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Suffolk Journal



CULTURAL ENDEAVORS SUCCESSFUL

East Meets West in Cultural Program

by Patti Hyde and
Bob Kasabian

"Ah! To visit India! How exciting, how interesting, how enchanting. But impossible." not so! Students of Suffolk University were taken on a trip to India, compliments of the Humanities Club, for an entire week. Without even leaving Boston, one could witness a little more about another part of the world in which one lives.

With the scent of incense, diffusing through the air, and the sounds of rhythmic music, totally foreign to the American ear, one was drawn nearer to the colorful, and interesting land of India. Girls, attired in long flowing gowns of color, served exotic food and drink, while many were amazed to see objects, still made by human hands, crafted, artistically, but with purpose.



The land of India was brought to Suffolk University during the week of March 9-13. During the entire week, displays of Indian culture and art filled the corridors and lobby of the university. The Humanities Club, under the supervision of Dr. Florence Petherick, began planning the "Festival of India" back in October. Then it seemed like only a dream. But with plenty of hard work and determination, the club, with the help of many generously interested individuals, presented the program to the university.

The highlight of the week of exhibition, lectures, and teas, was the concert of Indian music, by Amjad Ali Khan, in the University's auditorium, Thursday. Amjad, one of the most exciting young performers of his generation, is on tour of the United States, relating the music of his native India to the American people. Accompanied on the tabla by Sharda Mahara, Amjad, a great sarod virtuoso, presented an outstanding and entertainment program of Indian classical music. In the hour-long concert, Amjad moved from a delicate solo, to a deeply textured set of Indian folk music, with his accompanist following along on the Tabla. The musicians ended the concert with a vibrant, fast moving improvisation, with the audience calling for an encore. Amjad, explaining the nature and basics of his music, "feels" the music, and improvises or expresses it on the sarod. The musicians, in constant "communication" with one another, set electrifying power over the audience, and communicates with them as well.

Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson, recently returning from a three year visit to India, related their many experiences of the country to students. Demonstrating and explaining the many articles on exhibit, Dr. Ferguson emphasized the fact that, what looked like purely art to us, were everyday, useful items to the people of India. The many



hand loomed and hand dyed textiles of the Indian people, which are rather expensive to buy in this country, are no more expensive to Indians as a sheet may be to Americans. Several of the textiles on display, all on loan by the Fergusons, tell stories of the Indian People. The large mura-sized textile that hung on the back wall of the lobby, was once carried from village to village in India. The owner would set up the textile and tell the story to the people gathered around to see it. That particular textile told the story of the resistance of a Hindu ruler to the conquering of his empire by Moslem Mogul invaders.



Co-ordinators of India Week:

Dr. Florence Petherick and Patti Hyde

Because Hindu religious beliefs are vital to Hindu art, the influence of the gods is shown in some of the panels.

Interested in Indian Art for about five years, Dr. Phillip Pearl emphasized India's importance as the source of art and culture in Asia. In the lecture entitled "Indian Art and Its Influence on the Far East," given Tuesday in the Auditorium, Dr. Pearl traced the filtering of Buddhist Indian sculpture and painting into all parts of Asia, explaining that the tolerant aspect of Buddhism allowed the people of countries surrounding India to easily accept Buddhist art. Dr. Pearl used sculptures of gods and fascinating silk paintings to point out the unusual similarities between Indian Buddhist Art and the art of neighboring Asian countries.

Water-colored prints, exhibited on the second floor, depicted many scenes of ancient India. The prints, dated in the early and mid-1800's, are part of a collection of prints owned by Dr. Vogel of the English Department.

If food is "your thing" and way of exploring a country, then the "Indian Festival" did not let you down. Everything from peppery farina cakes to halva was served in the President's

Conference Room, during the two teas that were served. The Dishes, made from Indian recipes, were the work of several members of the Humanities Club, who admitted that it was "fun" making them. The results were very pleasing also. And, for those who spend their time in the cafeteria, there was a touch of India in the food there too. Such things as Chicken Curry, and rice pudding were on the menu. How do Americans like the food of India? Well, just ask anyone who was fortunate enough to sample some before it was all gone.

The entire University took on the atmosphere of India during the "India Festival." But it became more than just another exhibit for many. With all the sights, sounds, smells and tastes working on the senses, it became a "total experience." One was afforded a chance to take time out of the hustle-bustle world, and to explore the beauty, magnificence, and strangeness of a country totally foreign to one's everyday way of life.

"India Week" received the overwhelming nod of approval from many. Those who enjoyed the week of activities, look forward to more events of this nature.

Ibero- American Week

A collection of photographs, prints and reproductions of Latin American art, colorful posters, flags, jewelry, artifacts, articles of clothing, dolls and musical instruments, was exhibited in the University lobby during the first week in March. Authentic Latin American music provided an attractive background for the exhibit. Many favorable comments were received, and the items which appeared to attract the greatest attention were the posters of Argentine and Chilean glaciers and ski-resorts in the Andes.

Three films were shown on Thursday, March 5. They were: "My Home is Copacabana" a UNICEF documentary about abandoned children in the slums of Rio de Janeiro, and two short NET productions on Brazilian art and garden architecture.

Latin American dishes were served in the cafeteria throughout the week, and many people commented on the fact that even though the food was tasty, there was nothing too original or different about it. This is very gratifying, because one of the purposes of the exhibition was to show that the difference between North and South American people is not as great as we Americans seem to believe.

We hope that in conjunction with the efforts of the Pan American Union which celebrates Pan American Week in the United States in April every year, we have helped to promote a better relationship with our Latin American neighbors through a better understanding of their culture and way of life.

A Special Thanks

To the Editor:

I would publicly like to express congratulations to Clara Whalen for her extraordinary efforts in planning and coordinating the Ibero-American Week. Several media—music, art, photography, films (and even food)—were combined successfully to produce a feeling primarily for the sociological and artistic aspects of Latin American cultures.

Although attendance was sparse at the film presentations, I am sure that everyone who passed through the lobby at some time during the week enjoyed listening to Latin rhythms while viewing the display cases filled with artifacts from Mexico and many other Central and South American countries. Once again, I express my appreciation to a very enthusiastic and involved student for a thoroughly enjoyable program.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Joan Santeusano
Counselor



Exhibit of Ibero-American Week which took place
from Mar. 2-5

Firing Range President John E. Fenton

By JOHN HOMMEL

(This month Firing Range interviews President John E. Fenton)

Q: "President Fenton, would you like to comment on the decision of the Philosophy Department and Dean Grunewald not to rehire Dr. Brumn?"

A: "I do not at this time think it would be fair for me to comment on Dr. Brumn's case since it is still before the Faculty Committee and I think it unwise making any comment at this time."

"Did you try to prevent Bill Baird from speaking at Suffolk?"

"No, as a matter of fact had it not been for me, Mr. Baird wouldn't have been invited to the school. A large number of students showed an interest in presenting Bill Baird to the student body. I am very willing, even though I sometimes don't agree with what a particular speaker might say, to give the students every opportunity to bring controversial persons to the school. I brought this matter before the Trustees."

When the Supreme court decision was handed down it said he couldn't distribute birth control devices but could exhibit them; he was invited to Suffolk on the condition he wouldn't distribute devices or do anything that was declared illegal. A clause was written into his contract that if he violated this law, his lecture fee would be forfeited. I had asked the group (Political Science Club) who sponsored Mr. Baird to bring him down to my office. I told the group that I would like to meet him before he gave his lecture. He never did show up. I purposely was 1/2 hour late for luncheon appointment so that I might welcome him to Suffolk.

Q: "Do you foresee any tuition increase which seems to be in line with the surrounding colleges?"

A: "At this point I am not aware of education which is planned to be introduced during the next school season?"

"The curriculum committee has not submitted their report to me in which there might be recommended additional courses of instruction."

Q: "Would you support the students' demands to have a student representative on the curriculum committee?"

A: "NO. The students have a voice through the Joint Council. They should bring their suggestions or comments before the council who will then present them to a particular committee or the board of Trustees." "Suffolk is now in its growing stages;

Q: Do you feel that you and the current administration will be able to cope with the emerging problems of running a metropolitan university in the 1970's?

"I hope so."

Should the students have a direct vote on such matters as deciding courses of instruction or teacher's tenure?

No. The student do have a voice through the Joint Council

who then present their recommendations to the administration or the Board of Trustees. We are very happy to hear student recommendations and welcome their recommendations.

Q: Mr. Fenton it seems as though a lot of important decisions have to be first approved by the Trustees. What power do they have in controlling the administration of this school?

A: The Board of Trustees are the ultimate decision maker's and as such I must abide by their decisions. They are the decision maker's on all important policy making problems. I have a vote on the board and can make recommendations to them but the body's decision is final and must be followed.

Q: I presume then that you do not think it would be in the best interests of Suffolk University to have a student on the Board of Trustees?

A: No, as I said before we are happy to hear any comments by the students which can be brought before the board. The main problem concerning this would be that there are no vacancies on the board right now. The legal quota is 21 members and that is what we have. Another problem would be that all factions of the school including, faculty students, law school faculty and law students would want a vote on the board. All of these people presenting different ideas and issues would only burden the board's decision Making.

Q: Judge Fenton how is the university's case concerning the proposed five story building that will replace the old Stop + Shop. The matter is now pending before the Supreme Judicial Court of Mass. We expect to have a final decision in about a month.

Would you care to comment on the University's chances of getting a favorable ruling?

I hope the court will of course decide in our favor. As you know the people opposing our case is the Beacon Hill Civic Assoc.

The case was decided in the University's favor when it was brought before the Boston Zoning Board and the Superior Court. They then appealed the court's decision in our favor and brought it before the Supreme Judicial Court where it now stands. The courts decision will be final.

If architectural plans have all been drawn up but there has been no final decision as to what departments or offices will be housed in the new five story structure.

(Continued on Page 9)

Golden Caf A Continual Success

by Marie Clifford

Impressions of friendship, candle light, quiet rock, gentle folk, and laughter swept the Suffolk cafeteria on February 27th at the second edition of the Golden Caf coffee house.

Among the featured entertainers for the evening were Mark Small and Lee Wallif. Their combined sound echoed that of Simon and Garfunkel. Ed Dillon played and sang his own material. Sneaky Pete Lunbo also improvised material of his own.

Ezmeralda Sphinx, direct from her comedy appearances in the combat zone and Transylvania, discussed her views on women's liberation.

Anne Ward, one of the organizers of the Golden Caf believes, "...the coffee house is really getting together. The next one, which will be held on April 10th at 33 Bowdoin St, will include a fashion show from Middle Earth Boutique. The star performer is Chris Smithers who is playing at the Turk's Head coffee house."

Other Suffolk students who helped plan and prepare the coffee house were: Ken Bloom, Carol Krasuzki, Peter Butterfield, DeeDee Puglisi, Rich Needleman, Elizabeth Kulinowski, Bonnie Gottschalk, Gerry Hickson, Barbara Spears, Ken Knight, Marie Clifford, Barbara Morrison, Pat Breen, Karen Brooks, Charlie Young, and Elaine Griggs.

OBITUARY

An undefined but abbreviated never-published publication has died. Known only to its admirers as "R.L.E.", the chronicle died last week. Cause of death was listed as dissociation of unnamed staff, insufficient funds, and organized interest.

Although its survivors are extant... somewhere, attempts by governing bodies to locate their names have been unsuccessful. Unofficial mourning transpired last week-end; as one weeping relative stated, "It was going to be so good".

It was rather poetic, this death of an as yet unborn entity. As doting parents, the staff members planned its future... as a tool to free her sister, SUFFOLK JOURNAL... R.L.E. would be completely manned by students... unhampered by administrative advice.

We regret the passing of R.L.E. and sympathize with the survivors, extending an open door and arms.

MEMO TO
R.L.E.:
Judge Crater
Called

Pre-Publication Censorship Ruled Illegal

by Nancy Beezley
College Press Service

BOSTON - A Massachusetts U.S. District Court judge Monday (Feb. 9) handed down a ruling against pre-publication censorship of student newspapers at state-supported colleges.

In the case of the Fitchburg State College Cycle Judge Arthur Garity Jr. ruled that "prior submission to an advisory

board of material intended to be published in the Cycle in order that the board may decide whether it complies with responsible freedom of the press or is obscene, may not be constitutionally required either by means of withholding funds derived from student activity fees or otherwise."

Harold Dulong, the attorney representing the Cycle, termed the case a landmark and said the decision, which applies to student newspapers at public-funded colleges throughout the country, is significant "in terms of freedom of the student press."

Editors of the Cycle took their case to court last fall after Fitchburg State College President James Hammond revoked newspaper funds because they printed Eldridge Cleaver's article "Black Moachie." After the Cleaver article appeared, Hammond set up a two-member advisory board - made up of two administrators - to review and approve Cycle material, before material appeared in print.

In this case, Dulong said he showed, in effect, that the state was acting as a censor. The freedom of the press provision of the first amendment prohibits the state from acting as a censor.

The decision was based largely on the "censorial" supervisory powers of the advisory board. In an 18-page

opinion, the court said there is no exception. "The (Fitchburg) policy conferred could presumably be used to get complete control of the content of the newspaper."

According to the court document, "so far as the evidence shows," the two members of the advisory board are "wholly unfamiliar with the complex tests of obscenity established by the supreme court."

"Under the circumstance we need not decide whether adequate procedural safeguards could ever be formulated supporting prior restraint of a weekly newspaper. It is extremely doubtful. Newspaper censorship in any form seems essentially incompatible with freedom of the press."

After considering the nature of the advisory board, the court concluded that President Hammond's establishment of the advisory board "is an unconstitutional exercise of state power."

Garity wrote, "The state is not necessarily the unrestrained master of what it creates and fosters. Having fostered a campus newspaper, the state may not impose arbitrary restrictions on the matter to be communicated. Because of the potentially great social value of a free student voice in an age of student awareness, it would be inconsistent with basic assumptions of first amendment freedoms to permit a campus newspaper to be simply a vehicle for ideas the state or the college administration deems appropriate. Power to prescribe classroom curriculum at state universities may not be transferred to areas not designed to be part of the curriculum."

The state has not indicated whether it will appeal the case.

Suffolk Blood Bank

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College Editors Conference- 1970

What's the difference if we don't wake up?)

by Elliott Cleinman &
Robert Jahn

Friday morning sunshine beaming through the plate-glass walls of Logan Airport while we wait in line to board flight 325 to Washington, DC, for the College Editor's Conference February 27th. We realize that the towering man in front of us, standing patiently while those in front of him present their tickets, is Senator Ed Muskie. He's far handsomer than his photos, in a younger Jimmy Stewart sort of way, and very tall. Uncertain whether or not we should say anything to him, we blow the big chance for an exclusive on-the-spot interview by merely smiling stupidly in his general direction. He acknowledges us by slightly nodding, smiling back.



Barry Weissberg. Bay Area Institute

On board, in the tail section near the rear jets of the DC 9, we relax. Eventually the plane taxis out to the main runway, the pilot guns it and we're quickly airborne, soaring into the sunrise over the Atlantic. Beneath us, Boston and its cars, roads, buildings, and smokestacks, shrinks in the distance and fluffy cumulus clouds blanket the blue-green earth. Flying always gives a feeling of exhilaration.

The northeast coast rolls by and in an hour we're coming down at Washington Airport. Another hour passes while we wait for the free hotel car to pick us up and deliver us to the Marriott Motor Hotel, which is about five minutes away.



Dr. Jacques Fresco

The Marriott is a showplace for 1960's American architecture, newly built yet already dated in appearance. 11:00 am. now, people are already hustling in, registering, and settling in their rooms. Ecology is the theme of the conference, man's relationship and responsibility to his natural environment, and how this complicated subject, as one of the most crucial issues of our time, can be understood and dealt with in the media of college publications. In a plush

setting of wall-to-wall carpeting, artificial wood paneling, vinyl "leather" couches, lush plastic greenery and flowers, and even an artificial fireplace stocked with asbestos "wood" and gas-fed flames, we are about to engage in seminars, lectures, workshops, and discussions concerning how we are to attempt to bring ailing old Mother Earth back to her natural reality.

The College Editor's Conference isn't the only event at the hotel. Business goes on as usual, the place filled with salesmen, tourists, lobbyists, military men, and lovers meeting discreetly. Most of them are middle-age, middle-income, middle Americans in grey business suits and scarlet dresses, all wearing the same fixed smile. They look on at the invasion of the young college editors with raised eyebrows and discomforted expressions, this younger generation they've read so much about in the *Readers Digest* and the *Dallas Record-American*.

But this younger generation which they see in stereo-type is incredibly varied in character, dress, and ideas. From all over America they've come, an amazing collection of straight, hip, radical, conservative, young men and women sharing only the unique quality of being young.

But, as people engaged and interested in the publications media of writing and reporting, they wander about with cameras dangling from their necks, photographing each other eagerly, mentally taking notes and preserving their impressions. They drift through the hotel, from room to restaurant to room, slowly adjusting to their new environment and as-of-yet unmet friends.

One of the first things we

realize is that the conference really isn't taking place in Washington, DC, at all, as was publicized, but rather in Arlington, Virginia, across the Potomac from the Capitol City and within spitting range of the Pentagon. A short distance away lies Arlington National Cemetery, with its Iwo Jima monument, the graves of John and Robert Kennedy, and the bodies of the true Silent Majority. To the north, in the bluish haze of the low Washington skyline, rises America's yin-yang symbols of strength and security, the Washington monument and the soft white Capitol dome. We are warned not to walk the city streets after 9pm. Rape, murder, and mugging wait patiently in the shadows.

The conference people grow restless as the afternoon drags on, waiting for something to happen, to give direction to the events of the four-day weekend. A program of scheduled discussions, workshops, and films is distributed and everyone eagerly checks off the events they especially want to attend. Antonioni's new film *Zabriskie Point*, as well as *Tropic of Cancer* and *They Shoot Horses, Don't They?* will be previewed. Disappointment sets in when people learn that some of the scheduled celebrities who were supposed to attend aren't listed, including Norman Mailer, Chet Huntley, John Lindsey, Abbie Hoffman, Robert Trout, and Louis Manzione.



Dr. Joel Cantor

In the meantime, people begin meeting each other, engaging in the shop-talk of the technicalities and difficulties of trying to produce good newspapers and literary magazines on campuses which are nationally apathetic and bureaucratic. Piles of student papers and magazines are all over, and everyone grabs as much material as they can carry. This proves the most educational, next to talking to the editors themselves, and it's fascinating to see what other publications are doing in terms of approach, lay-out, format, content, politics, and general emphasis. This also proves to be the real "meat and potatoes" of the conference, taking part in

hours-long discussions constantly and informally, in rooms and hallways, during the course of the weekend, which speeds by at an incredible rate.



Sec. of Interior Walter Hickel speaks to college editors

The official workshops, seminars, and panel discussions give extra thrust to the "real" discussions. Everything from the root basics of ecology to the re-cycling of newsprint to the politics of industrial pollution is explored in depth in smoke-filled rooms.

Murray Bookchin, the renowned social ecologist and author of *Crisis in Our Cities*, delivers the keynote address in which he warns that if we do not immediately attend to our environmental problems the planet earth will be ecologically destroyed and all life-forms will be threatened with extinction before the year 2000.

Secretary of Interior Walter Hickel is grossly heckled as he attempts to answer questions from the audience. He speaks off the cuff, he is very nervous, he has reason to be. He talks in political evasiveness, nothing is revealed, and he leaves to a smattering of applause and a chorus of jeers.

Vine Deloria, author of *Custer Died For Your Sins*, heads a panel which explains and documents the savage treatment the Red man has received from his white brothers. Economic exploitation, racial bigotry, and broken promises and treaties have been perpetuated upon the original Americans. Their treatment at the hands of the

government is a national disgrace.

The Hog Farm People, representatives of EarthPeople's Park, mingle with the crowd, set up light shows and a concert with a new Indian rock & rock band, "Redbone". They invite people to their gypsy buses, turn them on to visionary ideas of ecological harmony through a back-to-Nature life-style.

Paul Krassner, editor of *The Realist*, raps endlessly about everything, but you never get tired of listening to him.

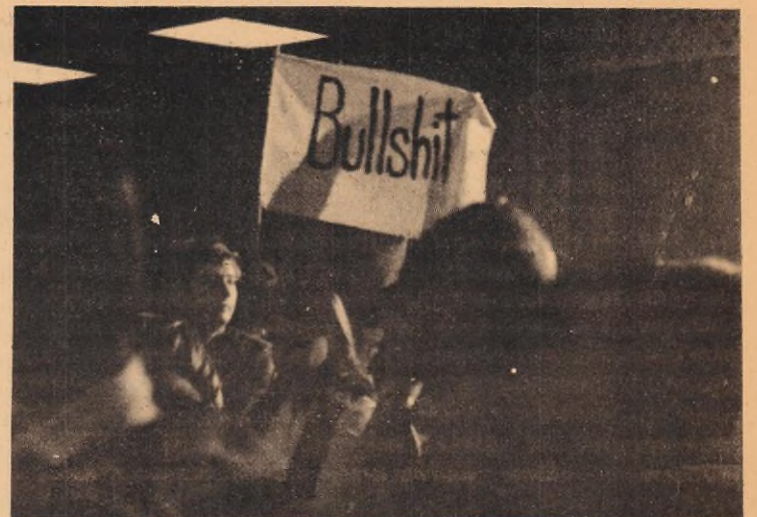
Dr. Margaret Mead addresses the hushed congregation, speaking softly and humorously about the nature of man, culture, and the very real threats to our survival, both ecological and political. She recommends that marijuana be legalized and receives a standing ovation.



Dr. Margaret Mead

Finally Monday afternoon arrives and the conference concludes. We catch our return flight at 12:50 and, airborne once more, we circle the Capitol, this time uneasily aware of the scummy brown Potomac, factories bleaching billowing clouds of smoke which rises, ghost-like, joining the thick blanket of grey smoke that

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College editors respond to Sec. Hickel

Barbour Speaks Out— Students Tune In!

by Joyce Duggan

On Tuesday, February 24, at 1:15, in room 520, members of the Afro-American Club and Sociology students of The Negro in American Society, under the guidance of Mrs. Inez Patten, sponsored Floyd Barbour, author of *Black Power Revolt* and, soon to be published, *Bone Orchard*.

Barbour, playwright, lecturer and author, lived in Washington, D.C. and was educated at Bowdoin College. On Tuesday afternoon he spoke about the relationship of his books to the black community and the concept of education.



Since Barbour is working on a third book, *The Black 70's*, he posed a question to the students about the cover. "What do Black people want in the 70's, what are they trying to say. The cover of the book should express their ideas, their ideals." The book will contain the history of the Negro including all the people from Carver to Uncle Tom.

In his novel, *The Bone Orchard*, which will be published by Harper and Row the leading character, Robert Woodson, begins a journey to another school which in reality is a search for himself. There are many parts to the journey. In the beginning when Robert is taking the train to his new school, Avery Academy, he meets a traveller. During the journey Robert and the man talk about many things. The man is looking, he sees Robert.

When Robert arrives at Avery Academy, there is no course taught on Black Culture. In school he meets Eddie who wanted to perceive what was totally, entirely black. He wanted to be something — a tree whose roots dug into Ethiopian soil and Africa was the Sun to warm him.

When the idea of travel was brought out in the book one girl asked Barbour if he thought that the 'age' of society is changing. In other words, what was happening or going to happen in the 70's. Barbour replied that it

is an age of anticipation nothing happens but we all know about it immediately. People are waiting for things to take place. The girl retorted, but do they take place? The answer was yes, they take place but one step removed like a love affair on T.V., how do you react to what is happening on the screen. Things just don't occur; people who made them happen have been forgotten.

Mr. Barbour's ideas on Education were that we don't read books any more but little capsules of the book. A passage here, a passage there getting the main ideas but not understanding why they are the main ideas; At this point Mrs. Patten broke in to ask the students their opinion about the need of integration or segregation of classes. One boy said competition on an equal basis is best. Another student replied that integrated classes give an excellent opportunity to find out in an informal atmosphere ideas and facts about Black Literature or Black Culture by getting different opinions from black people themselves. Afterwards you can mold your own attitudes, but the classes give the opportunity to do so.

Barbour's ideas on Education can also be applied to life, "Why cut off any possibility of knowledge — there is a need to know everything to survive."

New Guidelines For Calif. Student Press

LOS ANGELES - CPS -

University of California Regents have received a mildly worded report on student newspapers from a special commission the Regents created to investigate the newspapers.

University President Charles Hitch told the Regents he would study the report and make recommendations at some future date.

The commission, chaired by Norman Isaacs, executive editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal* carefully side stepped the controversy which resulted in the investigation.

Regent John Canaday had charged last March that University of California campus newspapers had "taken on the character of media for the propagation of radical political and social philosophies, the advocacy of anarchy and lawlessness, indoctrination of their readers with standards of conduct which are generally unacceptable and promoting the total disrespect of all authority."

Canaday also charged the papers "abound in obscene editorial and pictorial content and they evidence little or no dedication to truthful and objective reporting, nor any attempt to maintain editorial balance."

The report concludes the newspapers on the nine campuses are "a small, but valid, cross-section of the problems, uncertainties, range of guidance and degrees of faculty indifference or neglect characterizing so much of college journalism across the nation."

The commission, which also included William Arthur, editor of *Look Magazine*, Edward Barrett, former dean of Columbia School of Journalism, and Thomas Winship, editor of the *Boston Globe* declined to specifically criticize any newspaper or article, restricting itself to generalities. It recommended that:

It should be made clear the papers are not official organs of the University.

The newspapers at Berkeley and Los Angeles should move immediately toward financial independence from the University and the Associated Students. It recommended that independence be a goal for newspapers on the other seven campuses. In the meantime, contracts should be made between newspapers and Associated Students before each school year, in order to avoid censorship through threatened cut off of funds.

Publications boards, composed of students "from the standard accepted organizations which operate in normal legislative patterns," be made publisher and put in complete control of each paper.

Advisors, paid by the school should be chosen by the newspaper staff.

"There is little point in dwelling nervously over how to control the use of four letters words

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Belloti Comes to Suffolk

By John Hommel

"I have the commitment and the know-how, and this is the time too, for the changes I want to innovate." These words echoed On February 19 as former Lt. Governor Francis X. Bellotti addressed a group of students in Room 517. Mr. Bellotti is an unannounced candidate for the governorship of Mass. He appeared in excellent spirits and seemed to welcome many questions from the crowd.

Are you in favor of a Democratic Convention? No. Because I don't think there is any great Democratic Party organization in Mass. There seems also to be a deterioration of feeling for a convention as evidenced by the disastrous Chicago convention.



No. It was a mistake of judgement on my part which eventually led to my defeat in 1964. The truth of the matter is that on several occasions I had been offered and I refused Mafia money. This type of last minute smut campaign often seems to hit a candidate in the weaning hours of the campaign when his popularity with the people is at an all time high.

Three weeks before the November election of 1964 the *Boston Globe* printed an article in which the then current Attorney General was quoted as saying that I was suspected of accepting Mafia money and there would be an immediate investigation. Of course this big investigation would be held before the election deadline. I felt that it would be better if I sat out this accusation and hope that not too many of the voters payed any real attention to the *Globe* article.

Unfortunately this turned out to be a disastrous move on my part. After the election had been lost I was cleared of any connections with the Mafia. Obviously the harm had been done, and even to this day some people associate Frank Bellotti with the Mafia.

What do you propose as a solution to the much talked about pollution problem in the state?

Unfortunately this is all that has really been done by the current governor Frank Sargent is talk. He has been a conversationalist for over 20 years and up until election time we haven't heard much said. He did create a committee entitled Air Use Management under the department of Health but staffed it with only part-time people who weren't professionals in pollution. It was only subsisted with \$500,000, which doesn't allow much money allocated to enforcing the state's anti-pollution laws. I would staff this Committee with

full time professional people and triple the \$500,000 budget.

Are you in favor of cutting the size of the Mass. House?

It wouldn't make any real difference whether the size of the House was reduced to 100 members. Although I feel the voters should have an opportunity to vote on the issue I do feel that the real problem is with our unique system of free petition in the Bay State. There could be 100 legislators who could not act efficiently with the thousands of bills introduced to our legislation session. Something must be done to control the amount of legislation considered by the body.

How would you if elected attempt to counsel by body control the physical disaster in our state?

The first thing that I would do would be to streamline the existing state departments. Do you realize that there are hundreds of state employees who could be responsible for handling an alcoholics problem. What happens is that the case gets snarled up in miles of red tape while the person needing help goes unaided. I propose to break down the area in which a person can be responsible, for example there should be only one department which handles the various problems of an alcoholic. Also, if elected governor I would do my best to attract more industry to Mass. At the present time the state offers no real incentive for a firm to locate in Boston. I will encourage legislation that would aid our state in more evenly distributing the tax base. At present 46% of state monies is gotten through the manufacturing payrolls through the Commonwealth. If the tax base was more evenly distributed it would lessen the burden on our property owner's and our middle income tax payer.

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**DICK GREGORY
IS COMING**

MARCH 19, 1:15, THE AUDITORIUM

COME TOGETHER



**TDA
CONSPIRACY
WE ARE ALL
ONE**

Law Students Protest Chicago Trial

On February 24, 1970 the following telegram was sent to: the Senate Judiciary Committee, the House Judiciary Committee, the American Bar Association Section on Individual Rights and Responsibilities, and the American Civil Liberties Union.

It read:

WE THE UNDERSIGNED OF SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL IN BOSTON, WISH TO EXPRESS OUR CONCERN OVER THE ACTION TAKEN BY JUDGE JULIUS J. HOFFMAN IN SENTENCING ATTORNEY WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER AND ATTORNEY LEONARD I. WEINGLASS ON CHARGES OF CONTEMPT. THIS CONCERN DERIVES FROM A BELIEF THAT THE PROCEDURES IMPLEMENTED BY THE COURT LACK THE REQUISITE INDICIA OF FAIRNESS AND IMPARTIALITY. IT IS OUR CONVICTION THAT A CONTEMPT CITATION AGAINST ANY LAWYER SHOULD ONLY RESULT WHERE HE IS AFFORDED THE GUARANTEES OF DUE PROCESS. ANY OTHER METHOD, IN OUR OPINION, WILL RESULT IN AN ATTITUDE OF APPREHENSION AMONG MEMBERS OF THE BAR WHO DESIRE TO EFFECTIVELY REPRESENT DEFENDANTS IN TRIALS INVOLVING RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THE CONSTITUTION.

Signatures to this telegram were obtained from:

BARRY S. WEINSTEIN	CHARLES D. YEISER JR.
RICHARD J. ROY	JOSEPH C. FINLEY II
EDWARD FRATTAROLI	PHILLIP SMALL
CARL S. FINN	RICHARD C. GABRIEL
HARRY M. BYERS	JOEL M. ZIEV
RUSSELL SOBRAL	THOMAS CERULLO
JAMES BILLIVEAU	GEORGE WHITING
RICHARD ALJIAN	JOHN M. ATWORD
JOSEPH O. CARTY, JR.	ANDREW MORAN
JAMES K. BOURRETTE	THOMAS N. COVILL
ELAINE KANSKY	RICHARD GERSHMAN
DAVID GANGE	STEPHEN O. SCHNERDER
EDWARD A. COUNIHAN	SANDY KONIGSBERG
ROBERT DAMIANO	MICHAEL BRONSTEIN
MARK B. BORTECK	RALPH R. DONABID
EDWARD ENGLANDER	STEPHEN WEINBERG
REBERT SNYDER	SALVATORE DIMASSI
ANDREW D. EPSTEIN	HOWARD D. GAN
JEREMY W. HOWE	LESLIE FREIMAN
THOMAS E. DWYER, JR.	ANTOINETTE ANTONELLIS
HOWARD FISHER	MARK JAY SILVERMAN
ALEX PETERS	JON KAPLAN
JEROME AMSTER	LEIGHTON DETORA
MICHAEL GALE	NELSON DESJARDINS, JR.
DAVID G. WILLIAMS	DAVID ANKELES
FRANK FORESTER	JIM BLUM
GERALD GOLDSTEIN	THEODORE GRAFT
EMIL J. CAPPELLI	JOSEPH GRIFFIN
MALCOLM H. HOVICK	DOUGLAS FAUCETTE
AVROM J. HERBSTER	SHELDON DRUCKER
RICHARD TUCK	GARRY CASALY
MICHAEL B. SEGAL	JOSEPH MCDOWELL
STEVEN A. MEYER	WILLIAM DOHERTY
PATRICK RONDEAU	MARC ROSENFELD
ROBERT H. WILSON	JAMES BIANCO
THEODORE L. FUCILLO	J. MICHAEL CANTORE, JR.
RICHARD D. KIRSCHNER	ALLEGRA MUNSON
STEPHEN R. FAMIGLIETTI	MICHAEL NABOURN
STEPHEN L. PARKER	DAVID WEINER
STEVEN M. KAPLAN	ALBERT ROBERTS
ALAN GREENE	SCOTT BARION
EDWARD D. KALMAN	DAN ARKEN
JOHN W. SHEERAN	TOM DUNNINGTON
AMRK J. LOWENSTEIN	PAUL DUNN
BONNIE MACLEOD	ROBERT R. RUDDOCH
EARL A. HAYWOOD	EDMUND J' WATERS, JR.
FRANCINE M. VIDOCKLER	THOMAS E. NORTON, JR.
DOUGLAS A. MARTIN	JERROLD AENOWITZ
JOHN F. McGARRY	ANGELICA BEVILACQUA
RICHARD A. CUTTER	PAULA ANZNONI
WILLIAM CINTOLO	GARY BAEKALI
JOSEPH MACHERA	JAYNE TYRROLL
THOMAS C. HUMICK	RICHARD L. CLAYMAN
ALFRED A. MACCHI	ANDREW M. RODRIGUES

World Imperfect No Alternative

The insights of radical theology, psychoanalysis and Jewish tradition are blended—perhaps for the first time—in an authoritative, highly readable analysis of the everyday problems of personal and family life published today by McGraw-Hill: *Morality and Eros* by Richard L. Rubenstein (\$5.95).

Rabbi Rubenstein, who is director of B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation and adjunct in the Humanities at the University of Pittsburgh, examines the gap between traditional values and the realistic need of the contemporary Jew and Christian for insight and guidance.

"We are not the kind of people our grandparents were," the author notes. "...The techno-cultural revolution of our times has radically altered our environment, the ways in which we encounter it, and, consequently, our very identities."

Among the decisive transformations of our time Rubenstein highlights the psychological and moral consequences of the contraceptive pill, the communications revolution, the collapse of authority, and the arrival of a moment in human history which he calls, "the last days":

"Instantaneous mega-murder can now be inflicted on whole nations. The built-in restraints to aggression operative in hand-to-hand combat with a single individual do not work where millions of lives are at stake. The computer, the rocket, the nuclear bomb, and other refinements of electronic technology make mass death possible through a mere hand-motion...Every day is potentially our last."

In the light of such apocalyptic threats, and in view of the religious skepticism and pessimism which prevail, the author contends that man today requires a measure of practical wisdom for which traditional experience is at best only partially adequate in the areas of self-knowledge, personal encounter, marriage and the family, business and professional life.

"Our most agonizing problem may very well be our extraordinary freedom," he writes. "We need no longer worry about incurring God's wrath...We pay a heavy price for this freedom."

Rubenstein doubts our ability to create a new system of values adequate to cope with the stresses and opportunities of our times: "There are too many people with too many radically different backgrounds, personalities, and needs for any one set of values to be the new way. Instead, we may require a number of alternative systems of insight with which to confront the human condition with as much responsible fulfillment and gratification and as little resentment, self-deception and self-pity as possible."

In *Morality and Eros* the author attempts to formulate

(Continued on page 12)

O'Donnell Raps Nixon On War

Kenneth P. O'Donnell, former special assistant to the late President Kennedy, last month told a Suffolk audience that all other issues facing the United States today should be subservient to that of ending the war in Viet Nam.

In a lecture presented by the Political Science Club and the Guest Lecture Series, O'Donnell decried "the sickening and deadening influence" of the war, saying it is sapping our confidence in ourselves. The real challenge of the 70's he said, would be to decide how to best use the 30 billion dollars now spent annually on the war.



O'Donnell strongly criticized the Nixon Administration for cautioning that even if the war should end soon, the money could not be pumped into the economy. He quoted Presidential Assistant for Urban Affairs Daniel P. Moynihan as saying the money would probably be needed to "build up our military stocks."

He dismissed the Administration's Vietnamization program as "just words."

O'Donnell argued against deployment of the Anti-Ballistic Missile, revealing that the ABM had been thoroughly studied during the Kennedy Administration and declared unworkable.

"The only ones who disagreed were the military men," he said. "The ABM was originally for protection against the Chinese, then the Russians. Now Secretary Laird is saying it's necessary to guard against the Chinese threat again."

"The military justifies anything they want," he noted.

On the subject of the "Chicago 7" trial, O'Donnell pointed out the large number of young people who went to Chicago during the convention to demonstrate peaceably.

"I believe we should separate those who were tried in Chicago from the 4,000 who peaceably supported the minority plank," he said. "I could not judge the decisions of the jury, though the sentences did appear to be rather harsh."

If former Vice President Humphrey had supported the minority plank on Viet Nam at the convention, O'Donnell said he would have won the election. "The minority plank was really the majority plank," he added.

In answer to a question

about Massachusetts birth control laws, O'Donnell described his opposition to birth control on religious grounds, but conceded if elected governor, he would not oppose a change in the laws if such a measure were to pass the legislature.

O'Donnell told the audience he thought it imperative for the Massachusetts Democratic Party to bring new blood into its ranks. "The party has been talking about it for years," he said, "but at the same time they oppose it."

O'Donnell continued, "The party needs a change. Massachusetts has one million independent voters, but ideologically they are Democrats. I look to local Democratic leaders to nominate candidates who can win."

He expressed his opposition to the now-defeated proposal to cut the size of the Massachusetts House of Representatives saying he was against any change which would make it more difficult for citizens to get involved in politics.

O'Donnell proposed substantial changes in the system for selection of Democratic candidates including the abolition of the convention system, a change of election day from a weekday to a Sunday, and the establishment of an open primary. After the primary he suggested a convention to select a platform.

O'Donnell served under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, and ran unsuccessfully for the democratic nomination for governor in 1966. He is presently a candidate for that office, which reportedly is also sought by Senate President Maurice Donahue and Boston Mayor Kevin H. White.

LANCELOT DIGS LADY JANE

EDITORIALS

The Chicago Conspiracy Outrage

After 21 long weeks of backstage intrigues and front-stage injustices, the first phase of the Chicago Conspiracy Trial is over. Seventy-four year old Julius J. Hoffman gleefully passed sentence on the Chicago 7, condemning, in one stroke, the Anti-war Movement, radical lawyers, and the revolutionary life style represented by the defendants. It was not much of a surprise, in fact, everyone knew what the outcome would be long before the trial took place. What was surprising is that the Establishment exposed itself for what it really is: ugly, repressive, and afraid.

EMC

The Dr. Brumm Hearing Concludes

The Faculty Committee on Tenure and Review has concluded it's hearing concerning the case of Dr. Gordon Brumm, Professor of Philosophy. Dr. Brumm was appealing the decision of Philosophy Department Chairman William Sahakian not to renew Dr. Brumm's contract.

The hearing began on February 9th, met six times, and ended on February 25th. Summary statements of the Defense and Prosecution must be submitted by March 15th to the Committee. The Committee has the power only to recommend it's decision. If it is in favor of Dr. Brumm's position, the case will go before the Board of Trustees. If it is against his position, the case will be dropped.

The members of the Faculty Committee on Tenure and Review are: Dr. Edward Clark, Professor of English; Dr. Richard Maehl, Chairman of the Chemistry Department; Professor Harold Stone, Chairman of the Accounting Department; and Dr. Donald Unger, Chairman of the Education Department. Dr. Michael Ronayne, Professor of Chemistry, was the official faculty representative at the hearing.

The Committee should arrive at it's recommendation before the close of the semester.

EMC

R.L.E. R.I.P.

It finally happened! The prospect of a second student newspaper at Suffolk University is now nothing more than a conversation piece. The short-lived, never published R.L.E. has been given up as a lost cause. It seems that Marshall Salzman, chief spokesman for the R.L. E. constituency has relinquished his responsibilities to other people, who, since they were unsure as to what to do with the copy, have given up the venture.

If we may be so bold as to make an assumption, we will presume that Mr. Salzman discovered that there is more to publishing a newspaper than just talk and he, in fact "bit off more than he could chew."

The idea that came about in December, blossomed with student interest in December and January, is now dying a slow death in March. It is with truly deep regret that I witness this event.

Although there is supposedly no censorship in the SUFFOLK JOURNAL, an administrative member still reads the copy before it is printed. The successful publication of R.L.E. might have proven to be the tool to free the SUFFOLK JOURNAL from the hands of the administration, putting it back in the hands of the students where it belongs. Since R.L.E. is now defunct, the SUFFOLK JOURNAL remains as a student newspaper to be administratively read before publication. A second reason for my unrest is the fact that all of Suffolk University might have benefited from the publication of two student newspapers. The resulting competition would probably have been healthy, further resulting in better publications of both newspapers. Competition always has a way of making the competitors put their best foot forward and this, by no means, excludes newspapers.

If and when the idea of a second newspaper dawns once again, on an interested group of Suffolk students, let's hope that at that time, the new publication will truly become a reality.

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LETTERS "WRITE ON!"

To the Editor:

In your issue of February 18 you published an interview with me. An Editor's Note states that I agreed to the interview "somewhat apprehensively." The note may be misleading. I was apprehensive about being misquoted because of typographical errors.

Such errors did appear. Besides matters of punctuation and repetition of words, a line of manuscript was left out. The third and fourth sentences should read: "Nobody likes to be accused of a lack of feeling, of passion, which is the meaning of apathy. At first glance it's not quite human to be apathetic."

Edward Clark

To the Editor:

The intention of a certain mustachioed S.G.A. member is to limit the allotment of funds to students by permitting funds not to be directed to clubs but rather to Student Activity in general. He feels that the students do not see activity fees. This is not so. The student is forever plagued by advanced

knowledge of the expenses, indirect as they may be; to wit: announcements for the Club's activities. The interested student is in his respective club. And there are enough activities opened to those not committed to a club or clubs.

This hairy-tipped person apparently refuses to acknowledge the fact that the clubs are the livelihood of the students activity. It is through the inciting of the clubs that the student is made aware of the student activity fee disbursement.

Bill McClea
Class of 1971

To the Editor:

I must voice my objection to the quality of guest speakers being invited to Suffolk.

This university has become a "safe" political platform for state office candidates with the appearance of Maurice Donahue and Kenneth O'Donnell. It seems that they are being invited because the speakers program this year at Suffolk is one gigantic gap—devoid of any real substance.

The Director of Student

Activities, Mr. Lewis, was indeed a pitiful sight as he commandeered the jukebox to announce that Ken O'Donnell was worth listening to, and further implying that the poor turnout was a negative reflection on the students of Suffolk University. He felt this same speech was necessary when Jack Anderson visited Suffolk.

I think it is a fine service of discrimination being expressed by students who (in effect) boycott these mediocre speakers but respond warmly and in numbers to guest such as Henri Pague, Julian Bond, and Russ Burgess.

Nicholas Champion
Class of 1972

To the Editor:

I wish to take issue with your two editorials and one piece of news coverage concerning the address of Senator Maurice Donahue on February 10, 1970.

First, editorials are always opinionated however, news coverage should be that, just news. Unfortunately the page four article you had on Senator

Donahue read like another editorial.

Second, I am amazed that you would dictate to anyone who to "concern" themselves with as speakers, whether it be for the Political Science Club, Young Democrats, or anyone else. Certainly in this democracy you preach of (page two editorial), we should be free to present Benedict Arnold to speak if we so feel obliged.

Third, let me say that I sympathize with Steve Harden in his being ignored by the Senator. This fact was even more obvious to me since I sat on the stage and could view the entire event. However, to debate him on the issues of birth control and abortion. The Senator answered these questions, whether in anyone's opinion poorly or not, they were answered. Frankly speaking, how many times can someone answer the same question? Senator Donahue said these two issues were against his belief. Do you honestly think a man's religious convictions can be changed in a 45 minute debate with a college student?

LETTERS

(Cont.)

Also, this was not presented as a debate, only as question and answer period.

Finally, it must be remembered that the Senator was invited to express his views as an elected official, and he did just that. If anyone takes issue with his opinion that's fine, he was presented here for this reason, to hear what he had to say. But, I do not feel anyone Student or Senator can be criticized for expressing an opinion or belief. The belief can be held up for approval, but this should be separate from the man.

Sincerely,
Robert Cornetta
Class of 1971

P.S. I want to bring to your attention an error in your reporting of the story. Senator Donahue as an elected official cannot accept a fee for a speaking engagement thus, he was not sponsored by nor did he receive funds from the lecture series. He spoke free of charge, with the Political Science Club giving him a small \$8—gift for his desk, and a thank you car.

Also in the interest of a balanced (sic) presentation of news and editorial belief, I feel that his letter should be printed to set your reporting error straight, unless of course you feel you want to repress this for some reason.

R.C.
(Ed. Note: We couldn't disagree more.)

To The Editor:

The past week has certainly taught me a lesson which I should have learned a long time ago. That is, that in spite of all the claims Americans make to be helpful to people of other countries, they are really not particularly anxious to extend a helping hand unless it brings them prestige. The Modern Language Club, which represents an infinitesimal part of Suffolk University (U.S.A) and some other people in this institution have proved this to me.

I made a very valiant attempt to exhibit Latin American culture to our student body thinking that people were interested in what I had to offer and innocently expected assistance from my own club if from no one else.

This assistance was not extended to me, and had it not been for Mr. Lewis, Mr. Flannery, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Romero and the Deans, the exhibition would not have become a reality.

In spite of all the incredible opposition, the almost insurmountable obstacles which kept being placed in my way, and the extreme lack of help which I experienced, I feel that Ibero American Week was a resounding success.

Mrs. Thielen was most cooperative in the cafeteria and so was Mr. Banks with his maintenance crew. To them all I

(Continued on page 9)

GUEST EDITORIAL: Biology Labs- A Call For Immediate Change

by Rich Dell'Aria

Biology Labs — Two hours per week, thirteen weeks per semester, twenty six hours in all, the fee for the laboratory \$10.

Biology Classroom work — Two and one-half hours per week, thirteen weeks, thirty two and one-half hours. Fifty-eight and one-half hours of instruction per semester over-all.

The purpose of the lab is to supplement the classroom work yet in many cases it has served to force a student to make-up all 58½ hours of instruction. As the system presently exists, if you fail the lab, even though it's only a supplement, an aid to allow the student to actually see and experience certain aspects of the course, then you fail both the laboratory and the classroom. An "F", you must now make-up both. 4 Semester hours of biology to make-up for failing a supplementary lab. We're the system set-up so as to only require the lab to be made up, then I feel the science dept. would have a defense to stand on. But that is not the way it is.

But to discuss the problem is not enough. What is needed at this time is a change. A change that is going to aid the student who is being faced with the problem of making up both halves of this course.

The following is what I feel would be a workable system for alleviating this most severe problem.

credit lab

*changing the purpose and methods of the lab so as to make it an aid rather than an impediment in the students attempt to study biology

*students who receive a "C" average or above in the classroom and fail the lab be required to make-up only the lab and receive the grade that they earned in the class.

*students who receive a "D" average in the classroom and fail the lab be required to make-up only the lab and receive an Incomplete Passing until he does so

*Lab work shall be graded: Fail 0-59, Pass 60-79, Honors 80-100 and honor grade shall raise the classroom grade by two-thirds e.g. C- to C+, B to A-

*Lab grade be based on quiz work and participation so as to aid the student who honestly tries but cannot fully comprehend the material due to a poor background and lack of instruction

*Level of experiments be adjusted so as to make these experiments meaningful to the non-science student

*Lab assistants be increased from 1 to 2 per session to aid the student in his work

*Quiz work be restructured so as to be an evaluation of a student's progress not a means of punishing him for material he could not understand as a result of limited time for explanation

*That this new grading system be made retroactive to Sept 1, 1969 to aid the student who has suffered as a result of the present unequitable system.

But most important of all that Dr. Freedman, chairman of the Biology Dept., Mr. David Woodworth who is in charge of all biology labs meet with the student government to discuss the new two-year science requirement. Before the problem increases by 100%.

If this new system is to ever get any sort of a hearing its up to each and every student who may suffer from this present inequity to go to both Dr. Freedman and Mr. Woodworth and ask them to consider these changes. Only under student pressure will our conditions improve and these pressures must come NOW and from a united voice.

**Junior Class
Meeting
Tues., March 24
1:15PM RL-2**

Letters

(Continued from page 8)

extend my sincere, warm appreciation. I feel this was a success because I was able to display a well diversified exhibition. I carried out my plan, regardless of the opposition and lack of cooperation. This proves to me that we Latin Americans are not as helpless, ignorant and insufficient as we are ~~craked~~ up to be. When we plan something worthwhile, we go through with it and do the best we can with what we have. I feel that if nothing else, that in itself is an accomplishment.

I am terribly sorry that things turned out as they did, for I could have done a much better job had I received more cooperation from the people who should have given it to me and did not. I received some very complimentary and satisfying comments on the work done, but they were not as satisfying as they should have been because I expected them to be about the work done by the Modern Language Club as a group and not about my individual work.

What amazes me most about this "University" is the way one department is pitted against another. Each appears to attempt to operate as an individual (non) entity, without any consideration or regard for the well being of the other. It is like a children's game... "I won't lend you my bat because I am afraid you will hit the ball further than I and you'll beat me... so, I'll take my bat and ball and go home, and the game is over. I won't play unless I am sure I can win..." Is this being adult?

I would like to know why I was not allowed to remove the trophies from the trophy case when this week another department who is putting on an exhibition similar to mine has been allowed to do so. On what criteria are these decisions based? Every time I turned around I was afraid to look back for fear of finding my exhibition

dismantled. I had to have a nervous breakdown in order to be allowed to use the display racks in the lobby for reasons which are too complicated and intricate to explain here.

We presented some very interesting films on Latin America from which many Suffolk students could have learned a lot but the attendance was so small it was embarrassingly shameful. The only consolation was that Mr. Huff did schedule a class of his to watch the film and comment on it. Had it not been for him and his Sociology students I would not have had an audience at all. Not one of the Modern Language Club members attended the showing of the films, which seems rather a waste because they allotted me the money to pay for the rental of the material. Fortunately the waste was not complete, for half the proceeds of the rental go to UNICEF, which is a worthwhile

So be it...this was a regrettable experience which I shall never forget, unfortunately. It was a challenge to say the least and it became a crusade. I am glad I had the opportunity to prove what we Latin Americans can do in spite of bitter opposition and numerous handicaps.

To all those who so kindly and unselfishly helped me and whose names I have mentioned, and to those unsung heroes whose names I have not mentioned, I extend my sincerest and most heartfelt thanks and appreciation. Keep up the good work and bless you all. You restored my faith in humanity, which I almost lost this past week.

If there is anyone either on the faculty or the student body who can offer me some logical explanations for this, I shall be delighted to hear from them either personally or through the Suffolk Journal.

Clara Whalen

Firing Range

(Continued from page 3)

In conclusion, President John E. Fenton would like to emphasize that his door is always open to any and all students and faculty. If he is busy at any time he will have the person make an appointment at the earliest convenience.

Many times John Fenton has squeezed a person into his schedule so that he could see him that day. With a boyish glimmer in his eye. President Fenton relates that he is proud of every student, faculty member and administration member of Suffolk University and hopes that everybody will feel free at all times to come and discuss any problem they might have.

Next month's "firing Range" will interview Dean of Students, Dean Brady Sullivan.

College Editors Conference

(Continued from page 4)

envelopes the area in a shroud. Heading north, the coastline passes beneath us, the corrupted air hangingsilently over the heads of the people below who are busily going about their daily activity. The wing-tips of the plane are obscured for over forty-five minutes as we approach Boston. Visibility returns only as we land. The choking stench of gasolinefumes fill our lungs as we exit the plane and quickly walk across the pavement to the terminal building. Overhead, a jet roars past, excreting a long black trail of churning exhaust which slowly settles to the ground, coating everything it touches with a dark greasy film. We hurry inside.

Bellotti

(Continued from page 5)

What role would you play in increasing aid to education to the less affluent communities?

I would centralize the distribution of State and Federal monies to the various communities so that the town of New Bedford for example would have the same amount of funds to work with as Newton. What is happening at present is that each individual community solicites outside support on its own. Newton for example has a full time man on the payroll who lobbys for funds from the Federal department of Health Education and Welfare. The poorer communities in the first place can't afford to hire a full time lobbyist. If the financing of all the states municipalities were under state control the educational system in Mass. would be more evenly distributed. Mr. Bellotti concluded that we should listen to the members of the black community but turn our ears in a different direction. We have been listening to the wrong people in the black community. Who the do you believe to be the true leader of the black community? Mr. Whitney Young.

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Suffolk Students-1.00

Other Students- 1.50

SCHEVILL'S Lovecrafts Follies

by Mildred Spark

The world premiere of Lovecraft's Follies was presented by the Trinity Square Repertory Company in Providence, Rhode Island, on March 10.

JAMES EICHELBERGER	H.P. Lovecraft, author, Josef Brodsky, poet
WILLIAM CAIN	Stanley Millsage, a physicist
JAMES GALLERY	Paul Millsage, his brother, a lawyer
ELIZABETH ANN SACHS	Julie Millsage, wife of Stanley
THE ANCIENT ART OF THESPIAS BROUGHT TO RHODE ISLAND	
RUTH BENSON	Actor, Eva Braun, Green Tribesman, Millsage's 2nd Wife, Housewife at Los Alamos, Inmate at the Asylum
ROBERT BLACK	Actor, Astronaut, Green Guard, Hunter, Asylum Guard
ROBERT J. COLONNA	Actor, H.P. Lovecraft, age 2, 1st Space Official, Green Tribesman, Physicist, Fat Cat
BREE CAVAZOS	Actor, Green Tribesman
CYNTHIA CRAIG	Actor, Columbine, Green Tribesman, Millsage's 1st Wife, Housewife at Los Alamos, Movie Star
WILLIAM DAMKOEHLER	Actor, 2nd Gold Key Officer, R. MacNamara, Green Guard, Physicist, Inmate in the Asylum, Dr. Percy Bridgman
RONALD FRAZIER	Actor, Adolf Hitler, Cheeta, J. Robert Oppenheimer
ED HALL	Actor, 1st Gold Key Officer, Green Guard, Lawyer at Oppenheimer Trial, Black H.P. Lovecraft
DAVID C. JONES	Actor, Gold Merchant, 2nd Space Official, Green Tribesman, Physicist, Scientist, Inmate
RICHARD KAVANAUGH	Actor, Harlequin, Tarzan, Acquaintance of Oppenheimer, Inmate in the Asylum
DAVID KENNETT	Actor, Astronaut, Green Guard, Hunter, George Washington's Security Officer
MARGUERITE H. LENERT	Actor, Lovecraft's Mother, Green Tribesman, Millsage's 3rd Wife, Oppenheimer's Mistress, Inmate in the Asylum

The story is a magnificent work of art, written by James Schevill, a professor of English at Brown University. Mr. Schevill explains the theme of this two act play eloquently and simply—and so I quote Mr. Schevill:

"In Lovecrafts Follies we have tried to explore the way our lives move suddenly today from our private family affairs into the rapidly changing world—one moment comic, the next moment grotesque—of American power. And I have tried also to celebrate in music and theatrical ritualistic opportunities, the rare unity and special abilities of the Trinity Square Repertory Company.

The first act was the finest hour of theatre one can experience. Its comedy, message, music; costumes and excellent acting were the ingredients responsible for the Exalted Mood of the Audience. The characters brought into this fantasy as Hitler, Werhner vonBraun, Astronauts, Tarzan and Cheetah were wonderful. The astronauts' capsule, its separation and the moon landing were played with simultaneous movies of this. The event was breathtaking, the song "Ultimate Hardware" was the highlight of this first act.

The second act was a bit depressing for the same audience who was left exuberantly from the previous one. The horrors of

Hiroshima and Nagasaki was the main theme. I do not want to detract from its artistic and entertainment value. It had all that but it was very serious most of the times and one had to remove their light-hearted feeling, layer by layer. Until then this sad climate conflicted with our original mood. As we viewed an excellent second act the moods were so different. It was an emotional adjustment for the audience. Once this was made the genius of the author, the cast and direction came into fold and it's correct perspective. One would have the experience this to fully understand this statement.

It is somewhat sacrilegious to criticize this fine play. I want to emphasize that the criticism is minor. The major contribution is the finest entertainment "Lovecrafts' Follies" gives to the people. The quality of the story, the acting, the music and the set design contribute to the most astounding play and the most outstanding production one can expect from living theatre today. For these reasons I found it difficult to write about it. It must be seen to be appreciated.

HOW OLD
WILL YOU BE
IN 1984?

"Underground Gold"

by Robert Jah

Strange things are happening in the rock music business since the advent of unauthorized "Underground" albums of material by major artists and the biggest repercussions are yet to come. Basically, an "underground" record generally consists of previously unavailable music being recorded illegally by private companies and distributed in "pirate" issues to the public, often for exuberant prices.

It all started last year when "The Great White Wonder" appeared, a double album of vintage Bob Dylan tapes which included a few songs recorded with the Band in 1967. This sold on the black market for prices varying from \$8.00 to \$30.00 and rapidly became a collectors item when Columbia filed an injunction against it's being sold, since the copyrighted artist and company weren't getting any piece of the action. Dylan has also filed suit with the Canadian pressing plant to halt manufacture and distribution.



But two other illegitimate Dylan albums have since appeared, Troubled Troubador and Stealing. Also a Rolling Stones album, titled LIVER than You'll Ever Be has come out and it's a "live" recording of their Oakland, California concert during their past American tour.

Generally, these albums share the faults of poor sound quality, being monoral, and being expensive. But until now, none have been a real threat to the plagiarized artist since they contained material which was not intended for future publication anyway, and, since rock freaks are insatiable in the lust for "unavailable" music, the albums have been fantastic sellers and even cited the trade papers, "Billboard" and "Variety."

Perhaps the greatest problem is an ethical one, that is, the questionable morality of buying Dylan and Stones music when you know that they are being screwed out of the profits, which are going straight into the hands of the thieves who came up with the Horatio Alger scheme. Or you can rationalize and conclude that you've already made the stars millionaires and they won't really miss the bread. But at any rate, you have to admit that the forbidden fruit does taste good and, in fact, is good music.

The biggest test case now arises in that the latest offspring is a bastard version of the Beatles forthcoming Get Back l.p., selling on the black market (for \$6.98) as Kum Back., Privately pressed and coming in a plain white jacket with the title "Keep America Green: GROW GRASS" stamped on, the pirate album does possess the threat of cutting into the sales and profits of the "real" album, although I don't believe the "threat" is that great since the illegal discs are a very "limited edition."

The Get Back album was recorded last spring and the sessions were filmed with the intent of premiering the album with a television special showing it's creation. Complications developed, it was decided to show the film as a feature movie in theaters and Abbey Road was recorded in August and released (ahead of Get Back) in October. Current plans call for the release of Get Back with the movie, tentatively titled Let it Be, in April. In the meantime, this month we've received a Beatles goldies l.p., with "Hey Jude", "Rain", "Lady Madonna", "Paperback Writer", "Ballad of John & Yoko", and other selections.

KEEP
ON
TRUCKIN'
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KEEP

Seniors:

have your aspirations turned to exasperations?
a poem by ASPIRE, Inc.

Start job-hunting now. don't delay,
Soon it will be graduation day.
If you're uncertain of the career for you,
Let our counsellors investigate a few.
You need professional advice and representation
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(No matter what your draft classification!)

We provide interviewing training and other suggestions
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We'll help you find that right combination—
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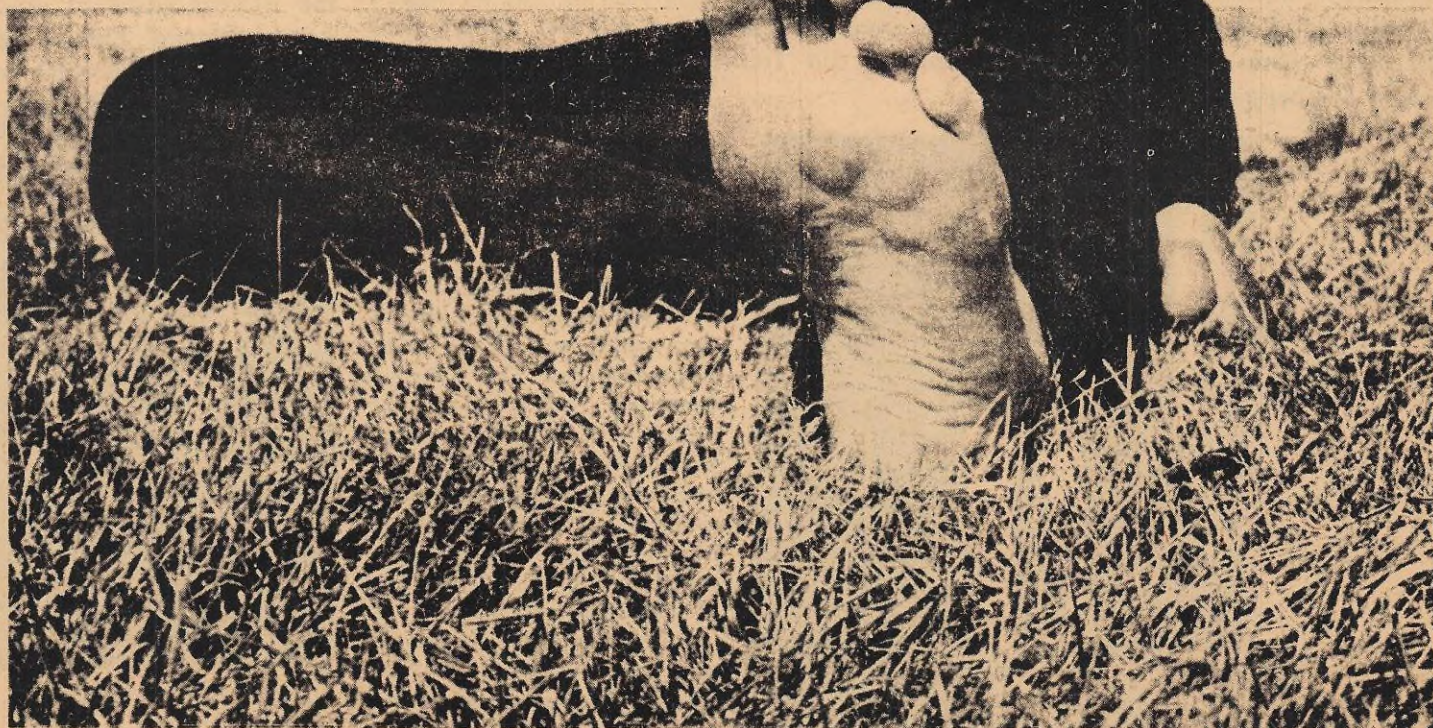


PHOTO BY CHERYL LYON-WHEATON COLLEGE

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Home Address _____
City _____ State _____
Zip _____ Phone _____
College now attending _____
Campus Address _____
City _____ State _____
Zip _____ Phone _____
What dates are you available for Summer Employment?
From _____ to _____

GEOGRAPHIC PREFERENCE

Where would you prefer to work during the summer?
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Other locations where you will accept employment:
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

EMPLOYMENT SKILLS (check the Appropriate Boxes)

Computer Skills:
☐ Programming ☐ Operations ☐ Both
Computer Language:
☐ Fortran ☐ COBOL ☐ Both ☐ Other _____
Language Skills:
☐ French ☐ German ☐ Spanish ☐ Italian ☐ Other _____
Office Skills:
☐ Typing (40 wpm or more) ☐ Steno (50 wpm)
☐ Switchboard ☐ Other _____
Have you operated a cash register? ☐ Yes ☐ No
I have a current Red Cross Certificate in:
☐ Lifesaving ☐ Water Safety Instructor
Are you a member of a union?
☐ Yes ☐ No Specify _____
Do you have a driver's license? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Do you have a chauffeur's license? ☐ Yes ☐ No

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND

Towards what degree are you presently working?
☐ Bachelor ☐ Master ☐ PhD ☐ Associate ☐ MBA
☐ RN ☐ LLB ☐ Other _____
Date you expect to graduate? _____
Undergraduate Major/Minor (Use Codes in center of form)
Major _____ Minor _____
Undergraduate Grade Index
☐ Top 10% ☐ 25% ☐ 50% ☐ Other _____
Graduate Major/Minor (Use Codes in center of form)
Major _____ Minor _____
Graduate Grade Index:
☐ Top 10% ☐ 25% ☐ 50% ☐ Other _____

JOB CODES JOB CODES -JOB CODES- JOB CODES JOB CODES JOB

100 Professional/Tech.	300 High Paid (non-tech.)	600 Professional Assistant
101 Management Trainee	301 Construction	601 Teacher's Asst.
102 Eng. Trainee	302 Warehouse	602 Attorney's Asst.
103 Technician	303 Factory	603 General Government Work
104 Ind. Sales Trainee	304 Truck Driver	
105 Research Asst.	305 Taxi Driver	
106 Lab Tech.	306 Mechanic	
107 Mathematics	307 Painters/Paper Hangers	
108 Accountant		700 Service Occupation
109 Actuary		701 Postal Clerk
110 Economist	400 Office Work	702 Delivery Man
111 Systems Design	401 Secretarial	703 Theater Usher
112 Computer Operator	402 Clerical Work	704 Porter
113 Drafting	403 Messenger	705 Hotel Mails
114 Surveying	404 Bookkeeper	706 Orderly
115 Printing	405 Typesetter	707 Hospital Work
	406 Receptionist	
200 Recreational	500 Semi-skilled	800 Miscellaneous
201 Camp Coun.	501 Cashier	801 Salesman
202 Playground Coun.	502 Retail Clerk	802 Cosmetics Rep.
203 Lifeguard	503 Waitress/Waiter	803 Fashion Model
204 Staff/Admin.	504 Concession Work	804 Product Demon.
205 Swim Pool Man.	505 General	805 Journalism
206 Swim./Tennis Instruction	506 Restaurant Work	806 Canvas/Solit.
		807 Bartender

JOB CODES JOB CODES JOB CODES JOB CODES JOB CODES JOB CODE

MAJOR / MINOR CODES -MAJOR/MINOR-CODES MAJOR / MINOR CODES

100 Humanities	400 Business	600 Home Economics
120 Fine Arts	401 Accounting	
	402 Economics	
150 Social Sciences	403 Finance	700 Life Sciences
170 Area Studies	404 Management	701 Anatomy
	405 Marketing	702 Biochemistry
180 Journalism	406 Oper. research	703 Biology
	407 Personnel/Ind. relations	704 Animal husbandry
200 Physical Sciences	408 Government administration	705 Botany
201 Physics	409 Inform. systems	706 Zoology
203 Astronomy	410 Hospital administration	707 Forestry
204 Geology		
205 Meteorology	500 Engineering	800 Mathematics
	501 Architectural	801 Actuarial
220 Medical Sciences	502 Chemical	802 Computer
221 Dental	503 Civil	803 Statistics
222 Medical	504 Electrical	804 Auditing
223 Nursing	505 Industrial	805 Theoretical
224 Pharmacy	506 Mechanical	
225 Physical therapy	507 Metallurgical	
226 Veterinary	508 Sanitary	900 Law
	509 Ceramic	901 Corporate
300 Education	510 Geological	902 Estate planning
301 Elementary	511 Nuclear	903 Labor
302 Secondary	512 Petroleum	904 Patent
303 Physical	513 Textile	905 SEC
304 College Level	514 Aeronautical	906 Tax

MAJOR / MINOR CODES MAJOR / MINOR CODES MAJOR / MINOR

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JOB AND WORK PREFERENCE

Prefer a small business:
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No Preference

Willing to travel:
☐ Extensively ☐ Moderately ☐ Not At All

Have access to an automobile:
☐ Always ☐ Frequently ☐ Seldom

Indicate from codes in center of form the type of job or industry from which you would accept summer employment. Be as general (i.e. 100) or as specific (i.e. 101) as you desire. Please check in appropriate box if experienced.

1	Job Code _____ Experienced <input type="checkbox"/>	2	Job Code _____ Experienced <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Job Code _____ Experienced <input type="checkbox"/>	4	Job Code _____ Experienced <input type="checkbox"/>

What is the minimum salary you will accept on a weekly basis?
☐ \$50 ☐ 50-75 ☐ 75-100 ☐ 100-125 ☐ 126 up

Which factor is most important in making your decision for summer employment?
☐ 1. Location ☐ 2. Type job ☐ 3. Salary
Second most important? _____

What companies would you be especially interested in working for? _____

Long range career objective—be concise: _____

PERSONAL BACKGROUND

Age* _____ ☐ Male* ☐ Female*
☐ Married ☐ Single

Citizen of U.S.? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Have you completed military service? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Are you eligible for the financial aid work-study program?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Majority of college expenses paid by:
☐ Loan ☐ Scholarship ☐ P-T Work ☐ Other

Outside Interests?
☐ Political ☐ Publications ☐ Athletics ☐ Professional
☐ Community Involvement ☐ Fraternity/Sorority
Describe position held _____

Minority Group:*
☐ American Indian ☐ Afro-American
☐ Oriental-American ☐ Spanish-American

What firm does your father work for? _____

What firm does your mother work for? _____

* Information is being used for equal employment opportunities only.

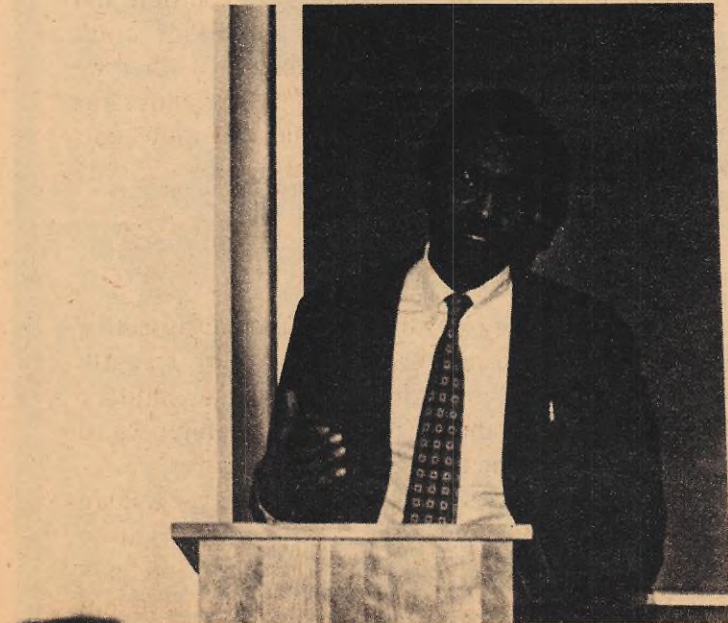
Brown Lashes out

by Mike Riley

On Monday, March 2, Suffolk's Afro American Organization presented black attorney Fred Brown, partner in the law firm of Ownes, Dilday, and Brown, the only black firm in the Boston area.

His opening subject matter dealt with the fact that the system is working against the poor and more so against the black man. His theme was essentially that all are not equal under the law.

"Money talks," Brown stated simply. "The average guy will not have nine lawyers plus his own private investigation firm for a mere misdemeanor as did Ted Kennedy at Chappaquidick."



In addition to the inequalities of defense, Brown cited bail as another factor working against the poor. One of the major reasons for so many convictions among the poor class, is their inability to produce bail, or even the interest for a bondsman. Brown pointed out that what is incorrectly called an appeal, is in actuality a guaranteed right of the seventh amendment. By not being able to produce the required bail the poor man is doomed to either accept a suspended sentence or probation, both convictions, or remain in jail until a jury can hear his case. The choice is simple: freedom with a conviction or jail because of lack of bail.

Brown then turned to the need for leadership in the U.S. today. "No country has an inexhaustible supply of leaders". He pointed out this country's loss of the Kennedys, Malcolm X., and Martin Luther King. He then went on to a comparison with the Black Panther Party and their loss of Huey Newton (jail), Bobby Seale (indictment in Chicago and Hartford), and Eldridge Cleaver (self imposed exile).

He went on with his leadership theme citing two individual cases, Douglas MacArthur and Wild Bill Langer. Brown approved of the wisdom of these two men and their methods of attaining their desired goals. MacArthur, by employing the "Discretion is the greater part of valor" theory, was able to return and take the Philippines. Langer fought the

system from within by attending Columbia Law School and then returned to his native state of South Dakota to "raise hell" within the system. The point Brown was trying to make was that the leaders of today do their cause little good in jail or dead. Sacrifice is not the answer.

Brown's final point was that the United States is a "sacred society". He cited recent legislation proposed by Attorney General John Mitchell (the no knock bill and the incarceration bill) as an indication of the measures taken by the leaders of this "sacred society". His other indication of this phenomenon was the United States' reaction to all black militants in general and the Black Panthers in particular. "Any time a society sees even two black men together, they automatically suspect the worst."

Brown's talk was fairly brief and the major portion of his time was devoted to answering questions from the audience. He was outspoken in his criticism of "Hanging" judges in the Boston area and lavish in his praise of Charles Garry, noted attorney for the Black Panthers.

When possible, he would always speak of the poor and the rich rather than in terms of racial distinction. His closing remarks revealed his belief that the system itself was only as good as the people who are in it. The system can only function with competent personnel. His answer to those advocating an overthrow of the system, was to use the system and replace the bad personnel.

Imperfect World

(Continued from page 7)

one such system of insight. The table of contents provides an enlightening guide to the path followed by his scholarly, provocative and inspiring trend of thought: "If There Is No God All Things Are Permissible. . ."; "Situation Ethics and the Ironies of Altruism"; The Uses and Abuses of Aggression"; "Work Is More Than the Way We 'Make a Living'-It's Our Living"; "The Promises and the Pitfalls of Eros"; Marriage: Prison or Promised Land?"; "The Promise and the Pathos of Divorce"; "Our Tribal Society"; The Cave, The Rock, and the Tent: The Meaning of Place in Contemporary America"; "God After the Death of God."

Rabbi Rubenstein, author of two previous books: *After Auschwitz* and *The Religious Imagination*, offers an uncompromising, courageous conclusion after evoking and attempting to solve numerous problems. It is that "we must forsake the quest for redemption and accept life with its limitations and ironies."

"It is better that the Messiah tarry, His kingdom is not of this world. Let us endure its wounds and celebrate its joys in undeceived lucidity."

Calif. Student Press

(Continued from page 5)

in campus newspapers." The commission noted that much worse obscenity was read even by Regents, and rejected such double standard.

The commission stated that it was necessary for all to agree on basic principles. These included according to the commission:

"A clear distinction between news columns and editorial comment.

"Endeavoring conscientiously to give the readership a full and fair report of developments on the campus or affecting the campus.

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Hartmann Honored

by Albert Penney

Dr. Edward G. Hartmann of the History Department was recently awarded The William R. Hopkins Bronze medal by the Welsh- American St. David's Society of New York at their 135th Annual dinner held at the Hotel Delmonico in New York City.

The medal is presented yearly to an outstanding individual of Welsh extraction.

Dr. Hartmann joins an elite group of past recipients of the 30 year old award, among them writer Dylan Thomas, Actor Richard Burton and former United States Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes.



L. to R., Rev. Kenneth Jones, Dr. Hartmann, Kathy Greenway, and Wilfred Greenway (Father)

When presented the coveted award at the March 1st dinner honoring David (Dewe Sant) Patron Saint of Wales, Dr. Hartmann was cited for his distinguished career. In particular, the Society's appreciation reflected Dr. Hartmann's direction of high scholarship toward the purpose of making known the full dimension of contribution made by Americans of Welsh birth and ancestry to "the development, culture, and religion of the United States of America." He was further lauded for telling the story of the Welsh people with pride, yet with realism and honesty of the true historian.

Particular praise was directed toward Dr. Hartmann's latest book "Americans From Wales." Other books written by the scholar on Welsh history are "Centennial History of the Welsh Baptist Association of Pennsylvania," and "The History of the Welsh Congregational Church of the City of New York."

Four years ago he was

awarded the Gold Medallion by the Welsh Society of Philadelphia for his research studies on the Welsh in America.

Dr. Hartmann's literary recognition has not been limited to studies done on his ancestral Wales. He is recognized as a specialist in American social and cultural history as well as his primary field of Immigration of which he has written two famous books. "The Movement to Americanize the Immigrant" and "History of American Immigration."

Dr. Hartmann received the B.A. and M.A. degrees in history from Bucknell University and the Ph.D. in History from Columbia University. During World War II he served as combat historian for the 90th infantry division. He edited "Tough Ombre," the story of the 90th infantry division and "A Short History of the 357th Infantry Regiment". He is presently a Major in the Air Force Reserve.

Attention Seniors

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To find out more about Sanders Financial Management Program. Sign up today with your Placement Director. Sanders College Recruiter will be visiting the Suffolk campus on March 26th. Or write, Mr. Robert Trowbridge, Industrial Relations Division, Sanders Associates, Inc., 95 Canal St., Nashua, N. H. 03060.

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Who's In Charge ?

by Robert Jahn

Sometimes I really wonder who's fooling whom:

U. S. District Attorney Thomas A. Foran, the chief prosecutor at the Chicago Conspiracy Trial and a very prominent Illinois lawyer, revealed his personal intellectual enlightenment while commenting on the state of the nation in a speech before the Loyola Academy Booster Club in Wilmette, Illinois on February 26:

We've lost our kids to the freaking fag revolution and we've got to reach out to them. . . Our kids don't understand that we don't mean anything by it when we call people "niggers". They look at us like dinosaurs when we talk like that. . . Bobby Seale had more guts than any of them (the Chicago 7) and he was the only one I don't think was a fag.

Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, apparently acting on some alcohol-induced divine inspiration, recently decided that it was constitutional for the military character-guidance program to continue its references to God in lectures concerning good and bad drivers:

God has supreme and exclusive ownership over human lives, and so He is the only one Who has the right to allow men to kill other men. Granted that God may delegate that right to the state for the common good and to the individual to repel an unjust aggressor, but it is obvious that He does not give that right to the motorist.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell, that relentless crusader for human rights, has proposed legislation to Congress which would allow police to force suspects to submit to certain tests even if there are only "reasonable grounds not amounting to probable cause to arrest."

Under Mitchell's proposal, police could force a suspect to "agree to give" fingerprints, palm prints, footprints, measurements, blood specimens, urine specimens, saliva samples, handwriting examples, voice samples, photographs, and participate in lineups.

"Oh say can you see, in the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed in the twilights last gleaming?..."

S.U. Photo Club

On Tuesday, February 19, 1970, photographically oriented students assembled. Their intention was to organize what has now been officially recognized by the S.G.A. as THE PHOTO CLUB. Suffolk University can now claim to have students to spark interests in Photography, inform interested people in photographic techniques, put on exhibits and to benefit all clubs in the school as well as the school itself.

THE PHOTO CLUB orients the novice to fundamental photographic techniques; instruction provided in picture taking and camera technique, film development, enlarging, and print making, as well as photo finishing, sponsors illustrated pictures, field trips, photo contests, and attempts to service the photographic needs of the students and faculty.

Under the advisorship of Dr. Theodore Marshall, Physics Department Chairman, THE PHOTO CLUB will impart knowledge in the visual reproduction field to the members and interested people.

The election of officers produced Dana Marz as President, David Rohde for the office of Vice-President and William X. Wall, Jr. to the position of Secretary-Treasurer. It is hoped that the first display will be shown in conjunction with "Ecology Day." The exhibit's theme will be aptly entitled "Pollution."

Those wishing to share in this trading of Photographic knowledge will be welcomed at any meeting of THE PHOTO CLUB on Tuesdays at 1:00pm in 610 or as designated by special notice.

Murder In The Cathedral Opens Tonite

Theatre Company of Boston's production of "Murder in the Cathedral" has been postponed until March 18. The one-week delay in opening was caused by illness in the company. T.S. Eliot's drama is now scheduled to run through April 4 at the Leslie Lindsey Memorial Chapel of Emmanuel Church, 15 Newbury Street, Boston.

The chapel, with its carved wood and stone and stained glass, is an ideal setting for Eliot's drama about the assassination of Thomas a Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who defied the government to support a moral stand.

The box-office for "Murder in the Cathedral" is located at the church and is open daily except Monday. Telephone reservations are also accepted. For further information, call Theatre Company of Boston at 261-2323.

STOP

Suffolk University should be proud because it is one of the first schools to be organizing for the anti-pollution day on April 22. An ad hoc committee has been formed by name of STOP (Suffolk's Teach-in On Pollution). The purpose of this committee is to inform people as to what pollution is in its many forms and what people can do about pollution.

STOP is bringing Mr. Allen Morgan to Suffolk to speak on pollution on April 7, at 1:00 in the auditorium. Mr. Morgan is from the Massachusetts Audubon Society and has been active in many conservation endeavors. He has won two very impressive awards for his dedicated work, Trustees of Reservations Conservation Award and the American Motors Conservation Award, and should prove to be a very enlightening speaker.

All through the week of April 6 there will be a Pollution testing Program with Guy McLeod of the New England Aquarium coordinated by Mrs. Kaye V. Ladd of the Science Department.

Mrs. Ladd is seeking two things: a catchy name for the

program and people. Specifically, people to collect and analyze pollution data. Participation of students in the science and biology survey labs will receive extra lab credit for their volunteer work.

The tests will be interesting, informative, and valuable. They will analyze for particular matter as a function of height, exposure time, and location.

All people who are interested or concerned with the state of our environment should contact Mrs. Ladd as soon as possible. This basic research is important and at least 100 people are needed. Time is precious as the results should be presented by April 22.

Mrs. Ladd can be contacted in the "Balance Room" of the Science Department.



Zabriskie Point, Tropic of Cancer & They ShootHorses

by Robert Jahn

Three major motion pictures have just been released, each presenting a profoundly disturbing and provocative vision of the nature of modern life. *Zabriskie Point*, *Tropic of Cancer*, and *They Shoot Horses, Don't They?* very probably forecast the tone and direction of cinema in the 1970's.

Zabriskie Point is a brilliant film despite its severe flaws. As Paul Krassner, editor of *The Realist*, told me: "In considering *Zabriskie Point*, you're forced to realize that the acting is irrelevant, the characterization is irrelevant, and the plot is irrelevant. What's relevant is the film." And, strangely enough, he's right.

Michelangelo Antonioni, the iconoclastic creator of *L'Avventura*, *Red Desert*, and *Blow-up*, set out to translate the American experience into the surrealistic imagery of his art, and in many ways he succeeded. In *Zabriskie Point* Antonioni mirrors our society, vividly depicting the schizophrenic love story of the American apocalypse. The setting is now the near future, featuring student strikers, Black Panthers, cops, Big Business, shown against the violent tapestry of America. Everything that has happened in our 194 year history, climaxing in today, is the omnipresent background of *Zabriskie Point* and what we see is a haunting allegory of tomorrow.

There are no heroes in *Zabriskie Point*. The hope for mankind has shifted to the individual, from militant external action to the imaginative act. Mark, the central character, is basically a representation of Mark Frechette, the "real person". His "acting" and responses throughout the film are his own living mannerisms, operating within the very simple framework of the plot-structure. By traditional standards of acting and character development, his performance is awful. But, judged as a real person confronting real situations, he is as real as the nearest human being.

He's often very stupid,

Suffolk Journal

They meet, like each other, travel together, and make love.

What happens from here on has to be experienced in terms of film, not words. I don't want to blow the ending for those who haven't seen it, and it must be seen to be fully appreciated. However, some other aspects can be discussed.

America, in Antonioni's eyes, is visualized in a stark dichotomy: the grotesque automobile and billboard jungle of Los Angeles contrasted against the primeval beauty of Death Valley (Zabriskie Point is a ridge overlooking the lowest point of the North American continent). The gross commercialism of the city is expressed in walls of vivid billboard colors, celebrating consumer-consciousness in a way that overshadows Warhol. Rod Taylor, as the real estate executive efficiently plays his role, surrounded by IBM machines that compute depersonalized, assembly-line "communities" that ruin the land. At one point Mark asks a deli owner if he could have a sandwich "on credit", because he's hungry and has no money. "Son, I'd like to," the businessman sympathetically replies, "but if I trust you I'll have to trust everyone."

The attempt at a new sensibility, in a society which numbs the senses, is represented when Mark and Daria make love in the desert, causing the barren dunescape to come alive in a veritable orgy of life. The marriage of mind and nature, to Antonioni, seems to be man's only promise for a future. The Daliesque scene stretches out to the horizon, copulating couples coated with white borax and gypsum, laughing, rolling, in the act of creation.

It is imagination which finally destroys the Empire. America explodes from within in a cataclysmic multi-colored convulsion, which Antonioni meticulously and voyeuristically documents. Organized militant action is a failure, even individual intentions crumble. Imagination is the victor.

Zabriskie Point's beauty does not necessarily lie in its radical political vision, but rather in its sheer dynamic motion and color which, more than any other factor, carries the story-line fluently and powerfully in visual eloquence. The dialogue, however, often intrudes with banal lines, distracting the viewer, perhaps intentionally, from the flowing pictorial narrative. Yet the inclusion of "popular" music, featuring Pink Floyd, the Rolling Stones, the Grateful Dead, and even Patti Page, is so well integrated into the film context that one hardly notices it.

Zabriskie Point is a deceptively simple film occasionally moving, and often stunning in its impact.

A few years ago director Joseph Strick produced a film adaptation of James Joyce's *Ulysses* which was critically acclaimed and became an instant "classic". Paramount Pictures will soon be releasing his new artistic effort, a movie version of the famous/notorious *Tropic of Cancer* by Henry Miller. Unfortunately, I doubt if it will ever see the light of the theatre in unenlightened Boston. Mafia-backed skin-flicks are

permissible but "art films" are obscene.

The film translation of *Tropic of Cancer* is essentially faithful to the novel, including even whole passages of purple stream-of-consciousness narrative (often from the most dog-eared pages) running throughout the movie. The plot involves the life-experience of "Henry Miller", and American expatriate avant-garde writer living in Paris. The picture is

March 19, 1970
with spontaneous ease. He energizes Miller's prose with self-detached, ironic humor that perfectly captures the deeply human quality of the authors style. It is the same humor which permeates the entire texture of the film turning potentially erotic moments into subtle, yet profound insights of human nature. Sure, there is exposed pubic hair and pale dangling breasts, but they are clothed in Miller's warm pathos

TROPIC OF CANCER

regretably episodic, portraying excellent character-studies of a number of his women-friends as well as a few of his men-friends. Despite this structural fault, which was in the book also, the screenplay moves with easy transitions from one situation to the next, until suddenly Paris herself is personified as a central love/sexual image. The moving, organic eulogy to the city is passionate, singing with intuitive insights as poignant film sequences gracefully caress her as she lies bathed in late afternoon afterglow.

Rip Torn fills Miller's shoes admirably, recreating the role

and compassion which is at the same time ironic and mystical. Man's fallible, neurotic tendencies are apparent, and Miller has him attempt transcendence of worldly despair through the pursuit of the sensual, ultimately a fiery fusion of the male/female, sexual energy transformed into spiritual force.

The American Dream is exposed as a gasping nocturnal emission in Sydney Pollack's outstanding motion picture, *They Shoot Horses, Don't They?* And incredibly enough, *Horses* has even been selected for nine Oscar nominations, (Continued on page 19)



S.U. Drama Club Presents

You Know I Can't Hear You When the Water's Running

The Shock of Recognition **THE CAST**

The Footsteps of Doves



Jack Barnstable...Francis Holmes
Herb MillerSteve Bulyga
DorothyChristine Dunn
Richard Pawling.....Dick Nelson

Salesman..... Lee Nolet
HarrietJeanne Cox
GeorgeFrancis Holmes
JillBrenda St. Martin

ChuckDick Nelson
EdithDebbie Saffler
ClariceChristine Dunn

Herbert..... Maynard Gregory
Muriel.....Christian Szumilas

PRODUCTION STAFF

Stage Manager.....Pat Costello
Asst. Stage
ManagerJean Alexander
Technical Dir.....Steve Alexander
Asst. Technical

Director..... Christine Callahan
Make-up Dir.....Ruthe Monahan
Christine Dunn
Master CarpenterDick Nelson
Master Electrician Leslie Colburn
Prop MistressCarin Dionisio
Artistic Set

Decoration... Christine Callahan
Christine Dunn
Stage Crew..... Christine Callahan
Carin Dionisio
Bob Bagnulo
Dan MacNamara
Jack Lisciandrello
Bill Lee
Barney Hvoslief
Lighting Crew... Steve Alexander
Leslie Colburn
Mike McMahon
Dick Nelson

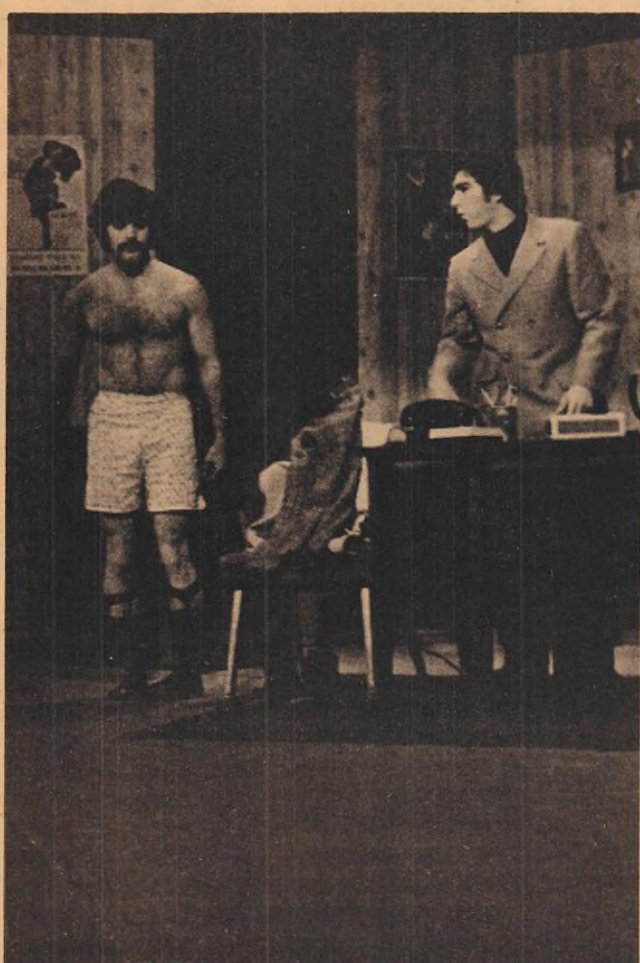
Set BuildersJack Lisciandrello
Lee Nolet
Christine Dunn
Christine Callahan
Dan MacNamara
Jeanne Cox



I'll Be Home for
Christmas



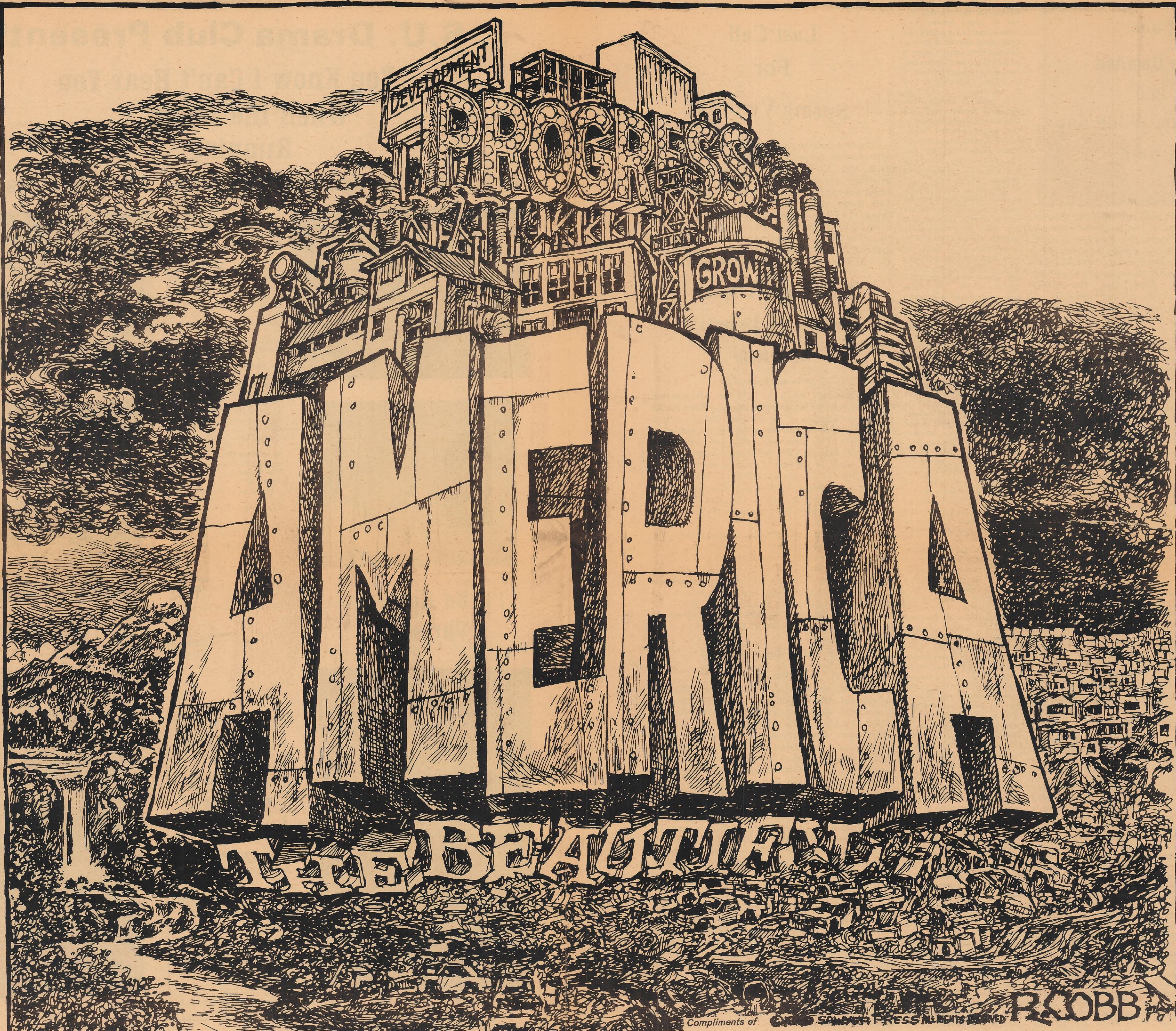
I'M Herbert



**DIRECTED
BY
BRUCE R.
BARBIERI**

THE SUFFOLK JOURNAL
EXTENDS
WARM CONGRADULATIONS
TO THE
S.U. DRAMA CLUB
AND
DIRECTOR BRUCE BARBIERI
ON
AN
EXCELLENT PRODUCTION.





Film Reflections:

The Damned and Tell Them Willie Boy Is Here

by Kenneth Johnson

While viewing *The Damned* and *Tell Them Willie Boy Is Here*, I was reminded of one traditional method of analyzing a story. This method focuses on the question: which basic feature is given to primary emphasis, plot or characterization? It seemed to me that in both these films the emphasis was supposed to be on plot. But in the better of the two films, *Willie Boy*, the multiple character-delineations hindered, not enhanced the development of the plot; while in *The Damned* the plot was hindered by the style in which it was developed.

The Damned centers on the von Essenbachs, a family that owns a steel company in Germany during the time of Hitler's rise to power. Various members of the family strive simultaneously to increase the company's prosperity and their own power within the company. As a result of a series of corporate and national power-plays, one von Essenbach after another is destroyed morally or physically—or in both ways. At the movie's end, only Martin von Essenbach, a psycho-neurotic in Nazi uniform, is left.

If one lists what happenings to the other characters during Martin's climb to company control, the plot may appear almost too melodramatically exciting. For, early in the film, Grandfather von Essenbach is murdered in his bed. On the same night, one of his sons, a political liberal, is forced to flee the country. Later, he returns and gives himself up to the police in order that his two children be released from the concentration camp where their mother has already been killed. Before the film is over, another von Essenbach is shot to death by the SS, Martin's mother and her husband commit suicide, and Martin himself has caused the death of a little girl he was sexually molesting.

Yet, believe it or not, despite all this, most of the film is quite dull. It is dull because the director, Luchino Visconti, became more interested in how he presented the plot than in the plot itself. Now, this approach can be successful; a director can spurn characterization and short shrift the plot and still create an absorbing movie. But, in order to do so, all the other elements in the film had better be very good indeed.

Unfortunately, in *The Damned* these other elements emphatically do not compensate for the lugubrious plot and banal characterizations. Perhaps the major exception to this is the sequence based on Hitler's slaughter of the members of a political party no longer useful to him, an event known as "the night of the long knives." Although even this sequence goes on too long, it does powerfully convey the brutishness, perversity, and savagery released in Germany during the 1930's. But all the other major sequences in the

film are far too slow-moving. In these sequences, the point being made becomes clear quite soon. But Visconti—either because of an uncertainty that his style's stress on mood and atmosphere has in fact succeeded in making the point or because he became too enamored of his ability to create mood and atmosphere—just lets these scenes drag on and on and on. As a result, the film's pace becomes ever-slower, and the viewer's eyelids ever-heavier.

In sum, Visconti (and his mentors here, Antonioni and Eisenstein) should be credited with attempting to further explore what a motion picture can do. But, in the end, Visconti's experiments in *The Damned* tell us only what he has tried and failed to do. In *Willie Boy*, Abraham Polonsky, author and director of the film, tried to emphasize plot and characterization equally—even though he was presenting not one or two or three, but four major characters. He failed in his effort, but he came closer to success than Visconti did. Consequently, *Willie Boy* is a much more interesting film than *The Damned*.

In the film, Willie, a Paiute Indian, kills the father of Lola, the young Indian woman he loves, and runs away from the reservation with her. It is made clear that, normally, the local white people would not care about such a strictly Indian matter. However, Lola is the protegee of Liz, and white woman who runs the reservation. For purely personal reasons, both Liz and several other whites become eager to capture Willie. Later, Cooper, the sheriff and Liz's lover, condemns himself for his initially halfhearted pursuit of Willie and vigorously renews the hunt. As a result, both Lola and Willie die, Willie being shot by Cooper.

The plot is a good one. But it is undercut by Polonsky's desire to do a lot more than just present a good plot. For instance, he wants to etch four vivid characters, each of whom Represents Something. Thus, Willie is the Indian (i.e. any nonwhite) pressured to conform to—and accept an inferior status in—the white man's society. Lola is the non-white caught between the attractions of the white culture and her own

culture. Liz discovers that she, too, is caught between two cultures, that of the refined East Coast world and that of the raw, dynamic West. Lastly, Cooper is repeatedly goaded by others into attempting to match the feats of his father, a legendary hero of the Old West. On top of all this, each couple, as a couple, faces still more problems; and each couple's problems echo those of the other couple. Finally, Polonsky wants it clear that the whole situation in his film reflects the current white-man-black-man problem.

Because the film is of only standard length, this is just too much of a superstructure for the film to support. There simply is not time for Polonsky to incisively develop all these facets of his film. As a result, the momentum of the hunt—the most important part of the plot—bogs down again and again. Consequently, the final sequence, in which Cooper stalks Willie, is suspenseful in itself; but it does not peak an all-film-long mounting suspense.

Conversely, the intermittent emphasis on plot undercuts the delineations of the four main characters. Hurried, Polonsky resorted to near-stereotypes (for unique characters need detailed presentations). Thus, we are not clearly shown what attracts Innocent Lola to Willie beyond the fact that he is, to some extent, a Noble Savage. So, too, the degree to which Willie, though Noble, is responsible for his acts of violence is never clarified. And Liz, the Over-Cultured Eastern Woman overwhelmed by the vitality of the Pragmatic, Anti-Intellectual Western Cowboy, is a type we have met at least once or twice before.

But there are unique riches in *Willie Boy*. The point that non-whites are used as scapegoat figures to provide whites with a temporary relief from their psychological problems is not something too many cowboys-and-indians films have stressed. So, too, the overlapping conflicts confronting the two couples—white and non-white—are dramatically gripping. And the character of Cooper is a very interesting one—because he is not just the laconic, he-man sheriff (ala the Gary Cooper type). For one thing, he tries to play down, not jump into, potentially explosive situations. He is also bored, not thrilled, by others' evocations of the legendary Old West. When Liz finally yields to her attraction for him, he does not welcome her with open arms. Instead, disgusted by the grief she feels while yielding to him, he walks out on her. Lastly, after the pursuit ends, he is not at peace with himself, but seething with bewilderment. For when he resumed the hunt, he was sure that he was, at last, doing the right thing. But after he kills Willie, he discovers that Willie's rifle had no bullets in it. Jolted, he is left to wonder if his present moment of triumph does not, in fact, denote his failure as a man.

So, even though *Willie Boy*, like *The Damned*, dilutes the impact of its plot, and even though foreign films are "in" while American films (unless done badly by young little-talents) are "out," go see *Willie Boy* and just pretend to have seen *The Damned*.

Last Call For Spring Venture

The final deadline for contributing literary and artistic material for the Spring 1970 *Venture* has been extended to March 25th. All students and faculty members of the University (day or night divisions) are encouraged to submit material for consideration to be published. Poetry, short stories, essays, photography, and art work are invited. Contributions may be left in the *Venture* office, Room 22 of the Old Building, or in the Archives Office. Literary or Artistic material may also be given to English professors, who will forward it to the editor, Robert Jahn. The next issue of *Venture* is scheduled to appear in April.

Black Panthers Speak Before 150 Students At Suffolk

by Donald Leanord

On Thursday, March 5, 1970 the Afro-American Society of Suffolk University sponsored The Black Panther Parth. Two members of the Roxbury Chapter came to Suffolk U. to explain the reasons for and the methods of the Panthers. Two films were shown, one of which was entitled "Off the Pig". This film showed the results of the peoples' revolt in Oakland, California. Interviews with Huey P. Newton, founder and Minister of Defense of the Panthers, and Eldridge Cleaver, author of *Soul on Ice*, were both interesting and informative. The other film showed the support for Huey Newton and the Panthers by the people of California.

After the movies ended the two Panther Brothers held a question and answer session which lasted as long as time permitted. The audience of approximately 150 people had some good questions which were answered first hand by the Panthers. All in all, it was quite an important and informative meeting for anyone who had an interest in or any questions about the Black Panther Party. The Afro-American Society of Suffolk University thanks the Panthers says and to them "RIGHT ON".

Ve Vant Your Blood!

by Mike Riley

When was the last time Alpha Phi Omega asked the students and administration for blood? Four years ago to be precise. It was at that time that A.P.O. maintained its blood bank at Massachusetts General Hospital. Unfortunately, this worthwhile project was discontinued. But now, under the auspices of Ray Magliozzi and General James B. Ronan, A.P.O. is reorganizing it in conjunction with the Boston Red Cross. Donations will be accepted on Tuesday, April 14th from 10am to 3:45pm in RL 2 and 4. When back in operation, the Blood Bank will benefit all.

The manner in which the Blood Bank will be operated is designed to benefit most those who donate. By donating a pint of blood, the donor covers his immediate family for one year, through the Red Cross. However, under the plan for the Blood Bank, the immediate family is covered as long as their is a supply on record in the bank. Everyone connected with the school is covered under this operational set up, but the immediate family is brought in only by donating.

The dispersement of the blood is handled by the Red Cross and is relatively simple. The recipient has already received the blood at the hospital and summarily billed for it. Rather than pay the bill (for the blood only) he contacts the President of A.P.O. who in turn contacts the Red Cross. Through this system, the blood is replaced from the Blood Bank rather than paid for.

This project cannot succeed without the complete cooperation of the entire school, students, faculty, and staff. Your help is needed and you will be the ultimate benefactors of this project.

Rapping Around

The Beatles Again: High Tide

by Robert Jahn

Years from now, when we're nearing 64, greyer, and growing mentally bald, the songs of the Beatles will stir fond smiles and muted tears. Their music already has a strange quality of instant nostalgia. "I Want To Hold Your Hand" has been officially recorded by the Hollyridge Strings and piped into the Muzak systems of restaurants around the world. Members of our generation have married, conceived, and given birth accompanied by the music of the rock & roll band more popular than Jesus. We're getting older a lot faster than we care to realize.

For those of you impatient to experience this feeling or uncertain whether you'll ever reach the age of 64, Apple has just released an album of Beatles' singles guaranteed to inspire the time-space flashbacks that Paul Williams was rapping so heavily about way-back-when in **Crawdaddy**.

The real title of the album on to the Beatles and fueled the fire of 1964 era Beatlemania: I'll give you all I've got to give. If you'll say you love me to... I may not have a lot to give. What I have I'll give to you. I don't care too much for money. Money can't buy me love...

The fresh harmony, Ringo's sloppy drumming, and the sheer enthusiasm characterizes their early sound and appeal. Their attitude is irreverent but truthful, and actually there isn't too much difference between this ideal and "All You Need is Love". In this way, their central theme has always been a positive response to life, often satirical, and always framed by an existential anguish which slowly transforms into a mystical vision.

The idea of a "Best of the Beatles" album has always been a fascinating thought instantly conjuring arguments as to what should and should not be included. A collection of Beatles Oldies was released in 1967 on the English parlophone label and the selected titles range from "I Want To Hold Your Hand" to "We Can Work It Out" to "I Feel Fine" and "Ticket to Ride". "Can't Buy Me Love" and "Paperback Writer", which also appeared on the English l.p., are included in The Beatles Again.

Only three songs from the 16 Beatles albums released to date are repeated in the new collection, and the remaining five cuts are stereo versions of the old hit singles. In a way, the decision to take the popular approach justifies itself, in terms of creating essentially a "new" l.p. and by the lived-in familiarity of the material.

Obviously, like **Yesterday & Today**, **Magical Mystery Tour**, and **Yellow Submarine**, **The Beatles Again** is a sampler of individual cuts with the only framing device being the chronological order of their release. What is immediately apparent while listening to this album is that there is really no such thing as "the Beatles style". Rather, their music is so incredibly eclectic in source and varied in delivery that only "a Beatles sound" identifies their work. No other group really sounds like the Beatles or possesses their unique inspiration, and perhaps this is the true magic of their music.

"Can't Buy Me Love" opens the album, a flashback to the celebrated film, **A Hard Day's Night**, which turned the world

human experience. The closing rhythmic beat is a reverse tape of the beginning:

If the rain comes they run and hide their heads,
They might as well be dead,
When the rain comes, when the rain comes,
When the sun shines they slip into the shade
And sip their lemonade, when the sun shines
I can show you that when it starts to rain
Everything's the same, I can show you,
Rain, I don't mind...
Shine, the weather's fine...

"Eleanor Rigby" is up-dated in "Lady Madonna", a pop portrait of a young prostitute caught up in the day-to-day struggle to "make ends meet". To a four beat, pounding Chuck Berry melody, with tinkling honky-tonk piano and flashy horns, they create a mini-masterpiece:

Lady Madonna, lying on your bed,
Listen to the music playing in your head...
Tuesday afternoon is never-ending,
Wednesday morning papers didn't come,
Thursday night your stockings needed mending,
See how they run!
Lady Madonna, children at your feet,
Wonder how you manage to make ends meet...

Responding to the growing social unrest and cries for violent revolution, Lennon writes "Revolution", accepting the role of youth-culture leader somewhat reluctantly. The Beatles are chastized by the radical members of the New Left. **Ramparts Magazine**, in a satirical review of the song, concludes "Well, the Beatles are all right, but would you want your daughter to marry one?"

You say you want a revolution,
Well, you know, we all want to change the world,
You tell me that it's evolution,
But when you talk about destruction,
Don't you know that you can count me out...
You say you get a real solution,
Well, you know, we'd all love to see the plan,
You ask me for a contribution,
Well you know, we're all doing what we can,
But if you want money for people
With minds that hate, all I can tell is
Brother you, have to wait...
You know it's gonna be, all right!

Side two of the album is practically a biography of Lennon's romance with Yoko Ono: "Hey Jude" was originally written by McCartney as an attempt to express his belief that Lennon should rise above his cynical attitude towards love, "take a sad song and make it better." Despite its motivation, "Hey Jude" has been widely accepted as a personal philosophy of the youth culture. Musically, lyrically, and emotionally, it is perhaps the definitive "Beatles song", one which could, and possibly will, become a classic. Paradoxically, in Catholic mythology, Jude is the patron saint of hopeless causes:

Hey Jude, don't make it bad
Take a sad song and make it better
Remember to let her into your heart
Then you can start to make it better...
Hey Jude, don't be afraid,
You were made to go out and get her,
The minute you let her under your skin
Then you begin to make it better,
And anytime you feel the pain, Hey Jude refrain, don't carry the world
Upon your shoulders for well you know
That it's a fool who plays it cool
By making the world a little colder...
Hey Jude, don't let me down,
You have found her, now go and get her,
Remember to let her into your heart,
Then you can start to make it better...

George Harrison composed "Old Brown Shoe", an unusual Beatles-boogie that's really "slick" in the nitty-gritty lead and bass riffs:

If I grow up I'll be a singer,
Wear rings on every finger
Don't worry what they or you say,
Never love and maybe someday
Who knows, maybe, you may comfort me...

Lennon took McCartney's advice, committed himself to loving Yoko, and, borrowing a line from "Hey Jude", wrote "Don't Let Me Down", a passionate plea, a denial of past experience.

I'm in love for the first time,
Don't you know it's gonna last,
It's a love that'll last forever,
It's a love that has no past...
Don't let me down...

Anyway, in spite of the outrage of fans and the press at his marriage to the strange Miss Ono, the newlyweds embarked on a honeymoon "Bed-In for Peace", as a beginning of their non-violent activism to end war. Their life-style assumed a new dimension, an awareness that life itself is theater, of the absurd, if you will, and it is with this concept that they enter their daily and artistic developments. Their unusual activities draws fire from every quarter and "Ballad of John & Yoko" is a record of their feelings and experiences, riddled with self-satire.

Made a side-trip to Vienna,
Eating chocolate cake in a bag,
The newspapers said, "she's gone to his head,
They look just like two gurus in drag"
Caught the early plane back to London,
Fifty acorns tied in a sack,
The men from the press said
"We wish you success, it's good to have the both of you back!"
Christ, you know it ain't easy,
You know how hard it can be,
The way things are goin'
They're gonna crucify me!!!

"Well, the Beatles
are alright, But would
you want your daughter
to marry one?"

Cinema

(Continued from page 14)

including "Best Actress" for Jane Fonda, "Best Supporting Actor" for Gig Young, "Best Supporting Actress" for Susannah York, and "Best Director" for Sydney Pollack.

Based on the 1935 novel by Horace McCoy, the film savagely depicts a Depression days marathon dance in which 102 couples dance for 1000 hours for the promise of six meals a day and a chance at \$750 apiece for the winning couple. "The Dance of Destiny" quickly assumes immense proportions, condemning the merciless competition and exploitation of our social system and expanding to provoke a brutal statement of existential despair and futility. The only way out is self-annihilation.

Jane Fonda delivers a powerful performance as Gloria, the cynical, shattered American Woman with a raped spirit. Humor, an acute awareness of the absurd, keeps her alive, protecting her from arch bitterness. The marathon is her last-ditch hope and when she realizes that it is a farce, a cruel deception, she can only whisper quietly: "It's all for nothing..."

Gig Young, as Rocky, the empressario of the marathon, directs the course of the action during the film with his brilliant and exhausting acting. He is the corrupt soul of the dance, the Wizard of Oz who realizes some unpleasant realities of human existence yet somehow maintains a degree of sympathy, the moral integrity of the negligent captain remaining at the helm of the Titanic as it goes down. He exhorts the audience, in his carnival-barker voice:

One couple and one couple only will waltz out of here over broken bodies and broken dreams carrying the Grand Prize of One Thousand Five Hundred Silver Dollars! I said the prize! Only two of these crazy, wonderful, aspiring kids will dance on to fame and fortune... Those who give up... those who give out... those who give in-OUT! Tough rules, but these are tough times... And all these wonderful kids deserve your cheers, folks, because each and everyone of them is fighting down pain, exhaustion, weariness... struggling to keep going... battling to win. And isn't that the American way, folks?

Gloria's dancing partner, Robert, is played by Michael Sarrazin, and he conveys the full spectrum of his character with painful sensitivity. He is Gloria's "best friend" but their dark stained alienation is so enveloping that they cannot bring themselves together. This premature fear of loss is numbing, yet in the end he consents, reluctantly, to ease her suffering, because, "She asked me to."

Susannah York, Red Buttons, and Bonnie Bedelia are exceptionally convincing in their roles, adding their intensity to the swirling chaos of the marathon.

There isn't a wasted frame in the entire film, every shot vibrates with emotion and deep-rooted implications,

(Continued on page 20)

John Lennon and The Toronto Peace Festival

By Robert Jahn

John Lennon and his wife Yoko made another whirlwind visit to Canada during December and revealed plans for what will be the largest gathering of people for peace in the history of the world. The "Peace Bag Festival" will happen July 3rd, 4th, and 5th, as Mosport Park, near Toronto, Canada. Complete camping, food, and sanitary facilities will be readied in the course of the next six months in preparation for the deluge of more than half a million people who are expected to attend.

The music of the Band, the Who, the Plastic Ono Band, Elvis Presley, Joe Cocker, Ronnie Hawkins, King Crimson, and other leading rock groups, will be featured, very probably including the Beatles themselves (in what would be their first public concert in four years.)

As Lennon said in an interview in the February 7th. issue of **Rolling Stone Magazine**, "We're going to be asking everybody who's anybody to play."

During his week-long stay, Lennon conferred with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, former Prime Minister Lester Pearson, Civil Rights activist Dick Gregory, cultural prophet Marshall McLuhan, and also testified before the Canadian Government's Commission on Drug Use, which reportedly is about to recommend the legalization of marijuana within a few months.

Lennon has been a central figure in the peace movement since 1967, when he, Paul, George, and Ringo, sang "All You Need is Love." In that year he also acted in the Richard Lester film satire, **How I Won the War**, which surrealistically denounced the insanity and absurdity of warfare. In addition to John & Yoko's much-publicized "Bed-In's for Peace," he has provided the movement with a new anthem, "Give Peace A Chance." During December they initiated an international anti-war campaign with billboards throughout the major cities of the world bearing the legend, "WAR IS OVER IF YOU WANT IT."

"The whole idea of our new peace campaign is to be positive. The idea for "Peace Bag" came from the Toronto people. They wanted to produce the biggest pop festival in history by the usual means, and then give a percentage of the gross to a new peace fund which we're setting up. But it won't be the usual thing and that's what we liked about the idea. We are forming a Peace Council, which Yoko and I, Dick Gregory, and Rabbi Feinberg will be a part of. if we decide, for example, that we want to give food to starving children in Biafra, we won't use the traditional means. We'll hire planes and take the stuff there ourselves. We're doing away with all the old methods because they haven't worked very well. From what we can see."

Besides the festival and the council, they are going to sponsor an International Peace Vite in

which everyone will be asked to send in a ballot with their name and address. This will be carried-out on a world-wide basis through the media of television, radio, and newspapers.

"If we can get a vote from around the world with millions and millions of people that want peace, that's a nice Gallup Poll. We can wave those figures around. That's all. It's a positive move. All we want is a yes."

One of the unusual aspects of Lennon's effort is his acute awareness of the power of the mass-media in influencing the way people think, particularly in commercial promotions or political campaigns. He believes that this powerful instrument can and should be utilized reality. If people can be indoctrinated to wage war, then perhaps they can also be encouraged to live in peace.

He answers criticism that this campaign is naive or futile by saying "It's a choice between doing nothing or doing something. I choose to do something."

"It's like saying why bother keeping on Christianity because Jesus got killed? We don't think people have really tried advertising before. We think advertising is it . . . Pretend peace is new, then, 'cos we've never had it. So you start advertising it . . . sell, sell, sell."

Lennon has also designed a new emblem to symbolize the quest for peace, a flag "which is simply a piece of white cloth, either handkerchief or sheet size." This is meant to represent hope for the future and a "surrender to peace than to war."

Despite the fact that many people label him as a leader of the youth movement, Lennon declines the title:

"We want everybody to help us. We're just saying listen, this is our flag, it's a white flag. Is there anyone else in the game? . . . I believe that leaders and father figures are the mistake of all the generations before us. And that all of us rely on Nixon or Jesus or whoever we rely on. It's a lack of responsibility when you expect somebody else to do it . . . I think that's the mistake.

just having father figures. It's a sign of weakness; you must do the greasing yourself. I won't be a leader. Everybody is a leader. People thought the Beatles were leaders, but they weren't and now people are finding that out."

Lennon acknowledges that he is being very idealistic, but he also realizes on a very realistic level that if **somebody** doesn't at least attempt to do **something**, the 1970's will witness the death of the human race. He believes that world peace is a definite possibility and that people have to understand that they are the ones who hold the key:

"The power doesn't belong with Trudeau, Wilson, or Nixon. We are the power, the people are the power, and as soon as people are aware that they have the power, then we can get what we want. And if it's a case of they don't know what to do, let's advertise to them and tell them that they have an option. They've all got a vote. Vote for peace, folks."

**"War
is over
if you
want it"**

(Continued from page 19)

sweeping the viewer up from being a sadistic spectator to an involved tragic victim.

In one of the opening scenes, while waiting in line for registration, the Sailor says to Gloria:

Wait, move up, wait! Once between hitches I worked a cattle boat out of Galveston. Same thing. Know what I mean? . . . Stuffin' 'em up good for the slaughter pen. Right down a chute, and some big boohunk's standing there with a sledgehammer. Voomp!

Gloria caustically replies:

They don't know it's gonna happen. That makes 'em one up on us, don't it?

And in the end, the camera slowly pulls back, revealing the survivors struggling in misery on the dance floor as Rocky cheers them on:

Yowza! Yowza! Yowza! Here they are again, these wonderful, wonderful kids. . . while the clock of Fate ticks away. While the Dance of Destiny goes on and on and on. . . How long can they last?

**"And isn't
that the
American
Way
folks?"**



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Joint Statement On Rights And Freedoms of Students

Ed Note: In June, 1967, a joint committee, comprised of representatives from the American Association of University Professors, U.S. National Student Association, Association of American Colleges, National Association of Student Personnel Administrators, and National Association of Women Deans and Counselors, met in Washington, D.C., and drafted the Joint Statement on Rights and Freedoms of Students published below.

Since its formulation, the Joint Statement has been endorsed by each of its five national sponsors, as well as by a number of other professional bodies.

Preamble

Academic institutions exist for the transmission of knowledge, the pursuit of truth, the development of students, and the general well-being of society. Free inquiry and free expression are indispensable to the attainment of these goals. As members of the academic community, students should be encouraged to develop the capacity for critical judgment and to engage in a sustained and independent search for truth. Institutional procedures for achieving these purposes may vary from campus to campus, but the minimal standards of academic freedom of students outlined below are essential to any community of scholars.

Freedom to teach and freedom to learn are inseparable facets of academic freedom. The freedom to learn depends upon appropriate opportunities and conditions in the classroom, on the campus, and in the larger community. Students should exercise their freedom with responsibility.

The responsibility to secure and to respect general conditions conducive to the freedom to learn is shared by all members of the academic community. Each college and university has a duty to develop policies and procedures which provide and safeguard this freedom. Such policies and procedures should be developed at each institution within the framework of general standards and with the broadest possible participation of the members of the academic community. The purpose of this statement is to enumerate the essential provisions for student freedom to learn.

I. Freedom of Access to Higher Education

The admissions policies of each college and university are a matter of institutional choice provided that each college and university makes clear the characteristics and expectations of students which it considers relevant to success in the institution's program. While church related institutions may give admission preference should be clearly and publicly stated. Under no circumstances should a student be barred from admission to a particular institution on the basis of race. Thus, within the limits of its facilities, each college and university should be open to all students who are qualified according to its admission standards. The facilities and services of a college should be open to all of its enrolled students, and institutions should use their influence to secure equal access for all students to public facilities in the local community.

II. In the Classroom

The professor in the classroom and in conference should encourage free discussion, inquiry, and expression. Student performance should be evaluated solely on an academic basis, not on opinions or conduct in matters unrelated to academic standards.

A. Protection of Freedom of Expression

Students should be free to take reasoned exception to the data or views offered in any course of study and to reserve judgment about matters of opinion, but they are responsible for learning the content of any course of study for which they are enrolled.

B. Protection against Improper Academic Evaluation

Students should have protection through orderly procedures against prejudiced or capricious academic evaluation. At the same time, they are responsible for maintaining standards of academic performance established for each course in which they are enrolled.

C. Protection against Improper Disclosure

Information about student views, beliefs, and political associations which professors acquire in the course of their work as instructors, advisers, and counselors should be considered confidential. Protection against improper disclosure is a serious professional obligation. Judgments of ability and character may be provided under appropriate circumstances, normally with the knowledge of consent of the student.

III. Student Records

Institutions should have a carefully considered policy as to the information which should be part of a student's permanent educational record and as to the conditions of its disclosure. To minimize the risk of improper disclosure, academic and disciplinary records should be separate, and the conditions of access to each should be set forth in an explicit policy statement. Transcripts of academic records should contain only information about academic

status. Information from disciplinary or counseling files should not be available to unauthorized persons on campus, or to any person off campus without the express consent of the student involved except under legal compulsion or in cases where the safety of persons or property is involved. No records should be kept which reflect the political activities or beliefs of students. Provisions should also be made for periodic routine destruction of noncurrent disciplinary records. Administrative staff and faculty members should respect confidential information about students which they acquire in the course of their work.

IV. Student Affairs

In student affairs, certain standards must be maintained if the freedom of students is to be preserved.

A. Freedom of Association

Students bring to the campus a variety of interests previously acquired and develop many new interests as members of the academic community. They should be free to organize and join associations to promote their common interests.

1. The membership, policies, and actions of a student organization usually will be determined by vote of only those persons who hold bona fide membership in the college or university community.

2. Affiliation with an extramural organization should not of itself disqualify a student organization from institutional recognition.

3. If campus advisers are required, each organization should be free to choose its own adviser, and institutional recognition should not be withheld or withdrawn solely because of the inability of a student organization to secure an adviser. Campus advisers may advise organizations in the exercise of responsibility, but they should not have the authority to control the policy of such organizations.

4. Student organizations may be required to submit a statement of purpose, criteria for membership, rules of procedures, and a current list of officers. They should not be required to submit a membership list as a condition of institutional recognition.

5. Campus organizations, including those affiliated with an extramural organization, should be open to all students without respect to race, creed, or national origin, except for religious qualifications which may be required by organizations whose aims are primarily sectarian.

B. Freedom of Inquiry and Expression

1. Students and student organization should be free to examine and discuss all questions of interest to them, and to express opinions publicly and privately. They should always be free to support causes by orderly means which do not disrupt the regular and essential operation of the institution. At the same time, it should be made clear to the academic and the larger community that in their public expressions or demonstrations students or student organizations speak only for themselves.

2. Students should be allowed to invite and to hear any person of their own choosing. Those routine procedures required by an institution before a guest speaker is invited to appear on campus should be designed only to insure that there is orderly scheduling of facilities and adequate preparation for the event, and that the occasion is conducted in a manner appropriate to an academic community. The institutional control of campus facilities should not be used as a device of censorship. It should be made clear to the academic and large community that sponsorship of guest speakers does not necessarily imply approval or endorsement of the views expressed, either by the sponsoring group of the institution.

C. Student Participation in Institutional Government

As constituents of the academic community, students should be free, individually and collectively, to express their views on issues of institutional policy and on matters of general interest to the student body. The student body should have clearly defined means to participate in the formulation and application of institutional policy affecting academic and student affairs. The role of the student government and both its authority, and responsibilities should be made explicit, and the actions of the student govt. within the areas of its jurisdiction should be reviewed through orderly and prescribed procedure.

D. Student Publications

Student publications and the student press are a valuable aid in establishing and maintaining an atmosphere of free and responsible discussion and of intellectual exploration on the campus. They are a means of bringing student concerns to the attention of the faculty and the institutional authorities and of formulating student opinion on various issues on the campus and in the world at large.

Whenever possible the student newspaper should be an independent corporation financially and legally separate from the university. Where financial and legal autonomy is not possible, the institution, as the publisher of student publications, may have to bear the legal responsibility for the contents of the publications. In the delegation of editorial responsibility to students the institution must provide sufficient editorial freedom and financial autonomy for the student publications to maintain their integrity of purpose as vehicles for free inquiry and free expression in an academic community.

Institutional authorities, in consultation with students and faculty, have a responsibility to provide written clarification of the

(Continued on page 22)

Bag One

The opening was scheduled for 9:00 p.m. By 7:30 p.m., people had lined up outside the front door. By 8:30 p.m., the crowd had grown to nearly 500 and was assembling itself in line formation which stretched the length of a city block. By 9:00 p.m., when the doors opened, there were over 500 people pushing their way inside. 9:15 p.m.: space for 800 coats completely taken up. 9:30 p.m. galleries three, four, five and six filled to over-flowing capacity. 10:00 p.m. two of the three bars depleted three barrels of ice, six cases of liquor. 10:15 p.m.: the Gallery is picketed by the NLF because of the guest of honor's request to hold a private vernissage by invitation only. Police are summoned 10:30 p.m. two chemical bombs set off by demonstrators within the Gallery, filling the entire area with a nauseating stench. 11:00: all three bars depleted of well over twelve cases of liquor. Film crews report that they are unable to move from the downstairs to the upstairs galleries because of the crowds. So opened John Lennon's 'bag one' and the celebration for Yoko Ono's book, GRAPEFRUIT at the Lee Nordness Galleries on February 6, 1970.

To launch John Lennon's entry into the art world, a complete environment was designed in the upstairs galleries five and six. The entire expanse of floor space was covered with plastic 'air-cap' bubbles which popped when stepped upon. For the first 500 people, the floors seemed to keep some bizarre kind of rhythmic pace to the sound system which consisted of mixed tapes of John and Yoko's WEDDING ALBUM, TWO VIRGINS and THE PLASTIC ONO BAND. As guests entered gallery five, they were asked to remove their footwear and hang it in floating shoe hammocks also constructed from plastic bubbles. For identity purposes, each hammock was named with a word taken from Yoko Ono's book, GRAPEFRUIT. With their shoes removed, guests could enjoy the full textural effects of the floor while viewing the prints.

The lithographs themselves were each encased in tightly-sealed plastic frames and displayed on a row of standing tatami mats. The handsome white vinyl portfolio which Lennon - bag one' vividly impressive against the sleek white background. Spotlights also accented a display of pages from Yoko Ono's book, GRAPEFRUIT, published by Simon and Schuster. Pre-edition copies will remain on sale at the Gallery throughout the duration of the exhibition, courtesy of the publisher. The price is \$3.50.

Though the Lennons were unable to attend the affair due to the sudden hospitalization of Yoko Ono in London, their personal representative, Anthony Fawcett, flew in from London to film the entire evening for world-wide distribution under the Apple

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Student Rights

(Continued from Page 21)

role of the student publications, the standards to be used in their evaluation, and the limitations on external control of their operation. At the same time, the editorial freedom of student editors and managers entails corollary responsibilities to be governed by the canons of responsible journalism, such as the avoidance of libel, indecency, undocumented allegations, attacks on personal integrity, and the techniques of harassment and innuendo. As safeguards for the editorial freedom of student publications the following provisions are necessary.

1. The student press should be free of censorship and advance approval of copy, and its editors and managers should be free to develop their own editorial policies and news coverage.
2. Editors and managers of student publications should be protected from arbitrary suspension and removal because of student, faculty, administrative, or public disapproval of editorial policy or content. Only for proper and stated causes should editors and managers be subject to removal and then by orderly and prescribed procedures. The agency responsible for the appointment of editors and managers should be the agency responsible for their removal.
3. All university published and financed student publications should explicitly state on the editorial page that the opinions there expressed are not necessarily those of the college, university, or student body.

V. Off-Campus Freedom of Students

A. Exercise of Rights of Citizenship

College and university students are both citizens and members of the academic community. As citizens, students should enjoy the same freedom of speech, peaceful assembly, and right of petition that other citizens enjoy and, as members of the academic community, they are subject to the obligations which accrue to them by virtue of this membership. Faculty members and administrative officials should insure that institutional powers are not employed to inhibit such intellectual and personal development of students as is often promoted by their exercise of the rights of citizenship both on and off campus.

B. Institutional Authority and Civil Penalties

Activities of students may upon occasion result in violation of law. In such cases, institutional officials should be prepared to apprise students of sources of legal counsel and may offer other assistance. Students who violate the law may incur penalties prescribed by civil authorities, but institutional authority should never be used merely to duplicate the function of general laws. Only where the institution's interests as an academic community are distinct and clearly involved should the special authority of the institution be asserted. The Student who incidentally violates institutional regulations in the course of his off campus activity, such as those relating to class attendance, should be subject to no greater penalty than would normally be imposed. Institutional action should be independent of community pressure.

VI. Procedural Standards in Disciplinary Proceedings

In developing responsible student conduct, disciplinary proceedings play a role substantially secondary to example, counseling, guidance, and admonition. At the same time, educational institutions have a duty and the corollary disciplinary powers to protect their educational purpose through the setting of standards of scholarship and conduct for the students who attend them and through the regulation of the use of institutional facilities. In the exceptional circumstances when the preferred means fail to resolve problems of student conduct, proper procedural safeguards should be observed to protect the student from the unfair imposition of serious penalties.

The administration of discipline should guarantee procedural fairness to an accused student. Practices in disciplinary cases may vary in formality with the gravity of the offense and the sanctions which may be applied. They should also take into account the presence or absence of an honor code, and the degree to which the institutional officials have direct acquaintance with student life in general and with the involved student and the circumstances of the case in particular. The jurisdictions of faculty or student judicial bodies, the disciplinary responsibilities of institutional officials and the regular disciplinary procedures, including the student's right to appeal a decision, should be clearly formulated and communicated in advance. Minor penalties may be assessed informally under prescribed procedures.

In all situations, Procedural fair play requires that the student be informed of the nature of the charges against him, that he be given a

fair opportunity to refute them, that the institution not be arbitrary in its actions, and that there be provision for appeal of a decision. The following are recommended as proper safeguards in such proceedings when there are no honor codes offering comparable guarantees.

A. Standards of Conduct Expected of Students

The institution has an obligation to clarify those standards of behavior which it considers essential to its educational mission and its community life. These general behavioral expectations and the resultant specific regulations should represent a reasonable regulation of student conduct, but the student should be as free as possible from imposed limitations that have no direct relevance to his education. Offenses should be as clearly defined as possible and interpreted in a manner consistent with the aforementioned principles of relevancy and reasonableness. Disciplinary proceedings should be instituted only for violations of standards of conduct formulated with significant student participation and published in advance through such means as a student handbook or a generally available body of institutional regulations.

B. Investigation of Student Conduct

1. Except under extreme emergency circumstances, premises occupied by students and the personal possessions of students should not be searched unless appropriate authorization has been obtained. For premises such as residence halls controlled by the institution, an appropriate and responsible authority should be designated to whom application should be made before a search is conducted. The application should specify the reasons for the search and the objects or information sought. The student should be present, if possible, during the search. For premises not controlled by the institution, the ordinary requirements for lawful search should be followed.

2. Students detected or arrested in the course of serious violations of institutional regulations, or infractions of ordinary law, should be informed of their rights. No form of harassment should be used by institutional representatives to coerce admissions of guilt or information about conduct of other suspected persons.

C. Status of Student Pending Final Actions

Pending action on the charges, the status of a student should not be altered, or his right to be present on the campus and to attend classes suspended, except for reasons relating to his physical or emotional safety and wellbeing, or for reasons relating to the safety and well-being of students, faculty, or university property.

D. Hearing Committee Procedures

When the misconduct may result in serious penalties and if the student questions the fairness of disciplinary action taken against him, he should be granted, on request, the privilege of a hearing before a regularly constituted hearing committee. The following suggested hearing committee procedures satisfy the requirements of procedural due process in situations requiring a high degree of formality.

1. The hearing committee should include faculty members or students, or, if regularly included or requested by the accused, both faculty and student members. No member of the hearing committee who is otherwise interested in the particular case should sit in judgment during the proceeding.

2. The student should be informed, in writing, of the reasons for the proposed disciplinary action with sufficient particularity, and in sufficient time, to insure opportunity to prepare for the hearing.

3. The student appearing before the hearing committee should have the right to be assisted in his defense by an adviser of his choice.

4. The burden of proof should rest upon the officials bringing the charge.

5. The student should be given an opportunity to testify and to present evidence and witnesses. He should have an opportunity to hear and question adverse witnesses. In no case should the committee consider statements against him unless he has been advised of their content and of the names of those who made them, and unless he has been given an opportunity to rebut unfavorable inferences which might otherwise be drawn.

6. All matters upon which the decision may be based must be introduced into evidence at the proceeding before the hearing committee. The Decision should be based solely upon such matters. Improperly acquired evidence should not be admitted.

7. In the absence of a transcript, there should be both a digest and a verbatim record, such as a tape recording, of the hearing.

8. The decision of the hearing committee should be final, subject only to the student's right of appeal to the president or ultimately to the governing board of the institution.

Bag One

(Continued from Page 21)

label. Celebrities in attendance at the opening included Jon Voight, Sally Kirkland, Tony Bennett, Carl Reiner, John Ireland, George Plimpton, Vidal Sassoon, Salvador Dali, and Edward Vilella and Jacques D'Amboise of the New York City Ballet. Important museum officials and private collectors were also seen making their way through the crowds. The Lennons no doubt would have been encouraged with the sale of the lithographs that evening. Already several museums have purchased sets for their permanent collections, and many important private collectors throughout the country have wired or flown to New York to acquire their own sets.

Since the public opening on February 7th, the stream of visitors has been constant and the numbers seem to be growing with each day. The Gallery reports the largest catalogue sale in its entire history. The handsome 24-page catalogue contains reproductions of the entire suite of lithographs as well as a portrait of the Lennons and a description of the roster of the Lee Nordness Galleries. The catalogue is priced at \$2.95 plus tax, at the Gallery or by mail. Due to the increasing requests for the catalogue and at the suggestion of the Lennons, Lee Nordness is pleased to announce that a national distribution will commence shortly.

The price of the set 'bag one' is now \$1500, to match the prices set in London, Paris and Hamburg. Each set consists of fourteen lithographs and is delivered with its own white vinyl portfolio. Individual prints are now on sale for \$125, until the edition is sold out. Only 300 signed sets are available on the world market.

Problems with law enforcement officials have not been encountered. As the nature of the lithographs is highly erotic, the exhibition is limited and suggested for those over eighteen only. All visitors must enter on floor one of the Galleries and pass through the especially designed environmental areas in galleries five and six on the second floor.

The Exhibition will continue through the 28th of February with a possibility of extending it to accommodate the increasing number of visitors. Members of the press are always welcome and photographs may be taken of the exhibition areas. Further documentation is available and interviews with Lee Nordness may be scheduled by appointment only. For further immediate information please contact Gair Overs, Director of Public Relations, (212) 988-4410.

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Phi Sig Installed



Phi Sigma Sigma, the newest sorority at Suffolk, was recently installed as a national chapter. The installing officer was our Grand Archon Jeanine Goldberg. It was followed by a luncheon and an informal celebration among the sisters. Phi Sigma is officially known as a women's collegiate fraternity whose purpose is to further the philanthropic endeavor, scholastic ability and the ideals of womanhood. The chapter letters they received are Gamma Beta.

As one of their recent philanthropic projects they held a shoe shine. It was lots of fun and received a favorable reaction from the Suffolk University students and faculty with Judge Fenton making a very sizable donation. The money is being donated to their national philanthropic fund, which supports the heart fund and the mentally retarded.

mother daughter banquet

GAMMA SIGMA SIGMA

PRESENTS
SIXTH ANNUAL

MOTHER
DAUGHTER
BANQUET

BOSTON 1800 CLUB

APRIL 12
AT 12:30 P.M.

\$ 7.00 per couple

female
faculty
invited

RESOLUTION

Adopted at a Regular Meeting
of the Board of Trustees
Of Suffolk University
on February 11, 1970

WHEREAS — In obedience to the call of his Maker, the soul of The Honorable John B. Hynes, one of the most distinguished alumni of Suffolk University Law School, left its earthly home on January 6, 1970 to take up residence in the eternal dwelling place prepared for him and all God's faithful people;

and

WHEREAS — He so brilliantly demonstrated his legal ability as a student at Suffolk University Law School and as an Attorney at Law;

WHEREAS — By his force of character, knowledge of the law and conscientious discharge of duty, united with his rare endowments of intellect and precise judgment, he served Suffolk University faithfully and effectively with unusual enthusiasm, great devotion and incomparable loyalty as a Trustee and Treasurer and enhanced its prestige, reputation and stature;

WHEREAS — He so ably displayed his sharp incisive mind in the indefatigable promotion of the common weal in every position he held during his lifetime, dedicating himself with extraordinary generosity to the benefit and use of man;

and

WHEREAS — He gave politics in the City of Boston a new respectability by creating confidence in municipal government by the reorganization of departments of the City of Boston;

and

WHEREAS — He initiated Boston's massive urban renewal program by promoting the development of the Prudential Center and Government Center and upgrading the blighted areas of the City;

and

WHEREAS — His voice was raised in support of every good cause and his hand set to the accomplishment of every worthy endeavor, often at great personal sacrifice, so that through his exceptional administrative and executive ability Boston recovered a position of leadership in this nation;

and

WHEREAS — His cheerful disposition, generous nature, high character, absolute integrity, rugged honesty, exemplary habits, kindly qualities and devotion to duty in every position he held, won so completely the respect, appreciation, love and approbation of all who knew him.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED — That the Board of Trustees express in this way this tribute of esteem, gratitude and affection, and THAT this Resolution be incorporated in the records of the Board of Trustees of Suffolk University and a copy of thereof be presented to his bereaved family.

Signed for the Board of Trustees:

John E. Fenton
President

George C. Seybolt
Chairman of the Corporation

John Griffin
Clerk of the Corporation



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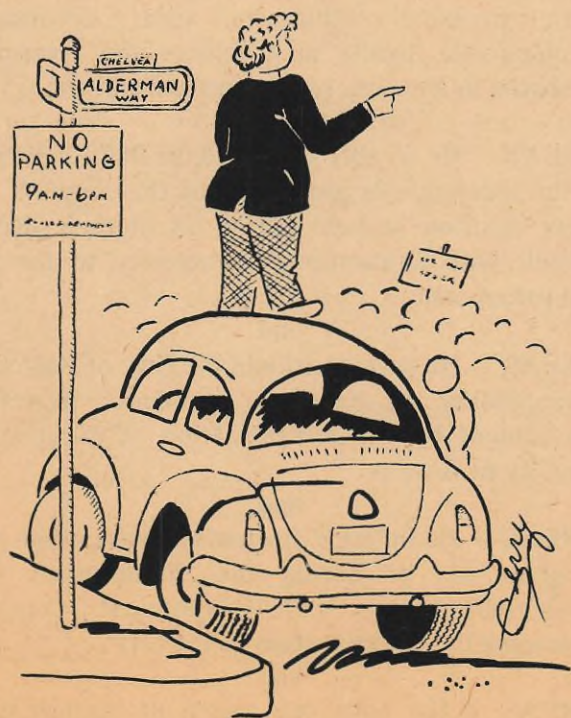
Get On The Voke Wagon

By Gerry Maraghy

"When you work through the political structure for change, you realize the changes much faster than by marching in picket lines for them," said Richard Voke, a 21-year-old Suffolk senior.

At first it struck me as odd to hear someone my own age sounding like an "old pro" politician, but in a very real sense, Richard Voke is.

In November, 1969, Dick ran for alderman in his native city of Chelsea and succeeded in becoming runner up. If in the next year or so any of the four present aldermen should leave, he would step in and fill the position.



Voke is not a new name in Chelsea political circles. Seven years ago, Dick's father, Alfred, was mayor of the city. "I was brought up in a political atmosphere," Dick said, "and I was instilled with a concern for people on the local level."

As he spoke, coining the slogan "Get Involved!" and espousing the doctrines of participatory government, the initial strangeness of the interview rapidly faded and the meaningfulness of what he said hit home.

"The problem in government today isn't so much one of corruption," said Dick, "as it is a lack of talent and initiative on the part of the politicians. The office holders reflect the people and both apparently don't care."

Apathy is a disease that plagues all. There are very few cities, towns, or hamlets that it hasn't infected. But Dick found it, in addition to Chelsea's unique problems, to be a formidable barrier.

"A term of office 20 or 30 years long is not unheard of in Chelsea," he said. "Some of the people in office have been there since World War II and before."

Because Chelsea lacks the progressiveness that young people seek, Dick points out, many of those "who can contribute the most" leave. Chelsea's median age is thus 10 years above the national mark.

"The power group, those who are in control of the city's politics, are the 35 to 55 age group," said Dick. "They don't want to give up any of their power. Even older persons are

more receptive to the young candidate, except for a few who fear such a radical change in office holders might stop their social security checks from coming."

When a certain group holds the reigns of government for any length of time, stagnation sets in. Any exchange of ideas makes the group in power feel insecure and puts them immediately on the defensive.

"The first thing I would have done had I been elected would have been to draw up some kind of pollution bill. No pollution bill has been adopted by the aldermen even though it is within their power to do so," said Dick. "They lack both the ability and foresight necessary to carry out their job. They are years behind the times and so are their solutions."

Dick Voke says he will run again, but has as yet no specific campaign in mind. There will be a state representative election this year and an alderman election again next year. Whichever one he enters, winning — although a primary goal — won't be everything.

"I don't particularly like to lose," Dick said, "but if I don't win I won't really be disappointed. Much can be accomplished simply by running."

"In the course of the campaign you express your philosophies, expose what has to be done, and put forth a modern point of view," he continued. "Even if you lose, your ideas can often continue on, being adopted by other, and entering

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THE INVISIBLE MONSTER

By David Mehegan

"Dexis. Bennies. Pep pills. They're all called speed these days. And people who know speed, know that speed kills."

Rod Serling's face is somewhat more creased today than it was when he stood in the middle of the set during the opening scene of *The Twilight Zone*. It's no longer a commercial television series he's pushing these days, it's a series of striking spot announcements describing the dangers of drugs.

These spots are flawlessly produced. They're logically conceived, the scripts are clear and potent, the film shocking and imaginative. Serling's rock jaw and stern grimace exude sincerity.

But they don't work. They can't.

The reason they don't work is part of a continuing vast and pathetic comedy of errors between the young and the middle-aged. The middle-aged want desperately to understand the young, and somewhere they got the idea that the secret of reaching the young lies in "talking to them in their own language."

One should avoid the pitfall of taking the culture of the young more seriously than they take it themselves. A young person may commonly use the word "groovy," but he'll sneer at some paunchy elder using it because he knows it to be a badge of ignorance.

The differences between the young and the middle-aged are of degree rather than of kind. Producing spots with young models in young clothes, using young language with young music in the background won't go a whit toward solving the real problems of the young. We are all closer together than we think.

The question is, why do the young take bad risks, even when they understand the nature of the danger? Why don't logical appeals work? There can be no misunderstanding the dangers of heroin, for example, yet many still take it, and take it repeatedly.

Some say the reason is

curiosity, while a psychiatrist recently cited imitation as the explanation. Their friends do it, he claims, and that seems to outweigh their better judgement.

The real reason is staring us in the face. The young are trying desperately to escape a monster more terrible than the middle-aged can imagine. More terrible than danger, than ostracization, than unhappiness. The monster is everywhere, though invisible to the middle-aged who have never had time to notice it. The monster is boredom, dullness, emptiness, meaninglessness.

Hard as it may be to comprehend taking heroin to avoid meaninglessness, the middle-aged should force themselves to imagine a life, however brief, completely devoid of adversity or hardship. They should remember what the much-publicized 12 year old daughter of a psychiatrist said after being picked off the street following a week long drug spree.

Isabel Salazar said, "I must be the unluckiest girl in the world. But at least I'm not bored." To her, boredom is a fate far worse even than the facts of the street.

We must tremble when we grasp the true roots of this problem, and we must laugh bitterly at those who believe they can help the young by assuring them they want them to "do their own thing," or by "telling it like it is."

The children have been laughing bitterly all along;

One must hope they are trembling as well.

APO Launches Unique Pledge Campaign



W.
I.
A.

at Suffolk

This month's "Social event of the month award" goes to Delta Sigma Pi for the mixer they held Feb. 28 at the Quincy armory. With an attendance of about 800 people it proved to be one of the most financially successful functions run at Suffolk. It was too bad that such a small percentage of those in attendance were from Suffolk. With the forming of the Social Activities Association (S.A.A.), we can look forward to more activities being planned and less pressure being put on the fraternities to provide social functions. Congratulations to the brothers for a fine job. Only next time Louie try a little less water in the drinks!

The girls of Phi Sigma Sigma were recently installed by their National office and I know it was a weekend that they will never forget. Good luck in your new venture girls! Earlier in the month the sorority held a two day shoe shine and from the money they made, all was donated to a charity. Suffolk students certainly must have had the cleanest shoes in town, or at least on Beacon Hill.

On the intrafraternity sports scene.

Teke has established itself as a hockey power by downing APO 5-3 in a real slugfest at Melrose Hockey Town. The servicemen fought their way back from a 3-1 deficit midway through the second period and tied it at 3 all. TEKE came flying back with goals by Mario (Jet) Capparale and Frank (Dapper) Sablone to win the game. It was a fine defensive effort by TEKE, who kept their opponents in check most of the game. Word from their agent tells me that they will accept all challenges if they can fit it into the schedule. Watch for them on channel 38 Someday!

Underdog Phi Alpha Tau pulled an upset in the basketball tournament by beating favored Alpha Phi Omega in a heated contest at Cambridge Y. APO's big man was on the sidelines coaching this game, and many feel he could have been a major asset had he played. Yet, it was amazing what a couple of inches around the waist can do to slow a guy down. Captain Don Demarco was high scorer for the PATS.

Softball is coming up soon and schedules should be arranged as early as possible. Lets make it an exciting season.

Pledging has started in all the fraternities and next issue we should have a report on their various activities.

Pledging has begun and Gamma Sig's 16 pledges this semester have been assigned a most perilous mission to fulfill. They must annihilate an International Ring of Pancake spies who are after L. Edel & J. Hanley. The two pancake eaters

(Continued on page 25)

Suffolk Graduates 154 in Feb.

Today's young people show an "alarming apathy" towards participation in politics, a New Bedford newspaper publisher told the mid-year graduating class at Suffolk University Sunday.

James H. Ottaway Jr., publisher of the New Bedford Standard-Times, urged 154 graduates from Suffolk's colleges and law school to enter public service as the "best way to force reform of the establishment and create the new America young Americans are demanding."

Ottaway, noting that he was out of college 10 years himself, addressed himself to "today's mixed up and changing society." He criticized the failure of young people to vote, pointing out that in the 1968 presidential election "40 percent of voters between the ages of 21 and 24 did not bother to register and 49 percent did not vote."



From left to right, Pres. Fenton, James H. Ottaway, Jr., and Sup. of Justice, Eugene A. Hudson.

He described this as "incredible apathy from the most vociferous critics of the American way of life."

The young publisher was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of journalism at the exercises held at the Suffolk Auditorium. He is vice president of Ottaway Newspapers, Radio, Inc.

He urged the graduates to run for public office or to become interested in local town and city government. "Democracy needs educated leaders or the worst men will run our government," he warned.

Ottaway said that today's slogan "Make Love, Not War", if for some youth, "a retreat from public responsibility."

But he warned, "you cannot ignore the public crises of the day and try to hide in private safety. There is no permanent private hiding place in a democracy. It requires for its survival educated, informed citizen participation."

Judge John E. Fenton, president of Suffolk University, conferred degrees on graduates from the college of liberal arts, business administration, journalism and the law school. Juris doctor degrees were awarded to 44 law school graduates.

Among those receiving law degrees were: Miss Mary E. Ryan of West Roxbury, who is head clerk at Brighton Municipal Court; William F. Doherty of

Brighton, courthouse reporter for the Boston Herald Traveler; John D. Bennett of Beacon Hill, vice chairman of the Ward 3 Republican Committee; James E. Lyons of Brockton, an internal revenue agent; and John D. Healey of Swampscott, administrative assistant to U.S. Rep. Michael J. Harrington of the Sixth District for Massachusetts.

Healey was graduated Cum Laude

From the colleges, Miss Karen A. Hoffman of Somerville received a bachelor of arts degree Magna Cum Laude.

Graduating Cum Laude were Miss Joan M. DeRosa of South Braintree, William S. Freeman of West Concord, Miss Sharon D. Holt of Kingston, N.H., Samuel E. Pizzi of Weymouth, all bachelor of arts degrees; David C. Grudinski of Maynard, bachelor of science degree; Eugene R. Browne of Dorchester, John F. Carney of East Boston, and Clifford T. Wilson of Ashland, all bachelors of science in business administration degrees.

The Rev. Msgr. Edward G. Murray of Sacred Heart Church, Roslindale delivered the innovation and gave benediction. Arnold Felton of Nantasket, Suffolk Law School, Class of 1950, was marshal. The call to commencement was made by Judge Eugene A. Hudson, vice chairman of Suffolk Board of Trustees.

Look Who's Here

(Continued from page 24)

the laws and policies of the government."

Dick stressed that the more college students run for local offices, the more open people will be toward accepting the young candidate. Others at Suffolk, such as Norwood's 22-year-old Ronald Pasqualino, the Massachusetts director of public relations for the American Independent Party, have also taken up the gauntlet and challenged their local governments.

James H. Ottaway Jr., publisher of the New Bedford Standard-Times and guest speaker at Suffolk's mid-year graduation, February 22, called on the younger generation to get out and get involved. He said that actively entering public office was "the best way to force reform of the establishment and create the new America young Americans are demanding."

He went on to criticize many young Americans for shirking their public responsibility. In the 1968 Presidential election, he pointed out, "40 per cent of voters between the ages of 21 and 24 did not bother to register and 49 per cent did not vote."

Ottaway asked students to participate in government — to improve it, not destroy it. "You should join a party, run for office or accept appointment on school committees, city councils, boards of selectmen, or other public bodies," he said. "It is this that makes our process of government work."

(Continued from page 24)

accidentally ate pancakes which had been coded with top secret information at the recent International Pancake Contest. Pledges Pat Breen, Denise Parkhurst, Gayle Danigello, Maureen Dullea, Bea Cardarelli, Amy Ward, Sue Drew, Marie Clifford, Bonnie Gottschalk, Andrea Oftedahl, Kathy Crimmins, Julie Davie, Janice Kelley, Norma Infantino, Chris Burns, and Karen Kontrimus will meet at Old North Cemetery at midnight Thursday next to discuss annihilation plans. Meanwhile, the pancake eaters will be hiding away on top of a mountain in Abyssinia until it is safe to return to RL 7. F. Tonic take note.

On the brighter side, Gamma Sig will hold it's Annual Mother-Daughter Banquet at the Boston 1800 club on April 12. The dinner is only \$7.00 a couple and it will be preceded by a cocktail hour so make reservations early at RL 7 or at one of the tables to be set up in the lobby.

The sisters have also been busy hostessing at India Week. Saris were worn by pledges at a tea held by the Humanities club and some of the sisters cooked Indian food.

Now that the Spring thaw is on its way maybe we can all get a chance to do a little more intermingling or whatever you may call it. Anyhow, Where Its At will be looking forward to see you frolicking on the common. Just be careful of the grass stains.

Outside S.U.

by Dick Jones

Four months have passed since I last sat at this typewriter to do 'Outside S.U.' My stay at the Soldiers Home in Chelsea was one of the most enriching and fulfilling experiences a person could have. I am unable to thank in print the numerous friends who conveyed their kind thoughts and expressions during my hospitalization. But I hope I can reciprocate by passing on kindnesses to others. I must thank the doctors, nurses, and staff at the Soldiers Home. In particular, my gratitude goes to physical therapists Nancy Blakely, and Martine Pinta, her assistant; to Ann Rennie and her Rehab nurses; and to Dr. John Blozan, who supervises the loveable lot.

The weight-loss in pounds coincides with the number of days that have passed since I last attempted a column. And I hope to be even smaller for the Gay Nineties nite the alumni is throwing on Saturday, June 6th at the Motel 128 in Dedham.

Now back to work!

Soon debarking for Vietnam Suffolk soldiers Vito Aluia, Phil Overshown and Don Toto and Greg Wayland heads for Korea. Former Rams great Archie Mellace, who made the calls at several Tech Tourney games, is climbing the ranks of basketball officials. He's well-known among area high school and college players and fans.

Peace Corp returnee Fred Hohing is doing graduate work as an English Assistant at the University of Wisconsin. John E. Varley, Jr. is attending NYU College of Dentistry. Vincent P. Howard is a Project Manager with Keane Associates in Wellesley.

Captain Francis S. Moran, Jr. has been appointed a military judge. He is Deputy Chief of Military Justice at Keesler AFB. John J. Esile, Jr. is serving with the Army Reserve at Ft. Polk, La. Joseph C. Edwards is a Claims Representative for Travelers Insurance Company at the Lowell office. Rockland selectman, Paul E. Ryan was named an assistant attorney

general for the Comm. of Mass.

Richard F. Bates has been named supervisor of Industrial Relations at Butler Automatic, Inc. Robert J. Cinelli is a Sales Rep. with the Geo. H. Wahn Co. in Boston. Frank W. Colton has been promoted to Vice President and Comptroller of the Second National Bank in Branford, Conn. Stephen Goodyear Mead of the Foreign Language Department at Hull High School has had his "Highlights of Italy" published.

David T. Ouellette was named director of Data Processing at Franklin Pierce College. William L. Hallowell has been advanced to Manager, Fiber Purchasing Department of the Kendall Co. Fosdick F. Harrison, who served with Vista in Alliance, is now with the Comm. of Mass., Division of Child Guardianship. Airman John Worsham has been assigned to Naha AFB in Okinawa. Robert C. Gagin was promoted to Operations Officer at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

Reaction

by Gerry Maraghy

The skunks in Okefenokee Swamp, Ga., made no stink about March 7's solar eclipse. They slept through it. Some of the other animals in the 700,000-acre swamp, however, didn't take things quite as calmly.

The Fern Bank Science Center and high schools from nearby Waycross, Ga., reported that many wild animals became confused. Racoons began to pace up and down as the light dimmed under overcast skies, then finally settled down for a two-minute nap.

Red foxes started to clean themselves, an activity usually carried out at dusk. A flock of 47 buzzards, who were on "maneuvers" over the swamp prior to the eclipse, took refuge among the cypress trees.

Andrew J. Olsen, assistant director of the Fern Bank center and a biologist, reported that even the mosquitoes were out in force for the occasion. "They began biting just as the eclipse began," he said, "just like they do at dusk."

June, a small black bear was also flustered by the eclipse. She yawned and then climbed a tree for the two minutes and 50 seconds of near darkness.

Some 500 miles away, just

across the bay from Newport News, the residents of Eclipse, Va., were delighted with the natural phenomenon. Mrs. Margaret Forrest, the hamlet's oldest citizen, recalled vividly the day when she was 15 years old—back in 1900—when a solar eclipse, for which the town was named, occurred.

"I remember the 1900 eclipse better than some things that happened three weeks ago," said the 85-year-old grandmother. "I was standing on the porch holding my daddy's hand. The chickens all went to roost. The geese all huddled up. The cows all got together. My mother came running out of the kitchen crying, 'Lord, have mercy!'"

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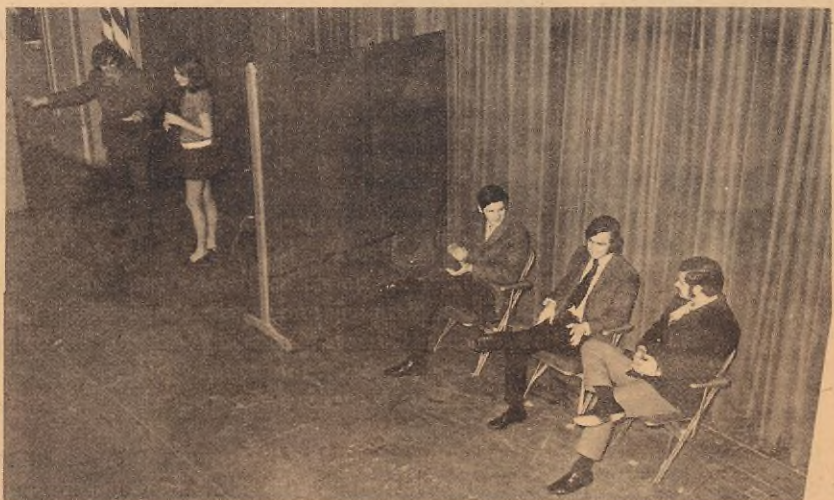
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Prof. Theatre At Suffolk



The Dating Game



"The evil that is in the world always comes of ignorances, and good intentions may do as much harm as malevolence, if they lack understanding. On the whole, men are more good than bad; that, however, is not the point—but that they are more or less ignorant, and it is this that we shall call nice or virtue"

—Albert Camus



The What & Why of Women's Liberation

by Shierry Weber

Suddenly everyone has heard of women's liberation. But many people have a subconscious nightmare fantasy about it: that the women's liberation movement (actually called the Women's Liberation Front) is a tightly knit group of Lesbian divorcees who are learning karate in order to beat up (if not actually abolish) men. Needless to say, this fantasy is inaccurate. Let me offer a picture perhaps more acceptable to the conscious mind.

Women's liberation is a social movement which has been growing rapidly in the U.S. for about two years, primarily among women between 20 and 30. Different social and political movements have their own characteristic forms of activity (demonstration, sit-in, sanctuary, etc.), and the form characteristic of women's liberation is regular small-group discussions, where women talk about their lives, problems, and feelings, try to understand them, and figure out how to change them. The women's liberation movement is the sum of these groups. It is not an organization; there is no membership list, official newspaper or office, dues, dogma, or platform.

Women's liberation is not an organization, but there is a tremendous feeling of solidarity among women in it, because the movement springs from a common experience and a common striving. The experience is the fear, shame, boredom, weakness, confusion, and self-hatred created in women by the image of "femininity" and the social role of women in contemporary America. The common striving is for freedom for women to do what they want, to control their own lives, to be whole people.

What is expected of the contemporary ("modern") American woman? (For the sake of brevity I will not distinguish here between the image women strive to fulfill and the role they actually play.)

-She is supposed to be beautiful, well-dressed, and sexy whenever men are present, and to appreciate passes, cat-calls, pinches, and other forms of sexual advance.

-She is expected to find her primary fulfillment in life in the role of wife and mother, to expend her energies primarily on husband, children, and home.

-She is expected to relish or at least accept housework (with the possible exception of taking out the garbage, but including typing student husbandish papers) as part of her role, and to make housework seem glamour.

-She is expected to bear all major responsibilities other than financial ones for her children, including that of bringing them up by herself if she is divorced, separated, or unmarried.

-She may be educated, but she is not expected to "use" her education, and under no circumstances is she to be smarter or more creative than her man.

-She may work, but if she has a "career" she is expected to be a wife and mother as well, and if she works to earn money she is expected to be content with "women's work" (secretary, salesclerk, waitress,

nurse, etc.).

-She is supposed to be warm, generous, sympathetic, motherly, self-abnegating, a good hostess, lively but a "good listener," to respect men's judgment in areas outside her domain, to look up to men and refrain from competing with them.

The rewards which the social structure supposedly offers women for fulfilling this role are 1. being desired, needed, and appreciated by men, and 2. being relieved-if married-of the major responsibility for earning money. But when women try to fulfill their role and collect their rewards, they often find that it is impossible to be all those things at once, that the image is both self-contradictory and unattainable, that the whole attempt backfires, leaving them feeling cheated, unfulfilled, and very partial and limited as people.

Let me run down the list of complaints.

1. The image of the beautiful, well-dressed, sexy woman: This is, after all, an image created largely by advertisements and designed not to make people happy but to get women to buy things (clothes, perfume, make-up). The implication is that by buying the things one can look like the girls in the pictures and thus be catapulted into the world of romance. The real result is a lot of anxiety and frustration (and money spent)-consider all the energy women spend worrying about their weight, their hair, their make-up, their wardrobe, the size of their breasts, the thickness of their legs. Most women live with a feeling of inferiority because they do not measure up to those images. They hope that they are attractive but are always afraid of being debunked, and they feel compelled to keep a constant check on themselves to make sure they are not making any unattractive facial expressions, gestures, movements, etc.

2. Sex and women's bodies: Much is made of women's beauty and women's bodies, but women have a strange relation to their own bodies. They treat them like objects to be dressed up and displayed. They are very critical of the way they look, but they don't know much about them. Their own sexual organs are mysterious to them, and they have the feeling that their sexual parts are the man's property anyway. They feel that they are supposed to submit to the man's sexual desires but they often do not find sex pleasurable, or are afraid to express their own sexual desires, or are worried about whether they have orgasms and whether they fit the man's image of the sexually passionate woman. They feel that there is something both mysterious and wrong about masturbating and having sexual feelings toward women. If they are not married they are not supposed to have access to contraception (and are often afraid to try to get it), but if they become pregnant, married or not, they are not legally allowed to choose whether or not to have the child or to have an abortion. To generalize, women are discouraged from accepting their bodies and their sexuality and making their own decisions about them; instead, they feel fear, confusion, shame, and guilt.

3. Women and work: Some women may be relieved by marriage of the obligation to work, but if a woman wants or needs to work (and the alternative, after all, is being dependent on someone else), she faces a lot of difficulties. Many women would like, as indeed would many men, to have a creative, constructive job in which they could exercise their abilities and interests. But there are few such jobs to be had in contemporary America. Furthermore, the fact that woman's role is defined as being home - and family-centered is used as an excuse to make it difficult for women to get good jobs (on the grounds that they may decide to abandon a career for a family) and to allocate jobs to women which are lower paying, less rapidly advancing, more temporary, and of lower status than those allocated to men. All of which functions as a strong incentive for women to stay in the home.

4. Women and children: American popular thinking currently accepts the opinion that it is better for a mother to stay at home with her children than to work. And many mothers do so. But this practice has several unfortunate consequences. It limits the woman's range of activities and companions; it is both hard work and boring to spend your days in the company of small children and other women with small children, and it encourages women to live for and through their children, so that they pressure their children to do well in school, be popular and successful, etc., but suddenly feel that their lives are empty when their children grow up and leave home.

5. Women and men: Depending so heavily on men's approval (on being attractive and getting and keeping a man) makes women limit and restrict themselves. They are afraid to assert their feelings, their desires,

(Continued on page 29)

The What & Why of Men's Liberation

by John Meredith

A good deal has been heard about the Women's Liberation movement lately, especially since the public media have been cashing in on it as a news item that will sell. One reads or hears about the Witches, Roxanne Dunbar, those subgroups within the movement who would like to eliminate men completely, and other scattered tidbits.

When one trims away all the political rhetoric which seems to gravitate naturally toward a liberal movement like this, the motivating concept of Women's Liberation seems to be a good one: women are tired of being treated as tradition dictates. They would prefer to be treated as human beings. One could hardly argue the point. In a technological world where the children are cared for largely by the schools, and electric appliances in the home have created more free time than ever, there is little or no justification for perpetuating a division of labor which is useful only in a "primitive" society (i.e. hunting-gathering, tribal, pre-industrial, etc.). Women have been the victims of an archaic and unjust system, but they have also been victims of themselves for believing in and accepting the social role ascribed to them without questioning why.

But, against whom is the liberation directed? Liberated from what? From the system. Liberated from whom? From themselves first, but also from the men who carry out the oppression. Obviously, women have not been oppressing themselves.

So, we come around to the male side of the picture. We men are the culprits. Why do we do it? I'm sure no man could rationally believe that a woman is innately inferior in intelligence to a man, especially if he were to be presented with such modern-day examples as Simone de Beauvoir, Susan Sontag, Margaret Mead, Ruth Benedict, or any other woman not afraid to use her brain. Without a doubt, the intelligence is there, but it is often used in different ways. The only real differences between men and women seem to be physical; beyond that, no argument about innate inferiority or superiority holds up under logical scrutiny. Why, then, does the oppression and discrimination still exist?

Cultures have a way of preserving traditions, rituals, and customs long after people have nay idea of their purpose. An example of this is our celebration of Christmas. Not many people know that the date, Dec. 25, is one adopted from a pagan ritual which attempted to coax the sun into returning since it had been dropping lower and lower toward the horizon since summer. The mind of these "primitives" when it finally disappeared. Accordingly, they incorporated life symbols into their festival: mistletoe and evergreen trees since both keep their green color (i.e. life) throughout the cold, dead winter. Now, very few people know that Christmas is a festival to reaffirm life, yet Christmas comes on stronger every year.

Thus it is with female oppression. We men don't know why we do it, we just do it because it's always been done

and we figure it always will be.

This seems to point to the fact that maybe we as men are oppressed too, often without realizing it. That statement might seem absurd if one thinks in purely physical terms. Obviously, there are few (if any) restrictions on a male's mobility within western society. A man can go where he wants, do what he wants, and do almost anything whenever he wants. But consider the mental part of the problem. Women can read *Playboy* but what happens if a man is caught looking at *Cosmopolitan*? Are men allowed to like to cook or is that area tabu? In high school (or even earlier...perhaps later too) what did the other guys think if Joe frequented art museums, liked classical music, or was sensitive? Did the "in" crowd consist of the athletes or of the people who took band and/or orchestra? Was academic excellence regarded as the girls' territory for the most part? (After all, nobody likes an "egghead", a weakling, a quiet guy.) And if (Heaven forbid!) a fellow should get caught crying or otherwise giving in to his natural human emotions, it meant somehow that you were not quite normal, not quite 100% all-American male; it might even have been that you were a "sissy" or queer (the ultimate degradation - God knows why.)

Elementary and secondary schools are obvious places to look for examples of what the society is really like simply because a large part of a person's acculturation and socialization occurs there. But the same things can be seen in the culture at large. On the street it seems as if masculinity needs to be underlined and stressed by external acts such as boisterousness, physical strength, misogyny, unfeelingness, and short hair.

(Continued on page 29)

When Education Isn't

By Paul W. Eisenhaure

Massive injections of higher education into the mainstream of American life is a relatively new historical occurrence. Like many wonder drugs, the long range effects cannot be accurately fortold. While it can produce greater understanding and awareness, more material and factual development—all those things glowingly ascribed to this generation—there is also evidence of certain toxic side-effects. Here are a couple of examples.

There is a large, well known institution in the Boston area whose method of hiring secretaries is interesting. A girl fresh out of college with a degree in anything is offered at least as much money to start with as a girl who graduates from a secretarial school and has been working there for two years. Recently this institution decided to add a new secretary. The first girl who was offered the job was a high school drop-out. She was eager for the job, but she could not take it because the pay was so low. The next girl was offered the same job but for more money. Why more money? Because she had been to college for a year. The second girl knew no more about secretarial work than the first; she was just more "educated."

I remember a conversation with one of the girls who worked there last year. She had graduated from a fairly good school with a degree in the classics. She could type well, but she disliked the job—in fact any job—and it showed in her work. But she felt it was only fair that she be payed as much as a trained, experienced person, for she had been to four full years of college—two years longer than the average secretarial school graduate. How else would she be repaid for the time and expense of those two extra years?

Good heavens! Did she get nothing of value in return for that time and money other than a diploma to be used as a credit card through life? She (and apparently those who hired her) felt that being a college graduate made her equal to anything. The attitude is that she is bright so she will "pick it up." When last I heard she had gone back to school for another degree which will, presumably, make her not only superior but also increase the living the world owes her.

Two questions present themselves: (1) What is the purpose of going to college and (2) what does a degree mean? Unfortunately for a better job. Furthermore, everyone expects a "bright" person to attend college. Someone who does not go becomes, *ipso facto*, not bright. Little wonder that the student who has been pressured into college by both the "system" and the "establishment" likewise feels that both owe him something when he gets out. College has acquired the atmosphere of being a forced apprentice system with no trade. What is a college graduate suited for? The common, though unrealistic, answer is "everything."

The other evening I happened to catch Robert Vaughn tell a national television audience that "short, ugly people with warts" were most apt to become campus radicals. He was serious! This, he hypothesized, was because of a "Napoleon complex" and a "will to power." From what I know of him this is not a typical of the sort of judgement he makes. From Mr. Vaughn who will receive his Ph.D. from the University of Southern California after his doctoral thesis on McCarthyism and the theater... well, it makes one stop and think: What does a degree really mean? Too often it serves to validate the eccentricities of its bearer as in the case of Mr. Vaughn who attaches much importance to his "academic credentials." He, you know, has also become an aspirant for public office, an active member of the State Democratic Organization, and a devoted critic of the war in Vietnam. In the future when Dr. Vaughn, a certified intellectual, speaks, more people will listen, although some the little ugly people with warts for example—might still wonder why.

These are but specific examples from a wider range of instances which seem to describe an education drawback. Somehow all that time spent on study and tests can often do no more than equip a student with some catchy phrases and an unearned aura of respect. Worse still, it seems to promote an exaggerated self-respect, a pretentiousness, an egoism.

This may help explain why many college students and graduates feel they have become too sophisticated for the "middle class" values of their

Neanderthal parents. To be sure they still feel everyone is equal, but, unlike the older generation which felt only average, the young are all considered superior. Why are they superior? Because young people today know more, so they must know better. Nobody can see the difference between quantity and quality. What emerges is a legion of self-assured, informed, but otherwise mediocre people who feel they are above the lessons of history—a fact which makes them particularly susceptible to the kooks and Neo-Sophists among them. From across a college-induced generation gap this intellectual aristocracy looks down accusingly on the older generation's struggles much as mankind looks at monkeys from beyond the missing link.

Education has a vocational and an intellectual function—how to "do" and how to "think." These two functions are complementary, but they need not be simultaneous. In most areas, unless a person is specifically trained in a job or has some special native ability he or she is of no more value in that position than anyone else. Someone who has studied economics is no more a political scientist (or anything else except an economist) than the next person. The great enthusiasm for education and college has obscured this. A graduate is automatically assumed to have acquired the sum total of human knowledge and virtue. College has been used as a universal indicator, and it just does not work. The attitude toward college and college graduates must change or, preferably, new institutions must arise to fill the gaps our universities are now made to fill. The very general meaning of a college degree has contributed significantly to what can justifiably be called the "bloated generation." The wonder drug of education, used incorrectly, may prove to be intellectual thalidamide.

THE RUMOR

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(GET IT TOGETHER)

The Black American and The Press

by Juli Bohannon

We know that a black man named Bobby Seale is imprisoned in California. We think we know why. We know that a black man named James Forman is demanding \$500,000,000 from the religious institutions of America. We think we know why. We know that the Black Panthers have guns and an elaborate system of self preservation. We think we know why.

We think we know these things, not because we know Seale, or Forman, or even a Panther. We think we know these things because we read about them in the great American press.

The Black American and the Press deals with the problem of how the press presents events involving black Americans. It is based on a symposium held at the UCLA Foreign Journalism Awards early in 1967.

Great minds from many disciplines—sociology, history, literature, journalism—came together to discuss the problems of the press and black Americans.

The first section, defining and interpreting the problem, includes a capsule report of the racial crisis by Gunnar Myrdal, sociologist and author of the classic American Dilemma in 1942.

Also in this section, John Caughey, UCLA history professor and co-author with John Hope Franklin of The Land of the Free, presents parallels of historians and journalists. He tells of the problems and charges involving The Land of the Free, an attempt at compiling an integrated history of America for eighth grade levels. (This is an interesting and informative revelation in itself).

Caughey concludes that both historians and journalists must put up with considerable dissent in their attempts to present events.

The stage is well set for the second section on coverage in the domestic press. Two reporters and two editors, one of them Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution, give their views on the problems of covering events involving the black community.

They expose two major problems—knowing who speaks for the black community and giving readers the kind of news they want (which in racist America isn't favorable black news).

Section three, International Reporting includes comments from journalists of Italy, Sweden, Manila, Switzerland and Tokyo. The impact and extent of coverage of the black American in other countries is well expressed by these gentlemen.

"The thing which surprises us in Italy is that in such an affluent society there can be so many problems."

"The Negro crisis or frustration is perhaps analogous to the spreading

anti-Americanism in Asia, or at least they have a common underlying cause."

"A Swedish friend who is also a journalist has reported both the South and Viet Nam. Someone asked him if he had not been afraid when he went out with attack troops in a helicopter in Viet Nam. His reply was, "I was not half as frightened as I was when I rode with the Freedom Riders in Mississippi or as when I was alone on that road between Selma and Montgomery."

The most potent revelations come at the end, section four, Negro reaction to press coverage. Charles Evers, now mayor of Fayette, Miss., Mrs. Beverlee Bruce, a young teacher from Watts, and Tommy Jacquette, a high school dropout from Watts give the black point of view. Here are two of their comments: Mrs. Bruce recalls a meeting with Stokely Carmichael which she attended with several white friends. The next day her white friends were amazed at how the press had used Carmichael's remarks, especially on Black Power.

Tommy Jacquette feels that whites must stop covering the black community "because they don't even know what it's like to be black."

From these emphatic presentations follow some specific suggestions for improvements. More blacks on the staffs of papers, keener sense of black culture and environmental circumstances and more serious consideration of racist attitudes among all whites were stressed.

The Black American and the Press is an excellent book for general reading. First of all, it is brief, less than 100 pages and written concisely. It's like reading a long feature article from the New York Times. Available in the Suffolk library, it will give you some material for thought and evaluation.

It doesn't answer all the questions, but it deals with them honestly and definitely leaves you with a hopeful feeling.

Jack Jones of the Los Angeles Times comments, "There are no set rules for covering black news, you have to play each event by ear and hope for the best."

I can only add that journalists must remember, the whole world is watching.

Women's

Lib-

(Continued from page 27)

and their opinions for fear of hurting the man's pride or becoming a burden. Usually they learn at an early age to be pleasant, neutral, undemanding and otherwise unthreatening, and simply repress their own desires, feelings, and thoughts. A woman's sense of worth and status is acquired through her man, so that if a woman is somehow without a man she does not know who she is, or simply waits in a kind of limbo for the next man to come along and make her real again. But living through one's man in this way puts a large burden on him, in the form of demands for entertainment and companionship, financial security, status, etc.

It seems obvious that this is no way to live. But just as the social structure offers certain rewards to those who fulfill their roles and don't make trouble, so it imposes negative sanctions on those who do not. In America those sanctions are to a large extent internalized—a woman who is not satisfied with the normal woman's role feels that "something is wrong" with her. Women are afraid to admit their disappointment and frustration to each other for fear of being condemned as "unfeminine" or a "man-hater."

This brings me to an important point about women's liberation. I have said that women's liberation activity consists mainly of personal talk. But women have always spent a lot of time talking to other women; how is this liberation? Normal woman talk is hesitant about questioning the basic role and image of woman; women may complain about their husbands or their boy friends, but their basic loyalty is to the man. In a women's liberation group it is presupposed that a woman's most basic commitment is to herself. She does not need to accept the standard image of femininity if she does not want to. In that framework it is easier to admit and explore feelings of inadequacy and dissatisfaction, because the women know they will not be condemned, scorned, or ostracized for those feelings. Essentially, the women's liberation group gives a woman support, respect, and understanding in her struggle to do what he wants rather than be governed by a social role.

A major result of this experience is a drastic change in women's relations with other women. Normally a woman has a circle of friends with whom envy and rivalry are de-emphasized, but she feels competitive with ("What does your husband do?"), inferior to, or contemptuous of most other women, and suspicious of those who do not fit the normal role. (Women are notoriously catty.) She feels that the company of men "counts" more than that of women. In women's liberation groups women talk to each other openly and honestly and accept each other as people. They discover that they have a great deal to talk about and that sharing their experience is valuable to them. This experience carries over into the rest of a woman's life, resulting in a general positive attitude

toward other women, whether they are in women's liberation or not.

This revision in women's relations with each other is part of the fundamental aim of woman's liberation, which is a massive change in women's attitudes and the creation of the institutional framework necessary for women to exist as free people. "Getting liberated" means accepting yourself and other women as real people whose desires and reactions are valid and thus doing what you want without feeling guilty or ashamed, and without being afraid of being rejected, criticized, laughed at, or called unfeminine. With women's liberation, a lot of women are talking more about more important things, taking or demanding active and responsible roles in everything that concerns them, respecting themselves and their own creativity, losing their fears and gaining strength. Women are thinking about and experimenting with alternate social forms, especially in the areas of sexual relations and child-rearing. Many women are learning self-defense (It is unpleasant to know that you would have no idea whatsoever what to do if attacked), many are keeping their maiden names after marriage, some are having children even when they are not married (there are no "illegitimate" children) Women are daring to feel and express their anger at men who say obscene things to them on the street (which men do certainly not to flatter women but to show their buddies that they are men and to make women embarrassed and uncomfortable). Women are working for changes in marriage and divorce laws, for recognition of the right of all women to contraception and abortion, for day-care centers for both working and non-working mothers. But all these specific actions are part of human liberation; women's goal is to be whole people rather than people dangerously limited by a restrictive social role.

One further point: Men's reaction to women's liberation is usually ridicule, hostility and (unexpressed) fear. This reaction is partly "male chauvinism"—desire to preserve males' dominant position, which has certain advantages for men. But partly men react this way because they too perceive current sexual roles as unsatisfying and difficult to deal with, but they are less able to imagine liberation (largely because they have been socialized to be more emotionally repressed than women) and thus fear that any change will make women even harder to succeed with than they are now. I wish that men's liberation which would involve their learning to be open with other about questions of sex and emotions and reorienting their values from "success" and "getting ahead" to their own development as full human beings. The current polarization in roles, with men concentrating on making it in the world and "getting some" from women and women concentrating on love and getting a man, simply makes most people miserable.

Freedom Now!



"OK, so you want to end the war, end racism, end poverty, and end pollution. But what about something POSITIVE?"

Men's Lib

(Continued from page 27)

Why? Who is doubting that you are, indeed, a male? Does being sensitive to the subtleties of life make you sexually impotent? Does being gentle or understanding in your dealings with other people automatically make you a homosexual? In reality there is hardly a cause-effect relation in the above categories.

Of course, it is much easier to follow accepted norms or conduct because it guarantees you of a certain kind of security. As long as you do or say what is expected of you, and as long as someone else responds in the properly programmed way things go smoothly. But computers and machine guns function smoothly too. Underneath the exterior words or deeds, stagnation is setting in because nobody is really questioning the validity of the social patterns and excessive dependence on a social convention seems to indicate some type of shortcoming within the individual. In a word, there is no real communication, just game playing. And if, indeed, our ability to conceptualize and communicate through language is what sets apart from animals, then something is wrong here.

A desire for security springs from a fear of disorientation, of not being able to define your surroundings and put them into some kind of order (although the order may not really exist). If this is true, then the patterned way in which males treat females must be a protection against some fear.

I have met many "intellectuals" who do not want a highly educated wife, thus falling into the stream of general opinion that women should not think. They should not challenge. After all, if a woman competes with you it means that she doesn't respect you or that she considers you inadequate somehow. True? False.

We males have become so firmly entrenched in our guaranteed status within a male-oriented society and have become so complacent that any outside stimulus which might

upset our system or break down the hierarchy is regarded as a threat. However, not to accept a stimulus for what it is (namely an invitation to personal growth and maturation) is the height of stupidity and ego worship. A meaningful conversation is not tantamount to destruction. An attempt at mutual understanding is not equivalent to a self-sacrifice. A woman meeting a man on an intellectual level is not necessarily out to nail him to the wall.

Naturally, if a male has always accepted the traditional male and female roles as law, then a thinking woman is somewhat of an oddity. A man is not quite sure how he should react to her, mainly because his role as a male has not taught him to think either. There is no pre-determined response upon which a man can call when confronted with a challenging (i.e. individualistic) woman.

Obviously, almost everyone agrees with the statement that no two people are alike. Yet almost no one carries this out to its logical end: namely, that not everyone can be fitted into a pre-existing social mold. People continue to believe that they, as individuals, are unique but they still hasten to mimic what they see others doing. This is an example of doublethink of which George Orwell probably would have been proud.

Who dictates what everyone is supposed to do anyway? Certainly no single person is to blame, and yet, paradoxically, everyone is to blame. If the individual doesn't take the initiative to break the cycle himself, the cycle will continue unabated. If people suddenly gave up a custom, then that custom would cease to exist. A custom is there only because people create it in their own minds, and as long as they recognize it as valid it forms a part of their real world. But an individual has the obligation, in his own thought processes, to discard that custom or notion if he finds it a hindrance on the road to becoming a whole person.

Being a male doesn't mean that you swagger down the street and eye the "cute chicks" malevolently or that you talk loudly or that you drink a lot of

beer and punch some guy in the teeth because you feel like it. Being a male means that you are built that way genetically, that you can grow a beard if you want, that you are physically larger than a woman (most of the time), and that your voice is lower. Beyond that it's all socialization. By not trying to project a preconceived male image, one might find that maleness comes through quite nicely on its own. Carl Jung, the Swiss psychologist, held the belief that each individual contains both sexes (a biological fact to a degree; the development of secondary sex characteristics depends on the hormones present in the organism). Psychologically, this means simply that a male has a feminine side and that a female has a male side. To deny that a person has both or to suppress the counterbalancing part of the psyche can only lead to a division within the self, a springboard for neurosis and irrational behavior. Conversely, the recognition and integration of these two halves is a major step on the road to becoming a complete person.

The consequences? Girls who keep a rein on their intelligence and personality for the sake of pleasing men are doing themselves and men an injustice. Girls whose minds work within only the clothes-house-marriage-children sphere are just plain boring. Likewise, men who can only talk about football, girls, and cars are just plain idiotic. Think! You might come up with something new.

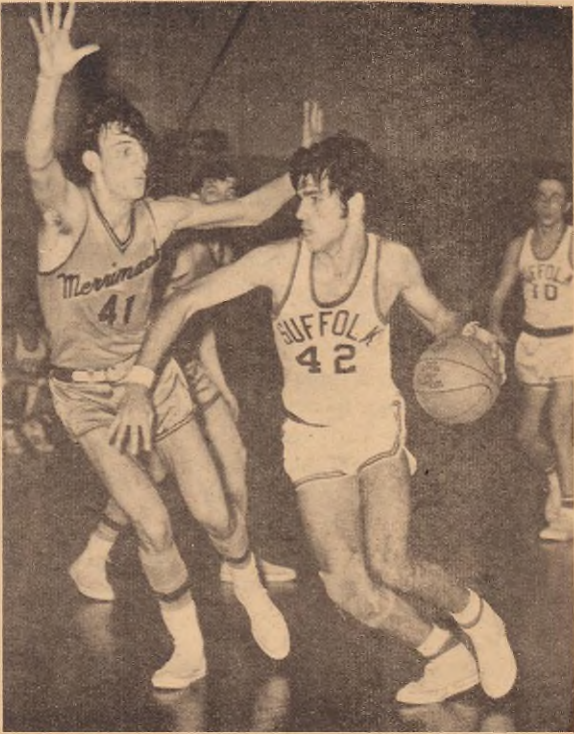
For a male-female relationship to be viable both individuals must realize that human beings are dynamic and, therefore, cannot be fitted into a static social pattern. They must relate to each other as real people. Women can be more than mere sexual objects, but only if men are willing to abandon their useless social role and react as thinking individuals. Real live communication is at a premium these days; if we do not have communication and an attempt at understanding between people, then we have nothing.

Men should not be afraid of casting off the burden of "proper" male behavior. They should not be afraid to touch other men in displaying friendship (the French, Spanish, and Italians have realized this); after all, a display of emotion is only natural. Men should not be afraid to be emotional or moody if they feel so inclined. They should not be ashamed to cry or to admit openly that they need enough affection to sustain them as humans. They should not be afraid to be whole people, complete with all the hang-ups and uncertainties that the process of growth implies.

Without liberated men there can be no liberated women; without liberated people there can be neither.



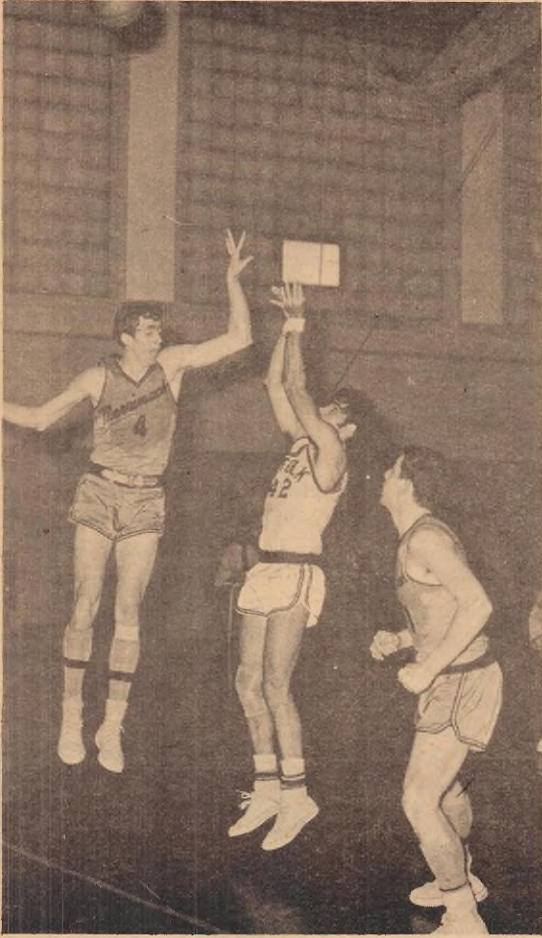
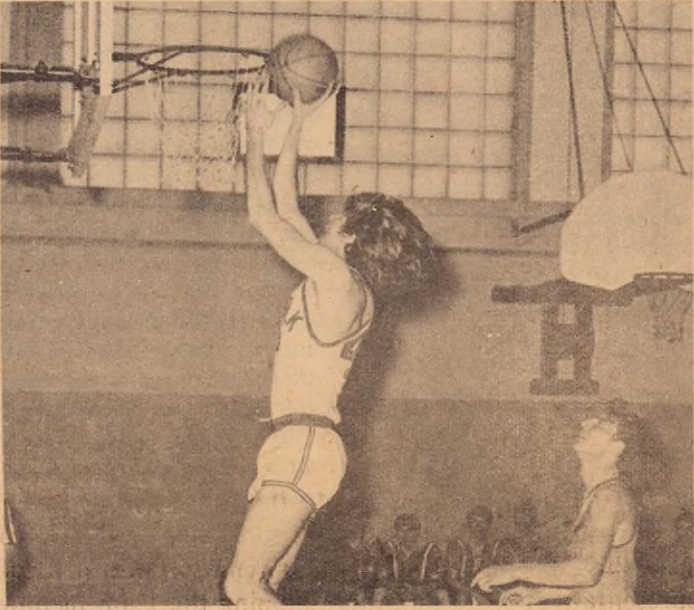
S.U RAMS FINISHED 10 & 12



Record



Team	own	opp
Babson	71	87
Nasson	81	79
Eastern Nazarene	86	85
Gorham State	68	85
Nichols	104	79
Curry	102	54
Lowell Tech	82	80
Merrimack	77	78
Bentley	77	85
Lowell State	91	76
Brandeis	77	97
Salem State	84	77
Tufts	92	88
Clark 74	84	Lowell Tech 78
Merrimack	75	93
Bryant	82	75
Gordon	82	85
Hartford	64	112
Babson	88	93
New England	109	85
Worcester Tech	69	98



photos by Jim Griffin

Sports Square

by Jayne DeMarco

The S.U. Basketball season has come to a close with a final record of 10 and 12. This is the first losing season the Rams have had in 5 years. Coach Law feels that with the loss of only two of the squad members, Buddy King & Jim Crawford, next season should be a winning one.

Junior Al "the Dart" Dalton and sophomore Paul Parsons were this season's outstanding ball handlers. Dalton was top scorer with 577 total points along with a 26.2 point per game average ranking him 5th in New England Division scoring. The "Dart's" shooting percentage of 50.9 helped him attain his rank. Paul Parsons, second man on the scoring table, with a 17.2 per game average, was high rebounder for the Rams with a 280 total and a 12.7 game average. Following Paul was Pete Crowley with 175 rebounds and Joe Green with 121 rebounds. All 3 squad members showed outstanding ability under the boards this season.

Two freshmen, Kevin Burns and Fred Kalloway showed Coach Law with this season's performance that they should be assets to the future Ram squad. Along with these two freshmen, teammates Jack Costello, Frank Collins, Ed Kelley and John Morris will be returning for added Ram support next season.

This basketball season might have been a losing one statistically but a winning one experience-wise.

Well, spring is coming to Suffolk University and along with it Suffolk University Basketball season. The Ram's open on April 6 at Boston University with hopes of a great season. The return of the Ron Corbett-Buddy King battery should add this season's winning record.

Suffolk Tennis in Growing Stages

By Clara Whalen

Practices are continuing at Randolph's Suburban Indoor Tennis Center, and the boys are getting better all the time.

Monday, March 2nd we had another practice session and by the time they get out to the scheduled matches in the Spring, they will be in really good shape. Miss Hebron, Mr. Gillis and Mr. Rubinfeld, our most faithful faculty representatives were out there helping the team members shape up. During each practice session the members play a number of games against each other so we can determine who are our best individual players and in what position they will be placed on the team. So far, we have twelve active members, all great guys.

Tennis is constantly gaining in importance as a competitive amateur and professional sport. This week, March 9, 10 and 11, world indoor men's championships are being held at Harvard University, where American and Australian tennis world figures are battling for the title. The matches may be televised and will prove interesting to tennis enthusiasts as well as to the general audience.

In order to play a good competitive game of tennis, it is required that a person be efficient at the sport and be in top physical condition. The sport demands tactical skill, style and a tremendous amount of stamina, plus resistance, excellent reflexes and physical endurance. This comes with frequent, if not constant practice. The individual must outperform his opponent with his skill, mental and physical superiority. We believe our men can do a good job for us. We know they are out there trying. It is not too late to join us ... come out and play with us ... see you at Randolph.

Suffolk Hockey Club Enjoying a Winning Season

by Gerald Filbin

When people enjoy doing something they usually do it well. The Suffolk University Hockey Club is no exception to this rule. During the season, a lot of effort on the part of a number of people has yielded a rich reward, expressed mostly in a four win, one loss, one tie, season.

A good deal of credit goes not only to the club members but also to Mr. Bill Lewis for his help, enthusiasm and concern. Special thanks also goes to the Student Government for their financial support of \$250 which provided the Rams with uniforms and funds for expensive ice time. Another expression of support of \$35 was also given by the freshman class.

The club has lost only once this season, to Bryant and Stratton, 7-4. The Rams picked up one point for a 0-0 tie with Burdett College. The club has evolved a terrific four win season, beating Burdett 8-1, defeating Quincy Junior College twice, first 6-5 and then by default, and most recently upsetting Emerson College 4-3.

The way we see it, the student body has been good enough to pay some of our expenses with the activity fee, so if you think that you care about playing the game as the club has played it this meeting. Even if you do not play we would like to have you at the game. It means a lot to a person just to know that someone appreciates the effort.

Be an Athletic supporter

Crowley, Dalton to Lead S.U.

Juniors Peter Crowley of Everett and Allan Dalton of Dorchester have been elected co-captains of the 1970-71 Suffolk University basketball team, head coach Charles Law has announced.

It marks the first time that Suffolk has ever chosen co-leaders for its basketball team.

Crowley, a 6 foot 5 inch center and former Everett High School hoop captain, averaged 11.6 points a game and 9.2 rebounds per contest, the past season. A starter the past two years, he is the younger brother of Suffolk's all-time scoring leader, Jay Crowley.

Dalton, a 6 foot 2 inch backcourtman, had a sensational season. He led the Rams in scoring with 577 points and a 26.2 per game average and also was Suffolk's leader in assists. One of the area's most exciting players, Dalton was also named Most Valuable Player in the Lowell Christmas Tournament this winter.

The captains-elect succeed Walter "Buddy" King of Dorchester, who also captains the Suffolk baseball team.

The 1969-70 Suffolk basketball team finished with a record of 10 wins, 12 losses.

S.U. Hockey Club Downs Quincy Junior College

by Gerald Filbin

On Monday, March 2, the Suffolk University Hockey Club defeated the team from Quincy Junior College. The S.U. "Rams", used a fast skating and passing strategy to upset the strong Quincy team, 6-5. The Quincy Junior team (who had scored 37 goals in their four previous games) took 39 shots on the Suffolk net but the scoring was kept to a minimum by the superb goal tending of S.U. netminders Jack Candini and Tim Barry.

There were 34 shots on the Quincy Junior net yielding the hat-trick for Jeff Sanborn (No. 9). Two of his goals were unassisted. Two more of the goals for Suffolk were scored by Dan Heggie, whose aggression and drive were well rewarded. The other S.U. goal was scored by Dick Magran (No. 16).

A good deal of credit must go to Marc Fitzgerald for his aggressive and accurate work in clearing the puck from the corners, and Ken O'Brien for his excellent work in passing the puck. Credit must also be given to the rest of the club for their brilliant play.

Hockey At Suffolk



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