Proposal reduces injustices in present grading system
by Jon Mook

Because of the "possible ambiguities" in the present system dealing with a "dropped" grade, a subcommittee of the Committee on Administration was formed to take another look at the grading system, according to Larimore C. Crockert, Dean of Men and chairman of the subcommittee.

The subcommittee, which also includes Paul M. Haberland, assistant professor of German and student Joe Loper, will deal initially with a proposal by Kenneth Sager, associate professor of education, that the present grading system should be changed to an A, B, C, no credit system, eliminating both D's and F's. The proposed system would, therefore, eliminate the necessity of evaluating whether a student should be allowed to withdraw from a specific course.

At the present time, said Crockert, "a fair amount of people find themselves muddying through a course doing marginal work" and petitions to withdraw with a passing grade in order to maintain their grade point average. The Committee on Administration reviews between 25 and 30 petitions at each meeting on a case by case basis to determine whether the student should be allowed to withdraw.

"Clear cut" cases for withdrawal occur in courses which include illness, emotional problems, and, usually, an extremely heavy workload in the other two courses. "Borderline" cases are those which are "being used to bail out" of courses when it is "not terribly clear why a student is not doing well and the situation is not terribly desperate." There is a "kind of injustice involved" in the present procedure, remarked Crockert. "A gap exists between those students who stick it out and the poorly and those who are quick enough to get out of the course." Because the cumulative average is based upon courses attempted, and not "realized" courses, students who stick it out and do poorly have the time and knowledge to "look into" a more comprehensive approach.

Besides examining the larger proposal, the subcommittee will "look into the future" to see the ramifications of alternative grading systems, including the elimination of grades, the use of individual recommendations instead of grades, and in crossing the number of S/U courses.

The move away from grades has produced some "ruminations" among graduate and professional schools, especially law schools since grades have proved to be the best indicator of "success," according to Dean Charles F. Laster.

The Bar Association and the Association of Law Schools has circulated a memorandum expressing a "dim view" of the S/U system because schools cannot make significant distinctions between applicants at the basis of S/U evaluations alone. Greater reliance is, therefore, placed on the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT) and recommendations, even though they are not as good predictors of future performance as grades.

Although he has "no knowledge of anyone being refused entrance to a graduate school because of having taken S/U courses," Laster admitted that there is concern about future ramifications. According to him, it would be "largely impossible" to entice students to foreign letter grades when Law School preference is to use them in selecting its students. This internal inconsistency is a "difficult and knotty problem," he added.

At present there are two major types of S/U courses at Lawrence: faculty offered and student option. These S/U courses which the faculty offers usually deal with "a question of talent and effort" such as studio art and creative writing. The student option is designed for upper-classmen who are committed to a major but who wish to gain "breadth" in their education without fear of lowering their grade point. Here neither type involves a comprehensive philosophy about the nature of grading. Laster remarked that it will be up to individual students to "look into" a more comprehensive system.

According to Crockert, any grading system is a compromise between the ideal of no formal grading, in which the "student would just know how he was doing," and the practical necessity of a concrete indicator of performance. Because of the large number of students, concrete indicators are necessary since faculty members do not have the time or the knowledge to make detailed evaluations. Third parties such as graduate schools and employers also need a standard evaluation by which they can compare students.

The grading system, therefore, is a "workable compromise" designed to "significantly" lower the level of grade anxiety by eliminating D's and F's. It is hoped that the proposed change would be "significant" enough to change the atmosphere of grading. Because the "possible ambiguities" are very time consuming, it is hoped that the proposed change would be "significant" enough to change the atmosphere of grading.
Farce 'Keep An Eye On Amelie' displays merging of the sexes

Reviewed by Jerry Isaacs

Keep An Eye on Amelie is terrible. It is without style, with­out tact, without humor. The original Georges Feydeau farce has become, in the hands of di­rector Lasla Abo-Sall, a Puritan put on, garishly anti-fami­ly and impeccably, given the ma­terial, anti-sexy.

If those seem sober terms to describe Amelie, it is because speculation is all that is left after laughter is excluded. Watching Amelie one becomes oddly dis­tanced from the action, a stage­full of people busts out in rac­oon and suppressed mirth and you can't help wondering what's so funny, wondering what is fun­ny during a farce means some­thing is dreadfully wrong.

For one thing, the piece is performed at such breakneck speed that even potential laughs are drowned out by the actors' plangent acting. The plot com­plications in a play like this are all-important — the audience needs a conductor under the bed and fake marriage and an inheritance that even potential laughs can't get everything out as fast as you can Lightness, yes. Energy, yes. But Amelie is rushed up so fast you feel too early, like one of those child­hood boys with painted scenes on the side and a spindle through the middle that you push and seed spinning — let's — and things happen together and the music makes a rush sound over on the side. Amelie never does right it­self. So we're forced to analyze. The costumes are attractive, in a sluttish sort of way. But why all those gaudy primary colors? Does Amelie have to be in red, symbol of prostitution? How incredibly unattractive and obvious it all is. Why the curious heaviness of some of the sets (why the yellow book­ends that frame Act I) mixed with an almost expressionist ap­proach in Act III? Why the un­falling strident screeching tone of the crowd scenes? If this is indeed a bedroom farce why is the human body covered up so unbelievably? A man takes off his trousers and he's wearing long underwear, for God's sake. It turns out to be not so much irrelevant as exasperatingly gay. And absolutely sexless. Not one gesture leers emanation from the stage.

Judging the actors is difficult, if only because the stylization of the failing arms school is just enough to indicate, they're doing what they were told. Miriam Long as Amelie seems rather at a loss (think­ing what's a nice girl doing in a place like this? — she is dis­abled and likable, and there is no way we can believe the Prince of Wyoming or whatever, is going to break down the door to get her. She is no im­possible. And the protagonist of lilt Ward­ on's Marcel (is this the direc­tor's view of men—fifty-light­er creatures like butterflies in a crowd?) there suddenly pops a real actor under­neath the facade. Sensible may be maintaining his concentration throughout and refuse to allow us to be embarrassed for him. Extraordinary.

Generally, the actors are young amateurs playing high school roles, and it is very difficult for three older actors from outside the Lawrence community to satisfy varying degrees of low­middle-class expects. Of those Curtis Brown as the dir­ector Uncle Van Peterson is at least fun to listen to, and he's the only main character who looks at home in his clothes. There are two exceptions. Well, three if you count Janet Adams, who looks lovely and should keep silent; Connie Goldman has a bit as a maid in Act II and she ac­tually manages to build a char­acter, to find an attack for the role — she's knowing, mocking, and quite ready for a quick lay after dating. She's charming. How did she do it? The other exception is Marilyn Lindner as Adonis, a marvellous belle—what's? and I suppose it really does exist. She has nothing to do with acting but it's simply the physical fact of a black girl laying Amelie's French better. The other cast is all actors. So we're forced to analyze. How did she do it? The other exceptions to Marilyn Lindner as Adonis, a marvellous belle—what's? and I suppose it really does. She does this. She is very funny. But all the wrong reasons, but one of those just as consistent enough to in­spire one. (of the flailing arms school) is the grotesquerie of Strat Ward­en's view of men—flighty hyster­ics, madmen, social issues.) — she is disci­plined and likable, and there is no way we can believe the Prince of Wyoming or whatever, is going to break down the door to get her. She is no im­possible. And the protagonist of lilt Ward­ on's Marcel (is this the direc­tor's view of women — fifty-light­er creatures like butterflies in a crowd?) there suddenly pops a real actor under­neath the facade. Sensible may be maintaining his concentration throughout and refuse to allow

Assorted problems plague Viking Room

During the past year the Vik­ ing room has lost twelve chairs, hut two signs stolen, incurred numerous breakdowns to the pin­ball machines, and suffered minor vandalism to bar equip­ment, according to Larry Scho­nau, manager.

Since the room is run on a student basis, prices are high enough to just break even. The room is run on a 99%—maintenance, and has an unlimited number of vandalism to bar equip­ment, according to Larry Scho­nau, manager.

One further major problem is keeping the Viking Room clean. Scho­nau said, "We would like to see the Viking room perfectly kept, however, anyone that has endangered to look at the room after a night of brisk business knows how alien it is a group of friends. There are cans on the tables for peanut shells and garbage bar­rels for the bigger items. We have to make a mess is nothing new for a Lawrencean. You just have to ask any stu­dent who works at the food cen­ter and has to clean up after your peers." Scho­nau added that if the students cooperated the Viking Room could probably af­ford entertainment.
Lauter discusses status at Brokaw and possibilities for co-ed housing

(Editors' Note: This is the third installment of an interview with Dean Charles F. Lauter.)

LAUTER: (speaking of Sage Hall) In addition to the renovation I spoke of, there will be a certain amount of remodeling, simply in terms of a new heating system, new electrical wiring, new plumbing where needed. It is not in these remodeling changes, but rather the structural renovation that entitles us up to the HUD loan; it will be a different building when it is finished.

BRUNNQUELL: Are there any other changes anticipated in the near future?

LAUTER: One of the recommendations of the report is that eventually Brokaw Hall not be used as a residence hall. There was an ad hoc committee chaired by Mr. Horner, that operated in the last academic year, and they were dealing with the physical characteristics of our three oldest dorms: Sage, Ormsby, and Brokaw. The recommendations of that committee are that Sage and Ormsby should be renovated. They are structurally sound and the things that would be done in those buildings would not be as expensive as to prohibit renovation and remodeling. If all goes well with the Sage project, we anticipate doing the same with Ormsby in subsequent years. When all of that is finished, we will probably be able to phase out Brokaw Hall as a student residence. Some people have asked, "Will it be razed at that point?" That has not been determined at this time; if we can find another productive use for it which would justify the expenditure necessary to remediate and renovate the building, that it might be used. Otherwise it would probably be razed at that point.

Brokaw is in a difficult situation, because it needs not only the normal remodeling of new plumbing, heating, and electrical wiring, but all the windows need to be replaced, which means not only new windows, but new frames as well. The stone work on the outside needs to be re-pointed; I guess that's the technical term for replacing the mortar in between the stones. Also, the fire escapes need to be re-anchored to the building to maintain the safety and security of the building. That adds up to a cost, which far simply remodelling (without any renovation to improve the interior structure of the building) would, I believe, be in the area of $200,000 to $250,000 in today's money. In a few years, with inflation and increased building costs, it might well go much higher than that. That's why we anticipate taking it (Brokaw) out of the student housing picture.

BRUNNQUELL: But Brokaw will be in use as a student dorm, hey say, the next three years?

LAUTER: I anticipate the next two or three years, or even longer.

BRUNNQUELL: As long as we're speaking of Brokaw, I know there have been a number of groups of students who have asked to live in Brokaw next year, some of those groups that already live there now. I was wondering about the status of those requests, and also why you think students would want to live at Brokaw.

LAUTER: The status of those requests is this. They come under the regular block applications for residence space in the dormitories. Block applications are something which have been here long before I came to Lawrence. It is a tradition the Dean's office has inherited. And therefore applications for residence space in the dormitories. Block applications are something which have been here long before I came to Lawrence. It is a tradition the Dean's office has inherited and is continuing to carry out. As far as you know, there is a block of upperclassmen living in Brokaw this year; students who had lived there last year, and were very happy with it, and therefore applied to live there once again. I think this is the situation for most of the block applications for next year.

I must say, from my own point of view, I think Brokaw is a kind of charming old building. Now that must sound a little bit schmaltzy, but the things I see students enjoying in it are that the rooms are not so standardized in terms of dimension, particularly on the 4th floor, where the current block is. They have a sort of garret style to them, some of them with sloped roofs, some with dormers, and they have an interest and individuality about them that I think is very desirable for students today, as they're trying to work out their individual modes of expression and their room becomes a part of that.

In many of our dormitories, where you have the same kind of room all the way down the hall, if all the doors were opened and you walked down the hall, you couldn't tell one room from another. It's neat of dormitories, anything like that. I think that is one of this character of individuality in front of the rooms. That certainly draws students to it. Also, it's close to Cottman, and the dining room there is popular; that's perhaps another reason.

Plus, if you stand back and look at the building, if you put a coat of white paint on the trim, it would be a very striking building. I think that painting makes it look drabber than it has to, and I wish we could get a coat of white paint on the trim.

BRUNNQUELL: In speaking about blocks of students living together, we come to the question of class distribution in the...
Special Events Presentation

Just a point of interest on the Special Events Committee. This editor is now convinced that the Committee has too often been given the "bum rap" from you-name-iters of the Ralph Nader type ($3,000 per performance, plus expenses) here in Appleton. Perhaps the only other alternative to substantially increasing S.E.'s budget would be to make ourselves attractive to any likely national foundation with funds set aside for "needy people" like us Appletonians. We passed up such an offer last year for still unclear reasons.

Secondly, one should react to the complaint that Special Events have been selective enough in choosing their musical entertainment. With approximate figures of about $10,000 for "Chicago," or Mr. Taylor and Mr. John Mayall, (and considering $800 was lost on the $4000 Johnny Winter concert) we can not afford to bring even more expensive groups. A simple fact.

Finally, to finish this bit off into, did you know Special Events subsidizes or totally supports almost every sort of extracurricular campus-wide event? That includes paying for speakers, bringing in outside groups like the Shaker Mountain bunch and allocating funds for bashes like the Quad party this weekend. National speakers like those brought in by the World Affairs Council are taken care of through Special Events. All free union dinners and numerous projects are included. The only admissions charged were at the Tom Rush and Johnny Winter concerts.

Obviously, S.E.C. is a very active, yet only verbally silent group. Of course, keeping Special Events running must keep the members too busy to defend themselves.

—Cheryl Warren

Letters...

I would like to address myself to Mr. Polvony's letter last week. I don't think Miss Warren's editorial was such an "unsubstantiated hot rumor." I am one of the 99% of the student body who have been quite frustrated upon meeting the outside world. You talked about the government being dead, yet dealing with all of its successes. I think that it is admirable, but hardly adequate to rectify the overall dilemma of Lawrence University's prestige. I would also like to correct Mr. Polvony's figure on the number of students accepting final decisions from law schools. The number is, as far as I am aware, six, and not four, which makes the percentage far too high.

If you still need more statistics I would like to cite two areas from the rut the previous find themselves. Of the eight people who applied this year, only three have been accepted. Statistics often fail to disclose the full picture as let me continue. The three people who were accepted 'are lucky to be one of the three and are not going to a school of their first choice. This is disappointing, but all together tragic. It is true when the other four are still waiting to hear something ensuing they are undoubtedly running out. What is even more disappointing is that these people are qualified.

I have not mentioned the fact that those planning to work after graduating are finding it equally difficult to suppress their frustrations. Has the name of Lawrence helped them? I cannot say because I don't know specifically. But here again, be ever, be afraid to venture a guess that they are running out. My experience at Tulia University has certainly biased my thinking about our "prestige." While I was interviewed at their medical school this spring one of the first questions I was asked was, "Tell me something about Lawrence University. I don't know anything about it. It's in Wisconsin, right?" At least be told me what state Lawrence is in. Please in this case like this has been happening in this school persistently, but when at admissions office fails to know anything about us then it is not surprising that spread such rumors about our national ranking.
I don't know what else I can say to convince you. I certainly hope your letter was not an indication of self-satisfaction on your own department's perform- ance. When professors (and I mean all educators) think in terms of how many people are applying for college or professional schools and overlook those applying for jobs or professional schools, then Lawrence is in real trouble. Even with a commendable record as your de- partment, it is getting harder to keep up.

GENE TANABE
Class of '71

News Briefs

Mortar Board

The following students have been elected to Mortar Board: Eric Beck, Ann Bloomgen, Jan Dimschuch, Penny Hawk, Jan Keiton, Anne Pfaute, Ellen Print, Cynthia Schalf, Susan Stallman, Nina West Gandhi, Cindy White, and Jan Yourist.

Analytical Review Committee

President Smith has asked the President of L.U.C.C. to compete with continue two events this summer. This event is a stipend. For further details contact Walter North or David Heatly. The final decision will be made on the basis of applicants' petitions.

Calendar meeting

There will be a calendar meeting for all organizations and committees desiring to place events on the calendar for next year in the Terrace Room of the Union at 11:10 a.m. Thursday, May 20. Procedures for registration will be explained.

L.U.C.C. parliamentarian

The position of L.U.C.C. parliamentarian is presently open. Contact the L.U.C.C. office if interested.

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BUDWEISER (bottled)

Lauter ...

(Continued from page 3)

The Vikings are no. 1 with us at Sabre
and Sabre Lanes is no. 1 in Bowling

yellow cab

733-4444
Mastering The Draft: Immorality and the draft

by John Striker and Andrew Shapiro

CPS Writers

Though it may appear ironic to some people, the Army does not want criminals in the ranks. The procedure used to screen out these undesirables is mildly amusing, quite rigorous and, undoubtedly, widely misunderstood.

A young man’s moral acceptability will be determined at his physical examination. If he has been convicted of a felony (generally a crime with a maximum punishment of one year or more), he will not be accepted for induction at the time of his physical. However, his case will be sent to an Armed Forces Moral Waiver Determination Board. This Board will conduct an investigation and, if necessary, “waive” the moral disqualification and accept the registrant. The registrant has to control over whether he will be housed with a waiver. Army Regulations, by the way, list some of the more typical felonies. These include real, murder, sedition and cattle rustling.

The Army also utilizes three other categories of offenses: minor traffic offenses (i.e., improper passing of signs, minor traffic violations, i.e., robbing orchards or burling), and minor misdemeanors (i.e., reckless driving or leaving dead animals). The examples are the Army.

Minor traffic offenses (except for a single nontraffic offense) or any minor misdemeanor require a waiver. The waiver may come from different individuals depending upon the circumstances and severity of the crime. For example, these minor traffic offenses, may be waived by the Commander of the Armed Forces Entrance and Examination Station where you take your physical. However, a record of two or more minor traffic offenses requires a waiver from the U.S. Army Recruitment Command.

In each of these cases, a waiver may or may not be granted depending upon the results of an investigation.

In addition to young men with criminal records, disqualification may result if the registrant has been having “frequent difficulties with law enforcement agencies, criminal tendencies, a history of antisocial behavior, alcohols, drug addiction, sexual misconduct, questionable moral character, or traits of character which make him unfit to serve with other men.” Once again, however, such disqualifications may be waived.

There is, however, one situation in which a waiver will not be granted. This case arises when a registrant has criminal charges filed and pending against him. This does not include charges involving minor traffic offenses. The disqualification will last only as long as the charges remain pending.

In some cases, a young man with criminal charges pending against him will have the judge offer him military service instead of a trial. According to Army Regulations, the young man will remain unacceptable.

However, young men who have violated the draft law and who, as an alternative to trial, are offered the option of being inducted, are acceptable. Therefore, check the charges before accepting any offers from a judge.

On parole, probation, suspended sentence or conditional release are generally not acceptable and will be disqualifying for as long as they have an obligation to the court. The exceptions arise when the suspended sentence is unconditionally and the probation is “unsupervised” and “unconditional.” In these cases, the registrant may be found immediately unacceptable.

A young man who is disqualified as morally unfit and for whom no waiver is granted will be considered “administratively unacceptable” and will be placed in class II-F.

Some young men have reasoned that it would be better to commit a felony now and avoid having to suffer induction (and felony alias). Why not choose a felony with a minimum sentence of say three years rather than a risk of refusing induction? Such reasoning is faulty. In the first case, committing a felony does not mean a registrant will not be drafted since a moral waiver is available. Secondly, even if a waiver is wrongly granted, the registrant might be inducted anyway.

The courts have consistently refused to overturn the judgment of the Armed Forces. For example, in one recent case, a registrant argued that he should not have been ordered for induction since criminal charges were pending against him. The court responded: “To adopt the defendant’s contentions would mean that a registrant who has been ordered to report for induction could, prior to the date he is ordered to report commit an offense and, if the charge was pending at the date he is to be inducted, use his criminal activity . . . to his benefit as a valid reason for refusing to be inducted.”

“A more reasonable view is that the regulation does not preclude the administration from accepting a registrant when it determines that a registrant is morally fit despite pending criminal charges. While the regulation creates a penalty in the armed forces for refusing to accept a registrant . . . it creates no right in the registrant to refuse to be inducted.” (Copyright 1971)

STUDENTS ACCEPTED FOR THE MADRID PROGRAM FALL 1971

Bruce Alterbury
Nancy Balkenbush
Ronald Bernard
Margaret Brasilis
Joe Burns
Judith Enfield
Cheryl Hahn
Pamela Houser
Jean Hasker
Elisabeth Jackson
Joanne Larscheid

Bruce Altschul
Julie Moos
Cathy Nixen
Sharon Parmer
Lisa Reese
Abdulon Richardson
Kris Balson
Krista Rogers
Niki Stinck
Eudie Shand
Faffe Sibko
Trudy Teli

MEN’S COUNSELORS, 1971-72

CLASS of 1972
Bill Starr
Craig Bulgason
Roy Byrman
Esa Dunn
Grady Frenchick
Michael Reerer
Barry Rogers
Rick Saltstein
Steve Sparth
Tom Nathan
CLASS of 1971
Jeff Jackson
Gary Bondt
William Otto

CLASS of 1972
Brier Diggs
Mark Ellingham
Bob Fritz
Dave Hochmeister
Don Hein
Orlando Holpery
Dink Jiree
Roger Kimmer
Mike Magnuee
Pete Mitchell
Roehers Planche
Joe Rota
Peter Russell
Dave Sauer
Steve Switz
Julie Tayer
George Weth
Randy Wilek
Brock Woods

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"Middle College": Innovative variation of higher education

By Kathy Krull

Realistic alternatives to the current higher education system do exist. One particularly significant experiment in education is Simon's Rock College, a small four-year liberal arts school in Great Barrington, Mass., which admits students at age 16, after only two years of high school. Simon's Rock is apparently the first school to put into actual practice the "middle college" concept, the belief that the last two years of high school and the first two years of college should not be fragmented.

The idea behind the "middle college" concept and the goal of Simon's Rock is "to release the student from the wholesome and indiscriminate demand for more formal education as a route to status and to enable him to participate actively in the affairs of society now" (College Management, Jan. 1969). The school is organized to meet the special educational and social needs of this Wellspring age group and to ease their transition into adulthood.

Simon's Rock's curriculum is not meant as preparation for more college, but instead as preparation for a meaningful and effective life. Its main objective is to enable the student to discover they have a greater depth and breadth in courses offered, that a student take one English course in the first year out of 136 English courses offered. Students select their own classes, what he is and how he is able to do — long before the middle school without disrupting the sequence of their studies. —Students are allowed to take a term all without becoming dropouts.

The Simon's Rock approach to higher education was the topic of a study financed by the Carnegie Corporation in 1968. The report pointed out that "young people of 16 to 20 years are not being able to drop the first two years, thus solving the overcrowding dilemma. —Men can complete military service after graduation from the "middle college" without disrupting the sequence of their studies.

Students pay a comprehensive fee of $4000, although some receive scholarship aid. Student fees are used to cover the college's operating costs, while the benefits from its fund-raising efforts are used for its expansion. Simon's Rock is founded by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Hall, whose father's estate provided the campus with three million dollars and 600 acres of property. The present campus includes dormitories that are coeducational by wing, a classroom complex of 15 small buildings, a theater, faculty houses. (Faculty members are encouraged to live in the dormitories.)

Simon's Rock's curriculum is not meant as preparation for more college, but instead as preparation for a meaningful and effective life. Its main objective is to enable the student to discover they have a greater depth and breadth in courses offered. Students select their own classes, what he is and how he is able to do — long before the middle school without disrupting the sequence of their studies. —Students are allowed to take a term all without becoming dropouts.
The Great Balloon Barrage

Think

follow the bouncing zero in plastic and airflight from "reality", haunting (suicide). Think

of the many possibilities!
You can tie it into the perfect likeness of a viennese dachshund
You can twist it until it comes colorfully round, again. Or, make it (pop)
into, at least, a million poo-bah circus souls.
You can. (Maybe, "no-one-else can.") Think
Artist! (+ and/or — ("You")!) Think
of the mad POTENTIAL
just now landing on your head.
(And in a delicate public, too.) Think
of what you'll make it
when your fears make it heavy (as a leap and a singalong scream)

Think!

David Jones

What Charlie Brown Never Says About That Little Girl (In Schroeder's Terms)

Dazzling.
As a musician, not unlike her music;
She emits pure total beauty.
Such consonance at every pitch
Raffles me with mithusome wonder;
Each note, expressive of her uniqueness
And rife in womanly verse,
Sprints the gamut of emotions inviolate,
Whispering hints of bittersweet sorcery.
It envelopes the mindful ears as
A calm summer-warm breath might resuscitate
Unconscious Nature; This greatness is savored
In memory, and the sense is not o'erburdened with
Too much nor weakened from a lack.

Painfully, I can never come back here;
The torment, though, is drugged by her soft outline
Which warfs gently through my eyes and
Crystallizes while rising nebrus black-stemmed flags
Of orgasmic cadence-taste into the sepulcher of
Melancholy Delight.
— Jon Carlson

What Next?
What Next?
We had the blacks,
the shame . . .
at present it's the Indians,
what do we do?
they won't last.

Of course, remains always
that wretched Vietnam,
and it's not funny . . .
They are pulling the boys
out and fast . . .
Then what?
What next?
Looks like we're running
out of material —
Think:
What's left?
There must be something;
if there isn't, we'll start.

Elizabeth Koffka

Invitation
We've moved to the desert,
and like it there;
very much.
It's pleasant, and when it does, the rain leaves no traces.
Sand always keeps dry.
We planted
a few flowers
around the house;
"Of course, they need watering,"
but that isn't much trouble.

Do come
visit us!
I'm sure you'll enjoy it.
Everything not here is
very informal.
Most of the time
we flip 'round in pajamas.

Elizabeth Koffka

Candles

—Photograph by Scott Gibson
Baseballers end the season with a 5-4 victory over Oles

by Steve Swets

The Lawrence track team wound up its regular season last Saturday with a 13-0 victory over the St. Olaf Owls. The Owls were rated as a slight favorite, but Lawrence's remarkable 13-0 victory over the Owls in five events showed just how good the Owls really were.

The first game was a high-scoring affair, with the Owls leading Lawrence 3-0 after the first three innings. But Lawrence came back to beat St. Olaf 5-4 in the second game of their double-header at Northfield, Minnesota.

The Owls' victory over the Owls in the first game of the double-header improved their season record to 13-0. However, in the second game, Lawrence took their last chance to win their first Northern Division championship.

The first contest started dramatically on the score board. Vike mound starter Ken Howell hit two of the first three batters he faced, and also yielded two runs on three hits and striking out six in the bottom of the first inning. St. Olaf also batted around in the second, when five singles, a walk, and striking out. The Owls scored six runs.

In the second game, the Owls were lighted by the Owls pitching of Tom Nielsen. Tom Nielsen, a former Lawrence's Dan Teves. Top

Netters easily beat Beloit; weekend conference meet

On the weekend of April 20-May 1, the Lawrence tennis team traveled to Beloit to take on the Buca-

Nets and emerged 7-2 victors.

The only Viking singles player in low was Jeff Martin, who fell 3-6, 6-3, 6-2 over Beloit's Bob Miller. Nevertheless, Lawrence won both doubles matches.

Otherwise, Lawrence took the third doubles match to push the Owls ahead. Number one man Dave Simmons regis-

tered. The Owls' second baseman, Dave Arakawa, was the number one singles winner.

Coach Chuck Larson's Beloit club will make its title bid at Eastman, where they have lost only one match. This weekend marked the conference meet and the finish of the regular season.

The Lawrence track team wound up its regular season last Saturday with a 13-0 victory over the St. Olaf Owls. The Owls were rated as a slight favorite, but Lawrence's remarkable 13-0 victory over the Owls in five events showed just how good the Owls really were.

The first game was a high-scoring affair, with the Owls leading Lawrence 3-0 after the first three innings. But Lawrence came back to beat St. Olaf 5-4 in the second game of their double-header at Northfield, Minnesota.

The Owls' victory over the Owls in the first game of the double-header improved their season record to 13-0. However, in the second game, Lawrence took their last chance to win their first Northern Division championship.

The first contest started dramatically on the score board. Vike mound starter Ken Howell hit two of the first three batters he faced, and also yielded two runs on three hits and striking out six in the bottom of the first inning. St. Olaf also batted around in the second, when five singles, a walk, and striking out. The Owls scored six runs.

In the second game, the Owls were lighted by the Owls pitching of Tom Nielsen. Tom Nielsen, a former Lawrence's Dan Teves. Top

Netters easily beat Beloit; weekend conference meet

On the weekend of April 20-May 1, the Lawrence tennis team traveled to Beloit to take on the Buca-

Nets and emerged 7-2 victors.

The only Viking singles player in low was Jeff Martin, who fell 3-6, 6-3, 6-2 over Beloit's Bob Miller. Nevertheless, Lawrence won both doubles matches.

Otherwise, Lawrence took the third doubles match to push the Owls ahead. Number one man Dave Simmons regis-

tered. The Owls' second baseman, Dave Arakawa, was the number one singles winner.

Coach Chuck Larson's Beloit club will make its title bid at Eastman, where they have lost only one match. This weekend marked the conference meet and the finish of the regular season.
Environmental Study Grant
given by Kellogg Foundation

Lawrence University's Environmental Studies Program will be enriched substantially as the result of a $15,000 grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Mich.

The Foundation has announced that it has approved a commitment of $15,000 to Lawrence under the Foundation's College Resources for Environmental Studies Program. Funds from the grant are to be used over the next three years for the purchase of instructional resources for the library or classroom which will lead to a better teaching and understanding of all facets of environmental problems, economic and social as well as scientific and technical.

Lawrence, after a year-long study by its own Environmental Task Force, will add a number of environmental studies programs into its curriculum during the 1971-72 academic year. In accepting the grant from the Kellogg Foundation, University President Thomas R. Smith said the gift "in greatly needed and greatly appreciated."

Dr. Robert Kinsinger, Kellogg Foundation vice president, explained that the grant to Lawrence University is one of approximately 200 similar grants being made to small, private liberal arts colleges throughout the United States as part of the Foundation's continuing support for activities aimed at finding practical solutions to environmental problems throughout the nation.

"The realization that man is faced with unprecedented crises precipitated by rapid and profound population growth, environmental deterioration and depletion of the planet's resources has evoked a growing concern," Kinsinger said. "The Foundation believes that the nation's small, private liberal arts colleges can make a substantial contribution toward solving these problems by organizing their programs to environmental studies."

Lawrence's Environmental Task Force during the past year has planned and devised a number of programs in the area of environmental studies, primarily for freshmen, which will examine the environment through the learned perspectives of a biologist, economist, political scientist and humanist. The first term of the program will be devoted to lectures and readings. The second term will be devoted to faculty-student research on a broad environmental problem of regional significance.

In addition, other courses touching on environmental science will be offered in the mathematics, geology, economics and biology departments.

The instructional resources to be purchased under the grant over the next three years will be selected by the Environmental Task Force, in accordance with a stipulation that materials be selected by a committee broadly representative of the faculty, including the natural sciences, the social sciences, humanities and education.

Committee members will meet regularly to evaluate materials recommended by both faculty and students.

Committee members include: James Jona, associate professor of economics; Eugene Davis, assistant professor of mathematics; Peter Fritts, assistant professor of recreation; Ronald Mason, associate professor of anthropology; Barbara Smith, assistant professor of government and social relations; associate professor of geology; Ronald Nord, assistant professor of history, bio students, and Dennis Hibbs, newly appointed university librarian.

LUCU urges faculty to implement proposals to recruit Black faculty

by Jon Mook

Resolutions concerning Black faculty, departmental comprehensive examinations and University policies were the major subjects of discussion at Wednesday's LUCU meeting. Walter North, LUCU president, also announced that President Thomas S. Smith had signed the LUCU legislation concerning the implementation of off-campus housing.

The Black faculty resolution, which will also be discussed at today's faculty meeting, urges "the faculty to accept the proposal outlined in Mr. Ronald Griner's position paper entitled 'Black Faculty at Lawrence.'"

Walter North, who introduced the proposal, remarked that it places an active burden on departments to hire Black faculty members. William A. Chanev, professor of history, while agreeing with the general concept of the proposal, said that it "requires more discussion." He asked if a person with superior qualifications should not be hired because he is white and questioned the "implications for the academic quality of a field."

Chanev suggested that the proposal be considered in a more analytical manner and added, "we're not equipped to discuss it at a faculty meeting."

The resolution, however, was passed with 12 in favor, none opposed, and two abstentions. One reason for the large number of abstentions was that several LUCU members had not read Griner's position paper.

Angle Pens presented a resolution urging the faculty "to examine their comprehensive programs and offer alternatives to the departmental examination. Alternatives might include the possibility of independent study, a senior seminar, and a course leading to the comprehensive or oral examinations."

Dean Charles F. Lauter called the proposal a "needless resolution," since a number of depart­ ments are already changing the form of their exams. Lauter des­ cribed the resolution as a "fool­ ish proposal" and "anti-depar­ tmentalism."

"The alternatives suggested, according to him, 'don't do the same things as departmental exams.'

Discussion centered on the value of comprehensive examinations. Both Basil Vasiliou and Mark Faculties disagreed with Chanev's view of the exams as a "limiting experience" and attempted to change, comprehensives require students to study a certain area or partner, and terms and courses alike.

Having students realize decisions concerning comprehensive exams, Chanev commented, is not logical since "you don't ask undergraduates if they want to take a big exam that will deter­ mine whether they graduate or not."

Besides, in addition, one would have to know immediately whether comprehensives are a successful learning experience since that question can only be answered about "five years" after graduation.

Both Chanev and Joel, associate professor of chemistry, and John A. Hefland, assistant professor of physics, emphasized that each department has its own methods of approaching comprehensive examinations which cannot be generalized. "Complaints about dep­artmental exams should be ad­ dressed to the department head."

Walter North pointed out that many students have tried to ef­fect change within their depart­ments, but have not been able to make any headway. Jerry Langer agreed with North and said that it was legitimate for students to make their general opinions known.

Joel agreed with Langer that students should have the right to voice their opinions, citing position papers. A faculty member pointed out, however, that the issue ought to be whether departmental exams should be required for graduation, which is a "university question," and not what the exact style of exam­ination should be, which is the "department's business."

A recommendation by Dean Lauter to have Finance, according to him, initiate a proposal considering Joel's rec­ommendations, passed with 12 in favor and three abstentions.

Since it is the "present university's power to grant, it is the responsibility of the faculty to justify their own existence."

Ben Stott, who introduced the proposal which would require fraternities to take the initiative in filling critical examination quotas, stated that Joel's proposal includes four conditions:

1. No independent non-frater­ nity member shall be offered a position or be allowed to live in a fraternity house against his will.

2. Fraternities will be respon­ sible for recruiting enough nom­inal independent students to fill the beds in its house, in accordance with a quota set up by the Dean's office.

3. Fraternities, who cannot fill their residential quotas with ac­ tive members or volunteer inde­pendents, are encouraged in which to find more residents.

4. At no time may an active, quota, resolution No. 2 remain unfilled, the fraternity must renegotiate its contract with the university or it will be recommended that the Board of Trustees revoke its charter.

Mawra O. Weistlab, vice-pres­ident for business affairs, re­marked that the questions raised by Stott's proposal were "real ones" and admitted that "we don't have the answers."

He mentioned that under the pres­ent contracts with the fra­ternities, they promise to provide only two fraternity members from two of the fraternity members from their quotas, it would very likely lose its social status.

Although there was some question as to whether such a resolution was within the jurisdic­tions of LUCU, Dean Lauter said that it definitely was since the resolution is non-financial in nature, but does confer some financial implications.

Because of the implications, if independent are not forced to live in the house, to fill the quota, Weistlab remarked that President Smith would need an adequate time to study the prop­osal to be sure he would probably implement it.

Since this was the first time the question had been discussed, in keeping with the spirit of the resolutions, it was adjourned until the next meeting.
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