



City recovers slowly from April, 1968 blast

by Bill Marable

The full extent of a tragedy is never felt until the last physical evidence is removed and renovations begin.

Forty-one people died in Richmond's 1968 downtown explosion, the second largest calamity in the country that year. Today, the town's business section still retains that scar.

Walk downtown any day. You'll see vacant plots of land where buildings should be standing. Notice the punctures in the sidewalks and the boarded-up windows.

Naturally area business is going to suffer from the accident. But are the effects of the calamity still seen by local businessmen? Is there a link between the tragedy of two years ago and the downtown decline of commerce?

"IT'S AFFECTED all business downtown," declared Carl Lippscomb, President of the local Merchants Association. "To what percentage, I don't think any of us can say. In the terrific disaster, we lost a lot of merchants, but haven't gained any new ones."

The downtown Sherwin-Williams paint store escaped the blast that leveled its neighbors. Manager Dwane Drappe commented, "It has hurt because they are not redeveloping the blast area. People stay away or go out to the shopping centers, rather than go to the downtown area."

Ed Nusbaum, owner of a downtown shoe store, was more optimistic. "At the beginning it hurt business, because there was a continual fear in the minds of people about the downtown area. That has been corrected."

Nusbaum admitted that the long-range loss of certain key businesses that drew people to the area did hurt. "Some areas are now vacant. Any business area is helped by the number of outlets that exist in the area."

"MANY IMPROVEMENTS," claimed Nusbaum, "have already been made or are scheduled. A new library and new businesses in the area will help Main Street remain a most important shopping area."

Today, most commercial expansion is in the eastern section of Richmond. Downtown merchants realize these shopping centers are necessary to fulfill the public's needs, but

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It's been eighteen months since the sporting goods shop burst into flames, but the scars left by the second-most destructive national disaster in 1968 still haven't been repaired. ABOVE: Downtown Richmond today in the area of the explosion. RIGHT: The scene of the tragedy — April 6, 1968.



Photo by Bob Skarin

Clark Kerr discusses student power, dissent

by Tim Kastner

Last Thursday after lunch I sat down at one of the microfilm readers in Lilly Library to do a little pre-interview research on a man about whom I had heard much but knew little, Dr. Clark Kerr.

Placed prominently on the front page of the early 1967 New York Times before me was an article announcing loudly that Dr. Clark Kerr had been fired as President of the University of California. The photograph of a bald bespectacled man stared up at me from the reader.

I read about how he was, as he later put it, "removed from my responsibilities in January of 1967 rather abruptly" by the Reagan-controlled California Board of Regents. Governor Reagan, Max Rafferty (whose columns from the Palladium-Item appear on the Opinion Board with some regularity, usually accompanied by derogatory comments), and other conservative members of the Board had overwhelmingly voted to remove him from office without notice after almost a decade of service as President.

REAGAN AND FRIENDS haven't gotten off Kerr's back yet. After the student-police riots this year over the Berkley "People's Park," the governor laid blame on Kerr, the first modern University president to concede to student demands, for the disturbances and resulting death of one student. Reagan took his criticism of Clark Kerr "all over the state."

Dr. Kerr met Bill Marable and me in front of Lilly at three that afternoon.

Bill and I talked with Kerr for about 45 minutes. The following are questions we asked him about his views on and experience with student disorders and student power. The complete interview can be heard on Encounter November 2 at 2 p.m. on Radio WECI.

Q: IN AN INTERVIEW in *U.S. News and World Report* last December, you seemed optimistic about the chances for a lessening of tension on the campus. You qualified your prediction, however, by saying that this easing of tensions was largely dependent on administration action on Vietnam and civil rights... Are you still this optimistic?

DR. KERR: No, I'm not, because there wasn't been any progress in either... In fact, there has been some retrogression on civil rights.

Q: Do you see any particular hope?... Do you think last year will be repeated... in terms of campus disorders?

DR. KERR: I would suspect that if we don't get a solution for the Vietnam war in particular that there will be as much disturbance on the campus this year as last, yes... Never before in our history have we had such a divisive external issue as Vietnam at the same time we have had such a divisive internal issue as civil rights.

Q: Dr. Kerr, how broad-based do you think student dissent is?

DR. KERR: Well, it's a little difficult to generalize about students. Each person has his own ideas, his own personality. There are now more than 7 million of them, so generalization comes hard. But having looked at a variety of poles, this is about the way it looks to me:

... **ABOUT 1% OF THE STUDENTS** might be said to be ideologically identified with the New Left. Perhaps another 8 or 9 percent, making a total of 10, will generally go along with the New Left, not from any really ideological conviction, but going along issue by issue and tactic by tactic.

Then, beyond that, perhaps another 30% [are] generally dissatisfied with the state of American society and the state of the world, and then about another 60%... are either satisfied with the way things go, or are concerned with their own lives, the vocation they're going to get, and that sort of thing. So that's how it looks to me in terms of percentages.

In terms of influence, the most influential group of students across the country now on most campuses are those who are identified with liberal or radical points of view... It's been the minorities that have made a good deal of history, and it's a question of which minority is uppermost at the time...

Q: You spoke about the New Left and the leftist radical-to-liberal influences that really set the tone for the campus today. One part of this is what has been called "Black Power" influences by the press for the last five years. What role do they play in this?

DR. KERR: Well, first of all, let me say that I don't really like the word "New Left," because it covers a tremendous variety of points of view. You get people who are tied in with Maoist persuasion, some following Castro, some following Marcuse, some of them really kind of having an anarchist... or existentialist point of view, so "New Left" I used simply to indicate that maybe 1% of the students had an ideology, but that would cover quite a few ideologies...

NOW AMONG THE BLACK STUDENTS: in the observations that I've made in the Northern and Western campuses, a higher percentage of them are activists than



Clark Kerr listens to a question during Thursday's Community Tea.

would be true of students as a whole. But this wouldn't necessarily hold true in the South... On the historic Negro college campuses... there isn't all this activism. The students are there to become a teacher or whatever they want to become, and the atmosphere there is more nearly like that of some of the Southern predominantly white colleges: emphasis on athletics and upon social activities...

Q: Dr. Kerr, how much control do you think students should have over the running of a college or university...?

DR. KERR: I don't favor any overall solution to the problem of student participation such as they tried to get in France by law, saying that students should have one-half the voting rights; in Germany, they've talked of giving them one-third the voting rights.

My own feeling is that students should be more involved, but it should be gone about in a rather pragmatic way and give the students a good deal of authority in areas where they have both interest and competence.

SO I WOULD SAY that in some places students ought to have 100% authority, and in some places zero.

My own feeling is that in certain types of disciplinary cases... students just ought to have charge... my experience has been that student juries do just as well as juries generally; they act responsibly. I don't say all kinds of disciplinary cases, incidentally, because if you get involved in some kind of capital crime, obviously that's going to go to an external court.

... Now when it gets to something like endowments, where they (students) usually have no interest and usually almost no competence, I'd say their influence ought to be zero.

... When it comes to the curriculum required in a professional school, say, for getting a Ph.D., where the work is highly technical, there the curriculum ought to be essentially in the hands of the faculty, they're the experts.



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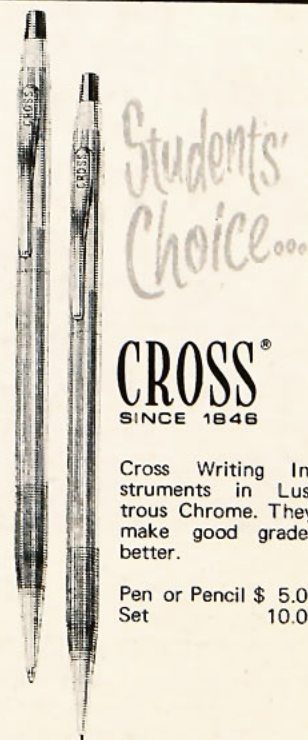
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Americans search for peace

One million protest quietly

by Peter Holderith

The Vietnam Moratorium, the largest antiwar protest in America's history, was peaceful and greater than its leaders had ever hoped. An estimated 1 million persons across the U.S. participated in the one-day "strike." The Pentagon's civil disturbance command post said that the national situation was "generally quiet."

90,000 gathered at Boston Common for a demonstration which drew many students: nine Boston area colleges were closed on Wednesday. In the nation's capitol, 22,000 gathered at the Washington Monument to hear Coretta Scott King, widow of Martin Luther King, speak against U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

In New York three separate demonstrations drew more than 10,000 each. In front of the Subtreasury Building in the financial district 25,000 gathered at noon, many on their lunch hour, for a protest rally in song and rhetoric. In the United Nations Plaza over 10,000 gathered for another noon rally to hear Theodore Sorensen, among others.

A RALLY at Bryant Park, near Times square, drew 10,000 for a program that included speeches by Mayor Lindsay, Senators Javits, Goodell, and Eugene J. McCarthy, Rep. Shirley Chisholm, and the Rev. William Sloane Coffin, Jr., and singing by Peter, Paul and Marry and others. The rally participants then formed a candlelight march through midtown Manhattan to hold a service in front of Saint Patrick's Cathedral.

Mayor Lindsay held firm in his order that all city buildings fly the American flag at half-mast for Moratorium Day, despite some official criticism. City Hall was draped in the black and purple bunting of mourning.

On all New York firehouses, however, flags were at full mast, by order of Michael Maye, president of the Uniformed Firefighters Association in New York City, in direct defiance of Lindsay's order. Opponents of the Moratorium across the nation included many public officials, veterans' organizations, policemen, and firemen who held the demonstrations were not in the national interest. Many displayed American flags and shone car headlights, to demonstrate anti-moratorium sentiment.

In East Meadow, Long Island, W. Averell Harriman spoke to more than 15,000 persons. Former New York governor and former chief U.S. negotiator in Paris, Harriman said, "President Nixon said he wouldn't pay attention to your voices. Now he's going to have to pay attention."

AT A NEWS CONFERENCE, Vice President Spiro Agnew asked the leaders

of the nationwide protest to publicly renounce support given the Moratorium by Hanoi. In a letter addressed to "Dear American Friends," North Vietnam's premier Pham Van Dong said, "Your struggle is a noble reflection of the legitimate and urgent demand of the American people... It is also a worthy and timely rebuff to the obstinate attitude of the United States Administration in intensifying and prolonging the aggressive war in Vietnam..."

Officially the President was said to agree with Agnew's statement on the Hanoi letter. Agnew said that the Moratorium leaders and the Congressmen who publicly support the demonstration were "chargeable with the knowledge of this letter" and that they must explain the exact nature of the protest.

Moratorium headquarters in Washington issued a terse response to the

Administration's charges. The response did not directly answer Agnew's statement: "October 15 is an appeal to the conscience of the American people. It is regrettable the Administration would seize this straw in an attempt to discredit the patriotism of the millions of Americans who sincerely desire peace."

SAM BROWN, chief architect of Wednesday's Moratorium, is a 26-year-old Harvard Divinity School dropout. He was student coordinator in 1968 for the McCarthy presidential campaign.

Brown pledged to carry on the Vietnam protests until the boys come home. "If there is no change in Vietnam policy, if the President does not respond," he said, "there will be a second moratorium." The present plan calls for two days of strike and protest in November, three days in December, and so on until the war is ended.



Earlham moratorium speakers Harvey Lord and Jim Bogle join Lydia Gross at the afternoon rally.



Earlham students, holding placards bearing names of Richmond dead, stand in a 24 hour vigil in front of the Municipal Building in downtown Richmond.

Activities to move from local to national protest in November

by Sally Weeks

Earlham's Moratorium Committee will cooperate with two national groups in organizing a November Moratorium on

"business as usual" and in participating in a march in Washington.

The moratorium planned for November 13 and 14 will be oriented more toward the Richmond community than were last week's activities.

Petur Williams, convenor of the Earlham committee, hopes to have speakers and films downtown instead of on campus, and to have more extensive canvassing and leafletting. He is hoping that some local businesses will close part of the time during the two days in support of the moratorium.

WILLIAMS said that committee representatives will attend the Board of Trustees meeting this week to urge the college to take an official stand on the issue. The committee will also be seeking to cancel classes on November 13 and 14.

The moratorium will be part of a national effort organized by the Vietnam Moratorium Committee in Washington. Local and national leaders consider October 15 merely a start in major protest against American involvement in Vietnam, and look forward to the

November moratorium as being even more widespread and effective.

The Earlham committee is arranging transportation to Washington for all those participating in the march on Saturday, November 15. The march will begin at the mall past the White House and end with a rally at the elipse. Organizers expect at least 100,000 people to participate in what could become the largest peace rally ever staged in the U.S.

An earlier march, continuing from November 13 to 15, will start at Arlington National Cemetery, pass the White House, and stop at the Capitol Building. An estimated 45,000 citizens will march single file, each wearing a placard naming an American killed in Vietnam.

BOTH MARCHES are being planned by the new Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, working in conjunction with the Vietnam Moratorium Committee.

Complete reorganization of the local committee is underway, and more people are needed to help plan for the November moratorium.



A receptive Richmond passer-by accepts a moratorium leaflet from Dave Philbrick.

Town-gown contact relieves isolation

Trash blowing across vacant lots, windows shattered or boarded up, paint peeling off cracked building walls — "Shabby," you mutter to yourself as you walk downtown. "It's been two years and Richmond still hasn't cleaned up the explosion site."

Town-gown relations between Richmond and Earlham have never been the best. Earlham long-hairs are verbally assaulted from passing cars, scuffles between "townies" and Earlham students occasionally break out at college dances, and Richmond-sponsored banquets for Miss America and General Hershey are bound to clash with Earlham's natural-look, work-for-peace ideal.

We condemn the town's attitudes, label it "conservative" and "small-time," and retreat into our cloistered community-without giving Richmond's problems more than a superficial glance.

BUT THERE are valid explanations for some of the town's problems. For example, one of the main reasons for Richmond's slow progress in renovating the

explosion area is lack of funds. Despite the fact that the explosion was the second largest nationwide disaster in 1968, the federal government, through HUD (Housing and Urban Development agency), hasn't come through with money to help Richmond fund its redevelopment program.

We can't condemn Richmond when we are ignorant of the causes of its problems and avoid making any effort to understand.

The isolation we complain about at Earlham is partly self-imposed. There are many opportunities to get outside ourselves and the campus and improve relations with Richmond, but how many of us bother?

Recently, a YMCA representative was here on campus to recruit volunteers to teach crafts and other activities to Richmond elementary and high school students. Not one Earlham student responded. Townsend Center is on the decline and needs volunteers to set up programs. On the other hand, programs are all ready set up at the

Child Guidance Clinic and the Richmond State Hospital, along with a service for visually-handicapped Richmond residents.

Human contact can remove stereotypes. Instead of condemning Richmond as "conservative," next time you walk downtown, pick up the trash blowing across the vacant lot.

THOUGHTS

... about the vigil

Richmond, Indiana is a different place on a cold Wednesday morning at six o'clock outside of the Municipal Building. As I stood in silence clutching a candle stub a world whizzed by me — a world in which a little old lady in a VW bug would give me the peace sign, and a veteran of the Philippine Islands hopping would talk to every student on the vigil line and then cross the street to get a drink at the bar.

I tried to concentrate on listening to the name of each American who had died in Vietnam... Johnson, Alan, Johnson, Howard, Johnson, Robert Lee... but soon I was watching the passing people and trying to ignore the ceaseless rhythmic sound of the names.

A man would glide by in his shiny red Corvette, proudly point to his American flag decal, and shake his head. A lady would drive up to the red light, sneak a look, and then pretend that she hadn't seen us. A Richmond High School student being driven to school would peer at us with a quizzical face and turn to her mother and ask "why?"

I ASKED MYSELF that same question. Surely the vigil would not swell the ranks of those opposed to the war in Vietnam. Our stand in Richmond would never raise the dead... Anderson, James Nathan... As I bowed my head, I tensed my jaw to try to concentrate on listening to the names. 44,798 American soldiers, American boys, human beings — dead. What would happen if every time a name sounded one person fell to the ground in front of us?

Two little girls skipped hand in hand down the street on their way to school.

An old man who lived in a second floor apartment across the street stood in the window staring at us. That evening he would come down to the vigil, hold a candle in one hand and a small American flag in the other, and stand in silent reverence. He would then return to his room and put the candle and flag in his window. At two in the morning he would still be standing erect in front of the flame.

I READ TWO COLUMNS of names and passed the list on because my throat was too choked to read. I blew out my candle and quickly left. I had to escape the pain of realizing that so many human beings were dead. As I peddled back to Earlham, two songs kept haunting me as they intermingled in my mind.

How many deaths will it take til he knows that too many people have died? when will they ever learn? when will they ever learn?

Jim Green

The Draft Counselor

Apply for CO early

"The Draft Counselor" offers weekly answers to draft questions and problems. Charlie Springer, Earlham chemistry professor and part-time draft counselor, will be doing the answering; you'll be doing the questioning. Send in your questions on the draft to the Post, Box 492.

1. Should I apply for C.O. classification while I'm still in school with a II-S deferment; or should I wait until I finish college? T.K.

The regulations require a registrant to notify his local board within 10 days of any change that might affect his classification. Included in such changes would be the crystallization of the registrant's self-knowledge that he is a C.O.

Any C.O. claim other than as part of the Classification Questionnaire (Form 100) is considered to be a "late claim." The claim must be considered but the claimant will be expected to explain how his beliefs have developed or matured since he filed the Classification Questionnaire. Late claims, particularly when filed after graduation raise questions in the minds of draft board members as to the sincerity of the claimant.

Even if one is not able to express himself as well as he would like, he should make the C.O. claim when he is sure of his position. Even though the Form 150 has been filed, as long as the claimant remains in school and meets the requirements for a student deferment he must be given a II-S classification.

During such time one can and should file additional information with regard to his C.O. claim. Such additional information may include deeper reflections on his position or evidence that supports his convictions. Any questions or problems should be taken up with a counselor.

2. I want to try for a I-Y or IV-F classification. What procedures are available for getting this classification? T.R. Are mental disabilities included in this group? K.J.

Classification I-Y and IV-F are for those registrants found physically, mentally or morally unsuited for service. Psychological conditions are considered as part of the physical standards. Mental standards pertain to intelligence and aptitude. Moral standards include consideration of criminal records, political activity, and other "undesirable" qualities. Although the local board, on advice from its medical advisor, can classify a man I-Y or IV-F, the standards concerning suitability for service are set up by the army, not the Selective Service System. The same standards should apply whether one is being considered for the military service, noncombatant military service or civilian work as a C.O., unless one is a doctor or other allied medical specialist.

The list of disqualifying physical and psychological conditions (too lengthy to be reprinted here) can be

found in the publication *Medical Service: Standards of Medical Fitness Army Regulation (AR) 40-501* (available for \$1.50 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Order catalog item D101. 9-AR40-501 Reprint. It should be noted that AR 40-501 is changed frequently, about three times a year.) Procedures for rejection relating to criminal record and "loyalty" are in AR 601-270, Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations (AFEES). Conditions which define I-Y are generally considered less serious than those for IV-F. Neither is necessarily permanent.

A registrant is required to inform his local board within 10 days of any change in his status (including medical condition) which could lead to a change in classification. Therefore, if one believes he is eligible for Class I-Y or IV-F, he should obtain a recent medical report from his doctor. There is a memo available for medical personnel who are preparing a medical work-up for a report to the examining doctor at AFEES or other special medical appeal personnel.

Earlham male students are registered with a variety of draft boards all over the country. Standards for fitness are diversely interpreted from one region to another, making generalization impossible in most instances. Few draft counselors exist who have the requisite specialized information to be really helpful with these problems. If anyone needs to be referred to a medical specialist, the Earlham counselors will try to make the necessary arrangements. In addition, if there is enough interest at Earlham, a presentation can be arranged at which qualified medical people will examine the regulations and draft board practices re. I-Y and IV-F.

Post Box

Join the Navy and . . .

The following excerpts are from a letter written by a '68 Earlham alumnus who is now in Navy bootcamp. Because the letter describes Navy life negatively, the writer chooses to remain anonymous.

"... I've been ripping up old files for the legal department, records of old court martials, etc. You can't imagine the stuff I saw in those files. One of the meatiest was a hand-scrawled letter from a 'tortured mother' asking how her son died at the Great Lakes. (a U.S. Navy base) Most of the stuff had to do with AWOL: Six months at hard labor and similar sentences were not unusual.

"Today we had our hair cuts again. I had missed one hair cut earlier in training, so it was slightly longer than the others — one week longer. The barber was a sadist: 'how come your hair is so long? You miss a hair cut? You special?' His voice was very pleasant. He shaved my head to the skin. The others just got trimmed.

"There is an unofficial institution in the Navy known as the 'blanket party.' It is very much against the rules here but many company commanders turn their backs to it. When a recruit has been slacking off or if somebody who has power in the company doesn't like somebody else, a blanket party can be organized. These parties involve covering the victim with a blanket, carrying him

off to the drying room (so no officers will find out) and beating the hell out of him through the blanket. The poor guy who gets it never knows for sure who all was involved or how many.

Yesterday I met a guy who was at a blanket party. He was the guest of honor — in the blanket. His face was all bruised up, his nose was broken, he had a limp, shooting pains all through his body and a possible hernia. He says he wasn't even guilty of what they beat him up for. Of course the official company word on him is that he "fell down the stairs."

There was talk of having a blanket party in our company — serious talk. Luckily, the gus was ASMOed out of the company by the commander — he was set back two weeks in training. When I heard about that planned blanket party I almost flipped. I went around and very quietly tried to convince people what a bad idea it was. Pretty soon they were looking at me kind of funny. Lucky for me the guy was ASMOed.

The official deal here is seven days in the brig if you hit someone; fourteen days if the guy who's hit strikes back; and twenty one days if you try to break up a fight. If you fall down the stairs you're just sent to sick bay.

Things have got to be better after boot camp "

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Obscenity changes with time

by Phil Norman
Psychology department

The following is a condensed version of a paper that appeared in the Spring, 1969 issue of the *William and Mary Review*. It was written at the request of the editor and other students after I had become locally controversial with respect to this issue. My appearance in court and subsequent testimony for the defense in a trial involving a bookstore owner accused of selling obscene publications put me in hot water with my then college President, Board of Visitors, and other right-thinking people. Presumably, had I appeared on behalf of the prosecution, I would have received some sort of meritorious decoration instead of having my faculty contract delayed. At the risk of being viewed as "resident pornographer" on yet another campus, I would like to share some of my thoughts on this matter with the Earlham community.

According to Webster, anything obscene is 1) offensive to modesty or decency; or lewd; 2) disgusting, filthy, or repulsive. Traditional usage in our society has focused on the first definition, although by implication, things offensive to decency have usually also been viewed as disgusting. The main point is that with few exceptions, obscene things have nearly always been sexual things in our culture.

It is certainly true that sex and aggression have long been civilized man's most troublesome and controversial urges. Both have been necessary for survival of the species, and both have been seen as inherent parts of man's biological makeup. Both have also been seen as threatening and potentially destructive to man. The ways human groups have come to deal with these urges vary tremendously, although all societies have felt the need for some sort of regulation.

Like all others, American society has had its own unique patterns of control. These have not been purely arbitrary, but have gradually evolved in response to problems confronted by society and values prevalent in a given era. In the early days of our nation, aggression had definite survival value, and it was necessary for men to cultivate a variety of aggressive styles in order to win out over numerous environmental obstacles.

AT THE SAME time, sexuality was seen as dangerous for a number of reasons. A constant shortage of women on the frontier meant that rigid regulation of sexuality was required. Also, since a woman's main role was one of producing more children to help maintain population levels, all sexual pleasures not oriented toward this important function were forbidden. In addition, it was held that "pleasures of the flesh" tended to soften and weaken, thus taking one's mind from the serious business of fighting the wilderness. In a very real sense, it might have literally caused a man to turn his back toward his enemy.

Combined with these pragmatic values of the frontier were those inherited by and large from the Protestant Reformation. These included an emphasis on hard work, self-control, a denial of carnal pleasure, and man's responsibility for his own salvation. Also, things could have value only in that there was value for the community, with purely personal pleasures being seen as selfish and a threat to the integrity of the group. To this day, Americans are allowed considerably more freedom to deviate from certain norms as group participants than as solitary individuals.

Until the latter part of the nineteenth century there was apparently little concern about obscenity in the United States. Following the civil war, however, a series of laws were enacted by Congress and by numerous state legislatures prohibiting the mailing and public display of allegedly obscene materials. One of the illustrious guardians of public morality during this period was one Anthony Comstock, an obscure grocery clerk who almost single-handedly paved the way for the laws that bore his name, and which have existed, until recently, essentially unchanged.

Following the Great Depression, there seems to have been gradual reversal of this trend. Progress in recent years has been much more rapid, with the federal courts taking the lead in redefining the issues of obscenity and censorship. Battles are still being waged, however, over archaic obscenity statutes, and we still have more than enough Anthony Comstocks to tell us what material is too dangerous and offensive to be viewed by adult human beings.

WE HAVE also inherited a rather strange glossary of terms characterized by a certain vagueness and inappropriateness when applied to the realities of human behavior. Words such as "lewd," "lascivious," "licentious," and "prurient" might have caused the Victorian pulse to pound, but seem rather foolish when used to judge contemporary standards of art, literature, and entertainment. The word "prurient," for example (from the Latin *prurire* — to itch) seems to imply a frantic, almost obsessive itching and craving for impure sex.

At our current point in history, however, aggression, rather than having survival value, threatens to extinguish the entire human species, with declining birthrates in the Western World and a drastically diminished need to bear offspring, the traditional cautions about sexual pleasure are gradually being replaced by different notions. This is greatly enhanced, of course, by the requirements of an affluent consumer-oriented economy in which impulse release is far more profitable than impulse control. To put the matter simply, times have changed, and perhaps our survival now depends on our ability to relinquish traditional aggressive options and at the same time overcome our long-standing fear of sexual intimacy. To borrow a phrase, one might say that we need to make love instead of war.

So, then, where do matters presently stand with respect to this issue? One might question whether the word *obscenity* has much value anymore, but it still might be useful if applied in a somewhat different way. In returning to Webster, we might inquire as to what really ought to shock us and what ought to be regarded as disgusting, filthy, and repulsive? One might easily draw up a list of modern obscenities, beginning with napalm, nerve gas, and perhaps the most monumental obscenity of all time; the ICBM with thermonuclear warhead. Then we can add polluted air and water and the general despoiling of natural beauty.

To get more personal, we might include General Curtis ("Bomb 'em back into the stone age") LeMay, and the American Medical Association ("Medical care is a privilege, not a right"). For a good measure let's add gamishment laws, usurious interest rates, and dishonest promotional practices which degrade and exploit the poor and uneducated.

ANOTHER WAY of looking at this redefinition suggests that obscenity might be revealed in the choices a society makes about the allocation of its resources. Perhaps it is obscene to spend more on catfood than on starving children. Perhaps it is obscene for a society to send its police out to harass alcoholics, homosexuals, and pot-smoking adolescents when violent crime is making our cities uninhabitable. Perhaps it is obscene to waste billions of our tax dollars on unworkable weapons systems while budget-minded congressmen are trimming the already pathetic allotments for human Welfare programs. Some of these modern obscenities are quite new, such as our playful creativity in the area of genocide and mass destruction, and our ability to contaminate the air and water.

It's not really that people have never cared about these things, for human suffering has always made us uncomfortable. But the prevalent view has always been fatalistic, and resources for coping with the problems were limited. War, starvation, injustice; these were



Phil Norman

simply accepted facts about the human condition, things unchangeable, things that were unfortunate but that couldn't really be helped. Often, they were viewed as God's repayment for man's inherent sinfulness, and, of course, one really could not tamper with the will of the Creator.

But the urbanization and secularization of Western man coupled with advances in the social sciences have enabled us to see clearly that we bring on much of this suffering ourselves. Technical and economic advances have the total elimination of poverty, malnutrition, and starvation a distinct possibility. Mass education, in spite of its obvious shortcomings, has made us a bit more sophisticated when it comes to dealing with social processes. We know now that since men make ghettos, men can also remove them if only they are willing to see what is there and make the appropriate sacrifices.

I WOULD suggest that an obscenity is something that is demanding and neglectful of human life and welfare; something that promotes man's less admirable traits of destructiveness, ignorance, greed, and insensitivity to the suffering of his fellow man. We are entering an era in which we will no longer be able to afford the luxury of worrying about the "obscenity" of D.H. Lawrence, Henry Miller, or Philip Roth. Whether or not four-letter "obscenities" can appear in print or night club waitresses can go topless might soon seem laughingly irrelevant. From now on, our very survival will depend on our ability to recognize and eliminate the true obscenities of our time.

Cinema

Polanski turns us inward

by Chris Khattar

Repulsion is a beautiful, brutal, even bitter film which has far too much in mind to be pretty. The sharp black-and-white starkness of each scene and the relentless rude realism of the camerawork are only the more obvious indications of Polanski's deep concerns.

The situation is common enough. An attractive and sensitive young girl, gifted with an enormous potential for reaching out and touching others, is terrified of men. We look around us, nod confidently and whisper, Ah yes — Society. Yet we never completely understand why it is that, at this crucial moment of her life, this girl with so much to give turns inward to feed her fears on fear.

There are indications of answers — an older sister in the throes of an illicit relationship with a "foreigner", an unrewarding job, well meaning but clumsy girlfriends and several overeager young men who seem to gape and pant at every turn. But these are merely indications: Polanski never comes out to tell us definitely, because he quite simply can't know.

THE GIRL'S fantasy world is explored with compelling insight and almost revolting realism: we are confused and provoked, indeed, by the very question of what is in fact real. There is no distinction made between the girl's perception of reality and reality itself, and we are as bewildered by the situation as she is.

We squirm in our seats as the repulsion-symbols of the girl's inner world unfold themselves: long processions of decayed meats, putrid fruits, bells chiming, cockroaches, the monotonous syncopated timebeats of fear: footsteps in the corridor, hands clutching from the walls, sudden fissures in the ceilings, a gleaming-white t-shirt waiting in the dark to seize and exploit and take: all these march by side by side with

the dignified poses of the everyday, the outside world, the real. And we are as hard put as the girl is to come to terms with this compounded confusion.

For in a very real sense we are all bound up inextricably with the girl's nightmares. Her view of the universe is our only perspective, and whatever happens to her, or seems to her to happen to her, effectively happens to us. We cannot tell the difference between the violent acts of the man in the white t-shirt and the landlord: neither can she.

It is a tribute to Polanski's skill that the murders of both the landlord and the doorbreaking boyfriend, despite their obvious insanity, seem justified — we are in the inner world, now, and they, violent despicable slaves of their own lusts, seem to deserve death. And, in the end, inexplicably, inevitably, we are drawn into the unforgetably horrifying climax, experiencing for ourselves a ceiling crushing down, crushing. . .

POLANSKI is here careful to bring us back into the 'real' world with the discovery by the girl's sister (who has been vacationing in Italy with her English lover) of the girl's strangely inert body, and the dead bodies of the landlord and the doorbreaking boyfriend. It is this shift of perspective that brings out the final pronouncement of repulsion.

Here we all are, jammed into the cinema, jammed into the world, all of us — dreamers, farmers, artists, dancers, lovers, mechanics, beggars, poets, businessmen, clowns — all here, with enormous capabilities for giving, living in potentially the most potent age for good in the history of the human community, turning inward, revolving about ourselves, slowly and surely folding to the untathomable center, the core. Ah yes, whispers Polanski — Society: and the world is shrinking.

School hurdles traditional barriers

by Didi Kovner

The current trend in education is to find a system which motivates and relates to the individual, not just a nine-to-five exercise in assimilation. Thirteen years of sitting in a classroom separated from the teacher by established rules and codes tends to produce a cynical, detached, uninvolved graduate of American high schools.

Ecole d'Humanite in Goldern, Switzerland works against this system by placing its students and faculty together in a family situation. Sophomore Larry Matson spent three years at the school washing off his American shell and adapting to this way of life.

"We lived with eight to ten other students, all ages, male and female, and two faculty members. The faculty were more like a mother and father and the students became your brothers and sisters," explained Matson.

THE "FAMILIES" LIVE in the same general area in either dorms or village apartments, eating meals together and participating in weekly activities. A student is free to switch families at the end of each term.

Ecole d'Humanite is a successful Summerhill according to Matson because it constantly reminds students that the school's idealistic environment is unlike reality. It also places emphasis on student individuality, as expressed by its motto "Be What Thou Art."

Many of the teachers are German intellectuals who fled Hitler, and some lived through the concentration camps. Matson describes his teachers as phenomenal and



Ecole d'Humanite in Goldern, Switzerland.

Photo by Larry Matson

fantastic people. "One physics prof did not use a book. He pulled formulas out of his head," Matson said.

The current headmaster is Swiss and his wife is American — a Wellesley graduate. They both have a tremendous affection for life," he said.

ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS at the school provide courses needed for college and all other courses are the student's choice. Instead of grades and test, teachers

write an evaluation of each student at the end of a term. "Students study because of college pressure and they are genuinely interested. The atmosphere is intellectual and so are the students," Matson explained.

Social regulations are what Larry terms "positive." Drinking, smoking and premarital sex are not permitted. "Radios and phonographs are not allowed because they encourage passive participation," he added.

Life at the school involves a firmly structured routine. The day is scheduled starting at 6:20 with compulsory exercises and cold showers; at 7:20 breakfast and a chore for everyone. The three morning classes vary from 50 to 80 minutes. After lunch is a quiet hour during which students must be in their rooms followed by creative classes and workshops. At 5:20 study hall, then dinner and free time until bed at 9:30.

Student government is composed of older students who appoint themselves and a representative from the teachers. Anyone, including faculty can be censured by this body. On Saturday is a gripe session open to the entire school.

ECOLE D'HUMANITE is a sibling of the famous German school Odenwaldschule, which began in 1903. "In some ways the old school was more progressive. They had coed nude gym classes," Matson said. The school members fled Nazi Germany in two freight cars to Switzerland. Until 1955 Ecole d'Humanite was an orphanage for war children.

African dance group here strives to understand black culture

by Gail Steinbrink

The nationwide black movement has prompted people to question what it feels like to be black and how they can understand the black culture. For many, to be black is to feel the pulsating beat of a drum or to get caught up in the rhythm of the moment.

Junior Bebe Miller felt that an African dance group at Earlham could be one way to understanding this culture. She promoted the idea of a dance group because she "thought that this was an area that few people had had experience in."

THE TECHNIQUES of the true African dance were taught to Bebe this summer in Queens, New York. Her

teacher was Gus Dinizulu who now has a troop of about twelve dancers. This fall term has seen Bebe go from his student to Earlham's teacher.

The resulting African dance group, which practices on Tuesday nights at 7:00 in Runyan Center is open to any interested individual. The membership now stands at ten and has an equal black/white representation. Most of the dances are from East Africa, but additional dance steps are improvised by Bebe and other members.

The group's first performance was at Sunday's All-College Meeting. Although the group now practices from records, they plan to use drummers and songs in the future.



African Dancers Marnite Shuford (left), Sherry Hairston and Nikki Lee perform at All-College Meeting.

Scars remain from '68 blast

(Continued from page 1) they also desire to maintain a commercially strong downtown center.

"Other fellow merchants downtown have been affected by them," stated Lippscomb. "They're able to draw people through some of the benefits we can't offer, although most of the downtown stores carry more of a quality line. We still have a good flow of people downtown, but not like before the shopping centers.

He admitted, "There's a need and a place for both of them. They need a healthy downtown area too. It's for the good of the community."

NUSBAUM AND DRAPPE agreed that shopping centers were necessary. "Much of the Richmond business comes from Ohio," commented Nusbaum. "The eastern part of the city has naturally developed and pulls in a lot of people. I rather think that many of these people coming in will visit not only those areas but will come downtown."

Many merchants have started their own urban redevelopment projects. "After the explosion," Lippscomb stated, "I remodeled, and I feel that those businessmen who just waited for Federal aid lost time. I don't feel that it's forthcoming, and to wait on it is just foolishness."

Richmond applied for funds from the Neighborhood Redevelopment Program under the Office of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Mayor Byron Klute commented, "With these funds, it would have made it possible to buy the remaining land in the redevelopment area, to clear it and sell it."

"Richmond was to pay for one-fourth, the Federal government was to pay the other 75 per cent," Klute continued. "There are things that you have to do. You

cannot attract anything into an area if you have these problems."

THE MAYOR stated that HUD warned Richmond officials that if the city bought property with their own money without checking with HUD, the city could lose its application. "We asked, 'When are you going to fund us? You told us within ninety days.' We've had no action since January." The city applied for funds in December, 1968.

"I admit that its been coming along slowly," Nusbaum stated, "but I have been in touch with members of the Redevelopment Commission, and I know that they are doing everything there is possible to do. Progress is slow.

"My dissatisfaction has been in the time lag of the government programs of help. It's related to government's pullback in spending. I can't point the finger of blame at anyone here for that failure."

DRAPPE ALSO BELIEVED that progress was taking place, but noted, "If development isn't improved downtown, several of the merchants will be moving to the shopping centers, away from the downtown area. This will slow the development of this section even further."

A boon to Richmond's center shopping area might be, several merchants pointed out, a downtown mall. Drappe declared, "The mall would draw more people from surrounding areas. It will help draw more industrial concerns to Richmond."

"The only way to get a downtown mall," Lippscomb stated, "is for merchants to pull together. They'll have to build it with private funds, or they won't have one at all."

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Students debate role of athletics

by Barclay Howarth

"Towards an effective physical education program" will be the subject of a talk by Dr. Joseph Gruber, professor of physical education at the University of Kentucky, in Dennis 110 at 3:00 pm Tuesday, October 28.

Dr. Gruber is the author of a recent paper reviewing the concept of "integrated development," specifically the effect of the body on the mind. Marshailling an impressive body of data, Gruber is able to draw several significant conclusions concerning mind-body relationships, including the following:

- there is a significant positive relationship between mental and motor performance;
- coordination of the arms and legs is strongly related to academic development;
- it is possible to predict a child's level of academic achievement from a motor aptitude test battery;
- several experimental programs have demonstrated a significant improvement in academic performance after continued regular physical exercise.

DR. GRUBER hopes to utilize this data to evaluate physical education programs currently in use in educational institutions, and to design a program which will help students to perform at their academic best.

In anticipation of the arrival of Dr. Joseph Gruber, a physical education professor who will speak on the relationship between body and mind on October 28, *Post* is publishing the following two letters illustrating two conflicting sides to the issue. We hope they will spark some discussion about the value of physical education and some interest in Dr. Gruber's work. The letters are aired in alphabetical order by author.

Editor, the Post

Having just returned to the library following an unusually nauseating meal in the dining room, during which, due to an unfortunate seating arrangement, I found myself forced to watch and listen to five obnoxious jocks, I am moved to issue a statement concerning the place of an athletic program in an institution of higher learning. It is perfectly obvious that such a program has no place in such an institution, and I do not refer simply to disgusting dining room encounters.

There are innumerable reasons for my immovable stand against athletics. First of all may I say that I myself find sports tiring and, I may even go so far as to say, exhausting. This in itself is surely a reasonable objection; however, not only are sports fatiguing, they are pointlessly so. What possible educational value can there be in batting a small sphere back and forth, tossing it into a "basket," kicking it, running with it, catching it, trying not to catch it, hitting it (with hands, bat or what

have you), knocking it into little holes, etc.?

I do not find myself highly motivated to expend valuable energy in such absurd pursuits. Furthermore, such games can be dangerous; to put it bluntly, injuries are not altogether rare occurrences during athletic competitions.

THE ABOVE ARE my personal protestations against physical education, but may I point out that I am not alone in my intellectual objection. Dr. R. Hutchins, renowned educational administrator, from the University of Chicago, has made it clear that by making sports a business, many educational institutions have poisoned the learning atmosphere desirable for intellectual growth. And I quote: "The emphasis on athletics... that infects all colleges and universities has done more than most things to confuse these institutions and to debase the higher learning in America... No disinterested observer could find a connection between the athletic activities of American colleges and universities and any identifiable educational aim."

Another enlightened observer is Judge Saul S. Streit, who has stated that "The responsibility for the sports scandal must be shared not only by the crooked fixers and corrupt players, but also by the college administration, coaches, and alumni groups who participate in this evil system of commercialism and over-emphasis."

And lastly I find Corey Ford's (author of *Where the Sea Breaks Its Back*) stand quite close to my own - vulgar though it may be. He found, when attempting some "setting-up" exercises, that the calisthenics consisted of "20 pushups, 10 situps, and 1 throwup" (by which he means regurgitation or vomiting).

Some may find it questionable that the "evil system of commercialism and over-emphasis" is present here at Earlham; I say that it is slowly creeping in, as evidenced by the very presence of Trueblood Fieldhouse. Therefore I advocate the immediately dismantling of all athletic equipment from that building (which could be utilized as a new site for the science library), the planting of apple trees on all playing fields, the burning



of all bleachers, and the exile of Coach Carter, Bud Weber, and all others like them, to Sparta.

I MUST NOW RETURN to the pursuit of my higher education, as the maneuvering of this pen is entirely too tiring.

In the name of lethargy,
G.P. Anthony

Editor, the Post,

I haven't never wrote to a newspaper before, but like, man, I've had it. It was all begun tonite at grub, there was this "brain", see, who got stuck at the guys' and me's table, and like he was a real sweetie-looking like Jesus Christ and couldn't hardly slurp his jello. Anyway, he keeps mutterin' to himself these 35-letter words and finally gets up and walks off like a pregnant mongoose - we haven't even had our fourth helping vet.

Anyway, like I'm gettin' sick of these here Communist sissies who won't get out there and play like a man. I mean, like my Granny can block better than them. What this place needs is more guys like us. I mean, like somebody up there should step up recruiting and fix up some athletic scholarships. That's the only way to get money for a school. Like check out this thing I read in the libe last year, "The great spirit and determination shown by the Cougars (that's the Houston football team) last Saturday in defeating Baylor, fills me with enthusiasm and prompts me to do something for our great university. I have decided to give the University \$2,225,000 in oil payments." A guy named Hugh Roy Cullen from U. of Houston really said that. I mean that guy's gotta be tough, all right.

I MEAN LIKE, Christ, what's a school for, anyway? Listen to this: "So, in this period of intellectual and social disintegration of the American college, all unite in football. . . . Actually, if you want to look at it on a higher level, football has become the spiritual core of the modern campus." That's what the president of the College of the Pacific said, and I guess he should know.

So I guess I just wanta say, like the man says, a goou school makes its own breaks, and if the maroon and white wants to hang in there, they better get on the ball.

Sincerely,
Stud Homewell



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Offense, defense fly high

Clicking gridders tromp Taylor

It was a sincere and monumental day, or as Larry Wise put it, "That's a fine way to win a ball game," as the Earlham Quakers rolled to a 35-6 victory over the Taylor Trojans.

The offense, which has more ups and downs than a dopie, got high for this one. They rushed for 222 yards and threw for an additional 112. Bob Brammer, with his mane flowing from beneath his helmet, played a fine game averaging 3.7 yards per carry. But Bob shared the rushing honors with Terry "Stonie" Block who complemented Bob's bull running inside with his dancing runs to the outside, gaining 76 yards on 17 carries.

The passing game clicked this week, too. It was Whilding to Englert complete, Whilding to Brubaker complete, Whilding to Block complete and one time even Whilding to Reynolds (the defensive safety for Taylor). But the few mistakes aside, the offense played surprisingly well.

THE BIG DIFFERENCE in the Earlham offense this week had to be its line. Normally famous for its "look-out" blocks, the "Go-team" line, led by Jerry Badovinac, did the kind of job the coaches and the players knew they were capable of.

On the other side of the field the "Big D" did it all. Blocked punts, intercepted passes, (including a fine interception and run back by Paul Junnat) and recovered fumbles. The only big mistake was made by Terry Burke. Terry pulled a no-no.

After scooping up a loose ball and thundering into the end zone, he slammed the ball, in true television form, to the ground. If the referee could have found his flag it would have been a fifteen yard penalty, for such a flagrant

display of unsportsmanlike conduct is against the HCC rules. All Terry could say for himself was, "After waiting four years for a score I felt I could afford a fifteen yard penalty."

There were a few other tense moments for the defense Saturday. Larry "Winston" Nevins rushed over to Dave Whilding, grabbed his huge triceps and from the sidelines looked as if he was discussing secondary strategy. What he actually said was, "Hey Zit, look at that chick in the yellow coat, she's colossal."

Another defensive highlight was safety Gabe Fraire's interception of a Trojan pass at the EC five-yard line, with a ten yard runback. Gabe was awarded the ball



EC frosh Tom Wiley proves there's more than one way to cross a stream during a cross-country meet (the Earlham Invitational) and it's clear Tom prefers to try the way that keeps his feet dry.

he nabbed, for it was his third of the season, tying the Quaker career interception record of 11.

BUT THE CROWN of glory this week has to go to Greg Dinkins. Dink put aside his can of beer, snuffed out his cigarette and hustled off the bench to come across with a clutch kick-off for the Quakers. At the time, a good kick-off was vital, for the Earlham eleven was trying desperately to hold on to a 35-0 lead.

Our Quakers had fun all week in practice, most of them had some kind of fun Friday night and all of them had fun Saturday afternoon. Let's hope the whole school can enjoy their antics as the "Bustling Quakers" prepare to face Hanover for Homecoming Saturday.

Afternoon sun at their backs, 123 thin-clad harriers bolt from the starting line at the beginning of the Earlham Invitational here Tuesday. In the middle of things at the start are Quakers Jim Leech and Paul Graseck; Earlham eventually placed a respectable fourth in the 14-team field.

Harriers nab 4th at invitational, lose to Wabash

by Don Fishman

The frosh once again provided the 1-2 supporting punch as the Earlham harriers finished a strong 4th place in last Tuesday's Earlham Invitational cross-country meet.

Freshmen Charlie Peek, the Texas flash who can often be seen eating an apple or jumping a low shrub in practice, and Bill Stephen finished 11th and 17th, closely behind Don Fishman. Fish toured the circuit in 22:06 for 7th place, while Peek was clocked in 22:15 and Stephen in 22:22. Bill Stout, 50th in the time of 23:13 and Paul Graseck, 61st in 23:29 rounded out EC's top five.

A total of 123 runners completed the challenging course in what was the Invitational's largest field ever. Indiana Central won the meet with 61 points, followed by Malone at 95, Butler 127, Earlham 139, Manchester 155, Wabash 172, Hanover 199, Olivet Nazarene 208, Findlay 211, Anderson 283, Defiance 289, Cedarville 300, Bluffton 412, and Marion 415.

On Saturday the team was surprised 27-28, by a fired-up Wabash squad. Randy Bowerman of Wabash won the meet in a course record time of 19:36. Fishman was second in the time of 20:52, and tied Rick Briggs as the sixth fastest cross-country runner in Earlham's history.

Peek and Stephen did not waste the opportunity of the fast, flat course as they also made history, becoming the second and third fastest all-time freshmen. Peek was 3rd in the meet in the time of 21:04 while Stephen was only a step behind in 21:05. Stout and Graseck once again rounded out the team's top five as they finished with times of 22:11 and 22:38, respectively.

Earlham's next meet is Wednesday at 4 p.m. against Franklin. Then on Saturday, Hanover and annual alumni meet will begin at 11 AM. The alumni, led by aging Cam Gifford, beat Earlham last season, but word has it that this year will be a different story. Both meets begin on the soccer field.



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Purdue nearly pickpockets win

by Guy Kovner

The Purdue soccies, recovering from their Saturday morning blahs in the fourth quarter, nearly picked a victory out of the complacent Quakers' pockets.

Controlling the ball at times as if the Boilermaker opponents weren't on the same field, Earlham built up a 5-0 lead after three periods and defensively made a mockery of Purdue's attempted fast breaks. It looked like a runaway.

Then Purdue suddenly lurched out of its apparent trance, which was partly induced by a rugged Friday night game lost to Indiana University, 5-2. Right wing Walt Jackson pulled what must be one of the fastest hat tricks in history, capitalizing on two Quaker defensive miscues in the first three minutes of the fourth quarter and then headed in a corner kick with ten minutes left in the game.

NOTING THE LACK of zip that allowed the Boilermakers' first two goals, Coach Charles Matlack rushed his starters back in to protect the suddenly jeopardized EC victory. The game's last five minutes became a desperate struggle to do just that after Purdue fullback Ted Jones punched a long free kick that escaped Steve Huber's grasp and rolled in, making it 5-4.

Although it seemed like icing on the victory cake at the time, freshman Pete Close's third-quarter goal—a 20-yard pop-fly shot after a pass from Bob Stevenson—turned out to be the decisive marker. Close, who started the season at center forward, was filling in for co-captain Kip Monell at inside left.

Other scores Saturday were by DeCou's powerful toe on a 20-yard blast, by Tom Fink deftly redirecting a DeCou shot off the top of his head and past the Purdue goalie, by Mike Kent dribbling unassisted around two defenders for a



(Photo by Bob Skarin)

Eyes on the ball and with the Ball State defenders apparently beaten, it looks like the only thing between EC's Pete Close and the goal is a split second. But there was something between them, because Close didn't score as the soccies whipped Ball State, 4-0, here Tuesday. That's big Dave DeCou lurking in the background.

low unstoppable shot and finally by Close.

Matlack complimented Kent's dribbling and passing Saturday, plus his frequent switching with Fink which helps confuse the defense. Coach also handed out laurels to Fritz Swanson. He said enthusiastically after Tuesday's game that Fritz was "really coming on as a fullback."

CARROLL, AT HALFBACK, also earned Matlack's praises in both games last week, especially for his control at midfield.

Statistically, the Purdue match wasn't even close to being close. Earlham outshot the Boilermakers, 38-11, and what's worse, Purdue collected its four goals on the seven shots it managed in the whole second half.

LAST WEEK'S PAIR of wins fulfilled Matlack's prediction and the team's resolution that a comeback was in the offing after dropping half of their first four games. EC stands 4-2 for the season now, but the path to that still-accessible NAIA championship tournament swings a bit uphill this week.

For Homecoming, the Quakers host Michigan, Illinois, Indiana (MII) Conference opponent Lake Forest, which was undefeated before last weekend and described by Matlack as "tough," referring to the Foresters' impressive wins over MII members Calvin and Wabash. The Quakers tied Lake Forest 0-0 last year, but Matlack expects more fireworks Saturday, especially in light of LF's Brian Porto, who's been scoring 2 or 3 goals per game so far.

Netters end successful season

The tennis season ended rather anticlimactically with Earlham losing to Taylor. Of the nine matches played, six went to three sets, with the Quakers palling out only two. Cumulative game score for the day was 106-104 with the Trojans on top.

Although it was the team's first loss of the season, it all but eliminated Earlham's hope for the HCC title. If Manchester upsets Taylor next Saturday, then there will be a three way tie for first between Earlham, Taylor, and Manchester.

Bruce Link played No. 1 in three of the five matches and finished with a 3-2 record. One of Bruce's best wins was a come-from-behind singles victory at Manchester which helped give Earlham a 4-3 win. Playing No. 3 at Taylor, Bruce

won convincingly in straight sets, thereby putting a bright spot in an otherwise gloomy afternoon for Earlham.

Jon Coddington played No. 2 in 4 of the 5 matches and finished 4-1 overall. He had a particularly tough afternoon at Taylor, losing both singles and doubles in three sets. The singles loss ended his consecutive singles wins at 13.

Dave Feterholf played in all three top positions and was 4-1 for the year. The blue-eyed wonder played the most consistent tennis for the Quakers

throughout the season

Paul Elliott finished with a strong 3-2 singles record. Paul lost a real tough match at Taylor, the last set going, to 7-5.

The greatest surprise of the season was the performance of freshman Gene Hombrick. He played the No. 5 position most of the season and finished 4-0.

Steve Gelling was the most improved player of the season, finishing 4-1. After his initial loss to Manchester, Steve racked up straight up four straight wins.

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Homecoming — Spirit of 1969

Weekend needs spirit

by Gail Johnson

Spirit is contagious — so is lack of spirit, say Homecoming co-chairmen Jingle Robinson and Susie McCoy, reminding Earlham that the theme of fall term's Big Weekend is "Spirits."

"We hope that we can get lots of ideas this year. Spirits include spooks and ghosts or school spirit or the 'inner Spirit.' Someone might even want to use the idea of 'distilled spirits,'" Susie pointed out.

"We would really like everyone to get involved with some part of the activities. We've tried to plan something for everyone and we think if kids participated, they could make this a good weekend," Jingle added.

THE FIRST PLANNED ACTIVITY for Homecoming will be a Queen's Banquet at 6 p.m. Thursday. Nominees for queen are seniors Lucy Dougall, Jan Gray, Beth Smith and Andrea Zakin.

Thursday evening, halls will be working together to decorate the dorms, the Heart and other areas on campus. Decorations will be judged 10 a.m. Friday.

Races and games are planned for the Junior Olympics on Friday afternoon. "This could be a lot of fun, if people won't be apathetic," said Susie.

A rally, led by the cheerleaders, will start the Friday night activities. Halls will then put on skits and hall decorations winners will be awarded their \$5 prize.

FOLLOWING THE RALLY, Earlham students will march to the Tivoli theater to see two current films, *If*, and *Benjamin*, along with three Roadrunner cartoons. After the movies, there will be a bonfire at 11 p.m.

Saturday will be filled with athletic activities. The soccer team will meet Lake Forest here at 10 a.m. and the cross country team has a meet with Hanover beginning at 11 a.m. The football game, also against Hanover, will take place in the afternoon at 2 p.m.

The Homecoming Dance from 9 p.m. to midnight will feature two bands — the *East Orange Express* and the *Profs*. For a more informal evening a Dean's Party at the Soul Survivor will take place the same time as the dance.



Homecoming queen candidates Beth Smith (left), Lucy Dougall, Andrea Zakin and Jan Gray (sitting) pose spiritedly with sculpture by Alex Trayer.

Students rate Homecoming

Homecoming at Earlham no longer entails freshmen wearing pajamas to Tiv Rush, roller skating parties or even building floats. With fewer activities planned and less emphasis placed on Homecoming, does it still mean anything to Earlham students?

Post sent its roving reporter to randomly sample students' opinions on the value of Homecoming, 1969. Here are some of their responses:

"Homecoming could be a real good time for students to have fun together." — Zena Hondlin

"Homecoming can be a really great break. What is needed is more enthusiasm and floats. It also provides a welcome relief from studies." — Cam Marston

"I really don't give a damn." — John Powell

"I'm anxiously awaiting Friday because then I don't have to go to classes." — Bebe Miller

"Yes, I'm looking forward to Homecoming. It is an opportunity, which we don't get very often around here, to do something kind of nice with a person you want to do something kind of nice with." — Ed Kinchley

"It gives me a chance to catch up on my sleep so I'm looking forward to homecoming weekend. I can't really say if it's worthwhile yet." — Steve Bent

"Yes it is! And it could be a great time to increase school spirit." — Carol Peacock

"I don't believe in Homecoming tradition because we live in a democracy and I don't believe in electing a queen for a monarchy!" — Robin Knoke

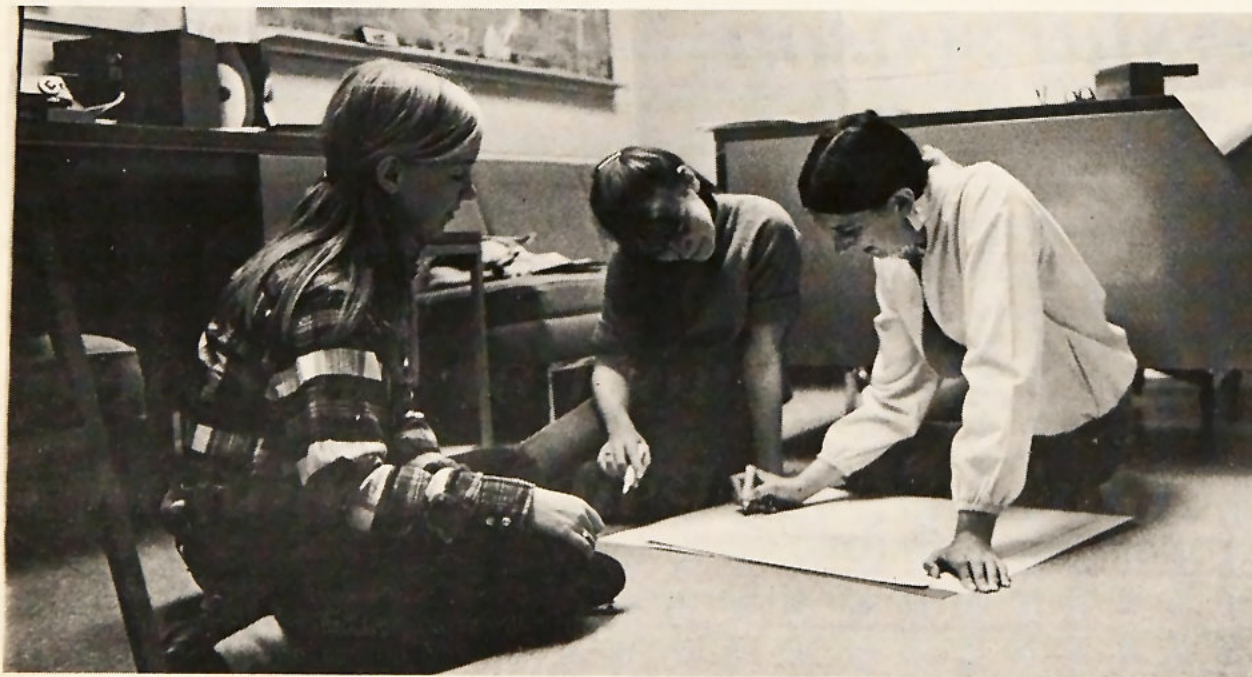
"I think it's groovy." — Eric Kimple

"I don't know what homecoming is to really say much about the festivity. I'm not really looking forward to it." — Debby Snipes

"It reminds me too much of high school." — Dennis Conrad

"Homecoming here seems to be very unexciting. Because most of the kids here have some grievance against the society, participating in homecoming just doesn't seem logical." — anonymous

"If it does anything, it brings the community together." — Claire Holvik



Daryl Jernigan, (left), Susie McCoy and Polly Kmetz make posters for Homecoming.

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The Soul looks for a home

Once upon a time there was a shadowy, intimate little Earlham gathering-place, the Soul Survivor, "in an old grungy-looking building with candles in it and a big rug to sit on because the chairs were so uncomfortable."

Ben Lourie, manager of the Soul, further describes it as "a place where people came to get away from it all. It was a quiet place for quiet conversation and people drank coffee and talked."

The Soul also provided a place for any entertainer who wanted somewhere to play. "People sat on the floor and sang and anybody who wanted to play played," Lourie went on.

NOW THE SOUL Survivor is homeless. Formerly housed in a back room of the maintenance building, the Soul will soon be evicted to give maintenance more office space. A committee composed of five students and Dean of Men Milosh Mamula is searching for a new Soul site, but have not yet found a suitable location.



Soul Manager Ben Lourie contemplates the desolate remains of the former Soul Survivor-turned-bicycle-storage-room.

Even before its housing troubles, the Soul had been in a slump. During fall term last year the Soul Survivor was open regularly every week-end, but that changed to "occasionally" during winter and spring terms.

Lourie says the Soul's decline was "the managerial board's fault. Due to lack of time and staffing problems, we couldn't keep it open continually."

The coffee shop in Runyan Center

added to the night-spot's decline, because it also offered a quiet place to drink coffee, and food was sold. Because the Survivor wasn't open much, people stopped coming altogether.

Lourie noted that freshman and sophomore interest is essential to revive the Survivor. According to him, a drop-off in freshman and sophomore interest was another of the main reasons for the Soul's slump.

Announcements

Afro-American Studies

Afro-American studies courses have been added to both New York and Washington off-campus study terms for winter, 1970.

The Washington program's Urban Sociology course has been modified to one dealing with "Urban Studies and the Black Revolution." Bill Cousins, former Earlham sociology professor will probably teach the seminar.

A second core course music, art and drama from the metropolitan black community will be added to the New York study program.

Application deadlines for both Washington and New York have been extended until October 28 because of the late announcement of the new black studies courses. Unless a sufficient number of students have applied by that date the New York program will not be operated this year.

EPC evaluates

Distribution requirements and pre-major advising are being discussed by a sub-committee of Educational Policy Committee with the goal of bringing proposals on these issues before faculty within the next month.

Sub-committee members have recently polled faculty opinion with questionnaires on the issues and are now sending counterpart questionnaires to a 10% random sample of the student body.

Questions include evaluation of present distribution requirements, rationale for distribution requirements and evaluation of current pre-major advising methods, as well as a listing of specific courses taken to fulfill requirements.



We once knew a very good father who cared a lot about his children.

This particular father had an interesting point of view. He put it this way:

"When my kids went to college, I got them a checkbook of their own, so they could pay their bills by check, the way any sensible person would do."

We asked him if he opened an account on or near the campus for his kids and his answer was even more interesting. He said . . .

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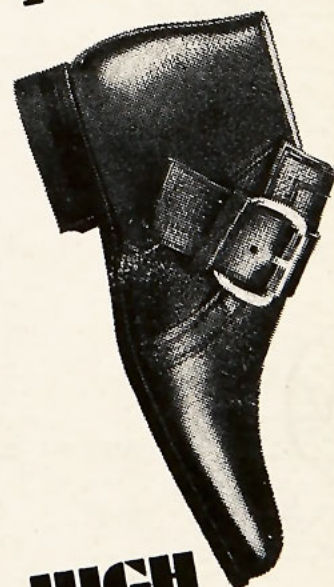
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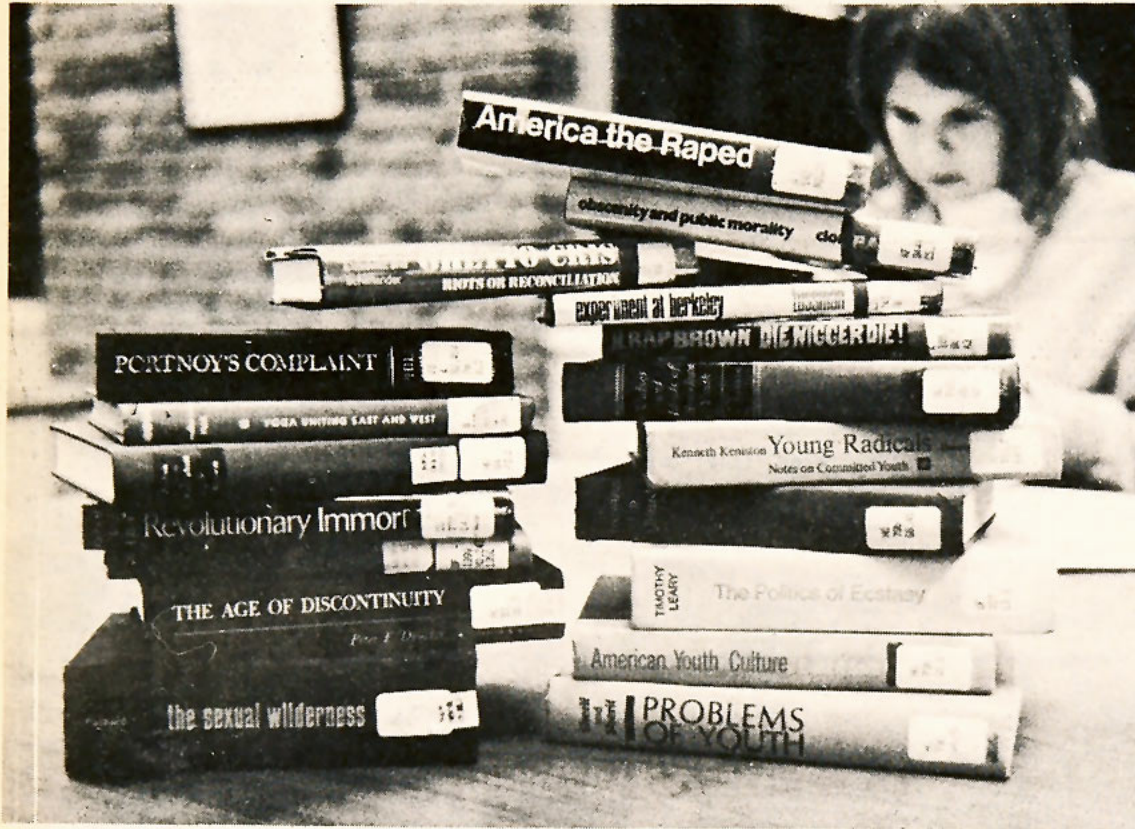
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EC debates, tries, coed living Coed group plans co-op in Doan House

Early in the semester, a group of students at Earlham College began to discuss the possibility of coed living. The group, which has since grown to include about 20 students, is now planning to move into the Doan House, a building on campus that has been vacant for several years. The group's plan is to have a coed living arrangement, with students of both sexes living together in the same house. The group's plan is to have a coed living arrangement, with students of both sexes living together in the same house.

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