacks. Wallace has been applauded in cities around the country at rich man's clubs.

Wallace gets his financial support from two sources. One source is the small contributions he gets from scared working-class people who, as the job market shrinks, blame their low wages and threatened loss of jobs to competition from blacks. But he also gets big contributions from right-wing millionaires such as H.L. Hunt.

Before Wallace chose right-wing militarist Curtis LeMay as his early vice-presidential running-mate in 1968, Kentuckian A.B. Chandler was under consideration. When Chandler was turned down because of his integration record, he stated that the decision against him was made by Wallace's big backers, southwest oil interests, who he claimed made 95% of Wallace's decisions.

It has been the intent of this article to show that George Corley Wallace is more than a sympathizer with the Ku Klux Klan, or an out-and-out racist, or the Herald of Mercy for white people in this country. By virtue of Wallace's record in his home state, Alabama, it is clear that his economic know-how is terribly slanted. His ideas on unionism are 40 years behind the times and his solutions for crime in the streets are foolish and haphazard.

But, whatever happens to Wallace, the "White Hope" of the Alabama Ku Klux Klan, is now a major force in national politics because the liberals, the national media and the unions are not dealing with the problems of poor and working-class whites—as well as black and other third world people. And one more thing—Wallace is not going to give up, even if he weren't having such great success. He'll be back in 1976, not to mention 1980, and yes, 1984.

Where to, Class of '72?

A Special Report on the Job Outlook for
College Graduates



You hear the reports every day:

"Margaret's son graduated from college last June, and he still hasn't found a job."

"The newspaper said today that there are thousands of engineers — some with doctorates — walking the streets of Boston and Los Angeles, looking for a job."

"Jim got his master's in French, but there just don't seem to be any opening for French teachers."

What really is the job outlook for the class of '72?

Today, in the placement offices of colleges and universities, the interview cubicles too often are silent and empty. No longer do the big corporations and government prowls every campus in an insatiable search for talent. The job market for graduating seniors is tight, and few college placement officials or business recruiters feel that it will loosen up any time soon. Even if the economy immediately takes a sharp swing for the better, there will be a time lag — perhaps as much as a year — before most businesses again start recruiting.

Portents of trouble showed up in late 1970 and early 1971, when many colleges began to receive cancellations from companies scheduled to recruit on their campuses. "Cancellations in 1970-71," said a spokesman for the College Placement Council, "may have averaged about 15%, but on some campuses they ran as high as 30-40%."

Michigan State University, with probably the largest placement facility in the country, reports that whereas it arranged 32,444 job interviews in 1969-70, one year later that figure had dropped to 21,273.

The culprit, of course, was an economic recession. In a declining economy, most businesses take two steps. First they reassess their manpower needs. This reassessment may result in mass layoffs (as in the case of companies that have lost large government contracts); reduction of the work force through attrition (simply not replacing those who resign, retire, or die); or coming to the conclusion that a two-year college graduate can do a job formerly done by a four-year college graduate.

Donald Cook, Director of Educational Planning and Programs for the Ratio Corporation of America, put the situation this way: "Employers are trying to take a more realistic view of what qualifications are actually needed for a specific job. The employer has been brought back to the world of reality by this economic climate. He can afford neither the luxury of overstaffing nor of staffing with overqualified people. The days of hiring a Ph.D. when an M.A. would have sufficed are over."

The second step that many companies take is to eliminate or reduce campus recruiting. "What must be realized," says Mr. Cook, "is that recruiting for business and industry, while a successful means of finding manpower, has been a very expensive process."

But don't get the idea that business has completely deserted the campus placement offices . . . or that there are no bright spots for graduates. Augustana College reports that as a result of the absence of some of the big employers, smaller firms in the service field were encouraged to send recruiters to Augustana in 1971. Such recruiters

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FROM THE ROLLINS POST OFFICE

If any of you want your mail forwarded to you at home this summer. Leave an address with Lucy Crane in the Post Office. This applies to magazines and periodicals also.

From Above Ground

IVY LEAGUE STRIKE EDITORIAL

The editorial below was not written by anyone on our staff. It was coordinated by the HARVARD CRIMSON and was printed in all eight Ivy League papers on April 18.

The meat of this editorial concerns the re-involvement of the United States in the Vietnam War, and calls for a student strike directed against the Nixon Administration. We thought you would like to see it.—ED.

"The latest escalation of the war in Southeast Asia and the bombing of Haiphong and Hanoi once again underscores the determination of the Nixon Administration to defend the Thieu regime at almost any cost. The raids that have been ordered into North Vietnam, the first such systematic and large scale bombing attacks since April 1968, open the door to an increased and possibly lasting U.S. military involvement. Not since American ground troops invaded Cambodia two years ago has the Nixon administration perpetrated such a violent military initiative. Nevertheless, even as American soldiers have been brought all too slowly back home, Nixon's Administration has subtly changed the war from one fought by people to one fought by machines. American ground forces have been supplanted by B-52's and rifles by bombs. While the death toll of Americans has subsided, the senseless slaughter of the Indochinese continues. In its stubborn insistence on maintaining a strongly anti-Communist government in Saigon, the Nixon Administration leveled villages, wiped out entire crops, and defoliated the Vietnamese countryside. Without American military and financial support, the Thieu regime, which is opposed by its own people, could not long survive.

"In the United States the war has soaked up billions of dollars that could have rebuilt cities, fed the hungry, and cured disease. The war has also destroyed the confidence of the American people in their own government. Not since the Cambodian invasion has the Nixon government's aggression in Asia so urgently demanded protest from the American people. The antiwar feeling that coalesced in the national student strike two years ago delivered an ultimatum to the Nixon Administration: You cannot expand the war in Asia without risking massive disruption at home. This ultimatum was instrumental in forcing the American invading force to withdraw and in precluding the use of American ground troops in Laos.

In response to the present crisis, the eight Ivy League newspapers join in calling for a one-day moratorium on business as usual on Friday. We urge our presidents to suspend university activities on that day and we encourage all students and faculty to help shape further actions and general campus meetings. We call upon all Americans to join in massive demonstrations of protest in New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco this Saturday, or in some other accepted form of protest. It is time once again for the American people to voice their outrage with the Nixon Administration's continuation of the war. Student demonstrations should not be directed against our universities but, rather, against the government. Nixon has said recently, "All our options are open." We say, our only option is to withdraw U.S. support from the Thieu regime and to cease all military activity in Indochina."



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— including banks, retail stores, insurance companies, and accounting firms — helped significantly to fill the gap when bigger companies cancelled.

Among placement professionals, the consensus is that the greatest job opportunities are in the service-oriented industries. At RCA, for example, Mr. Cook reports, "Recruiting is up, or at least not declining, for such affiliates as Hertz, Random House, NBC, and Banquet Foods — all service industries — while in the manufacturing affiliates of RCA, it is down."

The College Placement Council believes that this situation will persist, even as the economy grows stronger. The Council cites accounting, retailing, and merchandising as fields in which there are job opportunities. Ed Fitzpatrick, Assistant Director of Michigan State's Placement Bureau, concurs — but adds, "Sales types are in strong demand. Life insurance companies, for example, rarely find enough candidates for their jobs. And graduates of our School of Hotel Administration continue to be in demand."

Perhaps the last statement is a clue. In a tight economy employers seek "operational" employees, people who can step right into a job and, with a minimum of additional training and instruction, become productive.

It is for this reason that most "co-op" colleges (colleges in which the students work for a period of time and then go to school for an equal amount of time) find no dearth of recruiters on campus.

The Director of Placement at New Mexico State University, Robert D. Johnson, reports that the University even showed an increase of recruiters on campus in 1971 — and predicts that 1972 will show further growth. He credits NMSU's five-year cooperative programs, in which the student alternates academic semesters with semesters of employment related to his work. "An employer knows he can come here and find himself the kind of fellow who, while capable of a fine research job, will jump right in and start digging if you ask him to go to work in a ditch."

Still another person who has not been greatly affected by the tight economy is the graduate of a two-year college that specializes in vocational and technical education. For the most part, these colleges have kept a finger on the pulse of industry in their communities and are supplying the type of graduate most in demand.

And — to hearken back to industry's moves during an economic recession — the two-year college sometimes provides substitutes for the four-year college graduate. Says the College Placement Council, "Employers may conclude that a junior college graduate has potential equal to that of a four-year college graduate; but because his aspirations are less lofty, he may be more satisfied in a routine job."

Though it is difficult to corroborate this statement, many placement officers have spotted evidence that seems to verify it. Drue E. Matthews, Director of Vocational Planning and Placement at Mt. Holyoke College, points to one New York publisher who, until recently, regularly hired a dozen or more graduates of women's colleges. "Now, though their staff has not been reduced, they need only two." She believes that the publisher is looking to two-year colleges to fill these slots.

A significant role in the difficulty of finding

jobs today may be attributed to shifts occurring in the needs of the marketplace. Charles E. Lutton, Secretary of the National Association of Teachers Agencies, considers the overproduction of teachers as symptomatic of a condition which can or does exist in many fields, where the colleges are simply producing more educated people than a particular profession can hope to absorb. "In Wisconsin colleges alone at this time, 3,000 music majors!" he says in amazement.

A typical victim of an overcrowded field is Francoise Berthet-Sterling, a Parisian who moved to the United States when she was 16. Francoise, a cum laude graduate of Syracuse University where she majored in French and Spanish, backed up her college education with intensive Spanish courses at the Instituto Mangold in Madrid. She answered every notice for language graduates that appeared in the College Placement Manual, but received only two replies, both of which included application forms but warned that no jobs were open at present. She has been unable to find a teaching position because modern languages is a shrinking field. Fewer colleges are insisting upon language requirements for admission or for graduation, and as a result, fewer students are taking modern languages in high school.

But not all teaching disciplines are as crowded as music and modern languages. Dr. James E. Conner, of the National Chamber of Commerce, points out that "despite all the talk of surplus, the Office of Education forecasts in the next five years a heavy need for teachers of special education. And we have never really caught up with the demand for teachers in mathematics and the physical sciences."

What are colleges doing about the job shortage?

Don Colby, Director of the Career Planning and Placement Center at the University of South Florida, has put into practice several innovative techniques that make use of audiovisual resources. When a recruiter comes to the South Florida campus, he leaves a little of himself behind because Colby persuades him to spend some 20 minutes or so, on camera, talking about his company: the kind of employees it seeks and why, how the company's selection processes work, the immediate and long-range employment outlook, the best follow-up procedures for an interviewee. The resulting videotape goes into the Center's library, available to any interested student.

Brief interviews with individual students may also be videotaped and forwarded to prospective employers, who review the tapes and set up appointments for interviews. To assist students with their interviewing techniques, the Center will set up a full-dress mock interview, with a member of the staff playing the role of the interviewer and the student playing himself. The interview is videotaped, and then played back for critiquing by the staff member and the student.

At Augustana College, Gary McGuire, Director of the Placement Office, is working with two neighboring colleges—Marycrest and St. Ambrose—to make recruiting at a small college more attractive. A business can recruit, at one time, from the combined senior classes of the three colleges and thus realize the same return for its recruiting dollar that it would realize at a medium-sized college. In addition, McGuire hits the road to call on prospective employers, carrying with him mini-resumes of all the senior class. He urges em-

ployers to visit the campus to make in-person interviews. If unsuccessful in his primary mission, he takes back to campus a list of the company's vacancies so that students themselves can follow up the leads.

At Bowling Green State University, James A. Galloway, Director of Career Planning and Placement, has pulled out all stops in asking for alumni assistance. Through the "Falcon Network" he has enlisted the assistance of key alumni in all major cities of the country to help graduates who intend to live in those cities. These same alums send the college information of each job opening they hear about, and the information is then relayed to the properly qualified seniors. Early this year, Galloway sent a personal letter to all 35,000 of Bowling Green's alumni, asking each alumnus to identify one job opening in his community and notify the University at once so seniors could apply. Not satisfied with the number of recruiters coming to campus, Bowling Green's five-man placement staff went on the road for five weeks to visit the small employer, the man who can't ordinarily recruit on campus. In this period, the staff turned up 1895 jobs for seniors in investigation. In the same way, Bowling Green is now putting the WATS line to work uncovering leads for jobs.

But is it enough for placement officers to beat the bushes seven days a week? The consensus among these professionals is, "No! Some changes must be made."

First, there must be a change in attitude on the part of the seniors—indeed, all college graduates who seek jobs.

Mobility is one advantage the young and unfettered have over their elders. Oddly enough, even when jobs are at a premium, many graduates still hold out for a specific locality. "Women, particularly, seem to be choosy about where they work," says Drue E. Matthews, of Mr. Holyoke, adding that today's "in" cities are San Francisco, Boston, Denver, and Washington.

(Incidentally, the "in" cities may be the worst places to look for a job. A '70 graduate of an Ohio college went to Boston for a teaching job, only to find over 600 applicants for two vacancies. She spent the next year working for a pittance in the children's zoo and learned that Mecca isn't always spelled B-o-s-t-o-n.)

The graduates have to take a more mature attitude toward finding a job. Estill Guinane, Director of Placement at Georgetown University, remarked, "Landing a job is difficult, yes, but possibly not as difficult as the students tell each other it is. Some will be so convinced that they can't find a job that they will not really try."

Secondly, the educational community must accept greater responsibility for job placement and career counseling. Asking a '72 graduate to change his attitude is asking a good bit, for he was sold a bill of goods—by his parents, by high school guidance counselors, by the colleges themselves. As a high school student he was told that couldn't get anywhere without a college education, that a bachelor's degree would add from \$100,000 to \$200,000 to his lifetime earnings. Disillusionment sets in when one doesn't find the promised pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

Career counseling should start in high school; it must take place in college, particularly the liberal arts colleges. No one suggests that a young

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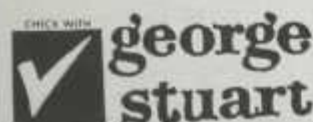
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CHECK WITH **george stuart**

And finally society itself must change its attitude. Society is still too eager to judge the value of an education by the amount of money a graduate makes and the title he has. As Everett A. Teal, Director of Placement and Personnel at Lehigh University, put it, "Somehow it seems that once a person has gone to college, social mores and standards come into play, and then if he isn't employed at what other people consider college-level work, he loses face."

Society must be educated to the dream of Merle Junker, Acting Director of the Recruiting and College Relations Office of the United States Civil Service Commission; "My personal hope is that we can begin to uncouple the connection of education with occupation and accept the fact that education has value to the individual and to society well beyond the enhancement of the individual's earning power. Broadly educated and knowledgeable people are an important force without regard to their occupation or their income."

As for the graduate of the class of '72, he faces a job market that probably is as tight as any since the late '30's and early '40's. But if he looks hard, if he is less fussy than his older sister about the location of the job, if he doesn't make outrageous salary demands, and if he is willing to take a job in any field (meanwhile continually looking for an opening in his field), he probably will go to work this summer.

person determined on a particular career, overcrowded or not, should be turned aside from his ambitions. For the determined, with talent, there always is room. But far too many students—with little if any advice or with outdated information—prepare for an overcrowded vocation when they would have been equally content and competent to prepare for a field where their talents are needed.

The more freedom a college gives a student in designing his own curriculum, the greater is that college's responsibility to provide career counseling. A freshman—or even a senior—usually lacks the maturity and the knowledge to judge what fields are crowded and what are undermaned. If a college washes its hands of its career counseling responsibilities, then it does not pro-

vide a quality graduate—it merely produces buggy whips for flights to Mars.

In addition, college administrators should provide the same support for their placement offices as they provide for their admissions offices. The University of South Florida, Bowling Green State University, and Augustana College are doing a good job of marketing the "product" because the placement directors have the full support of trustees and administrators.

This special report was prepared from information provided by a number of sources. Contributing editors were: Wm. Canine, free-lance writer; Don Colby, U. of So. Fla.; Dr. James E. Conner, Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Donald Cook, Radio Corp. of America; Edwin Fitzpatrick, MSU; James A. Galloway, Bowling Green State U.; Estill Guinane, Georgetown U.; Robert D. Jenkins, New Mexico State U.; Merle Junker, United States Civil Service Comm; Warren E. Kaufman, The College Placement Council, Inc.; Charles E. Lutton, National Assc. of Teachers Agencies; Drue E. Matthews, Mt. Holyoke College; W. Gary McGuire, Augustana College; Fannie Mitchell, Durham, N.C.; Everett A. Teal, Lehigh U. COPYRIGHT 1972, Interpreting Institutions

YOUR REMARKS

Unmitigated Lies

Dear "Staff,"

I suppose that in an election year every literate American expects to find in his newspaper daily editorial bullshit which is force-fed to the unsuspecting reader by strong-armed pseudo-journalists. This year in particular has been a rather dastardly one thus far, and election day is still seven months away. So far we have suffered through the yellow journalism of William Loeb and the sensationalism of dear old William Conomos and the Orlando Slantinel. However, the latest cover of the Sandspur has left me wondering as to whether the soul of William Randolph



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Hearst has trans-migrated into the body of one or more of our normally objective campus writers. Certainly, this couldn't actually be the work of straightforward Mike and his crew, can it? I choose to believe not for several reasons.

First, Mike is an "old hand" at campus politics; he surely realizes that the purpose of nominating the Student Court Chairman is to eliminate the possibility of turning the race into a blatant popularity contest. (By the way, "The Staff" failed to mention the fact that Barbara was a candidate for Student Court Chairman, but then with the great communication that exists on campus everyone should know what she was running for. Right?) The Sandspur has turned this race into a popularity contest, and this is rather sad. Anyway, the least you could have done was to give equal space to the other office-seekers.

Secondly, at the time of the publication Barb was not officially a candidate for the office. Her appointment had been defeated by the Assembly, and her name did not appear on the subsequent list of names reported out by the nominating committee. At the very least, it would seem that the Sandspur would not endorse someone who was not a candidate for office. Perhaps next issue this paper will endorse Pat Paulsen for president. Time will tell.

Thirdly, and the point that disheartens me most: this endorsement had to be an outright, obvious, unmitigated LIE since two members of the Sandspur staff are active candidates for this very same position. Would, then, Sam Crosby and Pam Phillips say that they are completely unqualified for this position that they seek? Would they acknowledge a non-candidate to be the only "capable" person to do the job? I think not.

No, members of the Sandspur staff could not have printed this trash. Surely, Barb Henning, being a decent human being, could not have allowed this to be printed. Finally, Mr. Del Colliano, being a wholly objective person and a great editor, would not have okayed this editorial, front-page "hog wash."

Please, say it ain't so, Mike....

Rick Blundell

Editors Note: Rick, I learn something new every week we put the SANDSPUR out. I hope you can learn as readily.



McKEAN HALL

UNDER ATTACK

McKean Hall (New Hall) is under attack. At least that is the impression one would get after walking through the halls of that building. The cost for restoration of the hall has now succeeded the amount of five thousand dollars. Director of Housing, Randy Lyon, told us last week that such an enormous amount of damage was not only disgusting, but also created many problems on different levels. For instance, administratively speaking, the situation is a nightmare. This includes sending out the billing list to the students who reside in that hall (this includes the housing staff also), housing in McKean Hall for next year, and finally administering to the repair of the hall itself. Insurance also creates another difficulty. The damage done in the hall to this date is of astronomical proportions, nothing has escaped unscratched; Insurance companies do not usually like to be faced with a rising vandalism rate (every year) in which they are responsible for putting up the necessary funds for repair. This could mean rising premiums for the College. As usual, the housing staff is faced with the classical problem of "who done it?". And as usual, all the residents of the hall know of someone responsible for some damage, but they always fail to report this fact.

In response to this marked increase in the destruction of McKean Hall, the Office of Student Affairs issued the following memo to all McKean Hall residents last Tuesday, April 25. (If you are a resident of that hall and have not yet seen that memo, we suggest that you read this one):

In my memorandum of 6 March, 1972, you were notified that the excessive damage in McKean Hall had gone beyond the limits of reason. At that time you were reminded of your personal and financial responsibility. A request was made for a mature response from each of you in curbing malicious behavior.

Contrary to the request made in that memorandum the vicious, wanton, and inexcusable abuse of the residence hall has continued unabated. As a result of the continued vandalism and the increased damages to the building you may expect a full and directly proportional increase in the charges made to each of you, unless the individuals responsible for the damages inflicted are identified.

Furthermore, this will serve as notice that any student found to be inflicting damage of any sort upon the building can expect immediate disciplinary action taken against them with the probable result being suspension from the College.

While I continue to regret the necessity of such action with regard to supposedly mature young men, the behavior which you have allowed and encouraged in the residence hall is absolutely inexcusable on this campus and must immediately be brought to a halt.

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The New Nothingisms

by Donald Wilson



"Well perhaps you can tell me why in this country nobody ever does anything. Nobody ever writes any music or starts any revolutions or falls in love. All anybody ever does is to get drunk and tell smutty stories."

John Dos Passos, *Manhattan Transfer*

"You are perhaps the wealthiest, most fortunate generation to appear yet on the earth," we have all heard more than once. That bold statement is obviously built on truth. Certainly we are the most externally comfortable generation to appear yet on earth: our homes are heated and our offices air-conditioned; almost every child in college owns a stereo set; we can't live without the television, and we must have more than one; we travel in big cars and on silver jets; we have the movies and doctors and drugs and contraceptives and super-markets; we have super-highways and kitchens and pills and bathrooms. We can solve our most aching problems simply and easily by feeding mere inches of tape into an electronic computer. We should evidently have no worries. "Nobody seems to be happy anymore," my father said to me over the phone the other night. "People go to work and come home and sit there all night and then get up the next morning and go to work again. Everybody moves like a machine. Guys tell me they don't like their jobs, they're discontent at home, nothing makes them happy anymore. There's no vitality. Something is wrong. We can't see it but something is wrong." And What? Since high-school I have seen people my age constantly bored and tired, indifferent and withdrawn, listening restlessly to popular records, incessantly imbibing, smoking marijuana almost constantly, making love mechanically, sitting, drowsing and weary. They have stood aimlessly for hours on street corners; they have sat resigned and bored in classrooms where they feign deep concern. They have sworn easy allegiance to sub-cultures and sudden religious fashions, have believed devoutly the raucous voices of folk and rock singers on portable tape players—and they have slowly and conveniently lost interest and calmly, almost unnoticeably, drifted away from their allegiance, not renouncing, only shrugging. And recently I have seen everyone—young, old and middle-aged—wait impatiently for every new day to come to a sleepy end.

A cloud passed over campus yesterday blotting out the sunshine. A broad dark shadow scudded slowly over the library lawn and then, suddenly, the sun rained down again, sparkling in the grass like glittering coins, bursting through the trees in bright fresh green. No one near me saw or cared. Their books in heavy piles under their arms, the students hurried off unstirred to class. True it was an insignificant incident, something that happens all the time, nothing that really should excite any one. And yet, I wondered, if no one is thrilled any more by such small things, and certainly not by the big things—the political, the social and controversial—what is it now that can possibly motivate a person into any kind of valid action—besides, of course, a grade?

"Yes, we're bitter," a lovely young lady said to me last week, "because we can't do anything. All we do is go to school. Do you know that they give courses on how to give birth to a baby?—one of the most natural acts in the world. We don't struggle, we don't live. We don't even kill for our food any more. Instead we go to the stupid grocery store and push a stupid cart around and look stupid like all the other stupid people. Sure our fathers never questioned their identities; they had to face life and death. They wondered where their next meal would come from during the depression and got shot at in World War Two. But us! — we just go to school, television pounds through our minds, and movies, and there are so many machines! We can't even walk anymore; we have to ride in a car, a machine."

I do not claim to have either the insight or the statistics to firmly declare how our most urgent national problem—the current irresolute apathy in everything from art and morality to politics—has suddenly fallen over us. But from my own observances and experiences, broad or narrow whatever they may be, I am convinced that the young lady, who was quite angry, was closely approaching the cause—the virus, the germ. We have lost our souls, we have lost our spirit, tangled in the suffocating density of what many have called our modern progress. We don't assert because we feel we can't. We are overpowered moment by moment by the brutal threat of a ubiquitous Heideggerian "they," and having never fought the slightest battle, however quixotic—having never really done anything at all except to go to school and do the same things that everyone else did, however absurd—we don't know where to begin to fight, indeed cannot even conceive of a fight. Shaw pointed out the replacement of "mind, choice, purpose, conscience, will, and so forth," with "hypocondria, melancholia, cowardice, stupidity, cruelty, muckraking curiosity, knowledge without wisdom, and everything that the eternal soul in Nature hates," and "the banishment of conscience from all human affairs," at the beginning of the twentieth



Senate Meets Again — Discusses Professional Ethics By Sam Crosby

On Monday, April 25, the Senate met to discuss two major pieces of legislation that have been in committee for some time. The first was a proposal for guidelines for support of faculty attendance at professional meetings. Dr. Hoyt Edge presented the proposal as chairman of the Standing Committee on College Activities. This proposal will enable faculty members to receive college funds in order to attend conventions and meetings of the professional organizations in their fields. Several faculty members of the Senate questioned Dr. Edge about the various details of the legislation. After extended debate the motion was passed with two amendments concerning registration fees at the meetings and amount of funds to be provided for faculty members who were reading papers at a professional meeting.

The next item of business was an endorsement of the Professional Standards and Ethics Committee proposal on faculty evaluation presented by Mr. Dan De Nicola and Dr. John Hamilton. Mr. De Nicola explained that his committee was asking for only endorsement since this legislation would require passage by the entire faculty due to the by-law amendments contained in it. The legislation he presented was in two parts; first, a long amendment to the Faculty By-laws and, second, a set of statements of policy on various aspects of the procedures for evaluating the faculty. De Nicola noted that this legislation had been approved by the attorney of the college and it had been discussed with department heads.

Debate on the Faculty Evaluation proposal began with a question from Sam Crosby about the criteria being used for evaluating individual faculty members. His question was, could a professor perform his committee duties, publish papers and otherwise meet the majority of the criteria listed in the bill, yet still be a lousy teacher and be rehired? Dr. Hamilton responded by saying that it would be impossible to rate the criteria due to the calculating problems involved. Mr. De Nicola stated that though the committee did not set up a calculating procedure they also did not set down any criteria as being necessary in the evaluation process. Dr. Critchfield rose to assure the student members of the Senate that such a case of a lousy teacher being rehired would not occur.

Dr. Skidmore pointed out that several faculty members were not evaluated this year and Mr. De Nicola added that 18% had not had student questionnaires submitted on them. Several amendments were made about the sections on faculty retirement, tenure and merit salary increases. Crosby then asked his question again in the light of the information Dr. Skidmore and Mr. De Nicola had presented. The problem was resolved when Dr. Hamilton pointed out that the department heads were made directly responsible for seeing that all the members of his department submitted the required information on student evaluation. The proposal was then endorsed by the Senate.

The Senate then passed the following final exam schedule for this term and then adjourned:

	9 — 11	2 — 4
Monday 5/22	FC 112, 10:00 classes	8:00 classes
Tuesday 5/23	11:00 classes	FC 102, 1:00 classes
Wednesday 5/24	12:00 classes	2:00 classes
Thursday 5/25	FC 122, FC 142, 9:00 classes	3:00 classes 4:00 classes

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This is an apology. It is for Sam Crosby. I value my friendship with Sam quite a lot. If anyone suspects this magazine of going after Crosby, they just don't understand the situation—this applies to everyone. If the cover of last week's SANDSPUR did any harm to Sam, I assure you that it was not intentional in any way.—M.D.C.



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A Basis For Accomplishment

Once again the Student Association is in the midst of reorganizing its form of government. The last reorganization took place two years ago when the bicameral legislature was dropped and the unicameral system was adopted. Leading the revision movement in the government is newly elected Student Association President, Jenni Kaplan. Jenni claims that the major thrust behind the revision in the present system would be "more positive interaction between members of the college community and increased understanding of what the community interests are. At this time, nobody seems to know what those interests are."

The name of the newly proposed organization would be the "Directorate". Some of the duties and powers of that body would be to allocate funds from the student activity fee, make procedural changes in any of its standing committee, to coordinate the activities of all the major organizations on the campus (who would have their own representatives at all the meetings of the Directorate), and directing students-in-general to work within the proper channels for the maximum benefits.

When asked why this change in government was necessary Jenni replied that "the Directorate would center on problems and programs that would be directly related to this student organization and take out major issues that would go to the College Senate anyway, and to create a central place for people to go to for information. The Directorate would help students on that body be more representative of the campus through an improved system of communication." Jenni also added that there would also be an attempt to increase student representation in the areas of standing committees of the College and the College Senate itself. Her plan calls for an additional four students from standing committees of the College, two new student members-at-large to be selected and the addition of the vice-president of the Student Association to the College Senate. In addition to this, Jenni would like to see the number of students on College committees doubled.

Jenni told us that the Student Assembly had a number of problems that could not be worked out practically, if the students decided to hold on to the old system of the unicameral legislature. For instance, the idea of the representative system wasn't working as well as it was originally intended, she claimed, saying that "it's too big for that, there is quite definitely a lack of interest on the part of the representatives in that body. There are no creative ideas coming from the Assembly, you find more corrections being made to the Bylaws than anything else. They're (the student representatives) not being reinforced in doing their job. This could be attributed to the recent slow-down amongst Greek groups, this inhibits communication between representative and constituents. Furthermore, the time factor for the meetings is great... too many procedural techniques exist instead of debate, and much of the debate seems too antagonistic, a smaller group like the Directorate might reduce this." Jenni added further that "Not too much is considered important, unless the matter at hand is a big issue, they (the Assembly) don't concentrate on smaller issues at all."

The Directorate itself, as it is presently proposed, would be a body consisting of 14 members, all to be selected-at-large. The Directorate would be noticeably smaller than the present Student Assembly system, this might seem to imply that the type of person needed would have to be, by necessity, a deeply involved individual. In her own words, Jenni remarked that she would hope the members of the Directorate might be "people who are deeply concerned in its purpose, people who want to take into consideration every kind of student we have—to be concerned with diversity amongst and in the student body and to capitalize on that diversity, not suppress it." Jenni said she hoped that through this new system of government and reorganization the students of the College could "take their interests and relate them to the College, instead of saving them for later on in life or only using them in time spent out of school. I wish they could contribute more to the College and especially take a greater interest in next year's incoming freshman class."

Formal proposal has been made by the President of the Student Association to the Student Assembly raising the allocation for the Student Assoc. fee by \$15—from \$65 to \$80. President Critchfield has informally endorsed said proposal and this would not constitute an increase in tuition.

Intercollegiate Ski Meet May 27

This Saturday and Sunday, May 6 and 7, the Rollins College Ski Team will host the last intercollegiate tournament of the Spring season here on Lake Virginia. Some 20 colleges have been invited including many Florida schools such as the University of Florida, the University of Miami, University of Tampa and others, but it is hoped that some of the new comers to the circuit, the University of Tennessee and Alabama, will also be able to attend the last meet of the season.

So far this season the Rollins Team has kept up its number one rating in the southern conference with a strong overall win in Miami in March and an even more impressive overall win in Lakeland on April 15 and 16 with the men's and women's teams taking first place in team jumping and slalom.

This year's team consisting of Captain, Bill Shetter, Hugh Peterson, Eric Bagnol, Greg Litton, Fred Madison, Leza Harrison, Gail Johnson, Gigi Corbell, Patti Chilcote, and Nona Saphirstein hopes to finish the season strong. Coming fresh from a hopefully strong showing in Gainesville this past weekend at the University of Florida, the Rollins Team hopes to win the big one here on Lake Virginia and end the season in the coveted number one spot in the south. Come out and give the skiers your support.

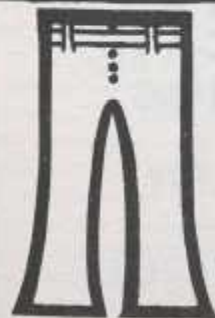
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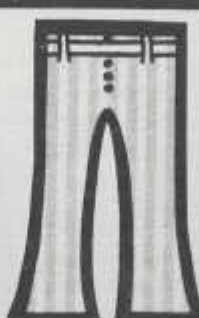
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ANOTHER LOOK AT ONE OF THE RENOWNED "ROLLINS RIP-OFFS"

By Sam Crosby

Some months ago this magazine reported the problems with the unfair practices in the work opportunity program. It was pointed out that some athletes and musicians were allowed to skip their work responsibilities while playing their sport or performing. Some athletes even got paid for playing golf two hours a day even though they never made the golf team, or at least never participated in a varsity match. Their are inequities even among the athletes since the amount of actual work put in is often determined by how well an individual is liked by the members of the department. The amount of hypocrisy here is phenomenal, if for no other reason than that the administration has the audacity to call the program a "Work Opportunity" when these clowns never work. The musicians actually get academic credit on top of it all.

The real injustice is done to those students in the theatre, student government and science departments. These people invest long hours beyond the normal classroom time in activities that are essential to the successful function of the college. Yet these people must put in the full amount of time on their work opportunities.

It is quite amazing that this school can work so hard to present an image of integrity to the Southern Association (the accrediting body for Rollins) and refuse to make this program equitable. I wonder how the Southern Association would look upon a copy of my findings and I wonder if the Student Affairs Self-Study includes a notion on this hypocrisy? In short, either call what the jocks and horn-tooters are getting a grant or put them to work.

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Publications Union Board Appoints Editors

1972-73

The Publications Union Board of Rollins College takes great pleasure in announcing the appointment of Jim Vastyan to the editorship of the 1972-73 *Sandspur*.

Jim comes to the position of editor with two years of experience on the magazine. In his sophomore year he was an assistant to the sports editor and in his junior year he carried out the duties of sports editor. Jim has also played on varsity soccer for three years and is presently a member of the College Senate.

The 1972-73 *Tomokan*, the college yearbook, will be edited by Doug Jacobs. In the past, Doug was editor of his yearbook in Creskill, New Jersey. This year, as a sophomore, Doug has been active in the Student Association by heading up the College Re-Evaluation Committee and also as the mentor of Operation Grapevine.

In the 1972-73 academic year, the *R-Book*, the college handbook, will be co-edited by Sam Crosby and Fred Lauten. Sam has been a Student Court Investigator, a member of the College Senate, chairman of the subcommittee studying the Alternative Curriculum, and has been a staff writer for the *Sandspur*. Fred, although a freshman, is the vice-president of the Student Association and chaired the Campaign '72 Committee this year. Both Fred and Sam promise an all new format for the *R-Book* for the upcoming year. Changes in layout, contents and size.

PEOPLE'S PING PONG ACTION IN MEMPHIS

By Peter Turnbull

The People's Republic of China Table Tennis Team arrived in Memphis on Saturday morning, April 22nd, for a weekend of southern hospitality and true grit. Because Memphis was the only southern stop on their national tour, the Chinese were afforded every chance possible to get a glimpse of a "typical southern city".

Landing at the nearby Air National Guard base, the table tennis entourage was greeted by a large crowd of VIP's, media representatives, and security men and a small crowd of spectators. As usual, Rev. Carl McIntire and his followers were on hand outside the air base, all armed with American flags and placards denouncing the Communists. Traveling with the fourteen Chinese players were another fourteen secretaries, translators, and members of the Chinese press, as well as the American team, officials of the United States Table Tennis Association, officials of the State Department, and numerous F.B.I. agents.

The assembled mass subjected to the typical greetings by the Chamber of Commerce, Mayor Wyeth Chandler, and local bigwig Kemmons Wilson, the founder and head of Holiday Inns, rendered perhaps the major faux-pas of the day when he remarked, "I've made the statement that I want a Holiday Inn in every major country in the world, and I'm sure looking forward to the day when I open one in Peking."

The Memphians laughed, the press groaned, and the Chinese just looked at him very oddly.

The match was held that afternoon before a small crowd of 3000 in the mammoth Mid South Coliseum, although the scarcity of the audience was unnoticed as the applause grew at the completion of each game. The American team

turned in its best performance so far against the world champion Communist Chinese by winning five out of ten matches. Perhaps the most exciting match of the day was played by Dell Sweeris, a 25-year-old accountant from Grand Rapids, Michigan, and China's Hu Wei-hsin. Mr. Sweeris won the first game and had to play desperately to win the second, 27-25.

The head of the Chinese delegation, Chuang Tse-tung, agreed that the United States players had played their best match of the tour and praised the friendly sportsmanship that characterized the performance. "Our main aim is to promote friendship and to help each other, so when we see the improvement of the Americans we are very happy." 30 years old and perhaps the best player in the world, Mr. Chuang commented on the warm receptions his team had received at their other American stops.

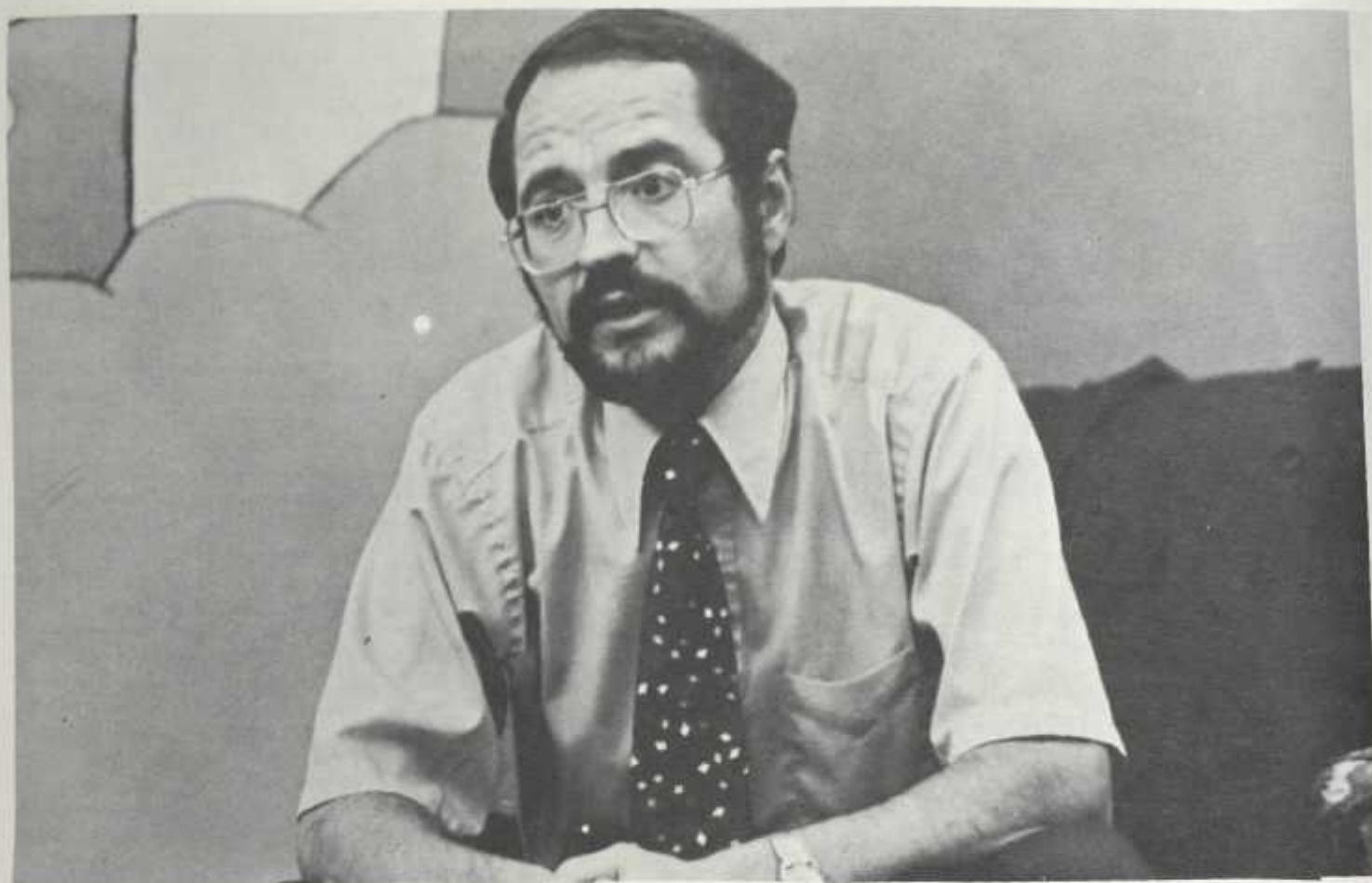
Apparently the highlight of the day for the Chinese was the night cruise down the Mississippi River on a remodeled showboat. Given a taste of "real southern cooking", the team enjoyed a meal of barbecued roast and chicken, baked beans, slaw, rolls, pecan pie, and iced tea. Members of the delegation freely roamed the boat after dinner, talking with Americans with the aid of interpreters. Most of the exchanges concerned the impression of America held by the Chinese and the sport of table tennis.

Although not allowed in the Coliseum or on the showboat, Rev. McIntire and his following faithfully dogged the Chinese everywhere. When questioned about his activities, the fundamentalist preacher replied, "Every single one of those Chinamen want to defect, but the secret police won't let them. We're particularly concerned with the decision for them to come to Memphis, because we have it from informed sources that Mao is seriously considering setting up a base of operations in Memphis." Concerning the skill of the Chinese at table tennis, Rev. McIntire said, "You know how they do that? Mao Tse-tung brainwashed all of them. He told them that every time they hit the little ping-pong ball to imagine that they were striking the heads of capitalist aggressors and they'd be striking a blow for socialism."

Sunday's agenda included a tour of the medical center, a soybean oil processing plant, a TVA power plant, Stax Records, and a picnic at a large farm outside Memphis.

One was struck by the definite air of unreality as men walked on the moon and Chinese casually mingled with Americans. One was also affected by many paradoxes: F.B.I. agents warding off right-wing extremists as U.S. planes flew combat missions over Southeast Asia, the motorcade driving through a black ghetto before playing to a crowd of predominantly upper-middle class whites, and a whole new era of international diplomacy spawned over a ping-pong table.

But one was mostly affected at the conclusion of the match on Saturday, as the two teams representing the People's Republic of China and the United States of America filed out holding each other's hands high in the air and the stand-ovation grew. Hope filled the air, because everyone knew that the thunderous applause was not for a good table tennis match but instead for a newly-found friendship between two countries.



Dr. Marshall Barry

On

by Ted Marsh

Workers in Florida

On April 25th Rollins College was host to a series of lectures on the plight of the Migrant Farm Workers by Dr. Marshall Barry from New College in Sarasota, Florida. The basis of Dr. Barry's remarks were pointed at the personal rights of the migrant worker to enjoy the basic comforts of humanity without sacrificing his dignity and self-respect. Elaborating on the effectiveness of federal, state, and local aid to the migrants, Dr. Barry explained how such programs are abused and wasted in their areas of application. He cited that well-meaning social groups coming from all sectors of the population attack the symptoms of poverty among the ranks of the farm migrants, not the cause. Realizing this, however, Dr. Barry decried the waste of millions of dollars that only remedy the immediate problems, sometimes grossly ineffectively, and do not attack the origin of the migrant's grief and poverty. Specifically meaning the weak political representation and the continual discrimination against the migrant by his employer.

But Dr. Barry struck an optimistic cord when explaining how the farm workers have organized as a multi-ethnic group to deliver their political punch when faced with continual humiliation from the faceless corporations and land owners. Referring to the contractual agreement recently negotiated with Coca-Cola, Dr. Barry was happy to note that the migrant workers stood up successfully for their rights. And this was only possible through a strong grass-roots organization started by the migrants and perpetuated by their own people.

For example, farm migrants wanted the chance to negotiate with their employer without facing reprisal. Dr. Barry revealed to his audiences how other organized labor blocks (such as the long-shoremen) are protected by federal labor laws that guarantee their rights to strike, fair arbitration and job security. However, there are no such laws that protect the migrant's Bill of Rights. But, according to Dr. Barry, that picture is changing rapidly. Loopholes and unfair requirements have

kept the migrants from even pulling up to the level of bare subsistence. Price support legislation is tagged as farm subsidies to the farm owner, but to the migrant this form of assistance is commonly labeled as welfare compensation.

Fielding questions during his afternoon session, Dr. Barry emphasized the need for the migrants to continue in building up their union so as to combat their deplorable conditions of life, (i.e., average income for a seven month period is \$750). Since great portions of Florida are rurally situated, Barry noted that there is no job security or opportunity to climb the promotion ladder in the agricultural and small retail area. Agricultural reform legislation protects the big farmer not the migrant. The Migrant Farm Workers Union merely contends its right to protect the rights of its members.

Rallied by huge public support world-wide during the Coca-Cola strike, Dr. Barry remarked that their "sweet taste of success will become a long drink."

century. The situation has grown worse. The basic source of the problem leads so far back into the mighty sweep of history that, under all the years and facts, I doubt if we will ever be able to see it clearly. Our education, our thrilling classroom adventures that so many people consider so important today, consists solely in memorizing the words out of the book we read the night before. Our art, reflecting either dull abstraction or perverse violence, tells us absolutely nothing tacit or, in a sense, how morally and physically bored we must be as we line up for blocks in order to watch mass killings and raw sex on the screen and forget how empty of excitement our own lives are. Politically we show some enthusiasm but don't really care. Last week after the Rollins rally on the war in Viet Nam—a rally of about eighty people—I talked with a friend about political dishonesty, the flexibility of the mass, the brutality and necessity of war, and moral and social alternatives for the individual. After paradox on paradox, and ironies lined up straight and adamant, and so many entanglements in which we often lost sight of our immediate topic, my friend, a very bright young man, said: "Let's forget it all, it's so confusing. I just don't care." There are too many encroachments on our lives as men and women, and we have lost sight of our sense of being and feeling human. All of our finest, most noble intentions, all our high golden conceptions—such as society, education, economy, even war—are no longer maintained or worked for of man, the individual, but man must now work solely for them. It is man who has become the abstraction, and thus whatever might come out of him—notions about peace and brotherhood and universal love—can perform end only as a vacuous fantasy.

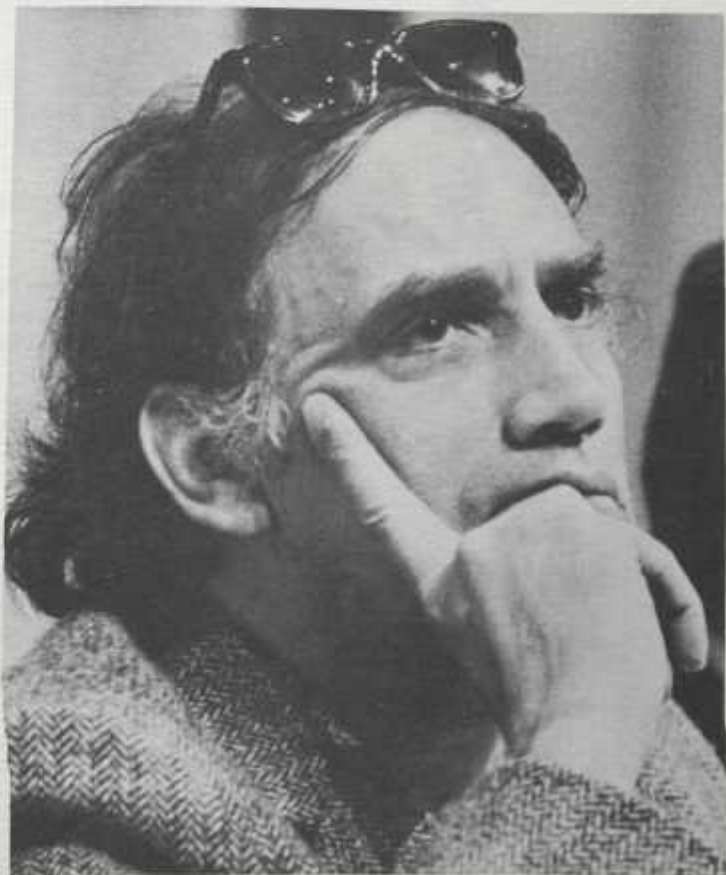
Robert Lindner, in a study on the degenerating state of the world, has written that we "have confused results with causes in desperate attempts to account for the distress of youth. . . we have erred in mistaking results for causes in that larger area of universal distress: the total human scene." He states how we have been misled "by the easy equations of certain sociologists, the ambiguous correlations of some historians, and the predigested formulations of the Marxists." There is "a deeper source for our adversity," he says, and that "the sands of civilization's time are running out." Humanity has suppressed the individual drive in man "to master, to overcome, to express positive protest against whatever stands in the way of the far-off and unknown goals of evolution." And Mass Man results: "a goose-stepping automation driven by animal lusts."

Factories and colleges, cities and industries, apartment complexes built up mile on mile, spring up over night across the map. And great faceless flocks of people flow through, in and out and over. In the center, among the bodies and the breathing and the rush, imagine the little singular man, scratching his head perplexed at the violent swarm, before, in one heavy effusion, he is trampled down and carried away by the crowd.

"The best lack all conviction while the worst are full of passionate intensity," Yeats wrote fifty years ago. Now the worst have lost their sense of direction as well. It is not a common Rollins disease. Up north last month I sensed around me the same atmosphere of defeat, of tired dissipation, of hopeless indifference and dry anxiety. Weekly I see more people drinking too much, people burning up time in stagnant immobility, leashing out violently through vandalism and shameless conduct to quell the nervous energy so strong inside them. And several nights ago I saw a drunk young man running happily around the student union either to sober up or perhaps in his limited way to have a good time—like a child. The longer each of us ignores the vital and terrible problems in the world that impinge upon us all, the more crucial and tragic will be the final reckoning. And the brightest, most intelligent and able young people I know and have spoken with are resigned to indifference by the glimpse of the hopeless odds they see surrounding them. The most imaginative people I know are prey to deep and dreadful fits of depressions, suffering from the harsh gnaw of an unseen anxiety. None of the efforts of our best people are being directed towards anything admirable. "Maybe we should all just turn into zombies," another friend said to me, "like everybody else." What a shame that all of the history of mankind has led to such a dry deadlock.

Neitzsche has warned us that when the members of any society begin to turn against that society, the early symptoms of degeneration has set in. The mass national criticism that constantly rises up across the nation might soon corroborate such a thought. The words "pride" and "honor" have become absurd in their meanings to our analytic times. We live and depend too

much in our heads and not with our hearts—our whole selves. We have forgotten joy for sensation. "It is not enough to cure the plague: we must learn to weep for it," says Unamuno. But we do absolutely nothing. Bill DesChamps, the pianist, once said to me: "There are few people I've ever met who, I can honestly say, tried to make living an art." In New Orleans last winter I went into Preservation Hall, a small and dusty old warehouse off Bourbon Street where, jammed tightly among not more than sixty people, hot and perspiring, I listened to a wonderful combo of doddering old musicians play rich Dixieland jazz—which, I hear, is disappearing. Bourbon Street, noisy, garish and dirty, full of sex shows, strip joints and cheap bars, was crowded too, with hundreds of people. Something is lacking in our preferences, in ourselves, in our lives.



BANGLADESH



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