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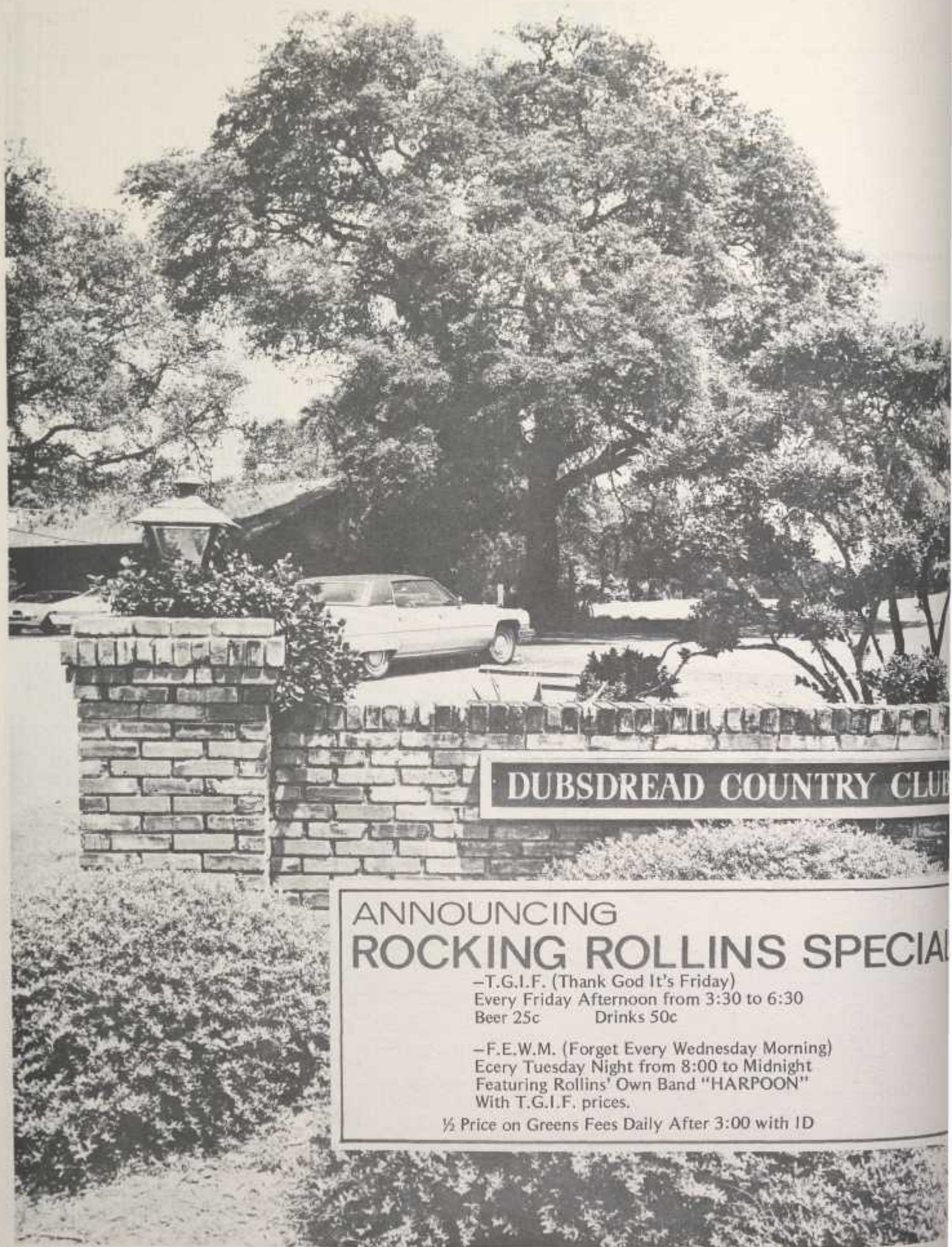
The Sandspur

Volume 80, Issue 3

October 16, 1973



ALLENDE



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Editor's Note:

This issue is devoted primarily to the events surrounding the fall of the Populist Unity government of the late Salvador Allende of Chile. Much of the news is not "fresh," but we feel that the unusual angles from which several of these articles approach the recent coup have not received adequate coverage in the international or national press. Admittedly, the main features from our wire services on the conditions in Chile are leftist-oriented, but our stalwart Managing Editor Mr. Donald Wilson (a noted advocate for penal reform) offers an alternate view. As we say in the Journalism bag, write on.

We have two Guest Editorials this week, other than one, mostly because of a lack of moral outrage on the part of our Editorial Staff. Mr. Alan Nordstrom of the English Department offers his own novel interpretation of the (shall we say) lull in student activity at Rollins and across the country. The second editorial was composed by Mr. Fred Lauten, President of the Student Association, in response to an editorial written by Mr. Larry Hauser in volume 80, Issue 2; in other words academics vs. Athletics, Round 3".

They are deserving of your attention. God bless Dr. Robert Juergens and Dr. Arnold Wettstein for rescuing our Letters Editor from the depths of despondency and despair. Yes, friends, we have letters this week. Not meaning to sound redundant, but the Sandspur offers a space for expression of your thoughts, questions, felicitations or whatever. Address them to Sandspur, Box 420, in the campus mail and be sure to include your name and address (to be withheld upon request). After all, if your parents have a subscription and you don't have a dime for a copy, let us know and we'll take care of you in a highly unique way.

And as we go to press, the Arab-Israeli situation burns on with ferocity, the Agnew perceptions continue with vengeance, the Watergate Show stumbles along with temerity, the Directorate struggles merrily along, and the Blundell has been sighted near the Student Association office (not confirmed). Those are the headlines, and now for rumors behind the news.....

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Calendar

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|--|--|
| 17 Christian Science, 6:45 p.m., Orlando 101.
Student Night-"Guys and Dolls," 8:30 p.m.,
Annie Russell Theatre, Admission \$1. | 24 Christian Science, 6:45 p.m., Orlando 101.
Sigma X Club of Rollins and FTU-open meeting.
Speaker-Dr. George Hammond of U. of Cal. Topic: Photochemical Systems.
8:15 p.m., Bush Aud. |
| 18 "Guys and Dolls," 8:30 p.m., ART. | 25 "Guys and Dolls," 8:30 p.m., ART. |
| 19 RWA Tennis, Rollins Courts, 9 a.m.-noon.
Student Music Recital, 3 p.m., Crummer Aud.
Open to Public, FREE.
"Guys and Dolls," 8:30 p.m., ART.
"They Shoot Horses, Don't They," 8:30 p.m.,
Bush Aud. | 26 Midterm
RWA Tennis, Rollins Courts, 9 a.m.-noon.
Soccer, Tars vs. St. Leo at St. Leo.
"My Fair Lady," 8:30 p.m., Bush Aud.
"Guys and Dolls," 8:30 p.m., Bush Aud. |
| 20 Soccer, Tars vs. Bryan, 2 p.m., home.
Robert William Bennett, 8:30 and 10 p.m.,
Down Under.
"Guys and Dolls," 8:30 p.m., ART. | 27 Cafezinho-Dr. Raymond Crish speaking on
"South From the Spanish Main" 10:30 a.m.,
Casa Iberia.
Waterski Tournament, 9 a.m., Fla. Southern.
World Travelventure Series-"Our National Parks," Bush Aud, 2 p.m.
"Guys and Dolls," 8:30 p.m., ART. |
| 21 Chapel Services, 9:45 a.m.
The Rollins Club Theater Party, 8 p.m.,
ART. | 28 Chapel Services, 9:45 a.m.
Waterski Tournament, 9 a.m., Fla. Southern. |
| 22 Film Series-Modern American Artists, 7 p.m.,
Bush Aud, open to public, FREE. | 29 Soccer, Tars vs. St. Louis Univ. 3:30 p.m.,
home.
Senate Meeting, 4 p.m., Crummer 318.
Film Series-Modern American Artists, 7 p.m.,
Bush Aud, open to public, FREE. |

NATIONAL NOTES

(CPS)—Four days after a bomb exploded in the New York offices of the International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT) Corporation's Latin American Division, College Press Service (CPS) in Denver received a letter from the "Weather Underground" claiming responsibility for the action.

The early morning Sept. 28th explosion left none injured but destroyed 700 square feet of office space, blasted out windows, splintered furniture and crumpled metal air ducts.

The five page mimeographed letter, bearing a Sept. 29th "pray for peace" postmark accuses ITT and the U.S. government of financing and training the military leaders who three weeks ago overthrew Marxist President Salvador Allende's democratically elected government.

It further states that U.S. government corporations made economic stability in Chile an impossibility by withdrawing all non-military aid, vetoing Chile's request for long-term economic assistance from the World Bank and by pressuring private banks to withdraw 85% of Chile's credit.

The Weather Underground's contention that "thousands of sisters and brothers" were being "indiscriminately executed" was substantiated this week by Newsweek's first hand report of a "reign of terror" in Chile that has claimed as many as "2,796 corpses."

Last February ITT Chairman Harold S. Green conceded to a Senate committee that his conglomerate had offered the U.S. government \$1 million to help block Allende's election. Allende's government had taken over operation of ITT's telephone system in Chile.

The Weather Underground letter reads in part.

"Tonight we attacked the ITT headquarters for Latin America in New York City in support of the people in Chile, and to add our voice to the international expression of outrage and anger at the involvement of ITT and the U.S. government in the overthrow of Socialist Chile.

"Without the machinations of ITT and U.S. government these events would not have happened. In spite of their insolent denials they stand indicted by their own words and deeds. The blood of thousands of people is on their hands.

"ITT is a symbol to the whole world of U.S. greed and ruthlessness. ITT can be understood by millions of people as an international enemy. They have offices in every major U.S. city and in seventy countries. They created the electronic battlefield in Vietnam. They made the avionics system that guided Nixon's bombs to the hospitals of Hanoi. They should be attacked throughout this country."

The return address on the letter was stamped 437 Madison Ave., NY, NY, the site of the explosion.

(ENS)—The new Chilean military junta claims that less than 300 people died during the recent coup in that country. But the gravediggers of Santiago bear witness that the junta's death figure is far too low.

The Miami Herald's Latin American correspondent is in Chile and he's spoken to the gravediggers and cemetery workers. One mason who seals crypts with bricks told the journalist that "our work has tripled in the past two weeks." A cemetery official said that burials have risen to sometimes 200 a day. Before the coup the figure was only about 60 a day.

One priest revealed that after the coup he blessed 200 bodies on a university campus. A military chaplain spoke of 30 bodies his garrison recovered ten days after the coup.

According to the Herald reporter, people in Chile now believe that at least 5000 people died during the coup and following purge of leftists. One gravedigger told him, "There is not enough time in the day to bury them all."

—Poet W.H. Auden died in Vienna on September 22nd at the age of 66.

Commended in recent years as living English language poet, Auden clever charm with stern solemnity in verse. An essayist and critic, he was compassionate in his observations on culture and values.

He came to the United States and had returned to England last year.

Berkeley, Cal. (CPS)—The Commission on Higher Education has announced a downward projection revision of college enrollment figures announced by the Commission in 1971.

The decision to reduce enrollment figures resulted from two changed factors. The U.S. Office of Education recently announced a rate of graduation from high school has dropped off in the past few years, and the Bureau of Census released population projections which show a sharply declining birth rate and decreasing college and university enrollments through 1972.

The actual projections made by the Commission for enrollment in institutions of higher learning are between 1.3 million and 1.5 million fewer students for 1980, and 2.2 million fewer students for 2000, in comparison to 1971 estimates. The Commission's new projections still call for a net increase of about 1 million students between 1970 and 2000.

The Commission foresees a leveling off of the number of bachelor degree recipients and fewer potential entrants to graduate and professional schools, a reduction in costs to students, and probably less competition for college graduates.

The Commission predicts an acceleration of the swing away from undergraduate programs to part-time, non-degree programs. This trend will have long range impact on colleges geared to the non-credit student.

Full technical details of the Commission's vision will be released along with the Commission's final report sometime next month.



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LOCAL NOTES

(ENS)- Those two waterfront lots in Key Biscayne that President Nixon sold last year have recently been re-sold and re-mortgaged in a series of mysterious deals involving Nixon's close associates, Bebe Rebozo and Robert Abplanalp. Currently, one of the luxury lots is owned by a holding company, the owners of which refuse to be identified.

The President sold the two lots last December for \$150,000 to William Griffin, Jr. Griffin is the attorney to Nixon-associate Robert Abplanalp. In contradictory statements, Griffin has said that he bought the property as an invest-

ment and that he bought it to build a home on it. In any case, Griffin sold the property in August to the Vicky Holding Company for \$180,500, realizing a 20% profit after a six-month ownership. Nixon had realized a 200% profit on the land when he sold it to Griffin last year, after owning it for six years.

Now, the Vicky Holding Company has sold one of the two lots to a man named Wendell Swartz for over \$90,000, and Swartz immediately turned around and offered his lot for sale for \$150,000.

In the midst of all this, the Florida bank headed by Bebe Rebozo (the Key Biscayne Bank

and Trust Company) financed the new mortgages on the property for both the Vicky Holding Company and the Swartz purchases.

The biggest mystery at present is just who owns the Vicky Holding Company. The persons listed as directors of the company have admitted that they're simply fronting for other persons who choose to remain anonymous. A Village Voice writer, Lucian Truscott, told Earth News that he's learned that the owners are "Latins, probably Cuban-Americans."

Both Swartz, Griffin, and the directors of Vicky Holding have refused to discuss the transactions with either the Miami Herald or the Village Voice.

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CAMPUS NOTES

"They Shoot Horses, Don't They" with Jane Fonda, Michael Sarrazin and Gig Young will be presented Friday, October 19, at 8:30 p.m. in Bush Auditorium. It tells of the countless social outcasts of the '32 depression seeking fame and fortune who flocked to the Pacifica Ballroom to compete in a grueling test of endurance called a marathon dance contest. Managed by Gig Young, the marathon turns helpless individuals into freaks who dance continuously (10 minute breaks every 2 hours) and push themselves beyond human endurance in a special "dog ice" in which the contestants are strapped together as they run around the dance floor. Under Sydney Pollack's tight direction, the characters, at first sympathetic, become increasingly grotesque as their strength ebbs away. Two of the contestants, despondent and desperate, save the insanity of the mercenary palace of empty dreams. The girl tries to kill herself and annot. She begs the boy to shoot her and he does. When the police pick him up, he simply says . . . "they shoot horses, don't they?"

Robert William Bennett, a three man group from Gainesville, will appear in the coffee house on Saturday, October 20 for two performances at 8:30 and 10:00 p.m. The group is noted for their fine intertwining harmonies, and original compositions which combine the traditional

deep-hearted spirit of the South with the new trend toward music of honest self-expression.

The New York Times said of "MY FAIR LADY," "It is the brilliance of Miss Hepburn as the Cockney waif that gives an extra touch of subtle magic and individuality of the film." The flick, also starring Rex Harrison, was the winner of eight Academy Awards and will be presented Friday, October 26 at 8:30 p.m. in Bush Auditorium.

From the author of PSYCHO comes four fascinating and suspenseful short stories set in an eerie country mansion. Nothing is left to the imagination--and horror fans will get their money's worth with THE HOUSE THAT DRIPPED BLOOD. This special will be shown Wednesday, October 31 in all its Halloween glory; time and place T.B.A.

Wednesday, November 7 at 8:00 p.m. in Bush Auditorium the Educational Entertainment Committee will present the person who underwent surgery in 1952 to become the first American to legally change sex from male to female--CHRISTINE JORGENSEN. Ms. Jorgensen says, "My action shocked many Americans at the time. I don't think it was as much the news about me as it was that in reading about me many people learned for the first time that we aren't born 100% male or 100% female. That

each of us carries male and female hormones in their bodies. Men, particularly, seemed to have a violent reaction to that, to feel threatened by it." A Drawing will be held November 1 to give away twenty copies of Ms. Jorgensen's book. **FLASH**DAVID BROMBERG**NOV. 16**

Coming Chapel Services include an appreciation of India's finest poet, the Nobel Prize winner Tagore, on Sunday, October 21, at 9:45 A.M. Tagore combined a marvelous cosmic vision with sensitivity to human friendship and love: "You smiled and talked to me of nothing, and I felt for this I had been waiting long."

The Choir of All Saints' Episcopal Church will sing.

Mr. Thomas Brockman, of the faculty, will present a recital for the benefit of the Music Scholarship Fund at Rollins on Sunday, November 18 at 4 p.m. sponsored by Pi Kappa Lambda, the National Honors Music Society. Mr. Brockman is a gentleman with wide experience of performance in this country and abroad, and with most of the major orchestras of America and Europe.



"All right, so they have killed Comrade Allende, but they have only proved to us who our real enemies are. It is going to be a very long struggle, but the real fight is only beginning now."

-A 23-year old factory worker
in Santiago

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A Study In Terror & Intrigue

Santiago, Chile (LNS)—In the week since the Popular Unity (U.P.) government of Salvador Allende was overthrown by right-wing military forces, Chile has been virtually cut off from the rest of the world. All press communications must pass through what one correspondent in Chile termed 'the most extreme censorship ever.' Every report out of Santiago appearing in the U.S. mass media is either what the 4-man junta would like Americans to hear or what journalists can smuggle out.

This news is coming out, though, via other channels—news that is causing many around the world to fear for the lives of thousands of Chileans, as well as for the 13,000 foreigners labeled "alien elements" by the junta. Most of these foreigners are political refugees from rightist regimes in Latin America. Many were granted asylum by the Allende government and face torture and certain death if they are forced to return to their countries.

From the reports of people who have managed to flee Chile, from embassy personnel still loyal to the ousted government, from sources monitoring Chilean ham radio broadcasts, and from the few people who have managed to contact friends and relatives in Chile via restricted telephone communications, the following information has been gathered:

—Contrary to previous reports, General Carlos Prats, Allende's strongest supporter in the military until he was forced to resign in August, did not lead a march of loyalist soldiers and workers. He was captured by the junta and forced to go on television to dispel rumors of the march. He was then reportedly deported to Argentina, although this has not been confirmed.

—According to reports reaching the U.S. and Europe, anywhere from 5000 to 20,000 people have been killed by the junta so far. The junta claims to only 300 deaths and around 5000 arrests. However, one Mexican journalist who fled it out of Chile to Mendoza on the Argentine border, reported that he saw a sports stadium with a capacity of tens of thousands filled with arrestees waiting transportation to deserted beaches off the coast, where it is reported that the bodies are being set up to hold them. The junta has announced that the arrested Chileans and foreign exiles will face military tribunals. Numerous eyewitness reports of "summary executions" in the streets of Santiago have been received and people in Santiago have been quoted as saying they saw dozens of bodies left lying in the streets. Reports that suspected leftists are being tortured have been corroborated by International News Service (a loyalist Chilean agency operating in Argentina), Prensa Latina (the Cuban news agency), and Reuters.

Witnesses report that the Chilean Air Force bombed workers' quarters and factories which were not estimated of deaths from the various bombings has been made, except for the bombing of the Sumar textile factory in Santiago where at least 500 people were killed.

These facts, along with statements by the junta asserting that "no quarter will be given to

anyone who shows the slightest resistance," have led many outside Chile, including the World Council of Churches and Amnesty International to fear that the "Djarkarta solution" is being applied to Chile.

(The "Djarkarta solution" refers to the 1965 massacre of more than 500,000 leftists and suspected leftists in Indonesia after a CIA-sponsored coup overthrew the Sukarno government.)

In fact, in July and August the word "Djarkarta" had begun to appear as graffiti on the streets of Santiago and leftist newspapers, including the daily "Ultima Hora," report that they received small printed cards saying "Djarkarta will come!" during the same period.

—The fate of many closely associated with the Allende government is still officially unknown, although some reports have come out: Prensa Latina reports that members of the UP government have been dropped from helicopters in executions reminiscent of U.S. military practice in Vietnam ("Operation Phoenix"). There are reports that Carlos Altamirano, leader of the Socialist Party, died in the bombing of the Sumar textile factory.

—The fate of Chile's poet laureate and Nobel Prize winner, Pablo Neruda, is uncertain. There have been reports from sources in the junta that he has been hospitalized for cancer, although later reports state that he has been shipped to a detention camp. Neruda is an internationally known anti-imperialist and supporter of the Allende government.

The fate of foreign exiles also remains unknown. The junta has issued virulent propaganda against all foreigners, charging them with bringing "ideas alien to the Chilean nation" into Chile. Already some 300 exiles have been executed and many more airlifted to Brazil and Bolivia where certain death awaits them, according to International News Service. There are fears that the junta, with the encouragement of the military regimes in Uruguay, Brazil, Bolivia, and Paraguay, will use the coup as a means of ensuring the liquidation of the 'hard-core' of Latin America's leftist movement. By successfully wiping out the 13,000 refugees, the anti-fascist movements of those countries and (to a lesser degree other Latin American countries), would be seriously damaged.

The charge of U.S. State Department and CIA involvement in the Chilean coup was given new substance on September 14 when the North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA), a research group based in New York and Berkeley, presented a list of members of what they termed a CIA "coup team." The "coup team" contained members who had assisted in planning and carrying out coups in the Dominican Republic and Guatemala, as well as directing a "pacification program" against leftists in Guatemala at a later time.

NACLA charged that a team of eleven men, led by U.S. Ambassador Nathaniel Davis, was present in Santiago at the time of the coup. They had filtered into Chile, using the embassy

as a cover. Most of them were listed as "political officers" in the embassy.

NACLA's charges must be seen in the context of all the information which has come to light as a result of the Watergate revelations. It has become public knowledge that ITT offered the CIA \$1 million to finance Allende's overthrow after Allende's government had nationalized ITT's Chilean holdings (as well as those of Anaconda and Kennecott.)

Also public knowledge is the fact that E. Howard Hunt planted taps on the Chilean embassy in Washington, hoping to find out more about the ITT affair.

Furthermore, U.S. policy towards Chile, outside of the covert activities so far revealed, also help to complete the picture of U.S. intentions toward Chile. The Nixon Administration sought to bring the Popular Unity government to its knees by choking it to death economically.

In a recent Washington Post article, it was pointed out that the U.S. pressured foreign banks to deny credit to Chile. In 1972, Chile received only \$35 million in credit, compared to \$220 million in previous years. At the same time, the U.S. approved loans and credit to the military regimes in Brazil and Bolivia, despite the comparable shakiness in government stability. The effect of this credit cut-off can be seen in the two truck-owners' strikes which contributed heavily to Allende's difficulties. The truck owners complained that they couldn't get parts for their foreign-made trucks; without credit, Chile couldn't buy parts. The same situation existed for the consumer goods which the Chilean middle and upper classes had to do without.

Besides evidence of U.S. interference, more has been revealed since the coup to support the charge of CIA involvement. The Chilean ambassador to Mexico, who resigned on September 17, was quoted on CBS national news as saying that he had seen documents which proved the existence of a plan known as "Operation Centaur." According to the Ambassador, Allende saw the documents, but by then it was too late to stop the coup.

The men listed by NACLA as members of the "coup team" are: Ambassador Nathaniel Davis, Dean R. Hinton (director of AID program), Daniel N. Arzac ("political officer"), James E. Anderson (listed CIA agent and "consular officer"), John B. Tipton ("political officer"), Raymond A. Warren, Arnold M. Isaacs, Frederick W. La-trash, Joseph F. McManus, Keith W. Wheelock, Donald Winters ("political officer"), and Harry W. Shlaudeman (Deputy Chief of Mission).

Of the 11 team members, two served in Guatemala at the time of the 1954 coup against Arbenz, two served in the Dominican Republic at the time of the 1965 overthrow and invasion, one served with E. Howard Hunt in Uruguay, and one is in contact with the fascist Patria y Libertad group in Chile (a paramilitary organization taking credit for several assassinations and terrorist acts against the Allende government). All except Shlaudeman have been positively identified by NACLA as CIA agents.

FACTS AND OBSERVANCES: A COMMENTARY

ALLENDE

By now, a month later, Salvador Allende's death is no longer news. It is not, at least, fresh news. Chile remains under martial law; the United States has recognized the new Chilean government; Europe and Cuba have damned the CIA and General Ugarte and his military junta. The junta remains in power and the world bel-lows vainly.

"I will not resign!" Allende stubbornly announced last month as his own military advanced with brutal temerity toward his La Moneda pa-lace. "I am prepared to die if necessary," he said.

And just that happened. And his regime died with him.

Allende died by his own hand, the junta claims. The military killed him, his wife Hortensia says,

Since Allende's election in 1970 the violent instability rocking the social and economic founda-tions of his nation perhaps facilitated more

than any recent event the inevitable internecine thrust that, in one clear but confounding stroke, found its chaotic mark late last September.

"Few Chileans were neutral about the Pres-ident," Time Magazine reports. The rich hated him because he had taken their property from them. Nationalizing big business, cement, elec-tricity, banks, steel, and telephones, he shoved the middle class into the frustration of shortage and indigence of inflation. His land reforms de-creased production and, under his regime, Chile's international debt rose to \$2.5 billion.

"To work for the people is really a pleasure," he once said proudly.

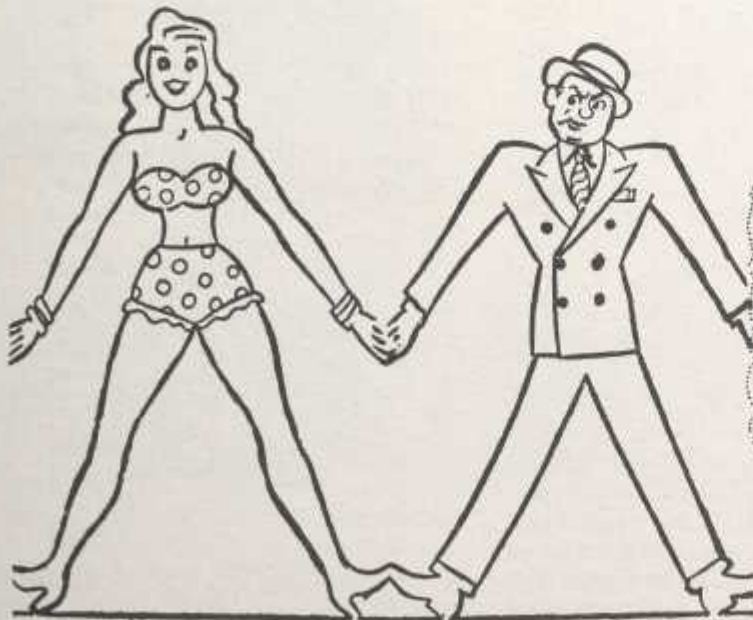
50,000 Chilean truck drivers went on strike in October, 1972. 13,000 copper miners struck in April. Last summer the government success-fully quelled two abortive military insurrections. Allende's chief military advisor, Navy Captain Arturo Araya, was killed in July. The military cabinet members began to resign their posts. Walk-out followed walk-out; violence flamed and spread like sudden-lit kerosene to its final keg-the junta.

"History," the poet Robert Penn Warren has written, "is blind, but men are not."

Considering that, I recall Hegel's state-ment which by now is cliché- that we learn from history that we never learn from history and, I think, taking both together with the empirical evidence behind us, there is a case in the world which points definitely to myopia. Caesar follows Alexander to Egypt, Hitler trails Bonapart to Russia, each learns one the wiser. If history is truly blind, it is only in commensurate relation to the limita-tion in those men who make it. A child does not to touch a hot stove again after he has burned once. A politician seems often to be so smart and strangely- oddly indeed- basic ignorance is often enough carried over the long dark line in the name of tradition.

Allende promised the Chilean people "at pies and red wine" from his Socialist office, which was hardly the result. He timed his pleasure in working "for the people" forgetting that those members of the middle classes are "people", too. He was, albeit excessively, defended a principle of clearly defining that principle and, in the paper abstraction trapped him by his refusal to yield fruitful realities.

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When in Europe and Argentina the masses eagerly augment the example of Allende into the tragedy of a hero, they obviously forget his social and economic failures in favor, I guess, of his "good intentions." But hasn't our modern world been thoroughly paved so far with "good intentions"? Herr Hitler had them for Germany; Mussolini had them for Italy; the United States had them for Southeast Asia and they are now incorporated in all our welfare programs.

I am certain that Allende did not work on "bad intentions" for his country or his people, but I am not so certain that General Ugarte acts on bad intentions, either.

Suppose that Ugarte establishes peace and prosperity in Chile. I wonder if those same people who have defended Latin American Socialism on the relative grounds that it is an ideological necessity for such a culture, will defend Ugarte for his success as they've praised Allende for

his failure. I wonder how anyone can differentiate between rightist and leftist tyrannies and condone either one unconditionally for its success or failure. I wonder how the political subjugation of individual human beings in fact or spirit in the abstract name of the State or the vague name of the people can be defended and praised by either one man or any group of men.

Tradition has preached martyrdom and self-sacrifice, collectively or individually, as a great ideal in the name of—again—an intangible. Legend repeats how Socrates drank the hemlock instead of saving his own life; he was going to heaven, he thought. Voltaire, loving his life, fled from France to England and returned, years later, an intellectual giant and dynamic historical force.

Who knows about Salvador Allende?

—An adamant, disciplined idealist leaping to glory for those misguided principles he strived so painfully to realize?

—A tormented scapegoat seeing fully and finally the immense failure of his entire project, sealing last his end and in the miserable rage of frustration and defeat?

I recall the story written years ago by the Argentine, Jorge Luis Borges, in which a cosmopolitan from Buenos Aires inherits his dead gaucho grandfather's machete, and he travels to the country to claim his grandfather's abandoned afm. En route to the country the young fellow stops for the night in an out-of-the-way tavern where a drunken cowboy challenges him to a fight. Unable to resist, the young man does fight and is promptly killed. Borges then mentions that the grandfather had died in the same way, wielding the same knife. He ends his story then with the simple question: who was responsible for the murder? The cowboy or the young man, or, in fact, the knife?

—Donald R. Wilson



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Vice President and treasurer of Rollins College, Charles N. Zellers, does not consider himself in competition with local businesses. As he puts it: "We [in the Book Store] have attempted to stay sensitive to the Park Avenue merchants."

The Book Store is on campus only for the convenience of the students and, according to Zellers, not in business for the profit. In fact Zellers admits that the Book Store does not attempt to undersell Park Avenue businesses, which would partially explain why prices on campus are higher than students would like.

However, Zellers answer to that is: "If a student wants to go onto Park Avenue and get something for a cheaper price, sometimes he can find it. But we are not trying to compete with Park Avenue businesses."

That is all very fine, unless you are looking for a shirt with Rollins College printed on it, or a Rollins College class ring. Then you've got to pay the Book Store's prices. Because no one else is allowed to sell these items.

Bill Windsor owns a small clothing store on Park Avenue called the Wear House. His store is mainly concerned with college student business and he was interested in printing up shirts with the Rollins name or emblem on them. He called the college to ask permission.

As Windsor tells it: "The manager of the Book Store, Mr. Wagner, warned me not to use the college name or seal. I decided to write to Zellers and ask him why. Before I got my reply, something strange happened. Zellers and Wagner put people up to calling the store to ask for Rollins rings and t-shirts, trying to see what my store would sell. I hadn't had any requests for rings and all of a sudden about ten or fifteen people called up asking for them."

When Windsor did get a letter of reply, he was told not to use the name of the college because the college attorney "has advised that anyone making unauthorized use of the official College seals, crest, or insignia does so at his own risk."

The subtle threat did not bother Windsor as much as the line of the letter which read: "We have a contract with a ring supplier who will, in all probability, find it objectional to have his agreement and his business adversely affected by such competition."

This is obviously a reference to a monopolistic practice, and Windsor decided to write to The Federal Trade Commission. The F.T.C. agreed that if such a contractual agreement was going on that the college was "in conflict with the policy of Section 3 of the Clayton Act."

No action was taken, however, as the college denied having a multi-year agreement with a ring company. There was no conclusive evidence.

As far as the shirts were concerned, the college was within their legal rights to restrict the use of their name, crests, and insignia. So although the college does not hold a legal monopoly they are still the only ones who can sell Rollins shirts and class rings, and neither the college nor the ring company will be adversely affected by competition.

"They want a monopoly," says Windsor, "It's that simple. It's not fair to the students and business men in the community. I can give the kids better prices, quicker and more pleasant service since I need their business. Besides, competition would be good for the Book Store."

Isn't competition good for business? In fact, isn't that the way things are supposed to work here in the United States? Competition keeps businesses more proficient and keeps prices down. Look at any monopolies and you'll see that competition would do them good. Wouldn't it be nice if there was an alternative to the U.S. Postal Service? Wouldn't telephone service be better and cheaper if there was someone competing with Bell Telephone? Monopolies serve no one but themselves. In the end, it is inevitably the poor old consumer who gets the short end of the stick. Mail a letter home for eight cents (soon to be ten) or look at the bill from the long distance call you made home to your girl, and you'll agree.

And as of now we in the world of consumers are helpless. If we want a Rollins shirt or a class ring, we've got to buy from the Book Store at their prices. And if you want to cry about it, it won't do any good. The College will just reach into the Community Chest pile and pick out a card that says: "Advance to Water Works."

You can do your crying there.

-Ray Fashona

INTRA SCHOOL GOVERNMENT

On October 1, 1973, a Rollins record was set. The Senate held one of the shortest meetings in its tumultuous history. This event is probably a solitary one because undoubtedly where controversial issues are placed on the agenda the length of the meetings will increase accordingly.

The main order of business was the appointment of a commission requested by President Critchfield regarding the educational future of Rollins. Due to illness President Critchfield could not attend the meeting so Dr. Dwight Ling, Provost, explained the purpose of the commission and named the people who would be members. The commission will be composed of three students, eight faculty members, three trustees, and four administrators. Studies will be made of aspects of a liberal arts education.

The reason that President Critchfield wanted to assign this task to the standing committees of the college is that these committees are already burdened by too many problems.

Dr. Bruce Wavell is in charge of this commission and some of the other members have been chosen. The Senate approved the commission without any disagreement.

Dr. George Cochrane also spoke concerning the Holt House, an experimental educational experience. He answered questions from the floor and brought several points to the attention of the Senate. He discussed the number of students participating in the program and the results through the spring term.

The Senate meeting was then adjourned after only twenty minutes which, as mentioned before, is a Rollins first.

-Gail Smith

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Marching to Millenium

PS)—Guru Maharaj Ji, one of the most controversial and perhaps richest religious figures in the United States, may either be the greatest or the finest con-man in the recent history of the world.

The 15-year-old guru was born Prem Pal Singh on December 10, 1957, in Haridwar, India, youngest son of the then-Perfect Master. On his father's death, the boy declared that the spirit of his father had been transmitted to him. By he is the central figure in a religious movement that claims six million followers world-

at the core of the guru's teachings is the concept that all men possess, and are bound together by, an innate spiritual perfection. The role of the Perfect Master is to reveal this perfection in every man.

It is his goal to give each man an individual religious experience in which he is "shown his true self." According to the Maharaj Ji's followers, a person naturally becomes more peaceful and loving. The guru's advocates see a world based on peace and love as the direct result of his teachings.

In order to reach this goal, Maharaj Ji (a name meaning "great king") is planning to hold a religious festival in the Astrodome, called Millennium '73, on November 8-9-10. It is supposed to signify the beginning of a thousand years of peace and harmony which the guru will bring to the world through his teachings.

According to Jim Vuko, a public relations spokesman for the Perfect Master, Millennium '73 will provide the religious leader with "a platform to address the United States and the World." The main messages will be delivered by the guru's disciples, called "premies" after the guru's legal

first name, on the subjects of what a Perfect Master is, and how he is with us now. The final day of the festival, the guru himself will address the "World Assembly to Save Humanity" about his plans to "end suffering on a global scale" during the new millenium.

The festival's publicity plans include a 50-piece band which will tour the states with the guru and 500 premies later this fall. Scheduled stops are Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, and finally Houston. In addition, charter flights to the Millennium are being organized.

Backing Guru Maharaj Ji is a Denver-based organization called the Divine Light Mission (DLM). The DLM is the business end of the movement, occupying three floors of a Denver office building, employing over 150 people, controlling approximately \$60,000 a month, and coordinating various projects and activities associated with the movement. Among these are Divine Sales, a chain of stores dealing in recycled goods, Divine Services, a presently small odd-job business, the national promotion, publication and transportation centers, and the World Peace Corps, the guru's security force.

All this success, however, is not unblemished. Maharaj Ji is the target of many skeptics. Much has been made recently of the guru's hospitalization for an ulcer, and his habit of surrounding himself with the trappings of a rich man, including a mansion, a Mercedes, and a personal Lear jet. His followers say that those who point to these things are only "sensationalizing" and that the guru has these things because his followers gave them to him out of love. His defenders specifically point to the biblical story of

Jesus having his feet washed in expensive perfume, and his answer to Judas' criticism that the money could have been used to help others: Maharaj Ji and Jesus share the opinion that there will always be opportunities to help the poor and suffering, but the opportunities for their followers to demonstrate love with gifts is limited and should be indulged. Therefore, don't knock the guru unless you're willing to knock Jesus.

As for the ulcer, the followers of Maharaj Ji explain that the Perfect Master is perfect "in his essence," but his body follows laws of the world.

There are also examples of disciples becoming disillusioned with the teaching of the movement. This is attributed to the fact that some people come expecting too much from the guru, like "a trip ten times as good as acid." Others are simply not receptive.

A disciple who turns away is like a person who is full: he may come to a table well laid-out with his favorite foods, and yet he will be unable to eat, explained a spokesman using simile in a manner typical of the guru and his followers.

As in any faith, the relationship between the guru and his followers almost defies rational analysis. To his sympathizers, Maharaj Ji will always be "the Perfect Master" engaged in the commendable effort of bringing peace and joy to the world for a thousand years. To his detractors, he is a clever entrepreneur who is using the desire of many people to have a new God who will save them from the misery and inadequacies of the world to create a soft life for himself as he takes the ultimate ego-trip.

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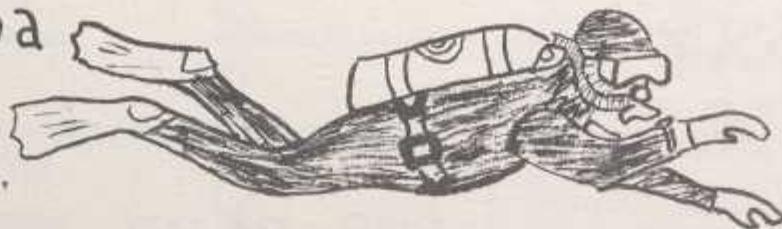
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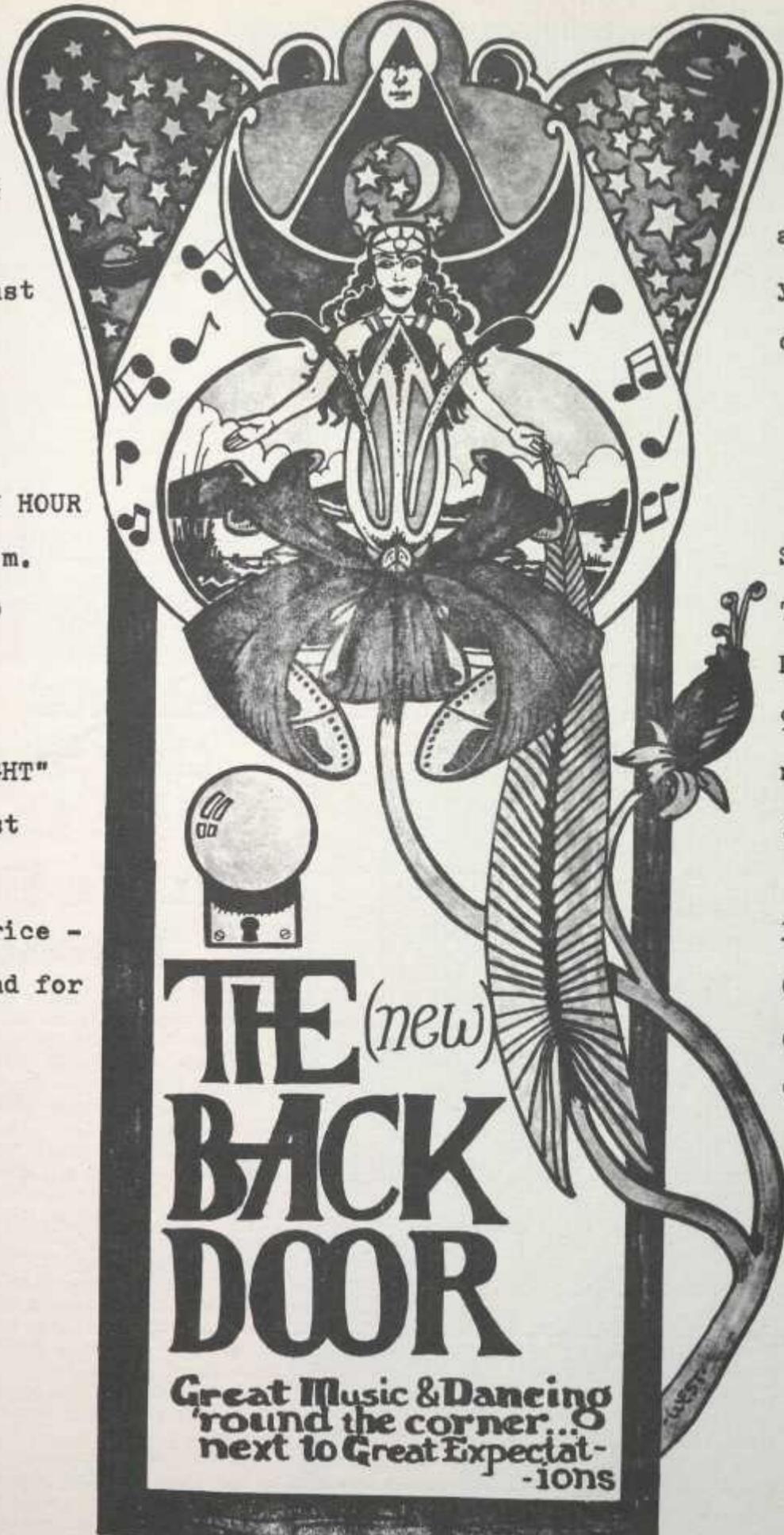
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Behind the Scenes at the Annie Russell Theater



Some schools have renown football teams, others have famous personalities on their faculties, while most have little or nothing to brag about. At Rollins we have the Annie Russell Theater, and probably the top undergraduate theater department anywhere. For Rollins students, it provides an opportunity to see some of the best college productions produced. The first opportunity comes on October 17 when the Rollins Players present the famed musical comedy, "Guys and Dolls."

The Theater Department has about fifty projects which may come as a surprise to some, because few of them are seen in the typical Rollins social circles when a show is in the works. This is not because they are anti-social, but because they are busy rehearsing parts, costuming, lighting lines, building sets, making costumes, with all the other endless details involved in a major production.

About seventy students are participating in "Guys and Dolls." Needless to say, the production counts heavily on active support from the student body. Unless one has had some experience in the theater it is difficult to imagine the time and effort that go into a production. That shows aren't senior class plays. Leads senior en-

about four hours an evening, plus weekends. This doesn't include private or extra sessions or personal work like memorizing around 1000 lines.

Supporting actors don't have it much better. They generally attend all rehearsals, sometimes for only a few minutes on stage. But they must be there in the event they are needed by the director who, in this case, is Mr. David Gawlikowski.

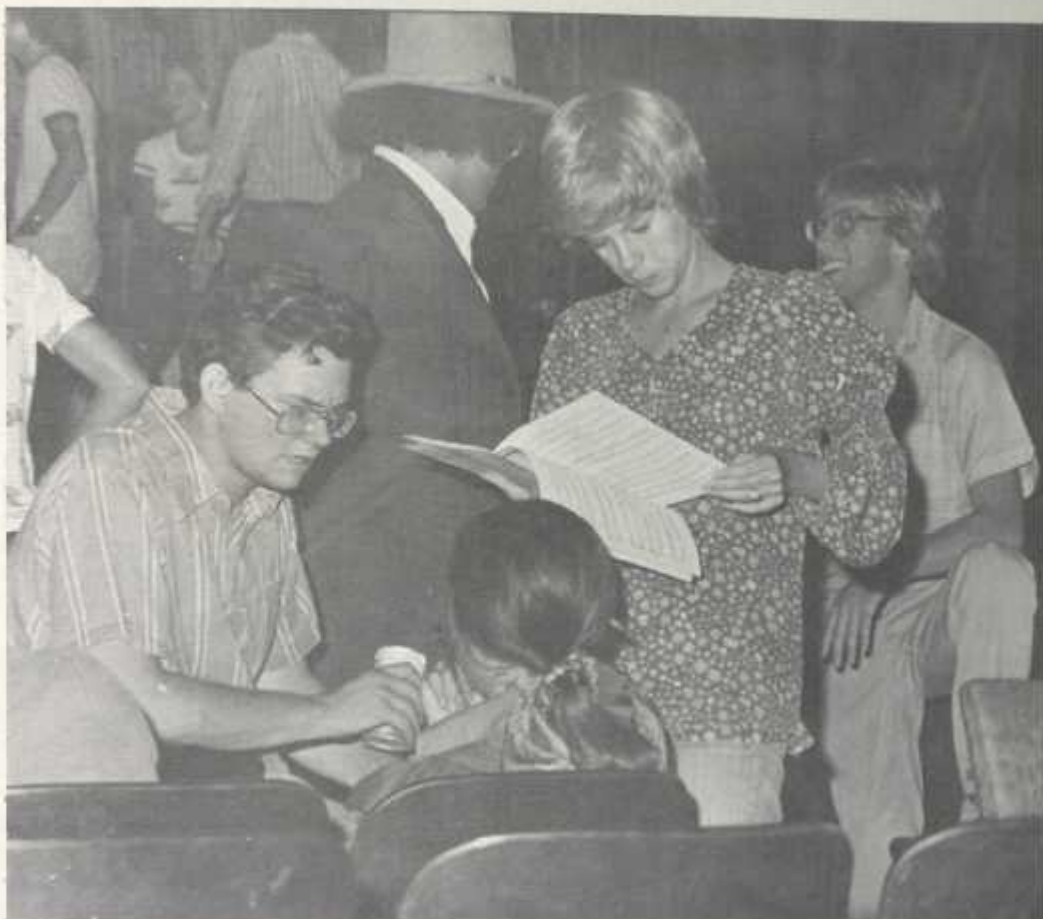
Chorus members play an important part in large-scale musicals and they too attend their share of rehearsals. The musicians for "Guys and Dolls" are from the local unions and put in good hours at the expense of the theater.

This encompasses what the audience sees. They are the ones who bow for applause when the curtain comes down. However, equally important to a big production like "Guys and Dolls" is what goes on backstage. Take note during a show of the lighting arrangements for the various scenes. The spots and sound effects are as carefully rehearsed as any scene in the play and require a competent crew throughout the show. When a scene ends and the curtain drops the stage is by no means vacated. As the actors leave the prop crew and flymen go to work. They can change a church into a race track in a matter of minutes. This requires efficiency as well as speed. Backdrops are stored in the flies above the stage. A special crew lowers or raises the appropriate background.

Meanwhile, in the dressing room, costume and make-up crews are waiting to prepare the actors for the next scene. Brides usually require hours of sitting ready for a wedding but in the theater they have at the most five minutes. And they generally look better than those that take hours. To an onlooker backstage a scene change may seem like mass confusion but to those involved nothing could be more orderly or systematic.

It would be grossly unfair to neglect those who put in their hours long before the show opens, namely the shop crew. Once the set is designed and the Annie Russell Theater is noted for the elaborate designs of Dale Amlund-It must be built. The set starts in the shop, which incidentally is located by the Beanery and is quite a distance from the theater. When the paint and prop crews have completed the various sections of the set they are brought over to the theater and assembled. The crews are at an added disadvantage in that they must work around the actors who are rehearsing evenings.

The remaining crews are the costume and prop crews. The Players have quite a stock of costumes but most parts need completely new wardrobes or at least parts of costumes. It's not easy to locate a vampire's or monk's outfits in Center Park, so they must be made. The same crew that changes scenes during a production is also responsible for locating all the props the actors may need. They must find such obscure items as grandfather clocks or 1920 telephones. If they can't be found they too must be made. It is inconceivable that a script would be altered because a particular prop couldn't be found. This is just basically what goes on the four or five weeks before a big show opens. It's not because they are partying that we don't see them. They only come on closing night if anybody has any energy left, and they usually do.



However, all must enjoy what they are doing; otherwise they couldn't be as dedicated and hard-working. Other than self-gratification and the satisfaction of doing a good job, their only reward is the applause from a grateful audience. On student night, Wednesday, October 17, the Rollins Players want you in that audience. Your only regret will be that they can't work a bit harder and grind out a few more shows each year.



THE ROLLINS SANDSPUR



Editorials Opinion

ACADEMICS VS. ATHLETICS, ROUND 3

Larry Hauser's recent response to my first editorial entitled "Academics vs. Athletics" seemed to ignore all the essence of what my complaint against athletic scholarships is; namely, that they are inequitable in relation to Rollins' financial aid program, and are a strain on those students who pay tuition, or who borrow money and work part-time in order to attend this university.

Mr. Hauser's editorial nevertheless raised some very interesting questions, many of which I would like to share with you. Mr. Hauser's editorial stated, "Athletic scholarships are a must if Rollins is to have competitive intercollegiate athletic teams." My question is, with whom are our intercollegiate teams competing? Also, what does "competing favorably" mean? Does "competing favorably" mean winning all of one's games, half of one's games, or playing in a manner that demonstrates that one has played to the best of one's ability regardless of the outcome?

"Rollins' athletic program is as prestigious as any small college program in the nation" postulates Hauser. Is prestige what the athletic program and the school are after? How does the idea of prestige fit into the purpose and goals of this institution?

Hauser then turns his attention to my statement regarding the soccer team, and dedicates the rest of his editorial to it. He states that, "The soccer players that we get are not the cream of the crop. Those players go to schools where they can get the proverbial 'free ride.'" Hauser credits the soccer team's success to Coach Howell. It is well deserved. Under Coach Howell our soccer teams have amassed an impressive record of 56 wins-14 losses. If our players are not the cream of the crop, then they are pretty damn good substitutes. Given the record of the soccer team, can Rollins ask for, or does Rollins even need a better group of players?

Mr. Hauser then states, "Athletic scholarships based on athletic ability and not solely on need are imperative for the athletic teams at Rollins to survive." What about those schools that have been so burdened by the financial debt of their athletic programs that they've had to do away with intercollegiate athletics? Most of those schools have been small, private colleges like Rollins, where the athletic program was not self-supportive. Perhaps Mr. Hauser's statement should be reversed to say that we MUST give athletic awards on the basis of need in order for intercollegiate athletics at Rollins to survive.

Mr. Hauser finally points out that pressure should not be placed on the CAC, but rather on the NCAA where "a proposal to have scholarships awarded on the basis of need was defeated through pressure from schools that are known as football and basketball power-houses."

According to a report of the Provost, Dr. Dwight Ling, the NCAA is separating into 3 divisions, one of which is solely for schools that award scholarships on a need-only basis. Such a division is a perfect opportunity for an institution such as Rollins, whose primary goal is education, to compete athletically. Secondly, do we want the big football and basketball power-houses (Big Ten, SEC, et al.) to dictate policy for Rollins College? Part of the reason for the proposed tri-divisional system of the NCAA is a recognition of the crisis in athletic funding for smaller schools.

To summarize, Mr. Hauser plainly failed to address the basic questions in my editorial. Is it equitable or fair that those students who are paying full tuition and those students who are borrowing money and working to attend this institution are subsidizing the athletic program? How does the awarding of athletic scholarships fit the purpose of this institution?

With increasing college costs, and with pressures for more athletic scholarships for more sports, and the demand for scholarships for women athletes, is this not the right time to re-evaluate what our athletic scholarship policy should be, before the program becomes more costly to all of us.

-Fred Lauter

OF TIMID TURTLES

First of all, I want you to understand that I didn't bring it up; if someone else hadn't started it, I'd be the last to mention it. I don't even believe in it. But, nonetheless, it's already been started; and since it has, I'd like to do my best, after three years, to stop it-to bury it if I can.

Here's how it began. "The Sandspur is starting anew this year," the new Editor writes in his maiden editorial. And then it comes: "We will not be bothered with discouraged cries of 'student apathy' because we will be too busy." That lets the cat out of the bag- we've got an "apathy problem" around here, it seems. Then, to confirm the fact (which the Sandspur Editor would rather ignore) the Student Association President writes in the same issue: "Like it or not, the abused phrase 'student apathy' is a very real problem."

Now that's just the point I'd like to make. Which point? That the phrase 'student apathy' is abused; not that the problem is very real. I don't think the problem of apathy is very real. I don't think it even is rightly understood. "Apathy"... what is it?

Apathy (check your dictionary if you don't care to believe me) is a lack of feeling. Now, that's not what I see around here. It's quite the other way, I think- too much feeling: supersensitivity. In three years on campus I have seen very little lethargy and lack of sensation, and that is the kind caused by supersensitive anxiety.

People are afraid, not apathetic. Fear, not lack of concern, is the "very real problem" I think I see on this campus (but not only on this campus). If there is a glazed dullness in a lot of eyes around you, I suggest that it is the dullness of withdrawal, of a person fearfully retreating from contact with a world he has little confidence in facing, and that is apathy?

Why not call it "fear," and see if you can't deal better with it? I think the problem is lack of feeling, your instinctive remedy is to go out and kicking people to wake them up- with insults and sneers, at least. And that's what I've been witnessing for three years: a Campaign Against-Apathy policy of pummeling, pointing, and pouting.

But if the problem's really that people are frightened, you'd go for a different cure, wouldn't you? You wouldn't use a method that would only cause a hastier and more complete retreat. Is kicking a turtle to make him stick his neck out further?

I went to a student party the other night, held in McKean Hall by one of my Freshman advisees. I discovered that it takes more than a little courage for students to entertain teachers in such a circumstance. One of my advisee's friend's revealed astonishment at the mere idea of doing so. Once the initial hurdle of fear was leapt, I still saw signs of residual fear. Why do people at parties cocoon themselves in cigarette smoke, or alcohol, and the nearly impenetrable sound of loud music?

Fear, again. Fear of exposure. Fear of painful contact. Fear of being found deficient, inept, foolish, awkward. Inhibition is fear. And "student apathy," I suggest, is inhibition- the holding back and protection of one's supersensitive feelings. Not at all the lack of feeling.

But let's not call the problem "student apathy" any more. The phrase is abused because it fails to describe the very real problem we have. That problem is to find ways to help each other overcome our personal anxieties, our dreads and doubts that undermine self-confidence and keep us from sticking our necks out, out beyond the smoke, mist, and self-conscious fear.

Don't kick a turtle- coax him out.

-Alan Nordstrom

To the Editor:

The purpose of this letter is to amend the letter published in a recent issue of the Sandspur, and to clarify your new policy concerning student attendance at Rollins Players productions.

First, my former letter was in error concerning the amount the Directorate allocated to the Players for this year. It was reported to me last spring that the allocation was \$3,500.00 and that \$1,000.00 was to be deducted to cancel a previous loan in that amount mistakenly given to the Players, in order to clear the books. Subsequent to the publication of my first letter, I learned that the allocation was really \$4,500.00 which, minus the \$1,000.00 would leave us with a total allocation of \$3,500.00.

The erroneous information I received last spring prompted the theatre staff to reappraise the policy concerning student admissions, a policy which vacillated during the past four or five years, which was probably a reflection of our dissatisfaction with some of the basic premises involved.

I will try to delineate as best I can our reasons for deciding to charge students for admissions to the Annie Russell Theatre plays. Since we find ourselves in the basically untenable position of deciding to charge for something that has always been free, I very much doubt that my arguments will fall on receptive ears, but here goes anyway.

Our basic reason for deciding to charge admission is not financial (although this is a factor), but psychological. We have been very disappointed, over the past two or three years, at the steady decline in attendance at Student Night performances. True, this might have something to do with our choice of plays, but we feel that our offerings are varied enough that anybody ought to be able to find something they like. Add to this the fact that students have, in the past, abused their ticket privileges--by not using issued tickets, by giving them to off-campus friends, or, in some cases, even selling them.

However, the major factor involved is our feeling that giving away tickets does not create the proper psychological atmosphere for play-going. Our patrons from the community go to the box-office, pay \$4.50 for a ticket and, when they enter the theatre, they go in expecting \$4.50 worth of entertainment (whether consciously or not), of laughter, tears, mental stimulation, or whatever. In short, a contract has been entered into, both parties (spectator and performer) know where they stand, and, hopefully, a healthy, positive ambience has been created.

The student, on the other hand, may or may not bother to pick up a ticket at Beans, and even when he has it in hand, he owns a piece of paper on which he has paid nothing, and therefore, respects little.

What we are really doing, I suspect, is challenging you. You showed little interest when it was free. How much, really, do you care? If you care enough to come to the box-office, pay \$4.50 (we kept the sum deliberately nominal) you will enter the theatre, we firmly believe, in a much better play-going state of mind.

At the same time, we are asking the Directorate to continue to allocate a nominal sum to

support the theatre on the grounds that it offers a solid cultural contribution to campus life. To end, I have asked Joannie Wooters, our student representative to the Student Association, to ask that our allocation be reduced to \$2,500.00. We will continue to request this nominal sum, but we do not wish it to be regarded as money to underwrite student admissions, but as a token payment to support a vital campus activity. There are other factors involved, but this, in brief, is the crux of our argument.

As I wrote in my last letter, I will continue to do whatever I can to encourage student participation in our program. Please believe that our decision to charge admissions at the Annie Russell Theatre was sincerely dedicated to achieving this goal.

Two final notes: One, I hope everyone understands that admission at the Fred Stone productions will continue to be free of charge.

Two, I must report that theatre students are, by and large, opposed to this decision, but have

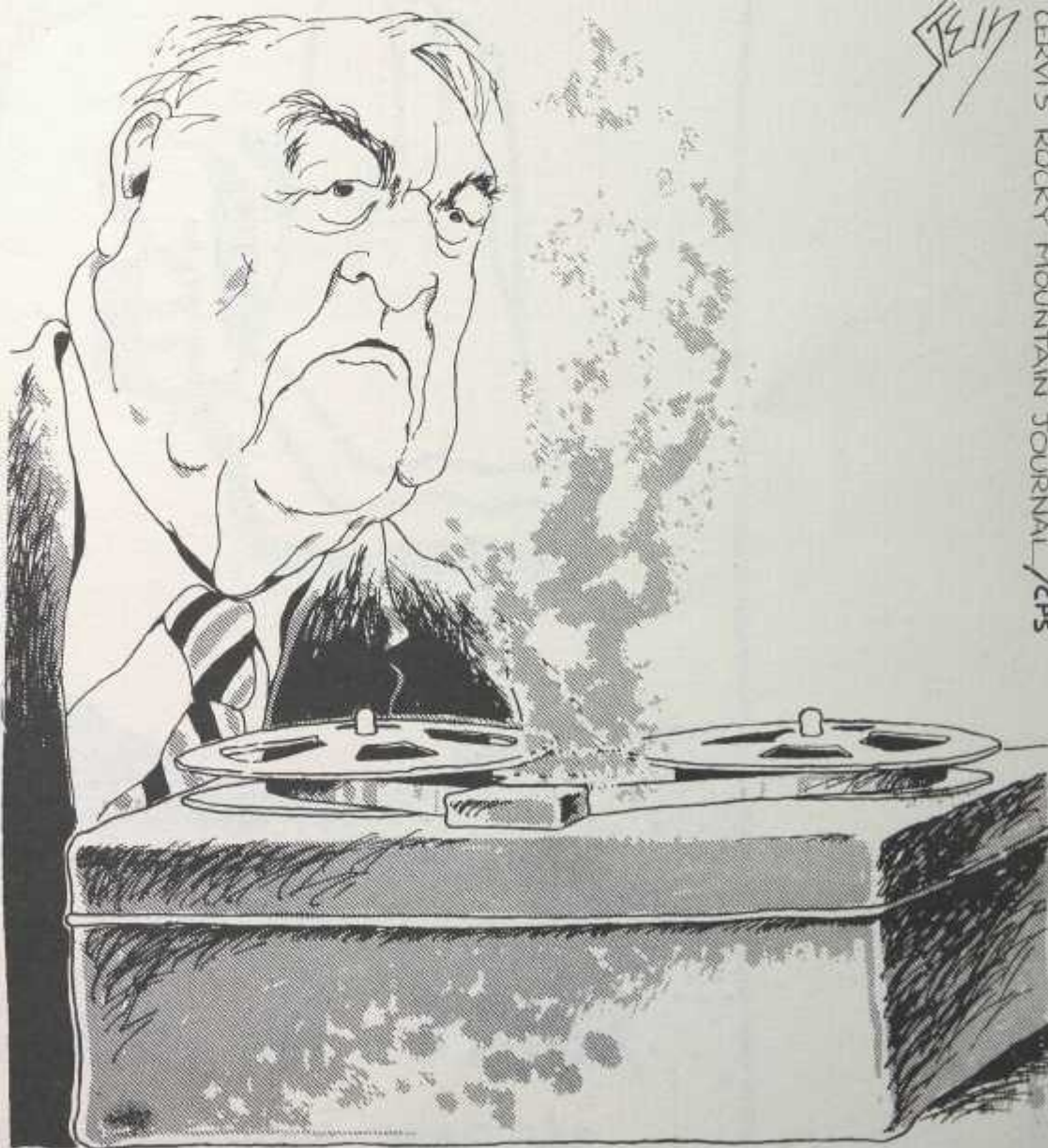
agreed to a year's experiment in the hope that it will stimulate attendance.

-Robert O. Juergens, Director
ANNIE RUSSELL THEATRE

To the Editor:

The reader of the Sandspur's every word ran into a serious conflict of interest in the last issue. The interview with Bob Sutley identifies the major security interest as keeping non-students off campus; the interview with Lonnie Butler identifies the major social interest for Black students as having non-students on campus. There ought to be a way to take into account security concerns while at the same time providing for social contacts for all students: would not a simple guest card system do it, administered in such a way that non-students would really feel welcome?

-Arnold Wettstein



"Hi Sam. This is Dick. I knew about everything right from the start. Prove it. This tape will self-destruct in five seconds"...Poof!



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