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Rollins College

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Evelyn Draper, Archivist since 1957 and Ada Haylor, Associate Professor of English since 1967 have announced their retirement effective June 1. We shall miss them.



# FAREWELL

# FROM THE BASEMENT

Can you remember back to September when we arrived for the school year? A lot has transpired in everyone's life since then. There have been some good times and bad, some rough spots and some smooth and carefree sailing—but that's what our circle game is all about. Some of us will leave never to return, some will return with high aspirations for yet another of those "good years" I spoke of in September, and some will hope for that first truly "good year" next year. Yes, some will take their "circles" elsewhere and some will bring them back here again—it's really all the same. To everyone, may you have "better dreams a plenty" in the future and a safe journey homeward, wherever that may be. And as for good old inanimate Rollins, who plays no circle game, thanks for everything.

—JEV

*yesterday, a child came out to wander,  
and caught a dragonfly inside a jar,  
and fearful when the skies were full of thunder,  
and tearful at the fallin' of a star*

*and the seasons, they go 'round and 'round,  
painted ponies go up and down,  
we're captive on a carousel of time,  
we can't return,  
we can only look behind from where we came,  
and go 'round and 'round and 'round,  
in the circle game*

*then the child moved ten times 'round the seasons,  
and skated over ten clear frozen streams,  
words like "when you're older" must appease him,  
and promises of someday make his dreams*

*and sixteen springs and sixteen summers gone now,  
and cartwheels turn to car wheels through the town,  
they tell him "take your time, it won't be long now,  
until you drag your feet to slow the circles down"*

*and the seasons, they go 'round and 'round,  
painted ponies go up and down,  
we're captive on a carousel of time,  
we can't return,  
we can only look behind from where we came,  
and go 'round and 'round and 'round,  
in the circle game*

*and so the child who dreamed,  
tomorrow now is twenty,  
though his dreams have lost some grandeur comin' true,  
there'll be new dreams,  
and maybe better dreams a plenty,  
before the last revolving year is through*

*and the seasons, they go 'round and 'round,  
painted ponies go up and down,  
we're captive on a carousel of time,  
we can't return,  
we can only look behind from where we came,  
and go 'round and 'round and 'round,  
in the circle game  
and go 'round and 'round and 'round,  
in the circle game...*

—Joni Mitchell



Dear Editor,

Too frequently the excellence of student and faculty effort goes unnoticed by the campus community. I would therefore, like to call attention to the outstanding record accomplished by our varsity intercollegiate athletic teams again this Spring and the fact that every team will be participating in post-season national championships, through selection of national committees. The Rollins Women's Tennis Team will be participating at Auburn Alabama in early June while the Women's Golf Team, recently crowned State and Regional Champions, will be at Holyoke, Mass., seeking the national title. The Men's Tennis Team will be defending its national title at East Stroudsburg, 11-16 June while the male golfers, led by recently crowned North-South Amateur Champion, Senior Mike Ford, will be competing in the NCAA tournament at Riverside, California. The baseball team has been invited to play in the NCAA Regional Championships 24-27 May at Lakeland, Florida and has

accepted the invitation. Our crew, after participating in the Dad Vail Regatta in Philadelphia this week end, will journey to London to participate in the famous Henley Regatta to compete against the international best. Later this summer the Rollins soccer team will also make the trip to Europe to play some of the leading teams on the continent.

To the Director of Athletics, Mr. Joe Justice, to the coaches, Boyd Coffie, Gordie Howell, Norm Copeland, Peg Jarnigan, Jim Lyden, Virginia Mack and to Joe Justice again, as golf coach, should go the recognition for a tremendous effort. Most of all, though, the student athletes deserve credit for making the teams of Rollins the successful teams that they have been. Our appreciation to each one of you, and GOOD LUCK in the national competitions ahead.

Sincerely,  
Edward F. Danowitz

## THE SANDSPUR

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## LETTERS, cont.

Dear Editor,

Recently, our president, Jack Critchfield issued a statement concerning a new security policy on campus for next year. In this statement, he also declared that the current security system is inefficient, based on a survey that began two years ago. I, for one, think his statement was a half-hearted attempt to defend the administration's new "get tough" policy.

Let me enumerate my objections both to the proposed one. First, Mr. Critchfield, never stated why or how the current system is inefficient and in what areas it is lacking. Coming from a city, I have seen or heard about campuses where raping, stealing and vandalism are commonplace. This does not happen at Rollins, as everyone knows, partly because of its location and partly because of the security forces ability to keep outsiders off the premises. I have personally seen Cap escorting outsiders off campus.

As far as drugs are concerned, I believe Rollins does not have an abuse problem when it is compared to other colleges, both larger and smaller. Granted that traces of marijuana have been found on the Rollins campus, nevertheless today it is virtually impossible to go a college or university and not find marijuana, among other things.

The final point in my argument for the current

system is that the members of the force have gone beyond just being campus cops and have become personally acquainted with members of the student body, who do not resent the police but have come to trust and respect them. By bringing in a new officer whose purpose, as I have been told, is to "clamp down," Mr. Critchfield will destroy any and all positive relationships between the students and the campus police.

As far as my objections to the proposed security system, I believe I do not stand alone, but have the support of many of my peers. If there is one thing that the students do not need it is another added social pressure that this new cop will add. On a campus where students are not even given the opportunity for visitation at the hours they want, or are not allowed to have a drink even in the privacy of their rooms, a cop to strictly enforce these rules would only represent the administration's distrust of the student and disregard of his privacy. Already the student is socially repressed and any added factors would be unbearable to the student, and many others, I'm sure. I do not anxiously await the day when I have to cross campus constantly looking over my shoulder to see if I'm being watched or followed by some ex-narc or whatever this guy is supposed to have been. College is not only sup-

posed to be an institution of higher learning but it is also supposed to aid students in maturing and to help them accept responsibility. While Rollins may be adequate for the former, it is certainly lacking in the latter category. The best way for students to learn to accept responsibility is to give them as much of it as possible, so that he can accept the consequences of his actions (right or wrong), without the aid of a special security force. In the long run, a student will only hurt himself if he makes a mistake, and if he has any sense at all he will recognize this without the help of Cap or any other policeman on campus, regardless of his salary.

As far as I can see, the proposed security system offers no positive change, except for one thing. This exception is that the new security position might be a cause against which the traditionally apathetic Rollins students will unite, and for this reason and only this reason do I support it. The mere thought of arousing Rollins students together against a cause makes it worthwhile. If this is Mr. Critchfield's purpose, then I know there will be plenty of unhappy students at Rollins, and, as shown in the past, it is unhealthy for a college to have unhappy students.

Sincerely,  
Bill Bernstein

## FISCAL FURY: Nixon BOGged Down

"The faculty told me there were 300 students knocking over their financial aid, and I thought I'd allay your fears a little. So Bill Loving, Director of Financial Aid at Rollins, addressed a group of students on financial aid last week in Nash Auditorium. The main thrust of his message concerned Congress' recent disavowal of President Nixon's education appropriation bill and how this measure affected the Rollins student on financial aid.

Students were upset because information about the amount of aid which they would receive for the year 1973-74 was being withheld pending Congressional action. In early January President Nixon sent his budget proposal to Congress and requested that the National Direct Student Loan program be cancelled and that no further federal funds be made available for it. In addition, he called for the similar end of the Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grants which since 1965 have enabled around 750,000 students from low-income families to attend college. Nixon then requested full funding (around \$10 million) for the Basic Opportunity Grant program, the regulations and guidelines for which had not yet been completed.

Arguments raged in Congress over the legality of the President's budget request because of the regulations set down in the Higher Education Amendments of 1972. This bill included revisions of various aid programs including grants, work-study, and long-term, low-interest student

loans, as well as the formation of the Basic Opportunity Grants. However, the bill stipulated that funding for BOG could not be made unless minimal funding (60% of the authorization) was made for the basic and traditional programs (NDSL, SEOG, and Campus Work-Study).

On April 11th, the House of Representatives passed an appropriations bill for a total of \$872 million, which included about the same amounts as those set down for the previous year for NDSL, SEOG, and CW-S. In addition, BOG was funded for only \$122 million, about \$500 million less than the President had requested. On April 17th the Senate passed a bill retaining all these measures but funding them at a much lower level. A House-Senate Conference Committee met on April 18th and agreed to send the original House bill intact to the Senate, which passed it immediately. It is believed that the large volume of mail from students, parents, and educators all across the country was instrumental in deterring Nixon's measure in the legislative bodies. (The House of Representatives, incidentally, passed the bill 367-0. The Senate tally was unavailable, but of the two Floridian senators, Gurney voted against it and Chiles didn't show.)

The possibility of a Presidential veto was unlikely, as the bill was within his budgetary guidelines, but this was not entirely ruled out. This Congressional slap in the face was indeed only the first in a series of legislative trials for Mr.

Nixon. He signed the bill, but did not release the news that he had done so until three days later. Therefore, instead of a long delay in the allocation of aid (such as last year, when Rollins received official notification of NDSL funds on September 1st), Rollins students on federal aid can expect to hear of their individual status shortly.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare will notify Rollins by way of their Atlanta regional office about funds for Campus Work-Study in late May, for Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grants around the first week of June, and for National Direct Student Loans in late June or early July. The Basic Opportunity Grants will be available in 1973-74 for incoming freshmen only.

In an address to the Southern College Personnel Association in November of 1969, Mr. Loving said, "One of the greatest tragedies that can occur in a university is to see the use of student financial aid funds as only a business transaction." And so both students on federal aid and financial aid directors across the country have avoided one tragedy this year, but must prepare themselves for the probability of more economic crises for four more years.



## letters, continued

Dear Editor,

I'm writing this letter in the hope that I am not the only member of the Rollins Community who is interested in the physical changes that have been and are now taking place on our campus. Progress seems to be the key word, and in its name a new pool has been built, air conditioning is being installed and many other changes are planned. Far be it for me to stand in the way of progress. However, one certain change has come to my attention which is upsetting, to say the least. I heard it rumored, and then confirmed by Tom Wells, that our dock complex on the lakefront is scheduled to be torn down this summer because it has become unsafe for human usage.

I suppose no one in their right mind could still want the docks now that we have a nice sparkling new pool, but I would like to see those docks remain and be repaired if necessary. I don't like pools and moreover, those docks do still receive usage and are a prominent feature

of the lakefront. I know, at any rate, that they will always retain a place in my pleasanter memories of Rollins in future life. I'm also sure that there will always be a large portion of students who will enjoy those docks as I have.

I don't know how much it would cost to save the docks; but if the administration is unwilling to help, I'm sure that our student association could provide sufficient funds if we, the students, wanted them to. After all, is it really more important to hear Howard Cosell or a second rate rock group when we could spend these funds on something students will use and enjoy for years to come. Fortunately, the physical plant can never claim the docks to be a fire hazard as they did with the Fred Stone Theatre. The docks can and should be saved, and we the students are the only ones who can still do it. If you are concerned please let our students government know and maybe for once we will prevail in something worthwhile.

Respectfully,  
Charles T. Brown

## THE POLICY MAKERS

What is going on at Rollins, especially in the Directorate, the College committees, and the Senate? Somewhere in this complex bureaucracy something must be happening, or is it? To answer these questions, this article will attempt to chronicle the purpose and functions of each of these bodies and what has or has not been accomplished by them. However, problems arise in this attempt because of the apparent fact that many of the members of these bodies often seem uncertain as to their role, place and function.

To begin with the group most closely tied to the student body, the Directorate allocates Student Association funds and votes on matters affecting student self-government. The members of the 1973-74 Directorate are Sue Carson, J.C. Clark, Katie Curtin, Maggie Delgado, Juanita Gibson, Tom Newton, Joanne Rambone, Jeff Storer, Adrian Valls, and Jeremy Wood. Working with these people in an advisory capacity will be individuals representing Student Affairs, the faculty, the Student Center, the Student Court, the Publications Union, the Community Life Committee, and the Black Student Union.

One of the first actions taken by the 1972-1973 Directorate was a statement of student concern to College authorities regarding the dangers of the sprinkler system on the library lawn. Mike Peterson proposed a new system with the sprinklers even with the ground, but the subject was referred back to Maintenance Department and subsequently dropped. Another meeting in the fall dealt with the allocation of funds for Black Awareness Week as requested by the B.S.U. The Directorate voted to give the B.S.U. the necessary funds pending the outcome of a referendum, which overwhelmingly approved it.

At this same meeting the Directorate became embroiled in controversy over the funding of the Information Committee, headed by Scott Marlowe. This controversy continued at several other

meetings over the request for a video tape system, a publication called "The Image," and several other items. The I.C. was to eventually become an ad-hoc committee of the Directorate, to be put on the mailing list of all standing committees and governmental bodies, and to become the centralization of gathering and distribution of all information to the student body. The Directorate members were to write short reports about different issues discussed at meetings and have these published "The Image." However, the Directorate had trepidations about the project as a whole, and it soon withered away.

During Winter Term the Directorate allocated \$3500 to the SANDSPUR in order to rescue this publication from insolvency. About the same time another important issue arose: the impeachment procedures against Student Court Chairman Sam Crosby. The Directorate held an open meeting in Bush Auditorium to allow Crosby and his persecutors to state their cases. After hearing all the speakers, the Directorate decided in a closed meeting not to impeach Crosby with certain stipulations, all to the effect that revision and definition of the Court be done immediately. After several weeks, the Directorate reviewed their decision, decided that Crosby had reneged on his obligations, and impeached him. Adis Vila was named as temporary Court Chairwoman.

To sum up, the two major issues that bogged down the Directorate this year were the proposed funding of the Information Committee and the impeachment of Sam Crosby. The inordinate amount of time spent on these two issues prevented much legislation from getting through. The inadequacies of the Directorate might possibly be allayed to the fact that it was a new governmental body, and since most members were uncertain as to their role and that of the Directorate, the body could only react rather than lead. Hopefully the 1973-74 Directorate, with some

previously seasoned members, will accomplish much more and not become almost totally immersed in two or three issues. While the body did experience some difficulty in the spring in obtaining a quorum, participation was fairly good.

The standing committees of the College are the Committee on College Activities (CAC), the Committee on Academic Objectives (AOC), the Committee on Professional Standards and Ethics, and the Committee on Academic Standards. Both students and faculty serve on these committees and research problems which concern various areas of college life. The recommendations of the committees are sent to the Senate. Unfortunately, student participation on the committees this year has been poor; in fact, Fred Lauten, president of the Student Association, sent out a letter on April 9th of this year to committee heads expressing his awareness of the lack of student participation and asking them to help in remedying the situation. Lack of student support only reinforces the view of student apathy and had given the faculty and administration excellent justification for making decisions for the student body. Despite the students' rather poor record, the standing committees have been fairly active this year.

The Committee on College Activities deals primarily with the nonacademic aspects of college life, such as the Bookstore, the alcoholic beverage policy, Student Court, and so on. This year the CAC attempted to research the Bookstore (but was stymied by the lack of statistics from Mr. Wagner), the swimming pool regulations and the formation of a Rollins Swim Club, and the use of alcoholic beverages on campus. Despite the fact that the research done by this committee is extremely important to student life, student attendance to committee meetings was poor throughout the year. The new student representatives to the CAC are Sue Carson, J.C. Clark, Peter Cohen, Ted Conner, Katie Curtin, Duncan Ewald, Juanita Gibson, Nancy Haas, Tom Newton, Jim O'Brien, Joanne Rambone, and Steve Schott.

Another committee which has a poor record of student participation is the standing committee on Professional Standards and Ethics. At first glance, one might assume that this committee is irrelevant to the student body, but its importance lied mainly in the area of student-faculty evaluation. Currently the committee is working on the College's adoption of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) policy Documents and Reports. The AAUP policy deals with the procedure for the dismissal of faculty members is of vital concern to the student body. It is surprising that this committee had such poor student participation. The new student members of the Professional Standards and Ethics Committee are Anne Crichton, Penny Fox, Juanita Gibson, Bill Happel, Scott Marlowe, and Patty Seaton.

Dealing basically with the curriculum, the Academic Objectives Committee has been very busy this year. The AOC has redefined the foreign language requirement and determined which courses would be acceptable in fulfilling this requirement.





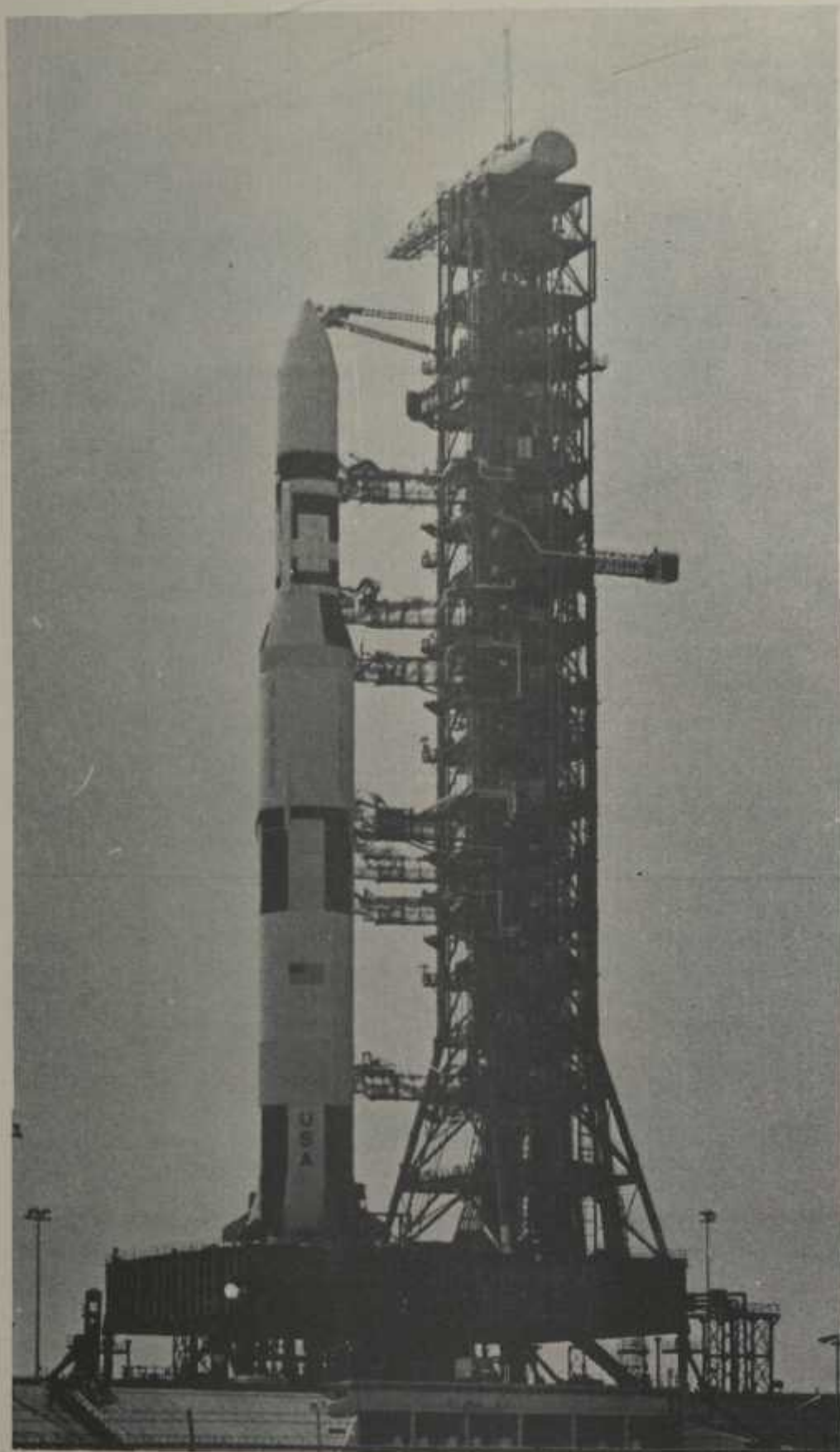
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# ABOUT TOWN RE: SKYLAB



(Editor's note: On Friday, May 14th, members of the SANDSPUR staff ventured to Cape Kennedy to talk with Mr. Gordon Harris, Director of Public Relations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Mr. Harris was very informative and spoke with the reporters about Skylab, the United States' first manned space station.)

The Skylab space station was implemented for four reasons: first, it is to help increase man's ability to live and work in space; second, to collect data on solar astronomy; third, to survey Earth's resources from space; and fourth, to increase man's knowledge about a variety of technological areas. Skylab contains the largest collection of scientific and technological instruments ever put into space, categorized as Medical, Earth Resources Experiments (ERE), Apollo Telescope Mount (ATM), and Corollary. From the Skylab Medical Experiments NASA hopes to measure man's ability to live and work in space. ERE experiments will focus on sensing the natural resources of the Earth. ATM experiments will use telescopes to probe the sun, while in the Corollary category NASA hopes to perform a variety of experiments including those involving stellar astronomy.

On May 14th the Saturn workshop will be launched from Cape Kennedy. This workshop (Skylab) will be unmanned when launched, but 24 hours later the Skylab 2 CSM will be launched with a three-man crew. A rendezvous maneuver sequence will bring CSM into connection with the workshop. After the two ship meeting in space the astronauts will begin their various assignments. At the completion of their 28 day in space the three man crew will board the CSM and return to Earth. Splashdown is planned to be in the eastern Pacific, about 800 miles south west of San Diego California.

**Q:** In view of the fact that NASA has cancelled other moon flights for Skylab, is that an indication that NASA is now more concerned with economic returns rather than space exploration?

**A:** First, let me say that NASA did not cancel the moon flights because of Skylab. The Skylab money was in the budget program, and there was no concern about that. NASA decided to terminate Apollo for several reasons.

There was a policy established when Mr. Nixon became President (that) the space program would continue, and it would operate at a budget roughly stabilized at about \$3.1 or \$3.2 billion a year in the foreseeable future. Now you have that kind of a target and you know that's as far as you can go, then you have to look at what you can buy within that 3.2 billion annually. The Skylab hardware had been funded well along in development and so on. The (space) shuttle was just coming into the picture.



...would make in the first year or two very considerable demands on the budget, but increasingly the money required for the shuttle would get bigger and bigger. The decision to cancel the training two Apollo flights was because of the shuttle, not the Skylab.

Q: I see...About how much money would it take to build the shuttle?

A: About \$5.1 billion to develop the system and to buy two operational shuttles.

Q: And they could be used how many times?

A: 100 times. That's the target, anyway.

Q: How is NASA more interested in economic returns? NASA has specifically reoriented the program, not only in the present request, but because the administration within NASA, headed by Dr. James Fletcher, former president of the University of Utah. NASA fully understands and has been told by the congressional committees that deal most with our budget that NASA had to begin to show a pay-off for space technology instead of engaging in pure research. That kind of message has been coming at us for several years. So what NASA's trying to do is to go to work things that have been developed to benefit man and help solve man's problems on Earth now, while still continuing, perhaps at a more modest level, the exploration of space.

So the Skylab will have a two-fold mission: it will be looking outward at the sun, collecting data on some phenomena, and at the same time it will be looking Earthward to develop more information on measuring Earth resources. Inside Skylab some of the astronauts will be conducting experiments in materials processing in zero gravity which may also have an economic return.

This Earth Resources sensing stuff is real exciting. We are getting more from the one satellite that's up there now than we expected, and undoubtedly it's going to be a growing field. As an example of what NASA is doing in connection with the fiscal '74 budget, Dr. Fletcher announced that NASA would spend no more money in the development of communications satellites. The judgement is that we have shown the way; we have developed a technology which is now being put to a commercial use, so henceforth any further refinement in communications satellite technology will be done by the industry.

Q: How does American business play a part in Skylab? Will Skylab focus on gains for the U.S. only, or will it actually help other countries in the world?

A: Of course the guys that built Skylab get a profit, so there is some business interest for the aerospace industry. There is nothing coming back from Skylab that you can put a dollar sign on and say, "Here is a product that we are going to sell." It's not that kind of thing. This is some of the kind of material that's coming back from the ERTS satellite that we have there now. We are flying with small aircraft here at Kennedy ERTS-type missions for the state of Florida and the state of Georgia for use planning and other data on river pollution. We are studying for the detection of foot and mouth in citrus, plus they have another phenomena



called the young citrus decline (that we are studying). Young citrus trees are dying in the groves, and the citrus industry is extremely interested in what is causing this. We are flying photographic missions using infrared technology and turning that data over to interested groups in Florida and Georgia. And, I might say, at no cost to them. Now that ERTS photography, which comes in daily in tremendous quantity, is in the U.S. to anyone who wants to buy the photographs, in any of the four filters. The Department of the Interior has the main distribution center at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The stuff that comes back from Skylab related to Earth resources will go into that same distribution and anyone can buy the pictures at the same time. So there is no holding back.

(The man who buys this data) could be a Japanese business man, he could be a Swiss, he could be an American. The data accumulated during the course of an investigation, and now I'm talking about the scientific data, belongs to the United States government. The materials, processing, and techniques and if they later become something that can be used in the industry, it will be the government's judgement whether to license them or give that away.

Q: For instance, if they found a new source of oil in Venezuela...

A: All we do is sell the picture to anyone who wants to buy it.

Q: You wouldn't contact their government and say, "Hey, listen..."

A: The pictures are available to their government. Brazil is tied in with us very closely on

the present ERTS mission.

Q: Back on the economic question, has NASA, because of its cuts in budget, laid many workers off?

A: We started to cut down in 1969, in the spring of that year when the budget was fully rounded out in the Congress and NASA faced a difficult decision, part of which was the inevitable cancellation of those other two Apollo missions. The scientific community was pressuring NASA to provide more time between landings on the moon. They felt the schedule we were shooting was too ambitious, (and they) didn't have enough time between missions to determine whether the instruments we were carrying were the right thing or whether they wanted to change them. In addition to that, the budget restraints were such that we were going to have to come down to not more than 3 flights a year, perhaps two. It turned out to be two. So in April of 1969, before the landing by Apollo 11, Dr. Davis called in the leaders of the communities in the area and expressed (to them) that as soon as we landed on the moon, we would start to reduce our force. At that time we were employing 26,500 people, and even while Neil Armstrong was walking on the moon we started -we the contractors- began to put out the pink slips. In the next eighteen months we laid off 11,500 people. We are now at the 15,000 level. As soon as Skylab is in orbit we are going to start cutting again, and by June 30th of next year, we will go down another 4500 people. We will then have about 10,000.

-Duncan Ewald



## a review

# THE THREE PENNY OPERA

Now that the theatrical season here closes with the best production yet to appear on the Rollins stage. A remarkably precise and enjoyable quality of crisp freshness characterizes The Three Penny Opera. The show is an amazing accomplishment in all the best aspects of production: that is, technically, directorially, musically, and histrionically, too. A joyous, wonderful presentation, directed by David A. Gawlikowski with deft, energetic control, The Three Penny Opera becomes a mild musical epic, both colorful and exciting. And Gawlikowski integrates the most dazzling and effective elements of the play—cariacture, for instance, he does not flaunt but develops in strong, consistent understatement; and he never outrageously emphasizes any technical elements in lighting, costumes, or color—into a smooth, autonomous production that, despite its duration, becomes a fulfilling delight. This final production is, if I may so boldly speak, a mellow work of art, lovingly alive and breathing exuberantly on the otherwise dim, dark stage.

Based directly on Joh Gay's 18th century play The Beggar's Opera, this Bertold Brecht-Kurt Weill collaboration concerns Macheath (Jeffrey Oetjen), a notorious thief and murderer living in the slums of mid-Victorian London. Macheath marries pretty Polly Peachum (played by pretty Patti Purkey), a naive slum girl whose parents (Candace Foster and C. David Watson) immediately disapprove of the match, and hence try their best to have Macheath hung. They succeed only after having bribed a weary prostitute—one of Macheath's ex-lovers—into betraying him, and after having forced Tiger Brown, the Police Commissioner (and Macheath's good friend) into arresting him. The incidents that lead up to Macheath's execution at the play's end are all mostly farcical, with an urbane dash of shrewd social comment—blatantly socialistic, almost communistic—thrown in here and there. We meet a variety of thieves, whores, beggars, bungling policemen, and even Macheath's other wife Lucy Brown (Celeste Day). Luckily though, Brecht's preoccupation with the misery of the poor here is satirical rather than serious—more of a little microcosm, in fact, of the modern world's hypocrisy and cold scorn—and the audience happily escapes the dreary tedium of empathizing with the earth's unfortunate. The number that closes Act II, "How to Survive", is spectacular; in one prolonged, effective burst of music and song, the entire cast creeps with brutal effect downstage under a smeared red light, shouting and ranting with immense violence and verve. There is a brilliant control in this sequence, on Gawlikowski's part as well as that of the cast, which builds up the play's suspense and impedes the action. And Macheath is never hung. Brecht maintains that though Macheath would actually be liquidated in the harsh, real world, this—his Three Penny Opera—is an illusion; and he chooses to conclude his illusion pleasantly. Macheath is pardoned, and the musical ends in rich fanfare and colorful song.







Since the entire cast is so excellent, I cite every member for his special contribution to the entire production. Jeff Oetjen's Macheath is ominous and personable at once. He assumes the personality of his character and becomes that character rather than simply exercising the mechanics outlined in the script. This is true of Patti Purkey as well, and she is not only a graceful and energetic young actress, but she seems to have the great imaginative ability to completely utilize her whole slim presence- facially, physically, and vocally- and therefore transform that presence into the overall particulars that mould the character she portrays. Candace Foster, C. David Watson, and Brent von Hoffman each were outstanding as they assumed roles far outdistanced their actual ages. Celeste Day was witty and particularly charming, in good control of herself, fiercely jealous, tender at once. And Nella Bacmeister as Jenny Diver, the whore who turns in Macheath, was delightful; with a strong powerful voice, a dark alluring presence, she was quite exciting to watch as she sang alone, as she tangoed with Oetjen back and forth across the stage. Her humorously ominous characterization touched with a regretful hint of melancholy complemented and somewhat captured the full general mood of the show.

The numerous collaborations between Brecht and Weill are now legendary in the theatrical world. Brecht himself is a legend, especially among the theatrical intelligentsia- the leftist intelligentsia, I might add. Of course, there are sharp divisions pro and con over both his method and his plays. Whoever defends his drawbacks usually does so on the grounds that he is actually a poet. Why he is a poet, I am not sure. Often he writes impassioned pleas for brotherhood and understanding in the world- which for him in practice meant communism- at the end of his plays, and I guess that's his poetry, however vague. In *The Three Penny Opera*, for instance, he wonders if the robbing of a bank is only worse than the opening of one. That's somewhat silly, since he indicts money without considering whether it is the money that corrupts the man, or the corrupted man who dirties the money. Besides, without money and finance, there is no play; and with Brechtian socialism we risk unwarranted censorship. I imagine that any artist who points with pity at the crippled world and pleads egalitarian brotherhood as the sole simple solution is then alleged to be great. Whenever the artist rids himself of his egoistic aesthetic drive he will have left, I am certain, only a troublesome, nagging doubt that questions his real worth. So is it not then hypocritical and often impractical to beg for brotherhood when some men are illimitably more capable of certain achievements than other men are? After all, only Bertold Brecht can write Brecht's plays, and not the People's Republic of China, or the one undivided flock under God's true church, or, for that matter, any cumulative mass of suffering beings. I doubt the validity behind Brecht's politics. I have doubted before his aesthetic values.

Ideologies and theories aside for the moment, though, I am grateful for the outstanding production which the Rollins Players, under Gawlikowski's direction, have offered this past week. I do not doubt or dispute such art in particularly lively practice.

—Donald Wilson



## 18 Yr. Old Rights:

### COMING OF AGE IN FLORIDA

When Congress passed a bill which lowered the voting rights to 18 years old in 1971, Representative Harold Tucker from Tallahassee (in the state legislature) started a drive in the House of Representatives for the passage of a Majority Rights Bill. As he said, "Mortals cannot be legislated. If adults don't want their children to drink, gamble, or smoke, they shouldn't do it themselves. That's the only way to set a good example." Since Congress lowered the voting age, seventeen other states have guaranteed full majority rights to 18-20 year olds. In a state-wide referendum, the measure was defeated in Florida.

On Wednesday, April 11th, 1973, the State Senate voted 25-14 to grant the full rights of majority to 18 year olds. Most debate came on the amendment of bar drinking, and was enlivened when Sen. Walter Sims offered a substitute amendment that would have barred drinking for any Florida citizen, regardless of age. Sims said, "I don't see anyone who can say that an old drunk is any better than a young one. If we want to deprive the younger people of drinks, let's be willing to set the example ourselves."

On Tuesday, May 8th, after much shuffling of the bill between the Senate and the House and the various committees, the Florida House voted 75-42 to give all rights and obligations of adulthood to 18-20 year olds, including drinking and gambling. One of the most ardent foes of the bill, Rep. Richard Langley, proposed an amendment to make the act effective July 1st, 1995, saying, "I have a 14 month old son and I want him protected until he is 21." The motion was defeated and the effective date of the bill remained July 1st of this year, much to the chagrin of the Clermont Republican.

The main arguments around the bill concerned the drinking and gambling clauses. Opponents claimed that the extension of these rights would lead to more highway fatalities, drunkenness in the schools, and numerous other evils.

When Governor Reuben Askew finally signed the bill, he concluded the long and tiring vigil for underage Rollins drinkers. For the past two years Dean Pease, Charlie Perlo, and Peter Phillips have worked in preparation for the day when the Majority Rights Bill would be passed by the state legislative bodies. In analyzing the effect of legalized drinking on campuses, they tried, as Charlie Perlo put it, "to propose a policy that would be best suited to the needs of the Rollins community." After two years of research and study, a feasible written resolution was concocted in March of this year to fit the community's needs.

On Friday afternoon, May 11th, the drinking resolution had completed the first step in the College's legislative process as it passed the Col-

lege Activities Committee by a vote of 10-4. Vocal opposition to the bill was expressed by Athletic Director Joe Justice. He said, "I don't see any reason that the College has to succumb to the state law. There are many places you can obtain alcohol without bringing it on the college campus." Three other members followed Mr. Justice by voting to reject the proposal.

Prior to the balloting, many eyebrows were raised in reference to the enforcement and regulation of the drinking proposal. At the moment, no concrete policy has been written into the resolution because different violations vary to such an extent that it is considered to be inequitable for one man (Dean Pease) to formulate policy for the entire community. Instead, Dean Pease has requested student input concerning this significant policy change.

In most probability, if the drinking resolution in its present state reaches the Board of Trustees, there will be a considerable chance of rejection. However, if it is presented with a statement stipulating that penalties and punishments will be published for the community prior to the commencement of the program, then chance of acceptance will be considerable.

On Monday, May 14th, the Senate tabled the drinking proposal until Wednesday, May 23rd, because of the lack of time for discussions of the bill. If the measure is passed at the next meeting, it will be sent to the Board of Trustees for final approval at their meeting on May 25th.

-Steve Schott

## a review

### DEEP THROAT

Last week the highly touted sociological event of 1973 came to the adult theater on South Orange Blossom Trail. This reviewer received word of the event through the campus grapevine, as no advertisement was placed in the news media. So on Saturday night, a group of Rollins students flocked to the small cinder-block theater to wait in line for a half-hour to view-no, experience *Deep Throat*.

In rather high spirits because of anticipation, preconceived notions of the type of audience this sort of film supposedly drew, and the carbon monoxide from passing traffic, our small band huddled together in the heat of the evening, and made weak jokes about what was to unroll before our eyes. Contrary to our expectations, the crowd was a mixture of dirty old men there from habit, young swingers there for the hell of it, pseudo-intellectuals there for the aesthetic value, and curiosity-seekers there simply for the event. Our group, we supposed, was there for all these reasons.

Finally the doors swing open and the crowd surged forward greedily. Luckily, all of our group got in before the "Sold Out" sign went up, and each of us quickly handed over our \$5 without looking at the ticket-taker. The manager, a short

chubby man, happily asked us to sit on the floor in the front of the theater because there were no more seats left. We trooped into the theater to the front as directed, and rather gingerly seated ourselves about twelve feet from the screen and about ten feet from the gent's room.

The light darkened and the film began to roll; a winsome, long-legged girl walking alone the streets of Miami as viewed by a rather shyly held camera, and the title, *Deep Throat*. The crowd roared its approval and exchanged tentative glances as the credits rolled by and the girl walked around Miami and a cheap rock group blared on the soundtrack. And then the action began.

Now one is forced to admit that one does not frequent movies of this sort very often except for aesthetic pleasure, of course. However, this film did attempt, however amateurishly, to follow a plot line. The plot concerns the plight of a young girl, Linda Lovelace, who cannot get sexual satisfaction through regular intercourse, because her clitoris is located in her throat. Hence the title. Anyway, the story is told between rather lengthy bouts of sexual activity, and is obviously secondary to the film. Weak attempts at humor add to the imbecility of the film; when the heroine learns of her physiological predicament and moans over the fact, a lecherous young doctor intimates, "Try it; you'll like it."

After about a half-hour, one becomes rather bored with the film; after all, there is only so much one can do with the subject of fellatio. The film is utterly without any redeeming social value and is obviously designed to arouse the viewer's prurient interest. Graphic zoom shots of various bodily parts in action, however, serve only to stimulate the viewer so much as to stir his interest in the intricacies of actually filming a scene. Mildly entertaining, fairly awe-inspiring and generally tiresome, *Deep Throat* will undoubtedly go down in the annals of cinematic graphy as an addition to the swine surrounding the pearls.

-T.M. Christian

## Blurbs, Ads, and Whatnot

The Winter Park High School Technology Club is sponsoring its Third Annual Spring Science Fair on May 22 in the lecture and demonstration room of the Bush Science Center. The fair will run from 7-10 PM on the 22nd and the public and students of Rollins are cordially invited to attend. For further information call Kent J. Blaster at 647-7480 after 4 PM on weekdays.

For Sale: A great running Austin Healey Sprite with 46,000 miles on the odometer. The car is very economical and just passed Florida inspection in May. \$550. Call 644-9242 or stop by 1306 Loren Ave. for a look.

Mrs. Koontz will be teaching 381: The European Novel at 4 PM next fall in the CPSCS. Those interested should make arrangements now.



# Varsity Teams Ready for Tourney Play, European Travel

The Tar varsity golf team closed out their regular season with a dual match record of 20 wins, 2 losses and 3 ties. In tournament competition the linksmen placed seventh in the Placid Lakes Invitational and fifth in the Port Malabar Invitational. On April 20th the Tars journeyed to Marietta, Georgia for play in the Chris Schenkel Invitational and they played well enough to snare first place in the team play out of 22 teams. The outstanding individual performance of the season was turned in by senior Mike Ford when he won the prestigious North-South Amateur on May 5. Ford held off Bill Harvey in the final match by 37 holes and went on to win with a par on the 38th hole. The Tar golfers will also reassemble during the summer for collegiate championship play.

The Rollins varsity baseball nine completed a successful season with two wins over powerful opponents. The Tars finished at 24-18-1 for the season—a mark good enough to garner an invitation to play in the Southeastern Intercollegiate Baseball Association at Lakeland at the end of May. Rollins will compete against Florida Southern, Eckerd and the University of Baltimore in the tourney. The Tars won seven of their last nine games to gain the victories needed for consideration for a tournament bid.

In the stat department, left fielder-catcher Mike Goetz punched out 54 hits in 159 times at bat to lead the club with a .340 average. Goetz' 54 hits led the team in that department also. First baseman Dave Merullo followed Goetz with 323 average and senior center fielder Bob Cane turned in another fine year with a .297 average. Merullo led the Tars with 24 RBI's while Cane paced the runs scored department with 10. Shortstop Frank Smith led the team with 10 home runs on the season and rightfielder Mike Liakos paced the Tars with 27 bases on balls. The pitching department was dominated by senior Kim Tuell and freshman Bill Miller, who came from Louisville, Kentucky. Tuell completed an 8-6 slate in 123 innings while Miller won 2 and lost only 2 in 89 innings. Tom Anderson sparked in relief as he won 2 and lost none while compiling a perfect 0.00 earned run average. Tar mentor, Boyd Coffie, will rely heavily on Tuell and Miller in the upcoming tournament.

Rollins varsity soccer coach, Gordie Howell, announced that sixteen players from the varsity will travel to Europe in August to compete against English and continental teams and to prepare in preparation for the 1973-74 season. Varsity players will intensify their preparation almost immediately upon their return from Europe in anticipation of their fall schedule of collegiate matches.

Norm Copeland's varsity tennis team wrapped up their 1973 campaign with wins over FTU and Jacksonville to close with a fine 17-4 season's record. The netters were narrowly defeated by Indiana and Cincinnati earlier in the year and of late they were dumped rather soundly by powerful squads from Miami and the University of Florida. Captain John Lowman finished the year with only one loss in singles play and he will lead the squad to the national tournament early in the summer where Rollins will defend the national college crown they share with California at Irvine. Coach Copeland feels that Irvine will again provide the stiffest competition for the title as they have their entire squad back again while Rollins is missing several key players. Brad Smith, Brian Nellor and either Bob Massie, Bob Crawford or Ted Macbeth will accompany Lowman to the tournament.

The Rollins varsity crew teams travelled to Philadelphia for races in the collegiate championship on May 11 and 12. The varsity eight placed a disappointing sixth in the heavyweight finals while the jayvee crew grabbed fifth in their race. The University of Massachusetts captured the heavyweight race and Coast Guard took second. Marietta of Ohio won the jayvee competition.

Coach Jim Lyden's varsity eight will resume workouts until May 27th when they will depart for Europe to row in the famed Henley Cup race as well as several other regattas.

## policy makers (cont.)

The committee also investigated the freshman Foundation Courses, which were dispensed with at the advice of the AOC. Innovative educational measures such as Holt House and a program involving the implementation of experimental programs dealing with topics not covered by regular course offerings have also been handled by the group. The Winter Term Task Force of this committee has also advised the Senate that all restrictions on Winter Term courses should be abolished and that work should be graded on a pass/fail basis, except those courses fulfilling the distribution requirement. (The AOC also worked on this topic.) Once again, student participation in this committee and its work was not what it should have been. New student members are Molly Bucher, Bill Caldwell, Peter Cohen, Ted Conner, Katie Curtin, Jim O'Brien, Pooh Smylie and Jeff Storer.

The Academic Standards Committee deals with the policies of the Office of Admissions, Financial Aid and Placement, the academic standards of the faculty and student academic standing. This year the committee has studied the relationship between regular day students and students enrolled in the Central Florida School of Continuing Studies, and has also worked with the AOC's Winter Term Task Force. The ASC is also studying the problems concerned with student teaching; i.e., may a person student teach if they have not met the requirements, and if the right is refused does the student have the opportunity to appeal the decision? Also researched was the CLEP (College Level Examination Program), which would allow qualified students to exempt general courses. New committee members are B.J. Baker, J.C. Clark, Ken Crawley, Gail Smith, Chuck Voytek and Susan Wheeler.

The Senate is a body composed of both faculty and students. New student members elected directly from the student body are Sue Carson, Lynne Henshaw, Katie Curtin, Juanita Gibson, Louis Lavine, Gail Smith, Adrian Valls and John Schert. The Senate discusses and votes in a roundabout manner on motions coming from the committees. Recent developments in the Senate include the abolition of the Foundation Courses, the utilization of CLEP, the change in the Crummer program from a 3-2 basis to a 4-1 basis, and the extension of Holt House and the experimental course program. The Senate, despite its power and status, is little better than the Directorate or any of the four standing committees in terms of dealing with various proposals in a logical, orderly manner. An example of this type of action took place at the Senate meeting last Monday afternoon: this meeting lasted for two hours and fifteen minutes, the majority of time being spent on the question of whether or not the Rollins swim club should be called the "Tars" or the "Rollins College Swimming Club." The drinking proposal, by the way, was tabled without discussion until next Wednesday, May 23rd, right in the middle of exam week.

This article is obviously not a comprehensive description of all the action in every governmental body, but as previously stated, has been an attempt to give some information on approximately what has or has not been done. As has been reiterated throughout this article, student participation has been sorely lacking in almost every case. It is sincerely hoped that the newly elected student members of the Directorate, the standing committees, and the Senate will take their positions a little more seriously and utilize the power within their grasp.





The Publications Union is proud to announce the new editors for 1973-74. Co-editors for the Tomokan are J. C. Clark (top left) and Kim Flagstad, while the new Editor of the R-Book and the SANDSPUR is Peter Turnbull (bottom).

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