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The Sandspur

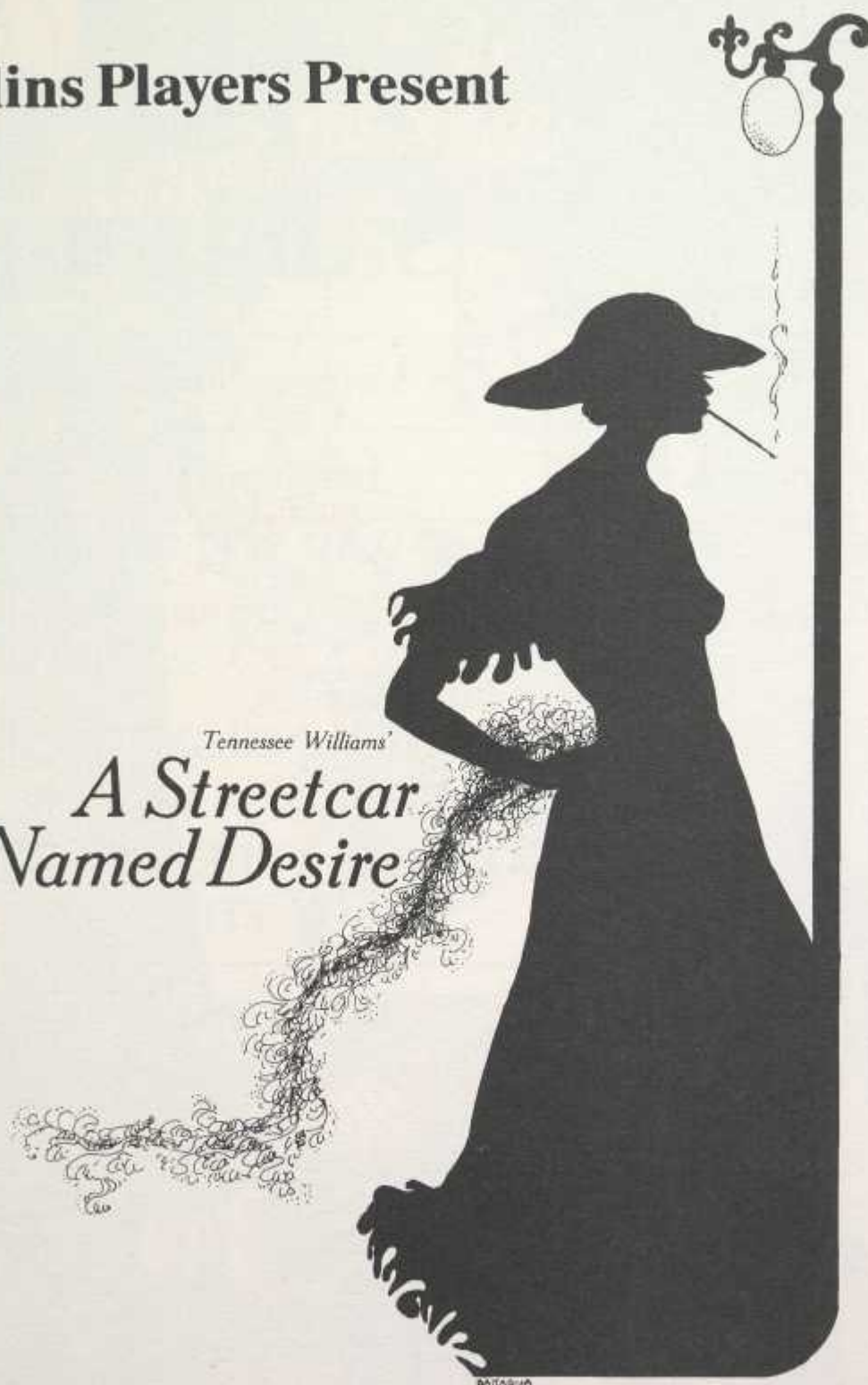
Volume 80, Issue 8

January 22, 1974

THE WAY WE WERE
(Rollins During
The Depression)
KOHOUTEK
THE UNSIGHTED
"SLEEPER"— A Review
ON THE FREEDOM
OF THE PRESS

The Rollins Players Present

Tennessee Williams'
***A Streetcar
Named Desire***



At The Annie Russell Theater
Rollins Student Night Wednesday, January 23 \$1.00
Other Dates: Jan. 24, 25, 26, 31, Feb. 1, 2.

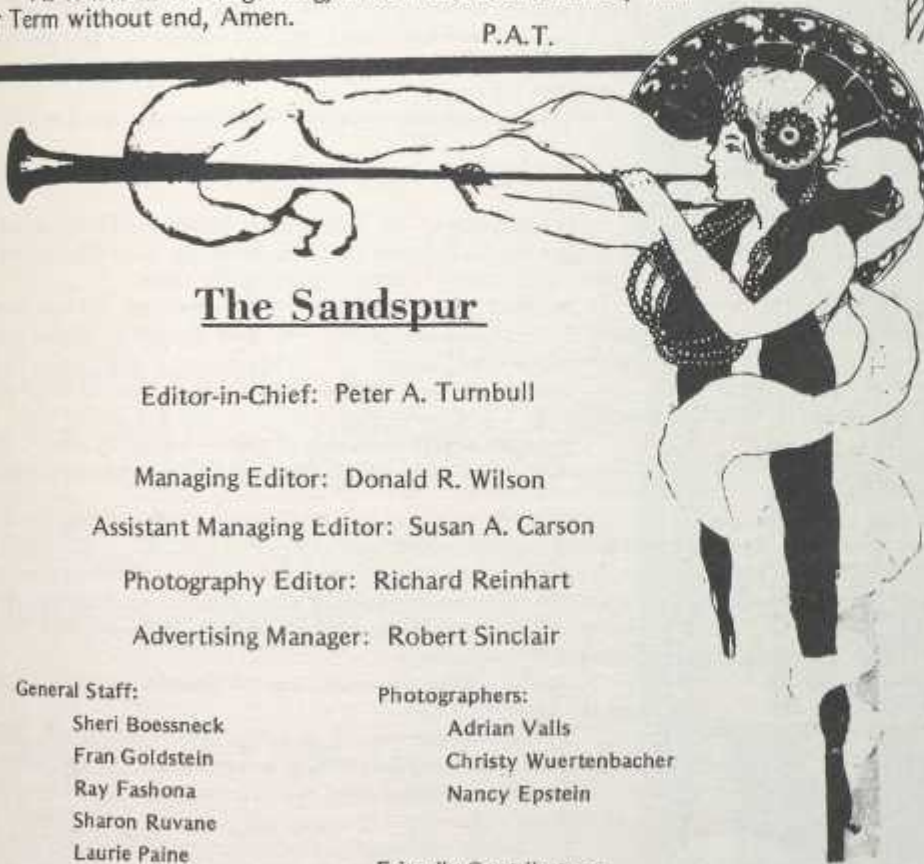
And so Winter Term balmily exists. With the exception of a few minor distractions, not a hell of a lot has been going on. This is basically alright with us, of course, for it has allowed us a bit of "R and R," as they say in military circles; a time to sit back and prepare for the Spring Offensive [so to speak], to lick our wounds, and to enjoy the unseasonably fine weather.

For those who are concerned about the Rollins people in London this term, we have it on good authority that they are having a fine time despite the terrible weather, the various slow-downs and shortages and strikes, and the shaky economy. No word yet from other travellers, but we presume that "no news is good news" and that they are all enjoying their journeys.

Spotlighted in this issue are articles on how Rollins is coping with the current energy crisis and a retrospective on how Rollins struggled - more or less - through the Depression, respectively penned by Ms. Sharon Ruvane and Ms. Susan Carson [who was recently named Assistant Managing Editor of the Sandspur]. Also included are some rather interesting pieces on birth control clinics, et cetera, in the area by Laurie Paine, on the comet that fizzled by Ray Fashona, and on Woody Allen's latest film by C. David Watson, Jr. And along with the long awaited re-emergence of Campus Notes, we welcome our new columnists, Mr. Fred Lauten and Mr. Jack Anderson.

As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, Winter Term without end, Amen.

P.A.T.



The Sandspur

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NATIONAL NOTES

The Soviet Writers Union has proposed that Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn leave the U.S.S.R. because of his alleged treasonous writings lately set forth in "The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956" - a study of the Soviet penal system under Stalin - published in Paris on Dec. 28.

A devout nationalist Solzhenitsyn has refused to leave Russia despite personal harassment and a two-week campaign waged against him by the Soviet press.

"The telephone was busy all day," said the writers wife, Natalya Svetlova, "with callers voicing the 'anger of the people'." after an editorial in Pravda had denounced Solzhenitsyn touching off, said Natalya Svetlova, "what will be a war of nerves."

Novelist Lidiya Chikovskaya was expelled from the Soviet Writers Union on Jan. 9 because, Solzhenitsyn writes, she had allowed him to work in her country home outside Moscow, and because of her defending Russian physicist Andrei D. Sakharov during a similar campaign waged against him by the Soviet press last fall.

The prominent Russian columnist and commentator Yuri Zhukov denounced the Voice of America on Jan. 9 because it had broadcast certain excerpts from "The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956" and said Zhukov, "anyone who listens to this flow of dirty things besmears his honor and dignity as a Soviet man."

Zhukov reports that he has received a number of letters from Soviet citizens advocating either exile or imprisonment for both Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov.

Any letters supporting either Solzhenitsyn or Sakharov were, said Zhukov, "sent off to the New York Times."

Walt DisneyWorld has laid off 1,700 employees due mainly, company spokesmen say, to lack of attendance during the Christmas season.

Among those laid off on Jan. 10 were 630 permanent and 70 part-time employees as well as 1,000 college students who working for the Christmas season.

"In the quarter before Dec. 31," the New York Times reports, "attendance at DisneyWorld totaled 1.95 million and was down 4.8 per cent from the year before."

DisneyWorld officials maintain that the current energy crisis has had no bearing on either the lack of attendance or the recent lay-offs.

Northern Kentucky State College launched 200 helium filled balloons carried scholarship offers totaling, in sum, \$16,000.

100 black balloons carried scholarships worth \$100. Two balloons held scholarships worth \$1,000 each while one balloon carried the largest grant of \$4,000.

Whoever was first to find a balloon was entitled to keep the scholarship.

Northern Kentucky State College, located at Highland Heights, Ky., has an enrollment of 5,000. The school opened in 1970.

52 million Americans are smoking cigarettes, the New York Times reports - an increase of about two million since 1964 when Dr. Luther L. Terry, then Surgeon General, issued his report that linked cigarette smoking to lung cancer and heart disease.

40% of America's men and 30% of its women now smoke cigarettes. An estimated 3,000 teenagers pick up the habit daily.

CBS News reports that Americans consume 4100 packs of cigarettes, on the average, yearly.

Percentage of U.S. Smokers by Sex and Age

	1966	1967	1968	1970	1972
Men (17 and over)	48.6	47.8	45.9	43.2	Not available
Women (17 and over)	31.6	31.4	30.5	30.9	Not available
Boys (12-17)	Not available	Not available	11.5	14.7	12.8
Girls (12-17)	Not available	Not available	6.2	9.2	11.3

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

The United States has begun to retarget its strategic missile offensive to include Soviet missile installations in addition to Soviet cities.

Such an action will give the United States an option to strike Soviet military bases and airfields other than cities in the event that the Soviets choose to order nuclear strikes against United States military installations.

Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger announced on Jan. 10 that the Soviet Union was developing four new missiles, and that three of the missiles were being tested with multiple warheads.

By 1980, he said, the Soviet Union could build a missile force equipped with 7,000 one megaton warheads, and that if the United States and the Soviet Union could not reach some agreement by that time, the Soviets could have "a major counter-force capability which we lack."

"What we are seeking is to forestall the development of an asymmetrical situation that would be beneficial to the Soviet Union," Schlesinger said.

The New York Times reports that in Peking neighborhood militia units are patrolling the streets in a public campaign against street crime, which is on the rise in the People's Republic of China.

Petty theft and murder are increasing in Peking, and citizens there are gathering in groups at night-carrying nightsticks and flashlights in an effort to keep their neighborhoods safe.

The Chinese Communist Party paper Jenmin Jih Pao has praised the Peking citizens for their vigilance.

It is believed that young men and women who have deserted the army and re-entered Peking from labor farms in the country are responsible for most of the crime.

There are as many as 50,000 such deserters in China today.

The local government in Venice, Italy is renovating an ancient landmark.

It has removed the four famous bronze horses that stand outside St. Mark's Square because, says CBS News, the brine from the sea and the sulphur from nearby factories are rotting the horses.

Sculpted by a Greek artist 2300 years ago, the four horses first stood in Constantinople before they were shipped to Venice, where they have remained ever since.

Experts are now examining the ancient statues in an effort to halt their decay.

Venetian legend warns that if ever the horses are removed from their perch on St. Mark's Square, disaster will follow in Venice and the world.

At press time (Jan. 16) there is hope in the mid-east but the general situation there remains tense.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is again in Jerusalem negotiating new peace terms with the Israeli Cabinet, and he is scheduled to return to Aswan within the next few days for further conferences with Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat.

As yet neither the Israelis nor the Egyptians are fully satisfied with present peace proposals.

At present agreement between the two nations include, says the New York Times, "an Israeli withdrawal to a line about 20 miles east of the Suez Canal and the establishment of a demilitarized zone between the Israelis and Egyptians that would be supervised by the United Nations."

The Israelis remained concerned, however about a large Egyptian force of 400 tanks and up to 30,000 men on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal, and the Egyptians hope to keep that force stationed there despite any future agreements.

British Prime Minister Edward Heath is under pressure from his Cabinet to call a general election in February - 17 months before his 5-year term expires. He is expected to ask that Queen Elizabeth dissolve Parliament some time before the end of January.

The New York Times reports that Heath's Cabinet hopes to win further public support for Heath's policies against inflation and the national coal miners by a new election.

Political analysts are in general agreement that chances for a new election are "better than 50-50" although some believe that the Conservatives are bluffing in "a campaign of psychological warfare against the miners, who are holding out for raises that would exceed the limits in the Government's program against inflation."

The British Labor Party is preparing for an election as early as Feb.

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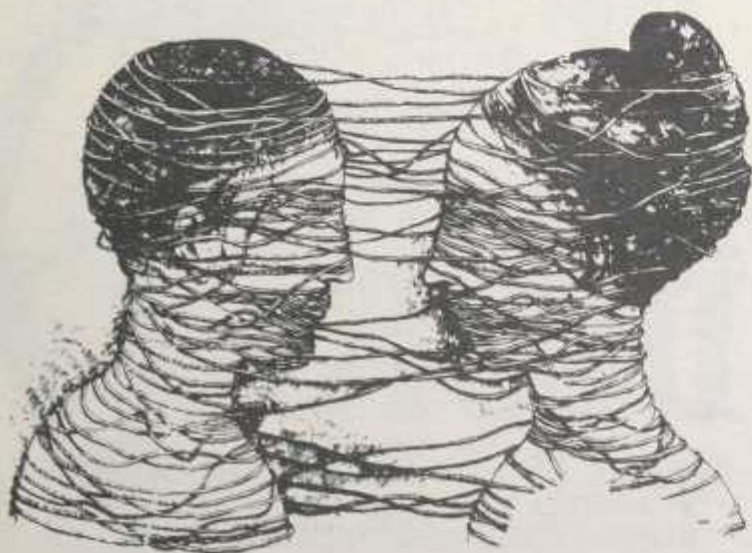
CAMPUS NOTES

Rollins students have taken off for the four corners of the globe this Winter Term. Mr. Tom Peterson has taken a group off to Italy to tour the major art centers of the country. Dr. Pequeno of the Behavioral Science Dept. is off to Guatemala and Mexico with students in tow to study the art, archeology and culture of the pre-Columbia civilizations of the two countries. Barbados and the Virgin Islands will be the classroom for the students of Dr. Richard and Dr. Smith while they study marine biology. Dr. Danowitz has bundled off his students to the U.S.S.R. for a three-week tour of the capitals of the Soviet republics. Dr. Stadt and class are in Spain studying the language and culture of the country. Last, but not least, Dr. Juergens and his charges are weathering the three-day work week and the energy crisis in England to view theater in London.

Real World volunteers have been involved in several projects during the Winter Term. They have been working at the Edgewood Boys Ranch, Audubon Park Elementary, Sunland Hospital, Rock Lake Elementary, Welbourne Day Nursery and La Amistad organizing a library, working with handicapped children and with children of working mothers. Anyone interested in participating in the Real World program can contact Dean Wanda Russell, ext. 2190.

Students will now be allowed to paint their rooms with the following reservations:

1. That one of the five colors which are standard for the College is to be selected.
2. That approval is received, prior to beginning the painting, by the Office of the Director of the Physical Plant, and that all painting is done under the supervision of the Painting Supervisor and with materials supplied by the College.
3. A \$25 deposit must be made to the College before the painting is begun. A copy of the receipt for this deposit should be presented to the Physical Plant, at which time the necessary ladders, rollers, brushes, material, etc. will be issued on a loan basis to the student. If, upon completion of the job, all equipment is returned in proper condition and the job is satisfactory to the Painting Supervisor then the \$25 deposit will be rebated, less the cost of materials — approximately \$14. The color of the individual's room then becomes standard and will remain that way until another student, occupying that room at a future date, may wish to change the color.



The Board of Directors of the Student Center would like to announce openings for all positions for the coming year. Terms of office last year, beginning in mid-March. All applications should be directed to Theda James, Secretary, Box 649, and should include the following information: name, year, box number, phone number, position interested in, qualifications, and plans.

Positions on the Board are: president, secretary (responsible for correspondence, notices and minutes), comptroller (handle all financial matters — should have one term of accounting), and six committee positions. Social Entertainment — responsible for all musical concerts and dances; Coffee House — presents all events Down Under; Educational Entertainment — provides the campus with visiting political, social or specialized speakers, debates and forums. Films — responsible for scheduling and presentation of all Student Center films; Special Projects — charged with having the student directory printed, responsible for games in the Union and may undertake experimental programming; Publicity — responsible for making the campus aware of all Student Center events through a variety of media.

The films committee will present "Taking Off," an R-rated film starring Buck Henry (screenwriter for "The Graduate," "Candy," and "Catch-22") and Lynn Carlin, on Friday, January 25 at 8:30 p.m. in the Auditorium. It has been called "extremely funny" and "hilarious." The plot centers around Larry Tyne, the middle-class New York suburban whose daughter (by running away) forces him into joining the S.P.F.C. (Society for the Parents of Fugitive Children).

All students are reminded that there is no eating, drinking or smoking permitted in the Bush Auditorium.

On Saturday, January 26, the coffee house committee will be presenting a program of Florida talent beginning at 8:30 p.m. Down Under.

Sargeant Shriver will be speaking at 8:00 p.m. on February 27 in the Auditorium. Students will be asked to pick up advance tickets since the general public will be admitted.

The Order of Libra, the honorary society for junior and senior women, tapped three new members in December. They are Anna Santilli, a senior music major; Wanda Russell, assistant dean of student affairs; and Alexandra Skidmore, president of the faculty. Membership in the society, founded in 1935, is based on scholarship, leadership and service.

Bill Loving, Director of Financial Aid and Placement, will present an exhibition of color photographic prints at the FTU Village Center Gallery from Jan. 21 to Feb. 8. The exhibit of 50 to 75 color prints includes realism and abstract offerings. His two favorite photographic subjects, theater and soccer, are well-represented in the showing.

Loving has also exhibited in several art shows as well as the 1980 Winter Park Sidewalk Art Festival.

The Village Center Gallery is located in the Village Center Complex and is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Weekend guests of Rollins students will no longer have to pay the guest fee. Roger Campell announced the alteration of the old policy which will now allow students' guests to stay in the dorms without paying. Guests will continue to register with the R.A. or R.H. of the hall. Students are reminded not to "loan their room" to transients or people they do not know.

"A Streetcar Named Desire" will be presented by the Rollins Players at the Annie Russell Theater January 24, 25, 26 and 31 and February 1 and 2. Student night for the play by Tennessee Williams will be January 25 with \$1 admission charge.

"Coward Tonight," a review of the music and humor of Sir Noël Coward will be presented Jan. 31 through Feb. 3 at the New Fred Stone Theater. Student night will be Jan. 30 and there is no admission charge.

During the first couple days of Winter Term, students taking Theater Workshop heard two lectures on safety presented by Tom Wells, head of Physical Plant. The first two-hour lecture dealt with the proper use of hand tools, techniques for lifting, different types of fire extinguishers and their use, and the correct way to use a ladder. The second two-hour lecture concerned electricity. The lectures were enlivened by the use of slides and other visual aids. A good time was had by all.

Mr. William R. Gordon recently assumed duties as the Director of Alumni Affairs, replacing Mr. Walter Hundley. Mr. Gordon has long been associated with Rollins, graduating from the college in 1951 and acting as President of the Alumni Association. He has also served in various capacities on the Alumni Board of Directors for six years. Mr. Don W. Taucher has accepted the position of Alumni Association president with Mr. Gordon's departure.

The Rollins College Music in the Chapel series will feature Alexander Anderson, Rollins choirmaster and organist, in a recital on Jan. 27 in the Knowles Memorial Chapel at 8 p.m. The evening performances are free and open to the public.

Chapel services are held on Sundays at the Knowles Memorial Chapel at 9:45 a.m.

Candidates interested in participating in the Miss Winter Park Pageant should obtain applications from Mr. B. G. Henken in Carnegie Hall. Candidates must be between the ages of 17 and 27, must have graduated from high school and never have been married. Applications must be submitted no later than Jan. 25 at 5 p.m. The pageant will be held at the Annie Russell Theater on the evening of Feb. 16 and is a preliminary to the Miss America Pageant.

Calendar

January

- 22 Basketball vs. St. Leo, away.
- 23 8:30 p.m. Student Night - "A Streetcar Named Desire," ART.
- 24 8:30 p.m. "A Streetcar Named Desire," ART.
- 25 5:00 p.m. Deadline for Miss Winter Park applications.
- 8:30 p.m. "A Streetcar Named Desire," ART.
- 8:30 p.m. RCSC film - "Taking Off," Bush Aud.
- 26 2 and 8 p.m. TravelVenture film, "Russia," Bush Aud.
- 8:00 p.m. Basketball vs. FTU, EAFH.
- 8:30 p.m. "A Streetcar Named Desire," ART.
- 8:30 p.m. Fla. talent showcase, Down Under.
- 27 9:45 a.m. Chapel Service, KMC.
- 8:00 p.m. Music in the Chapel series featuring Alexander Anderson, KMC.
- 31 8:00 p.m. Basketball vs. Rhode Island, EAFH.
- 8:30 p.m. "A Streetcar Named Desire," ART.

February

- 1 8:30 p.m. "A Streetcar Named Desire," ART.
- 2 8:30 p.m. "A Streetcar Named Desire," ART.
- 3 9:45 a.m. Chapel Service, KMC.
- 5 8:00 p.m. Basketball vs. FIT, EAFH.
- 6 Winter Term ends.

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Women's Athletic Supporters Fight Back

9

By GRACE MASTALLI

(CPS.) — Physical education is one of the discriminatory areas in the American educational system, testified Billy Jean King recently before a U.S. Senate Committee.

Urging support of the educational equity act introduced by Senator Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), the tennis star asked why women's sport programs in public schools receive only one percent of what men's programs receive and proposed enforcement of total athletic equality for women.

In schools and colleges across the nation women have begun to demand their rights as athletes. Charges of discrimination in funding, training facilities, coaching, opportunities for participation, scholarships and publicity have surfaced in law suits involving Little Leagues, high schools and universities.

Guidelines for eliminating sex discrimination in education programs and activities under review by the Office of Civil Rights include extensive rules regulating all competitive athletics operated by universities.

The planned guidelines need the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), Caspar W. Weinberger's signature to be adopted as an addition to Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972, which prohibits sex discrimination in educational institutions receiving federal funding.

According to the proposed rules, all sports teams would be considered a single competitive athletic program regardless of whether the athletics were conducted at the freshman, varsity, club or other level.

"No person shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, be treated differently from another person, or otherwise be discriminated against in athletic program or activity," the guideline report states.

The report also suggests affirmation efforts to correct inequalities where competitive athletic opportunities had previously been limited. Institutions would be required to determine in what sports the formerly excluded sex desired to compete and whether or not in teams separated on the basis of sex.

Upon adoption of the guidelines, discrimination in the provision of equipment or supplies, scheduling of games and practice times, travel and per diem allowances, awarding of athletic scholarships, opportunity to receive coaching and instruction, provision of locker rooms and medical facilities, and publicity would be prohibited.

Separate teams for each sex or a single team for which members are selected without discrimination on the basis of sex would both be acceptable under the guidelines.

However, if single teams are established and there are substantially more members of one sex, comparable opportunities to participate in the same sport or other sports would be required.

Women have not waited for the guidelines' implementation to begin legal actions protesting discrimination in athletic programs, to wit:

A complaint charging "gross discrimination in athletics against women at the University of Michigan" was filed under Title IX last fall

by a group of students, alumni, and taxpayers from Ann Arbor. The 58-page complaint indicated the university spent in excess of \$2 million on men's intercollegiate athletics in 1972 and nothing on intercollegiate athletics for women. The text of the complaint advocated a "components" approach to athletics, whereby in sports which women and men both regularly participate (such as gymnastics, swimming, track, volleyball, tennis, golf, and basketball) the team representing the school would consist of a predominately male component and a primarily female component.

In addition the complaint asked HEW to assess to what degree athletic scholarships and recruitment should be continued in a public university for either males or females. A letter accompanying the complaint noted that despite numerous appeals to review sex discrimination at the University, that "the most blatant area of extraordinary sex discrimination — athletics" remains unchallenged.

While HEW action on the University of Michigan complaint is still pending, other decisions have evidenced strong support for equity in athletic programs:

—In New Jersey the State Division on Civil Rights found probable cause (of discrimination) in a case brought for girls barred from the all-boy Little League teams, and subsequent lawsuits led many schools to accept girls on boys' teams, especially in non-contact sports.

—In *Morris v. Michigan High School Athletic Association*, the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that girls may not be prevented from participation in interscholastic non-contact sports.

—New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, and New Mexico recently integrated non-contact sports in high schools as a result of litigation by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). Court rulings that outstanding female athletes should receive opportunities for training and competition at their ability levels, have also been made in Oklahoma and Louisiana.

At issue on the college and university level are the large discrepancies in funding, facilities, and training available to men and women.

University of Illinois women have organized a group called "Concerned Women Athletes" to combat unequal funding. The men's intercollegiate sports program at Illinois is supported by \$2.4 million a year, while the women's program receives a \$4,500 state appropriation. Concerned Women Athletes intend to file suit under Title IX, but University maintains the men's programs are sponsored by the University Athletic Association from gate receipts, donations, and memberships separate from the school's normal finances and that in fact, women receive \$4,500 more than men in official funding.

At Kent State University in Ohio, despite an increased allotment of \$12,000 to women's intercollegiate sports (compared with over \$1 million to the men's program) the women's gymnastic team has no funds to finance the team's trip to the national competition. The program's director said, "All we want is equipment, facilities, and travel expenses," voicing a plea common to most women athletes in college today.

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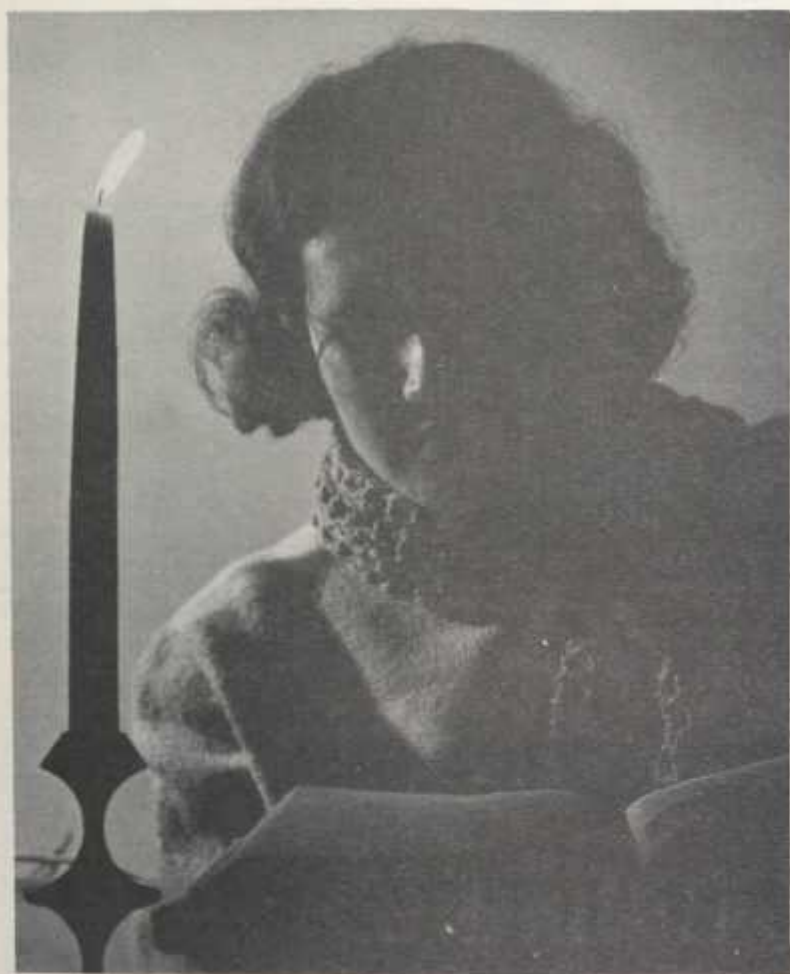
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THE HEAT'S ON

(Wait a minute!)

by Sharon Ruvane



In northern schools the coat closets are rarely full these days. Due to the energy crisis, room temperatures have been reduced and sweaters and light jackets are needed to keep warm inside the buildings. And because of the omnipresence of the chill, the energy crisis rarely escapes conversations. But Floridians and the Rollins community in particular are escaping power shortages and rising fuel costs, despite the temperatures and the weather. A half-hour conversation with Mr. G. Thomas Wells, Director of Rollins' Physical Plant, would convince even the jolliest Rollins student that his lifestyle is becoming cramped. Figures show that the pinch may even grow stronger.

At the plant itself, the phone is constantly ringing and one or two people always seem to be in the waiting room. Even though the outside of the building is shabby, it is evident that there is a lot of hustle inside the building. Much of the hustle is aimed at anticipating new fuel shortages and steps, many of which have already been taken, to conserve energy at Rollins.

In the major buildings on campus, every other hall light has been turned off. Faculty members have been asked to turn off classroom lights if there is no class to follow during the next hour. The tennis lights will remain unlighted throughout Winter Term. All exterior lights on campus which do not impede safety have already been shut off, including the Chapel lights, which will now be lighted only on top. Another step to conserve energy is the lowering of temperatures of school water heaters from 180 degrees to 140 degrees. During Christmas break, all heating units on campus were completely turned off in order to save as much energy as possible.

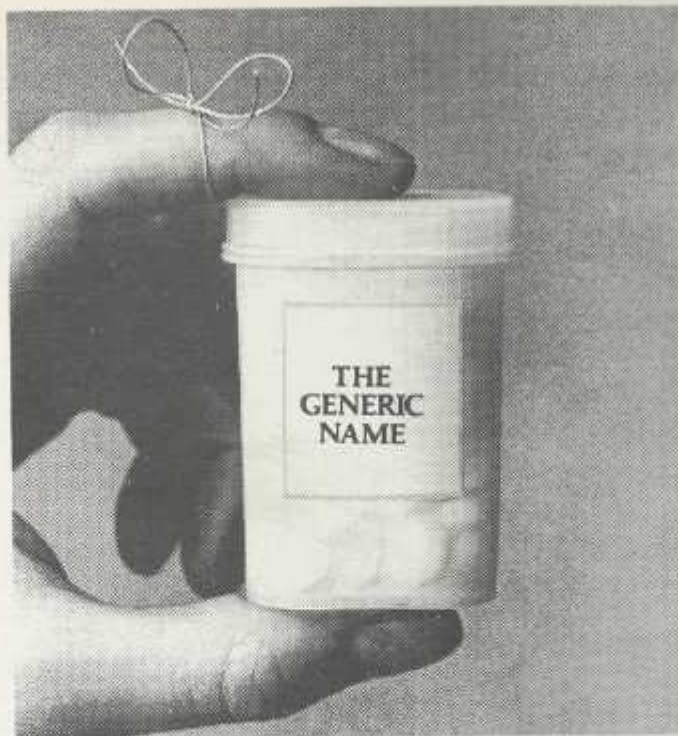
Rollins has cut back on consumption and yet the fuel costs are dramatically rising. From August to November of 1973, fuel costs for Rollins increased by \$16,000 over fuel costs from August to November, 1972. The College has cut back, and with a pre-energy crisis fuel budget of \$14,000 it would seem that Rollins should save money. Instead, price increases show that the Rollins fuel bill will be \$200,000. Meanwhile, Florida Public has anticipated a 57% increase in fuel costs for next year alone.

Gas for school vehicles and fuel oil have become allocated commodities for Rollins, and yet if fuel should become temporarily unavailable Rollins will be able to cope with the situation. This summer, in anticipation of a fuel shortage, Rollins converted all large buildings and clusters of small buildings to natural gas. Through this conversion, buildings can now be run on natural gas or fuel oil, which has become scarce. At the present time, school buildings are being run on natural gas with full tanks of fuel oil waiting to be turned on, should natural gas become unavailable. Through this conversion, campus buildings can remain running on the spare tanks for about a week while the new fuel supply is (hopefully) in transit.

According to Mr. Wells, the greatest problem on campus has been the subject of air conditioning and the individual student. By student demand the air conditioning has remained on, and yet many students are becoming "fuelish." They have windows open while the air conditioning is on, and it seems that students rarely turn off the units when they leave for lengthy periods of time. Mr. Wells stated that he wants students to be comfortable, but he feels that if the open window-air conditioning combination was practiced by about half the student body, the air conditioning would have to be turned off.

The key to helping conserve energy at Rollins has to be an individual effort, now that the Physical Plant has done its share. Turn off the air conditioning when not in use or when the windows are open. Turn off the lights when they are not needed. If you see any campus lights that are not being used, as in classrooms or buildings, Mr. Wells would like to be informed.

Up north the closets are bare because all the warm clothing is in use. And meanwhile at Rollins, the closets remain full, at least until the anticipated cold snap hits.



Three little words can save you medicine money.

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most widely prescribed drugs (the top 50) are available under their *generic name*.

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First, ask your doctor to write down the *generic name* instead of the brand name. Don't be afraid to tell him you need to save money on medicine. Second, tell your pharmacist that the prescription calls for the *generic name* at your request. Ask for the lowest-priced quality generic drug he or she can recommend.

You could tear out this message and wrap it around your finger to help you remember. Or you could keep thinking of the dollars you want to save. Either way, remembering three little words can save you lots of medicine money. Please remember the *generic name*.

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The Price of Promiscuity

by Laurie Paine

Pregnancy — how to prevent it; how to accept it; how to erase it. The methods are available. Finally, it is only a matter of choice.

The Orange County area, including Winter Park, Winter Garden and Apopka, has an ample number of birth control and family planning clinics. There is also an abundance of adoption agencies and one abortion clinic. Let us look at the services these clinics and agencies offer.

BIRTH CONTROL and FAMILY PLANNING: The Orange County Health Department, supported primarily by state and federal monies, has an extensive birth control program with clinics in Apopka, Winter Garden and two in Winter Park. All medically accepted methods of family planning, including male and female sterilization are available.

What are the specifics of obtaining these public health services? How do these clinics operate? What birth control methods are used?

This birth control program is free of charge to everyone. There is no exclusion due to race or economic and marital status. In other words, one does not have to be on welfare, and/or married to be eligible for all the free services and supplies. One must be 18 years of age or have parental consent. All information is kept confidential.

What are the measures involved in getting these contraceptives? First, an appointment is necessary at all of the clinics. On arrival at the center, the long and complete process begins. A clerk does the needed paper work. A nurse takes the medical history and blood pressure. A technician does the necessary lab work including: a blood test which looks for anemia and venereal diseases; a urine test checking for kidney disease and diabetes; and analyzing the Pap test. A doctor gives a breast and pelvic examination and does the Pap test.

After completion of this physical, the doctor and patient jointly discuss and decide the best method of contraception, all things being considered. The supplies are distributed and a nurse gives further instructions, answers questions and sets up an appointment within the month for further counseling. The process takes from 1-3 hours.

The Orange County Health Department recognizes and uses the following birth control methods; oral contraceptives, the IUD, the diaphragm, vaginal spermicides and the rhythm method.

The Central Florida Birth Control Services is merely a referral and information service. However, they hope to be opening their own birth control clinic in the next several months.

MATERNAL and INFANT CARE: The Health Department also has maternal and infant care centers throughout the area for pregnant women. Here, women receive counseling in family planning and prenatal and infant care. It sometimes acts as a referral agency for adoption and abortion organizations. This service costs the patient nothing.

If a woman feels she is pregnant, she can go to one of the clinics and have it verified. The results being positive, the patient's medical history is discussed and a chest X-ray is taken. Following this, the

woman's pregnancy is observed at intervals of four weeks during the first six months and every two weeks during the last three months. If problems arise, these check-ups are more frequent.

On each visit the mother is given a medical examination and classes in prenatal and post partum care of both the mother and child. These classes include: discussions about the nutritional and emotional factors of pregnancy, prenatal care, signs of labor and delivery, care of infant bathing, formula making and post partum care.

The mother is pre-admitted to the Orange Memorial Hospital for the delivery of her child. The subsequent hospital expenses are the only cost to her if she can possibly pay. A public health nurse visits her during her stay in the hospital and once in her home after delivery to insure the comfort and care of both the mother and infant.

The Birthright Service helps women and girls who have problem pregnancies. This non-denominational organization is primarily a referral and counseling agency. Alternatives to abortion are suggested and urged. Volunteer counselors and non-professional women make up the staff. Financial help of any kind cannot be given.

ADOPTION AGENCIES: The two leading adoption agencies in this area are the Children's Home Society and Catholic Social Service.

The Children's Home Society, a state-wide organization, prefers to take charge of the mother during her pregnancy. This means helping with living facilities (maternity or boarding homes), if such aid is needed, and taking care of all the medical arrangements.

After the baby is born a social worker picks the child up at the hospital before the mother sees it. The mother can see the baby in the office within two weeks before final papers are signed. This period is allotted to give the natural parents time to become positive of their decision.

Legal forms and requirements must be completed. First, both natural parents must give their consent. The father signs a document which neither denies nor confirms responsibility for the child. If the father is not available, legal publication of an official notice to appear in court for the purpose of either agreeing or contesting the adoption is placed in the newspaper. Placement of the child cannot be initiated until this is finalized.

The agency then obtains as much information about both parents and their backgrounds as possible. This is used in matching up the baby with a suitable, and hopefully similar family. The adopted parents handle the greater portion of the medical costs. They pay a fee set at 8 1/2% of the family's annual income.

ABORTION: The Epoc Clinic opened last April in Orlando. Since that time, nearly 3,000 abortions have been performed. There are only two requirements — that the pregnancy has not advanced past 12

weeks; and that the woman be at least 18 years of age or have parental consent. The cost is \$175.

An appointment for an abortion can be made within three days. Upon arrival, the size of the uterus is checked to determine exactly the stage of pregnancy. A social worker then discusses the procedure from both a sociological and emotional viewpoint with the patient to ascertain her complete agreement and willingness. The Epoc Clinic feels that abortion is the last resort. Thus, if the woman is still undecided, the counselor can refer her to other services. Contraceptive counseling is also done at this point.

A blood test is required to check the Rh factor, along with various other lab work.

A local anesthetic is given. The procedure, which is known as uterine aspiration, is performed by a gynecologist with nurse assistants. This method is simply a vacuum or suction means of cleaning out the uterus. This process takes about eight minutes. The patient feels pain comparable to menstrual cramps for about 10 minutes following the operation.

There is a short recovery period of 30 minutes where refreshments are served. An appointment is made for a three week check-up, and the patient is free to leave. The entire procedure takes nearly three hours.

There it is. Take it or leave it — even prevent it. The choice is up to us.

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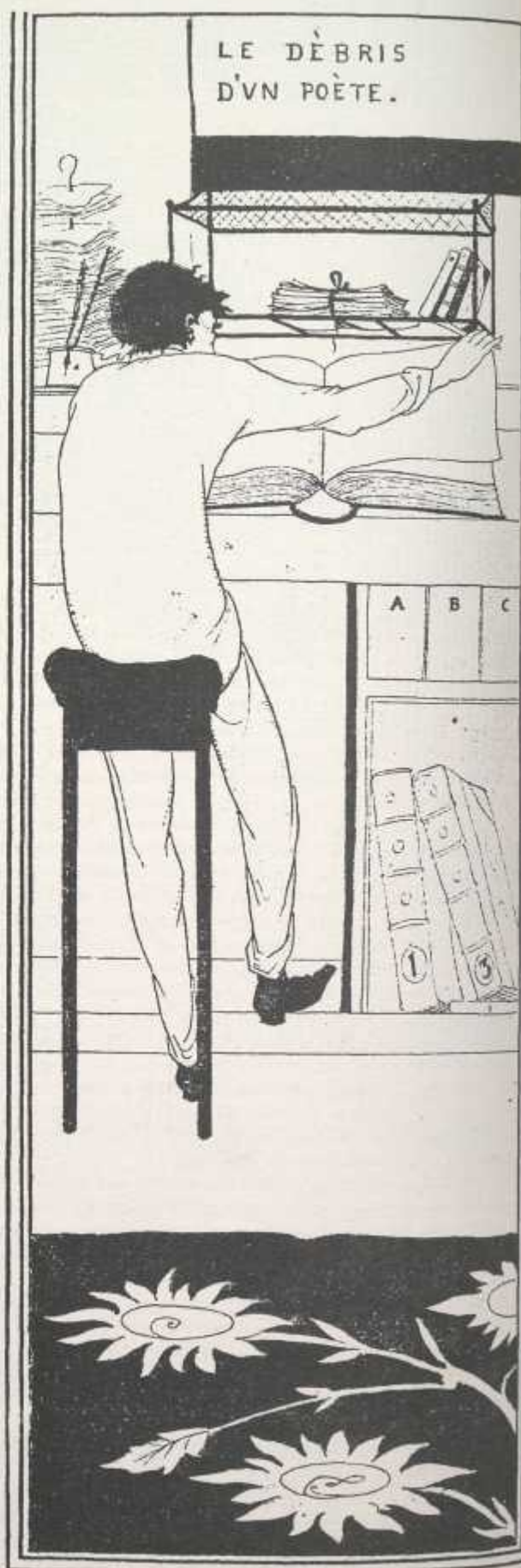
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a review

SLEEPER

by C. David Watson, Jr.



I have this fantasy, wherein the inescapably imminent nuclear holocaust is visited upon mankind, the only remainder of modern man being a time capsule which is found by alien anthropologists eons later. Inside the capsule are (A) a film projector, (B) a movie screen, (C) a generator, (D) a set of operating instructions, and (E) every film made by Woody Allen.

That is about as far as that particular personal fantasy has progressed. Of course, the aliens would get a basic idea of what twentieth-century man was all about. Having seen every Allen film to date, I think I know what that idea would be, and I'm not so sure that I would mind in the least if the rest of the universe thinks that we are all like that. Some people would mind, however, and therein lies the basis of the controversy over Woody Allen that began with his initial cinematic adventures and has been refueled with his latest opus, "Sleeper." (At the risk of alienating a large segment of readers, I would opine that those who most dislike Allen's brand of humor are perhaps those women most liberated. Chew on that one awhile.)

In this, his latest Christmas present to the world, we see Modern Man as portrayed by Woody Allen, the owner of a health food store in New York's East Village. Allen goes to the hospital for treatment of a stomach ulcer and wakes up two hundred years later (thanks to cryogenics), only to find himself in the midst of an underground movement plotting to overthrow the existing "Big Brother" government. Diane Keaton is featured as a contented poet who is converted to the revolution by Allen, and she later pulls the same trick on Allen in what will surely become known as the classic Brando parody.

This parody, however, is but one of the irons in Allen's fire, so to speak, along with overstatement, understatement, visual humor, and plain slapstick. The faithful Allen followers know that his films are simply vehicles — of Allen, by Allen, and largely for Allen. This in turn brings up the crux; namely, you either like Allen tremendously or you dislike him tremendously. There is no real middle ground here, for the lead characters in his three previous films ("Take the Money and Run," "Bananas," and "Everything You Always Wanted To Know About Sex ...") are the same as the lead in "Sleeper." The character is always a thirtyish, middle-class, fantasy-ridden nebbish, with Allen occasionally attempting to extend the persona into that of a weebegone, farcical Everyman. And I think that it is this personality to which Allen's loudest critics object, perhaps because they find it unreal, pretentious, or self-pitying. However, one perceives Allen's motivations, though, one cannot deny the man's comic genius.

"Sleeper" altogether is uneven and inconsistent, but when the bits work, it is evident that they are inspired. The film is at its best, of course, when Allen dominates the camera, hopelessly overcome by whatever outrageous situation in which he is involved. There has been precious little comedy on the screen this season, but some parts of this film will last forever in the annals of cinematic comedy.

Before going to see "Sleeper," be forewarned that Woody Allen is the main feature. And for me, that's enough of a recommendation anytime.

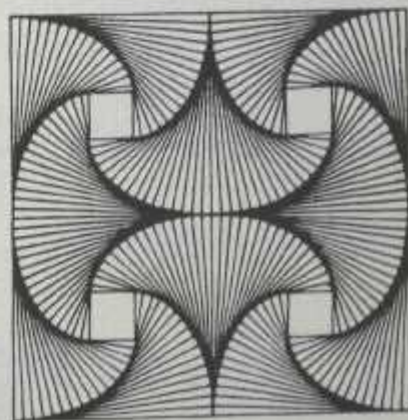
THE ANNIE RUSSELL: Off, Off-Broadway

"Call to Arms," a new off-Broadway musical, will make its debut on the stage of the Annie Russell Theater on March 20. The play is basically a bedroom farce and concerns the Eight Day War between Prussia and Austria in 1889, a war in which no one was killed.

The director for "Call to Arms" is George Wojtasik, current art director for the Equity Library Theater in New York City. He will later be joined by other members of the production staff — the lyricist, composer, writer and producer.

"Call to Arms" will be a new experience for the Rollins Theater Department. Since the play has not yet been staged, there is the possibility of instantaneous revision of dialogue or songs. The experience will be closer to that of the "real" theater when one is working on a new play, which makes this a tremendous opportunity for theater students.

Student night for the play is March 27 and the show will run until March 30.





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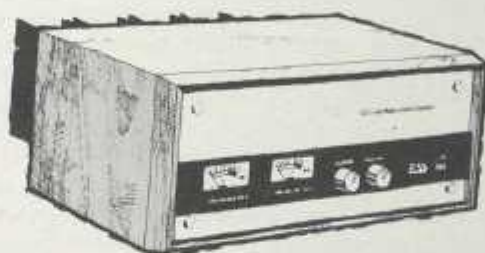
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COWARD TONIGHT

by Gail Smith



"For I believe that since my life began, the most I've had is just a talent to amuse."

Sir Noel Coward, the author of these lyrics, died last spring after amusing audiences for nearly sixty-one years. While most people remember Coward for his plays, such as "Blithe Spirit" and "Private Lives," he also wrote the words and music for many songs, which range in tone from unabashedly sentimental to elegantly cynical.

His lilting melodies bring to mind cool English gardens, with the moonlight streaming down and sophisticated people falling in and out of love. While Coward could write slow, romantic ballads, his satirical songs contain lyrics which are gentle and not-so-gentle barbs at the foibles of the English, especially the upper classes. His wit is like good champagne, dry and sparkling.

One song mentions, "I've been to a marvelous party with Lola and Nada and Nell. We came as we were and we stayed as we were, which was absolutely hell." The song goes on to describe some of the people, such as "young Bobby Carr who did a stunt at the bar with a lot of extraordinary men." He mocks the "Pukka Sahib" tradition of the English in the song "Mad Dogs and Englishmen," which states that "though the English are effete, they're quite impervious to heat."

One could go on forever citing examples of Coward's lyrical humor, but the opportunity for personally experiencing the songs of "the Master" has finally come. For this Winter Term, Tory Wood is directing a Coward revue, scheduled to open in the New Fred Stone Theater on January 30th.

Last spring Tory was looking for a show to direct for her senior theater project. A neighbor in New Women's Dorm owned a copy of "Oh Coward," a revue which opened in New York last year. After hearing the record incessantly and being caught by the infectious lyrics, Tory found herself convinced that a Coward revue was just what she wanted. "Coward Tonight" is the result, and if rehearsals are any indication, this show will be one of the most enjoyable evenings of theater that Rollins has offered in a long time.

"Coward Tonight" is divided into six parts: Party, Women, Theater, Love, England, and Travel. The cast includes Patti Purkey, Joe Schmerler, Wendy Walker, Bill Shepherd, Sally Albrecht, Mack Featherstone-Witty, Gigi Keefe, Scott George, and Julie Guemple. Tory has given a basic character type to each performer, with the corresponding bits and songs played within that same respective type.

The atmosphere of the theater will be that of a Twenties cabaret, with the scene changers and ushers dressed as waiters. Robbie Strömmeier has designed a set which captures the sophisticated elegance of Coward through geometric shapes of silver and black. Juliann Pedersen, the choreographer, has done an interesting, if not excellent job. Watching several of the cast dance to "di-ga-ri-ga, di-ga-ri-ga, di-ga-ri-ga-doo" alone is worth the walk over to the theater.

So if one is in the mood for nostalgia, sophistication, or simply "quite for no reason . . . here for the season and high as a kite," then "Coward Tonight" should provide an absolute "fizzer" of an evening.

The Way We Were

(Rollins During The Depression)

by Susan Carson

Rollins College weathered the Depression with few serious problems, which is somehow amazing for a small private college in the South. It was also during the Depression and New Deal era that Rollins gained national prominence. Both of these occurrences can be attributed in part to the then-president of the College, Dr. Hamilton Holt.

Selected to succeed George M. Ward as president in 1925, Holt had not only been editor of the weekly magazine, "The Independent," but was also an internationalist of great repute. Holt was a supporter of the League of Nations and world peace, and consequently Rollins took on this aspect of his career in its involvement in the disarmament movement and internationalist sentiments.

In the first five years of his presidency, Holt increased enrollment, raised funds and built three new buildings. One must remember that this was accomplished during the period of the Florida land-boom crash. But, as the Rollins Self-Study put it, "Then disasters struck: the stock market crash of 1929, followed by the great Depression of the '30s." Said his biographer, "Holt attempted, in the face of the Depression, to maintain all of his educational and administrative programs, even though Rollins really couldn't afford it."

Rollins did not feel the force of the Depression until the period of 1933-34. The financial outlook for Rollins in June of 1930 stated: "We can be assured of having all of the students next year our present physical plant and present staff can handle. It would seem to be the wise thing to restrict our enrollment to the maximum figure possible to handle without adding materially to our faculty or plant."

Articles in the Sandspur bear this out. Headlining the September 30, 1931, issue was the caption, "Enrollment More Than In Past Years." According to the paper, 475 students were now attending Rollins. In the December, 1931, Board of Trustees meeting, it was announced that there was a total of 500 students, the first time that number had been reached. The October 7 Sandspur saw this as part of a national trend, for it reported in that issue that there was "an increased enrollment in over 200 schools and universities."

However, some people at Rollins were being affected. In the article captioned "Rollins Students Keep Wolf At Bay During Depression," the Sandspur pointed out that some students were taking on part-time employment in order to earn money. There was a sandwich service, typing done, students waited on tables, took in laundry, and did the usual office and library work. Thirteen students were also reported to have been the victims of home-town bank failures.

At the February, 1932, Board of Trustees meeting it was reported that Rollins had reached its 500-student limit and was turning away students,



even though tuition had been increased to \$950 a year. The February 17, 1932, issue of the *Sandspur* editorialized on Rollins' prosperity: "The years 1931 and 1932 have been kind ones to Rollins, even though the nation as a whole has been suffering acutely with a world-wide Depression. Though the tuition was raised \$100, beginning with the Fall Term of 1931, enrollment increased approximately 10%. . . In the face of general acute business conditions throughout the world, the College has taken a permanent lease on life and is enjoying the most successful year in its history."

But by mid-1932, Dr. Holt and others at Rollins realized that the College could not escape the effects of the Depression. Holt held a general assembly and told the students that if 450 students were enrolled that the budget could be balanced for the 1932-33 academic year. Treasurer Ervin T. Brown reported that most schools were calling for financial help, and so Rollins was not alone in her need.

Rollins was indeed having problems. In March of 1932 the deficit had accumulated to \$235,000. At the March, 1932, Board of Trustees meeting, it was decided to pay the professors in 50% cash and 50% note. But the worst was yet to come. The '32-'33 enrollment was in excess of the budget requirements and therefore more students (125) would have to be recruited in order to pay full salaries to the faculty. Holt withheld half of the faculty's summer salaries in an attempt to avoid any dismissals or salary reductions.

The Depression hit full force in the 1933-34 academic year. Enrollment dropped 20%. Dr. Holt responded to this crisis with the development of the Unit Cost Plan. As explained by Holt, the plan was quite simple: take the estimated operating budget and divide by estimated student enrollment and you get one unit cost. At Rollins one unit cost was \$1,350, meaning an increase of \$400 in tuition. It would add a \$67,000 endowment to the College, which would be used to help students through loans and scholarships. Those students who would be unable to return to Rollins because of the increased cost would be given special financial consideration so that they could finish their studies.

A greater problem developed because of the professors' salaries. In August, 1932, 30% of the faculty's salaries had been retained. Several members of the faculty, including John Rice, Professor of Classics, complained about the retention. Rice and the others blamed the current financial problems on the recent expansion of the College's physical plant and asked why the faculty had to suffer. Rice later conflicted with Dr. Holt over the 8-Hour Curriculum and was asked to resign. (After Rice left Rollins, he went on to become one of the founders of Black Mountain College.) The faculty later voted to donate the retained salaries to the College.

In March of 1933 the banks closed. The Rollins Publications Union issued scrip in exchange for checks from those needing negotiable certificates. This scrip would be used to purchase goods from the local merchants who advertised in the publications. The scrip would be used to pay for advertising when redeemed at the Publications Union. Over \$300 worth of scrip was issued to faculty, staff, and students.

In October of 1933, a cut of 20% in the Publications Union budget was made, thus lowering the *Sandspur* budget to \$1,500. (The *Sandspur*'s budget is now \$12,500.) It was doubtful at the time whether the *Times* would be published (it was).

The February, 1934, Board of Trustees meeting revolved around financial problems. There were suggestions to retain as much as 50% of faculty salaries for emergency funds. Later the suggestion was reduced to a 17% retention. The Board encouraged a vigorous recruiting campaign for new students in the hopes that no salary retentions would have to be made.

By the 1934-35 academic year, the situation was starting to look better. The *Sandspur* reported an increase in enrollment from 339 to 380. There was a total of 39 students receiving aid from FERA funds. By 1934 Rollins had added two new dormitories, as well as the Annie Russell Theater and Knowles Memorial Chapel to its physical plant. These were provided through donations from friends and alumni of the College.

Rollins students were busy with such pursuits as football homecomings, the Rat Court, parties, and the debate team. Several national fraternities appeared on campus, such as Alpha Phi, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Phi Delta Theta. The X-Club was also formed. And as one *Sandspur* editor put it, "College students today, for the most part, do not know what a Depression is. The majority never had to earn a living nor get a position."

By 1935, Rollins had become economically stable. Enrollment was gaining, and in April President Holt announced that Rollins would receive a \$275,000 loan from the Public Works Administration for the building of new dormitories. These would be Fox, Lyman, Gale, Cross, and Hooker Halls when completed.

Hamilton Holt was able to maintain Rollins throughout the Depression period and even managed to take advantage of New Deal legislation and funds. One must note, however, that the bulk of Rollins students were well able to afford the \$1,350 tuition, which is to say that they did not suffer much from the financial fury of the time.

In short, there were occasional rough periods for the administration, the faculty, and the institution, but not for the majority of the students.



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KOHOUTEK THE UNSIGHTED

by Ray Fashona

There was much ado made about it. It was going to be a brilliant showing of light and color to dazzle Earthlings across the globe. Kohoutek, the mighty illumination that would put the 1910 Halley's Comet to shame. It never happened. Why? The comet Kohoutek was not dirty enough.

Astronomers had expected Kohoutek to be covered with dust which would be released as the comet melted, catching sunlight and reflecting multicolored bands. The problem was that Kohoutek turned out to be a clean blue-white comet. The comet was indeed beautiful, but was almost invisible to the naked eye. It came nowhere near expectations of lighting up the night sky.

The men who got the best look at the comet were the members of the Skylab 3 crew. Equipped with cameras and scientific instruments, they took pictures of Kohoutek and of the immense cloud of hydrogen gas that engulfed it. Edward Gibson, a Skylab astronaut, was overwhelmed by the comet, "It's one of the most beautiful creations I've ever seen. It's so graceful."

Perhaps the most important scientific discovery involving Kohoutek is that astronomers at the Kitt Peak Observatory in Tucson, Arizona, discovered traces of the molecule methyl cyanide. This substance is considered to be one of the primary elements in the formation of stars. Previous to this time methyl cyanide has only been detected in clouds of dust toward the center of the galaxy. This discovery of methyl cyanide seems to indicate that comets trace back to the beginning of the solar system.

Was too much made of all this? The comet was supposed to have a tail of 50 million miles and was supposed to be as bright as five full moons. The comet, in fact, had a tail only one-fifth as long as was expected and shone no brighter than Jupiter. If all of this fuss was overdone, all scientists can do is apologize for their enthusiastic but erroneous predications.

Meanwhile, thousands of Americans who went out and purchased binoculars and telescopes especially for the occasion will have to wait and hope they can catch a glimpse of the next "comet of the century."



"YES, ACCORDING TO MY CALCULATIONS THE COMET KOHOUTEK WILL NOT APPROACH THE EARTH THIS CLOSELY FOR ANOTHER FIFTY THOUSAND YEARS"

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"EXECUTIVE PRIVILEGE"

by Fred Lauten

I would like to review the 1973 fall term activities of the Student Association in three ways in order to ascertain its present status: structurally, financially, and legislatively.

The general budget of the Student Association is approximately \$80,000. The money is collected from a \$70.00 service fee collected from every undergraduate enrolled in Rollins. The money is allocated to various organizations by the Directorate. These organizations include: the Student Center, the Sandspur, Tomokan, R-Book, Brushing, the Rollins Players, the Black Student Union and the operating budget for the Student Association. The budget adequately meets the needs of those organizations it is intended to serve, and a requested increase in the fee collected is not foreseeable. In simpler terms, the Student Association is financially secure. The only recommendation that I, as President, can offer is that the assemblage that allocates these funds pay particular attention to the budget requests that each organization submits. These requests should be scrutinized closely with each organization totally justifying their allocation.

If the budget is allocated in such a way, two things would result. First, the legislative assembly of the Student Association would increase the scope of its function through the power of the pocketbook. Second, but most important, all organizations requiring funds would become more responsible and accountable for the money they spend thus benefitting everyone involved.

Structurally the Student Association is in weak shape. The Directorate which is the present legislative structure is not fulfilling its intended function. It is unrepresentative, unaccountable, lethargic and preoccupied. The previous legislative structure, the Student Assembly, at least contained representatives from every house on campus. The Directorate does not. My recommendation would be to either give up all claims of representation and reduce the Directorate to a Board of Directors consisting of the President, Secretary, and the Comptroller of the Student Association plus

the Chairmen of those organizations receiving funds, or return to the Student Assembly concept of one representative per 50 people or less, per house. Either way a change is necessary, preferably before the March elections.

The standing college committee structure and the College Senate appear to be working satisfactorily with the exception of the attitude of the members on these committees. Faculty and student members must take a more concerned and active interest while on these committees. Students in particular should take a participatory role while on these committees for they are one of the rare places that students can actually affect policy changes at this institution. The committees are structured properly, the members of these committees simply need to be more involved while on them.

The legislative aspect of the Student Association has taken a different approach this year. Most of the legislation, and most of the lobbying efforts have been directed toward upgrading this campus academically. Even those legislative efforts have haven't dealt directly with the academic aspect of Rollins have caused people to stop and question the state of this institution and its *raison d'être*. Our concentration on the question of athletic grants is a perfect example. The questions of tenure, the foreign language requirement and a Bill of Students' Rights are other examples.

I would personally like to see the efforts of the Student Association be toward the improvement of this campus academically. I feel most organizations can and should complement the academic life of this campus. The Sandspur and the Student Association have tried moving in that direction. But it will require the efforts of the Student Center, the Black Student Union and the Greek system also. Visitation is important, but regardless of students' efforts that program won't change until the Dean of Student Affairs is ready for it to change. What we, the students of this college can change is the academic climate of this institution. Our money our time, our concentration should be all toward that goal. When that is accomplished our financial, structural and legislative efforts will certainly be worthwhile.



JACK ANDERSON'S WEEKLY SPECIAL

WASHINGTON — The federal energy office has announced an investigation into oil profits.

Rather than wait for the results, we have conducted our own investigation. We have talked to sources inside the big oil companies and managed to obtain corporate papers which were never intended to be read outside the executive suites. Here are our findings:

The oil companies definitely have squeezed higher profits for themselves from the oil shortage. For example, the Persian Gulf countries have increased their oil income by doubling the taxes and royalties from three dollars to seven dollars a barrel.

The oil companies, however, are permitted to charge off these payments, dollar for dollar, against their U. S. taxes. Then the companies add the foreign tax to the price of oil. In other words, the consumers really pay the overseas tax increase, but the companies take credit for it on their U. S. returns.

The oil companies have also used the shortage as an excuse to cut back some of the products that aren't too profitable. The oil industry produces around 3,000 products, some of them vital to other industries. Now oil companies are channeling the available oil into the products that make the most money for themselves.

The majors are also closing their less profitable gas stations and putting the squeeze on independently-owned stations. This means the oil shortage will wind up increasing the profits that the big companies get from their retail outlets.

So far, the shortage of oil has been a bonanza for most companies. Only their customers are hurting.

DELICATE STAGE: The Arab-Israeli talks have now reached a crucial juncture. The Israelis have offered to pull back about 18 miles from the Suez Canal into the Sinai mountain passes. In return, they want the canal reopened and the towns along its banks resettled. This would be insurance, the Israelis feel, against a renewed Egyptian attack.

The Egyptians, however, have refused any "partial settlement." They will accept the Israeli offer only if it is tied to a timetable for total Israeli withdrawal from Egyptian lands. The Egyptians want to go back to the border that existed before the 1967 war.

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan flew to Washington to win U. S. support. Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy flew to Moscow to win Soviet support.

But in strictest secrecy, Fahmy has informed Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that the Egyptians would rather not work too closely



JACK ANDERSON, CONTINUED

with their Soviet allies.

The Soviets, for example, wanted a seat on the military working group which is trying to separate the Egyptian and Israeli forces on the Suez-Sinai front. Fahmy confided to Kissinger that Egypt didn't want the Soviets on the working group.

It will take delicate diplomacy, meanwhile, to achieve a settlement. But Kissinger is privately optimistic.

CRACK IN LATIN LEFT: The overthrow of Salvador Allende's Marxist regime in Chile has thrown the leftist movement throughout Latin America into a tizzy.

Secret intelligence reports quote Cuba's Fidel Castro as calling Allende a weakling and blaming his timid leadership for the downfall of Marxism in Chile. Allende's failure, Castro has said, only confirms his own convictions that a Marxist revolution is impossible without mass mobilization and a complete crack-down on the opposition.

But other Latin American leftists, according to the intelligence reports, have bitterly blamed Castro for letting down the Allende regime. They have complained that the Soviet Union also backed off when Allende needed support.

Increasingly, the leftist movement in Latin America is sharply split between the regular Communists who follow the Moscow line and the splinter groups. These range from extremists and terrorists to moderate socialists.

The anti-Soviet leftists look upon Castro as a Kremlin lackey. They believe Cuba has fallen under the influence of Moscow until it no longer supports revolutionary movements for the sake of reform but merely carries out Soviet policy in Latin America.

WATERGATE WHIRLPOOL: Some of our most respected government agencies have been caught in the Watergate Whirlpool. The Central Intelligence Agency became a cover for laundering campaign cash in Mexico. The former acting-F.B.I. director destroyed incriminating evidence in his fireplace. The Secret Service has been accused of ordering millions of dollars worth of improvements on President Nixon's private homes.

But the agency which has been hurt the most — and the one that can least afford it — is the Internal Revenue Service. The American people pay their taxes on the honor system. We suffer in silence on the assumption that everyone else is doing the same.

Over the past year, however, we have learned that the President got away with paying less taxes than the average working family. Anyone else who had virtually wiped out his taxes with huge deductions would have been subjected to a thorough audit. Yet all Nixon received was a whitewash.

Now the President has invited a joint congressional committee to review his taxes. Our sources inside the I.R.S. say this made the agency nervous. Fearing congressional sleuths might find something its own agents had missed, the I.R.S. hastily ordered a re-audit of the President's tax returns.

Our sources say the agents are taking a particularly close look at the financing of Nixon's San Clemente estate. The President bought the estate with money loaned to him by his millionaire friend, Robert Abplanalp, who canceled the debt in return for a part of the property. Yet the President wound up with the most valuable section and he has been using Abplanalp's portion rent-free.

Our sources confide that the President is almost sure to have to pay some back taxes.

Washington — The Pentagon has just about given up trying to find out what happened to the 58 men who are still carried on its POW list. These are men who were photographed in captivity or whose radio messages were picked up reporting they had landed safely in enemy territory.

The cease-fire agreement provides that both sides will help each other gather information about the fate of missing men. But the North Vietnamese have refused to cooperate. They are waiting they say until

the other agreements have been implemented.

In secret conversations, the North Vietnamese have indicated they know what happened to the 58 missing POWs. They have hinted that some of them died in captivity. But they won't give out specific details until the United States provides the promised economic aid for the reconstruction of North Vietnam.

The families of the missing men, meanwhile, are left uncertain whether the men are dead or alive. The Pentagon has no proof that they are dead. But top Pentagon officials suspect privately that most of them must have died in captivity.

Their fate remains one of the haunting questions of the Vietnam War.

BREZHNEV'S GRIP: Newspapers have been full of speculation lately that Leonid Brezhnev, the Kremlin leader, is slipping in power. This has stirred alarm that his policy of easing tensions with the West may be reversed by the hardliners in the Kremlin.

The press speculation has been questioned, however, by a secret State Department analysis. It is true that Defense Minister Andrei Grechko, probably that harshest man in the Kremlin has been calling for a strong military stance. But Grechko is in charge of the Soviet armed forces. As the secret analysis points out, he is expected to emphasize military preparedness.

It is also true that Mikhail Suslov, another grim man, has been stressing the continuing capitalist-Communist conflict. But he is the Kremlin's ideologist, who directs the worldwide Communist cause. He is expected to emphasize the adversary relationship between East and West.

None of this means that Brezhnev is about to be displaced. In fact, intelligence reports suggest he is tightening his hold on the Kremlin. The State Department is the first to admit that it doesn't know all that goes on inside the Kremlin. But the Kremlinologists, who wrote the secret analysis, doubt that Brezhnev's power is declining.

NOT GUILTY: Two years ago, we reported that the Central Intelligence Agency and the giant ITT Corporation had plotted to block Salvador Allende from coming to power in Chile after his election. A subsequent Senate investigation confirmed the story.

Last September, Allende's Marxist regime was overthrown and Allende reportedly shot himself as army troops stormed the presidential palace. Ever since, Washington has been buzzing with rumors that the United States was somehow involved in planning the coup.

U. S. authorities have nervously avoided discussing the coup. But behind closed doors, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been inquiring about U. S. involvement in the overthrow.

During the secret sessions, senators have discussed the presence of U. S. naval forces off the Chilean coast at the time of the coup and reports that the State Department had been warned in advance a coup was imminent.

One high State Department official was asked whether he could state under oath that there was no U. S. involvement. The nervous bureaucrat replied that there was none at all, so far as he knew.

Other intelligence experts told the committee that any U. S. involvement would have been channeled in a different direction. It would have been far more beneficial for both American foreign and economic policy, they testified, if Allende had lost at the polls.

The coup, officials agreed, was the worst possible occurrence for U. S. foreign policy.

WHY CADETS CONFESSED: Those who wonder why our military leaders blindly accept orders and cover up scandals need look no farther than the service academies. At these military schools, cadets live under rigid and exaggerated codes of conformity. Those who violate the codes are ruthlessly ridden out.

We have access to the confidential letters of cadets who were caught up in a 1972 cheating scandal at the Air Force Academy. The letters describe how they were hauled out of bed in the middle of the night, isolated in guarded rooms, threatened, screamed at and ordered to stand at attention for hours. Thirty-nine cadets — some of whom are still proclaiming their innocence — left the academy.

Wrote one young man: "Being awakened at three in the morning,

and having academy discipline instilled in me, it was several hours before I even started rebelling. The wing commander ... 9 (was) screaming at me from approximately three inches in front of my face ... he was cursing ... in the worst possible way."

Another former cadet wrote: "Interrogation teams did everything from pushing, shoving, screaming at the top of their lungs to standing (at attention) for extended periods of time to the point where these cadets were vomiting and passing out."

That's how the academy got its "confessions." Many of the men who "confessed" are now serving as enlisted men. The men who interrogated them are now officers in the U. S. Air Force.

Lora Higgins

Typing and Shorthand done at home.

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Facts and Observances: A Commentary On Death

by Donald R. Wilson

Death is natural, and if it comes in due time it is forgivable and useful, and the mature mind will take no offense in its coming.

—Will Durant, "The Lessons of History"

Even though death is as old as snow — as old as life and the world — it seems that suddenly death is a new discovery. There is an abruptly rising interest in death in the United States today. That is especially true, it seems, in the news and most of the journals.

CBS News, for instance, has since late last Spring televised several reports devoted exclusively to death. Just three weeks ago ABC dealt for a full prime time hour with the controversy over euthanasia. "Scientific American" ran half an issue on euthanasia and death, on related subjects such as aging, sickness and growing up this past September. An international council of doctors, writers, lawyers and scientists — the Russian physicist Andrei D. Sakharov among them — has for a year now advocated the legalization of suicide, says Newsweek. And columnist Marya Mannes' latest book deals with current American attitudes about dying.

So death as a phenomenon is without a doubt in the news. It is not, I should think, hard news — not, at least, in the sense of drugs several years ago or, several months ago, pornography. Death takes far wider significance in both a social and personal sense. It means more at this time in the news than the coldest obituary column. What is it beyond the formal scientific analysis of a failed nervous system? How do we face it? When will it arrive?

Since 1900, the life expectancy for white males and females in the United States has risen some 23 years, to 67.8 years and 75.1 years respectively. But, writes Dr. Alexander Leaf of Harvard Medical School: "an adult who reached 65 at the turn of the century could expect to live another 13 years and an adult who reaches 65 today can expect to live another 15 years, or only two years longer than in 1900."

Heart disease, cancer, stroke and accidents do yet despite science take their mournful toll. But accidents have always been with us and, since 1900, heart disease and cancer have become the major causes of death in this country taking, as of 1970, over 350 lives and over 150 lives respectively out of every 100,000.

Though the standard of living has increased, Dr. Leaf points out, the common standard of death has resulted, he asserts, from lassitude. Pneumonia in 1900 killed about 200 lives in every 100,000 and tuberculosis killed just as many. Since then, pneumonia has dropped to fifth place (about 50 lives per 100,000) and tuberculosis has virtually disappeared from the charts. As the work week has shrunk, in other words, our human hearts have weakened. Evidently, better heating and ventilation have conquered t.b. and challenged pneumonia and yet simultaneously, in a roundabout sense, these and more of our mechanical luxuries have worn down our firm ability to endure. The problem finds a solution as the solution bears a problem. "People who no longer have a necessary role to play in the social and economic life of their society," writes Dr. Leaf, "generally deteriorate rapidly."

Researching the centenarians in the Caucasus Mountains in Russia, and the robust octogenarians in the thickest American and South American woods, Dr. Leaf writes of their proud boasts that hard work, air, exercise and abstinence have kept them energetically alive. "The pattern of increasingly early retirement in our own society," says Dr. Leaf, "takes a heavy toll of our older citizens." American society perhaps kills itself mostly — statistically at least — by a lazy dependence.

Death at its most crucial point, however, remains a personal burden which no statistic can ease. A decade ago when my paternal grandmother died at Christmas, I was barely able to comprehend what had happened. I realized only that she had gone somewhere — so I was told — and that she'd never come back again. As stiff as she was in the coffin, I thought at worst she was asleep; and, as everyone had emphasized that I should remain happy, I could not understand the mourning and tears around me during the funeral services. My father bore his heavy grief with a stoic reserve, and he shed not one tear. Now, in retrospect, I can only imagine the great pain he must have felt, and the tremendous pressure he calmly functioned under. Death to the living is mostly mourning. It is darkness, decay and dirt. It is condolence and it is an old-fashioned strip of black ribbon hung on the front door during winter. It is a double-dotted file of headlights at noon halting all the traffic.

Whatever else it suggests — however bleak or clement — death, in its most immediate sense, announces finality. The curtain closes and the door seals shut. Despite whatever else the man believes may follow, death cuts the vibrant chord of life and ends what we know of existence. Of course, that is not to say that death thunders down from without over our helpless heads. We are born to die, and living we are dying — irrevocably. Death sits with us in every chair we take; it walks our every step and accompanies our slightest growth. Death is a part of life and, by its dominant presence, perhaps the most dynamic part. As friend or foe, king or brutal, the victor or the vanquished, death is our abstract partner as we live, our strongest confrontation as we age.

We tend to forget in our gloom that death, at its softest, is merciful. At that time, death relieves the most squalid suffering. It eases the most unbearable pain. When it comes to death, however, we are all at best observers. In side-line speculation as we exist for the moment we can only know death — until it comes to us, at which time of course we can't relate our findings.

For an excess of two decades now we have as a culture walked under the nuclear shadow of death, and I wonder what consequences do result from that. So the New York Times announces that the United States has begun to retarget its strategic missiles to Soviet military installations as well as cities. That gives both sides an option in the case of attack to kill more or less citizens at their choice. We as individuals

still remain the pawns; and I wonder in the thick anonymity of our times just how many of our most desperate acts of violence and self-abuse — in drug addiction, alcoholism or suicide — are the sudden and urgent announcements of our own identities to an increasingly impersonal world. 52 million cigarette smokers in this country today brazenly challenge the full deck science has stacked against them. Is that the result of few simpler, less drastic pleasures being left to us in mobilized, mechanized culture? Or do we flaunt and challenge death in such a slow and crumbling manner because our lives are so dull to us?

Open the New York Times movie section and you'll see that the crime movie has gained in popularity. In itself that's no cause for alarm, since crime drama has been a prevalent fact in our culture for half a decade now. But what bears speculation at this time is the plethora of so many crime dramas which graphically illustrate the most gruesome bestiality in man. From "Day of the Dolphin" to "Magnum Force," "The Long Good-bye" and "The Exorcist" our film art is reflecting a brutal disregard for grace and deportment in its heavy emphasis of slaughter, gore and cynicism, and its grotesque opposition to the high value of human life. What we are presented on the screen — that crystallization of collective trends — is not the high courage and great dignity of men and women in the eternal struggle of life as opposed to death, but a wanton indifference toward that struggle: a gloomy and hopeless failure of life in the face of vague and frightening odds. I don't dispute the individual merit and craft and the artistic competence in many of these films, but their timely and collective similarities suggest, at least for this reporter, a bitter rejection of life's priceless value. The decadent preoccupation with death always blocks life's regenerative value.

If life is the true possession of the individual — and I believe that it is — then death becomes his personal choice and right and a further

extension of his individual freedom. Death is an individual choice, but there is something perverse in a culture that condones the choice, unqualifiably, of death over life. But choice need not extend so far. A car doesn't stop us from walking a block: indeed, we turn the key. Television can't deter us from exercise: indeed, we switch the channel. It is our choice to smoke and our choice to drink. The point lay not so much with the world around us as with the reasoning behind our actions. We either choose to live and work to do so, or choose to die and work to do so.

So the poet Carl Sandburg once pointed out that death "comes as a whisper to you" as a friend "who remembers." Death, the looming specter, touches us all. It is inescapable and irrevocable. I do not believe we need fear it. The child on his way to school stands before the street crowded with cars, and he is often afraid to cross. Invariably, he finds his way; he learns to understand. Death, I don't believe, is the heart of the matter. I stand with Charles Chaplin when he says that life counts first and foremost, and death runs a poor but challenging second place. Byron was wrong: it is not dying well that counts but living well, because otherwise what difference could death possibly make?

"Every man has a cry, his cry, to sling into the air before he dies," writes the Greek novelist Kazantzakis; "let us waste no time, therefore, lest we get caught."

I recall the majestic TV movie "I Heard the Owl Call My Name" I watched on CBS last December. The movie dealt with a dying young priest who works among an Indian tribe in British Columbia. He finds his life there, through strength, understanding and conviction. He struggles and finds his meaning; he endeavors and succeeds before he dies alone, inevitably. Death is as old as snow. It remains and will always remain a part of and a problem in life — like dignity, like decency, like endurance.

COMMENTARY

ANOTHER PLEA FOR CHASTITY

by Dr. Steve Turnbull

I recently read a few lone and plaintive words in the wilderness of today's freedoms. The author was a physician, and he wrote pleading for chastity in a medical news magazine. These periodicals are published by various medical Academies, and they are not widely read, nor do they enjoy the popularity of the more prestigious scientific journals. The doctor's remarks probably went largely unnoticed in this obscure print, yet no other such appeals have come to my attention in the past few years.

Although he extolled the virtues of chastity in his brief essay, he was not unduly moralistic or judgmental. He understood the value of warm and fulfilling human relationships, and he accepted the necessity that some might experience consummation of this relationship through premarital intercourse. His photograph accompanied the article; he appeared to be young, and he wrote in the language of youth; certainly not in sanctimonious words. But he did have the courage to plead for virginity before marriage!

I do not remember his name. I read the news magazine and immediately discarded the issue. Although the publication appeared months ago, his thesis and his sincerity have been consistently challenging and have led me to wonder if I, too, had the courage to plead for a restoration of the values that were once a vital factor in our society and in the institution of marriage. These words would be ill-conceived if I were not aware of the frequently publicized attitudes of many of our contemporaries, both young and old, toward sexual freedoms; and, it would be of equal folly to be indifferent to the ridicule some will surely express at the plea for chastity from a middle-aged physician.

No words can adequately describe the ecstasy one experiences from the complete giving of one's self; and in return, of receiving the total love and communion of flesh of another. No one can deny that this union where man and woman become as one is among our most priceless gifts. Nor can one categorically state that a total relationship between a man and a woman can be fully established without the consummation thereof through sexual union. And, no third person, be

he priest, psychiatrist, or confidant can ever be privy to the communication and the psychological reactions that occur in the sanctity of the private act of sexual union between one man and one woman who have given themselves to one another.

Therefore, no one can take a qualified position of logic whereby he can display sufficient insight to condemn or condone chastity or sexual freedoms. No analyst could ever penetrate the totality of emotion of an individual who experiences the sexual act in its natural and complete state, and accordingly this same privacy which can never be completely exposed prohibits expressions of generalizations regarding that which is right and that which is wrong regarding sexual morality. Neither can the current expressions of sexual freedoms be assessed in light of our Judeo-Christian heritage as the Church stumbles expectantly onward toward reestablishing its principles of morality.

Yet we can view sexual morality and chastity in light of history and in the concepts of our own personal sexual experiences. History amply describes the tales of Sodom and Gomorrah, the excesses of the Roman Empire, the wantonness of many areas of Europe after the Renaissance, and history records that these cultures and societies became decadent. Certainly there were contributory factors in their decay other than the breaches in morality, but history also records that new and productive societies have been built around disciplined peoples. The moral disciplines of the American Puritans were anachronistic even in their time, let alone ours; but these and other disciplines are largely responsible for the heritage of our remarkable country and of much of Western Civilization. The concepts of morality, the work ethic, the denial, and the physical stamina of our forefathers are integral facets in our lives, and many of us have been taught the importance of these traits of character from the cradle onward. We cannot easily erase these virtues from our individual life styles. And some of us have never been afforded the opportunity of hearing of the virtues of chastity and morality, nor does the atmosphere surrounding us enhance these virtues. Perhaps the failure to impart this heritage to all of our young as well as old people is a sign of our incipient decay. Those who have heard these teachings remember them well, yet many transgress and wander from the lessons of childhood.

Our personal lives are intensely private and oftentimes lonely. Yet

personal experiences of discipline are the root-stock of our being, the totality of our ego-state. When these experiences have been measurable and right in the contexts of the heritage of discipline we have a sense of achievement as well as gratification. The intimacy of sexual consummation must have psychological impact and "feed-back" in the mind and being of every participant. This single experience cannot be separated from other similar and subsequent experiences, and I believe that in the giving of one's self totally in the matter of sex one cannot erase the past, because the past cannot be divorced from logos. If thought is accepted as another of our gifts it cannot be separated from our psyche, and thought cannot be logically excluded from sexual expression among human beings. Who can say that the reasoning of previous sexual experience can be cast into absolute darkness and forgotten? Who can say that previous recollections can detract from the present existing circumstances of a particular sexual act? Definitions, equations, and the science of psychiatry are scant in their descriptions of this area of human behavior.

This is not a plea intended to impose a monastic experience for a portion of one's life; but it is an appeal to achieve wholeness in one's life. There exists a prevalent misconception that sexual activity is a necessity for physical well-being; certainly a release of sexual drives can ease tensions, but there is no evidence that the tensions which accumulate as a result of unsatiated libidinous urge is necessarily a deleterious factor in our total health. In fact, it might be argued that a certain amount of tension is a positive factor in our learning processes, our skilled performances, and a stimulus to our sympathetic nervous systems. Another popular misconception is the egotistical "now" syndrome that many display in thinking that sexual fulfillment if not achieved at any early age will deny the individual of his rightful possession at the peak of his sexual life. Nothing could be further from the truth; any psychiatrist will attest that the most successful sexual unions are to be found in mature, whole people and least of all among those who suffer from nymphomania, exaggerated predatory instincts, or polygamous tendencies.

Why not sexual fulfillment for the young who believe that they are whole and capable of giving and returning love in the sense of personal attachment? No reason whatsoever — if the participants are capable of and willing to give to and to receive totally from one another. And this total exchange in our society and system of laws has been expressed in the institution of marriage which is often defined as being a "state of close union." Under our mores marriage has the connotation of "the sum of qualities implied" or "that which is essential to the thing named," that is, close union. This in turn means that those involved, if mature, are willing to accept all of the responsibilities of close union: "in sickness and in health," "for better or for worse," and "until death do us part."

Archais? Yes; but not if construed in the wholeness or holiness of an expression which has been one of the cornerstones of our civilization: the family with its communion of body and soul of a man and a woman and their resultant offspring if they so desire.

Chastity and virginity then are solid, difficult, yet obtainable cornerstones in the attainment of wholeness which we all seek. Their accomplishment represents the time-honored truth that "little is fully earned that is not fully earned." And there can be no doubt that that which is fully earned in chastity before marriage offers the recipients rewards that are life's most cherished gifts.

IN DEFENSE OF THE GREEKS

by William Graves, Jr.

Although the Greek Letter social organizations have come under recent attack by several faculty members, I maintain that fraternities and sororities provide brotherhood and a variety of co-curricular activities that are a necessary part of the education of the whole individual. Along these lines I would like to discuss the role of the Greek societies in the general framework of a college education.

First, however, there are two important distinctions to be made between types of fraternities and sororities. The majority of Greek societies are nationally and, in at least one case, internationally represented by numerous chapters at colleges and universities. The remaining Greek organizations are exclusively represented by one college or university and are, therefore, referred to as local societies. Each kind of Greek organization has particular advantages. By joining a national society a student becomes a member of a nationwide club, if you will, in which there is always a friendly welcome and a place to spend the night at any of the

chapters throughout the United States and abroad, in some cases. The local organizations, on the other hand, provide a less expensive, more nearly unique experience in the absence of a national governing body. In many instances, fraternities and sororities provide food at the individual houses thereby giving Greek members a substantial reduction in room and board costs. The fact that Greek houses are, in many cases (unfortunately not at Rollins), less expensive forms of housing and dining has helped to make them drawing cards for numerous students. As you can see, fraternities and sororities are widespread, and they serve as social gathering places for students and alumni. Someone should take a poll to determine how many alumni continue to support their colleges largely on the basis of their affiliation with Greek societies. Like it or not, that is something to think about.

It is my firm belief that fraternities and sororities contribute immeasurably to the psychological and physiological growth of the student. Too often people fail to look beyond the barrage of fall term parties, which may superficially lack any redeeming social value, but which are actually found to be harbingers of worthwhile activities and, of course, parties, when carefully analyzed. Admittedly, the seemingly endless number of invitations to Greek social events is, at best, deceptive, in that student and faculty alike receive the impression that there is little substance to the Greek organizations aside from a live band and a foaming keg of beer. To better acquaint you with the actual role of Greek societies, I will not take up their various functions.

First and foremost, fraternities and sororities provide young men and women with brotherhood and sisterhood. Within the realm of an organization based upon fellowship and secret rites, the Greek societies sponsor athletic events, parties and community services. We never hear about the fraternity cleanup behind the Morse Art Gallery which provided open space for a park, nor the Greek societies that entertain people in nursing homes at Christmas, nor the brothers of Sigma Phi Epsilon and their donations to the bloodmobile, nor the X-Club's work in the chapel, to name a few. Do not forget that the Greek societies provide a means to channel all the whoopla into community efforts for the less fortunate.

Somewhere along the line, fraternities and sororities came under attack for their lack of participation in educating students. You may say that Greek social organizations are not conducive to studying. What I would like to know is why they should have to be as long as dormitories are not necessarily bastions of academic labor. The fact that I am writing this in the library is not merely a coincidence. This is not to say that one cannot concentrate on work in a dormitory, rather I believe that the library is the best place to study and that the dormitories and fraternities are bound to be equally as noisy since they house the students. That brings up another point. As far as I know, Rollins is one of the few colleges in the United States that combines a fraternity or sorority with a resident hall. As long as both Greek societies and dormitories are owned by the college, and staffed and regulated by it, they have little chance of being radically different from one another as many suggest. You cannot blame a Greek organization for the unruly actions of some of its members who could have just as easily raised the roof in a dormitory. Unfortunately, certain Greek members have participated in destructive undertakings which, of course, cannot be condoned.

This brings us to the question as to which people should receive the privilege of enjoying the activities of fraternities and sororities. With regard to the admission procedures of the Greek societies, all I can say is that Greek members have just as much right to select certain people as do the Lion's Club, the Dubsdread Country Club, the Parent-Teachers' Association, or even Rollins College. It seems to me that such selection is used to find the people who are genuinely interested in joining a particular organization. In some cases, the Greek societies may have size limitations which call for increased selectivity. From my own experience, I can tell you that any Rollins student who attempts to make friends with Greek society members and who attends a few social events will most often receive a pledge bid from that organization. Whether or not the selectivity process is discriminatory is up to the individual. Since anyone who is sincerely interested in joining a Greek organization can, in most cases, do so, I find it difficult to label the Greek admission process discriminatory. Fraternities and sororities do not want people with merely a passing interest any more than Rollins College does. Remember, no one said that people have to like the Greek Social System. Take it or leave it. It is there if you want it. Until someone comes up with a good reason for abolishing Greek social organizations, I see no reason why they cannot continue to thrive as they are doing at the present time.

THE ROLLINS SANDSPUR



Editorials Opinion

On the Freedom of the Press

With this issue of the Sandspur we have initiated the use of professional typesetter, a practice dropped several years back by another Sandspur editor. Most of the copy in this issue was set in type by the Florida Engraving Company, an affiliate of the Orlando Sentinel-Star Company. WE say "most" because of an embarrassing and ludicrous situation that arose rather unexpectedly.

For approximately the past year and a half all of the typesetting has been done by various members of the Sandspur staff - an onerous, time-consuming and trying job, to say the least. The result was at least two all-night sessions over the I.B.M. Selectric Composer before we could even start the layout. Consequently, the copy and the layout were often sloppy and lacking. Therefore, over the Christmas holidays we concluded an arrangement with Florida Engraving to do all the typesetting for the Sandspur, a simple business transaction that not only would save us a considerable amount of money in the long run, but would also enable us to spend more time on the copy-editing and the layout.

On Monday, January 14, we took an enormous amount of carefully-edited copy down the Florida Engraving, which is located in the confines of the Sentinel-Star building. A few hours later, safely esconced within the Sandspur office, we received a telephone call from the gentleman in charge of sales at Florida Engraving. He informed us of what he termed "a question of editorial subject matter." We asked what the problem was, and he told us that a certain letter by Mrs. Joanna Leary could not be typeset, upon orders from higher-ups.

This, of course, set us back a bit. Why couldn't Joanna Leary's letter be typeset? Because it was against Sentinel-Star policy to print "trash" like this. But all you have to do is to set the type for it, we responded, and besides, it's none of your business what OUR editorial policy is. The gentleman replied that he did not have anything to do with the final decision. We then requested that those who did make the final decision call us immediately.

The gentleman who returned the call was Mr. Harry Timmons, the General Manager of the Sentinel-Star. We began by saying that the situation was unfortunate and that we hoped it could be cleared up to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Well, as these things tend to go, the problem was not cleared up to everyone's satisfaction. We proceeded to read the letter to Mr. Timmons [the letter appears in its entirety on the opposite page], stressing particularly the statement by Mrs. Leary that "our latest initiative is a twenty-five million dollar lawsuit against the government for conspiracy to enforce the marijuana laws capriciously, in order to suppress dissent in this country." Mrs. Leary, of course, is the common-law wife of Timothy Leary.

We then read to Mr. Timmons the letter by Clarence Manion, the former Dean of the Notre Dame Law School, soliciting funds for the Young Americans for Freedom Legal Action Fund [Volume 80, Issue 5, page 23]. We asked if that letter would have been typeset. He replied that it would have been. Then it would seem, we surmised, that what you are doing is indeed suppressing dissent - in effect, playing a game of double jeopardy and losing. Mr. Timmons replied that the Sentinel-Star lawyers had assured him of the legality of his action.

We do not doubt the legality of his action. We doubt the morality of it. Although not especially favoring Dr. and Mrs. Leary's actions, we printed their letter, as is our editorial right. We were never informed of any - repeat, ANY - in-house Sentinel Star policy regulations. Upon enquiring, Mr. Timmons told us that all material of "questionable" nature was sent to him for his approval and that he made the decisions. We then requested a list of in-house policy regulations to be sent to us in order not to make the same mistake again. We have yet to receive this list.

We then read the segment from the Sandspur Statement of Purpose [Volume 80, Issue 6, page 26]: "... The Sandspur has always had faculty advisors [and more recently a Publications Union] to which it is directly responsible, but never censors; rather the Student Editor in Chief has always exercised his or her own discretion, taste, and judgement regarding his or her particular editorial format." Still our arguments were in vain.

In a report prepared for the National Council of College Publications Advisors and its Committee of the Legal Status of the Campus Press, Dr. Louis Ingelhart reported that in 61% of the colleges in the N.C.C.P.A., no prior approval or censorship was possible or practiced. The report went on to quote Hermin Estrin, past president of the N.C.C.P.A. that "... the college press in the 70's is producing a forthright, candid approach to the real problems, concerns, and interests of its readers - the student body. College editors - responsible, sophisticated, knowledgeable, provocative and at times, irreverent and daring - offer their readers an informative, stimulating timely press."

Now all this is pretty generalized [as these reports are wont to be] and we don't presume to live up to all of what Mr. Estrin has said. But we do feel that the Sentinel-Star is insulting the readers of the Sandspur by implying that what you might read within these covers might provoke you to revolution, cause your children to be born with three legs, incite mass fornication in the streets, and/or generally produce a state of decadence within our society. Whether or not that is what we want to do [it isn't, by the way], that simply is not the case. That's rather obvious to all concerned, except the Sentinel-Star.

Oddly enough, within the past week the Sentinel-Star has carried on page one, next to its masthead, the words "National Press Week. Think!" On Wednesday, January 16, the Sentinel-Star ran an editorial praising the Russian author Alexander Solzhenitsyn for his courage in standing up to the totalitarian madness of the Soviet Government.

Meanwhile, we are shopping around for a new typesetter. If we don't find one, then we'll continue to set our type as in the past - a task for which we do not anxiously wait.

And we laugh somewhat knowingly when we read the Sentinel-Star's motto, to wit: "Not for its own sake alone - but for the sake of society and good government - the press should be free."

Peter Andrew Turnbull
Editor-in-Chief

As you read this letter, a brilliant Harvard psychologist and philosopher sits in prison in California. Dr. Timothy Leary is in jail because he violated the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech, and spoke out from the viewpoint he believed in.

Today, ten years after he recommended decriminalization of marijuana and after the concurrence of two presidential commissions, the American Medical, Psychiatric and Bar Associations, and the drug commissions of India, Britain and Canada, Dr. Leary sits in prison for the "crime" of being found in the presence of two roaches.

Right now we are developing a national campaign to make people aware of the situation. This is being done by distributing Timothy's latest writings, and through various media projects which this publishing supports. Our latest initiative is a twenty-five million dollar lawsuit against the government for conspiracy to enforce the marijuana laws capriciously in order to suppress dissent in this country.

Since he was kidnapped and imprisoned last January, Dr. Leary has published two books, *NEUROLOGIC* (\$2.95) is a concise expression of the Leary philosophy today, including the revisions and additions of the past few years. *STARSEED* (\$1.95) is a speculation on the significance of the events now within our solar system. These books are available from Starseed, 531 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, California, 94133. Please make all checks payable to "Starseed."

Timothy is well and, as always, boundlessly optimistic. He sends you his love.

Sincerely,
Joanna Leary

All members of the Rollins community:

My purpose in writing this letter is to offer some hope to those who despair on our campus and in our entire society.

Rollins is a refuge from our chaotic society — a society in which many are confused, disoriented, and alienated. As a refuge, Rollins is quiet, where one can think, and a good faculty, so one can learn. Most of us still pursue an escape. We relieve our anxieties in fraternity parties, sports, and sex — between beers, joints and laughter. I don't think these things are necessarily bad unless they are a means of escaping permanently from the realities around us.

We all need to feel kinship with other persons — this is evident in the very existence of fraternities and sororities. But these clubs do not seem to fulfill the needs of their members and many are left out, more isolated and alone than before.

In our material comfort and isolation on campus we forget the

outside world, and even wonder why we should despair when we have all our material necessities. Our society is a capitalist one where we must earn a living (that is, earn the right to live). It is a society with starvation, technological atrocities, gross misconceptions and hatred; resulting, in part, from power and wealth in the hands of a relatively small number of people.

We are on the brink of radical change, either for better or worse, because as the grip of capitalism and centralized politics tightens on the masses, we will soon know how much the monster has destroyed.

We have inherited this country and it is our responsibility to change it. On Rollins campus it seems there is little we can do. But, I urge everyone to start the change for a better world within themselves. Our society reflects what we are, as individuals, are. A little soul-searching, looking within ourselves, meditation, whatever will, I believe, make us realize that we have the potential for goodness for the sake of humanity. We have a world which could meet the basic needs of all without depriving some of extreme luxury if we come in harmony with nature and humanity.

Instead of relieving tension exclusively in the form of "false" highs, we could let it out in a spiritual high. I don't mean a religious high; structured religion is as supportive of the status quo as our politics. I mean a high in knowing who you really are and what you are in this world for. This may not be "scientific" or "intellectual" but, so far, "science" and "intellect" alone have not saved us for destruction — though they could contribute if properly directed.

We have a friendly campus and that is a start. But to really help each other to understand where we are and what we are faced with in this society would bring us closer together, to the kinship many of us value.

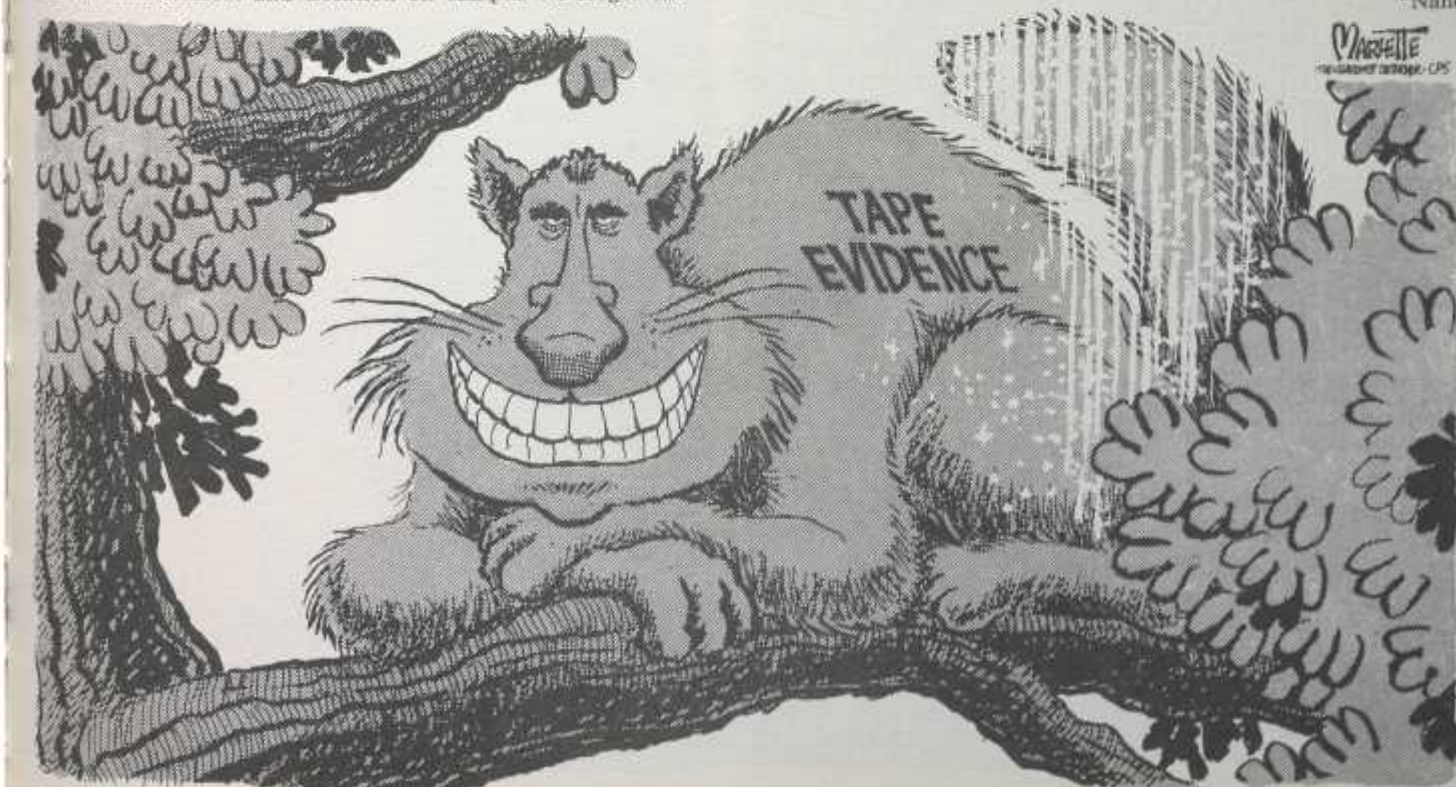
I have not been too specific as to the changes I believe are necessary for our survival because I am not sure what changes would properly direct us. Perhaps in an open rap in the afternoon or evening, including all fields of study to discuss problems and changes in our community and society would benefit our campus and the community. Any suggestions would be appreciated.

Finally, to quote George Harrison:

"How high will you leap? Will you make enough to reap it?

Only you'll arrive at your own made end, with no one but yourself to be offended; it's you that decides."

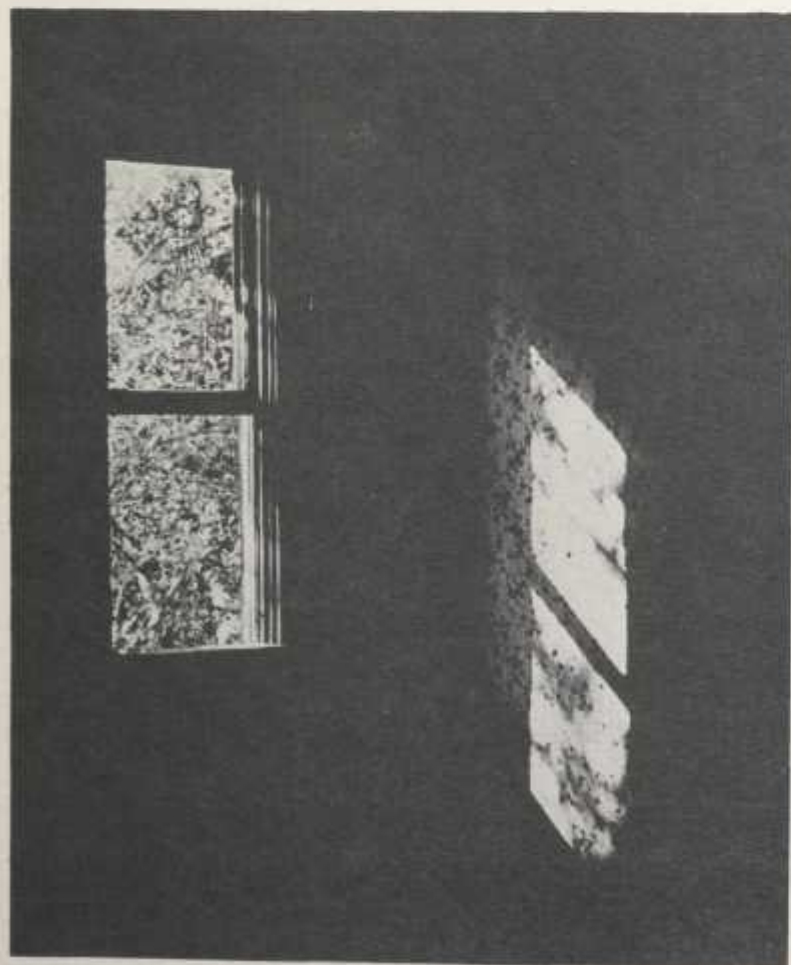
Sincerely,
"Nancy"



"...IT VANISHED QUITE SLOWLY.... ENDING WITH THE GRIN, WHICH REMAINED SOME TIME AFTER THE REST OF IT HAD GONE." — LEWIS CARROLL'S CHESHIRE CAT



Photographs by Bill Loving



Chintz your way to St. Tropez *Josie's*

FLORILAND MALL

Tampa, Florida

1541 S. DALE MABRY

Tampa, Florida

EXECUTIVE PLAZA

Brandon, Florida

CLEARWATER MALL

Clearwater, Florida

WINTER HAVEN MALL

Winter Haven, Florida

LAKE PARKER MALL

Lakeland, Florida

395 PARK AVENUE SOUTH

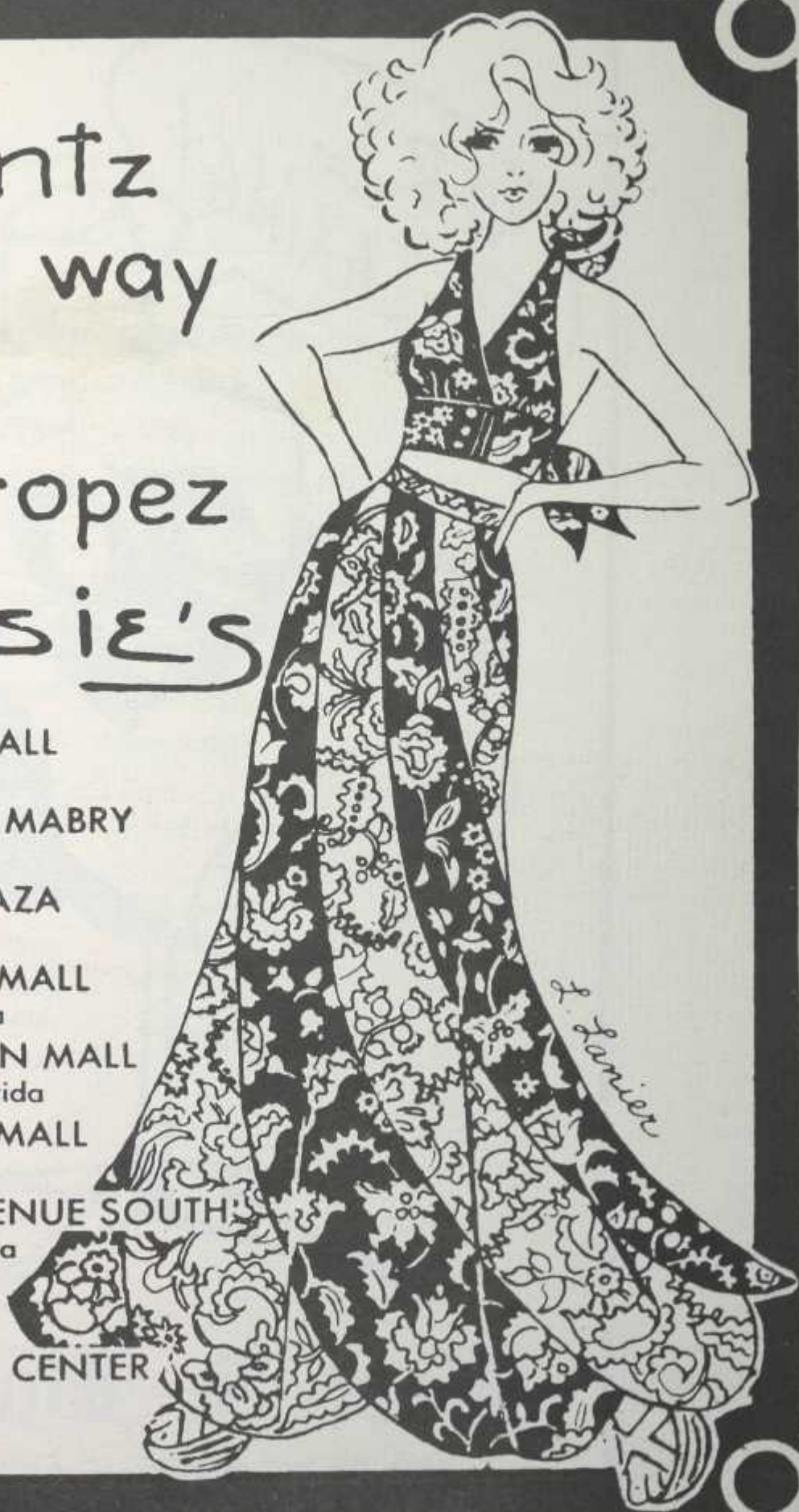
Winter Park, Florida

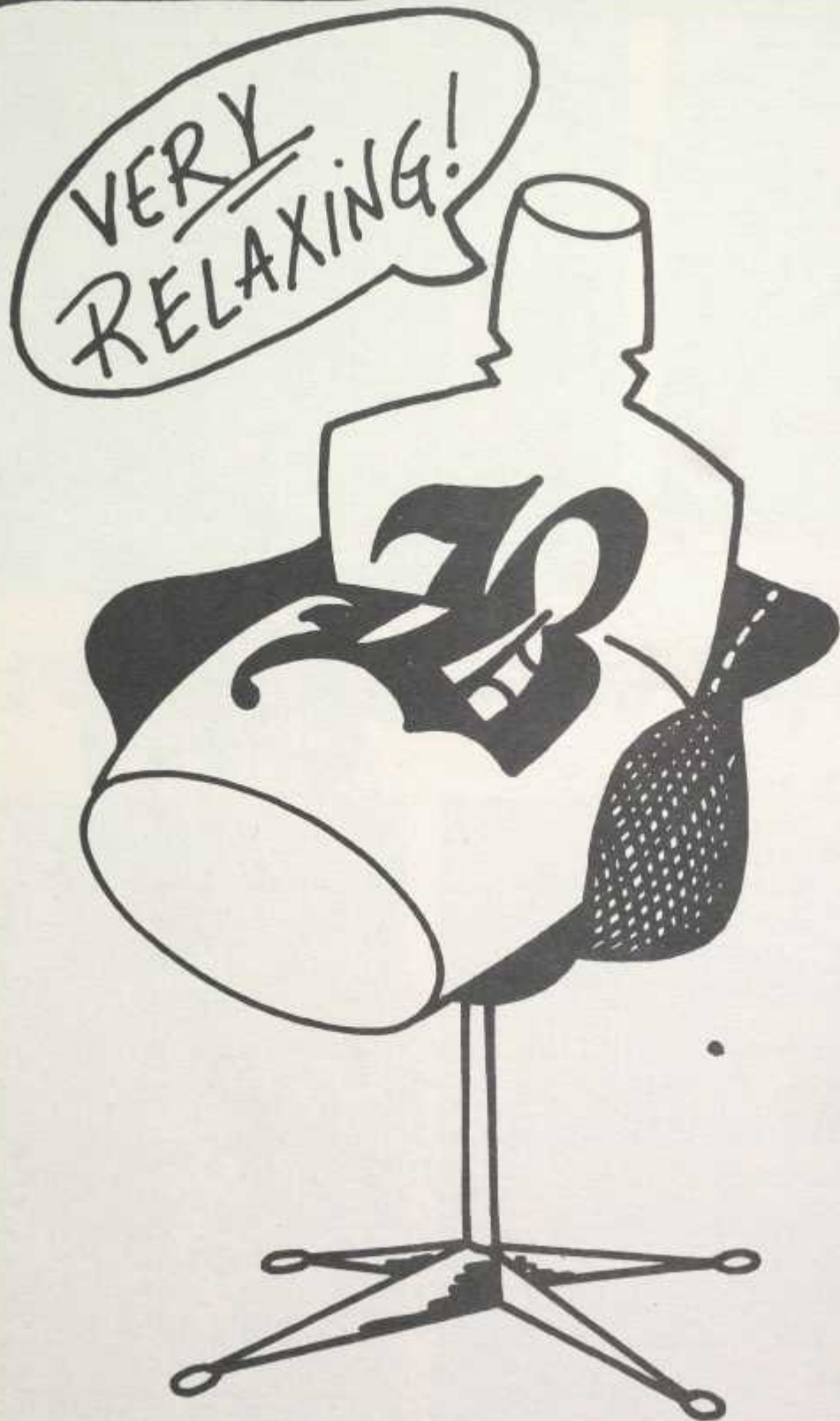
FIELDS PLAZA

Leesburg, Florida

CUTLER RIDGE CENTER

Miami, Florida





Beef & Bottle

358 PARK AVENUE NORTH
WINTER PARK, FLORIDA