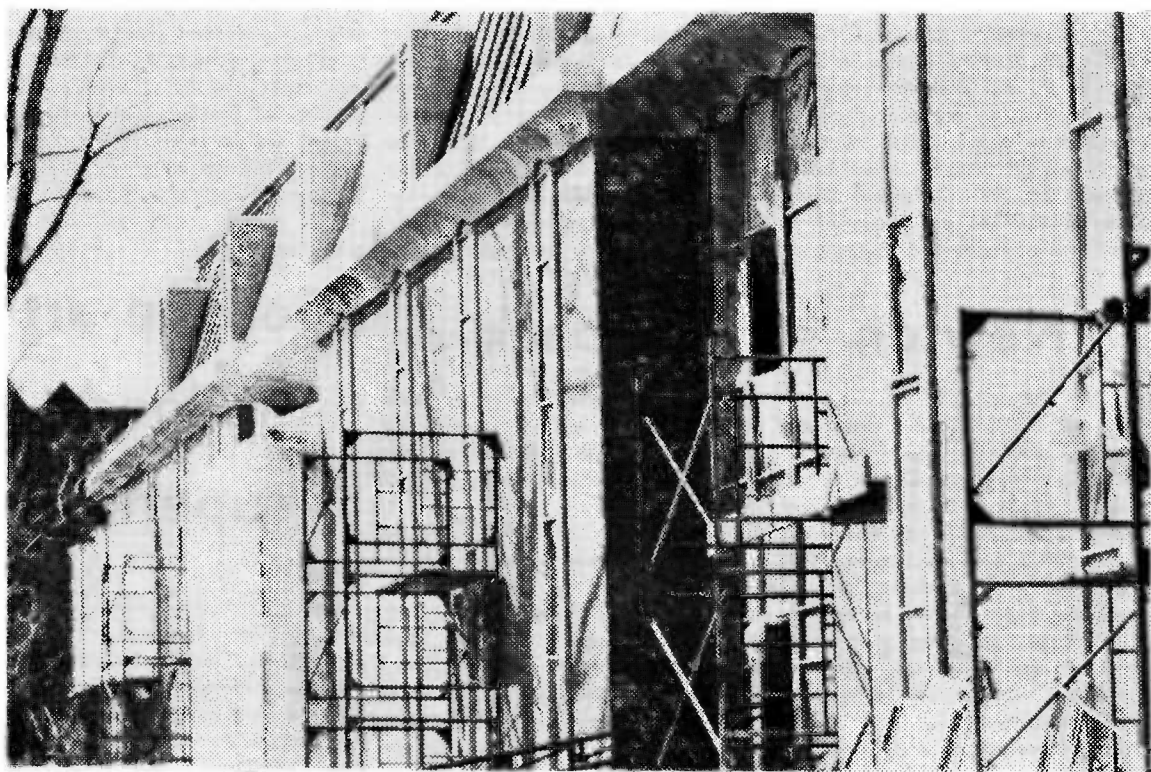




THE BEACON

VOL. XXVII, No. 21

Friday, March 15, 1968



The new library pictured above features a mansard roof and narrow basement to roof windows designed to create an atmosphere inside the building which excludes the outside world.

ESF Library to Honor Farley, McClintock, Stark

by Pat Moir

The completion date for the new library, in the final stages of construction, has been set for June 10, 1968. The library, to be dedicated as the Eugene S. Farley Library, will have a book capacity of 350,000. The three main floors and one sublevel will have seating for 500 students. The building has been designed to face inward in an effort to provide a more closely knit campus area. There will be only one entrance to the building in order to establish an easy and efficient system of book checking.

Four special rooms to be used for student and faculty meetings will be located on the main and second floors. The rooms will be dedicated to Eleanor C. Farley, Gilbert McClintock and Harold Stark. The fourth room, to be named the Polish Room, will depict the contributions of the Polish Americans.

Mr. Lee Allen, interior designer of the Center for the Performing Arts, has been contracted to decorate the library and special rooms. He will design special carpeting and paneling for each room, which will be suitable for the people to whom they are dedicated. All rooms will have a fireplace and special carpets.

Mrs. Eleanor C. Farley, wife of President Farley, was instrumental in establishing many of the traditions on campus before her death. She composed the Alma Mater, was an accomplished poetess and was instrumental in creating the Center for the Performing Arts. The room dedicated to her will contain many books on poetry and art, and some books containing works by Mrs. Farley will also be on display.

Admiral Stark graduated from Annapolis in 1900 and joined the White Fleet which traveled around the world in 1906. During World War I he was the aide of Admiral Simms in Europe. From 1939 to 1942 he was Chief of Naval Operations and by 1942 he was the Commander of the European Fleet. Even though he was past the

age of retirement, Admiral Stark was retained by Winston Churchill until after the war. In 1937, Admiral Stark donated Chase Hall, the home of his sister, to the College.

He joined the board of trustees in 1947 and was chairman from 1959 to 1964. Since that time he has been made honorary chairman. During his administration he made possible the donation of a million dollars to finance the construction of a science building, now Stark Hall. In 1956, together with Gilbert McClintock and Arnaud Martz, he increased the endowment of the College. This has made possible the construction of Stark Hall, the Center for the Performing Arts, the New Men's Dormitory and the Librator C. Farley, Gilbert McClintock and Harold Stark. The fourth room will contain a collection of Pearl Harbor papers, together with Admiral Stark's portrait, his desk and flags.

The Gilbert McClintock Room is dedicated to one of Wilkes-Barre's leading citizens who was interested in the good of the community. He was chairman of the Board of the Wyoming Society for Arts and Sciences which owned the land on which the Center for the Performing Arts was constructed. Through his efforts this land was transferred to the College. In 1951 he donated his home to the College, and in 1959 his entire estate was bequeathed to the College.

There will also be a Public Utilities section in the library, to be dedicated to Andrew Sordoni.

The library will include modern library equipment such as audio-visual aides. Reading oases will be available on the first and second floors and there will be single and double carrels for isolated reading. Research and study rooms will also be available. The inside of the library is designed to be center-directed, which is the reason that the windows are small and light-sheltering. The wall designs will be different in each section to provide a varied decor. A broad walnut staircase will provide easy and convenient access to all levels.

Theater adds

New courses approved

The College plans a number of additions to the curriculum for next semester. Among the new courses which will be available for pre-registration are:

History 231 — American and Colonial History.

English 106 — Creative Writing. This three credit course will provide training in the selection and use of materials for writing the short story. Attention is also to be given to some poetic forms and to the writing of short plays. English 102 is a prerequisite.

English 132 — Argumentation and Debate. This two credit course is designed to provide training in the fundamentals of argumentation and debate, and practice in gathering and organizing evidence and supporting materials.

English 210—Medieval English Literature. This course will feature a study of English literature from the beginning to 1500, exclusive of Chaucer and the drama. It is three credits and English 152 is a prerequisite. Theater Arts 101 — Approach to

Theater. With this course attention will be directed to the importance of the dramatic imagination in reading and viewing plays, with the objective of developing a critical appreciation of the theater. Emphasis will be on forms of the play, structure of the playhouse, type of audience, and influence of society on theater of various ages, from pre-Shakespearean to the present. This course is designed for freshmen as a substitute for Music 101 or Fine Arts 101. It is a three credit course.

Theater Arts 131 — Speech for the Stage. In this course students will receive instruction and experience in diction, delivery and interpretation. Classroom exercises will be assigned. This course incorporates within the framework of English 131, Fundamentals of Speech, material for those students especially interested in the theater and may be substituted for English 131. It is a two credit course.

Linguistics 101. This course offers the student a general introduction to the history and development of the (Continued on Page 2)

11 achieve 4.0

172 Make Dean's List

Students obtaining a perfect 4.0 average, thus meriting membership on the Dean's List, are: Ray J. Bonita, chemistry; Bernard P. Evanofski, psychology; James R. Finn, mathematics; Dennis P. Galli, accounting; Donna L. George, biology; Mary E. George, fine art; Nancy I. Hawk, English; Ronald J. Jacobs, mathematics; Rozanne M. Sandri, biology; James C. Weaver, chemistry; and Michael J. Worth, economics.

English majors: Estelle B. Andrews, 3.60; Ellen M. Belnoski, 3.60; James M. Calderone, 3.40; Gloria J. Dem-

kowski, 3.38; Diane J. Garrison, 3.53; Elizabeth L. Hague, 3.60; Rosemary I. Haydock, 3.40; Susan M. Jones, 3.40; Barbara A. Kalpin, 3.38; Patricia H. Luzenski, 3.60; Catherine M. Moses, 3.25; Joyce Marie Nahas, 3.60; Patricia E. Srna, 3.80; Judith E. Ververs, 3.40; Elaine A. Watson, 3.40; Russell H. Williams, 3.25; Carol A. Zarencki, 3.48; and Christine Hincken, 3.44.

History majors: Fredrick N. Brown, 3.87; Joseph J. Duziuk, 3.60; Charetta Chiampi, 3.67; Mary Ann Demko, 3.82; Douglas D. Fawbush, 3.37; Rob-

ert M. Mischak, 3.25; James H. Murray, 3.33; and John M. Williams, 3.44.

Mathematics majors: Earl J. Balliet, 3.61; Robert Belles, 3.60; Marion E. Buchek, 3.25; George C. Buckley, 3.50; John Butnor, 3.60; Thea M. Chesluk, 3.61; Lorraine De Angelis, 3.76; John W. Denocko, 3.60; Donna J. Edford, 3.47; Reed M. Harris, 3.33; George C. Harrison, 3.63; Donna R. Hospodar, 3.47; Patricia T. McHale, 3.94; Judy A. Mikulicz, 3.29; Joyce A. Rother, 3.83; Janice A. Saunders, 3.38; Elizabeth Scholl, 3.67; Sharon N. Steinburg, 3.40; Mary T. Tinner, 3.83; Robert J. Vignoli, 3.41; John J. Vasil, 3.40; John M. Williams, 3.44; Elaine M. Witko, 3.39; and Elaine Yanosky, 3.56.

Music majors: Patricia R. Barrera, 3.51; Anita B. Humer, 3.42; Vincent J. Hurley, 3.42; Edward J. Loch, 3.40; Henry L. Marchetti, 3.36; Rosalie P. Opalka, 3.38; Paul A. Smith, 3.41; Eugene Solomon, 3.46; Carl Sponenberg, 3.32; and Elaine D. Weber, 3.44.

Biology majors: Bernadine Adonizio, 3.53; Robert L. Brown, 3.65; Jean M. Chapasko, 3.59; Maureen R. Flanley, 3.59; Barbara Kluchinski, 3.65; Dale Kresge, 3.59; Helen M. Lewis, 3.69; Irving Mendelssohn, 3.35; Ceil L. Phillips, 3.80; Lee M. Philo, 3.56; Anthony J. Pipan, 3.25; George T. Potera, 3.44; Albert D. Roke, 3.82; Juanita J. Skarnulis, 3.53; Albert E. Stofko, 3.35; and Charles E. Yearsley, 3.56.

Chemistry majors: David P. Baccanari, 3.70; Gary R. Blackburn, 3.83; Thomas A. Cebula, 3.31; Robert H. Davis, 3.53; Dale Hildebrand, 3.27; Dan F. Kopen, 3.28; Elizabeth Malloy, 3.61; Paul F. Phillips, 3.53; Barbara L. Ward, 3.40; Paul A. Wender, 3.44; William J. Zegarski, 3.64; Robert J. Ziegler, 3.66; and Ronald G. Piskorik, 3.31.

Language major: Daniel S. Davis, 3.40. French majors: Gloria M. Banvar, 3.56; Patricia A. Haydt, 3.53; and Janis Hughes, 3.67. Spanish majors: Paul S. Brown, 3.40; Joan Marie A. Butnor, 3.38; Diane L. Fleming, 3.81; and Carl V. Romanski, 3.42. German majors: Borchert E. Boyer, 3.60; Donna L. Brady, 3.40; and Barbara R. Morrison, 3.55.

Sociology majors: Anita S. Blumberg, 3.31; Patricia Columbari, 3.57; (Continued on Page 4)

Ills plague renewal

This article is the first in a series on Wilkes-Barre City redevelopment by Caleb McKenzie and Mike Robertson.

by Caleb McKenzie and Mike Robertson

As a City whose economy was based on coal and whose major source of housing dated back to the early 1900's, Wilkes-Barre has turned to redevelopment as the tool by which to build a more diversified economy. Using the authority of the Pennsylvania State Eminent Domain Law, the City has created an Industrial Park and made available large areas of land for commercial use. The necessity of attracting new industry to the area is obvious. New industry creates new jobs and new money to be infused into the area's economy; yet how concerned is Wilkes-Barre for its low income families who must be relocated out of these condemned neighborhoods?

The Relocation Authority has been initiated to rehabilitate these blighted areas and relocate its displaced families. The direction of its activities was given to local non-professionals who were forced to receive on-the-job training. The knowledge which they received from the federal government was limited to a three-day crash course instructed by a traveling federal agent who merely explained the filing system and the general procedure followed in applying for federal aid. The vast renewal has given Wilkes-Barre a new shopping center,

a post office, a parking garage, a new light industry and much vacant space. New residential areas remain nonexistent. A high-rise for the elderly, under construction in the Lincoln Street Project, is appropriate but unrealistic, for the majority of occupants will not take an active part in the work force of the new industry.

The new Provincial Tower building, a two and one half million dollar high-rise apartment house, which was to "dramatically demonstrate the impact of urban renewal" on our downtown, remains an empty hole, dramatically symbolizing the direction which the redevelopment of the City has taken.

What has become of the families who have been moved? They have, as the Relocation Authority states, "been dispersed over the city of Wilkes-Barre equally." Admittedly, those who have been relocated have been forced to pay higher rents and travel greater distances to their jobs, but the "benefits (?) of redevelopment have proved this action justified. As the "new" Wilkes-Barre is created, the plight of the poor must be accepted. Yet, they are not alone.

The residents of the Riverside Drive area are forced to face the construction of two sewage treatment plants within a two-block radius of their homes. The immediate land value depreciation is obvious, yet when they complained they were told that the location of the plants could be changed (Continued on Page 3)

WHAT—WHERE—WHEN

DANCE — GYM — TONIGHT, 8 p.m.-12 a.m.

The Eddie Day Group will be featured at the dance, to be held in the gym tonight from 8 p.m.-12 a.m. The dance will be jointly sponsored by the accounting and psychology clubs. Admission will be \$1.

SYMPOSIUM "EMPHASIS" — MARYWOOD COLLEGE FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MARCH 15 & 16

The theme of the weekend is "Man in a Mechanized Society" and in fulfillment of these themes, panels on moral commitment in Vietnam, student activism, personnel responsibility in the war on poverty, and situation ethics are scheduled. Movies related to the subject areas of the panels are also scheduled. Registration will begin at 6 p.m. on Friday. A nominal fee of \$1 will be collected at this time.

DEVI, MANUSCRIPT FILM — CPA March 16, 7 & 9 p.m.

The Manuscript society will present *Devi*, a 1961 Indian film produced, directed, and written by Satyajit Ray. The title translated means "The Goddess." The story which takes place in present day India, concerns a father's dreams that his daughter is the reincarnation of the goddess Kali. The father tells of his vision and places the native girl on an alter outside the home. Because of a "miracle" the peasants and the girl come to believe in her divinity, but their blind faith results in a series of tragedies for the family. There is no admission charge.

DANCE — STUDENT UNION Saturday, March 16, 9-12 a.m.

IDC will sponsor a dance in the Student Union on Saturday from 9 p.m.-12 a.m. Students will be able to receive free tickets to the dance by listening to WARM any time after 12 on Friday night. Music will be provided by SURPRISE! Come and See! Admission will be \$1.

NATIONAL COMPANY OF FRENCH DANCERS IREM TEMPLE — Monday March 18, 8:30 p.m.

Theatre 3 of Misericordia College will present a performance of the National Company of French Dancers, at 8:30 p.m.

COFFEEHOUSE FILM — ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 7:30 p.m.

400 Blows is directed by Francois Truffaut. Bosley Cowthers says that "not since the 1952 arrival of *Forbidden Games* have we had from France a cinema that so brilliantly and strikingly reveals the explosion of a fresh creative talent in the directorial field."

LA STRADA — KING'S AUDITORIUM 7:30 p.m., March 21

Cinema 133 of King's College will present *La Strada* at 7:30 p.m. in the auditorium. Admission will be free.

Caf system detrimental to students

Dear Editor:

I feel that a comment on our dormitory cafeteria system is needed. I would like to deal with the more technical aspects of the system. All dorm students and others, who have, as I see it, had the misfortune to eat in the cafeteria are well acquainted with the quality, quantity, lack of variety, and apparent lack of taste of the food.

The major problem is of a broader scale. Why are students living in dorms required to eat in the caf? I can see some basis in the argument that forbids off campus living, but I personally can see no scandals in the making if students are permitted to eat off campus. Students pay three

dollars per day for meals and I know that I and many other students do not eat those three meals on a regular basis. Why should a student who eats three breakfasts a semester be required to pay for approximately a hundred? Should students who go home every weekend be required to pay for those meals which are left uneaten? Apparently someone is making a lot of money with our present system.

I clearly see that our present system is not in the interest of all students. Students should be free to choose where they want to eat. If this choice is not made available I feel some other reformation is in order. Various proposals have been suggested which

would offer options for eating and paying for two meals a day or for meals five days a week.

The next time you eat breakfast during the week and see only fifty other people there, ask yourself where are those other 600 students. Someone must be making a lot of money due to this lack of attendance. I think that it is important that all students should be informed on how that cafeteria system works and the reasoning behind the lack of freedom for the students. I think that a re-examination of this policy is an important one in making living at Wilkes more pleasant, satisfying, cheaper, and perhaps more nourishing.

Odey Raviv

Newton strikes back

Dear Mr. Editor:

The *Beacon* of March 8, 1968, under the heading "asphodel gallery" (small initials the *Beacon's*, not mine), carried an article by Timshinshin (any relation to Rintintin?) in which the name Newton was disparaged. Timshinshin may have been referring to my cousin Figaro (who became an artist and has not been heard from since) but the connection with that chap Blake implies that Timshinshin was referring to me.

Having studied, or revisioned, the felt-tip pen drawing by Cheryl Konopki (whom I don't know from Eve, and as far as I am concerned can remain with the nameless folk artists, since she is not involved in this matter) I agree that it does have a savage odor, but, confidentially, I shall refrain from being more specific.

The message of the felt-tip pen drawing is obvious to anyone with vision or revision. The character in the background is making a long nose and the connection here between a long nose foreground, i.e., behind her back. The length of the longnoser's thumb accentuates the long nose, which of itself is rather short. However, the rear character may be picking her nose with an outsize little finger (she

could be wearing a ring on her index finger, something not too unusual for one who wears the Ballantine sign on her cheek) or perhaps trying to stop a bloody nose.

The character in the foreground (whose mother was obviously frightened by Dumbo, the flying elephantette) may be the flying nun. Red Riding Hood undoubtedly would have said, "What a big left ear you have." (My revision does not include evidence that the right ear is of the same proportion although one may deduce that since her head is not tipped to the left that the right ear maintains her bilateral symmetry.) The answer to the question is, on the part of the front character, "All the better to rehear. The echo is so much better than the real thing." And, of course, one can judge from her smudged cheek that she needs to cut down the glare of the sun because her revision is less acute than her rehearing.

I can hardly wait for the asphodel to bloom so I can revision it, rehear it, resmell it, retaste it (burp, pardon me), and retouch it, all in my common-sense manner of yesteryear. Ah, what fond memories.

Yours truly,
Isaac Newton

All in your mind

To Bonnie Gellas:

In reference to your article concerning the Exploding Bagel:

We (the cast) think you may have missed the point of the whole evening. Concerning social commentary: there was no intentional implication at all as seen by the producers, directors, and cast. It's all in your mind, baby. The intent was, in short, to have fun — f-u-n — by all concerned. (Including go-go dancers.)

Yours very truly,
The cast of the Exploding Bagel

rap 'n pat

Dear Editor:

Dr. Ireland is to be complimented for his clear and concise explanation as to why we are really in Vietnam. The rest of his letter, however, is as best, little more than a remarkably brilliant satire.

Jack Albert

- NOTICE -

Meetings for all financial aid recipients who plan to return to school for the 1968-69 academic year will be held on Tuesday, April 2, and Wednesday, April 3, in the gymnasium. Tuesday's meeting will be at 11 a.m. and Wednesday's meeting at 7:30 p.m. Current financial aid recipients will be expected to attend either one of these meetings to procure the necessary application forms for the renewal of aid. New applicants should also attend one of these meetings for instructions and application forms.

Preregistration looms ahead

by George Busha

Once again the students at the College must plan ahead for the upcoming fall semester. Preregistration will follow the usual schedule of a week devoted to each individual class. This year's schedule is:

- Juniors and Engineers—March 18-22
- Sophomores—March 25-28
- Freshmen—April 1-5

It is the duty of both the students and faculty to have preregistration move along according to the schedule. All advisors are urged to increase their office hours and to help the students as much as possible. Students are reminded that there will be a late preregistration fee of \$5. All students are further reminded that a neglect of preregistration will insure an incomplete statement for the ordering of next semester's books and will also create a file of incorrect records.

The list of next semester's course offerings is now available. New courses being offered will be included on this list and they will also be added to the College Bulletin for 1968-1969.

Courses approved

[Con'd. from page 1]

Indo-European languages, with emphasis upon German, French and Spanish. It is a three credit course.

Seminar 297. The title and number of this course is to be the same for all departments. It will involve presentations and discussions of selected topics. Approval of the Department Chairman is required.

College art judged superior

by Joel Thiele

The current art exhibit, being held in Conyngham Annex, presents an opportunity for faculty and students to tentatively evaluate the art work produced at the College through comparison with art work from Adrian College, Michigan. Superficially such evaluation is difficult because of a dissimilarity of media used by each art department, but if the exact nature of the medium is transcended one can realize the strengths and weaknesses as presented in the exhibit. Although one must remember that the work being shown is a sample of the average rather than the best results of the two departments, it is relatively safe to conclude that the products of our art students are superior to those of the art students of Adrian College.

The Adrian portion of the exhibit contains several works in graphic arts. Among these are an atomical sketch of the sculpulian region, a richly colored woodcut of three witches and a competent drawing of squash. One student, D. Rosendale, appears to have created a considerable number of the exhibited works, including an interesting group of enameled plates mounted on wooden rectangles attached to a section of wire screening. Several plates show subtle suggestions of figures; unfortunately, coordination of subjects and spatial arrangement are lacking. Also found in the Adrian section are an abstract of a ship and several loosely constructed paintings of definite and diffused lines.

The Wilkes portion of the exhibit contains several watercolors of similar or identical objects; in particular there is a sensitive delicate watercolor of two large acrylic abstracts, evidence of the College's superiority in art work in comparison to art work of Adrian College. Among the most interesting are two tryptic drawings which are three-stage series from realism to abstraction. The first picture of the series is photographic realism, the second is an abstract painting closely related to the realism of the first, and the third picture is a so well developed abstract that one would find it difficult to determine the realistic basis for the abstract.

This comparison exhibit should be the first in a series by which students and faculty may recognize "Wilkes style" and by which a more cosmopolitan or universal influence can be brought to bear on the education of students in the many forms of art.

Editorial positions on the 1968-69 *Beacon* will be filled by April 1.
Previous *Beacon* experience will not be a prerequisite of appointment: instead candidates will be assigned a particular story and will be judged on their handling of it.
Candidates should notify the *Beacon* of their interest immediately by addressing a note to the editor-in-chief.



THE BEACON

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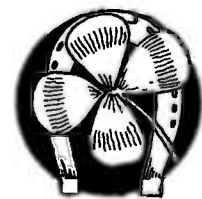
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Published weekly during the regular school year by the students of Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Editorial and business offices are located at 76 East Northampton Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on the Wilkes College campus.

SUBSCRIPTION: \$3.00 per year



"Motherly Love"

The Mothers of Invention are ugly. Not only do they admit it, they revel in it. Their music is grotesque, but like many grotesques it is fascinating. The Mothers are the Hell's Angels of music: they hold nothing sacred and commit verbal rape on most of the



Frank Zappa, the mother of the Mothers.

music of the world, including the pop music world that spawned them.

The Mothers fill a void that has long existed in the pop music world. On one end are groups like Herman's Hermits and singers like Bobbie Vinton, the saccharin flavored Boy Scouts of Rock. They usually enjoy popularity with the sub-teenyboppers and the senior citizens in Florida. On the other side of the spectrum are groups like The Fugs. The Fugs may be at least a reaction to the Rock Candy words and music of the Vinton forces, but they try too hard. As their name would imply, The Fugs are content to wallow in musical obscenity; their lyrics are gross, and, while they tend to titillate and amuse for a time, one soon gets tired of this witless banter. To make matters worse, they rely on musical cliches almost as much as The Hermits, most of their material being tired rehashes of old Rock and Blues phrases and instrumental bridges.

The Mothers are musically creative, though you must dig for it sometimes. Their words are often rife with social commentary, and if they deal bluntly with sex, isn't this a part of our society too? When the Mothers do get into topics that some people consider improper, the lyrics may be erotic or pornographic but they are never blatantly obscene in the manner of The Fugs (that there is a difference between pornography and obscenity may come as a surprise to The Citizens for Decent Literature and other Book-Burning, Freedom-Loving groups). One of their "songs" tells of the newly awakened sexual fantasies of a girl "... about thirteen." This number then begins to question American educational practices ("TV dinner by the pool, I'm so glad I finished school") and even the Judaeo-Christian moral code in regard to the sex

Ills plague

(Continued from Page 1)

but would not because it would cost too much money. In its search for better neighborhoods and renewed interest in its assets, Wilkes-Barre will drive out those families and devalue one of its affluent areas.

Twenty low-income families who have been relocated have left Wilkes-Barre for a variety of reasons and it is expected that the high-income families from Riverside Drive will join them. Wilkes and King's have helped to drive them out because accompanying every new building which either college constructs, the cost of the building in credit goes to the City as a non-cash grant from the federal government which allows for that much more money to be used to "move and tear!" The "400" families who have vanished just for the purpose of "hopefully" filling the land with commercial properties, are just the beginning of what the new City will be. In its transition from coal to commerce, Wilkes-Barre would do well to remember that a town is its people. Forgotten they will leave, destroying what redevelopment was to create — a new and vital city.

drive. In her mind our heroine regards her possible loss of virginity with pride and hears the words "... only thirteen and she knows how to NASTY."

An overall description of any of the selections from a Mothers' album, especially their second, "Absolutely Free," is almost impossible since most of the album is composed of what seems at first to be random bits of thought and music. It would be most accurate to describe a Mothers' album as a musical surrealistic collage. The surrealism involved is perhaps the most valuable contribution the Mothers have to make to music. They move in short, sharp, snapping motions from pointed satire, to irritating yet strangely compelling noise, to fiery shards of electronic improvisational guitar music that soar and leap and destroy themselves, to a unique sort of satire-serious music that will single out old Rock, or Country and Western, or Soul music, or even classical, and satirize the worst elements in it, yet seem to fondle and polish all the best and compelling parts of the music under scrutiny. You have to hear it.

In fact, you have to hear the Mothers' albums a number of times before you start to like them, or even believe them. Another interesting thing about the Mothers is that everyone hears something different (one reason is that some of their recording sessions sound the way a Marx Brothers comedy sequence looks). Some people may hear the driving, rhythmic guitar work; some may hear the discord they frequently use to shock our senses; some may hear definite Freudian implications in lyrics (what sounds like a lecherous old man in one part of the album incessantly repeats "If she were MY daughter I'd a ..." with an obvious leer); some will hear the satirical swings at contemporary values (a BMOC type moans that he is losing status even though he continues to "... drive a shiny car").

Their recently released album, "We're Only in it for the Money," bearing striking resemblance outwardly to Sgt. Pepper's, is the best combination of their attempts thus far, and they should be judged largely on it.

Hear and see it. One thing is certain — it will prove disconcerting to those people who were just getting used to the early Beatles' songs.

Student Government adopts new policy

At a recent Student Government meeting Tom Kelly reported that the Beacon is in financial troubles and may not be able to function after this issue. Dr. Farley is trying to ease the situation.

The Education Club was given \$50 for a state convention. There is a possibility of renting a bus to take students to see "Gone With the Wind" in Scranton but as yet the date is unknown. The possibility of having the Cinderella Ball at the Fox Hill Country Club is being discussed; if this doesn't appear feasible then the choice will be left to discretion of the committee in charge of the ball. Young Republicans dance is set for April 5.

The final draft of the freshman constitution will be ready on Thursday. A constitutional convention meeting is scheduled for March 21.

SG has adopted a new policy by which the bulletin board by the Commons will be reorganized and taken care of by members of the publicity committee. This bulletin board will be locked and will be opened only by authorized members. Lists of the activities will be posted according to the nature of the event. Any person wishing to have an activity posted is asked to contact Ina George, Katie Eastman, or Judy Cobleigh.

Student Action Committee has distributed a questionnaire among faculty members in order to obtain the opinion which they feel is essential in both critically appraising various departments

The new McCarthyism

by Martin J. Naparstek

Eugene McCarthy, despite occasional public statements to the contrary, does not expect to be our next President, but he does expect to demonstrate that a significant part of the country favors a change of approach in Vietnam, either by emphasizing negotiations over military operations or by reducing the war's priority listing to below that of all major domestic problems. Such a demonstration of the political strength of the doves is designed not to force the President to adopt dovish attitudes, but more to force the President to consider dove solutions as workable alternatives to current policies. Early success in the primaries or military escalation in Vietnam beyond a level that he is willing to consider below the disaster point, may encourage McCarthy to seek higher goals, that is to take whatever steps are necessary and possible to insure that a liberal is the next president. And since McCarthy has already stated his intention to remain in the race even if Robert Kennedy should enter, the only thing that could force him out of the race before defeat in the primaries, are successful negotiations in Vietnam, an event about as unlikely as McCarthy becoming the Democratic Party's presidential nominee.

When he reaches his fifty-second birthday in two weeks he will be able to look back on 20 years of national legislative experience, 10 years in the House and 10 in the Senate, and if he is willing to look back a little further he might be able to see himself earning his B.A. from St. John's in Minnesota when he was 19, and then entering a Benedictine monastery for a year, but coming out to earn his M.A. from the U. of Minnesota; or he might see himself teaching in high schools for five years, teaching economics for three years at St. John's, working as a civilian in the War Department during WWII, marrying Abigail Quigley just before the end of the war, or serving as acting chairman of the sociology department at St. Thomas College for one year.

With Hubert Humphrey and Orville Freeman he is instrumental in purging Minnesota's Democratic Farmer-

Labor Party of Communists in the early forties and by the late forties he was successively chairman of the Ramsey County DFL, delegate at large to the Democratic national convention and, after he defeated incumbent Edward Devitt in 1948, five-term representative in Washington. While in the House in the early fifties he gained a seat on the House Ways and Means Committee and received mail intended for another McCarthy, Joseph of Wisconsin, whom he debated on national television in 1952 on various foreign policy issues. Two years later the American Federation of Labor gave Eugene McCarthy a "right" rating on all bills on which he voted. (13 years later the Americans for Democratic Action gave him a "100% approval" rating on his 1966 Senate voting record.)

In 1958 he switched over to the Senate by first, easily defeating former Governor Peterson in the primary, and then narrowly defeating incumbent Senator Edward Thyne, and in 1964 was re-elected with an easy victory over Wheelock Whitney. In 1959 he was chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Unemployment Problems and currently holds a seat on three important Senate committees: Commerce and Finance, Foreign Relations, and Standards and Conduct — as well as being a member of the Democratic Steering Committee. While in the Senate he has also written four books, was a backer of Adlai Stevenson for the Democratic nomination for president in 1960 (he made the nominating speech), and has authored legislation for the abolition of residence requirements for public assistance to the blind, income tax deductions for commuting expenses and incentive payments to farmers to hold down milk production. Except for Vietnam he has consistently backed President Johnson's programs to the extent that he co-sponsored the 1965 Medicare Bill and the 1966 Model Cities Act and has been an important supporter of the Civil Rights Bills. Through McCarthy's efforts Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia invited three members of the Foreign Relations Committee to participate in the Armed Services Committee's oversight of the CIA.

He was prominently mentioned in 1964 as a possible vice-presidential candidate because of his religion, Roman Catholic, the location of his state,

and his liberal positions, but on August 26, the day of the nomination at the Atlantic City convention, he informed President Johnson by telegram that he was not available and that he personally preferred Sen. Humphrey.

On January 27, 1966, he joined 15 other senators in an unsuccessful attempt to persuade the President to continue a thirty-four day bombing pause of North Vietnam, and in March of the same year he supported Sen. Wayne Morse's unsuccessful attempt to repeal the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, for which McCarthy had voted two years previously. In a 1967 book, *The Limits of Power*, he supported a UN role in Vietnam and General Gavin's "enclave policy" and wrote that any eventual negotiations must include the NLF.

Formally warm relations with the President are now cooled both because of differing views on Vietnam and because of McCarthy's criticism of what he considers the President's misuse of the Supreme Court by appointing Chief Justice Warren head of the Kennedy Assassination Committee and by sending Arthur Goldberg to the UN, while formally cool relations with the Kennedy family, stemming from a 1960 incident in which Sen. John F. Kennedy backed down on a promise to support a McCarthy-sponsored bill after a negative initial public response to the bill, are now warming because of similar views on Vietnam and McCarthy's rising position on the Senate seniority list. His voting record in the Senate is remarkably similar to that of Senators Robert Kennedy, Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania.

In a LOOK article six weeks ago he suggested increased spending on the poverty programs, particularly housing and education, and increased foreign economic aid to be accompanied by decreased foreign military aid. He also expressed doubt as to the wisdom of permitting a president to serve more than one term. He considers dissent not merely a right, but more importantly an obligation, and summed up the reason for his candidacy as "My hope ... that my challenge may alleviate the sense of helplessness," that he believes is currently felt by the American people. He has promised to outline the specifics of his positions as the campaign progresses.

Students smoke pot 'cause it feels good

It would be useless to attempt to discover the true facts and figures about drug use on the College campus. It is up to interested agencies to discover this for themselves. What is more important and perhaps more meaningful, is the reason why students use drugs and what makes them risk the severe legal penalties involved in this activity.

Probably the largest amounts of drugs used on campus are of the stimulant types usually associated with final examinations and excessive work loads. When students feel that the demands placed upon them are more than the unaided human being can bear, they usually take the kind of drugs that range from the simple No Doz tablet to the stronger amphetamines such as Dexedrine and Benzedrine to pep up their systems. The use of these drugs is widespread and is not connected with the social and legal hang-ups associated with the marijuana type of drug.

It cannot be denied that students smoke marijuana, pot, grass, mary jane, hemp, hash, or whatever you wish to call it. The use of the drug may be replacing beer as the main release of the American college student. Students who smoke pot do so for the simple reason that it feels good. Like

they seek a temporary escape from their problems and since pot apparently produces an effect more pleasant than a good drunk, it has replaced booze in some segments of the academic society.

Closely related to this is the fact that recent medical research reported in the New York Times has indicated that marijuana is non-addictive, has no after effects and is less harmful than common alcoholic beverages. A serious problem arises, however, because of the present illegal status of pot, but like those who defied prohibition in the thirties, students who use pot are willing to take the risk involved.

A secondary motive for smoking may have something to do with the kicks involved in breaking a law and getting away with it; however, the exceedingly harsh penalties for the possession and use of the drug does not seem to make this an important consideration. People who use pot are very conscious of the law and are usually careful, very careful.

It should be noted that students who smoke do not necessarily meet the popular conception of the "hippie," "turn on, tune in, drop out" type of individual. This just does not coincide with the observations of the College

- NOTICE -

The Russian Language Club of the College is planning a bus trip to Washington, D.C., for two days, April 5 and 6. Any non-Russian Club members interested in going on the trip may contact Daniel Klem (287-9875) or Linda Lynch (823-9398) for further information.

- NOTICE -

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(Continued on Page 6)

U.S. milieu stimulates African

There may be as many as 10,000 African students in the U.S. at all levels of study. They seem to live with the rest of the Americans in city apartments or dormitories, but they shake hands with prominent people such as the Secretary of State or get invited by Vice-President Humphrey to be told of his recent trip to Africa. When they accept such invitations or attend some embassy functions, they enjoy dressing up regally in national robes. When they do this it does not mean that they are sons of chiefs or that their fathers or uncles are gold tycoons. It is merely national pride.

In the U.S. the African is better accepted by both the black and white communities than they accept each other. A university in the South had to get a Ghanaian because it insisted that its first black student be an African in order to abide by the integration law. While some clubs in major cities cater to Negroes with fair skin only, they accept the African no matter how dark his complexion. And it is said that at Howard University (predominantly Negro) the fairer the

skin the better the chances of being accepted into fraternities and sororities. And even there the African is an exception for fraternities and sororities, which serve the American youth as an escape from parental and social inhibitions, do not attract the Africans.

On the other hand the African experiences discrimination from both the whites and the blacks. One of the first blacks at a university in Rhode Island, a Nigerian, had to be sent home, insane because of the discriminatory insults heaped on him by the white students. And there is the Malawi student at Massachusetts who complained of discrimination from the blacks at parties in Boston and Chicago.

On the whole the African students pass over the segregationists as eccentrics not worthy the energy of an argument. So, though aware of discrimination, the Africans prefer leaving their miseries indoors and going into the streets of America with a smile. Apparently, revolutionary changes in Africa have developed in them a high capacity for adjustment.

Most friendships between the Afri-

cans and the Americans are connected with business or diplomacy, though genuine ones do exist. The African very quickly discovers that a bright smile or a warm handshake from a governmental official were but the selling of the American way of life. Some white Americans like to appear liberal by associating with an African. So they take him to church, civic and social gatherings, demanding of him that he wear his native dress. And there are those whites who would like to expiate themselves of the mistreatment of the American blacks. So they try to be good to the African ("You're different from the Negroes"). And, as a Ghanaian student put it, it settles accounts with their consciences.

Few of the African students — like the Congolese at Fisk University or the Malawian at Boston — undertake the diplomatically complicated and financially expensive process of bringing wives from home. Some marry Americans, usually black Americans, despite the fact that the Africans associate more with the whites.

Marriage to a black American is

preferred because it is easier to rationalize. Besides, an interracial marriage has the uncertainty of acceptance in both the black and white communities. Almost exclusively it is the African men who marry the American women and not vice-versa. While the American wives do realize and accept that they will eventually live in Africa, African women do not want to live in the U.S. permanently.

On campus the African is very conspicuous and gets invited to the college or university president's coffee more than his American counterpart. He, therefore, is likely to be known by the president personally, even at schools where everyone else remains a statistic.

Reaction from administrators and professors is varied. There was a dean of women who insisted that a girl should write her parents because she was dating an African. Apparently the dean did not approve of the dating, knowing of the reaction of the girl's parents. While some of the administrators and professors may show varying degrees of hostility, the majority go beyond the call of duty to help the African student.

Perhaps the most intriguing thing to the African student is the racial question. Discrimination is mainly shrouded in subtleties too vague to be analyzed. So when he senses discrimination the African cannot easily tell whether it is due to outright racial discrimination or his own character. What he notices, however, are the lame and sometimes pitiful reasons given by girls not to go to a party or a dance. This attitude, however, is not exclusive to white girls, for there is the black girl at a college in Pennsylvania who declared she would not date a black boy!

Many have been the times the African has asked a black girl for a dance and been given the excuse of a flat foot, and minutes later she would be dancing with another boy. The white girls are fond of "I was just waiting for my friends so we could leave," accompanied by a hasty departure through one door and, seconds later, a furtive entry through another.

In America the African has to learn that the Americans love to be praised. ("It was a delicious meal." "Isn't that child cute!") The housewife is visibly disappointed if the African does not gawk at her dishwasher or electric stove. Consequently, the African cannot offer an honest criticism for fear of alienating the host and hostess. But when he chooses to be himself he tends to be polemical, like the Nigerian J. P. Clarke (*America, Their America*) who won himself the hatred of officials at Princeton by outspoken criticisms of American society.

The African students seem to think that they should not be living in buildings (excepting college dormitories) that are not an improvement over those in Africa or Europe. There is the story of the Kenya student who needed money to pay fees at George Washington University. He rented an expensive furnished apartment and invited friends from whom he wanted to solicit financial help. He entertained them with drinks, food, and home music. His friends decided that if there was anything that he needed it surely was not money.

In general the African students are better informed about world affairs and have a broader outlook of the world than their American colleagues.

future plans to escalate the war — in manpower, in material, or in an outright invasion of the North. In short, Secretary Rusk, and thereby President Johnson's Administration, after two years of defeat and humiliation, has nothing more constructive to offer the American people than more war, more bombing, more killing, and more American families watching their sons being lowered into six-foot-deep earthen pits. Who can or will argue this point with Secretary Rusk?

While to the Americans Europe and Asia may mean only De Gaulle and Communism, and Africa a mere expansive jungle with an occasional Nkhroma, the African may have learned either through papers or text books in African schools that Northeastern Pennsylvania was once one of the world's leading coal-producing areas; or the number of nations of Europe with their capitals. And politically the Africans are progressive and identify themselves with progressive elements. They are supporters of the United Nations and African unity.

There seems to be a general trend in the attitude of American parents toward the African student. Among the black parents the African male student is better accepted by those with daughters than those with sons. On the other hand, white parents with sons accept the African better than those with daughters. (No conclusions)

The superficiality of the Americans is a source of frustration to the African when the African tells an American that he comes from Zambia and being answered, "Oh, I met a fellow from Japan the other day." He feels he is not an individual but just one of those foreigners. But the fact is that the American does not know where Zambia is.

The African may live among the masses and shake hands with officials; he may be accepted or discriminated against by the Americans, but he remains African in outlook. He is moved by nationalism to return home eventually, not to become the leader of his country, as the Americans, because of their naive impression that the African they have met is the most or the only educated one in his country tend to assume — but to do his humble best to help in its development.

Dean's List

(Continued from Page 1)

Carol A. Grabowski, 3.44; Margaret M. Mihalcik, 3.40; and Joanne M. Skiba, 3.50. Psychology majors: Molly Hopkins, 3.81; Nancy Kowalski, 3.63; Diana F. Lipski, 3.44; Jeffrey T. Namey, 3.40; Anthony C. Orsi, 3.60; and Jay G. Ruckel, 3.40.

Physics majors: Louis B. Bonita, 3.44; David Chinyung Cho, 3.58; Rosalie Loncoski, 3.81; and Gerald E. Missal, 3.76. Engineering major: Dennis H. Boyle, 3.76.

Economics majors: Thomas F. Kelly, 3.63; and Gloria Lynn Shindel, 3.33. Business Administration majors: Georgia Breza, 3.67; Russell L. Eyet, 3.25; and Robert A. Welch, 3.33.

Business Education majors: Joan J. Cole, 3.25 and Marion G. Zaledonis, 3.94. Accounting majors: James L. Butkiewicz, 3.44; John J. Chopack, 3.50; Andrew J. Gubanich, 3.25; Howard J. Moses, 3.60; and Douglas J. Valenteen, 3.25. Commerce and Finance majors: Michael J. Matthews, 3.50 and William T. Merriman, 3.33.

Political Science majors: Robert R. Brittain, 3.38; William Bush, 3.60; John H. Kennedy, 3.40; Thomas M. Krapsho, 3.38; F. Kevin Loughran, 3.47; Theresa Nowinski, 3.40; and Ann M. Somerville, 3.83. Marketing major: Frank J. Orlando, 3.40.

Fine Art majors: Edward R. Ackerman, 3.25; G. Marie Cray, 3.60; Mary Konczynski, 3.30; Gay A. Roberts, 3.25; and Linda E. Snowe, 3.40. Nursing Education majors: Dorothy J. Eck, 3.56; Sandra L. Rataczak, 3.28; Sylvia Romanoski, 3.39; Virginia L. Steckel, 3.60; and Dorothy Wiliszewski, 3.50.

Undecided: Ellen D. Arthur, 3.81; Patricia A. Bauman, 3.56; Donald J. Chick, 3.67; Helen M. Grochmai, 3.75; Janet C. Lussi, 3.81; Rose M. Mancini, 3.25; Patricia T. Mazzeo, 3.56; Louise M. Rocci, 3.38; Linda A. Rockwell, 3.67; Julius Rubenstein, 3.31; Mary L. Schumacher, 3.63; Margaret M. Sodrosky, 3.25; Ann A. Ulmer, 3.50; John F. Wasilewski, 3.44; and Lea Gina White, 3.25.

The East Wind

by Tom Engle

After a significant two-year absence, Secretary of State Dean Rusk returned to the spacious halls of the United States Senate this week to enlighten the members of the Foreign Relations Committee, and the nation, on America's commitments and continuing role in Southeast Asia in general, and Vietnam in particular. True to form, Secretary Rusk repeated the same tired arguments he has been using for years. As in the past, much of the information the committee was seeking was not forthcoming. Nevertheless, the Rusk-Foréign Relations Committee confrontation proved productive; it proved beyond a doubt that the Johnson Administration is determined to pursue a military course in Vietnam, even at the risk of further escalation.

Senator Fulbright opened the proceedings by addressing several vital questions to Secretary Rusk, including: "Can we afford the horrors which are being inflicted on the people of a poor and backward land to say nothing of our own people? Can we afford the alienation of our allies, the neglect of our own deep domestic problems and the disillusionment of our youth? Can we afford the loss of confidence in our government and institution, the fading of hope and optimism and the betrayal of our traditional values?"

Utilizing the utmost in "southern" respect, eloquency, and patience, Secretary Rusk repeated most of the cliches he has used for the past several years. With an almost heart-rending appeal for peace, the Secretary stated that "the problems of a divided country should be settled by peaceful means, rather than by force." No one can, or will argue this point with Mr. Rusk. However, in defending this statement, he pointed to the 40,000 North Vietnamese troops now in Laos, contrary to the 1962 accord; the North Vietnamese trained guerrillas fighting in the northeastern provinces of Thailand; and, a letter printed in the Paris newspaper, *Le Monde*, allegedly written by the fickle Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia, repudiating "the notion that the dissidents operating in his country were just locally disaffected people who didn't like the government." What Secretary Rusk failed to point out is the presence of U.S. armed forces both in Laos and Thailand, despite the 1962 accord, and the bombing raids carried out by the U.S. Air Force from multi-million dollar bases in Thailand against the sovereign state of the Republic of North Vietnam. According to Rusk's logic, Chairman Ho became a dirty little conspiring, hard-grooming Communist when he insti-

tuted the same policy that the peace-seeking United States has pursued for years. In other words, what's RIGHT for us is WRONG for the enemy.

Secretary Rusk sought to better his position in relation to our present policy in Vietnam by inference that U.S. foreign policy is based upon a series of treaties signed during the presidential administrations of Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson, pointing out that these treaties require us "to take action when certain things happen." In relation to Southeast Asia, Secretary Rusk asserted: "If there is aggression by armed attack," it is our moral and legal duty "to take steps to meet the common danger." Again, no one can, or will argue this point. But, again, Mr. Rusk failed to point out that in relation to Vietnam, our wholesale intervention occurred PRIOR to the establishment of SEATO, not after it. Moot as this point may be in regard to our present involvement in Vietnam, it serves to show the tiredness of Mr. Rusk's argument for our being there.

Senator Mike Mansfield directed a question to Secretary Rusk, asking whether he considered "the struggle in Vietnam . . . a civil war . . . between the Vietcong and Saigon" or an international confrontation? The Secretary conceded that there "are authentic southerners who are in armed rebellion against their government." But, Mr. Rusk pointed out, the U.S. is involved in Vietnam because "North Vietnam has sent large forces of its own, persistently and over time, in this very difficult and MEAN type of war, called guerrilla war, against South Vietnam from the North." Who can, or will argue this? It is quite true that North Vietnam has at least 55,000 "regulars" (Pentagon figure for January, 1968) in the South. It is quite true that at least 20,000 of these came down from the North in 1968 (Mansfield and Rusk figure of March 11, 1968). But, how does Secretary Rusk explain the 550,000 American and allied troops in the South, or the probable 40 per cent increase requested by General Westmoreland (an additional 200,000 troops)? Why does Rusk constantly avoid admitting that it was in reality our aggressive policy, our initial "infiltration into the South" that brought about the North's buildup of manpower in the South? A tired, wornout, moot argument? Certainly — but one upon which Secretary Rusk and President Johnson base our further escalation "to stop the threat of 'militant Communism' in Southeast Asia."

Senator Mansfield further stated

that it was his understanding that the bombing of the North had three purposes: "to hurt North Vietnam; to stop the infiltration of men . . . and to bring Hanoi to the conference table." Mr. Mansfield conceded that the bombing had, in fact, hurt the North, but had not either reduced the infiltration or brought Hanoi closer to peace talks. Despite Rusk's attempts at quoting statistics of vehicles destroyed, etc., he did accept "as approximately correct" Senator Mansfield's contention that 4,500 more men infiltrated per month in 1967 than when the bombing started in 1965; and, if the present average continues for the remainder of 1968, a net increase of 5,500 men are coming into the South from the North over and above last year's figures. Further, Mr. Rusk admitted that "we have no evidence that they (Hanoi) are prepared to undertake serious discussions toward a peaceful settlement," implying that we are no closer to peace than we were before the bombing started in 1965.

Mr. Rusk pointed out without qualifications, something he seldom does, that the "central problem . . . before the human race is how to organize peace in the world." According to Rusk, U.S. foreign policy is based on Article I of the United Nations Charter which he summarized as being that "acts of aggression and breaches of peace have to be suppressed, that the basic human rights ought to be sustained, and that governments must cooperate across their frontiers in the great humanitarian purposes of all mankind." Taken at face value, who can, or will argue with this contention? But, if this is, in fact, the basis of U.S. foreign policy, how does our involvement in Vietnam act toward the suppression of aggression? How has our involvement paved the way for a peaceful settlement? How has our presence in that country sustained basic human rights? And, how, when our allies and foes alike counsel withdrawal, does our continued escalation of the war further the great humanitarian purposes of mankind? It can only be after the Johnson Administration, Secretary Rusk included, answers, realistically, these questions that our foreign policy can be determined.

Secretary Rusk failed to answer the questions of Senators Fulbright, Morse, Mansfield, Gore, Church and others. He persistently stuck by his old arguments, despite the overwhelming information introduced to the contrary. And, with great confidence that victory is just around the corner, he conspicuously refused to comment on

Paine passes the buck

The war in Vietnam costs too much. The administration is after another tax hike when the war isn't worth what has already been spent. However, it is primarily too expensive in terms of men. American ground forces in a land war in Asia! What folly! What mad, insane folly! We console ourselves by bombing, which costs only money most of the time, and by dubious body counts, but it remains that for the flimsiest of bad reasons we have let 18,000 Americans be killed. How many sons and lovers, how many friends and relatives? Ah, but that isn't economic, you say? Oh, yes it is. The billions we spent so foolishly are tragic waste enough, but how many doctors did we lose, how many teachers, how many engineers, how many civic leaders, how many musicians? And for what, for Saigon? For Diem, for Ky, for Thieu? The cost in men is too high, too high. If the sub-continent of India were under massive attack from the Chinese, then perhaps one could say we can't afford to let them have that. Perhaps. But we have intervened in South Vietnam, which isn't essential, and we aren't even fighting China, which at least talks tough. We are wasting men on a very travesty of major war. Would you sleep better if you knew that General Ky was securely in charge in Saigon? How many of your friends are you willing to sacrifice to that end?

The tragic fact of the economic considerations is not that we can't afford the war but that we seem to be able to afford it so easily. The war keeps us from solving the problems of our cities — pollution, housing, crime — and our countryside — a decent life for farmers with some security, aid for the rural poor — but many reactionaries are all for this. It is somehow more respectable to spend on bombs than on public works. We cannot afford guns and butter, not this many guns and butter for everyone, but we can afford this many guns without taking butter away from the people who already have it. There is no rationing. There are no Victory Gardens. Tires and radios and nylons are readily available. Kids don't save balls of tinsel. Indeed, war seems to help with the prosperity, from the bullets made in New England to the napalm that Dow makes when it isn't busy with Saran Wrap to the G.I. Joe dolls — do boys play with them? — to the patriotic books and records and films — we will soon see John Wayne as a green beret.

So it seems we can afford the war. But this does not justify it or make it worth the effort. Quite the contrary. There are better uses for the money. Without the war the tax hike would be unnecessary. Without the war our educational and medical facilities could be expanded. Without the war our balance of payments problem and the pressure on the dollar would be lessened. On the other hand there is no pressing economic reason for us to be in South Vietnam. We don't need the resources or anything as blatant as that. It can be argued that since the 1890's we have had our eye on Asia, have consistently expanded across the Pacific, and by defeating Japan became the major power there. This may well be true. America is the product of a great westward expansion and migration by European peoples, and this may be merely the most recent manifestation of it. But that doesn't make it either just or, in economic

- NOTICE -

The tennis team will begin practice Monday, March 18, at 4 p.m. at the Ralston Field House. Everyone is welcome to attend, but must bring his own equipment.

- NOTICE -

The placement office requests that students not remove posted copies of the College Bulletin. Extra copies are available in the Bookstore and in the placement office for personal reference.

terms, necessary. Our markets are internal and European, our markets are in this hemisphere. We do not need global hegemony for our economy; indeed, the strain on the economy from the war may be more dangerous than is now apparent. By the time Mr. Johnson is attacking tourism abroad it seems we must be under considerable stress.

Certainly government intervention in the economy has helped provide some measure of stability since the second war, and admittedly most of this expenditure has been military. But this is no argument for the war. In the first place, employment levels and production levels could be maintained by non-military spending — this would require much planning and a long period of transition and disarmament treaties which do not now exist and which never will if the war continues, but it is a possibility; in the second place, having a massive military machine is not the same thing as using it for the wrong reasons. The incredible punishment we are inflicting on ourselves and Vietnam does not fit the crime, if any. Certainly it is dangerous to wear our guns to town, but we shouldn't have to use them. One almost gets the feeling that having spent all the money to develop this unparalleled military machine, we want to use it. And thus our frustration when the great machine fails to produce instant results.

Films and Poetry

Next Tuesday, March 19 (time & place to be announced), *Manuscript & the Apollinaire Society* (alter ego of the *Doubtful Asphodel*) will present an evening of verbal & visual icons.

The two-part program will include, under the general heading of *Art & Poetry*, readings of poems concerned with works of visual art, illuminated by projections of pertinent slides. The other part will feature the poems & films of Jake Leed, read & projected by this poetic alter ego of Dr. Jacob Leed, Johnson scholar & Chief Troll of the Upper Cuyahoga, in person. His poetry may be most conveniently seen in recent issues of *Poetry* magazine. His scholarly self has edited the book *The Computer and Literary Style*, published last year. A recent convert to the film medium, he has done several short 8mm-film lyrics.

A question & answer period, possibly over tea, is expected to follow the reading. Computers & literature, literature & art, *poesie concrete*, the state of poetry & life in today's America, & independent film-making will likely be subjects of discussion.

It is hoped that this first cooperative venture of the two main groups on campus will lead to others.

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The economic considerations are complex, but not finally confusing. We can afford to wage this war, we have the men and money. It will mean sacrificing our men (why call them boys? they fight and die, and deserve to be called men) for vague reasons; it will mean tax hikes, laws restricting freedom of travel, an end to reform programs, continued pressure on the dollar, continued trouble with the balance of payments; and, as always, an expansion of government control. We can afford it, but only in a grotesque sense. Our military intervention in South Vietnam is like stuffing money down a rat hole. Of course, we have plenty of money, plenty of men.

It comes down to this. The people who once revolted against unjust taxes now sit complacently by while the taxes soar to pay for a war nobody likes and nobody wants. The people who once fought a war against the impressment of their citizens now sit complacently while the draft is used to destroy graduate education in America and while their sons are taken half way around the world to fight in jungles against the people who live there. We have the money, we have the men, but we have better uses for both; and we have never received convincing reasons for the terrible expenditures. We have better things to do with our great production and distribution facilities, and better things to do with our young men. Let us not squander our wealth on this adventure. Let us have the prosperity of peace.

"Paine"

Intramurals

The preliminary finals of the IBA playoffs closed this week with Priapus, F-Troupe, Wing-F and the Nebishes gaining playoff berths. Gallis' Gunners split a pair, defeating the Farmers 54-52, then losing to Priapus 77-60. F-Troupe crushed PBR's 83-51, the Nebishes dumped Webster 76-54, and upset-minded Wing-F stunned Dirksen 64-62. The four league winners now advance to the round-robin finals, which will determine the IBA champions.

- NOTICE -

Owners of properties adjacent to dormitories and other College buildings continue to complain about students using their lawns as crossways. It would help the Wilkes-community relationship if we could correct this. (And don't forget the grass too!)

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED

IT'S ABOUT SPORTS

Have you seen the latest editions of the Wilkes-Barre papers? The "tremendous, invincible, fantastic," Minutemen of Luzerne County Community College have just finished thirteenth in the Podunk Junior College Tournament just held at East Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania. The local papers ran six pictures depicting the individual members of the squad throwing the ball all over the court plus sixty inches of copy giving reasons why the local squad was edged by 15 points. Think I'm kidding? Pick up a copy of Monday's paper and you will soon agree with me.

What type of notice is given on the same page for the national wrestling tournament held in Minnesota? There is an article expounding on the exploits of four Colonel wrestlers, but there is no mention of individual champions, no indication of the matches involving local wrestlers, or other valuable information pertaining to the tournament. Is this justice?

* * *

Although Herb Kemp has been named to the ECAC seasonal team and has gained national notice for his fine play, he may not make the MAC Northern Division First Team. The Northern Division is loaded with talented forwards. The list includes Rick Eppenheimer of Susquehanna, the league's top scorer. Wagner has two strong forwards in senior Russ Selger and sophomore Ray Hodge. Hodge, playing without the benefit of high school experience, has shown himself to be one of the most talented cagers in the Middle Atlantic Conference. Lycoming's strong attack was centered around Sam Brasington and Terry Buchannon. Rounding out the list is 6'9" Brian Crist of Elizabethtown. With such strong competition Kemp will be hard pressed to land a berth on the first team.

* * *

It seems the basketball team has found itself in a similar position as the football team concerning the Middle Atlantic Conference. As you remember, the football team was undefeated in eight MAC contests. They had to share the title with Wagner who played the minimum five games, three in the Northern Division. Not denying the Wagner basketball team's ability, they played only ten conference games compared to the Colonels' 15. Had the Colonels not scheduled Lycoming, Scranton, Moravian, and Juniata, they would have finished in first place with a 9-1 record. Of course, scheduling is done with foresight and not hindsight, but it is always nice to wish.

While on the subject of MAC standings, Coach Rainey in the future will always have a good example to point out to his teams concerning "those little things that count." Had the Colonels scored just three more points in the season they would have had a berth in the Middle Atlantic Conference playoffs, for they were only .043 points from a playoff berth and three more points would have given them a victory over Juniata. Four more points against Scranton would also have meant a victory and a playoff.

* * *

It is interesting to note that the name of Ron Rainey was mentioned along with Chuck Dooley of Duke and Johnny Bach of Fordham as possible replacements for the departing John Egli, ex-basketball coach at Penn State University. Rainey starred for Egli in 1956-1957 as captain of the Lion cage team.

Bach was later selected but there are still many big colleges hunting for basketball coaches of Rainey's caliber.

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Editor's note: Last week we published a letter concerning "Star Trek" and a rebuttal. This rebuttal was not the official stand of the *Beacon*, which remains neutral, but the opinion of the Features Editor, who is an incurable "Star Trek"-ophile.

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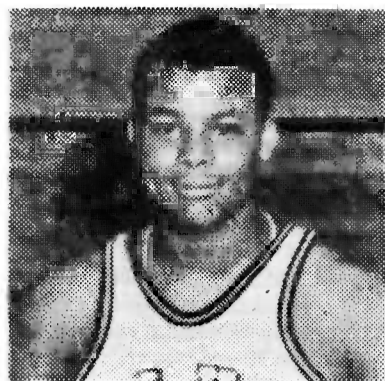
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Kemp named to all-season ECAC team



Herb Kemp

Colonel cager Herb Kemp has been named to the Division III, Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference All-East seasonal team for 1968. The sophomore sensation was chosen on the basis of his four weekly selections to the ECAC squad during the recent season.

Kemp led the Colonels in both the scoring and rebounding departments and was a big reason the local cagers topped the coveted .500 mark. The 6'3" forward scored 414 points in 21 games and pulled down 411 rebounds, which placed him seventh in the nation among college teams. Kemp has also averaged 19.3 rebounds in 15 Middle Atlantic Conference contests, an average good enough to place him first in the league.

The 1968 All-ECAC Division III squad:

Forwards — Rick Eppenheimer, Susquehanna University, 6'2" senior; Jim Robinson, Rensselaer Institute of Technology, 6'2" senior; David Jansson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 6'5" senior; and Herb Kemp, Wilkes, 6' 2" sophomore.

Centers — Jack Linderman, Drexel Institute of Technology, 6'5" senior; and Chris Brooks, St. Lawrence University, 6'5" senior.

Guards — Ed McFarland, Bowdoin College, 6' junior; Mike Dresscoll, Bently College, 6'2" junior; David DuBois, Coast Guard Academy, 6'1" junior; and Paul Stukowski, Norwich University, 6' senior.

Grapplers 5th in nation

by Chuck Lengle

The Colonel grapplers placed fifth in the nation last weekend when they compiled 38 points in the Small College National Tourney at Mankato State College, Mankato, Minnesota. Joe Wiendl led Coach John Reese's charges by garnering the championship in the 160-pound division while three other Colonel mat men were place winners. Andy Matviak collected valuable team points by placing fourth at 115. John Marfia finished fifth in the 130-pound class, and Dick Cook finished sixth at 167.

Undefeated in dual competition this year, Wiendl competed in the Middle Atlantic Conference tourney earlier this month, despite being ill, and was eliminated in a heartbreaker, 6-5, to Dave McSherry of Lafayette University.

Wiendl's misfortunes continued as the junior matman suffered a broken nose in the final practice session prior to the team's departure for the tourney. Coach Reese acquired a face mask from the Drexel Tech coach, giving Wiendl an opportunity to better his runnerup finish of last year. The mask was the first most of the fans at the Minnesota school had seen and they appropriately dubbed the 160-pounder "the masked marvel."

Wiendl rang up five victories and 40 points (giving up 17) enroute to the national championship. The newly-crowned champ disposed of: Harry Mucklo, Hiram College, 11-3; Joe Koch, South Dakota State, 10-0; Ashley Herman, San Francisco State, 5-3; Neal Skaar, Luther College, 6-4; and Curt Sexton, Illinois State, 8-7.

Matviak collected four wins while losing two in capturing the fourth place finish. The sophomore fell prey to Curt Alexander, the eventual winner, 14-8, and also to Frank Carrozza, of West Chester, 16-8.

Marfia also had four wins while losing to Jerry Smith of South Dakota State, the runnerup in the weight class, 9-3, and to Ed Jackson, North Central State, in a squeaker, 7-6.

Cook racked up three victories while losing a decision to John Woods of Cal Poly, 21-4, and suffering a pin to John McNitt of South Dakota State.

The rest of the Colonel squad was

eliminated in early tournament play.

Cal Poly won the team championship with 91 points, followed by Portland State, 62 points; South Dakota State, 46 points; Mankato State, 44 points; and Wilkes, 39 points.

Rick Sanders of Portland State copped the outstanding wrestler award in the tourney for the second straight year. Sanders pinned his way through the 1968 event, disposing of all his opponents in less than five minutes.

A rundown of the championship bouts:

115—Curd Alexander, N.E. Missouri, decided Greg Schmidt, South Dakota State, 2-1 in overtime. The regulation match ended at 1-1 and Alexander won with a take-down in the final 15 seconds of the overtime period.

123—Rick Sanders, Portland State, pinned John Walter, Oswego, at 4:21. Sanders disposed of five opponents — all via pins.

130—Glen Younger, Western State, decided Jerry Smith, South Dakota State, 10-6. Smith took a 23-0 lead in the first period, but succumbed to Younger's strength.

137—Masaru Yatabe, Portland State, decided Ron Otto, MacMurray State, 7-1. Yatabe successfully defended his 1967 title as he completely overwhelmed Otto.

145—Kent Wyatt, Cal Poly, decided Clarence Seal, Portland

State, 4-2. Wyatt finished sixth last year in this division while Seal reigned as the champion at 152 pounds. Wyatt won on riding time.

152—John Finch, Cal Poly, decided Dave Nerothin, Gustavus Adolphus, 6-0. Finch defeated five opponents and reigns as national champion as a freshman.

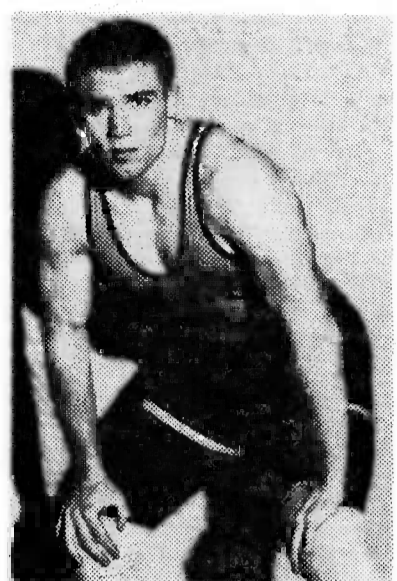
160—Joe Wiendl decided Curt Sexton, Illinois State, 8-7.

167—Mike Gallego, Fresno State, decided John Woods, Cal Poly, 5-0. This was a rematch of an earlier season bout in which Woods edged Gallego 3-2. Gallego revenged the defeat and reigns as national champ for the second straight year.

177—Larry Amundsen, Mankato State, decided James Lee, Norfolk State, 5-2 in overtime. Lee had fashioned a 7-2 lead entering the third period of regulation time, but was tied as Amundsen was awarded two points on a controversial stalling call. Amundsen overwhelmed the tired Lee in the overtime session.

191—Tom Kline, Cal Poly, decided Dave Sanger, Upper Iowa, 3-2. Kline finished third in the 1967 tourney and edged Sanger on the strength of riding time.

Hwt—Kent Osboe, Northern Iowa, decided Tom Beeson, Western State, 8-1. This was a match



Joe Wiendl

of the second and third place finishers of the 1967 tourney. Osboe finished second last year with Beeson occupying the third spot. Beeson had pinned all his opponents up to the finals but his aggressive style was hampered in the finals when he injured an ankle.

Cheyney State Downs Wagner

The Wagner Seahawks, MAC Northern Division champs, had their wings clipped by Cheyney State College in the finals of NCAA regional play at Albright College. The Wolves dominated play from the outset and were never threatened in the 72-57 victory. Philadelphia Textile dumped Muhlenberg, MAC Southern Division kingpins, 105-94 for third place.

The Wolves (22-6) won their second straight NCAA East Regional title and for special embellishment, three of the champs made the all-tourney team. Representing the State College were Toby Tyler, Dave Kennard, and William Kirkland. Wagner's Russ Selger and Muhlenberg's Tom Barlow were the other choices. Tyler was chosen the tourney MVP as the 6'4" junior canned 51 points in the two games.

The taller Wolves outrebounded the Seahawks by a considerable margin, 50-27, and therein lies the difference. Tyler led the assault with 20 points while Sonny Realer chipped in with 17 markers. Selger and Fred Martin led the Hawks with 15 and 10 points respectively. Ray Hodge, Wagner's leading scorer, was held to a mere seven points by the defensive efforts of Cheyney's back line.

Textile's Johnny Murphy scored 28 points to lead all scorers as the Philadelphia school placed six men in double figures. Barlow collected 36 points in a losing cause for the Mules.

The victory enabled the Cheyney dribblers to enter the NCAA College Division Tournament earlier in the week at Evansville, Indiana. The Wolves entered the four-day tourney along with Ashland (Ohio), American International (Massachusetts), Kentucky Wesleyan, Indiana State, Nevada Southern, Evansville, and Trinity (Texas).

Student's Smoke

(Continued from Page 2)

Administration, police, and, to their dismay, parents. Many who smoke pot are dedicated, serious and responsible people who will become dedicated, serious and responsible members of society. Whether this indicates a legalization of the drug in the near future is debatable, but the fact is that pot is around, it is all over the country, and people are enjoying its power. But that is your pine and smoke it.

Basketball Stats

The final statistics for the 1967-68 basketball season were recently released with Herb Kemp leading the cagers in eight of the nine categories. The 6'3" sophomore connected on 167 of 319 shots from the field for a respectable .521 percentage. The entire squad shot at a .459 clip which placed them 17 in the nation. Three cagers — Kemp, Ryan, and Grick — finished with averages in double figures.

Bob Ockenfuss hit on 61 of 76

attempts from the charity stripe to lead the squad in foul shooting with with a .802 mark. The squad posted a 9-6 record, good enough for a tie with Scranton for fifth place in the Northern Division.

Freshman guards Jay Reimel and Bill Grick led the team in the vital assist column with 161 and 145 respectively.

The Colonel squad committed a horrendous total of 322 errors — an average of 15 a game.

	SHOTS			FOULS			Pts.	Reb.	Per.F.	Asst.
	SA	SM	Pct.	FA	FM	Pct.				
Ryan	264	122	.463	53	38	.716	282	99	51	89
Umbach	103	44	.440	20	16	.800	104	38	21	35
Reimel	145	67	.463	50	32	.641	166	155	66	161
Grick	188	83	.442	78	53	.680	219	48	61	145
Ockenfuss	249	115	.462	76	61	.802	291	223	63	18
Davis	85	42	.494	38	21	.552	107	107	29	8
Smith	33	13	.394	7	5	.714	31	16	15	16
Bauer	45	12	.264	27	13	.481	37	36	21	9
Kemp	319	167	.521	108	80	.732	414	411	74	76
Cook	17	6	.293	3	2	.667	14	13	11	1
TOTALS	1457	672	.459	462	321	.695	1665	1147	417	558

East Stroud hosts wrestling tourney

Final plans for the East Stroudsburg Open Wrestling Tournament were announced by Alpha Phi Omega. The tournament, which is being sponsored by the local chapter of the national service fraternity, will be held Friday, March 29, and Saturday, March 30, at Koehler Field House at the college.

The tournament is open to all amateur wrestlers: high school, college, armed services, and other registered AAU contestants. The entry fee will be \$2 for those registering before Wednesday, March 27. Late entries will be accepted until the close of weigh-ins with a \$3 entry fee. Weigh-ins will be from 12-6:45 p.m. Friday, and 7-10 a.m. Saturday. The weights will be the eleven college weights (115, 123, 130, 137, 145, 152, 160, 167, 177, 191, and heavyweight) with a three-pound weight allowance. An additional pound will be allowed the second day.

Profits from the tournament will be divided between the service projects of the fraternity and a donation to the United States Olympic Committee. A permanent plaque will be placed in Koehler Field House listing the tournament champions.

Trophies will be awarded for first, second, third and fourth places. Trophies will also be awarded for fastest pin, most pins, and outstanding wrestler.

There will be trophies for the first and second place teams.

The sessions of the tournament will be: Friday, 7:30 p.m.; Saturday, noon; and Saturday, 7:30 p.m. General admission will be 50 cents for Friday, and Saturday, and \$1 for the Saturday night finals. A combination reserved seat for all three sessions will be \$3.

Wrestling will be in accordance with NCAA rules and matches will be six minutes long. All of the losers to the two finalists will wrestle back for third and fourth places. Tights will not be required but other NCAA uniform regulations will be enforced.

On Saturday morning, before the noon session, and in the afternoon when mat space is available, officials will be provided for challenge matches, giving an opportunity to those wrestlers who have been eliminated to wrestle additional matches. Also Olympic and college wrestling movies will be shown Saturday morning for those who are interested. Reduced price housing is being made available by the community motels and arrangements are being made for meals in the dining hall and snack area of the field house.

Additional information and entry forms are available from the Tournament Registrar, Box 215, East Stroudsburg State College, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

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