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Rollins College

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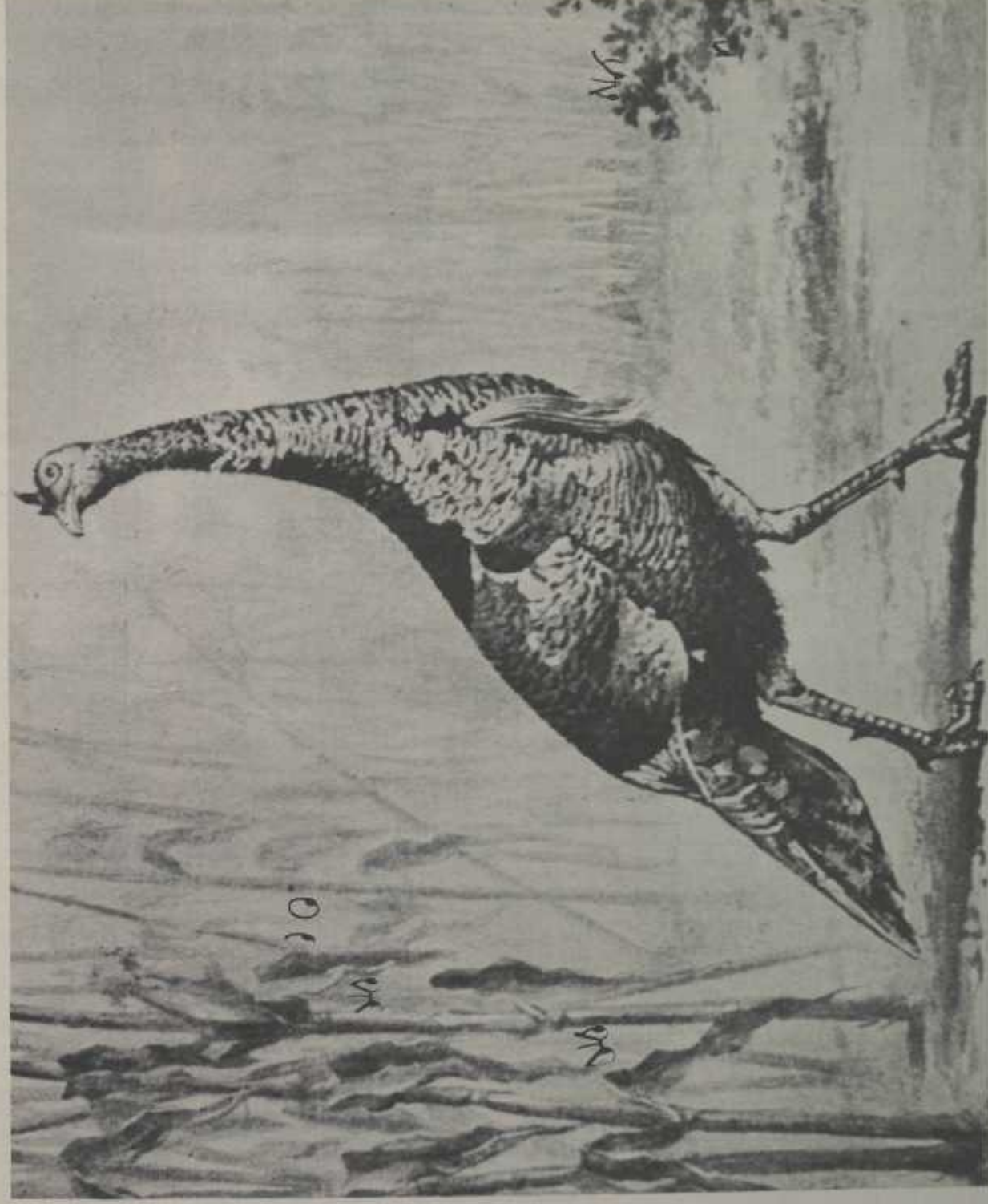
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# sandspur

The Rollins College Weekly Magazine

Volume 79 Issue 7 Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla. 32789 November 20, 1972



# From The Basement

It is surely no secret that more and more today we in this country are constantly in contact with "big business." However, I believe that this term may no longer be applied to many of our large corporations. The big businesses that came to prominence in the early 20th Century were large conglomerates or holding companies, but many of these same companies have expanded so much more now that it's frightening. I do not think they can simply be termed "big"-for they are "all-encompassing." Because I believe that we must keep abreast of their almost innumerable activities, I have drawn up a little supplement to today's "shopping list." The next time you travel to the corner market or the large shopping complex, think for a moment what your dollar is promoting for many companies.

American Machine and Foundry (AMF) makes Volt sporting goods, Harley-Davidson motorcycles, and Ben Hogan golf equipment. But they make a little from the US government, too. Specifically, in 1971 they had a \$42.8 million contract to manufacture SNAKEYE anti-personnel and anti-material guided bombs, and a \$23.1 million contract to make PAVEWAY laser guided bombs. They're still selling us bowling balls, but they're into bombs as well.

ITT makes telephones, runs Avis Rent-a-Car, Morton frozen foods, Wonder Bread, Hostess cupcakes, Sheraton hotels, and many other businesses. They also do a little business with the government. They made \$10 million in 1971 by making the Airborne Loran receiver for F-4 fighter bombers, \$1.3 million for an electronic countermeasures system for B-52 bombers, and \$8 million for a mortar locator for the Army.

Textron manufactures Shaeffer pens, Speldel watch bands, Talon zippers, and Bostitch staplers. They received a \$7 million contract to make Huey Cobra Helicopter Gunships from the government and made that one look small with a \$120 million order for Iroquois Helicopters.

One danger we are facing today in the United States directly relates to these and many more giant conglomerates. They are simply becoming too big; they are nearing that point where they cease to be businesses *per se* and turn into institutions over which we have little or no control or knowledge. Beyond this ultimate concern, it must be noted that our continually puzzling economy has been bolstered by the manufacture of war materials since the Second World War. This is not to say that we will cease all manufacture of bombs, planes, and other related items if peace breaks out, but a substantial reduction in these manufactures could severely jolt our nation's "prosperity." We must realign our priorities and we must do so NOW-and just because we are ostensibly out of the mainstream here in Winter Park does not mean that we should continue to be ignorant-whether this ignorance is voluntary or a simple but frightening fact of today's world.

-Jim

# Letters

Dear Editor-

Many thanks for your editorial comments on the "Other Rollins" - the night people. We appreciate being noticed, at long last. For awhile, our guys thought that no one knew they were here; or cared. Additionally, Peter Turnbull's article was excellent and should have been of considerable help to students and faculty who always wanted to know about the evening people but were afraid to ask.

First, a point of clarification: The "Other Rollins" is not made up of 1000 to 1100 students as you state but about 3300 students. In the School of Continuing Education (SCE) there are 1100 degree seeking students plus 500 students taking non-credit courses; the graduate education program has over 600 students; the graduate Business and Physics programs have about 350 students; the School of Creative Arts has over 200 young students 7-17 years of age; and, there are about 550 students at the Patrick AFB Branch.

The part of the evening program which naturally interfaces with the undergraduate day program is the undergraduate evening program in the School of Continuing Education and you are right about that number of students. It is 1100.

You are correct also in your comment that policies have not been defined adequately or codified. The reason for this is that until two or three semesters ago there was little need to do so. Previously, regular daytime students were not interested in taking evening classes. Now, with the evening courses improving in quality, diversity and interest, daytime student involvement is growing. There are presently about 70 daytime students taking undergraduate evening courses.

Unfortunately, we have not yet put all the needed policies and procedures together because some actions take time requiring administrative and faculty approval, etc. We do have a working registration procedure and you may tack it to the Union wall. It is official and goes like this:

1. If you wish to register for an evening course pick up a simple one-half page form in the Registrar's Office and list on that form the course you wish to take.

2. Obtain the approval of your advisor, the Registrar and a counselor on the SCE staff.

Remember that the day and night programs are designed for different student populations. While the presence of the day student enriches most evening classes and some courses are great for you and your fellow students, other courses do not fit you at all. For example our Math 100G provides a bridge between the math of 20 years ago and today's math. The recent high school graduate should find it boring. For obvious reasons, therefore you should obtain the three approvals mentioned above. Your advisor knows your needs and interests; the Registrar and SCE counselor can make certain the course fits your program. It's not a bad procedure.

Policy on Day - Night articulation is made everyday. For example, tomorrow with Dr. Ling, Dean Norris and Mr. [unclear] discuss Day - Night course equivalency number of courses a daytime student is permitted to take in the evening during [unclear] and during his stay at Rollins, plus other matters. Your indication of interest will spur us to resolving these questions and grateful to you for assisting.

There is so much to tell you about the evening program and so much that is important for you to know about it. [unclear] has merely scratched the surface. Therefore, you agree, I am willing to do a two-part [unclear] for the SANDSPUR entitled Night and Day [unclear] are the one). In this article I will explain similarities and differences in the two [unclear] as I understand them, answer major [unclear] and provide your readers with a far [unclear] standing of what is going on in the School of Continuing Education and how it affects [unclear]. Then, hopefully, by the Spring term policies will be codified and committed to writing [unclear] you can nail them to the Union wall [unclear] other wall they deserve.

Sincerely,  
Dr. [unclear]

To all interested in a cause,

Recently I attempted to purchase some [unclear] from U-Tote-M-you know the place, the only store within walking distance if you don't have a car, and the only one that stays open a reasonable hour-I was told to leave [unclear] and never come back again. My first reaction was one of disbelief, at first I thought maybe I was being mistaken for someone else; but I didn't have a chance to find out. She (the manager of the store) ran to the telephone to call the police. [unclear] of this began to seem unreal so I left.

I was told before coming down here that the South had changed, and that I would be able to go into any public place. Evidently this [unclear] hasn't heard anything about this, or [unclear] thinks my money is black also. Ordinarily [unclear] thing like this wouldn't bother me, it's [unclear] cause I feel obligated to make the entire [unclear] campus aware of how black people are [unclear] when they leave campus and go into the [unclear] community. Surprised? You shouldn't be, there are other places where black people are [unclear] arrest, ex. ABC Lounge.

I don't want to inconvenience anyone [unclear] ing you to by-pass U-Tote-M and go some[unclear] wise. In the future it will be my business to tour all Rollins students that may be [unclear] U-Tote-M customers.

THE FUTURE BELONGS TO THOSE  
OPPRESSED

-Rodney Dowling

Dear Editor,

Is there any reason why letters, articles [unclear] from black students invariably capitalize [unclear] black throughout, but invariably lower [unclear] word white, one queries plaintively?

One of the lower case whites who's [unclear]  
Jane F. Fletcher  
Ass't. Archivist

# A Final Note On The Campaign

At last the presidential campaign for 1972 is ended. Not since Andrew Jackson has the presidency been pursued for so long by a demoralized candidate. That man was George McGovern. During that fateful night last week in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where his bid for the White House began twenty-two months earlier, Senator McGovern traveled to his concession speech in the government's back-up presidential machine. This would be the closest George McGovern would get to the appointments of presidential status. And contrary to William F. Buckley's prediction of crocodile tears flowing unchecked, Mr. McGovern delivered his finest speech at the end of a very long campaign.

In retrospect to this presidential campaign, many books, magazine articles, television interviews, newspaper columns, and political skull-bashings will hash over the wide range of errors, as well as the sound decisions, and attempt to lay the blame for this landslide on some particular scapegoat. Obviously, the loser must take the blame. And the loser, vote-wise, was George McGovern.

Reflecting upon the defeat, a McGovern strategist remarked that the impetus for this Nixon victory flowered into bloom courtesy of three men: Bremer, Eagleton, and Kissinger. The position that each of these three men occupied blighted the tastebuds of Democrats hoping for victory in November of 1972. In the final analysis, the real losers or winners of campaign '72 were the people of America. What we have been getting for the last four years now becomes the recipe for four more years.

According to the adage that defeat demoralizes its company, the rank and file of McGovern supporters should now be wallowing in a drunk stupor, or perhaps filing for citizenship in a foreign country. But impulsive reactions die quickly for the truly dedicated supporters of McGovern. They realized, at the outset, that the odds of a meteor-minding an upset were considerable. Why then, would one go to pieces after losing an election that pollsters predicted months ago would take place? In simple terms, the car still runs, it just has an empty gas tank. Perhaps in 1976, someone else will fill this political machine with petrol and drive into the White House.

Eugene McCarthy drafted the blueprints for this political phenomena back in '68 and managed to survive the first road test in the snowy mountains of New Hampshire. But his sulking, pseudo-intellectual hang-ups flattened

its tires. A new driver, embodied in Robert Kennedy, accomplished remarkable repairs between New Hampshire and the Grand Prix in California. But for many people in 1968 this dream remained just that.

In George McGovern's speech last Tuesday night, he made note that his followers "stand with your convictions" and allay their despair over the apparent inequities of the political system. Someone else would raise the banner in future campaigns. The machinery would be waiting, well-built by the McGovern constructionists, and ready. But George McGovern would not become the Harold Stassen of the Democratic party. Let the speculators dream away their hours, concocting various challenging teams for 1976.

Addressing oneself to the painful recognition of defeat after living and believing a personal brand of political and moral crusade for two years is hard to do. The sunny beaches of St. Croix are hardly just consolation for the McGoverners after last Tuesday's Democratic debacle. The critics of McGovern miss the boat when lashing out at the South Dakotan for his failure to support the President wholeheartedly as a signal of national unity. Of course, history has instructed us to congratulate the winner after a hard fight, wipe our tears as the loser, and stand behind the winner. National unity is fine and dandy just as long as we don't slaughter our principles in the process. Hypocritical postures are not comfortable for George McGovern and never have been.

The truth of the McGovern failure to reach the White House can be found in the public pages of the candidate's campaign plan. The crux of the matter is that George McGovern is a lousy politician and unfamiliar with the back-room deals and power-plays of past American politicking. This ineptness, however, turned into a strong asset for McGovern during his bids for seats in the House and Senate from South Dakota. But in this year of upset and surprise, the McGovern style of openness and candor backfired embarrassingly. Rather than discussing the issues of campaign '72, the Committee-to-Re-elect-the-President craftily focussed the discussion on McGovern's credibility. For example: the albatross hanging around George's neck which raised the most eyebrows over his credibility was the Eagleton dismissal. The gut reaction by McGovern when learning of Sen.

Eagleton's past medical history was evidenced in his public statement of 1000% support. It was after this remark that heavy pressure was put upon McGovern personally by his aides, friends, and various National Democratic leaders. It seems that the Senator erred by surrendering to this political clamor.

All campaigns that end up in the loser's column carry an abundance of mistakes, miscalculations, and human misjudgments. But the McGovern campaign has much to be proud of. Thomas Braden, a noted columnist, related to his readers this week that prior to conceding the election, George McGovern remarked that "I tried my best. That's all I can do." A noble statement in light of all the Republicans smugly screaming 'I told you so' to the fatigued cadre of lump-in-the-throat McGovern supporters.

The real significance of campaign '72 is whether or not the people of America truly tested their sense of perception. The population makes the issues, not the politicians. The people cultivate and mature their sense of values as a nation. The old days of isolating oneself from the world are gone. The real theme of this world is sharing with others. The very future of this civilized society depends upon people giving of themselves to help others grow. The majority of those who voted last Tuesday voted for a certain image; something which carried the philosophy of the candidate and his party. But now the political war is over in the United States, at least for the time being. And the task at hand is to realize those promises made to us by the Administration. We judged ourselves last week at the polls. To some, the picture in the mirror wasn't very pretty.

George McGovern returns to the Senate next January 3rd to resume his representation of his home state. And he will still speak out against the status quo when he sees something wrong. One might think that George is returning to his job as a non-political politician since he can't very well lose much more in the Washington boxing ring. Henry David Thoreau poignantly reflected upon human motivation: "If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer. Let him step to the music which he hears, however measured or far away." So be it with George McGovern. Thank you, Senator.

—Ted Marsh

There will be a meeting on Wednesday, November 15 in the Field House for all women interested in trying out for the varsity basketball team.

The Student Center is sponsoring a new series of "Teach Me" programs. At each session such skills as karate, crafts, and bicycle repair will be taught by students to other students. If anyone has suggestions for a session topic or has a talent to share, please contact Cheryl Eaton at Box 476 or extension 2646.

# The Shadow Knows

Not so long ago I was listening to the radio one evening before going to bed and chanced upon a station indulging itself in faddish nostalgia. Tuning it in a little more clearly, I was greeted by an ominous voice, satiny but stealthy, that was invoking the ancient credo, "Who knows what evil lurks in the hearts of men? The Shadow knows!"

Which may seem like a rather ridiculous way to open a radio program, much less a newspaper article. But, dear friends, the Shadow is alive and well and walking the Rollins campus nightly, searching the highways and by-ways for doers of evil and perveyors of wickedness. And there's damn little that goes on that he doesn't know about, no matter how much we all think we're getting away with. He's the guy down by the Alpha Phi door who watches all the way up the hallway to the Union. He's the guy who stands down by Morse Gallery and watches all the way from the Guild house to the back of the gym. He's the guy who stands beside the Sig Ep house and watches all the way from New Women's to Rollins Hall. He's the guy directing traffic by the Chapel. He's the guy writing parking tickets in front of Elizabeth. He's the guy who scrapes you up off the library lawn at 3 a.m. He's the guy sitting in the Union drinking coffee and wearing the light brown uniform. He's the guy with one of the most thankless jobs on campus. People are either hateful or grateful to him, depending on what they think he's got on them and what he's going to do about it.

Needless to say, the Shadow's pseudonym is Cullifer, Captain Ray Cullifer, generally known as Cap. He's been in the police business longer than most of us have been alive, and he knows every trick in the book. Cap knows where the parties are and who's giving them. He knows who's selling dope on campus and what kind of dope. He knows which doors people are going to sneak in and out of past visitation hours. He knows every square inch of this campus and just about every face on it. He knows what's good about this school and what's bad about it.

But Cap is starting to slow down, not in thought or action, but in spirit. He seems tired now as he makes his rounds, not because of the late hours he keeps, but because he's worried. He's worried because he cares a hell of a lot about this school and about the people in it, and a lot of people depend on the job he does, on the life he leads, whether these people believe it or not.

So what's he so worried about? What's the big deal about the dumb rules on visitation or drinking? Why should he care? Indeed, what and why?

You're sneaking out the side door of New

Women's Dorm at 2.30 on a Saturday night. You run into Cap or another security cop and they ask where you're coming from and do you have any identification. They make a report to the Office of Student Affairs, from which your case is either referred to your respective House Council or to Visitation Court or dismissed. If your case is referred to House Council, it is either forgotten or never brought to trial or lightly dealt with or dismissed. If your case is referred to Visitation Court, the chances are it will never come to trial because the court hasn't met so far this year. Of course, there's always the off-chance that the Community Life Committee might take visitation away from the dorm because there have been so many violations in your dorm, but a lot of higher-ups have to be upset about things in general. So what's there to worry about?

Everybody, or almost everybody, has a few drinks every now and then, and sometimes over-indulges. So what's the big deal about that? There's nothing really degrading about someone passed out on the bathroom floor. There's nothing really disgusting about someone lurching from a car to a dorm, vomiting on themselves. If the individual involved doesn't care, why should Cap?

For some unfathomable reason, Cap cares about you. He cares about what you're doing to yourself, how your parents and peers feel about you, and what's going to happen to you. In what is now generally considered an old-fashioned, humanistic way, Cap is a hard-ass. He believes in rules, not necessarily for their existence, but rather to protect you from others, others from you, and you from yourself.

Pretend for a moment that instead of living at Rollins, you were out in the "real world" (i.e., not Rollins). If a policeman stopped you walking around drunk or stoned, odds are that you would get hit with a drunk and disorderly charge. If you were underage and were carrying a bottle of wine, into the cooler you would go. If you were possessing drugs or even rolling papers, into the cooler you would go. Or what if the police knocked on your door while you were having a party? Possession of drugs and/or paraphernalia, drunk and disorderly, alcoholic beverages to a minor, and running a disorderly house. Possibly even resisting arrest. Or if you and your mate suffer coitus interruptus by a constable's knock on the door, what then? They could pull almost any outmoded sex law in the books on you. And those cops don't know you, don't particularly care about you, and don't really want to ever have to see you again. Too bad, kid.

Which kind of blows the old "I-can-go-to-college--to-get-away-from-home" right off its credibility map. And Cap is caught in the middle of the gulf between the collectively irresponsible student body and the bureaucracy that assumes the presence of responsibility on its part of the collective student body. In a derogatory way, Cap is like the dodo bird, who flapped his stubby wings in a futile effort to stave off extinction.

Mark Twain once said, "A man should live without morals; it is better to have bad morals than none at all." So, in the present bleak amorality, the funny-looking bird begins to his age and wonder if it's worth it.

-Peter Turnbull

On October 30, 1972, in New York City, Rollins College School of Continuing Education was admitted to the Association of University Continuing Colleges, "in recognition of the quality of its program for the education of students at the university level." Dr. Dan Riva, Dean of the School for Continuing Education, accepted the certificate on behalf of the college.

Early this year a visitation team headed by Dean M. Robert Allen of Miami University came to the campus and examined the program. The latest recognition is based on the recommendations made by the visitation team.

The Rollins Women's Association is selling Christmas cards to benefit their scholarship fund. The cards were designed by Rollins junior Lisa Grady and may be purchased singly or in packages of ten at the Rollins Bookstore and College Store.

Sophomores, juniors, and seniors who have expressed an interest in Ms. Koontz's Hemingway course will have a chance to take it in the evening program this spring. It will meet one night a week--the time and place have not yet been decided at.

# LSAT and SHKECL

(CPS)—Students in the Buffalo, Boston, and New York City areas who had taken the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) preparatory course, have reported that practice questions given in the course appeared in part or verbatim on the July 29 and October 21 LSAT exams.

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The students had all attended the Stanley H. Kaplan Educational Center Ltd. LSAT preparatory course; an independent educational service headquartered in Brooklyn, New York, with nine other centers across the country.

The LSAT exam was explained by Anthony Glocklar, LSAT program director, as being designed "to test the skills and abilities required of a good law student." The test is administered by the Educational Testing Service, which disavows any connection with courses or books designed to improve test scores.

Students who took the July 29 and October 21 exams reported that reading passages, graphs and parts of the Cases and Principles section of the LSAT were distributed in class in the Kaplan course. Specifically, on the October 21 test, passages in the Reading Recall section concerning Jackson, and the concept of Utopia in Literature were reportedly reviewed in the course.

One student additionally identified two graphs as being presented in similar form in the Kaplan course.

People who took the course were reported by one student as "laughing through the test," having been familiar with "50% of the material." Other students previously enrolled in the course would not attest to the 50% figure, but contended that there was some duplication.

Students who took the course are being asked to sign affidavits about the similarities between questions on the actual test, and on practice tests given in class. John S. Kramer, attorney for the ETS said, "We need information from people who took the course."

If sufficient can be obtained, the ETS would be able to obtain a temporary injunction against Kaplan and therefore be allowed to use discovery proceedings to subpoena Kaplan's course materials and make an informed decision as to whether test materials have been duplicated.

One affidavit states a conversation was overheard before the July 29 LSAT between a student enrolled in the Kaplan course and an instructor at the Center, during which the instructor "informed him (the student) that if he could remember any questions on the LSAT and report back to Kaplan, he would be reimbursed." The affidavit continues that the student said, "I think he mentioned \$5."

Another affidavit reattests to the similarities between the course material and the test, and their effect on the student's success with the test. The student's affidavit states, "Seeing the two paragraphs before . . . made it a whole lot easier. The graph was the hardest one on the test, seeing it before really helped."

Another affidavit states, "During several Kaplan class sessions my instructor stated that the questions which appeared in all of the materials were either from past law boards or were made up by Kaplan and his associates. How Mr. Kaplan obtained such precise information was never revealed."

Students have reported that the sections of the LSAT they found duplicated in the Kaplan course were distributed only in class and collected before each section was over. The disputed passages did not appear in the take-home problems, according to many students who took the course.

When asked about the matter, Kaplan denied ever having seen an actual copy of the LSAT. "People have offered to bring me back a copy of the exam. I told them to disappear the other way."

He explained that the main purpose of the course is to provide the student with "a familiarity of the nature of the pressure of the test" and a familiarity of the types of questions.

Stating he didn't use the same questions as the LSAT, Kaplan continued, "What happens is that so many people see a topic, like if I have something on Shakespeare and the LSAT has something on Shakespeare, right away (people think its) the same paragraph, the same exam, when it really isn't."

Kaplan said ETS has never complained to him. "I don't see any reason why they should," he explained. "If they have given a topic that appears again and again, it simply means that the ETS, the LSAT, has given the same topic again. There is no reason why they can't change the topics each time."

He said students come back after a test and tell him topics that were on the test. Then his research team prepares a paragraph on the same topic. "This isn't just us. People all over the place are remembering the questions that appear again and again. There is nothing wrong with going over topics of past tests."

Kaplan said "I would resent anything that was said that would in any way put me in a bad position. That's libel. I wouldn't have an opportunity to defend myself. I would defend myself to the ends of the earth because I've been doing this for years and years and I'm proud of what I'm doing."

Glocklar explained that about "one-eighth of the questions" on the LSAT are new items being tested for use on future exams. The rest of the questions have been used on previous exams either as experimental items or as actual test questions. "Questions are reviewed periodically" stated Glocklar. "Those no longer deemed relevant are retired and copies of old tests are destroyed."

William Hall, chairman of the Legal Affairs Committee for the Law School Admissions Council, the organization representing schools who use the LSAT for admissions, reacted to the discovery of similarities between the course and the LSAT by saying "This is apparently the first instance that there have been actual materials given in cram courses that I have knowledge of. We'll have to investigate this within our own mechanism. We will bring some legal actions if they have actual materials. Our basic concern is for the integrity of the admissions process."

Some students who took the Kaplan course have urged that information regarding the duplication of questions on the LSAT not be made public for fear of damaging their chances of admission to law school.

John Leach, chairman of the Committee of Character and Fitness of the Bar Association for the 8th Judicial district in New York, was quick to reassure them. "We are certainly not going to disqualify the LSAT score of a person who talks to us and let everyone else go. We will not notify the law schools. We're not going to penalize someone who comes forward with facts in this matter. We don't consider these people as having done anything wrong."

But, Leach continued, "We need a foundation to go into court and say we have reason to believe that Kaplan is using test material improperly."

Both the New York State Attorney General and the Consumer Frauds Bureau of New York have expressed interest in the controversy, but ETS has expressed hopes that these routes would not be necessary, and that the investigation could be done "cooperatively" between students and the testing service.

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## You've Come A Long Way, Baby.....

(NRFS)—Student activism has come a long way from that day in February 1960 when four Bible-carrying black students sat down at a lunch counter in North Carolina and refused to move until served. They and the thousands of white and black civil rights workers who followed their example ushered in a decade of campus social concern about issues such as peace, ecology, and women's rights. This surge of activism affected colleges and universities themselves. At numerous campuses, dress codes and parietal rules have been abandoned; courses are more diversified; and, in many schools, students have won a voice in policy matters.

Despite some successes, student activities are plagued by recurring problems. Students' lives suffer from gaping discontinuities: Activities follow the academic cycle. Campus-led voter registration drives, tutorial programs for the poor, and environmental projects are interrupted by examination periods and too often ended by summer vacations. Who ever heard of a July peace demonstration?

In addition to lack of continuity, lack of know-how hampers student efforts. This is especially true when they attempt to deal with complex issues such as industrial contamination of the environment, employment discrimination on the basis of race and sex, inequities in the tax laws or defective consumer products. Such problems are not readily solved by symbolic demonstrations, marches or sit-ins. Scientific, legal, engineering, or medical expertise is needed to discover the extent of the problem and to bring it to a solution.

In 1970-1971 students in Oregon and Minnesota developed a way to provide continuity and expert knowledge to their efforts and to enhance their educational experiences. The vehicle was a student-funded Public Interest Research Group (PIRG). The theory behind the PIRG was uncomplicated. Students in schools throughout each state hired their own full-time staff lawyers, scientists, and other advocates. These professionals provided continuity and focus to student efforts. In turn, through class work and staff supervised projects, students learned the techniques of public interest research. Each participating school elected student directors who set policy for the group. The money to pay for salaries and expenses came from student activity fees. However, students who formed PIRGs insisted that the PIRG fee should be refundable; first, to protect those not wishing to support PIRG activities and, second, to give students a means of restricting the PIRG should it prove unresponsive or ineffective.

Fortunately, the first PIRGs have been so successful that in Minnesota, where the best figures are available, funds total less than 5 percent of the money collected. Moreover, as word of the success of the first groups spread, new

PIRGs were organized. All follow the same basic formula, but each is independent and concentrates on issues within its immediate area.

In Vermont, for example, students and staff have published exposes on the ski industry, Blue Cross health insurance, and are in the process of creating a statewide lobby. The Western Massachusetts PIRG has sued a large utility. In Minnesota MPIRG took action on more than 60 projects during its first year of operation. The Missouri PIRG drafted a new consumer code to protect poor people in St. Louis. The fledgling New Jersey PIRG, with only two staff members, led a fight against a transportation bond issue which ignored mass transit needs. In each case student researchers gathered data and prepared reports, and when necessary, the professional staff drafted new legislation or filed suits. In some states, within a few months of their establishment, PIRGs became important representatives of citizen interests.

When the PIRG concept first was proposed on campus, skeptics wondered whether state boards of trustees would grant their approval. Both questions repeatedly have been answered. Others feared that professionals wouldn't work for students, but most PIRGs have had their share of qualified applicants. Some people worried PIRGs were not legal or would endanger universities' tax status. However, favorable opinions from state attorneys general and approval of tax-exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service eliminated these concerns. Today in state schools such as the University of Minnesota, Oregon State, the University of Massachusetts, and in private schools such as St. Lawrence University, Syracuse, Rice, and Williams, students and PIRG professionals are working on projects designed to make government responsive, to serve the environment, protect the consumer, and guarantee equal opportunity to all.

—Ralph Nader

## A Word from the BEAR:

(The legendary "Bear" Bryant is the President of the American Football Coaches Association and is the football coach at the University of Alabama. He was elected to the Arkansas Hall of Fame in 1965 and received the Silver Anniversary Award by Sports Illustrated magazine in 1960. Mr. Bryant has been the coach of numerous Sugar Bowl, Orange Bowl, and Cotton Bowl games over the years.)

It was over forty years ago that I got my first introduction to football and since that time I've seen a great game change in many ways, while at the same time many of the same basic principles that won then still win.

It is still a game where the team that blocks and tackles the best wins, where the team that makes the fewest mistakes comes out on top, and the team with the best athletes will win more often than others.

Equipment has changed probably most of all. Today we have the finest uniforms and protective pads that research and modern machinery can produce. When I first started playing at Fordyce high school in Arkansas, I didn't have a pair of football shoes. I played in my only pair of "church" shoes, and nearly got the whipping of my life from my Dad for using them, too.

Stadiums have changed drastically, also. Today most of the major football institutions have stadiums seating 50,000 and up. Many have artificial surfaces.

I can remember playing on rocks and grass with just some wooden bleachers on the sides to seat at the most a couple of hundred fans.

I remember one of the greatest thrills I had was going to the Rose Bowl to play Stanford after the 1934 season at Alabama. We went by train and I think the trip took four days and three nights. We stopped along the way in small towns to practice.

Last season we opened up against Southern California in Los Angeles. It took us ten to twelve hours to fly there. In many ways I feel that the game has changed for our players because they don't know what it was like to travel by train with a lot of fan writers along to help pass the time by writing stories.

The game itself also has seen a lot of change. When I played, you took the best 11 on the team and they played both ways. You didn't come out of a game unless you were injured to the point that you couldn't continue to play. And if you came out, you didn't go back in. Now we have so much specialization that a coach almost needs a computer on the sidelines to keep track of substitutions going according to the game plan.

And while it is true that there are a number of different offensive formations and a lot of various defenses used in football, you still have to block and tackle to win. Many of the so-called "new" things in football today are just different wrinkles on formations used for years and years.

The student-athlete today is a lot different from those back 30-40 years ago.

He is a smarter person, more in tune with everything going on in the world, and football is just one of the many things that interests him in the pursuit of an education.

Football is a better game today than it ever has been, in my opinion. It is a faster game, more thrilling for the spectators, and certainly better technically.

I've been fortunate all my life to be associated with a group of winning athletes. When I was playing we had a lot of outstanding athletes and as a coach it has been my good fortune to have coached some great young men.

A lot of the young men I've coached today are leading businessmen, lawyers, doctors, educators, and yes, even coaches.

Football has changed a lot, and for the better. It has given me the opportunity to enjoy a wonderful family, own a nice home, make a much better living than any other occupation I could have chosen, and it has given me the chance to meet some truly great people.

If I had it to do all over again, I couldn't think of a thing I'd change... well, maybe a few scores, but I'll never be able to give to football all the things it has given to me.

## "Real World" Revisited

"Real World," a program for student volunteers in the community, has been in operation for two months now and is making a definite impact on the Rollins campus. Presently over one hundred students from all areas of campus with different directions and interests are finding that they can make a significant contribution to another individual. Two of the agencies through which the students are working are the Sunland Hospital and Head-Quarters.

Crisis teams, where two volunteers are on call one night a week, are part of Head-Quarters' program. Mark and Scott, two Rollins students, went out last Sunday night on a call and took a 50 year old man on drugs off the street and to Florida Hospital. They described their experience: "It was very gratifying to know that we had helped a person who had a desperate problem."

At Sunland, a one thousand bed hospital for the mentally retarded, volunteers work with younger children and older adults. Barb, a Rollins senior, works with the younger ones. For the most part, the children can't walk, but this doesn't seem to hinder them. They crawl over to us, ask our names, and beg us to help them walk. With a little reassurance they were soon clamoring to do more. Not only are the children in better spirits when we leave, but we walk away feeling as though we have really done something. It doesn't take much time, but the rewards are invaluable."



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# TARS EXTEND WINS TO 9

The 1972 edition of the Rollins soccer eleven finished their season with two more wins over Georgia College and Lynchburg College. The Tar booters ended up with a record of 9-3 and set a new school record with nine consecutive wins. The old mark of eight straight was set in 1969.

The Georgia contest was really not challenging for a team of Rollins' quality. To be perfectly blunt, Georgia was horrible. The Tars set another school record in the game as they pumped in 15 goals in an amazing offensive display. Skip Yakopiec scored four times and another freshman, winger Russ Ricciardelli, put in three scores. John Shapiro and Billy Barker each tallied twice and Chris Schmitt, Sam Witten, Bob St. Lawrence, and Tim Merrigan added one. The Tars outshot Georgia 59-2 and did not allow a goal until only five minutes remained in the match.

Though the game was a breeze, there was a major casualty for the team when Bob St. Lawrence, who had been playing the best soccer of his career, separated a shoulder and missed the rest of the Georgia game and all of the Lynchburg contest. Bob headed in his second goal of the season just before injuring himself on defense.

Lynchburg was a big match for the Tars in several ways. They were ranked 13th in the South, had already secured a bid to the Southern Regionals for NAIA teams, and, more significantly, their coach cast the vote that excluded the Tars from competition in the NCAA Southern Regionals.

Rollins was really up for this one and they played intelligent and aggressive soccer from the opening kickoff. Bob Dewald put the Tars on the board at the 11:27 mark of the first half with a booming 35 yard shot. Brad Zimmerman made it 2-0 with an almost equally long score near the close of the half.

Lynchburg grew wary of the potent Rollins attack in the second half and pulled as many as eight men into the defensive area most of the second stanza. This maneuver gave Rollins solid control of midfield and later resulted in the third Tar score. There were so many players in front of the Lynchburg keeper that he never saw Russ Ricciardelli's shot from 20 yards out. This score gave coach Howell's booters all the cushion they needed to win the game. Lynchburg managed to score with 26 minutes gone in the half, but they never mounted another serious threat in the game.

Goalkeeper John Borden and back Bruce Hill played inspired matches in their final game for the Rollins team.

The team has come a long way this year. Coach Howell has every reason to be optimistic toward next year's campaign. The Tars are a very young team and they matured greatly through the course of the season. It is quite a feat for a club to come back and win 9 straight after losing the first three matches of the season.

The NCAA College Division Soccer Selection Committee has released the rankings for the (Rollins' area) prior to the College Division Championship playoffs. The top four teams were selected to play in the tournament. The rankings are as follows for that selection:

- 1) University of South Florida
- 2) Baltimore University
- 3) Loyola College
- 4) Madison College
- 5) Rollins College
- 6) Washington & Lee
- 7) Randolph Macon College
- 8) Washington College
- 9) George Mason College
- 10) Towson State College

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# JUCKER CONFIDENT OF TAR NETTERS

WINTER PARK - With the opening basketball season only three weeks away, Rollins' new head coach Ed Jucker and his Tar cagers are in their third week of daily training. Jucker, along with assistant coach Mark Freidinger, will be working with a fine nucleus of experienced lettermen returning from last year's squad.

Among the top returnees will be Al Burnette, who pulled down an average of 7.3 rebounds per game last year while netting just shy of 7 points per contest. Mike Ford will be in his fourth year as a Tar netter. He averaged over 6 points a game in the '71-'72 campaign from his guard position. Junior sensation Lonnie Butler will back again on the front line. He led the Tars last year with a remarkable 15.2 points per game average in his first year as a Rollins player. Senior John Hegarty will round out the 1972-73 lettermen. Hegarty averaged over 4 points a game in last year's contests.

Other top returnees will include Marcus Wilson, Frank Bucci, Dave Erickson and Bob McNally. Both Wilson and Bucci averaged 4 points per game last year while Dave Erickson averaged 3 rebounds per contest.

The Rollins cagers will see actual game type conditions this week for the first time. They have slowly worked their way up from those basic fundamentals which Jucker feels are necessary in any basketball team.

"The team is responding well", says Jucker. "They have come a long way since the first workout, and they appear to be getting stronger every day". When asked about the schedule for the coming season Jucker replied, "No team is going to be easy to beat, but we will be ready for all of them and likewise they better be ready for us".

Rollins will open it's new season on December 1st in Charleston, S.C. as they take on the Bulldogs of The Citadel.

## Skiers

The Rollins water ski team closed out a rather disappointing 1972 campaign with a fifth place finish in the annual Florida Southern Classic held last weekend in Lakeland. The Rollins contingent competed against a total of twelve other schools and 95 individuals.

The ladies team, again led by Leza Harrison's win in the jumping event, recorded a second place finish. Other skiers who helped the ladies cause were Julie Dressler, Leslie Hilton, Staige Prince, and Nona Saphirstein.

The men's team, hurt all fall by a lack of experienced skiers, garnered a sixth place in their division, due mostly to the efforts of coach Bill Shetter and Ted Nye. Steve David, Bill Massey, and Kim Ogilvie also fared well for the men.

The Tars will resume ski activities in the first week of March, 1973 with the Miami Invitational. According to coach Shetter, an additional "ice-breaking" tournament is planned for January in Gainesville.

-Randy Xenakis

## and

The Tar varsity golf team and coach Joe Justice journeyed to Winter Haven last weekend to take part in the Florida Intercollegiate Golf Tournament. Rollins is not off to a great start this year, and again the team was not really impressive in carding an eighth place finish of the thirteen teams in the tourney.

Dave Nash again led the Tar contingent with a four round total of 295. Sophomore standout Ray Fickett followed closely with a 297 and John Hall carded a 301 in the competition. Al Toon and Pat Coffey rounded out the Tar squad with scores of 302 and 309 respectively. Three Florida golf powers finished in the first three places in the annual affair. The tough University of Miami, 1162, and FSU, 1165.

-Randy Xenakis

## Intramural Corner

On Friday, November 3 the skidding Indies met the Lambdas and vainly attempted to reverse their fortunes. But they had quite a rough afternoon as three of their touchdowns were called back and this margin was all the boys in green needed to take the game, 22-10. The halftime score was only 6-2 in favor of the Lambdas, but they put things out of reach with two second half TD's. Their lone first half score came on an 8 yard pass from Frank Joseph to Tony Dale. The Indies got on the board when Charlie Wolf tagged Joseph in his own end zone for a safety.

In the second half Joseph hit Tony Dale for a 40 yard score and made the conversion good to Ned Putnam. The Indies came back with an option pass from Rich Magner to Tom Hawkins to Bill Reeves. Magner ran in for the additional two points. Joseph and the Lambdas put the game out of reach with a 15 yard run around the Indie defense and an extra point play to Bill Murphy. The Lambdas deserved to win, but it was definitely not the Indies' day to get any breaks.

The X-Club enjoyed another fine week as they chalked up two more wins to remain undefeated for the season. They beat the WHO's 14-0 and the KA's 20-8. The WHO team displayed fine defense and held the Club to its lowest point total of the year. The two Club scores came on passes from John Lowman to Randy Carlee. But the Club defense was also tough and did not allow the frosh to get on the score board.

In the second win of the week the Clubbers completely dominated the KA's and scored three times to win easily. The three scores were all John Lowman passes to Bob Morrison for TD's. The Club defense disrupted the KA passing game and the losers managed to score only once in the waning minutes of the game. The score came on a pass from Marty Greenman to Brian Tammany and the extra points were earned on a pass to Snowden Smith.

In other action last week, the lowly TKE's defeated the listless Indies by a score of 20-14. The TKE'S were unstoppable in the first half, but an Indie rally in the second half fell just short as the TKE boys lost their momentum as the game progressed.

The TKE's scored on a Jim Maynard to Lindy Gray pass and a 70 yard scoring play from Maynard to Ron Soldo-all in the first half. They added a final score by Soldo early in the third period, then withstood a furious Indie rally to gain the win.

The Indies scored in the fourth period on two long passes from Rich Magner to Reggie Brock and Bill Happel, but time ran out before they could mount another scoring drive.

-Ted Connor

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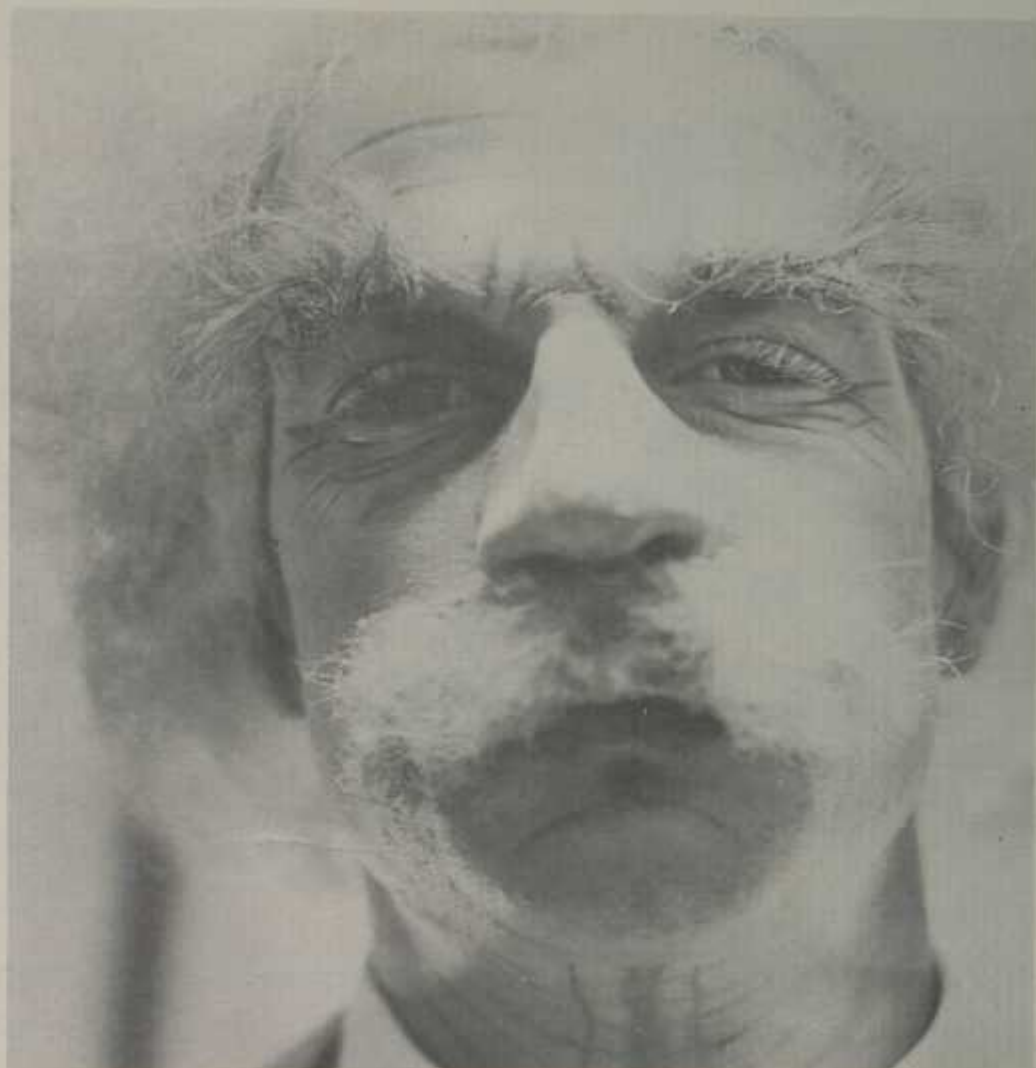
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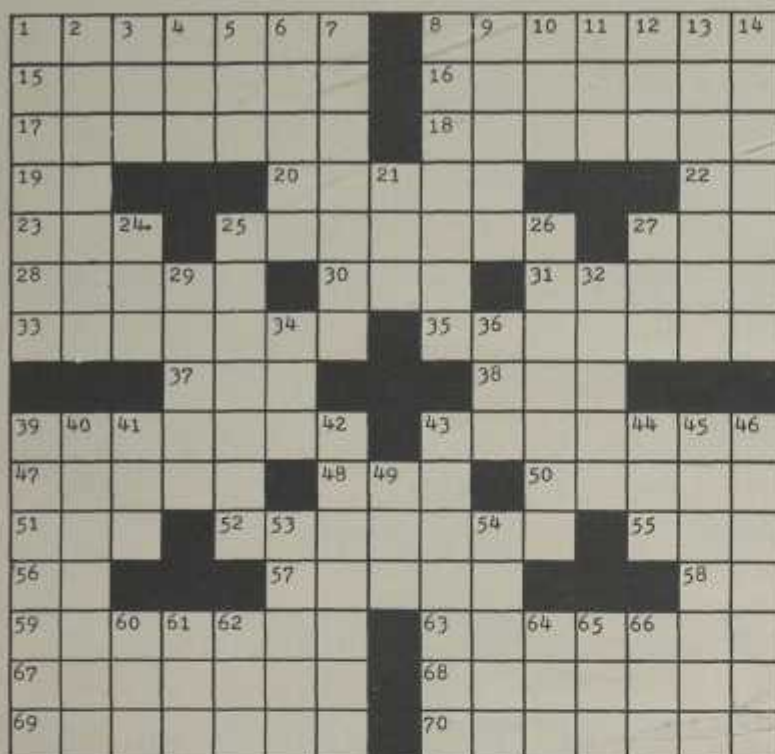
Bob St. Lawrence scores on a header just before his injury. (above)  
 Coach Howell and the bench are on their feet after a score against Lynchburg. (bottom left)  
 Keeper John Borden, link John Shapiro, and back Sandy Gordon anticipate.





The "Phi Mu trio" in concert at the talent show. (above left)  
 Chris Murray's "Mark Twain Now!"  
 The TKE's Jim Maynard receives a snap against the Indies.





ACROSS

1. Actual (2 wds.)
8. Harmonic Relationship
15. Characterizing Phrase
16. That Which Sends Out
17. Omen
18. Of Mixed Ancestry
19. Type of Current
20. Fountain Drinks
22. At Bat
23. Greek Letter
25. Stuck in Mud
27. Biblical Lion
28. Floridian City
30. Inquire
31. Makes Money
33. Type of Liquor (2 wds.)
35. Ridicule Device
37. Farming (abbr.)
38. Russian Village
39. Advance
43. Arithmetical Term
47. Allude
48. Before
50. Draw Out
51. Greek Letter
52. Newspaper Publisher
55. German Preposition
56. Spanish Affirmative
57. Severity
58. Chinese Measure
59. Having a Number of Floors
63. Keep Going
67. Woody Plant (2 wds.)
68. Support
69. Plants Again
70. Sonnet Part (pl.)

DOWN

1. Leaves
2. Of a Certain Period
3. Cone-bearing Tree
4. Siamese Coin
5. Guevara
6. Jittery
7. Turkish Empire
8. Comments
9. Entertain
10. Hair; Comb. Form
11. School Organization
12. Baseball Great
13. Election Votes
14. Tendency to Turn Jew
21. Prefix: Apart
24. Ethiopian River
25. Four-\_\_\_\_; Horse Race
26. Receives from South
27. Constellation
29. Tranquillity
32. Bitter
34. Wrath
36. Friend (Fr.)
39. Ironer
40. Give New Name
41. Death \_\_\_\_ Salesman
42. Makes Fun of
43. Removes from Office
44. Latin Possessive
45. Eye Doctor
46. Removes Impurities
49. Fix
53. Belief
54. Trim
60. Hindu Mystic Word (2)
61. Postman's Beat (abbr.)
62. Anger
64. Radical Group
65. Small Serving
66. Exist

