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"A free responsible student voice since 1917."

**Owls object
to Cardinal Sin
in Letters to the Editor**

THE Tan and Cardinal

*Presidential
Commission
on Student Unrest*

STUDENT PUBLICATION OF OTTERBEIN COLLEGE

Volume 53, Number 6

Westerville, Ohio

October 23, 1970

Melbourne Symphony treats audience tonight

The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra will make its first extensive North American tour during the 1970-71 season under the distinguished leadership of its principal guest conductor, Willem van Otterloo, clearly demonstrating a kind of virtuosity comparable to the major ensembles of Europe and America. The orchestra is scheduled to perform here tonight, October 23, 1970, at 8:00 p.m., in Cowan Hall. This first tour is being made possible through the cooperation of the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra has played previously in the United States, in San Francisco, and in Canada at Expo '67, but this is the first time an Australian orchestra has been on an extended tour in the United States.

The distinguished Mr. van Otterloo, guest conductor, is a graduate of the Amsterdam Conservatorium of Music where he developed marked talents as a cellist and composer. He was appointed chief conductor of the Utrecht Orchestra in 1937, and in 1949 he succeeded Frits Schuurman as conductor of the Hague Philharmonic Orchestra. He is now internationally famous, and has taken the Hague Philharmonic on three overseas tours, the last — to America — being the most extensive with 35 concerts, including two at



Willem van Otterloo, guest conductor of the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra. Tickets are still available at the Cowan Hall Box Office from 1 to 4 a.m. this afternoon and tonight at the door for the first Artist Series event this year.

Carnegie Hall. Mr. van Otterloo toured for the Australian Broadcasting Commission in 1962 and 1965, and became Chief Conductor of the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra in 1967. He has conducted the orchestra in all subsequent seasons.

The orchestra's Concertmaster is Leonard Dommett — one of Australia's most distinguished violinists. Mr. Dommett will conduct the Melbourne Symphony in the two last concerts to be given in U.S. in mid-November — at Rome, N.Y., and Rutgers, N.J. Born in Toowoomba, in Queensland, Australia, in 1929, Mr. Dommett won a four-year scholarship to the Melbourne University Conservatorium when he was aged 14. In 1949 he went to Britain and joined the BBC orchestra, and was later given leave of absence to tour Britain, Holland, Ireland, and East and West Germany as leader and deputy conductor for the Ballet Rambert. At 21, Mr. Dommett was chosen to lead a group of musicians from major British orchestras in a Command Performance of Handel's MESSIAH at Windsor Castle for King George VI. Mr. Dommett joined the Covent

Garden Orchestra in 1951. He also played with the London Symphony, London Philharmonic, and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestras. He returned to Australia in 1953, played with most of Australia's leading orchestras, then was appointed Concertmaster of the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra in 1965. In 1969, while on a year's leave of absence from Melbourne, Mr. Dommett played with the BBC Symphony Orchestra, the London Philharmonic and Royal Philharmonic Orchestras, the Swiss Romande, and with German and Dutch Radio Orchestras.

The orchestra is scheduled, during the 1970-71 season, to give 130 concerts in Melbourne and country centers. These break down into some 80 concerts involving an overwhelming 13,000 subscribers, 40 free concerts for school children and the balance free concerts for adults. In recent years its activities have included a series of four concerts of contemporary music. And to take care of audiences for the future, it also gives some kindergarten demonstrations at which the toddlers are continued on Page 9

OC receives grants totalling \$6000

Otterbein students are justifiably concerned about the yearly rises in tuition, but it could be worse without the support which the college receives from outside sources.

Recently, Otterbein College received two grants amounting to \$6,000. On October 5 President Turner found a letter of explanation and a check for \$5,000 from Eastman Kodak in his mailbox. Eastman Kodak of Rochester, New York, gives a limited number of special grants to smaller institutions which emphasize the liberal arts or have educational programs of interest to their company. The use of the gift is unrestricted, but it is hoped that it will "aid some important and current

educational endeavor and provide encouragement to the institution as it seeks to strengthen its educational program."

The other grant of \$1,000 came from the Harry C. Morris Foundation. The purpose of the foundation is to support the rehabilitation of the handicapped and Protestant church institutions through grants.

Both gifts were unsolicited. The publicity for Otterbein resulting from the new governance plan is thought to be the cause. The money will probably be used for general operating expenses since many of the recent grants have been specifically given for the library.

Towers booksale is Thursday

The annual Torch and Key Book Sale will be held on Thursday, October 29, from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on the first floor of Towers Hall. Students will have an opportunity to buy textbooks and general books for good reading at reasonable prices.

The money is used to support a prize and scholarship fund. Last year Barbara Bibbee received the award.

Please contact Mr. John Becker or Dr. Harold Hancock if you have any volumes to donate for this purpose.

Upperclass talent readies for United Appeal show Tuesday

Final plans are being run through the mill as the Otterbein upperclassmen prepared for "Talent for United Appeal," the upperclass talent show to be presented Tuesday, October 27, at 8 p.m. in Cowan Hall.

Featured in the show will be Joyce Moore (winner of the Freshman Talent Show), The Philthy Phaculty Phour (no one is telling who they are),

and Laurel Thomas Chandler and her "dummy" Gerry. An entire crew of upperclassmen will round out the program for United Appeal.

Jacque Poe, student director of the 1970 campaign, tells us that to reach a student goal of \$500 a 50 cent admission fee will be collected at the door. As the United Appeal slogan states, "If you don't do it, it won't get done!"

Weekend Events

FRIDAY

8:15 p.m. Artist Series featuring The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, Willem Van Otterloo, conducting.

SATURDAY

2 p.m. Football game at Marietta

8 p.m. Campus movie, "Any Wednesday," starring Jane Fonda and Jason Robards, in the science building lecture hall. Admission 75 cents.

SUNDAY

8 p.m. Faculty Recital in Hall Auditorium featuring Greg Isaacs.

TUESDAY

8 p.m. The upperclassmen talent show, "Talent for United Appeal," in Cowan Hall. Admission 50 cents.

World News

... compiled from the wires of the Associated Press and made available to the Tan and Cardinal through the cooperation of WOB radio.

(WASHINGTON)—President Nixon met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Washington today to discuss a broad range of issues including the tense Middle East situation.

As the two men opened their talks, about 25 demonstrators marched in Lafayette Park near the White House, protesting Russian treatment of Jews.

No incidents were reported.

Gromyko is the highest-ranking Soviet official Nixon has met since he took office.

Before the two settled down for serious discussions, they engaged with their aides in good-natured small talk.

Secretary of State Rogers had ferried Gromyko to Washington from New York in his small jet plane.

Rogers reported that Gromyko would like to buy a Jetstar plane of that type and Rogers said he was ready to sell him one.

The President mentioned that he had once been told that he and Gromyko looked somewhat alike.

And Nixon recalled a suggestion made by former West German Chancellor Adenauer that Nixon and Gromyko change places.

(MOSCOW)—The Soviet News Agency Tass says a small American plane with two US generals aboard that had been reported missing in Turkey has landed safely in Soviet Armenia. It adds that Soviet authorities will investigate the alleged violation of Soviet frontiers.

The plane carried a Turkish colonel and an American pilot in addition to the two generals.

One is Major-General Edward Scherrer, Commander of the US Military Mission to Turkey. The other is the head of the Mission's Army section, Brigadier-General Claude McQuarrie. They were touring Turkish military posts when they disappeared.

(SANTIAGO)—A state of emergency has been declared in Chile following an attempt to assassinate the army commander, General Rene Schneider. He was wounded seriously by gunfire after being waylaid in Santiago today.

Under the state of emergency, Chilean police may make arrests and searches without warrants.

Four Nicaraguan guerrillas have reached Mexico City following their release by the Costa Rican government as ransom for persons on a hijacked airliner. The Costa Rican airliner was diverted to Cuba yesterday. The hijackers threatened to kill four of the 29 aboard unless the Nicaraguans were released.

(SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA)—A man who figured in one of the famous trials of U.S. history, John Scopes, is dead of cancer in Shreveport, Louisiana. He was 79 years old. Scopes was the loser in the celebrated trial in 1925 in which he tested the Tennessee law against teaching the theory of evolution.

The law finally was overturned only two years ago.

Scopes had left Tennessee after losing his teaching job and moved to Louisiana to work as a geologist for a petroleum company. He retired several years ago. At his Tennessee trial he was defended by Clarence Darrow and prosecuted by William Jennings Bryant.

(FORT HOOD, TEXAS)—The court-martial of Staff Sergeant David Mitchell at Fort Hood, Texas has been recessed until Monday because of illness of the defendant. The nature of what was called the unexpected illness was not disclosed. Mitchell is accused in connection with the alleged My Lai massacre in South Vietnam.

The prosecution has confirmed that the defense wants to call first lieutenant William Calley as a witness. Calley was Mitchell's platoon commander at My Lai and is himself accused in the My Lai incident.

The prosecution has confirmed that the defense wants to call First Lieutenant William Calley as a witness. Calley was Mitchell's platoon commander at My Lai and is himself accused in the My Lai incident.

Under court-martial procedure, defense requests to subpoena witnesses are subject to review by the prosecution. A negative ruling can be appealed to the trial judge or the commanding general with appropriate jurisdiction.

The prosecution in the Mitchell case would not say what stand it will take.

(PARIS)—The Viet Cong and North Vietnam today renewed their attacks on President Nixon's Indochina peace blueprint at the Paris talks. American negotiator David Bruce accused them of resorting to threadbare propaganda slogans.

In the Vietnam War, American battlefield deaths for the past six weeks have been averaging 50 a week. That's half the figure during a similar period one year ago. Last week's toll was 40 killed in action. Thirty-three died from other reasons.

(MIAMI BEACH)—President Nixon is said to have added Miami Beach to his Florida campaign appearances next week. Republican representative Bill Cramer of Florida says the President will make a major address Tuesday over statewide TV during the appearance.

The President's wife, Pat, arrived in St. Petersburg, Florida today to do some campaigning for Republican candidates.

Who says the government

protects itself?

by Ken Hartnett

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — I marched into the Pentagon Thursday carrying a shabby yellow shoebox just to see how far I could get before the government's security against bombers stopped me dead in my tracks.

I walked all the way to Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird's office and nobody stopped me.

Nobody stopped me when I walked by the offices of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Two Marine sergeants gave me a cold eye but they didn't have a word to say about my box. The cold eye could have been directed at my beard.

It was the same almost everywhere I went — the Capitol, the Senate Office Building, the Justice Department, Internal Revenue Service, the Post Office Department, the Interior Department and even the General Services Administration.

The GSA was the department that ordered the tightened security in the first place. In a directive Monday it said entrance to government buildings should be denied "to

anyone carrying suspicious packages unless they voluntarily submit the package for examination," but for all the government guards knew, the box could have held a bomb.

The Pentagon — a place the nation's Weatherpeople dream of destroying — didn't even have a guard at a basement entrance.

At a Senate Office Building, there was a guard inside the door. He was on the telephone and didn't even look up when I walked by.

Outside the Capitol, there was a cluster of guards. They all stared at me as I walked within ten feet of them. I took my box and walked into the Capitol and joined a group of camera-toting tourists. After gawking up at the rotunda, I ducked down a corridor and into the basement. There was a guard there. He didn't say a word either.

At the Justice Department — a building radicals tried to storm last November — I walked in through an entrance marked FBI Tours and again mingled with the tourists before slipping down a corridor and into a men's room.

At the Supreme Court,

things were different.

"What do you have in that box?" guard A. R. Burgoon asked as he unobtrusively but firmly blocked the main entrances to the building.

"Just a pair of shoes."

"Would you mind opening the box?"

"No, sir."

Burgoon examined the shoes, then took the box. He returned it only when I was leaving the building.

At the GSA, a guard stood in the guardhouse a few yards inside a courtyard — one of the few entrances to the building left open during the security drive. The guard said nothing as I walked by.

I walked through a back door and took an elevator to the sixth floor. There I asked a public information officer if he believed it possible to protect government buildings against terrorists.

"I think it's pretty rough," he said. "But you can keep out people who are carrying bags and shoe boxes."

The spokesman paused and glanced at the shoe box. "I'm really amazed they let you in. Didn't they ask you about it at all?"

Controversy

Tax money and non-public school

(WASHINGTON) — The flow of public funds to church-related schools is accelerating. And with the acceleration comes a vigorous legal counterattack from groups contending that the nation's historic wall between church and state has been breached.

At present 36 of the 50 states provide some sort of aid to private schools. Federal assistance, which was almost non-existent prior to 1965, has amounted to an estimated 250 million dollars in the past five years.

Now, with the support of such powerful allies as President Nixon, a drive is surfacing to give even greater aid to private schools, which enroll more than six million children, and which, like their public school counterparts, are feeling a financial squeeze.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Supreme Court is preparing to hear arguments this fall on a Pennsylvania case which could provide a landmark ruling on the church-state question.

The case is an appeal from a three-judge Federal Court's decision upholding a state law that permits assistance to non-public schools through purchase of services. Another Federal Court in Rhode Island held a similar law unconstitutional.

The principal beneficiary of public aid is the Roman Catholic school system, with almost five million pupils

enrolled in more than 10,000 elementary schools and 2,200 high schools. The second largest church system is operated by the Lutherans with an enrollment of about 200,000 pupils.

The third largest, The Seventh Day Adventist, with an enrollment of about 65,000 pupils, opposes any type of government assistance.

Jewish, Baptist and other Protestant schools are divided in their positions on government aid.

The major breakthrough for non-public schools came with passage of the Elementary-Secondary Education Act of 1965 which funneled millions of dollars into Parochial schools through federal programs.

Parochial schools receive varying assistance in many states. Twenty-three states provide transportation; nine give textbooks; eight provide health services; four lend general auxiliary services and six purchase services from non-public schools and pay salary supplements to teachers in these schools. Hawaii allows a small tax credit.

Whenever state-level assistance goes beyond transportation, milk and school lunch programs, such legislation usually is attacked in the courts. About 30 cases are on file throughout the country involving state-church separation.

Opposition to use of public

tax money in non-public or Parochial schools stems from many sources and is generated by many different reasons, from outright anti-Catholicism to genuine fear that such assistance eventually will wreck the National Education Association and the American Federation of Teachers historically have opposed use of public money in private schools. They contend that public schools are inadequately funded now and the situation would worsen if tax money is made available to private schools.

For 23 years a Silver Spring, Maryland non-profit organization called "Americans United for Separation of Church and State," has been a national watchdog on legislation that would provide assistance to church-related schools. It contends that the use of public funds for Parochial schools "Destroys religious liberty and violates the religious freedom of all citizens."

In his education message last May, President Nixon said private schools were closing at the rate of one a day. And he added that the government "Cannot be indifferent to the potential collapse of such Private-Parochial schools."

One thing is certain: the 1970s will be a decade of bitter debate over the constitutionality of spending tax money on non-public schools.



Shown receiving Distinguished Air Force ROTC Cadet awards are Cadet Captain Richard Wittler, Cadet Colonel Greg Rice, and Cadet Captain Stanley L. Alexander. Lt. Col. Allen is participating in the ceremony.

Cadets honored by distinguished awards

At the October 13th Corps Training Session, three individuals were recognized as Distinguished Air Force ROTC Cadets. Cadet Colonel Greg Rice, Cadet Captain Richard Wittler, and Cadet Captain Stanley L. Alexander were presented the medal by Lieutenant Colonel Allen.

Designation as a Distinguished Cadet indicates superior performance and constitutes a forecast as to his future potential as an Air Force officer. Selection of a Distinguished Cadet is based on

the "whole man" concept. A cadet must be of high moral character, have a high standing in academic and military classes and must possess outstanding qualities of leadership as demonstrated in recognized campus and Summer Camp activities.

Cadet Rice is presently Corps Commander, an active member of Eta Phi Mu fraternity, and is enrolled in the Flight Instruction Program. Cadet Wittler is presently

Deputy Corps Commander, an active member of Sigma Delta Phi fraternity, Cardinal Marching Band, Arnold Air Society, and is also enrolled in the Flight Instruction Program.

Cadet Alexander is presently a member of Squadron Staff and is an active member of Arnold Air Society.

Those cadets who are chosen for this honor are then qualified to be designated Distinguished Graduates.

Freshman Quad elects council

by Tom Schock

The Freshman Quadrangle Council held the first of its bimonthly meetings on October 13. The ten-member council, each member representing a twenty-man unit of freshmen, elected the following officers for the 1970-71 academic year: Dan Boxwell, President; Keith Shoemaker, vice president; Doug Yeakel, secretary-treasurer.

The Council is responsible for the expenditures of the Student Activities Fund. This fund is to be used for the betterment of the college and the residence halls. The Council also establishes certain rules of conduct and is the coordinator of all residence halls' social and athletic programs.

The Freshman Judicial Council was also decided this past week. The Judicial Council consists of five freshmen elected at large. The five members are Jim Bontadelli, Rex Heimberger, Jim Lahoski, Jack Lintz, and Mike Wasyluk.

The Judicial Council handles cases referred to it by the individual unit committees.

Red Tub new look, same purpose

by Benita Heath

Expect a new look soon for The Red Tub for its downstairs decor is going to be changed to orange and yellow and black and white, an innovation designed to enhance the already "unique" atmosphere of the Tub. Designed as a place "which is neither academic or administrative, where kids can come to have a casual conversation" — to quote Reverend Robert Clark, the coffeehouse director — The Red Tub is used on weekdays as a place to study, hold seminars, have the weekly faculty "Grub and Gab Group," or relax with a cup of tea or coffee (only a nickel). Friday and Saturday nights it is used as a refuge for the folksinging (or listening) passionate lover of pizza and coke (25 cents) or cider and doughnuts (35 cents).

The Red Tub's hours are from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. on weekdays, and 7 p.m. to 12 p.m. (or until all the world's problems are solved) on Friday's and Saturday's.

Under the supervision of the Campus Christian Association, The Red Tub is financed through the CCA \$2 per year membership fee and its sale of refreshments. Memberships, either full, participating, or supporting, are still obtainable — even though you do not have to be a CCA member to go to the coffeehouse.

quad's king

Lean King, a '69 alumnus of Otterbein, returned this year to be the new head resident in the freshmen quadrangle. The head resident handles all counseling problems and is the advisor to the monthly freshmen dorm counsel. He recommends possible disciplinary action and basically sees that everything is done on schedule, according to the rule.

Having two years of practical experience as a counselor, he is well qualified for this position. Lean is very happy with his position and doesn't think he will have any real problems. "The problems," he says, "come from the group." This year he feels that he has an exceptionally good group. In addition to being the head resident, Lean also teaches sixth grade in Gahanna and does graduate work at Xavier University. He graduated from Otterbein in 1969 with a major in elementary education and is now working for a Masters Degree in school administration.

When asked about the dorm situation, Lean said that it is excellent. It has greatly progressed since he first arrived in 1965. Among the many changes are carpeting in the halls and lounges, television in every lounge (where before, TV's were not even allowed in the dorm), and girls being allowed in the boy's lounge on Friday and Saturday nights. These changes constitute a more relaxed atmosphere and a more progressive dorm.

Nixon and OC Homecoming successes

by CHRIS EVERSOLE

When we arrived in Columbus, it looked as if Ohio was going to present a picture of health and prosperity for the homecoming of its grandson who had made it big in Washington. The thermometer soared and the sky was clear. The Bucks had run over Minnestoa on Saturday. Busy people filled the streets.

With the stage set, the battle began. Woody spoke and the group behind me chanted in protest. As the wait continued, a woman sang on and on until she exhausted her repertoire of patriotic songs. While the demonstrators for peace mockingly sang along, faces in the crowd turned around with looks on them of "what's wrong with those kids."

When we joined the crowd at the capitol, it looked like the Republicans would rule the day. Signs for Cloud, Taft, and even Devine were everywhere. But, it was still early. Before long, people carrying anti-war signs and the peace symbol showed up.

The rosy picture changed a little when the Columbus smog hit us. Then an unpainted '59 Plymouth with a broken

window on the side stopped beside me and asked how to get to the employment office of a company I had never heard of.

Finally, the President arrived. As the introductions went on, he sat there with a smile from cheek to cheek and seemed deaf and blind to the yells and signs which were protesting his war and his leadership of the country.

It turned out, however, that rather than ignore the protests, "Tricky Dick" was going to confront them head on. When he did, the "silent majority" loved it. He also attacked, verbally, excessive government spending, inflation which he said the Democrats had caused, and Congress which he blamed for not passing his programs.

So Nixon's homecoming celebration was a success, only slightly tainted by the cries of the dissatisfied. After the speech, we returned to Otterbein where homecoming had gone off without a hitch and without any reminders of war, unemployment, and suffering.



Harold Boda, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, lays a brick on the corner stone of the new library in ceremonies conducted Saturday morning after the Homecoming Parade. Pres. Lynn Turner spoke of the 100 years which had passed between the laying of Towers cornerstone and that of the library.

editorial comment...

T&C depllores findings of state grand jury

The President's Commission on Campus Unrest said October 4 that violent actions by some students and nonstudents at Kent State University were "intolerable," and termed "unnecessary, unwarranted and inexcusable" the barrage of gunfire by Ohio National Guardsmen that killed four and wounded nine students on the Kent State campus May 4.

The Commission stated that the actions of some students and those of others were "dangerous, reckless and irresponsible." But the danger the guardsmen faced "was not a danger which called for lethal force," the panel said. "The 61 shots by guardsmen certainly cannot be justified."

Other major findings by the Presidential Commission on Campus Unrest include:

The first step in preventing future campus violence and creating an understanding rests squarely with the President of the United States.

The President must seek to convince public officials and protestors alike that divisive and insulting rhetoric is dangerous.

"In the current political campaign, and through the years ahead, the President should insist that no one play irresponsible policies with the issue of campus unrest."

The Federal Government should review its current policies to assure nothing threatens the independence of quality of higher education.

"... Nothing is more important than an end to the war in Indochina."

Students must avoid violence and recognize their responsibilities as citizens of a nation founded on tolerance and diversity.

Those students insisting on violence must be quickly expelled and prosecuted.

Universities have failed to preserve order and to discipline those who were disruptive or violent. Some faculty members have encouraged, or at least tolerated, disruptive acts — and those that have should be removed from the campuses.

The National Guard and police have often been unprepared and poorly trained to handle violence. The result has sometimes been "uncontrolled violence" on the part of authorities.

If the practice of sending civil authorities onto campuses armed only to kill is not changed, tragedy will come again.

Students who bomb and burn are criminals. So are authorities who needlessly shoot or assault students. And any American who applauds such criminal acts must share in their evil.

It is inconceivable that the special state grand jury failed to recognize the Ohio National Guard's responsibility in last May's confrontation.

It is inconceivable that responsible Americans do not condemn such findings.

It is inconceivable, but it has happened.

The Tan and Cardinal does not agree with or support the state grand jury's findings because "... any American who applauds such criminal acts must share in their evil."

Owls blast T&C for poor taste

Dear Editor,

In "Cardinal Sins," last week, some remarks were made that to us were very distasteful. Due to the fact that no other sorority sang "Dulcinea," to their homecoming candidate, we naturally assumed the remarks were directed towards Sigma Alpha Tau Sorority.

You say your paper is being written with structure and purpose. We hardly think that remark was necessary. Owls has repeatedly submitted articles for your Greek column and repeatedly you have not incorporated them in this column, but yet you will write something of quite questionable quality and print it.

Our reasons for singing "Dulcinea" were stated by our chorister before we sang this song. "Dulcinea" does not refer to a mistress, it was used as an adjective describing beauty. Read up on writing and editing a paper and also on your theater!

Also, if you intend to write an editorial comment beside our letter, we would like to express another feeling. In the past people have written complaints about articles that have been in the paper. You submit your little retort by adding an editorial comment. If you had printed your article clearly and with taste you would have no need of an editorial comment. You would accept the letters to the editor

LETTERS



just as another point of view or constructive criticism. Once you've printed it, your articles should state clearly what the paper is saying and editorial comments should be used for correction of spelling or apologies. We suggest you use the latter proposal in next week's issue of the Tan and Cardinal.

Sigma Alpha Tau

Redbird put foot in beak

Dear Sir:

Last week's issue of the Tan and Cardinal, like all issues of the Tan and Cardinal, carried the words, "a free, responsible student voice." Apparently, this title was as far as the word "responsible" got, as evidenced by the petty digs allowed to pass for journalistic wit in the column "Cardinal Sins."

"Dulcinea," first of all, is not a song to Don Quixote's mistress, as the author would undoubtedly realize if he had taken the time to read the work. She is rather Don Quixote's pure and idealized love, adored chastily from afar. Such a song is a pretty compliment to any girl. Another sorority used the song "Mame." Did that make their candidate Patrick Dennis' eccentric Auntie Mame? Of course not. You know it and so do I. Yet according to the "logic" involved in the column it was indeed the case.

Hopefully, the author of this column will learn to use his journalistic ability to better advantage if he can learn to see the difference between malice and wit. If the author did not intend any malice by making the comment, he would do well to exercise more careful control over his material.

Sincerely,
Sue Casselman

The Tan and Cardinal urges students, faculty and staff to submit letters to the newspaper.

Letters should be typed and double spaced. The T&C reserves the right to edit, accept, or reject a letter. Authors will be consulted regarding any editing changes.

Include your name, address and telephone number on all letters.

The T&C does not print letters which are libelous or in poor taste, consist of attacks on personalities or are obviously based on factual errors.

Address or deliver all letters to The Tan and Cardinal, Campus Center basement, before midnight Tuesday.



THE

Tan and Cardinal

STUDENT PUBLICATION OF OTTERBEIN COLLEGE

"a free responsible student voice since 1917."

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Deep

Freida and Sarah in peril

by DAN BUDD

The Voluptuous Adventures of Sarah Sweetsoul, Part VII

Meanwhile, Sarah is sitting in her room at the dorm feeling filthy and dirty.

"Gosh, I sure feel filthy and dirty!" she exclaimed to her roommate, Frieda. "I shouldn't have rolled around in the mud at Marvin's fraternity's Mud-In. But then, I'll do anything for Marvin."

"Why not go take a shower?" Frieda suggestively asked.

"But Frieda," Sarah retorted, "it's after 10:34 and a half! You know that we aren't allowed out of our rooms after that!"

"Couldn't this be classified as an emergency?" Frieda pleaded, holding her nose at the same time.

"Why?" Sarah naively wondered.

"Listen," Frieda begged, "I'll play look-out for you while you rush in and take a shower. If anyone comes, I'll tell them that you're sick to your stomach from something you ate and that I had to help you to the bathroom. How's that sound to you?"

"Feasible."

So Sarah and Frieda sneaked down the hall, around the corner, and into the bathroom. Sarah began to take her shower while Frieda watched for the house mother. Sarah was about finished when Frieda heard footsteps.

"I hear footsteps," Frieda said. "Hurry up and get out of there!"

But Sarah didn't hear her for she had her head immersed in the warm water rinsing her hair. In walks the house mother.

"Ah-ha!" she exclaimed triumphantly. "I've caught you at last, you little devils you. You both have weekend campuses!"

The house mother drove them into their room and locked the door.

"What'll we do now, Frieda?" Sarah asked with a tear in her eye. But Frieda couldn't hear her for she was crying into her pillow. She finally lifted her head:

"Now I won't be able to see my parents when they come tomorrow!"

Sarah and Frieda both spent the rest of the night crying into their pillows.

The next day, Marvin and Fred were sitting in the snack bar wondering where their true loves were.

"Where is my true love?" Marvin poetically spake.

"Perchance they are fast asleep," Fred said.

"Pray, let us call upon them and arouse them from their heavenly slumber!"

"Great idea. Let's go."

So Marvin and Fred went over to the girl's dorm, gave the password (Mom's Apple Pie and the Girl You Left Behind), and were led into the foyer. The guards presented them to the house mother for inspection. After passing, they were interrogated and finally, upon establishing that they were from the same college that the dorm was, were asked why they had come.

"May we see Sarah Sweetsoul and Frieda Phonda, please?"

"No. They have weekend campuses. They may see no one, no one may see them, their food is sent up to them,

and we keep their door locked and a constant monitor on the room. If they even talk to themselves they are denied the next meal."

Marvin and Fred left. They decided that the girls must have done something really terrible or they wouldn't be receiving such harsh punishment. So they went ignorantly back to their booth at the snack bar and talked about football laces for the rest of the day.

Meanwhile, Sarah and Frieda were staring at each other in their room, listening for the click of the intercom so that they would know when it was safe to talk. And even then, they whispered.

"Can you get the steel blind away from the window enough to see whether or not my parents are here yet?" Frieda whimpered.

"Won't budge."

Just then the house mother walked in the room.

"Ah-ha!" she exclaimed with an evil gleam in her eye. "I've caught you talking! That will mean that you can't go home for Christmas!"

Sarah and Frieda leaped at her with the fury of a thousand jungle beasts. They grabbed the key and locked the house mother in the room. They then went to the bathroom and flushed the key down the toilet.

Shaking hands, they walked triumphantly into the fresh air outside.

Greg Isaacs, acclaimed lyric tenor, will present a solo recital on Sunday, October 25, in Cowan Hall at 8 p.m.

Roving Reporter

Paulsen stirs controversy

by BONNIE LeMAY

Pat Paulsen, widely acclaimed TV comedian, broke from tradition, as he presented his program "Pat Paulsen Looks at the 70's" at last week's convocation here at the 'Bein. A first of his kind at the 'Bein, he left behind him, a wave of controversy over his remarks.

In addition, it must be noted that he was successful in drawing a standing room only crowd, and in receiving a standing ovation. But not everyone felt the same about his performance, and if they had it to do over again, some of the audience might not make a repeat appearance.

No matter what their reasons for coming — curiosity or whatever, some people left feeling they had been well entertained while others left (perhaps a little early) completely disgusted. I was able to get a wide variety of reactions to the program, covering everything from "I fell asleep," to "He's terrific!"

Some people found him worthwhile and contributed such thoughts as, "I think he was very aware of many of the problems of our country and can talk about them humorously," and "I think he's better in person than on TV. He doesn't have to worry about what he says."

One student felt that he wasn't as well accepted as he might have been because, "He's too intelligent for Otterbein. His humor was above the audience and that's why he didn't go over."

Another gave her advice on how to make the best of it

with, "I just thought that you had to take what he said with a grain of salt. You had to just accept it at face value."

Still another concluded that there was more than most people were able to perceive, and commented, "I don't think everybody got a message out of it and I think he had more to say than just to make people laugh. I enjoyed listening to him."

Some of his comments were well received with remarks such as, "I liked his opinions on women's hours."

Others didn't find his lecture so enjoyable. There were those who were indifferent and considered it, "All right," continuing with "I wasn't totally impressed and I wasn't totally unimpressed."

It was also considered that people weren't enjoying the program as much as they seemed and the suggestion made that, "I thought people didn't really think he was that funny, but they just laughed because he was a TV personality and they thought they should laugh."

Not everyone liked the program and there were those who were disappointed in the performance or found it distasteful. As Paulsen delved into mediocrity, some members of the audience found his lecture to be "Mediocre."

Others noticed that it seemed to bring out the generation gap. One concluded, "I know that a lot of people thought he was a little risqué. It shows the generation gap. continued on Page 7

FEIFFER

ONE DAY I DROVE OFF IN MY CAR-



AND I THOUGHT: I MUST BE DEAD.



AND FOUND THAT ALL THE LIGHTS WERE GREEN-



THEN I CAME UPON A SIGN:



AND THERE WAS NO TRAFFIC-



AND I SPEEDED ON:



NO BILLBOARDS-



INTO NOISE, FILTH, OVERCROWDING, DEGRADATION AND VIOLENCE.



NO JUNK BY THE ROADSIDE-



MY DEPRESSION LIFTED.



NO TOLLS-



IF YOU DON'T HATE IT HOW DO YOU KNOW YOU'RE ALIVE?



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'Statement on Rights and Freedoms of Students'

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.

The multilateral approach which produced this document was also applied to the complicated matter of interpretation, implementation, and enforcement, with the drafting committee recommending (a) joint efforts to promote acceptance of the new standards on the institutional level, (b) the establishment of machinery to facilitate continuing joint interpretation, (c) joint consultation before setting up any machinery for mediating disputes or investigating complaints, and (d) joint approaches to regional accrediting agencies to seek embodiment of the new principles in standards for accreditation.

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. The endorsers are listed below:

U.S. National Student Association
Association of American Colleges
American Association of University Professors
National Association of Student Personnel Administrators
National Association of Women Deans and Counselors
American Association for Higher Education
Jesuit Education Association
American College Personnel Association
Executive Committee, College and University Department,
National Catholic Education Association
Commission on Student Personnel, American
Association of Junior Colleges

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 to students of their own persuasion, such a 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 or 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 or 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 general and specific responsibilities should be made explicit, and the actions of the student government within the areas of its jurisdiction should be reviewed only through orderly and prescribed procedures.

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 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

forementioned 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 Action

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 well-being, 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.

Letters to the Editor

Swick's loyalty asserts itself

Mrs. McCathrin:

With reference to your comments in the October 16 issue of the **Tan and Cardinal**.

You can decry my sense of loyalty to the Otterbein football program, especially if you cannot comprehend the reasoning behind my article concerning the Wittenberg game.

You can decry my negativism if you do not realize that all people are not optimistic.

You can decry my sense of humor.

You can decry my failure to emphasize the odds which the Otterbein team faces, especially if you missed the first issue of the **T&C** in which I pointed out these problems.

You can complain about the enrollment of Otterbein opponents, even though some of our opponents come from much smaller schools.

You can demean my column in terms of style and form, even though I feel it is more important what I say rather than how I say it.

You can excuse me for being a new writer, even though I have written sports for the **T&C** for two years.

You can ask me to follow your rules of journalism,

(accurate accounting of the facts), even though my column is solely based on my own opinions, as requested by the editor.

You can criticize me for commenting on a game which I didn't see, even though I admitted in the article that I had not seen the game and confessed that I may be out of line in making my comments.

You can invite me to join you and your dedicated guys at the games. I can invite you to meet me and some of those same "dedicated" guys at Lums for a schooner after practice. Would you care to join us?

I respect your use of the freedom of the press, and sincerely hope that you respect mine. I also respect you for making your comments known to the public through the "Letters to the Editor" column, rather than confronting me as others who differ with my opinion have.

Respectfully and sincerely,
William Wilson

"Talent for United Appeal," the upperclassmen talent show, will be presented in Cowan Hall, Tuesday, October 27, at 8 p.m.

OC could be part of the tragedy

Dear Editor:

Eldridge Cleaver, upon referring to America's present maladies, forcefully claimed that each American is either part of the "problem" or part of the "solution." Although I take issue with Mr. Cleaver's revolutionary tactics, I find his simple analysis of the American dilemma quite accurate. And nowhere is this more acutely evidenced than at Otterbein College where too many students unwittingly comprise the problem. All too often we devote our time and energy to irrelevant pursuits in egocentrism while refusing to acknowledge the outside world and its problems. But until we make a determined effort to recognize the existence of societal ailments such as poverty, racism, corruption, and hypocrisy, and unless we follow up our acknowledgment with a personal commitment to become part of the solution, we may find ourselves part of the tragedy!

Sincerely,
James Leopard

Thought

by **ROBERT C. GROSH**

Wealth established this country for the purpose of cultivating more wealth. The American revolution was a capitalistic investment of the land owners of the period, while equality, democracy, and freedom were catchy meaningless words. When the aristocracy organized American law they were giving themselves more freedom to govern than the Crown would normally extend. I admit everyone at the time benefited, but I can see that the dollar is destroying the country through the materialistic outlook of the people. Everything in this country is done by and for the

dollar, even the religious sector is wealthy beyond belief.

I am saying that the meaning of God-given life is not money and that while everyone agrees and says he can live without money no one ever does, or tries, or could if he wanted. God and love have been replaced by dollar worship while only the rich survive. It seems ironic that the richest country in history cannot supply, to the people, enough food, clothing and housing to support the needs of the people. In this country "conceived in liberty as a democracy" why do only the wealthy reap the benefits?

Seat belts do save lives

Older drivers wear safety belts more often than younger drivers, Highway Safety Director Warren C. Nelson reports.

Men "buckle up" more often than women and belt use is more frequent for travel on freeways than on city streets, he says.

How does Nelson reach his conclusions?

They stem from projections based on National Safety Council data and State Highway Patrol statistics, Nelson explains.

ROVING REPORTER continued from

Some of the older people were embarrassed, but the kids laughed."

Another student was disappointed because the program was not as she had expected and was, "... disappointed because nothing was really significant that he said except the last film that he showed. Everything he said was about sex, and it was funny, but after the first time it got kinda blah. I felt I wasted my time after awhile because I expected more out of his talk."

Mastering the Draft

Copy of selective service file can reduce misconduct of draft boards

Copyright 1970 by John Striker and Andrew Shapiro

We welcome your questions and comments about the draft law. During the year, we will answer your questions in the column. Send your questions to Mastering the Draft, Suite 1202, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017.

Q.: Will the student deferment be abolished?

A.: On April 23, 1970 the President asked Congress for authority to eliminate the student deferment. Only Congress can provide this authority. In the past, Representative Mendel Rivers, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, has been a strong advocate of the student deferment. However, recently he indicated he was having "second thoughts" about his position. He said he "was becoming disenchanted" with the student deferment because of the college disorders fomented by deferred students. With this change in Representative Rivers' position, the chances for the elimination of the student deferment are greatly increased.

Q.: If the student deferment is abolished, what will be my chances of keeping the II-S deferment until I graduate?

A.: A recent Local Board Memorandum provided the following warning: "Under legislation now pending in Congress, a registrant who obtains a II-S deferment by enrolling on April 23, 1970 or thereafter may lose his deferment in the future." The legislation referred to was proposed by the President on April 23. If enacted, students in this year's freshman class may find themselves without a deferment next year. A future column will indicate what steps you can take to register your approval or disapproval of the President's proposed legislation.

Q.: Is the official list of disqualifying medical defects available to the public?

A.: Yes. It is published in our book "Mastering the Draft." It is also contained in "The Draft Physical," available for \$1.00 from Brooklyn Bridge Press, P.O. Box 1894, Brooklyn, New York 11202.

Q.: Can I get a complete copy of my selective service file?

A.: Yes. Every registrant is entitled to secure a copy of his file. The procedure is as follows: (1) You should send a letter to your local board requesting a photostatic copy of your selective service file (officially called a Cover Sheet). (2) A copy of the letter must be sent to the state headquarters of the state in which your local board is located. Your local board can tell you the address of the state headquarters. (3) The state

director will then write to you informing you of the city in which the copying will be done. In most cases, this city will be the location of the state headquarters. (4) You must then make arrangements with a commercial duplicating firm in the city designated. The arrangements should provide that a representative of the Selective Service System will bring in the file for duplication. The representative will not pay for the duplication. Thus, you must agree with the commercial firm on some form of advance payment or subsequent billing. (5) When you have made these arrangements, write the state director informing him of the name and address of the firm. (6) The state director will arrange for an employee to take your file to the copying firm and monitor the reproduction "in order to protect the confidentiality of the file." You must pay "\$5 per hour, or fraction thereof in excess of one-quarter hour for the employee's time to monitor the reproduction computing from the time of his departure until his return to his post." (7) The file and its copy will be returned to the state headquarters. You will be sent a bill for the monitoring service. After the bill is paid, you will be sent the copy of your file.

Q.: Why is it important for me to have a copy of my file?

A.: The copy provides you with protection against the possibility that local board members or clerks will alter the contents of your file to cover up their mistakes. For example, consider the following recent court case. A young man sought a

conscientious objector classification. His local board denied the request and, as required by law, wrote down the reason and placed the letter in his file. A few months later, a court, in an unrelated case, declared this particular reason an improper ground for denying a C.O. request. When the young man's board learned of the court case, it opened his file and changed the reason for denying his C.O. request so that it now conformed to the law. Ultimately, the young man refused induction. Fortunately, his attorney had made a complete copy of the young man's file before the board members had made any changes. At the trial he noticed the change. The case was thrown out of court with instructions to the U.S. Attorney to investigate the conduct of the board members. Only because he had a complete copy of the file was he able to detect the change.

More detailed answers appear in our book "Mastering the Draft, A Comprehensive Guide for Solving Draft Problems," 626p. Little, Brown 1970.

Chimp Communicates

A four-year-old female chimpanzee named Washoe who lives in Reno, Nevada, can use over 30 "words" to communicate with the humans around her. She strings some of the words into short sentences like "Give me water please." Psychologists R. Allen Gardner and his wife, Beatrice, both of the University of Nevada, are teaching Washoe the gestures of the American Sign Language for the deaf. Since captive chimps live into their 40's, the Gardners expect their young student to learn many more

Kent was a national tragedy

In the last of three reports, the President's Commission on Campus Unrest said Oct. 4 that violent actions by some students and nonstudents at Kent State University were "intolerable," and termed "unnecessary, unwarranted and inexcusable" the barrage of gunfire by Ohio National Guardsmen that killed four and wounded nine students on the Kent State campus May 4.

The panel said that the actions of some students and those of others were "dangerous, reckless and irresponsible." But the danger the guardsmen faced "was not a danger which called for lethal force," the panel said. "The 61 shots by guardsmen certainly cannot be justified."

The commission's conclusions were released to the press in Washington in a special report, *The Kent State Tragedy*. The 152-page report includes 92 pages of text and 60 pages of photographs and diagrams. In preparing its report, the commission said hundreds of witnesses were interviewed in Ohio, public hearings were held in Kent, and some 8,000 pages of reports prepared by the FBI were examined.

The commission said its task was "especially sensitive" because during its investigation a state grand jury was convened. "We deem it of paramount importance that the commission do nothing to interfere with the criminal process," it stated. "We therefore have not sought to establish and report the names of persons who might be guilty of city, state, or Federal offenses — persons who fired weapons or who may have caused property destruction or personal injury by rock throwing, arson, or other means. The commission has not attempted to assess guilt or innocence but has sought to learn what happened and why."

"The widespread student opposition to the Cambodian action and their general resentment of the National Guard's presence on the campus cannot justify the violent and irresponsible actions of many students during the long weekend," the commission said.

Even so, it said, there would have been no deaths if the guardsmen had not been equipped with loaded M-1 rifles, which are high velocity weapons with a horizontal range of almost two miles.

As the guardsmen confronted the students, the commission said, "all that stood between the guardsmen and firing was a flick of a thumb of a safety mechanism and the pull of an index finger on a trigger." It said the tragedy at Kent State "must surely mark the last time that loaded rifles are issued as a matter of course to guardsmen confronting student demonstrators."

"Kent State was a national tragedy," the commission said,

but not a unique tragedy. "Only the magnitude of the student disorder and the extent of students' deaths and injuries set it apart from the occurrences on numerous other American campuses during the past few years."

The commission said that FBI reports "do not indicate that any of the disturbances at Kent State during May 1-4, 1970, were planned by members of the SDS."

The events at Kent State illustrate the necessity for adopting the recommendations made in its general report, the commission said.

The commission described in detail the events of the first four days in May in Kent including widespread disorder in the city of Kent on May 1, and burning on May 2 and disorderly rallies on May 3. The commission stated that "those who wreaked havoc on the town of Kent, those who burned the ROTC building, those who urged them on and applauded their deeds share the responsibility for the deaths and injuries of May 4."

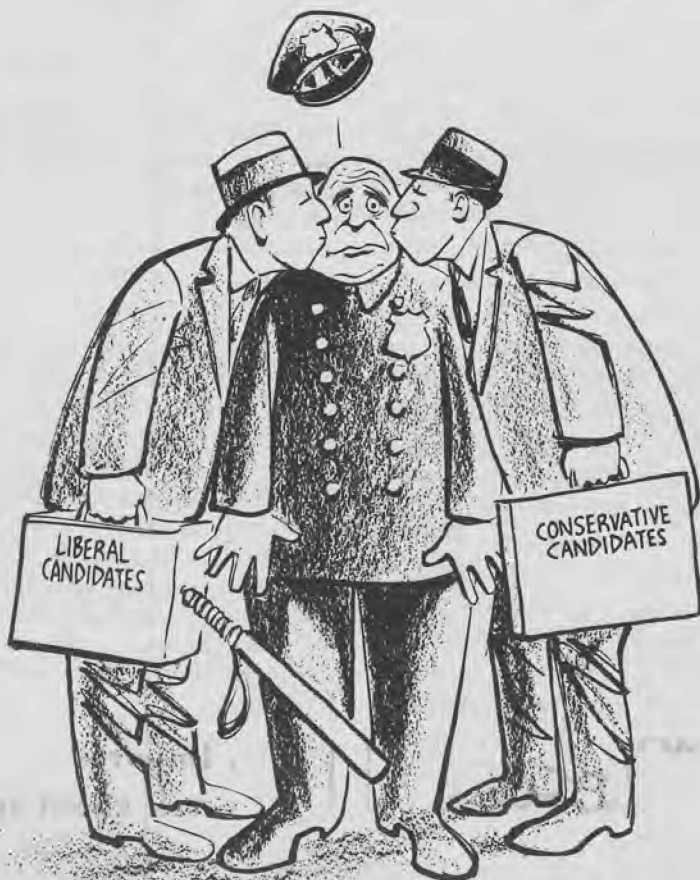
The commission pointed out that the May 4 rally began as a peaceful assembly on the Commons, the traditional site of student assemblies. They noted that even if the Guard had the authority to prohibit a peaceful gathering — a debatable proposition — "the decision to disperse the noon rally was a serious error."

The "timing and manner of the dispersal were disastrous. Many students were legitimately in the area as they went to and from class. The rally was held during the crowded noon-time lunch period, and there was no apparent impending violence."

The commission noted that only when the Guard attempted to disperse the rally did some students react violently. "Under these circumstances," the panel continued, "the Guard's decision to march through the crowd for hundreds of yards up and down a hill was highly questionable. In fact, the Guard never did disperse the crowd... Guardsmen had been subjected to harassment and assault, were hot and tired, and felt dangerously vulnerable by the time they returned to the top of Blanket Hill."

"The Guard fired amidst great turmoil and confusion, engendered in part by their own activities. But the guardsmen should not have been able to kill so easily in the first place. The general issuance of loaded weapons to law enforcement officers engaged in controlling disorders is never justified except in the case of armed resistance that trained sniper teams are unable to handle. This was not the case at Kent State, yet each guardsman carried a loaded M-1 rifle."

"No one would have died at Kent State if this lesson had been learned by the Ohio National Guard."



Chicago Sun-Times

MAULDIN

ENTERTAINMENT

At the Cinema

Catch-22 - Nichols ala Kubrick

by Tony Del Valle

Earl Wilson once reported that Mike Nichols, upon viewing Stanley Kubrick's 2001: A Space Odyssey, wired the director that the film was "the most freakish thing he had ever seen." Apparently, some of this freakishness has rubbed off on Nichols himself, as is evident in his new film, Catch-22.

The story concerns the plight of Yossarian, a war-time Air Force pilot, who sets out to convince his commandoes that he is insane and thereby unfit to remain active in the war. As the film progresses, the viewer begins to wonder if Yossarian really is insane as he constantly tries to climb, bed and fight his way out of the war. But somewhere along the line one begins to wonder if the rest of the cast has also gone crazy — and perhaps Mr. Nichols himself. Just when normality appears to be reigning supreme, a plane cuts a man in two (in a brilliantly realistic sequence) or an old, pathetically despairing lady keeps whimpering, "Catch-22...they can kill us all because of Catch-22..." When the haze begins to clear, we can see what this film is trying to achieve — how insane and illogical war is! We decorate political machines who destroy other impersonal machines and call it heroism.

Yossarian escapes this social jungle by simply grabbing a lifeboat and making an attempt to paddle across the ocean to freedom. But it is such moments as these that give Catch-22 a kind of uncomfortable silliness. Sure, we all know that war is insane, but isn't there method to this insanity? One gets the feeling that Catch-22 is merely trying to shock for the movelty of shock, rather than to achieve any specific purpose. Symbolism hangs all over the place and Stanley Kubrick is constantly waiting in the wings. (Indeed, there is even a moment in the film when the Space Odyssey theme is heard, as Yossarian contemplates the wonders of a woman's rear. The scene is slightly amusing, but totally irrelevant to the rest of the film.)

But when Nichols isn't too Kubrickish, he's fine. The opening minutes of the movie are classical; they seem to be a warning that a classical film is in store. But as soon as the insanity sets in, we know we've been fooled...

Alan Arkin (The Russians are Coming, the Heart is a

Lonely Hunter, Popi) as Yossarian, has somehow managed to portray all the insanity Joseph Heller's novel seemed to suggest. It is Arkin himself who makes you wonder if Yossarian really is insane. His eyes always seem to be looking at the dark corners of someone's mind or at some far away consolation. Jon Voight, however, is given a stereo-typed role that does little to show us his talents. Art Garfunkel turns in a surprisingly sensitive performance as a young, naive and impressionable serviceman who eventually falls victim to the insanity around him. Orson Welles, Dick Benjamin, Jack Gilford, and Tony Perkins all portray cheap, vaudeville-type characters, (that could have just as easily been played by someone else) while Martin Balsam seems to be the only "real" person in the whole movie.

Technically, Catch-22 is quite professional. Few films can achieve the brilliancy of some of the fantastically realistic sequences. But Mike Nichols' constant desire to numb the audience results in an attractive-looking spectacle that doesn't seem to know what it wants to say — or perhaps how to go about saying it.

Catch-22 is not an entire failure — it does achieve its basic purpose of depicting the senselessness of war — but one can only regret that Mike Nichols has allowed this potentially great film to be

reduced to a merely interesting but hardly memorable venture.

STATE THEATRE. *Thru Tuesday, Alan Jay Lerner's Paint Your Wagon will be shown. Despite the shallowness of the unimpressive script, the film is an enjoyable one, due to several excellent musical numbers, and more importantly, because of Lee Marvin's classical performance. Following Paint Your Wagon will be a film that may very well be the worst of the year — The Adventurers — a dull, over spectacular piece that deals rather unconvincingly with the birth of a revolution, with one or two naughty sex scenes thrown in for good measure. Paint Your Wagon is at least entertaining, but The Adventurers is probably the trashiest flick on the State Theatre circuit.*

Broadway and movie buffs might want to tune in to WOB's ON BROADWAY every Thursday night at 9:05 p.m. 91.5 on the FM dial, where each week a Broadway or movie soundtrack musical will be aired complete with music and story. This year alone the hits have included "Applause," "Fiddler On The Roof," "Cabaret," and "Paint Your Wagon." This Thursday night, the Broadway smash "Mame!" will be presented, with Angela Lansbury. The following week will find Barbra Streisand and her "Funny Girl" soundtrack visiting the WOB studio. Why not tune in and "see" a play or movie right in your own room? Reserved seats are not required.

Fonda and Robards

"Any Wednesday" shown Saturday

Tomorrow night the Campus Programming Board is presenting the movie ANY WEDNESDAY. Starring Jane Fonda and Jason Robards, it will be shown at 8:00 and 10:30 p.m. in the Science Lecture Hall Auditorium. The price is 75 cents.

At this time we would like to welcome our new Freshmen Campus Programming Board members. They are Becky

Hattle, Sue Wanzer, Billy Adams, Barb Curtis, Cathy Smith, Patty Elliott, Kay Bechtel, Linda Vasitas, Dan Boxwell, Barb Scott, Bill Stallings, Jerry England, Irene Sommer, Jane Elliott, Bonnie Wright, Kathy Pratt, Karine Kruger, Gini Olsen, Pam Wright, Sharon Gillhouse, Jayne Ann Augspurger, Jane Calhoun, Sandy Miltenberger, and Maria Marchi.

Young tenor performs here Sunday

Greg Isaacs, lyric tenor, will present a solo recital on Sunday, October 25, in Cowan auditorium on this campus at 8:00 p.m.

Mr. Isaacs, well known as a composer, conductor, and pianist, will present a vocal recital covering music from 1600-1970.

The recital will include a selection of Art Songs in seven languages from early Italian through contemporary Spanish. The second half of the program will open with the world premiere of "Les Chants Oiseaux for Greg" by the brilliant young composer Ronald Roxbury, written in honor of Mr. Isaacs' recent marriage. Following this Mr. Isaacs will present opera arias from La Boheme, The Rake's Progress, Eugene Onegin, and Manon.

Mr. Isaacs' many performances in both recital

and on stage have established him as one of the up and coming young musicians of his generation. He received his undergraduate training at the University of Michigan while his graduate work was done at the Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore. Mr. Isaacs has performed over 30 major opera roles and equally many oratorios.

As the Baltimore News American said, "Greg Isaacs... was particularly outstanding... Mr. Isaacs will no doubt make the rise in musical circles very quickly." By his many stage appearances in both opera and oratorio Mr. Isaacs has established himself as not only an outstanding singer but as an outstanding actor. The Ann Arbor News states "...with his compelling honesty he commanded the stage and hushed the audience... a remarkable performance."

CCA prepares Student Sharing Week auction

Are you tired of Sunday evenings on campus? Is studying getting you down? Get away from it all and come to the Student Sharing Week Auction which will be held Sunday, November 1, in the Campus Center lounge at 7 p.m.

Students and faculty are being asked to share their time or services, such as a dinner for several students at a faculty member's home, transportation to and from Columbus, or typing.

The profits from the auction will be used on the local and international level. One half of the contributions will remain here to be put in the Otterbein Emergency Loan Fund. Sponsored by the Campus Christian Association, this fund makes non-interest loans available to students for emergencies. The remaining money will be shared with needy students throughout the world through the World University Service, an international organization which assists struggling universities in sixty different countries in all continents.

In Nepal, the money will be used to contribute to a Student

Health Center. In Peru, money will help to provide adequate eating facilities. Your quarter

will provide a student with a medical checkup and x-ray.

Thirty-five cents will provide three meals a day for a student in India.

MELBOURNE continued from Page 1

introduced to he instruments and the sounds that each makes.

The 21-year-old Melbourne Symphony Orchestra is a fully professional orchestra. Like the five other major orchestras in Australia, it is administered by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, one of the world's most active concert entrepreneurs. The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra has existed since about 1936 but has been in its present form since 1945. The orchestra was formed from a combination of several long-established groups of semi-professionals in Melbourne, capital of the State of Victoria.

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GIFTS 'N' THINGS

Tan and Cardinal Sports

OC takes Hiram

Otterbein chalked up its first win of the season as the Cardinal gridders rolled past Hiram 49-28 before a Saturday afternoon Homecoming crowd of 4,000.

Senior quarterback Norm Lukey connected on 12 of 21 passes for 205 yards and 2 TD's to turn on many heart-throbbing alumni. Flanker Pete Parker hauled in both TD passes — one for 39 yards and the other for 28. He had a total of 3 receptions for 86 yards.

Doug Thomson, a sophomore fullback, drove 192 yards in 29 carries for 3 TD's to break open the Cards ground game for the first time this fall. Trevor Newland, a junior fullback, gained 80 yards and a TD in 12 carries as he returned to the lineup after recovering from a knee injury.

Newland also kicked 7 extra points but two field goal boots missed the uprights.

The Cardinals gained a total of 523 yards on offense — 301 rushing and 222 passing.

Two serious Hiram mistakes contributed to the Cards' first scores. On the second play from scrimmage Hiram fumbled and freshman Tom Cahill recovered for Otterbein on the Hiram 38. Seven plays later Doug Thomson went over for the TD.

Near the end of the first quarter freshman defensive tackle Larry Schultz picked off a Hiram pass on the Hiram 9 yard line. Three plays later Newland crossed the goal line for the second Otterbein tally.

Cardinal Coach Moe Agler commented, "It's always nice to win," and went to work preparing for the meeting with the Pioneers at Marietta



Norm Lukey and Doug Thompson are frozen in the middle of a play during Saturday's high-energy win over Hiram, 49-28.

Hockey girls outscore alumni 6-0

by Marsha Brobst

The Women's Field Hockey team welcomed the Alumnae back to the 'Bein Saturday by handing them a sound defeat, 6-0.

The younger generation dominated the entire twenty minute game, leading 3-0 at halftime and adding three more goals in the second period. Leading scorer for the team was left inner Margie Miller, with 4 goals, followed by Patty Elliott and Marsha Brobst with one apiece.

Unfortunately the Alumnae could muster only four goals to play so the remainder of their team consisted of the reserves from the Intercollegiate team. Girls who played for Otterbein included forwards Diana Johnson, Miller, Kathy McLead, Elliott, and Romaine Turyn; halfbacks Jayne Ann Augspurger, Brobst, and Dianna Miller; fullbacks Claire Porter and Dedie Roth, and goalie Barb Russ. Reserves who played for the Alumnae

included Billie Adams, Pam Wright, Jane Gebler, Laura Lamberton, Gayle Lewis, Sybil McCualsky, and Bonnie Everhart.

This week the Good Sport Award goes to Gracie Augspurger, Gaucho of the Year, and to Queen candidate Jane Wittenmyer who was unable to participate in the Alumnae game because she had to ride in the Homecoming parade.

Unbeaten team topples

At this point in the intramural football season, with only two weeks remaining, one thing about the outcome is certain: there will be no undefeated teams. In two major upsets this past week, Sphinx and Jonda were toppled from their undefeated positions and thrust into a three-way tie for first place with once-beaten Kings fraternity.

In one of the hardest-hitting games of the season, the Kings

defense held Jonda to six points on a rollout by quarterback Greg Rice. But the offense provided the winning margin late in the game on a Brett Reardon to Louie Mampieri touchdown pass, followed by the tie-breaking point-after kick by Mampieri.

Despite touchdowns by Jon France and Kevin Witt early in the game for a 12-0 lead at the half, the YMCA derailed Sphinx's attempt at an unbeaten season, 14-12. The Sphinxmen jumped out to an early lead, but the second half brought problems as the YMCA quarterback hit one of his ends in the end zone for the first score, and followed it with a two-point conversion. Then, on a fourth down situation in the closing seconds of the game, he again hit on a pass from thirty yards out for the winning points.

In action earlier in the week, Jonda had beaten the YMCA, 26-6.

Pi Kappa Phi lost a close game this past week to the Frosh, 14-13. Charlie Appel scored first on a forty-yard pass from Chuck Bosse, and Greg Montague kicked the extra point. Steve Thackara scored the second touchdown on a sixty-yard pass from Steve Bilikam.

The Club intramural tennis team, composed of Jack Mehl, Gene Frazier, Don Manly and Jim Augspurger remains undefeated in fraternity competition.

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Coach Price and Coach Agler are caught by the camera during Saturday's Homecoming game.

Swick Sez

We'll take Marietta

Homecoming... the traditional... the play, floats, bands, falling leaves, crisp autumn air, sunshine, royalty, mums, the open houses and renewed friendships... the new... a gridiron triumph. Even the most optimistic member of the Otterbein community couldn't have asked for a much better day. Fall homecomings always carry the traditions, but the football victory was certainly icing on the cake.

After the criticism I received concerning the Wittenberg game which I did not see, I feel it best to point out now that I did not see all of the Hiram contest either. After weeks of being perched in the pressbox, I descended into the stands where I found my date's conversation much more interesting than the game itself. So if you found my comments about the Wittenberg game were unjustified, feel free to feel the same way about my comments concerning this game.

Being in the stands I heard a lot of derogatory comments about the caliber of the Hiram football team. Hiram is not a bad team. Hiram looked weak after watching teams like Ashland and Mt. Union. Otterbein did look impressive moving the ball, both on the ground and in the air. Norm Lukey threw the ball well, as he has done so many times over the last three years, and the ball toters led by Doug

Thompson did a good job supplementing our air attack.

Classified

For sale: Spanish guitar. Good tone. Contact Sue Casselman in Mayne Hall.

The defense still looked vulnerable, particularly against the ground game, and lack of size and experience here will probably be a thorn in the Cardinals' side throughout the remainder of the season.

Otterbein was in command of the game to an even greater extent than the score indicates. Coach Agler began substituting with eleven minutes remaining in the third quarter, unlike the tactics of some of our opposing coaches who have drilled their first team well into the fourth quarter.

The victory had to taste good to the nearly famished Cardinals. Hopefully it just whetted their appetites.

This week we travel to Marietta, a team which finished second in the Ohio Conference last year, but which has been an upset victim this year. Last year Marietta spoiled our homecoming by edging our Cards. Hopefully we can avenge that loss. Two years ago we blundered our way up and down the field at Marietta. Typical of the game was Ray Stright's kickoff return to the Marietta four yard line. The Otters failed to score from that point.

Watkins Glen Grand Prix

A race of rare emotional drive

The excitement of another contest run by the "royal family of racers," an honor paid to this year's world champion, and an interesting view of humanity at its best were the foundations for the twelfth annual Grand Prix weekend at Watkins Glen, New York.

Constant rain

The weekend was one of constant rain. Saturday afternoon time trials found all the machines sporting their special equipment. The times were naturally slower than they would have been had the pavement been dry. However, the drivers' constant challenge to speed prevailed. Both Jackie Stewart and Jackie Ickx set new track records. Before the race had even begun, it was evident that this would be a Watkins Glen in true formula one tradition.

One chance for championship

Sunday morning brought an ominous silhouette of gray and black clouds. The intermittent spitting from above led one to believe that the afternoon would bring another wet and challenging track. However, late in the countdown the rain let up. Most drivers replaced their rain equipment with their normal dry pavement apparatus. With a little bit of luck the track would remain dry until the race was won. The constantly questionable weather, and the high qualifying times were only signs of what the race was to bring.

The Glen is not known as one of the most difficult courses on the G.P. circuit. In fact, it is possibly the easiest. With this in mind the drivers, owners, and engineering-minded mechanics all realized that this was to be an endurance race of machine against machine. Which car could best hold up under the fastest conditions? This would determine the winner of the honored checkered flag.

The 1970 Watkins Glen was a race of rare emotional drive. Jackie Ickx, of Belgium, was the only driver who could now possibly capture the world championship from the present point leader Jochen Rindt of Austria. Ickx was in the pole position. Stewart, also high in the point standing, was sitting next door in the number two

position. His drive to overcome Ickx, and contain Rindt's title was as great as Ickx's drive to challenge it.

As the green flag dropped, Stewart, in his new "Tyrrell-Ford" took a commanding lead. By the halfway point, fifty-four laps on the 2.3 mile course, Stewart was some twenty odd seconds ahead of his closest competitor, Jackie Ickx.

Pit stop widens gap

Stewart's lead further advanced when Ickx, due to a fuel line problem, was forced to pit. Ickx lost over two laps and was now out of first place competition. If this continued, Jochen Rindt would become the 1970 World Champion.

After Ickx's pit, Pedro Rodriguez became the number one challenger. Stewart had a fifty-eight second lead over Pedro. This Tyrrell looked as if it could easily bring home the checkered flag and the winning points.

Oil leak means new leader

Then, in the typical Grand Prix tradition, Stewart's

Tyrrell-Ford sprang a left oil leak. Within four laps Stewart was out of the race. Pedro Rodriguez now seemed assured of his second win of the season. Rodriguez' lead over his closest competitor, Emerson Fittipaldi, a Brazilian rookie, was almost as great as that previously held by Stewart.

Fuel shortage pits leader

Then once again, the finger of fate decided to do its thing. The race was a little longer than the Yardley-BRM team had calculated. Pedro was forced to pit for fuel. With only a few laps remaining Fittipaldi took the lead. Moments later the checkered flag dropped and Emerson Fittipaldi found himself the cockpit of his first formula one victory.

The excitement was over. The endurance of the machine proved most important. The art of surprise, that has become so much a part of G.P. racing, held its mark. Fittipaldi, was indeed the winner of the 1970 Grand Prix of the United States.

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