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THE SANDSPUR

ISSUE 2 VOL. 81

SEPT. 27, 1974

ART AND SCIENCE LECTURE THEME

by: FRAN GOLDSTEIN

"Can science and the arts lead us all to a richer cultural life or is this an interdisciplinary myth?" asked Dr. George Rousseau, first in a series of three McCullough lectures. Such a question was obviously of high potency when addressed to a liberal arts community such as Rollins, an observation readily borne out by the number of students, faculty and administrators who filled Bush Auditorium Wednesday, September 25.

Dr. Rousseau, whose UCLA professorship "The Interrelations of Science and Literature" makes him eminently qualified to discuss the value of interdisciplinary work, chose a somewhat puzzling title for his lecture—"Science, Language, and the New Wars of Truth."

The students poised their pens, the professors became intrigued, and the administrators settled back with a glow, assuming they were about to hear extolled the virtues and values of an interdisciplinary education.

Far from it. The main import of Dr. Rousseau's remarks extended to the theoretical value of assimilating the humanities and the sciences, and to an historical survey of men who attempted that quest.

Beginning with the assumption that the arts

and sciences have been undergoing a rift, Dr. Rousseau quoted English writer C. P. Snow, that "the two cultures (arts and sciences) were already dangerously separate" at the turn of this century, and speculated that the two disciplines had begun growing apart even earlier. Dr. Rousseau continued by affirming the validity of Snow's statement that "Science has got to be assimilated with, as part and parcel of, the whole of our mental experience, and used as naturally as the rest."

Putting aside objections that specialization makes "assimilation" impossible in contemporary society, Dr. Rousseau pointed to latterday practitioners of the interdisciplinary ideal: Goethe, for example, the greatest German poet, also researched environmental influence on plants; and examined the process of biological morphology.

These varied abilities, continued Dr. Rousseau, implied more than "a degree of genius," concerning "the role of imagination in attempting to know and actively learn both areas." Giving the example of Sir Peter Medawar's essay, "Hypothesis and Imagination," Dr. Rousseau found that Medawar viewed the poetry of Shelley as if it were "of the same order as *The Origin of the Species*, fusing literature with his own predilections for scientific truth," in short, accusing the scientist of taking

words at their objective, scientific value, without reference to deeper meaning.

Returning once again to C. P. Snow, reference was made to the point that "There must be assimilation (of the arts and sciences) if either ought to be labelled profoundly, or even significantly influential."

Dr. Rousseau conjectured that the humanists have been more successful at interpolating science into art than scientists at infusing art into science. Citing Hegel as a representative of assimilation at its best, as a philosopher of nature, history, and art, and writer of a scientific treatise "On Planets," the opposite case was represented by Julian Huxley, whose cinematic and poetic endeavors have plunged into obscurity, for Huxley had assimilated arts and sciences at only a superficial level.

The syndrome into which Huxley was trapped now seems to be the permanent fate of the scientist; he becomes alienated in that his sole interest lies with science. "My contention, then, is that modern science doesn't really seem profoundly capable of nourishing art, and vice versa," said Dr. Rousseau, placing strong emphasis on the culpability (if it can be termed such) of both disciplines.

In good measure responsible for the apparent mutual exclusion is the spectre of specialization. "In no other age in recorded history have a young



AUTHOR G. E. ROUSSEAU

people been required to know so much about individual disciplines, and to make vocational decisions so early about their lives... Who, the elder statesmen among us ask, can encompass both cultures? Where dwells a Prometheus who can lift both science and art on his shoulders?"

On the other hand, Dr. Rousseau considered, it might be of interest to tally up the vast number of great scientific and artistic achievements created without the assimilation of each other. "Ought we not then to admit that art and science have been growing apart for two centuries and content ourselves that this development does not entail such a sad state of affairs after all, despite the myth of their having been handmaidens to one another?"

It may be admitted that there has been a rift, but that in the future the chasm between the arts and sciences will close: "I would argue that a rift will continue, but not between science and the humanities. Like Russia and the U. S. they are ultimately allies. The rift will be between those who find the pleasure in Shakespeare and Newton versus those who do not."

Quickly entrancing himself from possible charges of intellectual snobbery, Dr. Rousseau remarked, "Today the world is divided between people who have a great deal of leisure and who seek pleasure in many forms... One group turns to traditional forms of pleasure: theatre, dance, music. Another group dissipates itself, we would say, in less civilized activities."

... The future involves no rift of the old type, but a kind of rift—or principle of separation—between those who consciously and actively seek pleasure in artifacts which have succeeded in several ages, and in artifacts which are new, unproved, and thus far temporarily located."

On this thought provoking note, Dr. Rousseau closed his lecture, adding for a twist of suspense a mind-teasing anecdote designed to bring those interested to discussions held Thursday in Woolson House and Corrin Hall.

After sustained applause, many audience members joined in a reception for Dr. Rousseau at Woolson House, continuing the flow of ideas.

Local Galleries Present American Collection

The Galleries International in Winter Park will be presenting a collection of twentieth century American artists' prints at the galleries, located on Canton Ave. at 401-B Park Avenue North, starting today and running through October 15. Tonight will be the special opening from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m.

The presentation is to benefit the Loch Haven Art Center's Original Print Collection and will feature such reknown artists' work as Alexander Calder, Jasper Johns, and the local artist Robert Singleton. Also on display will be graphics by Motherwell, Rauschenberg, Frankenthaler, Lichtenstein and many others. Ten percent of the show's sales will go to the Loch Haven Council of 101 for the purchase of prints for the Contemporary Graphics Collection that is now on display at the art center. The entire collection is being offered on a lease basis to corporations through the Council of 101 in hopes that the American Graphics selection can be turned into a major collection.

Former Editor Attacks Pardon

by: FRAN GOLDSTEIN

Mr. Barry Sussman, former city editor for the *Washington Post*, addressed a crowd gathered in Bush auditorium Wednesday, September 18, giving his interpretation of the Nixon pardon.

Mr. Sussman had been on leave of absence from the *Post*, completing his Watergate book, *The Great Cover-up*, and stressed that he had not covered the pardon, so the opinions he delivered were his own, not those of the *Post*.

Having established that the *Washington Post* was not responsible for his remarks, Sussman proceeded to analyze whether the pardon could be justified. He began by constructing his view of the current national temper: "So much has happened in the last two years that we're probably not the same country we were before.

We've become skeptical of government; we challenge things people say." Sussman cited the furor over Nixon's illness—is the former president really sick, or trying to dodge the trials?

Thus, the pardon must be justified to a skeptical public. Prior to the pardon, President Ford made two statements in which he claimed the national sentiment was that the former president had suffered enough. Shortly thereafter, a Gallup poll showed that 56% of the nation thought Nixon should have been persecuted. Ford couldn't fly in the face of the poll, so instead of public opinion, he cited the following reasons for the pardon in his speech: First, that he felt that Nixon had suffered enough; second, that due to pre-trial publicity it might prove impossible to have a fair trial; third, that a trial would be

divisive for the nation; fourth, that Mr. Nixon was in poor health; fifth, that it was time to "heal the wounds" of Watergate; and last, that the United States should turn its attention to problems at home and abroad.

Mr. Sussman took issue with all six rationales. He maintained first that whether Nixon had suffered enough was not the relevant question, but whether Nixon's suffering or the principle of justice should have the higher priority.

Second, no supreme court case was ever thrown out due to "prejudicial pre-trial publicity." Furthermore, Stans and Mitchell were tried at the height of Watergate furor, and were acquitted.

The notion that the prosecution of Nixon would be divisive of the nation is one to which Sussman gave no credence; he thinks that Watergate "united the people in a search for justice in high places."

Fourth, Sussman objected that the state of Nixon's health has no bearing on a pre-trial pardon. He cited the example of the Boyle case, in which the president of the United Mine Workers was brought to court in a wheelchair after an attempted suicide.

The giving of a pardon in an effort to "heal the wounds" was, in Sussman's opinion, a misguided effort. "Do we really want tranquility at the expense of justice?" he demanded. Asking if the audience minded a sexual metaphor (no one minded), Sussman likened the pardon to coitus interruptus: "The pardon stopped the system in its tracks."

Last, Sussman negated the importance of international relations to the prosecution of the former president. After a somewhat lengthy recounting of the pressure brought to bear in the name of foreign relations during the Middle East crisis and the firing of Cox, Sussman pointed out that both Richardson and Ruckelshaus resigned from the Justice department rather than knuckle under to Nixon's desire to be rid of special prosecutor Archibald Cox. Sussman felt this example illustrated that these men could act honorably, and asked "Why can't we now have foreign policy and justice at the same time?"

Having criticized Ford's reasons for granting the pardon, Sussman concluded by wondering if by taking the power into his own hands without consulting congressmen and ignoring the Gallup 56%, Ford may be seen to represent "continuity in office."

In the remaining hour, Sussman fielded questions from the audience. These ranged from what the relationship of the press would be toward the new administration to what motivated the "leaks" to the press.



BARRY SUSSMAN, Editor-Writer

editor's note

I always seem to have a million and one ideas about what to write on in this column, UNTIL the day or hour, as the case may be, arrives and I am forced to expose my feelings by putting them down on paper. It is at that time that my ideas seem petty and I draw a complete blank.

This week, however, in this, my second issue of The Sandspur, I have decided to address myself to the faculty. October eleventh, just two weeks away, The Sandspur will be dedicated primarily to creative, controversial, intellectual, and far more academic subjects than the rest of the fall issues. The "Forum" is a totally new concept and I believe it is the first step to better communications around this campus.

However, the apparent response to this new measure to close the gap between faculty and faculty, student and faculty seems to have been either accidentally overlooked or subsequently neglected completely. It would be hard to bypass the fact that school just opened and things are a little up in the air but it is never too late to submit writing pieces.

I urge you to write; send humorous cartoons anything, the deadline is drawing near!

The Editor
KDC

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Saturday	Sept. 28
6:30 p.m.	Catholic Mass in Chapel (use side door at tower entrance)
Sunday	Sept. 29
9:45 a.m.	Chapel Service
Monday	Sept. 30
10 a.m.	Chapel Guild Meeting. Knowles Chapel Lounge
Tuesday	Oct. 1
Noon	The Rollins Club Luncheon, Alumni House
8:00 p.m.	Rush Meeting with Freshmen women in McKean Hall
Thursday	Oct. 3
7:30 p.m.	Philosophy and Religion club meeting
Friday	Oct. 4
8:00 p.m.	Film, "Charly" Bush Aud.
8:30 p.m.	Fred Stone Players, "A View From the Bridge." Bingham Hall (dress parade)
Saturday	Oct. 5
8:30 p.m.	Fred Stone Players, "A View From the Bridge." Bingham Hall Eckerd College, Soccer game Away



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Student Court Regulations Reviews

R-BOOK SUPPLEMENT - ADMINISTRATION OF THE CODE OF STUDENT CONDUCT

The attached outline deals with the administration of the Rollins Code of Student Conduct by way of Student Court Procedure and Investigator Procedure. The Rollins Code of Student Conduct is a mandatory supplement of the R-Book 1974-1975, and we encourage your familiarity with the following policies.

I. ADMINISTRATION OF THE CODE

A. Penalties for violating the Rollins Code of Student Conduct will be based upon the nature of the offense, the number of previous offenses, the seniority of the offender and on whether the offense involves a dereliction of duty by an officer of a recognized campus group. Cases will be referred to either the Student Court or the Visitation Court.

B. 1. Student Court

Upon the discretion of the Court, any case may be referred to either the Visitation Court, Faculty Court, or the Dean of Student Affairs.

2. Jurisdiction

a. Any on-campus or off-campus behavior by a Rollins student that reflects unfavorably on Rollins College or on himself and occurs during the official school year (i.e. from the beginning of Orientation Week to the day of graduation, including the Christmas and Spring vacations) may be reported BY ANYONE to the Student Court.

b. Any infraction of the Rules and Regulations of the College (Social Code, R-Book, Catalogue, Housing Contract).

3. Penalties

a. Written reprimand.

b. Social warning.

c. Social probation.

A student on Social Probation may not represent the College as a member of any athletic team, in an extra curricular dramatic production, or in any other way. He is not eligible to hold any College or fraternity office, to participate in any intramural activities, or maintain or operate a motor vehicle on Rollins College property. While on Social Probation, a student must comply with any additional restrictions outlined for him by the Student Court.

d. Monetary fine.

e. Working obligation.

f. Suspension.

g. Dismissal.

C. Appeals

1. Decisions of the Student Court may be appealed to the Faculty Court within a period of seventy-two (72) hours.

2. The decisions of the Faculty Court are subject to review and reversal by the Executive Committee of the Trustees in consultation with the President of the College.

II. COURT PROCEDURE

A. Any undergraduate or graduate student, member of the faculty, member of the staff, or member of the administration may bring a rule infraction or issue to the attention of the Student Court by communicating the nature of the rule infraction or issue to the Chairman of the Student Court or to the Dean of Student Affairs.

B. Upon receiving information concerning a rule infraction, the Chairman of the Student Court and the Dean of Student Affairs will decide whether the case be sent to:

1. Case be dropped.

2. Student Court.

3. Another Judiciary Body.

4. The appropriate Dean for administration action and/or counseling.

5. In case of disagreement, the Chairman of the Student Court and the Dean of Student Affairs shall consult the Provost of the College to decide on disposition of the case.

C. If a case is sent to Student Court, the Chairman of the Student Court will place the case on the Court's calendar and:

1. Assign investigators to the case (who shall then investigate the case according to the rules established in this code).

2. Send the case directly to Student Court if he feels that a satisfactory investigation has already been completed.

D. Upon receiving the Investigation Committee's report, the Chairman of the Student Court shall issue the appropriate summons (including defense witnesses). Anyone who is asked by the Chairman of the Student Court to appear before the Court must comply. A refusal to do so shall constitute contempt of court and is subject to a minimum fine of \$25.

E. The summons having been issued and the date set, the case shall then be tried. In trying a

case, the following procedure will be followed:

1. The oath shall be administered by the Court's secretary.

2. Explanation of Contempt of Court.

3. The Chairperson shall explain the jurisdiction of the Court and its power to enforce its rulings.

4. The charge shall be read to the defendant by the Chairperson of the Court.

5. The Chairperson shall then ask the defendant how he pleads, guilty or not guilty.

The investigator will proceed with the report.

6. The defendant will be invited to make a statement regarding the charges against him, having been informed of his right to remain silent.

7. If the defendant makes a statement, he may be cross examined.

8. Witnesses and evidence pertaining to the actual infraction or violation shall be heard first.

9. The defendant or defendants may hear and question all witnesses whose testimony concerns the charge against him. Similarly, the defendant or defendants may see and question the Court about any material evidence that has been presented to the Court concerning the charge itself.

10. The defendant or defendants may in the above instances introduce witnesses whom he has requested the Court to hear. He may also explain why he has asked that they be heard. He may hear their testimony and question them himself.

11. After proceeding through steps 1-9, the Chairman of the Student Court will ask the defendant(s) if he has any final remarks, at the completion of which the Courtroom will be cleared and the Court shall come to a decision.

12. Then witnesses and evidence pertaining to the character of party concerned and/or mitigating circumstances, if there by any, will be heard. The defendant(s) may not hear or question witnesses or material evidence which is concerned with the character of the party or parties included or mitigating circumstances.

13. After the Court has reached a decision, the Chairman of the Student Court shall render the verdict to the defendant(s) in the presence of the Court and inform him of his right to appeal.

14. Sessions of the Student Court are open to members of the Court, the defendant(s)'s witnesses summoned by the Court and any college official deemed necessary by the Court.

15. Evidence and testimony presented to the Court shall be held in confidence by the Court. F. The results of the case shall be filed by the Secretary of the Court with the records of the Court.

G. The decision of the Student Court may be appealed within seventy-two (72) hours by the defendant(s), Dean of Student Affairs, or the President of the College, to the Faculty Court. The Faculty will hear the case using the Student Court records, provided the student is given the right to make a statement or appear in person. H. All appeals made through the Court System must be made in writing to the Chairman of the Faculty Court for all Student Court decisions, and to the Chairman of the Student Court for all decisions dealing with visitation violations. Appeals must be made within seventy-two (72) hours of the decision which is being appealed.

III. FACULTY APPEALS BOARD

A. Authority

1. The FAB shall serve as an appeal hearing committee in all cases in which sanction from the Student Court involves suspension or dismissal.

2. The FAB may, in its discretion, review a case involving Student Court sanctions less severe than suspension or dismissal upon appeal by the student against whom the sanctions have been administered.

3. The FAB is restricted to rule only on:

a. methods and procedures of the Student Court and/or

c. evidence and testimony available to the Student Court. It shall refrain from hearing new evidence of any kind. Such evidence may be grounds for retrial in the Student Court but is not admissible to the appeals hearing of the FAB.

B. Methods of Appeal

1. Regardless of the procedures of the Student Court, each sanctioned student who desires to make an appeal to the FAB must make his own appeal in writing within seventy-two (72) hours of the Student Court action stating his reasons for appeal. Each appeal will be heard separately. Grounds for appeal must be (1) either Student Court violation of procedures or (2) severity of sanctions.

2. The FAB shall hold a preliminary hearing to decide whether or not to allow the appeal. Prior to the preliminary hearing, the Chairman of the FAB shall obtain from the Student Court the case evidence which will include all written and testimonial records. Upon reviewing this evidence, the FAB will then decide whether or not to

hear the appeal. If not, the appealing student will be notified in writing, giving the reason for disallowing the appeal. If the appeal is allowed, the following procedure will be followed.

C. Procedures

1. The appealing student and, if he desires, a counsel who is a member of the College community but not a member of the bar may present his appeal to the FAB, but may not present evidence which was not available to the Student Court.

2. The Chairman of the Student Court shall also be present in order to clarify any matter involving the case as tried by the Student Court.

3. The Chairman of the FAB shall act as moderator of the proceedings and shall not vote except in case of ties.

4. After questioning and hearing have been completed, the student, his counsel (if present) and the Chairman of the Student Court shall be dismissed. The FAB will then come to a decision.

5. The student shall be informed of the decision while the FAB is still in session.

6. The Chairman of the FAB will file a written summary (with the student's name excluded) of the case and the reasons for the final decision.

IV. INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE

A. The Chairman of the Student Court assigns the members of the Investigation Committee of the Student Court he wishes to investigate a particular case.

B. Having assigned the case, the Chairman of the Student Court will outline to the investigators the information still needed.

C. The investigators then investigate the case using the following procedures:

1. Contact the accused. Inform him of the following:

a. his right to remain silent

b. the charge against him

c. the time and place of the trial

d. his right to request the appearance of witnesses

e. his right to obtain character references from faculty, social group presidents, etc.

Be certain that the accused is contacted as outlined at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the Court session.

2. When discussing the case with the accused, if the accused decides to make a statement, the investigator will then:

a. get his plea to the charge

b. discuss all aspects of Court procedure

c. inform him that the investigator is there not only to discover and report all facts pertinent to the case, but also to advise and aid the accused in articulating his point of view to the Court

3. Contact and secure written statements from all witnesses, both defense and prosecution. Report to the Chairperson immediately on those witnesses whose testimony is requested by the accused or whose testimony will aid the Court in any way.

4. Contact all Housing Staff personnel who will assist the Court in evaluating the character and behavior of the accused.

5. Locate and list any documents and/or other material evidence which will aid in trying the case.

6. Turn in the results of the investigation to the Chairperson of the Court at the conclusion of the investigation.

7. Remember, if difficulty occurs in the investigation, contact the Chairperson of the Court before acting.

8. Check with the Chairperson of the Court three days before the scheduled trial date to confirm the scheduled trial time.

campus notes

UP FROM THE BASEMENT

The Rollins Student Center will present the film, "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid," on Friday night at 8:00 p.m. in the Bush Auditorium. Paul Newman stars as Butch Cassidy along with Robert Redford as the Sundance Kid. The two are extremely likeable, amiable bank-train robbers who shy away from violence, flee to escape a posse and the closing of the 1905 Western frontier. They pick up Katherine Ross, Sundance's school-teacher mistress, and the trio sails for Bolivia to start life anew. Ross gives the men a crash course in conversational Spanish and they begin to rob banks and trains again. Some of the local banditos play dirty, and Butch is forced to kill for the first time. The dialogue is sharp; humor abundant and Burt Bacharach's music is absolutely superb. This film is for free with Rollins I.D. at 8:00 p.m. Friday.

Saturday night from 8 p.m. - 11 p.m. is your opportunity to hear some of your favorite tunes in the friendly confines of the coffee house (In the down under in Union). Karen and Danny will be playing and singing the top songs from the Beatles, James Taylor, Loggins and Messina and many, many, more.

It's all for free in the Coffee House at 8:00 p.m.

CHAPEL

Sunday Morning Worship September 29, 1974 at 9:45 a.m. "The Use and Abuse of Religion" will be the theme of the interdenominational Morning Worship at the Chapel Sunday, September 29 at 9:45 a.m. Dean Wettstein will be the speaker. The Chapel Choir will sing Britten's "Jubilate Deo" and Farrant's "Hide Not Thy Face".

On Sunday, October 6, the Sacrament of Holy Communion will be observed at the Service of Morning Worship. On that Sunday, designated World-Wide Communion Sunday, the theme of worship will be "Making Our Statement".

BRUSHING

Brushing, the student literary magazine of Rollins College, extends an open invitation for submissions of poetry, prose, and art for possible

publication in the fall issue. Contributors' manuscripts should be typed and should contain name and box number to insure prompt return. The deadline for consideration for the fall issue is Friday, October 18th. Manuscripts should be sent to: *Brushing* Submissions, Box 350, Campus Mail.

Anyone interested in working on the staff or in obtaining more information should contact Berry Wolfson at Box 350.

FALL TERM HOLT HOUSE FELLOWS NAMED AT ROLLINS COLLEGE

Dr. George T. Cochran, Coordinator of the Rollins College Holt House Program, recently disclosed the names of ten Rollins College students named as Holt House Fellows for the 1974 Fall Term. An innovative curriculum concept, the program allows selected students to personally tailor and pursue their academic programs and objectives through a "contract learning" approach.

Through this unique learning method students may contract for an already established course or may propose a completely new and original one. The only requirement necessitates that the students get with an appropriately qualified faculty member or administrator and negotiate the details of what will be expected from the student during the term.

Those students named as Fellows for the 1974 fall term include Deborah Barnett, a senior from Winter Park majoring in Behavioral Science; Steve Blakemore, a senior English major from Winter Park; Arnado Bobadilla, a senior Music major from Orlando; Kathy Hart, a junior majoring in English from Kenilworth, Illinois; Nan McHenry, a junior majoring in Art Education and History from Columbus, Ohio; Nancy Platzer, a senior History major from New York, N.Y. and Ed Regan, a junior majoring in Art and Philosophy from Dracut, Mass.

Stephen Rosenstein of West Orange, New Jersey, along with Richard Sansone of Orlando and Peter Wilson of St. Louis, Mo. will participate in the Studies Abroad Program during the fall semester.

Students are eligible to apply for the Holt House Program at any time during their sophomore and junior years or during the spring term of their freshman year.

Soccer Team Loses in Impressive Show

ROLLINS BOOSTERS MET HEAD ON BY NATIONAL CHAMPIONS IN SEASON OPENER

Central Florida soccer fans had a chance to witness college soccer at its best last Friday afternoon as The Rollins College Tars hosted defending National Champions St. Louis here in the Rollins Sandspur Bowl.

"I had to be realistic when asked what I thought the outcome of the match would be", commented Gordie Howell, now in his seventh season as Tar mentor, "the most important factor in the meeting was the experience our boys received as a result of playing against National Champions."

"Being able to watch and perform against three U.S. Olympians, Joe Clark, Bruce Hudson, and Bruce Rudoff was more important to us than the final results", said Howell.

The Billikens took the field in solid preparation as they rebounded off two opening season victories against Western Illinois and the University of Missouri at St. Louis.

Rollins, while having worked hard for the last several weeks on drills, exercises and play combinations, entered the match with the loss of Russ Ricciardelli and Billy Barker - two veterans who were hopefuls to carry the Tars through the 1974 season.

Ricciardelli, injured 2 weeks ago during practice drills, sustained major damage to his knee which will put him out of competition for the entire season. Barker, last year's leading scorer with 14 goals, is expected to sit out this season after receiving a leg injury during the summer.

Looking on the brighter side of things for Rollins, Howell has the return of key letterman Skip Yakopec, Enrico Sessarego, Chris Schmitt and Marty Wiman, all working in the mid-field positions. Duke Marsh, brother of former Rollins goalie Todd, added to the defensive end of the same stepping into the position of goalie.



Skip Yakopec Drives Down Field

New faces in the starting line-up for Rollins included Winter Park's own Bob Hartmann who is rated by Howell as "the most promising soccer player in the area." John Noecker and Chris Donijan both hailing from St. Louis, bring poise and experience to the squad along with Miami prospects Eddie Lauth and Ted Ruiz. Bill McCalmont, a forward from Turrey, England, came to Rollins after playing high-level Soccer in England.

"Rollin's Program", said St. Louis coach Harry Keough, "is on the way up under the guidance of a fine coach, Gordie Howell."

The contest marked the beginning of a 14-game schedule for Rollins. When asked why he chose to open the season against a nationally recognized team such as St. Louis, Howell proudly replied, "It is a wonderful feeling when you can play against the great ones."

Tars to Face Alabama Saturday



Tars Select Team Captain



Prior to the 1974 season opener against St. Louis University, the Rollins College Soccer team selected veteran booter Sandy Gordon as their Captain for the upcoming campaign.

Gordon, a senior hailing from Bethesda, Md., saw action in all fifteen soccer meetings last season while stalemating opponents and contributing to the defensive strength of the squad. His defense and all around hustle helped in stopping potent scoring threats which found all Rollins opponents scoring only 18 goals in 1973. During the same season the Tar booters pushed across 71 goals for a new school record.

"The team made an excellent selection in Gordon," remarked Tar helmsman Gordie Howell. "Sandy is a leader by his example which is evident both on and off the field."

In continuing to praise his new booter captain, Howell said, "Regardless of how good or bad things are going on the field, Sandy has always kept the team going."

Gordon, while being a four year veteran on the Tar squad, also serves as President of the Rollins Chapter of the Phi Delta Theta fraternal organization.

women's golf

ROLLINS COLLEGE WOMEN'S GOLF TEAM HAS HIGH HOPES FOR ANOTHER FINE SEASON

"We are looking forward to another strong season," commented Rollins College women's golf coach Peggy Jarnigan when asked to comment on the approaching campaign. "Last year we had an excellent season which enabled us to become the No. 1 women's golf team in the nation. Our girls are true competitors."

What else can be said about a team that brings home the National Championship title at a time when women's athletics is not only on the rise, but of increasing importance on every campus in the nation? "Our girls are among the best in the country," continued Ms. Jarnigan in a preseason interview. "In addition to being ranked nationally in golf competition, our girls are top students supporting better than B averages for their academic work."

Heading the list of girls who will seek to repeat last year's accomplishments will be Miss Pam Clark of Alexandria, Va., who is ranked as the No. 4 women's golfer in the nation. Miss Clark, presently a junior at Rollins, currently holds the title of Florida State Women's Collegiate Champion. Miss Cindy Patterson, a sophomore from Hingham, Mass., and Miss Vickie Walker from Lebanon, Ind., also a sophomore, will combine to form the nucleus of the 74-75 team.

In addition, Miss Kay Kennedy, a junior from Dayton, Ohio, Miss Nancy Platzer, in her fourth year, hailing from New York City, and sophomores Beth Radford of Louisville, Ky. and Sally Royston of Pittsburgh, Pa., will join forces to add to the winning effort.

Among the top newcomers will be Miss Terrie Thorson of Snoqualmie, Washington, who was on the receiving end of several high school golf awards while also performing for four years on her high school basketball team. "She is a very promising freshman," said Ms. Jarnigan, "we will be looking for her to fill the shoes of graduated Pat Williams who was ranked No. 11 last year in the national polls." Miss Chris Desch and Miss Diana Lucy are also rated among the top freshman prospects.

The women will open their season on October 6 when they travel to Miami to participate in the Falconette Invitational Tournament which will bring opposition from such strong contenders as Miami, Florida, Florida State, South Florida and Florida International. Miami Dade Community College North and Palm Beach Junior College will also be represented at the tourney. Last year the Rollins coeds finished in a first place tie with the women of the University of Miami.

Other tournaments scheduled for the new year include the Florida State Invitational (October 20-22) in Tallahassee, the Lady Gator Tournament (November 17-19) in Gainesville, the University of Miami Invitational (Feb. 23-25) in Miami, the Rollins Invitational (March 17-18), the Florida State Collegiate (April 20-23) in Miami and the University of Georgia Invitational set for Athens, Ga. May 1-3.

PBS
presents

Some of the great moments in American sports history will be recaptured on a new weekly series "The Way It Was," which premieres over the Public Broadcasting Service Thursday, October 3, at 8 p.m. on WMFE-TV/Channel 24.

"The Way It Was" features films of fights, baseball, basketball, football, and hockey games from a 20 year period beginning in 1941.

Key figures from each of the sports events play major roles in the series, reliving the moments in their careers that put their names in sports page headlines from coast to coast. Among the show's guest sports stars: Willie Mays, Joe Louis, DiMaggio, Otto Graham, Sugar Ray Robinson, Johnny Unitas, Bob Cousy, and Red Kelly.

Permanent host for the series is Curt Gowdy, one of today's most popular sports commentators. Gowdy shares hosting duties with the guest sportscaster who described the memorable event on the day it happened.

Assisting Gowdy in the re-telling will be Red Barber, the longtime voice of the Brooklyn Dodgers; Mel Allen, of the New York Yankees; The New York Yankees; The New York Giants; Ernie Harwell; Don Dunphy, dean of American fight broadcasters; the Cleveland Browns' Bob Neal; Los Angeles' Chick Hearn and Dick Enberg; the Philadelphia Eagles' Bill Campbell; Bud Lynch, the Montreal Hockey broadcaster, and the legendary Dizzy Dean, who for many years narrated baseball games from St. Louis.

THE 13 SHOWS INCLUDE:

-the 1951 play-off series for the National League pennant between the New York Giants and the Brooklyn Dodgers. The Giants are represented by Manager Leo Durocher, Bobby Thomson and Willie Mays; re-united Dodgers are Ralph Branca, Don Newcombe and Duke Snider.

-the 1947 World Series -- shown in two parts on consecutive weeks -- featuring the New York Yankees and the Brooklyn Dodgers with Joe DiMaggio, Tommy Henrich, and Bill Bevens speaking for the Yankees while Peter Reiser, Harry "Cookie" Lavagetto, and Al Gionfriddo represent the Dodgers.

-the 1950 National Football League title game between the Cleveland Browns and the Los Angeles Rams. Otto Graham, Lou Groza and Dante Lavelli are on hand for the Browns while Elroy "Crazy Legs" Hirsch, Bob Waterfield and Glenn Davis re-live the battle for the Rams.

-the 1960 National Football League title game between the Green Bay Packers and the Philadelphia Eagles. For Green Bay: Gold Dust Twins Paul Hornung and Jim Taylor, and Max McGee. For the Eagles: Norm Van Brocklin, Tommy McDonald and Chuck Bednarik.

-the 1952 middleweight championship fight with both Sugar Ray Robinson and Rocky Graziano on hand to re-live one of the classic fights in American boxing history.

-the 1958 National Football League's "Sudden death" title game between the Baltimore Colts

and the New York Giants. Representing the Giants are Frank Gifford, Koyle Rote and Charlie Connerly; Johnny Unitas, Ray Berry, and Lenny Moore are on hand for the Colts.

-the 1941 heavyweight championship title fight. Joe Louis and Billy Conn, who fought for the boxing's top crown, watch it all again -- all 15 rounds of the battle many call the greatest in fight history.

-the 1946 Army-Navy football game with Heisman trophy winners Glenn Davis and Doc Blanchard. Arnold Tucker sits in for Army; Tom Hamilton, Leon Bramlett, and Dick Scott represent Navy.

-the 1961-62 National Basketball Association play-offs between the Boston Celtics and the Los Angeles Lakers. Coach Red Auerbach and Bob Cousy and Tom Heinsohn recapture it all for the Celtics while the Lakers in attendance are Elgin Baylor, "Hot Rod" Hundley and Frank Sevey.

-the 1953-54 National Hockey League title play-offs between the Detroit Red Wings and the Montreal Canadiens. For the Red Wings: Tony Leswick, Ted Lindsay and Red Kelly. For the Canadiens: Dickie Moore, Jacques Plante and Bernie "Boom Boom" Geoffrion.

-the 1946 World Series between the St. Louis Cardinals and the Boston Red Sox. For the Red Sox: Johnny Pesky, Bobby Doerr and Manager Joe Cronin. For the Cardinals: Enos "Country" Slaughter, Stan Musial and Harry Walker.

-the 1956 World Series between the New York Yankees and the Brooklyn Dodgers. Mickey Mantle, Casey Stengel, and Don Larsen represent the Yankees while Duke Snider, Clem Labine and Sal Maglie are in attendance for the Dodgers.

A Note From Our Wild Irish Rose

by: Correspondent PETER TURNBULL

DUBLIN, SEPTEMBER 16th --St. Stephen's Green, located in the very heart of the city, provides an excellent setting for the composition of the first installment of this narrative, as the weather today had been perhaps the most pleasant and temperate since our arrival.

To begin the beguine-or perhaps more accurately, to start the Silgo slide-the flight over was long and trying, and most of our group assiduously prepared for the tedium by indulging liberally in medicinal spirits in the Celtic Lounge of J.F.K. Airport. Needless to say, we were all quite fatigued by the time we touched down, and as a consequence the combined effect of jet lag, hangovers, and the excitement of actually touching down in our new home left us all rather numb by the time we met our respective hosts in the lobby of the Dublin airport. Fortunately, our surrogate-parents were quite understanding and promptly headed us each home for brunch, bath, and bed.

The next day dawned-or dripped, rather (an ominous foreboding of what lay ahead)-and our revived new reconvened at the Institute for Irish Studies, a lovely old building of Georgian architecture located in downtown Dublin. The Rollins Eire ensemble-including Leslie Hunt, Leigh Murphy, Gloria Farrens, Denise Copenhagen, Julie Guemple, Koni McCurdy, Dan Gibboney, Claudia Wyatt, Brian Reynolds, Mary Louise Dinardo, and myself-was then heartily greeted by Dr. Frank Sedwick, who in turn introduced Mrs. Hillary McElwain, our resident director.

At this time we had what could best be described as a briefing session, in which vital bits of information were eagerly sought and handily dispensed (currency exchange rates, the difference between high tea and supper, how to get home on the bus, and the all-important difference between a pub and a lounge). This done, Mrs. McElwain next introduced Mrs. Noelle Cleary, the Director of the Institute (besides being a charming lady), who told us a bit about the school itself, which is actually a center where non-English-speaking students from around the world come to learn the language. Besides our group, the Institute is also currently hosting students from Belgium, France, Mexico, and Italy.

We were then set loose to roam downtown Dublin for the remainder of the afternoon, during which time we all proceeded to get royally drench and chilled in the rain, as well as completely confused by both the streets and the bus system. Nevertheless, we managed to return the next morning for our academic orientation at the Institute, the likes of which promise to be stimulating albeit severe. More anon.

A Freshman's First Impression



by: MARY ALICE BYRNES

The Energy Crisis: Who is to Blame?

by: BOB BRADLEY

Suddenly last winter there was a scare that the available oil and gas for public and private use might not be enough to meet the current demand level. The scare turned out to be, for the motorist getting gas there was a wait; the inconvenience and frustration best described the five month ordeal. Through voluntary cutbacks and squeezing, sufficient power for U.S. homes and businesses was maintained. All in all, it was close, but we made it.

What or who caused the energy crisis? Was it the public, the oil industry, the Arab embargo, Nature, or the Federal Government? First of all let it be established that in the United States there are 58 years of oil, 52 years of natural gas, and 32 years of Shale Oil left. * That rules out nature but now is it the public's fault for demanding it in the first place? There is plenty of energy in the U.S. alone. We consume 1/3 of the world's energy while constituting only 6% of the world's population. Are we supposed to apologize for success? (We also consume about 1/3 of the world's education; are we educated pigs also?) Thus we can rule out the public for creating the crisis since the supply is plentiful and demand rates didn't jump all of a sudden. Now let us examine the Arab embargo. We import around 35% of our petroleum and about 1/4 of this is from the Middle East. So about 8% of our oil was cut off temporarily. This turned out rather slight since tankers from the Middle East were arriving in our ports up to one month after the embargo was imposed. Also there were leaks. The embargo's effects were in effect to make a very sick patient a little sicker. Fact was that we had a crisis before the embargo and still would have had it the

embargo were never imposed. That leaves only two remaining possible culprits in our Energy Crisis Mystery Story: The Oil Industry and the Federal Government. To say that the Oil Industry CAUSED the shortage is getting warm but to go one step further back and say the Federal Government CAUSED the Oil Industry to CAUSE the crisis solves our mystery. Let us see why with over 50 years of fuel left under our ground there wasn't enough to go around last winter. Our Government:

- 1) Banned off-shore drilling
- 2) Restricted domestic drilling, especially on Federal land
- 3) Limited the number of refineries and the amount of oil they could refine!!!
- 4) Instituted import quotas on oil limiting the amount of foreign oil
- 5) Blocked and delayed the Alaskan pipeline.
- 6) Delayed the development of new sources of fuel (ie nuclear power plants)
- 7) Held the price of interstate natural gas at an artificially low price since 1955.
- 8) Intervened in industries that utilize great quantities of oil:
 - a. Airlines - Price competition is illegal so the only competition among airlines is to fly more planes than their competition which means half-empty flights criss-cross the U.S. daily.
 - b. ICC-Trucking-Direct routes in most cases between two cities are illegal because of Government guidelines. The result is fuel wastes.
 - c. Mass Transit - Government has interfered and regulated it to the point of bankruptcy in most cases. The result - private cars.
- 9) Forced busing of 300,000 children per day
- 10) Wage-Price controls-which made demand rise (at cheap prices) while made the supply fall in comparison. Not economically feasible to find

oil and/or refine. The profit of oil companies declined noticeably beginning in 1967 and this decline peaked in 1972.** (according to William Simon.***)

We are now out of the crisis mainly because much of the above has been repealed. The price of gas went up steadily during and immediately following the crisis, but now it is dropping again. V.P.I. reported last week that one could shop around and find up to 13 cent savings per gallon of gas in most places countrywide. Free car washes etc. with fill ups are springing up once again.

In conclusion, it was the Federal Government who caused our crisis so in the future, LET'S KEEP THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OUT OF THE OIL INDUSTRY.

*Potential reserves in U.S. under present consumption rates. U.S. News World Report, Jan 7, 1974, P. 16, "An End to Fuel Crisis?"

**Above compiled by "Young Americans for Freedom" Houston Tribune - May 30, 1974, P. 12.

***Interview "U.S. News World Report" - Jan. 14, 1972.



What goes up must come down, true? Not true. Have you been in an elevator at Rollins lately? (especially the day you and the innumerable co-habitants of your dorm moved in with 800 pounds of inexplicable paraphernalia each) On the other hand, what goes down must come up, as in the exquisite culinary delights served in the Beanery. What's worse than finding a three inch cockroach performing the backstroke in your salad? Being a freshman - ask any guy. Freshman are easily recognized - they're the ones blindly walking around muttering "Only 97 more days til Christmas" and spending "immeasurable amounts of time loitering near their mail boxes.

After the first maddening, hectic week of continuous redundant, monotonous meetings scheduled for every 5.5 minutes, Friday night arrived. The more sober (?) of the upperclassmen were able to catch fragments of the newlyarrived freshman's inquisitive mind at work: "Are there any parties at this school?" "What's a Sig Ep?" (expletive deleted) "What's a Lambda?" (ask any Sig Ep) "Is Sister Kate really a Nun?" "How do you get involved in Student Affairs?" "Who lives in Hooker Hall?" "Does anybody ever use these cute little study rooms?"

After a brief sampling of the academic requirements for any subject major here, freshman usually decide to follow the great Rollins Tradition of splitting their Major; Monday nite football and Friday thru Sunday Keg Parties. The famous rule of thumb "Plan Ahead" has already been put into effect by many of the newcomers - Plan Ahead to do it at the last minute. Actually, a great education can be obtained here at Rollins; when the T.V. is broken, when the Kegs have all run dry, the stereos are all on full blast - and its due tomorrow.

So drink up, and drink to Rollins!

The Summer Return of the Super Stars

by: MARGARET PRICE
Photos by: PAUL FASOLAS

Beginning last spring the promoters had begun labeling the summer of 1974 as the "Return of the Super Groups". Rumors of the unification of the Beatles were even in the air, but to no avail. However the summer did produce two worthy tours, both of which made late stops in Florida.

The reunion of Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young for a nationwide tour and a studio album brought together again what was probably America's most successful and talented super group. The four young men had finally shucked off their personal problems and decided that they would play together merely because they wanted to play with each of the other three. All four had been doing separate tours and albums with success, and once they had proved it to each other that they were supreme talents in their own rights, they realized that their earlier personal hang-ups were "stupid, infantile ego problems", in the words of Graham Nash.

The CSN & Y stop in Tampa was typical of their other shows. Jesse Colin Young started off the concert, playing about an hour, and then ended early show Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young could do a longer show. They played for almost four hours non-stop, beginning with a four-man rendition of Stephen Stills' "Love the One You're With" and then "Wooden Ships". As the show continued, each of the performers would take break, so that you had a diversified look at them singly or in duets. The old cuts from "Deja Vu" and "Crosby, Stills and Nash" albums were the most prevalent, many done with a new sound, often because David Crosby just seemed too loaded to sing on key. It didn't really matter though, because what shown through more than anything else was the fact that their egos were in harmony. The stage reveled with the new found friendships among the four.

The show was interrupted as usual with the usual crowd hassles, which always comes with a mass of 50,000 anxious fans. David Crosby and Graham Nash stopped the show twice to nastily scold the crowd, but most people took it in stride. The show for the most part, however, had been handled with ability by the L & S promoters, and Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young have never seemed so good.

The Concert in West Palm Beach, however, featuring Eric Clapton in what may have been his last tour, was not as successful. The promoters apparently had not been prepared for the enormous amount of people at the International Speedway or for the rainy weather. Thousands of ticket-holders were turned away by state patrols because of the lack of parking and standing space. The amplifiers on stage didn't even produce enough sound to reach all the people who were there, standing amidst the mud and debris.

If you were lucky enough, however, to be near the stage or backstage (as I was) the music and merely the presence of Clapton was enough to make the whole evening more than worthwhile.

Clapton didn't come on until after midnight and had been preceded by Joe Walsh, who I must say was only in adequate form. But Clapton, who has recently been able to kick his heroin habit, was in rare voice, harmonizing well with his main back-up singer, Yvonne Elliman (who was the original Mary Magdalene in "Jesus Christ Superstar"—both play and album). He disappointedly however left most of his guitar solos to his own lead guitarist.

An exciting addition to the show was made by Peter Townsend who joined Clapton for an amazing version of "Layla" which put any album cut of the song to shame. Keith Moon (also of the Who) was also present but didn't do much except dance and play occasional percussions. Carl Raydle, a superb bassist, was also present and played outstandingly both in West Palm and at the preceding show in Atlanta.

Clapton returned to Miami directly after the show by helicopter (which he pilots) to begin work on a new album to be released in a few months.



Stephen Stills, David Crosby and Graham Nash



ERIC CLAPTON



Yvonne Elliman, Clapton



Stephen Stills returned to his old home town of Tampa with the CSN & Y Tour



Stephen Stills and Graham Nash



BASSIST CARL RADYLE



Stephen Stills, David Crosby and Graham Nash



CLAPTON AND TOWNSEND [of the who]



Neil Young and Graham Nash

... But Rollins Remains the Same

by: AMADO BOBADILLO

Walking around campus and feeling depressed this weekend, I once again began thinking but I couldn't believe that my mental attitude had plummeted as it had. Two weeks ago, I had such an amazingly strong positive attitude and now, I felt depressed, insecure and impotent. I kept asking myself, "why?"

I spent my summer at the International Summer School in Oslo, Norway and it was here that my 'emotional' outlook changed drastically. There were 300 students from 52 different countries attending the 6-week course. With a group of this sort I found that besides the language of the Summer School, (which was English) the only other thing that most of us had in common was a desire to learn about one another. We realized how unique a situation existed at the University and how short a period of time we had to enjoy it.

It was Utopian to say the least, but something very important existed there for those 6 short weeks - that I hadn't encountered previously, now will encounter since - an attitude of openness and acceptance. We were open to one another for we wanted so much to learn of each other's customs, attitudes, and outlooks. Openness to one another was also in a way a necessity for we were all on foreign soil amidst complete strangers with a responsibility to paint as complete a picture as we could of our nations in a short period of time.

Although most of the 'foreign' students were in their late 20's and early 30's and most U.S. students were at least 22, something else I noticed we all had in common was a horrendous insecurity. Those who were quiet and reserved went from place to place with disoriented looks

on their faces; the outgoing people were busy "compensating", telling a lot of jokes, trying to impress one another with their knowledge of foreign affairs or what have you. In short, we all were in desperate need of acceptance and affirmation.

The disoriented feeling lasted about the first 3 weeks after which, slowly and almost imperceptibly, the divisions between country and people became more and more obscure until by the last week, few people saw the differences any longer. The Ultra heterogeneous mass had become a well knit group of people who, for the most, part accepted each other at 'face value'. How could one expect to safely "judge" others by means of the dictates of one's own society when in turn there existed the possibility of the reverse. Most of us had initially gotten so used to seeking each other out that we now comfortably were very open about ourselves and our feelings to our now close (or as close as possible in such a short time) friends.

This knowledge that I would be accepted, if not liked, regardless of how I acted or what I said (in other words, uninhibited interactions) drained me of any personally-directed hostility, leaving me very happy and refreshed. I mean, why does anyone hold a grudge? Unless it is because they need to protect themselves from personal attacks from the person towards whom the grudge is aimed.

Needless to say, I returned to Rollins with a great deal of apprehension. During the past 3 years I had allowed myself to become dehumanized, so that I withdrew into a little world of my own in which I was right and most people were wrong. The "party" personality enraged me tremendously for that was the type of person who had as I saw it, rejected me consistently because

I didn't meet the "right specifications" or I didn't know how to "play the game." I now realize that I had been at fault for judging them when I hadn't tried to befriend or to understand.

I refused to become passive and impotent this year. I swore that the Rollins 'atmosphere' would no longer defeat me. I was going to face any and all depressing tendencies head on and was going to be active, and not let many of the prevailing attitudes of the school at large lead me around by a ring in my nose or better yet, herd me from place to place like a sheep. I wasn't going to fall into the pit of hopelessness and passivity, and I even more strongly refused to sink even deeper into the passivity by drowning myself or consuming myself in smoke or what have you.

But then, after really trying for a week or two, I found myself feeling unneeded, and impotent and I began wondering just how many other people on this campus felt the same way if not most of the time, a lot of it. I began to wonder how many of the seemingly strong, sometimes seemingly insensitive people here fear the quiet of solitude so intensely because they too, when all is said and done, don't feel wanted or needed for who they really are, without the need to conform and who also feel that they have no one in whom to confide.

I then realized that although I felt unwanted, unloved and unneeded there were probably many people to whom I was important and yet, I wasn't cognizant of some, for it is so seldom that we take the time to tell people how important they are to us. This in itself is such a difficult thing to do that it is a wonder we can, in our society, do it at all. We are so afraid that the other person will laugh at or ignore us. We so often fail to realize when we are face to face with someone that that person quite possibly thinks that we will reject

him or her. Granted, there will always be people who for some reason or another will be unable to accept us, but there are so very many more who want to be our friends as much as we want to be theirs; who want to dispense with playing conforming games and be accepted for what they are, as much as we do. We all need desperately to be able to show people that we are and know it will be returned. Trying to say it, and trying to show it can be very painful: you take off all your armour and stand naked in front of the other person. If they are so inclined, (pardon the pun, guys!) they will run you through and there is not a damn thing you can do about it. Put yourselves in my position. I am opening myself to an entire arena. Everyone on this campus will now know some of my more personal ideas and I may find myself rejected because of it.

So, why do I put myself on the line like this? Why should anybody put themselves on the line at all?

I guess it is partly selfish. I want to feel good and I want to feel comfortable. If passing a lot of depressed people prevents me from obtaining what I want, I will do what I can to try and ease their depression because if I don't, I'll get depressed. There will, again, always be people who at any particular point in time will be unable to accept me as I am and give of themselves; their true honest feelings. I also know, however, that there will also always be people who jump at the chance to be open and therefore give me the affirmation that I need. Being honest and giving of your true self is the greatest gift and compliment that you can give for to do it you have to put yourself on the line and although much is wagered, much is inevitably returned.



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Pre-Medicine: Art or Science?

by: MELISSA MORRIS

Persons Interviewed: Dr. Blossy, Dr. Cochran, Dr. Heilwege, Dr. Henderson, Dr. Mulson, Dr. Ross, Dr. Roth, Dr. Sandstrom.

QUESTION: Do you feel that the pre-med curriculum exposes students in your department to the total liberal arts philosophy at Rollins?

Starting the interview with the above question, I found that the question was not the only one to be answered. Others came up also and were answered.

When one talks about the "total liberal arts philosophy at Rollins", exactly what does that mean? One of the things that emerged in the various interviews was different conceptions of what "liberal arts" means. Several stressed that mathematics and natural science are an integral (no pun intended) part of the liberal arts, and are just as much a part of the liberal arts as are the social sciences and the humanities.

Some of the faculty interviewed said that in view of the concept of liberal arts as meaning being exposed to different fields of knowledge, the pre-med major is very much a "liberal arts" major. Some called the pre-medicine a type of area major. When comparing types of majors and number of courses required of the major and how much breadth a major gives the pre-medicine major comes out ahead. For instance the usual departmental major requirement is twelve courses, an area major requirement is 16 courses in three different areas, a split major requirement is eight courses each in two areas, where as the pre-medicine major requirement is fourteen courses and it cuts across all areas of science.

An argument against the pre-medicine major being within the concept of the liberal arts is the fact that it is a career oriented major. One faculty member interviewed said that while the pre-med major maybe should be geared more toward the liberal arts, it should be remembered that it is a specialized major and that takes precedence of the liberal arts aspects of the major. After another minute of thought, this faculty member did say that the courses contained within the major deal with things that fit into the liberal arts concept, and then he added that the same is true of any course.

Something else that came up in the interview was the subject of the electives the pre-med takes. How do faculty members advise their pre-medial students with regard to electives? One faculty member says he immediately consults the book of admissions requirements of medical schools with his advisees. While they feel shore a basic core of requirements, there are some specific courses some will require. For instance, there are some medical schools in Florida which require physical chemistry.

How much the pre-med branches out and should branch out into other fields was discussed in the interviews also. Some of the faculty said that the pre-medical requirements have been decreased because of the fact that medical schools are looking for the student who has knowledge in many areas. These faculty members stress that the MCAT tests knowledge in all areas and that only half of the test deals with science and mathematics.

There are other faculty members who take an opposite stand from the ones just mentioned.

They stress that half of the MCAT is scientific and mathematical and that if the scores in those two areas are low then some medical schools won't even look at an applicant, despite excellent grades and excellent recommendations.

Others who take the same stand in favor of a more science oriented curriculum for other reasons also. One says that the college has an obligation to fulfill to those science students who want a career in science. One faculty member says this with the reality in mind that some students must be employed the minute they leave school. Also, what about the pre-med major who doesn't get into medical school? (And with getting into medical schools as hard as it is, the chances of not getting in is greater than that of getting in.) As for an alternative to medical school for the pre-med major of graduate school, the pre-med major must have a strong background in science to get in.

Our faculty member interviewed, talked about how and why pre-meds choose their electives on their own. This same member of the faculty talked about another reason besides that the particular medical schools to which they were applying for taking many science courses above and beyond their required ones. This faculty member said that they felt safer within the sciences since that was their field and that is what they know more of, where as when they branch out into other fields they are competing with someone who knows alot more than they do in that given field. In the same interview it was pointed out to me that too often a pre-medical student will branch out into other areas and take an introductory course in that area and pass it off as a "gut course". This faculty member said that

this attitude is wrong and maybe that student who passed off the introductory course as a "sleaze or a gut course" should take perhaps the second level course in that field.

FORUM to Present a New Form

This fall, since the new Sandspur went weekly, every sixth issue will be given over to a new project--the Sandspur FORUM, a special educational supplement featuring articles and reports by Rollins Faculty and students.

Assistant Professor Alan Nordstrom of the English Depart will serve as special editor for the FORUM issues. Nordstrom envisions the FORUM as a significant showcase and soundingboard for the variety of exciting academic enterprises occurring locally but little known to the general college community.

The FORUM will give prominent space to articles and essays from faculty members describing their own current projects and enthusiasms in either their courses or research.

Reports by students on winter-term experiences, inter-disciplinary projects, or special educational programs and activities will also be featured. Students in Holt House, Rollins' newly founded independent-study major, will share their endeavors in these pages.

Prof. Nordstrom is presently soliciting manuscripts from potential contributors for the mid-fall first issue. Send items and inquiries to Box 92, Campus Mail. The first issue will be October 11.



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