

The Phoenix

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SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE, PA.

Friday, April 24, 1970

Grants Given to Thirteen For 1970 Summer Studies

Thirteen Swarthmore students, presenting unusual and creative proposals, have been awarded summer study grants for the coming summer. The awards of \$600 were announced by John Williams, chairman of the faculty-student Committee on Summer Grants.

Speaking of the change in the nature of the applications, Mr. Williams noted that "the proposals are far less likely to be straightforward academic proposals than in the past." He noted the great creativity and the trend to inter-disciplinary projects as special features of this year's 33 applications.

The awards are made on the basis of the scope of the proposal — it must be broad enough to cover the full ten-weeks duration of the projects — and the feasibility of the idea in terms of likely success. In addition, the Committee considered whether or not the project could be carried out within the context of the newly liberalized curriculum. If so, it was unlikely to win a grant.

Money for the awards is provided by the College in ten of the cases, and the IBM Fund for Mathematics in the other cases. A payment of \$500 is made at the beginning of the summer, with the remainder given to the student when his report on the project is completed.

This year's winners include eleven juniors and two sophomores. Lucy Davis plans to prepare a critical edition of J. S. Bach's 3rd Lute Suite. Margaret Jann, currently studying in Paris in preparation for her project, is planning to work in India studying the untouchable caste.

The three IBM award winners were David Hough, Marc Wong and Guy Yates. Hough and Wong, both juniors, are planning research in mathematical problems. Yates hopes to use probability theory to determine the ancestral linkage of

population groups.

Nicholas Reynolds received a grant to travel to Germany to study the ideas and attitudes of General Ludwig Beck, one of the conspirators against Hitler's life in 1944. Linda Barret will travel to Wales to study Welsh mythology.

Marc Walters, presently on the Pomona exchange, plans to travel and write in the Southwest. Denis Newbold, acting as chairman of a ten-member group, is going to complete the ecological study of Newton Township begun this semester's student-run ecology course.

In the arts, Howard Gold won an award to make a film in which he hopes to discover whether or not a film can "create and sustain a consistent mood without any real plot or character development." Monica Carsky plans to combine psychology and dance in a project investigating the efficacy of dance therapy for the mentally ill.

Jim Long will study the "salt-glazing" technique of pottery in Germany this summer, while Deborah Zubow will be working on a series of projects in welded metal sculpture.

CEP Debates Instruction Formats, Guidelines for Student-Initiated Courses

Possibilities for further experimentation with instruction formats, including the refinement of guidelines for student-run courses, were the main topics under discussion at the Council on Educational Policy's Tuesday meeting.

The Council agreed as a first step to formulate a statement for next year's catalogue that would consolidate the various possible instructional formats. The CEP also thought it desirable to alert all instructors and students to the many special possibilities connected with the regular course offerings.

The discussion of student-run courses began with a review of the current regulations governing their initiation, organization, and operation. At present these guidelines call for the preliminary agreement of a supervising instructor before a deadline to be set by the Provost, registration with the Provost, and the agreement of the department concerned or permission from the Curriculum Committee if the course is outside the purview of any department.

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Scott, Nader Address Crowd In Philadelphia for Earth Week

An overcast, fog-laden sky provided a fitting backdrop Tuesday for a preliminary mass gathering of more than 7,000 Earth Day supporters at Independence Mall in Philadelphia. The day's program included addresses by U.S. Senator Hugh Scott and Ralph Nader, performances by Redbone, Sally Eaton, and the cast of *Hair*, and the signing of a "Declaration of Interdependence" by the participants.

"We are at the brink of a key generation in man's struggle for sur-

vival on this planet, with problems of pollution to the breaking point, and no place for us to escape the airborne pollutants around us," Nader warned. "It's time for us to recognize that the scientific and technological answers are here. But the problems are not solved because of politics, economics, and the self-interest and self-indulgence by business interests."

After a standing ovation by the crowd, many of them masked in blue plastic breathing guards, Nader urged action to combat pollution. "It's too long that we've used a double standard of law in this country — ignored by the strong, but applied to the weak," he said. "We've got to get corporate polluters into the open. The corporations tell us of their annual pollution. Make them live in a fishbowl."

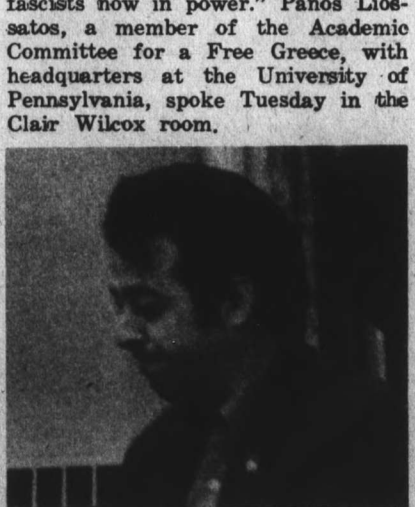
Although pollution has already had a devastating effect on the country, there is hope that measures will be taken against it, he said. "The taming of technology and the taming of corporate power is on the top of the priority list for the concern of the coming decade. I would urge you to recognize that a society that has the resources and has the technology and has the affluence to clean up its environment for a more just society, and doesn't, is far more culpable than a society that has problems but no solutions or capabilities," he said. "It will take the activities and contributions of all of us to drive

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Greek Speaker Blasts Colonels' Junta

by Jody Gaylin

"Three thousand people are in concentration camps scattered among the Greek islands today; one camp consists entirely of women. I appeal to Swarthmore to assist the Greek people in the overthrow of the fascists now in power." Panos Liassatos, a member of the Academic Committee for a Free Greece, with headquarters at the University of Pennsylvania, spoke Tuesday in the Clair Wilcox room.

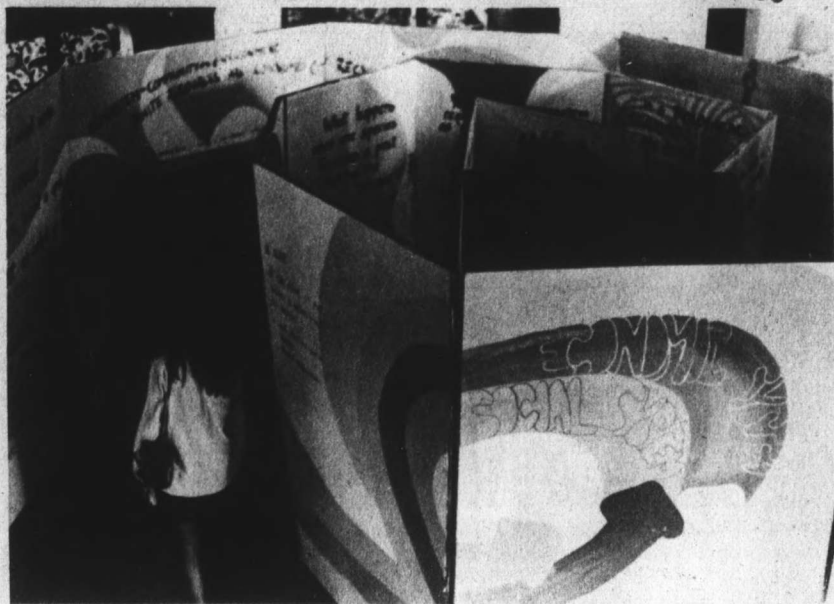


PANOS LIOSSATOS

Mr. Liassatos began by reviewing the situation in Greece and concluded with an appeal to the Swarthmore community. Tuesday marked the third anniversary of the military coup that established the dictatorship existing in Greece today.

Mr. Liassatos first emphasized the instability of the military regime — virtually every political party in Greece has publicly condemned it. He stressed that the regime is only supporting the interests of a small oligarchy and the NATO alliance. Liassatos feels the "tragedy" can be traced back to World War II. During the German occupation of Greece a strong resistance organization called the National Liberation Front was created with the hopes of establishing a true democracy after the war. By 1944, however, the British Army intervened in an attempt to restore a monarchy in Greece consisting of what Liassatos termed "absentees," that is self-exiled pro-Nazis who were living in Cairo during the war.

In 1947 there was a civil war. Britain's power was then declining,



The ecology spiral in Tarbles illustrates Earth Week themes to viewers.

Earth Week Speakers Exemplify Particular Ecological Viewpoints

Assistant Professor of Russian Thompson Bradley, President Robert Cross, Assistant Professor of History George McCully, and William Eichbaum, legal counsel on the Tincum Marsh litigation were the speakers featured in the Earth Week program Monday afternoon in Clothier.

Each speaker approached ecology and the problems of pollution from a different standpoint, the subjects ranging from a consideration of the effects of American environmental mismanagement on the rest of the world, to an examination of some of the legal problems in the conservation fight, to the College's role in the struggle to save a fast-deteriorating environment.

Bradley began the afternoon series by emphasizing the impossibility of divorcing the United States' ecological problems from international economic and political ones because of the way the American economy is intimately involved in the affairs of the rest of the world. He noted that the U.S. dollar is today the most important international currency and that the United States controls forty to forty-five per cent of West German petroleum.

He pointed out that the DDT used internationally on high-yield grains is often purchased with American aid. Since the U.S. is so seriously entangled in the use of the world environment, the solution to ecological problems must be international, he said.

PROFIT SEEKERS

Bradley blamed the "profit seekers," "those who seek the highest return for the least amount of energy" for causing today's pollution problems. In suggesting possible solutions, he was skeptical of the effectiveness of what he called the "traditional solutions" to the problems of pollution. Taxing the high polluters would not work, he said, because in the end it is the ordinary citizen who must pay higher prices. Bradley also had little faith in the power of the central government to find solutions since he felt it was the primary waste-maker, manufacturing "useless" things like tanks.

Bradley proposed his own solution to the ecologists' dilemma. "We need

a transitional, non-governmental system founded on programs that affect all the people that the problems hit." He included in this proposal a plan to set up local programs on an international scale and a plan to tax corporate profits. In the question-and-answer period which followed his talk, Bradley also suggested a solution to the population problem among the poor. "Poor people may have babies because new life is the only thing they've got," he said. He proposed to solve this problem by giving the poor other things, they might want.

President Cross began his talk by agreeing with much of what Bradley said, but found it hard to accept the "easy" solution he had offered. Cross found it difficult to believe that "nothing can be changed if everything isn't."

SWARTHMORE'S ROLE

Cross then considered what Swarthmore's role should be in the fight against pollution. "We ought to recognize that we've got a terrific environment here," he said, but in small aspects he noted that an extraordinary contempt for nature apparently existed. He went on to stress the importance of "integration" of courses in order to produce a well-rounded student. In conclusion, Cross added a political note.

"Even if all relationships here are good, we will still have done little

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Roberts Ties Black Power to Christianity

by Russell Frisby

The second of four lectures by J. Deotis Roberts, visiting professor from Howard, took place Tuesday night before a small audience. His lecture, titled "A Black Theologian looks at Black Power," dealt with the possibility of achieving an understanding of black power through traditional Christian theology.

Dr. Roberts began by stating that black power was like the weather, "everybody's talking about it." He maintains that black power is an apt slogan because it captures the feeling of powerlessness and exploitation in the black community at the same time it captures the new sense of manhood and "dignity as sons of God" that is also present there. He likened the black power cry of "Victory or Death" to Patrick Henry's cry of "Liberty or Death."

OFFERS MEANING

Black theology is important in the process of black power because it offers black people a source of meaning — Christianity — in what would be otherwise meaningless existence. Christianity, he asserts, is a religion of "succor and comfort," but even more it is a religion of "revolution against injustice." Black theology represents to him a sense of manhood and peoplehood and would be "light, salt, and leaven in the darkness of the black community."

The world-renowned Howard theologian was critical of white Christianity because it is an extension of the slavemaster complex and therefore is nothing more than cultural and spiritual colonialism demanding complete assimilation by the black man.

In concluding Dr. Roberts, who continually stressed non-violence, asserted that a Christian understanding of black power causes one to confront white power at all times and represents a call forth to better humanity.

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Editorial

Discussion Now

The College has been granted a two-week extension to inform the State of its intentions with regard to the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Act. Until now the only formal consideration of this decision that has taken place has been the one meeting of the Committee on Admissions and Scholarships which took place last Wednesday.

At this meeting there was a clear division among the various constituencies represented. The students and members of the faculty on the Committee made clear their opposition to the College's compliance with the law. Some of the members of the Board present and certain administrators at the meeting were gradually inclined to sign the agreement with PHEAA with an accompanying letter of protest. In any case, it was clear that no consensus was reached concerning the desired course of action in this matter, much less was there any "mandate" from the students or the faculty for signing the agreement with the State.

There are two basic issues involved in this decision. First: the course of action that the College should take with regard to PHEAA. There certainly has not been enough discussion about this issue to make any decision based upon the opinion of the student body. The administration should reveal what cutbacks in College activities would be necessary if the agreement with PHEAA is not carried through. When this information is made available to the College community, intelligent discussion can be made on the opportunity cost of non-compliance, and an intelligent opinion on the implications of agreeing with PHEAA can then be made.

Second, there can be no doubt that a decision that will affect the status of the College to the extent that non-compliance with PHEAA will be of prime importance to every student on this campus. The people who will be directly affected by the provisions of this law are students; the voice of these students must be listened to with special concern. At the present time the only students who have had an opportunity to express their opinions to the administration on this matter have been those students on the Committee of Admissions and Scholarships. This is unacceptable.

We urge Student Council to have an open meeting to discuss this matter in the depth that is clearly necessary. Council should arrange to have at such a meeting those members of the administration who could inform the student body of the information that is not now available. The College cannot allow a decision on this matter to be delayed until it is too late to gather the necessary student opinion.

Speakers at Fairmont Gathering Have Free-for-All Against Society's Malaise

by Ellen Weissman

The Earth Day celebration in Fairmont Park started with a walk from the Philadelphia Art Museum to the park. Although ten thousand people participated in the march, hundreds more spent the afternoon stranded in Center City waiting for the busses that would take them to the park, but which were too jammed to take on any additional passengers.

At the park, twenty thousand people lounged on the hill surrounding the speaker's platform. It looked like a festival. Some people danced to the bands which played until the speeches began at 1:30. Some played football.

Food and other things were passed around. Everyone was together: there were lots of high school kids, some college kids, some adults, some blacks, some resistance groups and some people from the peace movement.

Bond Concert

The Bond Concert on Sunday, April 25, will be held in Lodge 6 at 2 p.m. George Huber, clavichord, plays music of early Italian and English masters, Kuhnau, Handel, K.P.E. Bach, and Herbert Howells.

Tyson Fellowship

The Martha E. Tyson Fellowship (awarded to a woman graduating in 1970 who plans to enter elementary or secondary school work — and plans advanced study for that work) to Beverly Lyon Clark, Janet Mather, and Ellen Thompson.

The first speaker of the day was David Cohen of the Philadelphia City Council. Cohen said that political will was necessary to get the new Philadelphia anti-pollution code enforced. He added that collective action such as Earth Day activities are necessary to get this political will going.

George Wald, Nobel-prize winning biologist and critic of the military establishment proceeded to ramble on endlessly about what he called the many types of pollution — especially the war in Vietnam, repression of the Panthers and Timothy Leary. His best quote was "today is Passover, and in many ways we are reliving it today. The ten plagues are happening to us. You know what the first plague was? Water pollution!"

Speaker after speaker spoke about the problem which concerned him most; it was a free-for-all against the ills of society. Often the happenings seemed removed from the supposed topic: Ecology. Yet this was not really so because ecology concerns all man's interactions with man and nature. Unfortunately one did not get a coherent picture of this from the day's happenings.

POLITICAL, PERSONAL

There was, thank God, no repetitious listing of the numerous ecological horrors that await us. The orientation of the speakers was much more political and personal. On the one hand oil and auto companies were blasted several times. On the other, Allen Ginsberg read a strongly personal poem of his.

The dominant tone of the day was one of celebration — of many things. At one point the MC took the mike

Comment

Interest in Women's Liberation Grows

by Jean Dirks

The growing national interest in the women's movement has been paralleled here by a recent increase in events for or about women: Margaret Mead's speech, the workshops on Women's Career Day, speakers on birth control, adoption and abortion, class reading lists on the women's movement in Social Issues and Social Change classes, and the recent meeting between women students and women faculty.

It would be unrealistic to suggest that these events have somehow produced instantaneous "consciousness" among women. Most of those I talked to said they had very little idea "what it's like being a woman at Swarthmore" — mainly because they hadn't thought of themselves in that light. Perhaps because women do not feel discriminated against there is a relatively little tendency to think of oneself as a "women student," rather than as a "student."

HALF A COUPLE

The social life, rather than the classroom life, comes under most criticism. From a woman's point of view, the social life here stinks. Those who are not permanently paired off don't go out, and sometimes end up feeling like "half a couple." In trying to pinpoint her dissatisfaction

with the social life, one senior resident added that she thought many men on this campus, particularly freshmen, employed a double standard of behavior by treating women with respect in the classroom, but dealing with them in their dorm conversations and social life solely as potential conquests and sex objects. The happiest women seem to be those going out with one person in particular, but then as one woman noted "I don't know if that's my 'social life' so much as my private life!"

The biggest split in attitudes among women students appears to be in the area of careers. I got a note yesterday about the questions on the senior survey on working women. The married student who wrote protested that the recent furor over careers, and the whole women's lib ideology well, gave the impression that non-working wives were second-class citizens.

The women's lib students on the other hand feel that though women should have all choices open (whether marriage, career, and/or non-career), that most effort needs to be expended on getting women into careers — primarily because this is the area where women face the most opposition.

Currently, the women's lib group at Swarthmore is a small (15 or so hardcore, 15-20 peripherally interested), loosely organized, and somewhat maligned group. Women's lib students feel that the attitudes of men on the campus towards women's lib range from incredulity to laughter to outright hostility. A student in the Haverford project felt that the biggest problem she encountered was not in the community work, but in

the unwillingness of the male students she worked with to treat her ideas with respect.

It can in fact be a moderately funny experience to listen to a women's lib student describe the arguments she and her boyfriend go through as to who should make the bed they both use. Funny that is — until you realize that both people are serious and that it is exactly such minor symbolic inequalities as bed-making and home-making that add to hiring inequalities to constitute the women's lib students' gripes.

OTHER WOMEN

What about the reaction of other women to women's lib? I feel that many women here are just as hostile as some of the men. For example the former dean of financial aid expressed considerable surprise that there should be a women's lib group here, since Swarthmore women presumably have everything, including ample career opportunities.

The recent meeting between women students and women faculty showed that things are simply not that easy for the Swarthmore woman who wants both a career and a marriage. Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Baguskas, and Mrs. McCully all noted that there was a crucial need for a day-care center here for children of faculty and personnel, and hoped that one would in fact materialize next year. Since Pennsylvania law does not permit children under three years to be left at a day care center, and since many day care centers are over-crowded or too expensive for mothers, it is difficult to be a working woman and a mother of small children simultaneously.

Another obstacle which the Swarthmore women face is

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Courant Priorities Talk

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"A lot of good, solid Republican housewives have been writing about their rivers being polluted."

Courant felt that as a result of Vietnam, the public at large views government action far more critically than ever before. He pointed out that "many people now ask 'What are we doing? Are we using what we have intelligently?' The answer is almost universally 'no!'"

Though displaying a great deal of cynicism, even at one point saying, "I am terribly pessimistic about bureaucrats (including Courant) being able to do anything for anybody," Courant never abandoned his concern for the poor. His final comment was a warning that sacrifices have to be made in order to meet the necessary goals.

"It is probably easier," he commented, "to cut private spending through taxes than cut some of the pork barrel programs."

CEP Debates Instructional Types

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After these conditions are met, the supervising instructor is responsible for passing on the qualifications or eligibility of prospective students, approving the syllabus and, later, evaluating and grading the work of all students in the course.

Once these guidelines are generally understood and applied, a member of the Council suggested, the problems of organization, planning, and coherence that have arisen in previous student-run courses would be reduced, if not eliminated. In addition the provision for registration with the Provost could also be a mandate for more careful consultation with affected departments and instructors who might have useful knowledge to contribute regarding the proposed subject or format.

Jon Lax suggested that a two-stage procedure could be adopted in the formulation of student-run courses. The initial review and condition of a course proposal would be based on a general outline of the course and a basic bibliography designed to show the extent and nature of the literature available. In the second stage of planning the syllabus and final bibliography would be mapped out in greater detail.

Paul Mangelsdorf agreed that the exercise of syllabus writing and bibliography planning is valuable to students, as Richard Schuldenfrei suggested last week. However, he feared that it might distract attention from

the questions of postulation, analysis, and intellectual merit that he thought should normally take precedence. The Council generally agreed to this as supplementing Lax's proposal.

It was also observed that excessive emphasis on bibliography might unduly restrict student-run course matter to conventional academic subjects.

Michael Basseches urged that deadlines for registration of student-run courses be combined with the appearance of regular course and seminar schedules so that students could better integrate their programs. The Provost agreed to explore revision of the deadlines to this end.

Professor David Rosen observed that the student-run course is presently a continuum at a couple of removes from the conventional classroom format, with the add-on or follow-on device as an intermediate action. He suggested that more use of these devices in mathematics and in the laboratory sciences might eventually lead to student-run courses in these fields as well.

Because experience with student-run courses is limited and the feasibility of the different kinds possible is presently unknown, questions on student qualification and faculty participation were necessarily unresolved. It was concluded that a plan emphasizing a faculty role in the planning of the work and its ultimate evaluation, de-emphasizing faculty participation between these points made the most sense.

Scott, Nader Address Philadelphia Rally

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these problems away and create a more humane environment."

Senator Scott told the audience they would "need strength for a long drive ahead." He asked them to "shake off the stifling apathy of the past, to share our concern with the nation; to lay constructive plans for action; to focus on values long ignored. Rather than have Earth Week be "one spasmodic effort," he suggested that it be the "awakening of a new-born spirit of a new-born day."

Throughout the rally a steady stream of people moved to the rear of the stage to sign the gigantic cardboard replica of the Earth Week Committee's Declaration of Interdependence, a paper written by a committee of Boston students and first read and signed in September 1969.

The declaration, after setting forth the essential rights inherent to mankind and proclaiming man's close ties

with all other living creatures, explains the necessity for withdrawing from a state of independence to one of interdependence. "When a long train of abuses and usurpations of these principles of interdependence evinces a subtle design to reduce them, through absolute despoliation of the planet's fertility, to a state of ill will, bad health and great anxiety, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such notions of independence from other species and from the life support system, and to provide new guards for the re-establishment of the security and maintenance of these principles."

Recognizing the interdependence of man with other life on earth, the paper declares "that all species are interdependent; that they are all free to realize these relationships to the full extent of their capabilities; that each species is subservient to the requirements of the natural processes that sustain all life."

Hold the Grips

• Students intending to study or travel abroad should start their immunizations promptly. Usually three weeks will suffice. Students who are susceptible to poison ivy should wear protective clothing while walking in the Crum woods, and if exposed, use detergent or laundry for cleansing purposes.

• The Lucretia Mott Fellowship (for a woman graduating in 1970 who is planning advanced study) is awarded to Sarah Bancroft.

• Stewart Kemp will discuss a volunteer Army and draft repeal Sunday evening at 7:30 in Bond. Kemp, Harvard '69, was a staff writer and economist on the President's Commission for an All Volunteer Armed Forces. The title of his talk is "End the Draft; Curb the Military."

• With daylight saving time becoming effective Sunday, the last evening the Field House will be open for recreational activity will be Friday, April 24, 1970.



by Gil Kemp

The movie *Woodstock* has finally made it to Philadelphia. We're only a month behind New York, but then it might never have come. It's probably the most expensive non-reserved-seat film ever distributed—four dollars a ticket, though less at the early matinee. In terms of entertainment utilities per minute, it's cheap, though, for there're so many good things filling up the three hours that I only hope I can relate enough of them within a limited space to convince you to go and see it.

The best part is the music. The sound is fantastic; sitting close you get full stereo and a really satisfying volume. The music in *Easy Rider* was great, although never loud enough, and carried the idea of riding through the country listening to the car radio as far as I'd ever want it to go. *Woodstock* gives you the same great music and great groups in person and beautiful visual interludes.

Watching the Beatles on Ed Sullivan or any group on television has always frustrated me. You get the closeups you usually miss at a concert, but the sound quality is awful and even worse, the cameramen seem bewildered by music they do not seem to like. Michael Wadleigh, who directed the filming of *Woodstock*, and his cameramen apparently were enjoying the concert and thus captured the spirit of the players as well as the music.

Three groups stand out: The Who, Joe Cocker, and Ten Years After.

Ecology At S'more

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for society unless we realize that the real test of the College's success is its effect on the outside world," he said. Swarthmore "must prepare its students to go out and change society or everything will be irrelevant."

Professor McCully, in trying to relate the previous two speakers, added a historian's perspective. He declared that "this is the second consciously recognized age of revolution," and went on to try to analyze what exactly a revolution was. He disliked being confined to the definition of a revolution as a "sudden rapid fundamental change," since the first two adjectives were relative.

He reached the conclusion that what apparently changes as a result of a revolution are the institutions of the State, the change evolving or being imposed. "By this definition," he said, "revolutions are common." McCully completed his talk by pointing out that the most powerful institution of all is Nature. "All other institutions are in conflict with nature," he said. "Nature exerting pressure on man's institutions is a revolutionary aid."

Eichbaum, the final speaker of the afternoon, considered the subject of "Legal Problems of Conservation." He noted that "almost all that gets done is done or regulated by legislation, but not all legislation that will ultimately affect ecology is obviously ecologically oriented."

He stressed the importance of a lawyer knowing all the relevant legislation concerning ecological problems when involved in a case such as the Tincum suit and mourned the scarcity of lawyers who will devote the necessary time to such a case. He mentioned the National Environmental Quality Act of 1969 (NEQA), which requires Federal officials to take the environment into consideration in all their actions, as an example of what can be done.

Eichbaum then described the facts of the Tincum Marsh suit. Tincum Marsh is a fresh and salt water marsh with areas managed by Pennsylvania and the Department of Interior. Migratory birds are attracted by the wild rice which grows in the marsh. The Army Corps of Engineers received a permit to begin dredging causeways through the marsh for Interstate 95, and the Department of Interior grudgingly allowed the dredging to proceed without adequately evaluating the Corps request. A few responsible citizens then filed suit under the NEQA to stop "irreparable harm" from being done to the marsh. Eichbaum concluded by observing that one positive result of the case is that "ecology has been made a familiar word to judges."

I remember them because I especially liked their music, but also because the film captured and even increased the visual value. The Who have always been a live group — much better in person than recorded. At *Woodstock*, lead singer Roger Daltrey's voice was off, but his Christ-like performance-imitation was phenomenal and well complemented by the use of split screens and multiple images. Likewise, the blind fury of Peter Townshend's destructiveness was sympathetically and believably shown.

While Wadleigh fooled around cinematically with The Who doing *See Me, Touch Me*, his treatment of Joe Cocker singing *With a Little Help From My Friends* was straightforward in keeping with the naturalistic air of his singing. In person Cocker often seems spastic — flinging his hands about and jerking himself about the stage. In the movie, the gestures fall into place and reflect the power the man is putting into his singing—not his awkwardness.

The force of Alvin Lee of Ten Years After was as clear. In a dazzling virtuoso performance, emphasized by the use of sustained closeups and multiple images of him, Lee's technical facility and blues power was better than I have seen in person. In person.

When I was at *Woodstock*, I had especially liked the performances of these three groups, yet the treatment of them in the movie enhanced my memories. I had been fortunate to be only about a hundred feet from the stage, but the use of closeups and dramatic editing made the shows better than I'd remembered, despite a lack of atmosphere in the theater.

MORE GROUPS

Sly and the Family Stone, Crosby, Stills and Nash, Jimi Hendrix, Arlo Guthrie, Santana, Joan Baez, Richie Havens, and Country Joe McDonald were great to watch. I enjoyed re-living Country Joe leading so many hundreds of thousands of people in the obscene version of the fish cheer. The soundtrack was fantastic throughout — particularly in making the movie audience feel the power of the mass ovals given the performers.

I didn't like John Sebastian — he had been the only act I didn't hear the first time through — and wished they had put Canned Heat on more than just the soundtrack. I missed The Band and Janis Joplin who had given two memorable concerts, but as it is, the film is three hours, and there's none I would want to cut.

When I went to the movie, I carried very powerful feelings and memories about the actual event. I was right in anticipating the failure of the film to recreate a mood that had been formed by three days without sleep and little food. While it did not indicate the atmosphere of community

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Dirks Looks at Women's Lib

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more woman does not avoid is the scarcity of meaningful part-time work. "Even at Swarthmore" there is felt to be some inequities in the status of women on the faculty. Those teachers who work part-time (most of whom are women with children) holds the status of lecturer or assistant and by virtue of their part-time status can neither vote in faculty meetings nor accumulate time towards leave or tenure, in spite of the fact that they may be carrying a full load of committee work.

The question of why there are not more women in careers is indeed a sticky problem. Some students put part of the blame on the low percentage of women on faculties, suggesting that a full-time faculty which is only nine per cent women (as is Swarthmore's) does not provide adequate "models" of career women to its women students. Others feel, as does the Provost, that the problem lies more within the women students themselves. Mr. Gilbert notes that the percentage of women on the faculty has little to do with recruitment policy *vis a vis* women, but more to do with the simple lack of qualified women.

In recent years, the gap between percentage of Swarthmore men attending graduate school and percentage of women has narrowed; and

D. H. Lawrence or somebody once said that you shouldn't worry about making mistakes. One of the surest ways to grow is to reflect on your past blunders, learn their causes, and so free yourself to make other, but bigger, more refined blunders. ("Those who cannot remember the past," we remember, "are condemned to repeat it.")

The idea behind academic theater



Characters of Lorca's play move in large but simple "world of symbols."

is to give inexperienced people freedom and money and send them on their blundering way to perfection, or at least to a reasonable approximation. The rare ones that achieve art or even competence on the first try receive the awe of the more experienced and mild interest from everyone else. Those who don't get the snide comments of the experienced, the mild interest of everyone else, and another chance.

Don Perlimplin is Ina Cholst's first directing experience and far from perfect. Her forte at present seems to be composing dramatic and telling tableaux. At times her blocking attains balanced, eye-pleasing compositions, but they are not entered into or gotten out of with any dramatic necessity. And she often succumbs to the lure of the infamous Pearson stage.

She places one action at one end of the stage and at the same time a complementary action at the other (usually fifteen or twenty feet away) so that they detract from rather than reinforce each other.

But the greatest problem the direction suffers from is Cholst's incomplete understanding of the style of the play. *Don Perlimplin* can't be a real play. The themes are too large and the play is too short for the characters to act as real people in the real world and still get their point across. They move rather in the world of symbols, where the characters are simpler, but at the same time larger. The reactions they cause are not the complex, unspeakable reactions we have to real people, but rather the

deeper, unspeakable reactions we have to a half-defined image met in a poem.

They seem more important because they are not anchored in our verbal understanding but are free to roam throughout our being and engage us as total human beings. Unfortunately, the actors in this production all give the impression that they are striving for a realistic or, even worse, farcical characterization of their parts.

In some cases they are successful, and we sense something missing. Saralinda Bernstein comes the closest to this impossible-to-realize real-

istic characterization. Her readings are always, taken each by itself, believable. But the mental movements from line to line are impossible for a real person to make, and she doesn't convince that the character she plays can make them.

Chris Grahl gives neither a realistic nor larger-than-life performance, but one smaller than life. She plays a cliché, a type, rather than the archetype demanded by the writing. She does manage to get the idea of her character across, but only by resorting to external acting — the physical movements are thought out but with no reference to the mental states from which each must spring.

MORE DISASTROUS

Steve Roens unfortunately acts in the same way as Grahl, and it is necessarily more disastrous in the part of *Don Perlimplin* than in any other. For the Don is the representative in the play of almost pure spirituality. To see him acted by someone who doesn't even think, let alone feel, can lead to no understanding of the play or his part in it.

Alice Clark gives the most consistent characterization. Perhaps her part is so small that the inconsistency between the everyday reality played and the world of symbols in the play doesn't chafe so much. Her part is a smaller enigma, so it can be played more human. Suffice to say that she has sufficient technique to carry the interest for her short time on stage.



Saturday night at 7:30 in Dupont, Movie Committee will once again present an entertaining movie by a great director, *Nazarin* by Bunuel.

Luis Bunuel is a Spanish director who has been working as a director for over forty years, but he has been shackled by problems of censorship and commercialism imposed by studios. He began his career with Salvador Dali and made two classic surrealist films: *L'Age d'Or* and *Un Chien Andalou*. His most praised films of recent years include *Viridiana*, the *Exterminating Angel*, and *Belle de Jour*.

Bunuel's place in the pantheon of directors is assured. Writes one critic, "Bunuel is and is generally recognized to be one of the cinema's few great irreplaceable originals. His films, even when they are not very good, are unmistakably his, and that more than any other filmmaker (with the possible exception of Fellini) he manages to get onto the screen miraculously his own private world..."

And *Nazarin* is one of his best films. In 1962, he himself said that it was one of two of his films that he most highly recommended. The story of a priest, the film is "an exposition of the impossibility of an attempt to live as a modern Christ." The hero's only fault is that he's like

Christ. The inhabitants of his village misunderstand him and ostracize him. He goes off into the wilderness, completely disillusioned. His hope is renewed, however, when he gives a piece of fruit to a lonely man on a dusty road. Bunuel said of the theme of his work, "One can be relatively Christian, but the absolutely pure being, the innocent, is condemned."

New Proctors

The following men have been appointed to proctorships for the academic year 1970-71:

Dan Abbott '72	Wharton
Rick Beatty '71	Wharton
John Burton '71	Wharton
Artie Hauptman '72	Wharton
Ben Kalkstein '72	Wharton
Bob Saving '72	Wharton
Paul Shechtman '71	Wharton
Colin Barnett '72	Dana
Bill Ehrhart '73	Dana
Andy Pike '72	Dana
Jim Craig '72	Hallowell
Scott Hardwig '71	Hallowell
Scott James '72	Hallowell
Ed Boyer '71	Ashton
Pat Connell '71	Pittenger
Ken Oye '71	Roberts
Rob Pritchard '71	Palmer
Peter Cook '71	ML 4
Dave Huntington '71	ML 4
Ken Giles '71	ML 3
Jim Holland '71	Willets
Tony Cilento '71	Worth

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Colvin Places 22nd in 2:28:09 As Nine Run Boston Marathon

by Gil Kemp

Led by veteran marathoner Jim Colvin who finished an inspiring 22nd, nine Swarthmore runners enjoyed remarkable success in Monday's running of the Boston Marathon.

Swarthmore's marathoners reflected the variety of runners at Boston, which is one of the most famous road races in the world. They ranged from those totally committed to months of arduous training to those running as a personal test of strength and will.

Over a thousand runners from all over the world run the Boston Marathon, and in sharp contrast to most races, the five hundredth finisher at Boston can enjoy nearly the same victorious elation as the winner. Just running the 26 miles, 385 yards is a tremendous accomplishment; finishing near the top is a sweetener.

Colvin's 22nd place was four places off his last year's finish despite a time nearly two minutes faster. The speedier pace of the entire race was reflected in the setting of a new record. Ron Hill of England broke the old record by over three minutes in 2 hours, 10 minutes and 30 seconds, an average pace of 4:54 per mile.

Junior Colvin was not the only Swarthmorean to do well. In his first marathon, freshman Rich Schultz placed 67th; he finished less than ten minutes behind Colvin who had run 2:28:09. Schultz might have done better, but he held back for most of the race to avoid burning himself out. Not knowing the proper pace, many novices run too hard the first half and then fall back drastically. Behind Schultz were two other freshmen, Mike Donahue and Hugh

Stephenson. Both finished in the low 200's and well under three hours in auspicious beginnings of marathon careers. Although Stephenson finished only a couple of minutes behind Donahue, the two never saw each other.

The field is so large that it is difficult to spot either friend or foe. The race was a bit unusual for Donahue, for the course took him through his home town of Wellesley. Wellesley, especially around the college, traditionally has been full of enthusiastic Swarthmore rooters. Donahue also had to face the exhortations of friends and parents.

Stephenson had to make do with the less personal attention accorded him as a Swarthmorean, but it did not seem to hinder him in the least. His strong race indicated an affinity for the Marathon which could develop into an even better race next year.

One needs some special talent for continuing to run the marathon. Certain attractions such as the enthusiastic crowds which line the entire route, rain or shine, and the camaraderie among the runners are part of the lure. Something additional is necessary; an undefinable turn of mind is required to motivate a runner to complete such a physically and mentally demanding race where the only tangible reward is a beef stew dinner at the end.

Joe Stefanovich, Swarthmore's cross country coach, had not run a marathon for six years. Yet something to his surprise he found himself running once again—and on his birthday. Paul Lauenstein, who ran track in high school, was attracted to the marathon this year and finished shortly behind Stefanovich.

Behind Lauenstein was Dave Johnson who was plagued by socks which bunched up in his shoes early in the race. A steady rain, coupled with the forty-five-degree temperature, numbed his hands so he was unable to tighten his shoes properly. The discomfort prohibited him from running as fast as he might have.

The weather was annoying, but two additional Swarthmore students—also freshmen—endured the conditions to run and complete their first serious long distance run. Mike Tobin and Jeff Barkley may not have run a quick time, but they certainly have the memory of an admirable, concrete accomplishment.

The marathon has something for everyone. The spectators willingly endure a damp chill which numbs them as they wait for the surreal sight of a thousand runners streaming down the road. Some hand out oranges or verbal encouragement to the runners; others are content, like one old lady, to sit and ring a bell when her favorites push by.

Some of the runners are so old that it's embarrassing to watch them shuffle by. The first impulse to run over and aid them gives way to the chagrined recognition that they probably ran it last year, will run it next year, and do not need your help, thank you. It's agonizing, however, to watch some of the last stragglers drag themselves along with an atmosphere of lonely agony and grim determination.

Notable among the heart-renders this year was a Vietnam war veteran and double amputee who wheelchaired the course in a little under seven hours. Wearing a sweatshirt emblazoned "Jesus Saves" and quoting verse as he wheeled himself along, he appeared to overwork his faith. His outright masochism was a distortion of the spirit that drives runners year after year to the marathon.

Penn B-ballers Ruin Garnet Nine As 5-Run Splurge Falls 11 Short

When you rally for five runs in the last inning and still fall eleven runs short of the opposition, you suspect that something's wrong. That destructive "something" proved to be the University of Pennsylvania's baseball squad, whose 16-run barrage buried the outclassed Garnet nine Wednesday, 16-5. The Garnet now have dropped four consecutive games to put the season's mark at 1-6.

Even the confines of the Schuylkill Expressway and the incessant rumble of the Penn Central resurrections could not deter the Penn attack. The Big Quakers struck for their first run with two down in the first, then continued their momentum to add on two in the second and four in the third. Swarthmore seemed to be over-anxious against the Penn hurlers, and their jittery attitude carried over to the defense, which committed three costly errors in the early going.

STARTER GOES WILD

Starting pitcher Mitch Eil, harassed by the Penn bats and plagued by his own wildness, lasted through the fourth inning. Mark Williams was greeted with a four-score outburst in the fifth, then set down the Big Quakers one-two-three in the sixth, the only frame in which Penn did not reach the scoreboard. Al Ross-kamm finished up, but his wildness cost two more runs although he struck out four batters.

Swarthmore's ninth-inning rally was certainly the bright spot of the afternoon for the frustrated nine. Four walks, a hit batsman, and singles by Jerry Whitson and Doug James were parleyed into five markers. Not only did this avoid a shut-

LaXmen Lash Lehigh, 6-5; Dean's Stick Smashes Tie

The Swarthmore lacrosse team scored two goals in the last thirty-two seconds of the game to win, 6-5, over a strong Lehigh team. Swarthmore dominated the game with hustle, picking up ground balls and forcing Lehigh to make errors. Down five to four, "with the clock on the field," Chip Merrill picked up a long bounce pass from Dave Rosenbaum; Merrill then passed the ball in from the crease to tie the score 5-5. With thirty seconds left Swarth-

more lost the face-off and Lehigh took a shot on goal. And then... ringer Rosie Rosenbaum took the ball the length of the field and with nine seconds left was fouled, giving Swarthmore the ball with an extra man. Eric Dean took the ball and shot it in with just four seconds left, for his fourth unassisted goal of the afternoon. The entire Swarthmore team and four fans went wild. Jim Foltz scored Swarthmore's other goal with a high change-up drop ball above the two-foot eleven-inch tall Lehigh goalie.

PURPLE-EYED

The afternoon was marked by the purple-eyed Cottman flower children's ability to pick up the ball and run. Giant Jim Foltz said in an interview at half-time, "I had the ball and was thinking what Brooke would want me to do when a Lehigh player flattened me." From that point on Jim and the entire Swarthmore team played inspired lacrosse; even Swarthmore's scorekeeper did an excellent job.

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Woodstock Music Lauded

(Continued from Page 3)

at the festival, *Woodstock* does picture the people that were there and the lifestyle they represented. You will never see so many freaks in one place. You may begin to wonder why Swarthmore has become so stodgy.

People-watching in the film is tremendous fun — though oftentimes frustrating, for frequently they split the screen and have interesting things going on in both halves. It was humorous to have the scenes of drugs concentrated while Arlo Guthrie sang *Coming Into Los Angeles Carrying a Couple of Keys*; there are many visual jokes.

So much goes on in *Woodstock* and so many good feelings permeate it, that it's hard to think of anything bad to say about it. But a critic should, if only to protect himself from someone who does not like a film he did. I can't think of a thing except that I was mildly disappointed not to see myself! It's playing at the Cinema 19.

Contests

Entries in the William Plummer Potter short story contest and the Academy of American Poets poetry contest should submit their type-written manuscripts to the English Dept. secretary by noon next Friday.

Liossatos Traces History of Greek Coup

(Continued from Page 1)

Liossatos said. The Greek bourgeoisie became "mediators between the Greek nation and foreign economic concerns."

However, in the early 60's there was a slow but steady development of a democratic movement again. The people, through massive strikes with demonstrations before the election, created a change. A liberal government was elected.

The "first round" of the coup occurred in 1965. The King "on pretext" dismissed the Prime Minister (who had been elected by a majority of 53 per cent). The dismissal was followed by demonstrations throughout the country. After two years of unrest the Palace agreed to hold new elections by May 20, 1967. It was clear, according to Liossatos, that the Central Union Party (a Communist pro-NATO party whose ideal was "allies not satellites") would win. Liossatos felt this prospect frightened the oligarchy, NATO, and United States' concerns. On April 21, 1967, a group of colonels took over the government.

Mr. Liossatos proceeded to describe the Resistance since the junta. Opposition to the junta finally stabilized after about a year. A Central Committee for the Resistance has been organized in Greece. What Liossatos hopes to accomplish is to achieve some sort of solidarity among the United States people to "assist the Greeks in overthrowing the fascists and opening the road to a true democratic process." It is obvious that international pressure affects the actions of the men in control. For example, Mikis Theodorakis, composer of the music for *Z and Zorba the Greek*, was freed, and no death penalties were handed out in the recent sedition trials — all due to pressure from outside.

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