

# The S.S.C. Informer

"... so I got a pen and a paper and I made my own little sign  
I said thank you Lord for thinkin 'bout me I'm alive and doin fine ..."

## SSC Registration Procedure Best In State

(Arlene Sachs) For this semester, registration represented less of a hassle than ever before. Changes in processes through the semesters have successfully eliminated the need for long lines and financial tie-ups which used to seem almost synonymous with the old arena-style registration. These changes have greatly affected the students in final satisfaction with their schedules.

Dr. Fred Kundell, Associate Academic Dean and Mr. Ron Phipps, Associate Registrar both agree that S.S.C. has, at present, the best procedure for registration as compared to the rest of the state systems. This process involves mechanization of computer programming from program planning to registration. This marks the first semester the process has been mechanized from beginning to end. Numerous other changes have

been made to facilitate transfer of data and thus contribute to the overall success of the procedure.

Pre-registration ended up remarkably well, with seventy percent of all students receiving perfect schedules, i.e., a schedule without asterisks which make it necessary for the student to go to drop-add. This percentage represents the highest in the state system while also breaking our own record. Preparation of a good master schedule aids the student in his selections of course sections. With an increase in both enrollment and in faculty members, more sections are available which makes it possible for the sectioning program to change the desired section of a course if that section is full. Dr. Kundell believes that as more changes are made the percentage of students with satisfactory schedules may rise as high as

eighty or ninety percent.

The Informer may have had considerable influence upon the rate of satisfaction in student schedules. Last semester, one issue of the paper included an article with hints on schedule planning. The article stated that the computer does not need to effect the student as much if he schedules classes in the afternoon, since most students prefer to attend classes during the morning hours. These afternoon classes usually have a low enrollment for this reason, thus making it easier for a student if he schedules classes for the afternoon. Some students may possibly have picked up these hints during the program planning for this semester.

A much closer working relationship was established with the business office by moving business office personnel into the arena during packet pick-up. Students who had paid and those who had not remained in the same room. If any problems resulted, such as a packet turning up in the wrong pile, it could be remedied immediately without having to go to Caruthers Hall.

Drop-add day remained identical to previous years, with faculty advisors present to approve changes. The entire day went smoothly, partly because of the number of satisfactory schedules. Also problems had been eliminated before students received their schedules through a process of double-checking. Preliminary computer programmers check each course requested by the student in order to insure its legitimacy and eliminate any errors before they can reach the sectioning program. Lines from the registrar's office during the remainder of drop-add week were about half the size of those during the fall semester, indicating either that students remained satisfied with the original computerized schedule or in their transactions during drop-add day.

Perhaps the only inconvenience to students existed in the requirement for students to fill out student information cards during packet pick-up. In previous semesters, these cards were always distributed in registration packets and filled out by a certain deadline. By having the students fill out these information cards at packet pick-up, the information may be received more rapidly and may be successful in eliminating other bothersome registration forms.

In the future, many changes will be necessary in order to

speed up the entire process. For example, all students will be encouraged to pay their bills by mail. This will require sending out bills earlier in order for these bills to be paid by the deadline. And by speeding up the process, some steps may have to be eliminated.

Several changes will occur in the immediate future. Fall registration is planned for Tawes Gymnasium, since the speed of processing depends largely upon the size of the place in which registration is held. Soon the business office will acquire a cash register which will punch paper tape for the computer and eliminate many errors.

Program planning for the fall semester will be from March 19th to 23rd. The schedule for summer school will be available at that time. Undergraduate students who attend S.S.C. on a part-time basis are reminded that they should pre-register at the same time.

If any students have any problems or suggestions they are always welcome to come to the registrar's office and discuss them. However, it is advisable for the student to come sometime during the semester rather than at the end, for much work must be done in the office at the conclusion of the semester.

## Department Chairmen Went On Retreat

On January 25, the Department Chairmen went on retreat at the Seascope Motel in Ocean City to find out who they were, what they do, and what they could do to function better.

Being one of the new chairmen on campus, Dr. Nichols, head of the English Department, was one of the originators of the meeting in October and elected group spokesman.

"The school didn't have anything to do with this. There are several of us who are Department Chairmen who are new on campus, oh, I don't know, four or five of us. We were a little bit lost. The school has grown so rapidly in the last couple of years that we were all uncertain of what it is we were supposed to be doing", stated Dr. Nichols.

The main topic that they are agreed on was not to become any sort of organization in the chain of command here.

"We regard ourselves as faculty. We don't get any extra pay for being Department Chairmen, we just teach one less class."

The normal faculty load is 12 hours. Dr. Nichols emphasized that they do not want to become an organization because they would lose their identity as faculty. "We look upon our role as representing the Departments, the faculty, and of course, the wishes of the students as they become involved. We represent the Departments to the

administration and in turn, serve as a liaison between the administration and the faculty", he said.

According to Dr. Nichols, because of the work involved in the job most other college don't pay the chairmen more money, but they do appoint them initially at a higher rank of salary.

The financing for the retreat, which began a 10:00 A.M. Thursday and ended Friday at 2:00 P.M., came out of the various chairmen's own pockets.

When questioned about the retreat Dean Erskine replied, "I was very enthusiastic about it. As a matter of fact I encouraged Dr. Nichols to bring the idea up to the individual chairmen."

Department chairmen are not paid for their endeavors which last throughout the school year. The Department Chairmen have to order books over the summer. The Department Chairmen have to go out and find a replacement if a faculty resignation occurs. It's an underpaid, unappreciated job."

In order to aid the chairmen early in the fall, Dean Erskine wrote to the Deans of other State Colleges suggesting that Department Chairmen be paid extra. At the November meeting at the Deans of State College, Erskine's recommendation for more pay was passed. Then it went to the Presidents of State Colleges, who approved it. The only thing that remains now is to determine how it will be funded.

## Grade Percentages For Fall 1972-73

At a recent meeting of Department Heads, the grade pattern for the college was distributed to the Department Chairmen. This was done so they could see what the grading was like within their own departments.

Even though in all fairness none of the departments can be compared with each other, there are obvious grade discrepancies.

Dept.	No.	A	B	C	D	Total	D	N	F
ART	325	16.3	42.5	26.8	0.3	85.9	2.8	8.9	0.0
BIOLOGY	853	20.2	30.8	30.0	0.1	81.1	8.6	8.7	0.9
BUAD	397	15.6	30.2	23.4	0.0	69.2	13.1	9.3	2.3
CHEM	98	14.3	25.5	31.6	0.0	71.4	8.2	18.4	0.0
ECON	151	13.2	22.5	32.5	1.3	69.5	13.2	12.6	4.0
EDUC	1434	28.6	36.4	15.9	13.7	80.9	2.9	1.9	0.0
ENG	1230	13.3	29.5	35.1	0.2	78.1	8.5	10.0	0.7
FRENCH	88	19.3	48.9	20.5	1.1	89.8	5.7	4.5	0.0
GEOG	201	10.4	17.4	30.8	0.5	59.1	17.9	12.9	6.5
GERMAN	31	25.8	22.6	9.7	3.2	61.3	0.0	29.0	6.4
HEALTH	254	14.2	51.6	22.8	0.8	89.4	2.8	5.9	0.3
HIS	1038	8.2	21.9	41.4	0.5	72.0	12.5	12.1	1.1
MATH	569	15.1	19.2	30.2	0.0	64.5	9.3	16.9	1.9
MUSIC	391	35.8	41.7	8.2	0.8	86.5	3.1	6.9	1.3
PHIL	235	16.6	43.0	23.0	1.7	84.3	1.7	9.8	0.4
PEC	434	30.2	37.3	20.5	1.2	89.2	3.0	6.0	0.5
PEM	234	38.0	31.6	21.8	0.0	91.4	1.3	6.1	0.9
PEW	220	16.8	48.2	22.3	0.9	88.2	1.8	7.3	0.0
PHYSICS	109	14.7	13.8	28.4	0.9	57.8	13.8	16.5	7.3
PO SC	170	18.2	33.5	35.3	2.4	89.4	1.8	8.2	0.0
SPYCH	589	29.7	35.7	21.9	0.5	87.8	3.2	5.1	0.7
SCIENCE	196	13.3	17.3	36.7	0.0	67.3	18.4	10.2	1.0
SOC	352	11.4	44.6	31.0	0.9	87.9	3.7	6.5	1.1
SPANISH	142	28.9	31.7	22.5	0.0	83.1	10.6	10.6	1.4
SPEECH	289	11.4	41.5	31.8	0.7	85.4	4.2	7.3	0.0
Avg/Dept.		19.2	32.8	26.2	1.3	78.8	6.9	10.0	1.5
Avg/Sty. 10030		19.4	32.5	27.1	2.4	81.4	6.8	8.5	1.0
High		35.8	51.6	36.7	13.7	91.4	18.4	18.4	7.3
Low		8.2	13.8	8.2	0.0	57.8	0.0	1.9	0.0



# Jack The Ripper

This is a column and letter and perhaps nothing else. Since this is its first appearance it will cover several items based primarily in the past, and not necessarily of great present importance. I intend to reflect not only my opinion, but to incorporate the opinions of other students gleaned from past conversations. As a letter this column is addressed to the powers that be, whether faculty or administration, or any other serenities of the firmament.

To start off I would like to say a word of condemnation for the "idea" of totally freshman Dorms. God only knows what was the logic behind it. Perhaps it was felt that association with the upper classes might corrupt the innocence of these "youngsters." I suggest that if they did not know the score by the time they came to these noble halls, then there was little likelihood of their learning it. As a result of this discrimination there is relatively little communication between the upper classes and the freshman. This has resulted in a lack of advice about courses and professors as well as making purchase of used texts a little more bothersome. Whereas formerly there was little distinction and everyone knew everyone, there are now two blocks and even more cliques. It is to be hoped that some new and different arrangement (i.e. a return to previous practice) is planned for the fall semester.

Now, on to the parking lots. It is a damn shame that the asses that be cannot provide sufficient parking for S.S.C. students. The purpose of this lack of space seems solely to be an attempt to provide work for our "security force." True to their duty they continue to harass those who refuse to park in the mud. This situation has not been improved for at least the last four years other than to put a hole next to the library and a mud lot in back of Pocomoke Hall. Rumor has it that the lot, officially known as Crawford Memorial Pavement will be completed along with its adjoining Basilica of the Sacred Football by the turn of the century, which century I'm not certain. Until then it might be a good idea to declare a moratorium on all Parking

violations and send some needed sponges to Lake Audrey Stewart in back of Caruthers Hall.

While I'm on construction let me be the first to praise the goal of demolition for the Music Building in favor of a new super Parking Lot. Of course, we may not have enough classroom space or decent teachers, but at least we can add still another sporting event, the Crawford 500, to good old S.S.C. (Salisbury Sports College).

True too, the beautiful new dormitory is in for some praise. No other building on campus wastes quite as much space. I understand that the maids tend to be slightly curt when they are doing the students the favor of cleaning up. Pity! I also heard that the small lounge on the first floor was being used as a classroom instead of a lounge for the first floor. Sorry people, S.S.C. efficiency strikes again. Unfortunately the officials in charge, have also seen fit to close down first floor's kitchen and deny them a television. (It might be stolen. I guess no thief is smart enough to traipse to the second floor), Fairness plus!

The idea of one elevator is really fascinating. I was told that in case of a fire on the middle levels the occupants above the blaze can herd to the top of the building and jump into a net. Good Thinking there! Finally let me say that Choptank Hall, that glorified sore thumb, makes an attractive addition to our Georgian campus. The landscaping around it is worthy of a Le Notre. All of us cherish a bit of mud from the M.P. Minton Memorial Swamp.

Let's close construction with beautiful downtown Horrible Hall. The residents over there have it easy too. Of course, so would anyone whose home was decorated in an Early Medieval Torture Chamber decor. At the beginning of the year our omniscient Housing Office put the guys in rooms they would have to move out of later. It seems to me that since bids were being taken for the renovation the fellows could have moved to High Hall and Sophomore wing at the beginning. I do want to give the Housing Office credit for trying to make things more pleasant. Maneuvers such as no

lounges, furniture, not to mention a lounge or a television were fully appreciated. Another popular innovation was removing one of the phones to second floor after moving the residents to third.

At present our attention is attracted to the desecration of the Art gallery. Moving those offices after just renovating them seems a waste of time and expense. Small comfort is given by the fact the new semi-permanent partitions are

paneled when one discovers they are leaning against the wall. There is naturally a good reason. The powers that be decided logically to do the first floor partially before the sections of the second and third immediately over it. Thus, when work started on the second floor dorm area a leak in the pipes flooded out some offices on the first floor. Since the water pipes have been there longer than the offices, one would have assumed this deluge would have been foreseen. So much for logical assumptions.

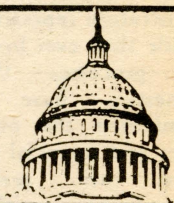
Still, in the face of all disillusionment and official incompetence and passivity, one can take comfort in the fact that

we now have bizarre new lights, enough new black and gold armchairs for strategic offices, and coke machines in the cafeteria. Ave S.S.C., Deus ex machina.

I realize that the above is mostly opinion and speculation. No doubt some quarters will take offense but that is to be expected. I will welcome comment and/or criticism. God knows to condemn unreasonably would be morally reprehensible. I would be glad to retract criticism in the face of contrary fact. I should hate to criticize anyone in our esteemed faculty or administration, etc., unjustly. After all Brutus was an honorable man.

## JACK ANDERSON'S

### A Pepsi Peace In Mideast?



WASHINGTON - Is Pepsi-Cola quietly at work trying to solve the Middle East crisis?

Pepsi-Cola president Donald Kendall is trying to put Egypt's most influential editor, Muhammad Heykal, together with White House foreign policy czar, Henry Kissinger.

Kendall first suggested to Heykal back in 1971 that he come to Washington for a visit with Kissinger, but Heykal turned down the invitation. Now, we understand, Heykal has expressed interest in meeting Kissinger.

The meeting would be significant. Heykal is known to have the ear of Egypt's President Sadat and could pave the way for a new peace approach in the Middle East.

Kendall, meanwhile, has been able to pull diplomatic strings in Cairo because he is known to be a personal friend of President Nixon. The Egyptian authorities remember that Nixon came to Cairo in 1963 as Kendall's representative pushing Pepsi-Cola.

#### Avoiding High Noon

Congressional leaders have raised an almighty howl over President Nixon's encroachment on their constitutional authority. We have predicted, however, that the issue would be settled in the backrooms. This prediction already has started to come true.

The settlement of the Vietnam war has increased the President's prestige and has taken some of the steam out of his congressional opposition. He, in turn, has taken Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield aside and has promised to work out a better relationship with Congress.

The President has indicated he will send his top aides, including Henry Kissinger, to give congressional groups regular private briefings. He may also join Congress in supporting, rather than opposing, restrictions on his war-making powers.

Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott has hinted he would support a war-powers bill. The bill would recognize the President's right to respond to a military emergency. But it would require him to seek a declaration of war from

Congress if he wanted to continue military action beyond 30 days.

The White House will take the attitude that the bill isn't aimed against President Nixon but is intended to prevent any future president from conducting undeclared, unlimited wars.

It may be more difficult, however, to settle the great spending battle. President Nixon is still insisting upon his right to impound funds that Congress wants to spend. Congressional leaders claim this violates their constitutional power over the purse.

But this showdown, too, probably will never reach high noon. No issue is too great, if there's any risk of political embarrassment, that politicians of both parties won't settle their differences quietly in the backrooms.

#### Forked Tongue?

President Nixon in his inaugural address called for more volunteer action and less reliance on the government. Environmental groups had been doing exactly what the President advocated. Yet, astonishingly, the Nixon Administration has been working against citizen participation.

This is documented in an unreleased 600-page government-funded study, which offers the first comprehensive look at volunteer environmental groups around the country.

The trouble is that these groups have brought pressure on the government to crack down harder on industries that have been fouling the environment. Apparently, this wasn't the sort of citizen participation the President had in mind in his inaugural remarks. The 600-page report, therefore, has been kept quiet.

However, we have obtained a bootleg copy. It suggests that government agencies, especially the EPA, are "defaulting on their basic responsibility to aggressively promote citizen participation."

The report cites the frequent complaint of environmental groups that government agencies and private industries cooperate in refusing to release basic information that the volunteers need. Instead, government and industry prefer to swamp the

volunteers with information that the report describes as "self-serving."

When useful information is squeezed out of the government, it usually is provided at the last possible moment. This is why many environmental groups seem so crisis-oriented. They are unable to act until the last stages of the decision-making process. Meanwhile, citizen groups are forced to oppose projects until they can evaluate them.

The report also criticizes EPA and other federal agencies for the way they conduct environmental hearings. These hearings often provide the only opportunity for volunteers to participate in environmental decisions. Yet the report charges that hearings usually take place after the basic decisions are made.

The report concludes that despite the many achievements of the volunteers, "we often found a feeling of helplessness... (and) a deep sense of frustration and distrust that extends to the whole governmental process."

#### Headlines and Footnotes

##### MURDER UNSOLVED

Almost three years ago, Colette MacDonald and her two children were brutally murdered at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Colette's husband Jeffrey, an Army captain, at first was charged with the murder, but through the efforts of her father, Alfred Kassab, the captain was cleared of all charges. Now, Mr. Kassab is personally pressuring the Justice Department to keep the case open. He tells us that he is sure Justice knows who the real killer is, but is not yet ready to bring charges.

BOY SCOUT SUBSIDY - Troops at Fort Lee, Virginia, were quietly converted into boy scout counselors last summer at taxpayer's expense. Post commander Gen. John McLaughlin ordered dozens of officers and enlisted men of the 96th Civil Affairs battalion to troop up to Camp Brady Saunders in Oilville, Va., to help the boy scouts. The soldiers, we have learned, prepared and served 31,000 meals, built numerous structures and counseled a total of 2,500 boys. The official estimate of costs to the Army: \$32,000.

## The S.S.C. Informer

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# Disney World Plans Announced For Delmarva

(David English)  
Exciting news has just been received concerning the possibility that a mini-Disney World might be built on Delmarva.

According to a spokesman for Anderson-Stokes, Inc. of Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, a corporate masthead operating as Col-la-sious Inc. has tentatively signed a lease for 197

acres known as the Burnt Swamp area on Delaware State Rt. 54 between Selbyville and Gumboro.

It seems that an old man had owned 300 plus acres of desolate wasteland which is under sea level died. Anderson-Stokes bought this parcel of land at an undisclosed price. However, last summer, one of the Walt Disney Show promoters was on

Delmarva and went through Brunt Swamp. He fell in love with it and insisted that an investigation be launched to find the identity of the owner.

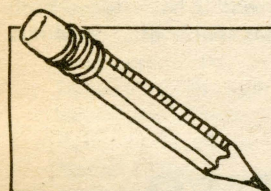
Apparently, this wasteland was quite charming to the promoter who has decided to purchase the land for future development. Probably, some sort of museum will be built here in the near future.

But what makes things even juicier is that the State of Delaware owns an adjoining piece of property, 4,000 acres! Unofficially, it is reported that the state has offer the Disney firm a chance to either rent, lease, or buy this parcel of land.

However, another spokesman stated to this reporter that approximately 27 billion dollars is slated for this project. Plans at this time indicate that land excavating will shortly take place followed by the filling in of refuge and dirt to make the land 13 feet above sea level (presently it is - 6 ft. below sea level). It is also hoped that construction can also take place for the 10 gates, 4,000 parking places, and the exhibition building. The scheduled start of construction is March, 1973 and should be

completed by the Fall of 1975.

However, one small obstacle is in the way. The Sussex County Council MUST approve the site and the plans. But it looks like a cliff-hanger might be developing since the state of Delaware is so involved. We will just have to wait to see if Delmarva gets a boost in the arm (economically) or if we just develop our coastlines with residential housing and not have any major tourist attraction! Who Knows? Maybe we'd better start saving up our pennies to go see the Delmarva Disney World or better yet, for all you betters, a little wager on the odds of having the Disney World. But don't hold your breath, the side roads of Delmarva will be clogged with curious visitors to see it if it comes off.



## Letters To The Editor

Dear Gentlemen:

Deeply disturbed yesterday over Robert Cole's book, "Still Hungry in America," I have spent this afternoon discussing the disgraceful and revolting situation of poverty in American with my co-workers here at the Memorial. One young woman, who will be writing to you, lamented the lack of direction that prevented her from helping...the sense of uselessness she feels in knowing no way of contributing towards the resolution of any of our country's ills.

Then your entry came to my attention and I was struck by the uncanny coincidence. Succinct, simple, irrefutable facts, created stark impact. The incredible picture that accompanied the article made me shiver. So, by popular demand, your article and the special picture were immediately put up, and now Carol has a place to direct her compassion and energies.

Robert Coles, at my suggestion, is going to serve as speaker for the Journalism Awards luncheon. I hope your entry wins an award and you will be in attendance. Things can

get better, and to see beginnings of betters is a wonderful experience. I wish you luck.

Sincerely,  
Judith Alderton  
Journalism Awards  
Program

P.S. I am not a judge, nor do I personally know Coles. I think he must be quite a special person.

Alpha Psi ---???

What is a Alpha Psi? Alpha Psi Omega is the name of a Fraternity. The full name as applied here at S.S.C. is Alpha Psi Omega Fraternity, National Honorary Dramatic Society, Sigma Omega Cast. The Fraternity was organized as an honorary dramatic fraternity for the purpose of providing an honor society for those students doing a high standard of work in dramatics and incidentally through the expansion of Alpha Psi Omega among the colleges of the United States and Canada, provide a wider fellowship for those interested in the college theatre. Its purpose is to foster and develop dramatic talent and theatre skills, to cultivate a taste for the best in the Drama, and finally to foster the cultural values found in the art of theatre. To these purposes are the present Sigma Cast Members dedicated. We have been so dedicated since our founding in 1966-67.

Now how does one become a member? According to our Cast's charter one becomes eligible for membership by acquiring 50 points in theatre workshops and dramatic skills.

Of these points 15 must be in play production, 10 in acting, and the remainder from any other area of theatre produced on campus. Our point system corresponds with the activities of the College Players (Formerly Sophanes Players). Acting points vary with role and type of play presented, one act play vs. major play. Other points are assigned for specific jobs in the College theatre productions, business manager 10-15 pt., costuming 1-15pt., student director 10-15pt., etc.

Once a person is eligible for induction an invitation to pledge to the Fraternity is given. With acceptance the individual goes through a pledging period consisting of harassment, degradation, humiliation and subservience to members of the Sigma Omega Cast. A project is given them to complete, 12 lines of Shakespeare must be memorized and acted out, the Greek Alphabet must be memorized along with every Cast of Alpha Psi Omega found in Maryland. Finally they are tested on their general knowledge of theatre, physical and artistic properties. With success their induction is complete and they share in the honors, rights and privileges of the National Fraternity and our own zany Cast.

We honorable members of Alpha Psi Omega invite all students to join the College Players and work to bring theatre of high quality to S.S.C., work to get your points and let us share our elite status with you of becoming members of a National Honorary Fraternity.  
Dennis M. Dolan

## Inaugural Ceremonies

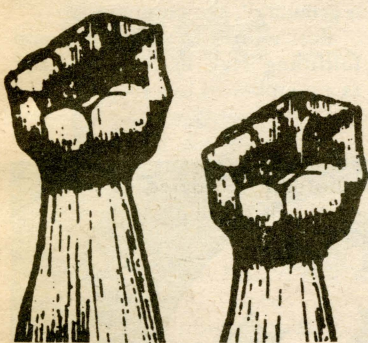
(Diane Stokes) Mr. Nixon was visibly one of the thousands in attendance of the Inaugural ceremonies who made up the minority who actually enjoyed themselves. There were many aspects of the long weekend to consider: the Inauguration Eve concert at the Washington Cathedral, the early morning chimes at the capitol, the initial swearing-in ceremony, the President's speech and what was thought to be the immediately thereafter Inaugural Parade and turned out to be a one hour and thirty minute wait for a totally frozen but faithful (and many totally unfaithful but frozen) public while the President and party ate lunch.

The number of those faithful to their cause, but the cause wasn't the President's, ranged over 200,000. The peace marchers and protesters came from varied factions including Womens Liberation, Gay Liberation, and Hari Krishna but mostly those organized by the National Peace Action Coalition and the Student Mobilization

Committee. The march was considered very worth while by it's organizers because of the turnout and the continuous orderly conduct. However the news media wasn't too thrilled by the demonstration because it was peaceful and therefore nothing very revealing or exciting to report.

No doubt a good time was had by all that were invited, could afford it, provided transportation for, or simply family of the President. Many hardworking young Republicans voiced sour notes at the high cost of tickets or at just not being invited to one of the numerous Inaugural Ball's given specifically for Republican Youth's.

It was an exciting and full weekend for the President and the hundreds of his party we're sure but it is a shame that more of the people who put Mr. Nixon in the position for his own Inauguration couldn't have enjoyed the celebration of the victory.





*"For the College student and his date"*

## The Continental Cafe

*1 Plaza East*

Main & Division St., Salisbury, Maryland

Beefeaters Nite  
\$2.95 All you can eat  
Tuesday & Sunday

Steak Nite  
1.95 sirloin strip  
Monday & Wednesday

COCKTAILS & FINE WINES

## HUNGRY?

**Bella Donna Has Everything**

- 17 KINDS OF PIZZA
- SPAGHETTI
  - MEAT SAUCE
  - MEAT BALLS
  - SHRIMP
  - CLAM
  - MUSHROOM
- SUBS
- RAVIOLI
- SCALLOPINI
- PARMEGAN
- AMERICAN DISHES

## BELLA DONNA

Just Off College Ave. On S. Division St.



# TV Courses Starting On Channel 28



FOR  
FASHION  
THAT IS  
YOUNG  
ALIVE  
AND  
WITH IT

**HESS**  
*Juniors*  
ON THE PLAZA  
DOWNTOWN SALISBURY

Are you a TV fan? Do you find that you'd like to take a course or two at Salisbury State, but you can't be away from your home long enough to do it?

You can satisfy both of these desires by enrolling in any of six television courses starting next week on Channel 28 and WBOC. All may be taken for credit toward a degree. Costs per course are \$85 for undergraduate credit and \$115 for graduate credit.

The courses are: History of the United States (to 1865), (History 201), Introduction of Philosophy (Philosophy 201), General Psychology (Psychology 201), Applied Audio-Visual Methods in Teaching (Education 407), Teaching Children with Special Needs (Education 480), and the Heavenly Twins -- Astronomy and Astrology (Science 210).

Under the television program, you "attend" lectures on TV in your home and go to the Salisbury State College campus for a small number of sessions for examinations. Books for the courses may be purchased at the College Book Store.

Anyone interested in taking the TV courses, should contact

Mr. Joseph Bachman, Evening Program Director, telephone 749-7191.

The History course will begin on TV on Tuesday, January 30, at 6 P.M., and again be viewed on Friday, February 2, at 6:45 P.M. It will run twice a week until May 18. Program repeats will be made weekly on Saturday and Sunday.

Philosophy will start on Monday, January 29, and Wednesday, January 31 at 6:45 P.M., continuing until May 16. Repeats will be on Saturdays

and Sundays.

Psychology will begin on Tuesday, January 30 and on Thursday, February 1 at 6:45 P.M. and continue until May 17. Repeat telecasts will be weekly on Saturday and Sunday.

The Heavenly Twins will be viewed on WBOC (Sunrise Semester) at 7:15 A.M. on Sunday and 6:30 A.M. on Tuesdays and Thursdays, beginning Sunday, February 4, running until May 17.

Education 407 will start on Monday, January 29, and

Thursday, February 1, at 7 A.M., continuing until May 17. There will be three repeats each week.

Teaching Children with Special Needs will be viewed Tuesdays at 7 A.M. and repeated at 3:30 P.M., beginning January 30 and running until May 22. Other repeats will be on Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Either Education course above will be for both undergraduate or graduate credit.

## Student Sponsored Course

The first student sponsored course at SSC on January 18 with introductory lectures by Drs. DiGiovanna, Womack and Standaert on the anatomy and physiology of the male and female reproductive organs in the course entitled Human Sexuality. The enrollment, according to Dr. Fred Kundell, Assistant Dean, was close to 65 with several people from the community matriculating for the course.

The seriousness of the course was evident during the second lecture when Dr. Cutcher explained the hormonal influences on ovulation. This lecture also included a detailed summary of the pill and the rhythm method. An excellent

film on Emergency childbirth was also shown.

The biology section of the four departmental course will continue with Gynecology and methods of abortion by Dr. J.H. Cutchin who is Chairman of the Gyn-Ob department at Peninsula General Hospital. An in depth lecture on venereal disease will follow and it will be offered by Mr. T.L. Cornish of the Maryland State Division of Communicable Disease.

The Psychology Department will begin on Feb. 22 with Chairman Ed Delaney covering. He will be followed by Mr. Bandyk of the Sociology Department and then by Mr. Miller of the Philosophy Department.

The course was initiated by the SSC INFORMER last April and is the first course to be run by four departments together. The coordinator of the course is Dr. Robert McBrien.

## Mrs. Claudia Thompson Joins SSC Faculty

(Joan Burlin) It is always Salisbury's pleasure to welcome someone new to our campus, but it is a very special pleasure when that someone is as interesting as our newest addition to the faculty, Mrs. Claudia Thompson.

A naturalized citizen of the United States, originally from Germany, she is presently employed in the language department and is teaching German to what she feels are very receptive students. She received a B.A. from the University of Kansas in history and German with a masters in German education.

Since August she and her husband, also a member of the

S.S.C. faculty, have been residents of Salisbury. Kansas having been her home during her entire stay in the United States, she was interested to tell of her impression of the Eastern Shore, of Salisbury, and also of the campus. The ocean is very enticing to her since she has never lived this close to the ocean, and she finds Salisbury a pleasant place to live. She feels that the campus is friendly and that the students are eager to learn and to work. "The campus is growing", she comments.

Best wishes for a pleasant and fulfilling stay in Salisbury and as a member of our faculty!

## Food Or What?

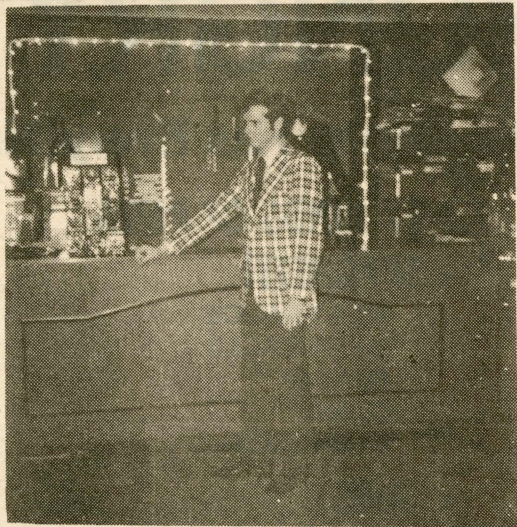
The State Board of Trustees has allotted \$124,761 for food during the 1972-73 fiscal year here at Salisbury State. Some rough figures show that we pay \$270 a semester or \$540 per year. By estimating the number of meal tickets at 700 and working out the division problem, the school spends \$194.94 on food for each student for every school year. That's almost a \$360 difference and it tastes like it.

There is nothing more nourishing than some of our illustrious appetizing assortments they dream up, topped off by month-old Jello. I am sure that all students have tried the new soda machines in the "cafeteria" by now. It seems that Mr. Beck has gone out of his way to provide the best possible beverages to wash down some of the worst possible "meals" imaginable.

It is the students who have to eat the food so we should all have a choice in the menu. Maybe we could have some sort of survey. Obviously not every student eats every meal. Why can't students have partial meal tickets? And how long are those cardboard meal tickets supposed to last?

I'd like to suggest that we name the cafeteria in honor of the doomed Dinner Party.

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# 4 Persons Die During Christmas Vacation

(Suzanne Bartlett) Four persons associated with Salisbury State College died during Christmas vacation. The first death was Clinton Carroll, 50, Chairman of the Art Department of S.S.C., who died, following a long illness, on December 21, 1972 in Peninsula General Hospital.

Mr. Carroll attended Lynchburg College, where he graduated cum laude with a B.A. degree in 1951. He received an M.A. degree in 1960 from Longwood College, where he majored in Education with minors in Art & English.

Mr. Carroll began his association with S.S.C. in September 1960, as an English, Speech and Art instructor. He was promoted to Assistant

Professor of English, Art, Drama and Speech in September 1969 and became Department Chairman in 1970.

Mr. Carroll, the son of Mrs. Thomas Carroll of Farmville, Virginia and the late Dr. Carroll is survived by his wife, Lucy and two children, Frances, 14, and Mary, 12.

He was a member of the Trinity United Methodist Church in Salisbury and funeral services were held there on Tuesday Dec. 26 at 2 p.m.

Mrs. Alice Temple Glenn, 63, of Snow Hill Road died, Wednesday Dec. 27, 1972 in Peninsula General Hospital after a long illness. Her surviving husband is James F. Glenn, a chemistry professor at S.S.C.

Mrs. Glenn was born in Davenport, Iowa, and was a daughter of the late Seth J. and Alice Gamble Temple. The Glenns moved to Salisbury in 1944. Mrs. Glenn had attended Beaver College the Philadelphia Academy of Art and the New York School of Interior Design. She previously had taught art in Edgewood Park College, Briarcliff Manor, New York.

Surviving in addition to her husband are two sons, Air Force Capt. James D. Glenn stationed at Minot, North Dakota and Thomas C. Glenn, Alameda, Calif.; two grandchildren, two brothers, Gilbert V. Temple, Indian Harbor Beach, Florida and Malcolm Temple, Colorado

and one nephew.

A memorial service for Mrs. Glenn was held Sat. Dec. 29 at 11 a.m. in the Hill-Baker Bounds Funeral Home. The Rev. Charles T. Mason, rector of St. Alban's Episcopal Church, officiated.

Another Death was a freshman at S.S.C., Thomas D. Kinnean of Towson, Md. who was killed in an automobile accident in Johnsonburg, Vermont on January 4, 1972.

The accident occurred while Tom was on a skiing trip during the past Christmas vacation.

Probably one of the most well-known security guards at S.S.C., Calvert C. Covington, 55, often called "Cal", died on Saturday, January 13 at 10 a.m. in Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore City, after a long illness.

Cal has been a night watchman for about five years. He was an active part of the campus and was frequently seen on the motor cart.

He is survived by a wife, Myrtle Covington and his mother, Mrs. Ester Covington.

## Campus Radio Station

(Helen Spear) It is a long and tiresome day. The classes seem to drag on forever, and the only relief in sight is the hour break until Di The student trudges listlessly into the dorm room, and, throwing himself on the bed, he stretches out to turn on his radio and tune out the world.

"Good Evening! The next sound you'll hear on W---, your Salisbury Campus Station will be some cuts of the album by America. You're Keeping Company with Bob --- and I'll be playing what you want the hear till about six o'clock this evening ...."

"Hey! Two friends put their heads in the student's room.

"That guy's really with it! When did Salisbury State College get it's own radio station?"

"Just this spring." The student happily informs them. "Far out, isn't it?"

This little story may not really be as far out as it seems, according to Dr. Robert Wesley, Chairman of the Speech Department, who is helping a group of students from Salisbury 'Create' Salisbury State's first campus radio station.

Although no call letters have as yet been assigned to the station, just about every other detail has been carefully thought out and considered.

The campus communications are hopefully to begin this Spring. It will be operated on a carrier current system operating in a private sphere - only students on campus will be able to tune into the student-motivated music. The station is to be financed with the accademic budget supplying the initial funds. Equipment will be donated by WBOC, Salisbury's Broadcast Station.

As yet, no space has actually been located to hold the college sounds, but several places on campus are being looked over.

Since the students are mainly behind the project, students will be operating the station. No first class Radio Licenses are required, and the opportunity to cast a voice abroad will be open to females as well as males.

Not only will this broadcasting boom provide music for college go-ers, but it will open a new and exciting window in the field of communications. Dr. Wesley, backing the project stated enthusiastically: "This station will be a 'Breeding Ground' for news reporting, editing, producing ...."

It will help to further students already interested in communication crafts as well as introduce broadcasting to the student who has little knowledge in the field. "It will be a sort of internship for future reporters or enthusiastic students who want to write," Dr. Wesley prophesized.

Like any regular station, combined with the music the Salisbury College sounds will include commercials, campus happening announcements, and up to the minute campus news.

For any student even slightly interested in contributing to these featured activities, the station could provide the necessary background to get a foot into the 'Real Thing'.

All types of music will be played from hard rock to Benny Goodman and Beethoven. There will be a large variation of sounds so that everyone's musical taste buds are satisfied.

Will the coming communications scene change the image of a teachers' college? Dr. Wesley doesn't think so. "The image is already changing", he says. "The college is growing. Introducing new experiences to the campus is all part of expanding and radio is part of it." Creating this expansive growth of the college will be the work of the students and profs, and shaping the campus' future with communications may be only an airwave away....

## Holds Press Conference

Paris, France (CPS)--While President Nixon and south Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu were declaring the newly reached peace agreement as recognizing Saigon as the "sole legitimate government of south Vietnam," north Vietnamese chief negotiator Le Duc Tho stressed the importance of the 1954 Geneva agreement which recognizes the sovereignty of Vietnam as one country.

"A ceasefire shall be observed throughout south Vietnam as of 24 hours Greenwich Mean Time on the 27th day of January 1973. At the same hour, the United States will stop all its military activities against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

Le Duc Tho began his Paris press conference January 23 announcing the agreement to end the Vietnam War.

He appeared with the assistant negotiator on his right and his translator on his left, and delivered a few opening remarks.

"In the history of our struggle...we have the conviction...we have resisted." These opening phrases to Tho's statement characterized the spirit the north Vietnamese have expressed throughout the peace talks.

# Towel Town

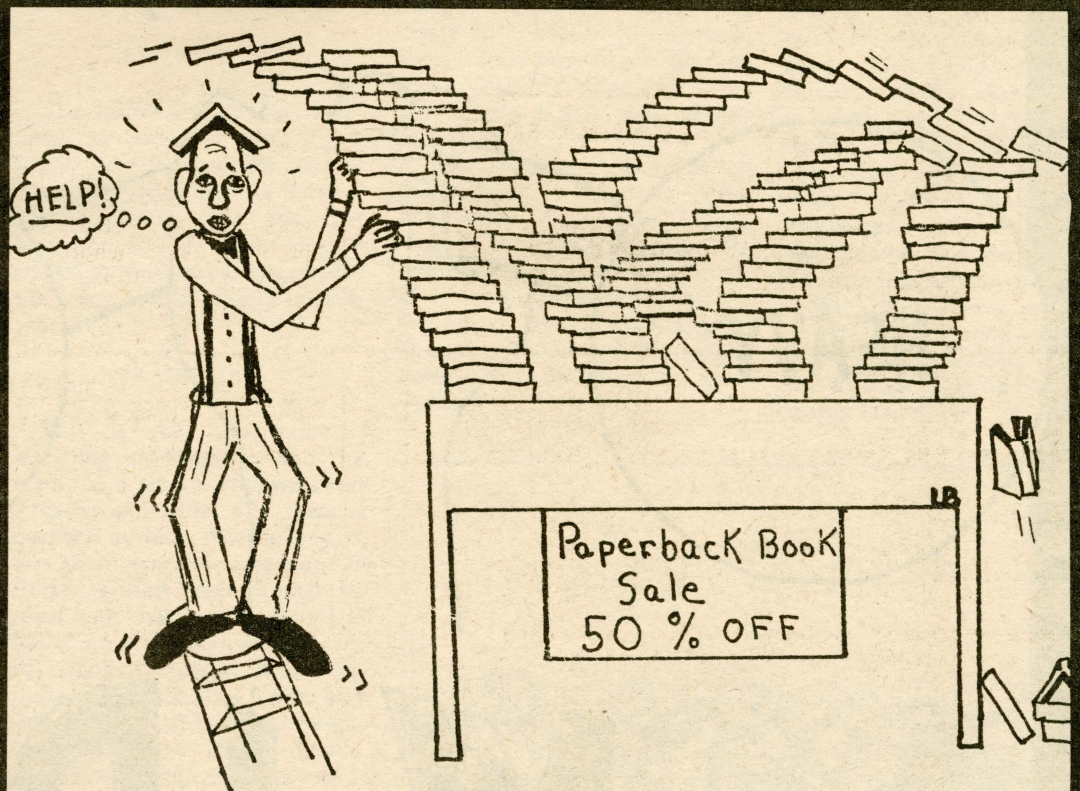
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# Life & Such

We considered doing this month's column on the latest doings in Viet Nam. However, it seemed to us that quite a lot would be written by those far more qualified than we on the subject. Nevertheless we felt compelled to say something about the situation in view of the fact of its length, impact, and implications for future thought. So you will find here a couple of things that we feel are important, followed by the topic we had picked before Nixon's address on the 23rd of January.

For one thing, we have said that much would be written by experts on what has happened. One conclusion we have drawn

from what we have read so far is that as usual there are no simple answers, including the present truce. The consensus seems to be that this "peace" (actually only a cease-fire) can not possibly last longer than a year, and probably won't last til Independence Day. There is also the question of how effective this "cease-fire" is already, witness the major and minor battles still going on. Finally, it should be said that even assuming the Nam situation is straightened out, we are still a long way away from either internal or international peace. For instance, the Peace and Justice Center in Baltimore does

not plan to be any less busy this year as a result of what has happened than they expected to be without the truce. If nothing else there is the problem of peace between races and religious denominations in this country to contend with. The point here is that we cannot afford to sit on our ... uh laurels just because of a minor milestone. There is still much, much more to be done. If we do not work toward a better civilization, evil will triumph, apathy will set in.

Just letting things happen isn't always cool. It's fine for relaxing. But one doesn't go along with things a person shouldn't say, "Yeah, Hitler, right, ummhm," or, just as bad, not say anything (and disagree silently) just because he doesn't want the hassle of working for what he thinks is right.

"All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing".

Work for Peace and love barneyandjo

P.S. Your thoughts and comments are appreciated.

\*\*\*\*\*

A group of social scientists got curious one time and conducted a survey in which they asked people what they were living for. Of the 3000-odd people they asked, only about 180 gave an answer based in the present. The vast majority of the others said that they were waiting for some time or event in the future toward which they

might or might not have been working at the time. The implications of this study are appalling. It seems that most people always look forward to something which has not happened yet. Another part of the survey was designed to indicate whether the subject was happy with what he was or what he was doing at the time. The result here was that most of these people were not satisfied with what they had done or were doing. Part of this dissatisfaction, of course, is a necessary part of our defense against stagnation. However, for too many there is only a procession of goals which, once achieved, are not enjoyed. Americans have lost the ability to sit back and appreciate their accomplishments. Think about

it. Does your present lifestyle satisfy you? If a person is being educated in something that interests him school should be enjoyable in itself. Accomplishments aren't the only things to be enjoyed. Processes can be just as satisfying. All that is necessary is an understanding of the process at hand and one's own part in it. This, however, requires that the individual not be blinded by looking only at either where he is at the time or at the end. We should try to remind ourselves not to get caught in the trap of seeing only the future. The future doesn't exist yet. We're living now. There is much to be seen and done now. There is too much to be lost forever by overlooking it. Be here now.

## Wicomico Hall Government Abolished

(Steve Heldman)

Towards the end of the 1972 fall semester the Wicomico Hall government was abolished by a Mr. Hassmiller. This act was perpetrated without warning and for no apparent reason. Some bewildered students question the RA's as to why this political overthrow was executed against the residents of Wicomico Hall. The rationale given was that the dorm government had failed to give out a sufficient number of court summonses and that the student court had failed to inflict enough punishment upon those who had received summonses.

Upon the arrival of the 1973 spring semester, the dorm residents were informed that they were under their organized government with the same officers that was inadequate only a month before. Shortly

there after Wicomico Hall experienced full inter-dorm warfare involving apparently 1/3 of the dorm; 1/2 of whom were pranksters, armed with shaving cream, buckets of water, etc., or victims the recipients of the goodies. In this state of near anarchy the residents organized and demanded an election due to dissatisfaction with the current dorm government. It is in the belief of this writer that new dorm government or old form government; the difference they create will be minute. The problem seems to lie in the fact that a substantial minority of the residents of Wicomico Hall are immature and no one seems to be correcting this situation effectively. The fact that Wicomico Hall is an all freshman dorm which gives rise to a tendency of ignorance as to what is proper behavior also seems to have some bearing on the problem.

The Responsibility of a resident assistant is to encourage each resident to act as a responsible individual. This seems to have been to big of an assignment for the resident assistance is to encourage each resident to act as a responsible individual. This seems to have been to big of an assignment for the resident assistance of Wicomico Hall but it is my belief that it was an impossible objective that was set by the administration for this or any other all Freshman dorm.

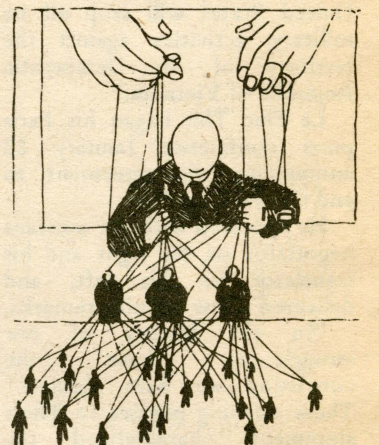


## Week-Ends Packed With Dynamite Albums

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# Review: Black Comedy

Robert Wilson has given S.S.C. audiences two productions. The first was "The Hundred and First", an uproarious, irreverent New York Times' 100 neediest cases list.

That one-act stole the evening in last season's night of one-act plays. Now Robert Wilson has given us "Black Comedy".

Like "The Hundred and First", "Black Comedy" is an irreverent jab at modern life. "Black Comedy" deals not with societal ills, however, but with those of the soul.

The set for "Black Comedy" was designed by Robert Cloyd, whose versatile imagination in design is indeed marvelous. In designing the two-levels of the apartment for "Black Comedy", Mr. Cloyd was called upon to come up with a trap door, a hallway, a skylight, and a huge, hanging metal sculpture. The set was beautifully convincing as the flat of Brindsley, a struggling young sculptor.

In the words of Brindsley's ex-mistress, Clea, "It is a very odd room, isn't it? It's like a magic dark room, where everything happens the wrong way round." It is just that, a dark room, where everything is seen as in a negative, in its essence.

The play begins in the dark, with Brindsley and his fiancée preparing for a big evening. A millionaire art collector, Bamberger, and Carol's father are due. This night could make or break Brindsley. In honor of the occasion, he and Carol have pilfered a friend's furniture to impress the expected guests. Then a fuse blows. The lights go out for Carol and Brindsley, as they are revealed to the audience.

The characters, assuming they are masked in darkness, reveal themselves to the audience. The audience laughs with conspiratorial glee as the characters try to mask themselves from the others on-stage. Their darkness gives us the light.

Paul Pfeiffer, as Brindsley, showed none of the stiffness evident in his "Guys and Dolls" role. He is at last in his element. Mr. Pfeiffer was hilarious in his attempts to hide his theft of Harold's furniture when Harold arrives in the black-out unexpectedly. He was pathetic in his bungling of the attempt to hide Clea, his ex-mistress, from Carol and her father, when Clea, too, surprises him in the black-out.

Fine characterizations pulled off this difficult production feat. The actors were called upon to be blind to chairs, tables, glasses and each other. This calls for all the skill an actor can muster. Without exception, they were convincing.

Karen Wrightson was particularly appealing as the Bohemian Clea, trying to pull the rug from Brindsley's marriage. Ms. Wrightson is the catalyst for stripping the masks in Brindsley's flat. She demands that each character face themselves: that Brindsley see his monetary motive for marriage, that Carol realize she does not love Brindsley. The

audience cheers Ms. Wrightson on.

Gail Quinn as the slickly sweet debutante, Carol, was sickening. She was given the difficult chore of drawing for the audience an unattractive caricature of a self-fulfilling, manipulating Southern Belle. She was superb.

Dixon Gourley as Colonel Melkett, Carol's militaristic father, fell a bit short. The audience had trouble seeing why Carol was so frightened of her father's opinion of Brindsley, or why Brindsley quaked when the Colonel spoke. Mr. Gourley's Colonel was just too nice!

Ken Willey shone again in "Black Comedy" as he had in "Guys and Dolls". He delivered Harold, Brindsley's furniture-collecting friend, as a tinsel-tongued, sparkling London Queen. The child-like quality of Harold was at once appealing and frightening. He seemed genuinely fond of Brindsley, yet his violent wrath when he discovered the game Brindsley had played with the furniture seemed all the more terrifying in its unpredictability.

Ali Reed made her first major S.S.C. appearance as Miss Furnival, a hysterical, spinster neighbor. The darkness which unmasks the other characters, is aided in Miss Furnival's case by misrepresented "lemonade". The audience found the sober Miss Furnival amusing. But the tipsy Miss Furnival was pathetic. She was exposed as a fanatic, driven furiously by loneliness and frustration to renounce any functioning relationship. Miss Furnival, we find, lives in a Hell of her own construction, full of damned commuters and demonic grocery stores.

Mr. Schuppanzigh, played adequately by Ross Gibson, is a fascinating character. Schuppanzigh comes from the Electric Company to "play God" by restoring light for the group. He is our over-all clad Jehovah. But what God is this? He restores the light without regard or concern for those who may be destroyed by it.

The ending of the play plunges the cast back into the safety of darkness, as the lights go up in Brindsley's flat. Colonel Melkett and his daughter have rallied the wronged members of the cast against Brindsley. They arm themselves with limbs of the metal sculpture presented by Schuppanzigh as a model of Man's self-love and self-hate.

Angered by their confrontation with their own

natures, they descend on Brindsley and Clea, who tries to help him escape. After moments of desperate searching in the

dark, author Shaeffer's God decrees, "Let there be light".

The light comes up for the hunters as the audience is

thrown into darkness. With the destruction of Brindsley and Clea, the characters might be free to live in their lies once more. The comedy becomes horribly real. Shaeffer has turned us around with the plot.

The production was a major triumph for all concerned. But, after all, no more than expected.

## The Miracle Worker To Be Presented

(Carole Solomon) The Miracle Worker, William Gibson's inspiring of Helen Keller, will be presented at Salisbury State College on March 2, 3, 4, and 5, with a special matinee performance on Sunday, March 4. Dr. Starnes will be staging the production in an unusual arrangement in which the entire stage and backstage areas of Holloway Hall Auditorium will contain both actors and audience.

The production is headlined by a bright new talent, Mary Beth Sadler, as Helen Keller. Mary Beth is 10 years old and is the daughter of Dr. William and Mary Sadler of Salisbury. She's the second oldest child in a family of four children and she is in the fourth grade of St. Francis de Sales Elementary School. This will be Mary Beth's first performance on the stage. Creativity and talent seem to be Mary Beth's outstanding attributes, for she's been writing children's plays for some time, gathering her neighborhood friends and putting on a performance for her family and friends whenever she can. She studies piano and recently won a creative writing contest in the third grade. She and her parents are excited about the great learning experience this will be for her.

Surrounding Mary Beth are several fine actors from our own ranks here at the College. Annie Sullivan, Helen Keller's spunky Irish Teacher, will be played by the talented Karen Wrightson, who recently played Clea in Rob Wilson's hilarious production of Black Comedy.

Helen Keller's mother will be portrayed by Jeanne Symons. We can remember Jeanne as the beautiful Ismenm, sister of Antigone, in the College's production of Antigone last spring.

Capt. Keller will be performed by the versatile Dr. Robert Wesley. Dr. Wesley made his debut on our stage as Arvide in last November's production of Guys and Dolls, and he made it quite obvious that he is a talented actor as well as a fine professor.

The debonaire Sky Masterson

is back as Mr. Anagnos. Bob Getz's performance in the past prove that he is a fine actor in both serious and comedic drama.

The talented actor and student director, Rob Wilson, will be playing the part of James Keller, Helen's brother. Rob has directed several student productions in the past besides winning awards for his acting.

Barbara Wagner, who has helped tremendously with productions in the past, will be seen as Aunt Ev, Capt. Keller's

spirited sister.

Other members of the cast whom we remember from Guys and Dolls are Ron Phipps, Mary Alice Reed and Arlene Sachs. Susan Jackson, Pam Pumphrey, Venus Young and Maureen Fitzpatrick are new comers to our stage as actors, but have worked in the past backstage.

With Robert Cloyd's outstanding set design, The Miracle Worker promises to be another fine production at Salisbury State College.

## Dr. Erskin Co-Edited A Book

Dr. Thomas L. Erskine, Academic Dean at Salidbury State College, recently co-edited a book entitled "From Fiction to Film: Ambrose Bierce's 'An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge,'" published by Dickenson Publishing Company.

The book is the second volume in the Dickenson Literature and Film Series. The third volume, on the film version of D.H. Lawrence's "Rocking-Horse Winner," will appear in the fall.

Dean Erskine, also a Professor of English, edits Literature/Film Quarterly and is a member of the American Film Institute and the Society for Cinema Studies. He has taught film courses and has spoken on film at the annual

conventions of the National Council of Teachers of English and the College English Association.

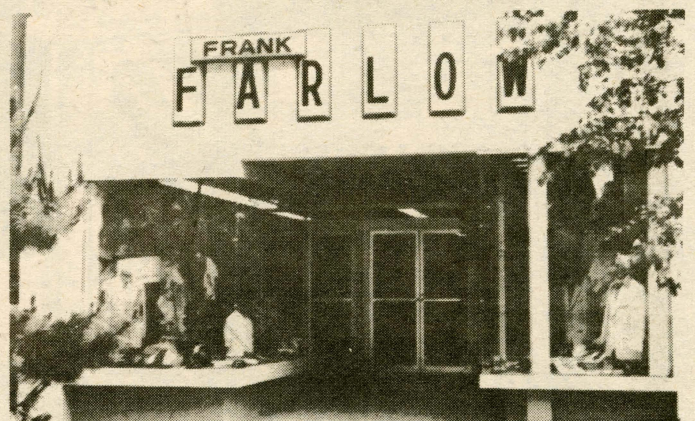


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# PVS Found In Returning GIs

"Take the general frustration and sense of powerlessness of our society and have that aggravated by an exaggeration of the things that cause those feelings, and then stir in the emotional trauma of 'burning women, kids, houses and villages,' add a liberal helping of dead friends, and you have all the makings for a really fucked-up head."

That is one Vietnam veteran's definition of post-Vietnam syndrome (PVS), a psychological condition found in returned GIs.

The condition is a result of the dehumanization of the military, the situation in Vietnam, and the attitude of the society GIs return to.

The first public acknowledgement of PVS followed the death of medal-of-honor winner Dwight Johnson in an attempted robbery. His army psychiatrist, who didn't begin treating him until over a year after he had returned to the U.S., concluded that Johnson had been suffering from "depression caused by post-Vietnam adjustment problems."

Initial symptoms of PVS in returned GIs are nightmares, blackouts, withdrawal from reality, and disorientation. The veteran may suddenly feel that he is again in a combat situation. "I keep thinking," says one Vietnam veteran, "of a guy in New England who built himself a bunker—a concrete bunker—that he lives in, and a guy I saw hit the dirt in Central Park when a truck backfired."

End results of the syndrome are guilt, scapegoat feelings, anger and alienation, and doubts of ability to give and receive

love.

According to Dr. Chiam F. Shatan, co-director of the Post-doctoral Psychoanalytic Training Clinic at New York University's

Graduate Department of Psychology, PVS "may represent impacted grief, resulting from the military's active discouragement of open grief in counter-guerilla terror."

Dr. Robert J. Lefton, ex-Air Force psychiatrist, explains that the veteran of any war has to make the transition from the "war environment," where he "was taught that killing was not only legitimate but proper and necessary," to civilian life. The Vietnam GI has the extra burden of adjusting to the foreignness of the Vietnamese people, their culture, and the differences between "ordinary wars" and the Vietnam war.

"In Vietnam...the opposition is everyone and no one, never still, rarely visible, and usually indistinguishable from the ordinary peasant," says Lefton. Because of this, the GI is "denied the minimal psychological satisfactions of war, and as a result, fear, rage and frustrations mount."

A basic manifestation of PVS is guilt feelings. Veterans feel guilty wondering why they managed to survive while others on both sides were killed and wounded. They speak of "paying their dues" for being alive while others have died. They may pick self-defeating fights or provoke loved ones' rejection as self-punishment.

GIs feel that they are scapegoats for the Vietnam war's unpopularity. When they return from Vietnam, rather than being honored as have soldiers in past

wars, they find they can't get jobs, that the VA does little to care for their wounds or help them get an education, and that society doesn't care. They feel deceived and used by a society which is ambivalent about the war.

GIs learn while in Vietnam that in guerilla war one of the tactics of the "enemy" is blending in with the local populace. The only way to get at "enemy" soldiers "is by killing the entire civilian population, which the U.S. is trying to do," according to one Vietnam veteran. This lack of distinction between friendly and hostile forces teaches the GI to feel very violent towards indiscriminate targets.

Learned ingrained actions and reactions that were once necessary for survival cannot be unlearned overnight. Once a GI is home, his natural reaction to feelings of being deceived and manipulated is anger. As he becomes more and more angry at the forces which put him into his situation, these learned violent impulses can be difficult to control.

After systematically having to ignore and desensitize their human responses in war, it is difficult and painful for veterans to be compassionate to others. In order to express feelings for other people veterans must first sort through their blocked-off reactions to the war.

As Dr. Lefton says, the veteran must "give some form to the extreme experience of war in order to be able to find meaning in all else that he does afterwards in civilian life." Often the only way for veterans to be able to live with their memories

is to block off the emotions and guilt feelings that accompany the memories of the pain they have felt, seen and caused. The result is alienation from personal feeling in general.

One Veteran's Administration (VA) psychologist says that the alienation of the Vietnam-era veteran is more pronounced than that of the World War II or Korean War veteran, but he says "alienation is also more prominent today in high school and college kids."

Veterans also suffer from doubt about their ability to give and accept affection, stemming from being forced not to trust anyone while in Vietnam.

Dr. Shatan, acknowledging that in the military intimacy and grief are "actively discouraged" says, "The so-called 'post-Vietnam syndrome' confronts us with the unconsummated grief of soldiers—'impacted grief' in which an encapsulated, never-ending past deprives the present of meaning."

Post-Vietnam syndrome usually does not surface until a year or more after the veteran returns to civilian life. An explanation for this, offered by a Vietnam veteran, is that "a vet usually doesn't talk to anyone for the first year or so that he is back."

This delay in appearance of symptoms caused some veterans to be turned down for Veteran's Administration psychiatric help because too much time has passed to prove the "service connection" required for VA treatment.

The VA doesn't even recognize the existence of PVS. When asked about this, a VA psychologist replied, "True, PVS is not an acknowledged diagnostic category. The crucial issue is do we recognize that the Vietnam-era veteran has a problem...our primary goal is to treat the patient."

VA officials say they are setting up committees at each VA hospital to "study the problems of Vietnam-era veterans, and to make recommendations."

Veterans, however, feel the organization has little compassion for their problems. They object to all the red tape hassles they feel are involved in dealing with the VA.

A VA psychologist said he felt that Vietnam veterans were "less inclined to take, well, a depersonalized approach. We're streamlining the admissions process...we're working for ways to make it easier...."

In the meantime, groups like Vietnam Veterans against the War and concerned psychiatrists are setting up veterans self-help groups and rap sessions across the country.

Dr. Shatan says that in the face of the inadequacy, as he sees it, of the VA, "It should be clear that only a 'counter-VA' can provide the appropriate atmosphere in which veterans can confront their failure to mourn. This 'counter-VA' would also be free to undertake relevant social and political action in opposition to the power structure responsible for the Vietnam war."

It is clear that there is a need for someone to take the responsibility of helping veterans through PVS, and of educating the public to its existence. Charles Whitman, the sniper who shot 11 people in 1966 from a tower in Austin, Texas, Mark Essex, involved in the recent sniping at a hotel in New Orleans, Louisiana, were both suffering from a form of PVS. In Milwaukee, Don Kemp, went to trial July 7, 1972 for the first degree murder of his wife during a "Vietnam flashback" while dreaming. The prosecuting attorney said that Kemp's dreams probably did not exist, and asked the jury to reject a psychiatrist's testimony supporting the reality of Kemp's nightmares. Kemp was convicted of first degree murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

## Beethoven? Nixon's Inaugural

Some of the members of the University of Maryland chorus were a little upset when they glanced at the programs printed for their three performances with the National Symphony during inaugural week.

Just prior to their first concert they read "These concerts are respectfully dedicated to President Nixon and Vice President Spiro T. Agnew on the occasion of their second inaugural."

University of Maryland math professor Peter Nemenyi, a chorus member, drafted a brief note declaring that the undersigned members of the group were not "dedicating our performance... to your inaugural." About one third of the choirists signed the note before performing Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis."

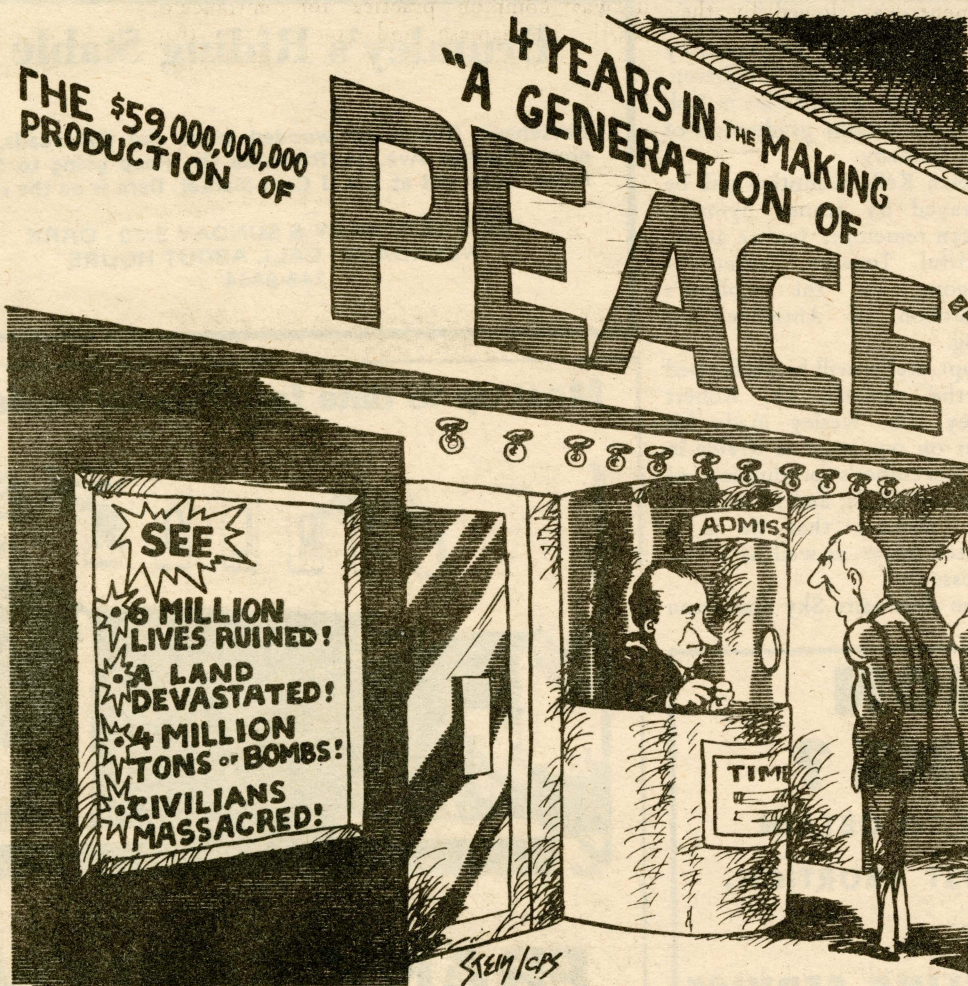
## Two Nurses Added To SSC's Staff

Among some of the new faces on campus are two nurses. Mrs. Rosemary Cupp of Salisbury, Md. is a graduate from Peninsula General Hospital. She specialized in Cardiology and worked with the Cardiac Coronary Unit at P.G.H. She is working full time.

Another nurse is Mrs. Brenda Fox also a graduate of P.G.H. She presently works part-time on Thursday and fills in when someone is sick.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rickert announced:

This year we are rotating shifts and we are open full time. She added that this is a major improvement to the Health service on campus.



"WE'VE ALREADY PAID"



## Part I 1945-1964:

# The Gradual Involvement

(Steve Schriver) As the recent peace agreement was signed the question once again arose over how the United States got involved in Vietnam. With hindsight we can look back and say that our involvement was a mistake now that our role is over. But, what were the incidents that led to our entrance in the first place? From the ashes of World War II the story began. From President Truman's administration, after the Japanese surrender, come the first American policy toward

Indochina which set the precedence for future events.

During the administration of Harry S. Truman, after World War II, The U.S.S.R. gained control of many countries in eastern Europe. Russia became the propagator of Communist totalitarianism and a threat to freedom. From Europe the Communist movement called for a world wide effort to gain more followers. In Asia, China had adopted the ideas of Communism and were new members of this political and

ideological system. As the Japanese were driven out of Indochina, an area lying south of China, the French returned to rule as they had done before the war. About this time, the people of Indochina, of which the Vietnamese were a large part, decided that they did not want the French back ruling their land. One of their leaders, Ho Chi Minh, appealed to America, Russia, and China for help in driving out the French. Of the three, only Russia answered Ho's pleas and began aiding what was becoming a guerrilla war against the French. President Truman, knowing Ho was getting aid from Russia, decided that, just as it did in eastern Europe, Communist supplied aggression would take over French Indochina. By 1952, our policy toward this part of the world was "To prevent the countries of Southeast Asia from passing into the Communist orbit." President Truman sent 35 advisors into the subdivision of Indochina called Vietnam to help stop the Communist aggression in 1950. No more were sent because Communism was attempting a takeover in Korea at this time. Indochina was not as important to America as meeting the challenge in Korea. The French in the meantime were holding off an independence movement led by Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam. This was the situation regarding the United States and Indochina as Dwight D. Eisenhower became President in 1953.

President Eisenhower's primary concern after taking command was to fulfill his campaign promise of ending the Korean War. The Communist movement was slowed by the peace settlement achieved in Korea, but was not stopped by its cease fire. As for Indochina, France still had some control there but was facing stiff guerrilla resistance. Ho Chi Minh was considered dangerous to the French and so Eisenhower decided to send foreign aid to them and others opposed to him. All of the guerrilla resistance, which reached the stage of an all out war, was culminated by the battle of Dienbienphu in 1954. At Dienbienphu the French forces were routed by the guerrilla fighters. This led to the immediate withdrawal of the French. An international meeting was subsequently set up to determine how the various peoples of Indochina would govern themselves. This meeting held at Geneva, Switzerland, brought a halt in the dispute taking place within Indochina. However, it only temporarily put off a settlement to the question of who ruled all of Vietnam, a country created from a part of Indochina. The Geneva Accords, resulting from the meeting, called for a dividing of Vietnam into a North, of which Ho Chi Minh had control, and a South, of which Ngo Dinh Diem had some control over. The Accords called for a reuniting of these two parts by an election. This

election, however never took place. In the south, the Diem rule managed to get public support from President Eisenhower, while in the north, Ho Chi Minh continued to receive aid from Russia. President Truman had believed in a policy of trying to support any government that opposed the Communist movement. President Eisenhower continued this by supporting Diem with aid and a few more advisors which Diem could use to oppose any guerrilla actions of Ho. When President Eisenhower finished his second term the United States and Russia were in a "Cold War". President John F. Kennedy faced a challenge to freedom by Russia when he took office in 1961.

After taking office, President Kennedy decided to send more military advisors to South Vietnam, and continue the policy first started by President Truman. By doing so he was indirectly opposing the Russian plan to aid "liberation wars" throughout the world. At the same time, he created a new division of the Army specially trained in jungle guerrilla warfare. These army units were called the Green Berets. The Green Berets were ready by the time Ho Chi Minh guerrilla warfare activities were in full swing in Vietnam. The North Vietnamese believed they did not get what they wanted at the Geneva peace settlement and began infiltrating South Vietnam shortly after they learned no elections would be held. (This was back when Eisenhower was our President). At the time of President Kennedy's inauguration it was common practice for North Vietnamese and some South Vietnamese people that fled Diem's rule, to infiltrate South Vietnam and, take through guerrilla tactics, over towns and make the people subject to them. To stop some of this infiltration President Kennedy increased the American

advisors to more than 15,000. A few weeks before President Kennedy's untimely death, the ruler of South Vietnam, Ngo Dinh Diem was assassinated. This left a vacuum in the power structure of South Vietnam. Without a major political figure to identify with in South Vietnam, the North began a program of stepped up infiltration in order to influence the South Vietnamese people toward Communist rule. All this went on about the time Lyndon B. Johnson became President.

When Lyndon B. Johnson took office in November 1963 he set about to fulfill some of the programs and policies of President Kennedy. Just as the Kennedy administration called for support against Communist aggression in Indochina, so President Johnson's one called for a continuation of this same policy. If South Vietnam fell to the guerrilla tactics of North Vietnam, next Cambodia, then Thailand and Burma would follow suit. This theory called the "domino theory" was accepted by President Kennedy as a possibility to the infiltration by the North Vietnamese. President Johnson did not discount this idea, and sent the U.S. Navy into the sea off the coast of Vietnam. In August, 1964 a navy ship was "attacked" by North Vietnamese gunboats in this sea, called the Gulf of Tonkin. President Johnson immediately sent American Air Force fighters to retaliate against the north. This bombing began a long series of bombardments of the air against the war making capacity of North Vietnam. It also began the subsequent entrance of regular United States Army troops and United States Marines into South Vietnam. The advisors there soon became American fighting troops fighting Communist infiltration in the Republic of South Vietnam.

Part II; 1964-1973, The War Years, In next issue.

## Skepticism Greets The Cease-Fire Agreement

Washington, D.C. (CPS)--Antiwar forces greeted President Nixon's announcement of the cease-fire agreements with skepticism, a sentiment echoed privately by several high-ranking government officials.

The consensus is that the accords look nice in print, but fail to resolve many of the basic issues which originally led to the war. The fear voiced here is any peace the accords may bring will not be long-lasting.

Figures in government asked to remain off-the-record, but leaders of the peace movement were highly vocal.

"A ceasefire is not an end to the war," said Tim Butz of Vietnam Veterans Against the War. "I think the 1954 Geneva Accords proved that."

"We have entered Phase Three of our struggle to end the war," said Dr. Sidney Peck of the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ). "We know Richard Nixon will try to run the same war by more quiet, less visible means. Billions of dollars of new weaponry have already gone to the Saigon regime."

Peck announced the formation of a "Watchdog Committee" to oversee implementation of the ceasefire. The group, led by Father Paul Mayer of the Harrisburg Defense Committee, will travel to Saigon with a special emphasis on seeking the release of the thousands of political prisoners held by Thieu. There is some doubt the political prisoners will be released since it is not specifically required by the accords.

"The accords are simply a scrap of paper," claimed Jerry Gordon of the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC). Gordon felt the presence of

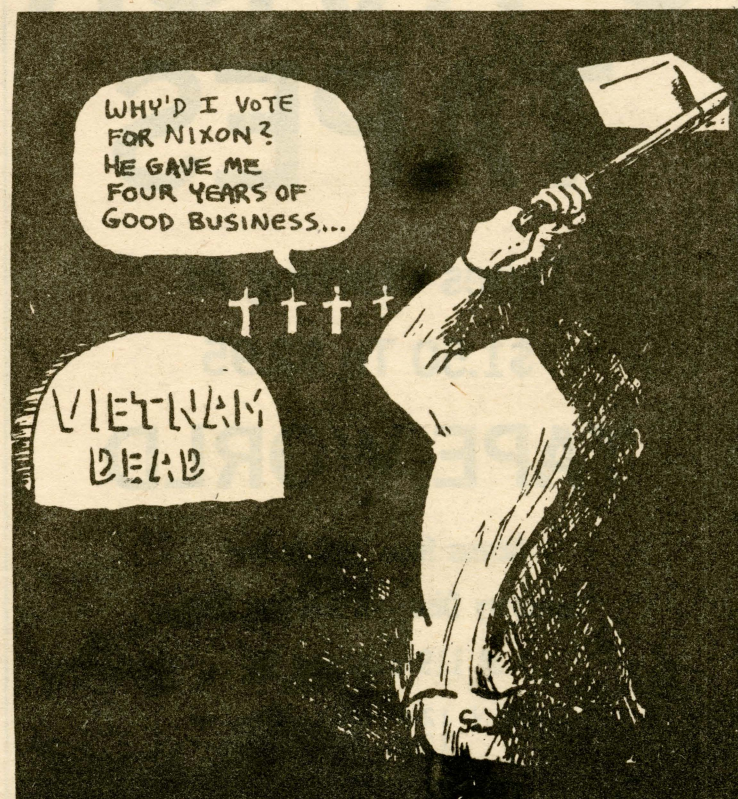
thousands of "civilian advisors" and the massive number of U.S. planes and ships in Southeast Asia would inevitably lead to continued conflict. He also feared the resumption of bombing in Laos and Cambodia.

NPAC will continue to press for its demand of a total end to financial and military support of the regimes in Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand, said Gordon.

PCPJ threatens further demonstrations if the accords are not followed by the U.S. government. "We are developing a 'TDA' reaction capability," said Peck who explained the formation of a National Emergency Network to coordinate anti-war protests "The Day After" any aggression by U.S. forces.

If the war resumes, Peck promises "sustained mass non-violent actions" that would "go beyond Mayday tactics." These protests would be centered around the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York which helps to finance the war, Honeywell Corporation, a leading military contractor, and the San Francisco docks where supplies leave for Vietnam.

Chuck Petrin of the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) charged the signing of the accords marked "not the consecration of peace but rather the documentation of a crime." He feels the ceasefire agreements will only lead to a continuation of the war. Petrin announced a National Student Antiwar Conference to be held in February in Washington, D.C. in conjunction with a similar meeting scheduled by NPAC. A march on the Capitol is projected to coincide with those conferences.





# Nixon's New "Game Plan" And Personnel For Second Term

(CPS)--President Nixon is bypassing the tradition of congressional role of creating cabinet positions and is beginning his second term in office with a complete reorganization of the executive branch of government.

Congress did not act on Nixon's 1971 proposals for streamlining government organization so he went ahead on his own, creating new White House positions by executive order.

The new changes are the result of planning done by the President's Advisory Council on Executive Reorganization, which conducted a two-year study of government operation in 1969-1970. Roy L. Ash, former president of Litton Industries, headed the council which also included John Connally.

Under the new operational concept, there will be four "super-cabinet" officers in charge of a broad range of domestic affairs.

Casper Weinberger is in charge of Human Resources and will oversee government operations involving education, welfare, health, manpower training, social security, and unemployment insurance.

George Shultz, Secretary of the Treasury, is the most powerful member of the Nixon cabinet. He is in charge of all aspects of economic affairs, both domestic and international. The Labor, Commerce, and Transportation Departments also come under his jurisdiction.

James T. Lynn, the new Secretary of Housing and Urban Development is the head of the Community Development Department, in charge of urban renewal, rural development, city planning, mass-transit systems, and urban highways.

Earl Butz, the Secretary of Agriculture, is in charge of the Natural Resources Department, which includes land use, soil conservation, energy sources, water resources, public works, and recreation.

Roy Ash, whose planning resulted in the creation of the super-agencies, has been named Director of Office of Management and Budget (OMB). His responsibilities include overseeing the funding of all federal programs, organizations, and personnel.

The new Nixon reorganization and appointments have not come without criticisms. Some Congresspersons have wondered whether the new executive positions will enable Weinberger, Shultz, Lynn, and Butz to refuse to answer congressional inquiries on domestic policies, much in the same way Henry Kissinger evokes executive privilege in refusing to testify about foreign affairs.

One of the stated aims of the reorganization is to decentralize

the federal bureaucracy, but the new positions place almost complete decision making power for domestic affairs in the hands of four men; none of whom need the confirmation of Congress for their new powers.

All four closely reflect Nixon's domestic views. It is possible therefore that dissenting views on policy or priorities within or without governmental agencies will be ignored.

The number one priority for the administration seems to be holding the line on governmental spending. Nixon has directed Ash to conduct a "comprehensive review of all government programs in existence, to determine whether they actually are meeting the purposes for which they are intended."

Domestic programs slated for the economy axe are reported to include the "war on poverty," model cities, public housing, welfare, medicaid, social services, "compensatory education," and impacted-area school aid.

The "quota system" for minority employment in government jobs and be federal contractors is also to be abandoned.

The administration has already impounded \$1 billion that Congress approved for rural development programs. It has also called a moratorium on new public housing construction and financial assistance for low and middle-income housing.

Several of Nixon's new appointees have encountered sharp criticism. Ash has been accused by the Washington Post of being involved in an attempted \$43 million swindle of Air Force funds in the early

1950s when he was employed by Hughes Aircraft Company.

Senator William Proxmire (D-Wis.) has questioned Ash's ability and impartiality to be director of the OMB. Proxmire points to huge cost overruns in ships Litton Industries, where Ash resigned as president, is building for the Navy. Proxmire called Ash's appointment an example of the "too cozy, too close" relationship between the government and defense contractors.

Representative Louis Stokes (D-Ohio) has decried the appointment of James T. Lynn as Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, noting that charges of racial bias were made against him two years ago.

Secretary of Agriculture Butz, in charge of the new Department of Natural Resources, has been no friend of environmentalists. He feels that concern over ecology and pollution are fads, and has been scornful of environmental alarms over clear-cutting timber and land use.

Two other Nixon appointees, who require Senate confirmation have also been criticized.

Peter J. Brennan, the choice for Secretary of Labor, has been accused of making little real effort to open the 250,000 member New York City Building and Construction Trades Council to minorities. The Council is an alliance of 40 craft unions, of which Brennan is the president.

Jim Houghton, head of Fight Back, a Harlem-based organization trying to get the building trades to accept more minorities, commented, "Brennan has a splendid record as a bigot and a warmonger."

As the Secretary of Labor,

Brennan would be in charge of the Government's program for expanding building jobs for minorities.

Claude Brinegar, the transportation secretary designate, has been charged with lacking expertise and the needed commitment to a balanced system of transportation by Senator Lowell Weicker (R-Conn.). Brinegar, the senior vice-president of the Union Oil Company, has also aroused strong criticism from environmental groups.

During Brinegar's confirmation hearing before the Senate Commerce Committee, he frequently said he could not "speak to" details or "equities" about various transportation problems or policies.

Weicker said to Brinegar, "You're asking us to vote (on confirmation) on blind faith."

"Take me as a person," Brinegar answered.

"...With no expertise in transportation," Weicker replied.

Senate confirmation still awaits the appointments of Brennan and Brinegar, but no approval is needed for Ash, Butz, Lynn, Weinberger, and Shultz in their positions in the new "super-cabinet."

The power exercised and decisions made by the "super-cabinet," which also has to include Henry Kissinger, will affect not only every aspect of the lives of Americans, but, probably, all the peoples of the world.

President Nixon won a popular mandate in November. Those who disagree with his policies during the upcoming term may find the present system of "checks and balances" in government inadequate.

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# Volleyball Team Opened Against Springfield

1973-Salisbury State College's Women's Volleyball team opened play February 1st in the National Women's Tournament at Provo, Utah, against Springfield (Mass.) College.

The She-Gulls, first Salisbury sports team ever to be named to a national tournament, will be competing in the top 24 teams in the country at Brigham Young University.

Represented will be the following: UCLA, Portland (Ore.) State, Long Beach (Cal.) State, Brigham Young (Utah) University, Utah State, Southwest Missouri State, University of Kansas, University of Illinois (Chicago Circle), Western Michigan University.

Also Southwest Texas State, Lomar University, West Georgia College, Montevallo (Ala.) University, Eastern Kentucky University, Catonsville (Md.) College, Springfield (Mass.) College, University of Southern California, University of California at Santa Barbara, Church College of Hawaii.

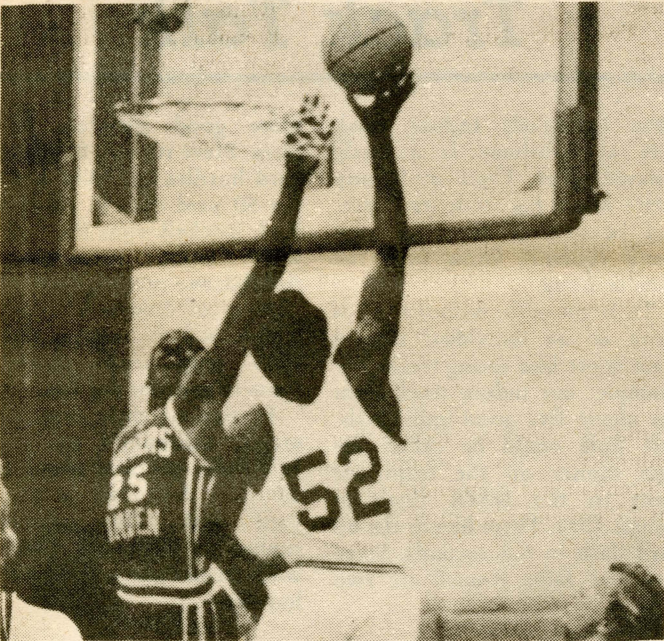
Also California State

University at Fresno, City University of New York (Lehman College), Salisbury State, State University of New York at Oneonta and Northeastern Illinois University.

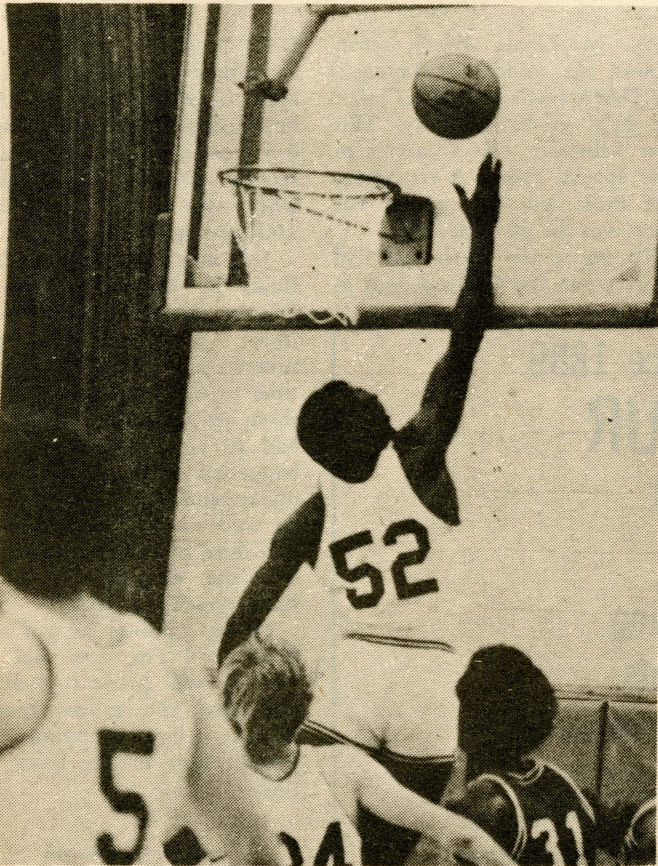
The Salisbury-Springfield game is set for Noon, February 2nd (2P.M.-EST). The tournament opening ceremonies are set for tonight. First match in the tourney will be at 9A.M. Thursday and the championship game will be at 5:15 P.M. on Saturday.

The Salisbury girls flew from Friendship Airport January 29 morning with Coach Peggy Heuser to Utah, following their selection after a tremendous 16-1 season.

The Salisbury girls making the trip include: Andy Stroup of Livingston, New Jersey; Cecil Morrison, Bowie; Karen Nibbs of Hyattsville; Sara Bartley of Silver Spring; Debi Hutchinson of Pasadena; Diane Smith, Fruitland; Sue Gordon of Hyattsville; Janice Bell of Federalburg and Mary Lou Beahm of Salisbury.



Unoted Goal-Tending. Burke makes it!



Burke does it again!

## S.S.C. Sports

### Winter Sports Review

(Bob(the hands)Leo) The Mens Varsity basketball team have a record of 4 wins and one defeat in the Delaware Valley Conference and are tied with Lincoln University for first place. There are Three more conference matchups to be played one each against Eastern College, Philadelphia Pharmacy and Lincoln University. The teams overall record is 9 wins and 9 losses.

\*\*\*\*\*

The team will have to win 5 of their last eight games in order to equal last years record of 14 wins and 12 defeats.

\*\*\*\*\*

Milt Purnell has surpassed the 1000 rebound mark for his career at Salisbury State and he has a 15 rebound average for every game he has played in. Milt can also surpass the 1000 point mark if he can average 16 points a game for the remaining 8 games this season.

\*\*\*\*\*

Gilbert Jenkins leads the team in four catagories: Field goal percentage-48%, Free throw percentage-75% , total points-306 and of course with a 17 point per game average. Ron Dixon leads the team in steals and assists and of course Milt leads the team in rebounding.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Junior Varsity basketball team is having a tough year mainly because they lost most of their first string players because of ineligibility after the first semester grades came out. I would be very much surprised if the team wins another game this year.

\*\*\*\*\*

This is the first year of Wrestling at Salisbury and the team has a record of 3 wins and 3 losses and 1 tie. The team is coached by Mike McGlinchey in his first year of coaching at Salisbury State. Even though the team only has a .500 record it has some very good wrestlers on it. Doug Galloway leads the team with a record of 5 wins and 2 losses with all his wins coming on pins. Dave Farace has a record of 4 wins, 2 losses and 1 tie, Joe Dietrich has a record of 4-2-1 and Tom Monthley a record of 5-1-1.

\*\*\*\*\*

Coach Lloyd Sigler took Jeff Polk to the N.A.I.A. National Indoor Track Championships to compete in the 60 yard dash.

Jeff was upset in the quarter-finals had the same time (6.2 seconds) but was given third place in a photo finish and only the first two got to go to the semi-finals. Last week Jeff competed in the A.A.U. South Atlantic Indoor Track Championships and won the 60 yard dash and the 300 yard run on the same night.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Womens Volleyball team was selected as an at large team to the Womens National Volleyball Championships at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. They played against five different colleges and did not win a game while playing three game matches with each college. Our team did not have the depth that most of the other teams had and also some

of the members of our team were injured. But this is the first team for Salisbury that has ever been selected to go to any type of national championships for either mens or womens sports. So I would like to thank the girls for representing the college at the tournament and congratulate them for being the first team to be selected from this college. The team is coached by Miss Peggy Hueser and this is her first team to be selected to a national tournament.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Womens Varsity Basketball team has a record of 4 wins and 2 losses and is coached by Muriuna Morrisson. The Junior Varsity team has a record of 3 wins and 1 loss and is coached by Mrs. Gretchen Coleman.

### —Hoop Scoop—

(Ron MacLeod) Salisbury is getting it all together in their bid for first place in the Delaware Valley Conference. The Gulls have a 4-1 record in the conference. Their only loss was to Lincoln 83-96, who is currently in first place. Salisbury has an overall record of 9 wins and 8 losses, but as Coach Lambert pointed out, "you could have a record of 24 wins and 1 loss, but unless you win the conference title, you don't go to the NAIA post season tournament."

The Gulls have been playing good against teams in their conference. They have beaten Rutgers of Camden twice, the last time by a score of 100-70. They have also defeated Eastern (93-77) and Philadelphia Pharmacy (82-77), with Lincoln being the only team to beat them.

I asked Coach Lambert if Lincoln was the only team Salisbury had to worry about and he stated that although Lincoln will be the toughest, you can't over look Eastern and Philadelphia. You've got to win those games also. I further asked Coach Lambert what he thought the team's chances were against Lincoln when we meet them again. He cited the fact that the game was being played at Lincoln and also that Salisbury has never beat Lincoln in the history of the College. The Coach also mentioned that the Gulls shooting has been inconsistent and that was the main reason for their loss to Lincoln. Lambert concluded by saying that when we play Lincoln, if everything is going right and our shooting is up to par, we have a good chance of beating Lincoln.





# JV Team Won One Game Since Christmas



(Ron MacLeod) Since the Christmas break the JV team has had its problems. To begin with, they lost five players because of bad grades. This made Coach Hassmiller change his strategy, but to no avail. The team has only won one game since Christmas and had been beaten severely. (50 pts. by Goldy Beacom, 35 pts by Lincoln).

The players are giving their best efforts, but are being out played by bigger teams. John Lloyd has doubled his point per

game average over the one he had in high school. Also, since James Crabtree has been put into a starting role, he has begun to lead the team in rebounding. John Ambrose has had some hot shooting, while Chuck Johnson and Jim Wight have been leading the defense. To close out the team, Rich Borchers and Paul Dawson have been improving since the beginning of the season.

A typical JV game, for

example, was against Rutgers of Camden. The Gulls lost 52-68. They started off with poor defense and little offense. They were behind quickly 9-0, but put their defense together and were only behind at half time by 5 points, 26-31.

The rest must have cooled them off because they couldn't get started again in the second half. They were being out rebounded and the defense fell off par. They ended up losing by a score of 52-68.

## Varsity Basketball Statistics

(Ron MacLeod) Salisbury's main asset could be their balanced offense. They have five players averaging in double figures. Jenkins leads with an average of 17 points per game. Purnell, Dixon, Burke, and McLaughlin are the other four top scorers.

Jenkins has scored most of his points from the side and McLaughlin hits the long ones from outside. Purnell is leading the team in rebounding with 230 rebounds, 1/4 of the team's total rebounds. Burke is in second with 166. Jenkins also leads the team in shooting percentage with 48%.

To compare this year's team

with last year's; this year the Gulls are averaging 3 points less per game and are 3% lower in their shooting percentage than last year. This seems to prove that their shooting is inconsistent like Coach Lambert stated, but it also shows their defense is better. The Gulls are giving up 3 points less per game than last year.

## New Wrestling Team Faces Problems

(Ron MacLeod) The new wrestling team is facing all the problems a new and inexperienced team usually faces. They have been able to only win two of their six matches. All of them have been close matches except for the one against Loyola, which they lost 30-15. The main reason for they're losing is probably due to the fact that most of the guys on the team don't have very much wrestling experience.

For example, against Gallaudet, Ramos got pinned after winning 7-3. Also Black got pinned and Krug got beat 11-1. With more experience the Gulls wrestling team should develop into a solid unit. Already there are some standouts. In that same match, both Wingate and Galloway pinned their opponents. Galloway has been about the only consistent wrestler so far, but lets don't leave out the heavy weights who have been holding their own. Dietrich started out pretty good but has slackened off some what. Monthly is the other heavy weight that has done some good wrestling, but lack of experience has been his downfall in a couple of matches.

(Ron MacLeod) Indoor track here at Salisbury is a fairly isolated sport. There aren't any home meets for students to see, and because of that not very many students know how the team is doing.

To begin with, indoor track is more of an individual than a team sport like spring track. For example, our indoor track team has about five good individuals. Jeff Polk could be called the best runner on the team. He went to the NAIA finals in Kansas City. There he ran the 60 yard dash in 6.4 seconds. Steve Pitt and Mike Russell are two

more good sprinters on the team. Steve runs an 8.2 in the 60 yard hurdles and Mike has done the 50 yard dash in 5.6 seconds. Rick Rockelli runs the half mile while Howard Hinkelday does the distance running.

Most of Salisbury's meet are invitational or relays and the team only sends their best runners and not the whole team.

In one of their most recent meets, Salisbury's star runner, Jeff Polk, got first place in the 50 yard dash and in the 306 yard dash. The only other runner to place was Steve Pitt with second place in the 60 yard hurdles.

## Polk Goes To Kansas City

(Ron MacLeod) Every year, around the middle of January, the NAIA finals for indoor track are held in Kansas City. This year Salisbury sent a runner to that special event. A freshman, Jeff Polk, was the runner. His event was the 60 yard dash.

To get to the finals Jeff had to have run the 60 yard dash in


6.4 seconds or less. He accomplished this at a CYO meet in Washington D.C. when he finished fourth with a time of 6.1 seconds. Polk was tied for fourth with Dr. Merryweather, who is the indoor champ in the 100 yard dash.

Jeff was eliminated from the finals in Kansas City in the quarter finals in a controversial finish. Jeff and three other runners all finished first with a time of 6.2 seconds. Since only three are allowed to advance one had to be dropped. How they happened to pick Polk I don't understand. In talking with Jeff, he told me that he thought he had third place. He also told me that the winning time in the finals was 6.1 seconds.

In my opinion he got a bad break and I'm sure that next year he will prove to everyone else that the judges made a mistake by dropping him. Expect him in the finals next time.

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# Marcel Marceau: God Of The Silent Art?

(Paul Pfeiffer) In the tradition of the French theatre, the thumping of a staff backstage captures the audiences' attention. Music of the Baroque fills the hall as the houselights dim! A full house falls silent in anxious anticipation. At any moment a rather "petit" old man advertized as the "the world's greatest non-verbal communicator" will appear and dazzle his Salisbury audience with selections from his vast repertoire. It is Thursday, January 25th and within the Neo-Classical walls of Holloway Hall Auditorium, the famed Marcel Marceau is about to perform an art which he has devoted himself to since his childhood in those inspiring days of Charlie Chaplin, Buster Keaton and Harry Langdon. Backstage, Marceau is reclusive and often temperamental. I spoke with several students who worked backstage who said that Marceau's french temper flared when, at the conclusion of the program he discovered that one of his buttons had not been buttoned. This type of extreme perfectionism produced a truly marvelous performance of the ancient Art of Gesture. Marceau's exacting grace along with the delicate balance of his "Presentor of Cards", Pierre Verry, resulted in a fascinating evening of nonpareil entertainment for all ages. In the lobby, however, I noted some disappointment in the performance. I must confess that I, too, shared in their slightly crushed hopes. The only aspect of the performance that I can pinpoint as the cause of this is not the performance itself, but rather the advertizing behind the artist. Marceau came to an audience which expected a walking legend; a living god of the silent arts. Indeed, Marceau is an extremely talented and

## Pierre Verry

Pierre Verry, who will be remembered for his distinctive performance as Marcel Marceau's Presentor of Cards on his previous tours, studied like Marceau with Etienne Decroux. He joined the Compagnie de Mime Marcel Marceau in 1951 when it was performing at the Studio des Champs Elysees, and has, since that period, appeared in major roles in each of the mimodramas produced annually, beginning with "The Overcoat." He won special critical acclaim for his interpretations in "The Bicycle Racers," "Pierrot de Montmartre," and "A Night at the Funambules." His miming of the part of a Baron in "The Pawn Shop" led to a comparison with Daumier. He has accompanied Marceau on nearly every world tour. During the past few years, however, he has remained in Paris heading Marceau's International School of Mime. American audiences will once again have the pleasure of seeing this delightful artist during Marceau's current tour.

well-trained performer, but he is not the demi-god most Salisburians expected. This is a case I think, in which the advertizing merely enveloped the reality. I felt the same way about the distasteful ACE Trucking Company, but that is another story. Several other factors led me to criticism. Marceau's selections were taken from his rather vast repertoire of bits, which as several people remarked, they had already seen before. There was nothing really new in the program. I must admit, however, that I thoroughly enjoyed seeing his classic "The Maskmaker" again. The other errors I noted were

purely technical and our own fault. Mistimed music was one, but the most striking distraction was the clouds of white dust which billowed out from beneath Marceau's stamping feet.

The audience, for the most part, was made up of Salisbury's theatre people. Many members of The Community Players as well as the College Players and the dramatic fraternity Alpha Psi Omega were present. At the conclusion of the striking performance Marcel Marceau was given a well deserved standing ovation accompanied by four rousing curtain calls. It was the end of a marvelous

evening. The audience flowed noisily out of the great hall filled with a strange mixture of delight and disappointment. But as for Marceau and his company, it was

only the end of an exhausting performance in a long tour of many. They quickly packed up as they drank their hard earned American beer.

## Marcel Marceau

MARCEL MARCEAU, universally acclaimed as the greatest living pantomimist, has captured the laughter and tears of people all over the world without a single work. Born in Strasbourg, France, Marceau's interest in the Art of Mime began at an early age when he would imitate by gestures anything visible or invisible in his environment that fired his imagination.

His first important step was taken in 1946 when he enrolled as a student in Charles Dullin's School of Dramatic Art in the Sarah Bernhardt Theatre in Paris. It was here that he studied with the great master, Etienne Decroux, who had also taught the already successful Jean-Louis Barrault. The latter noticed Marceau's exceptional talent and made him a member of his Company.

As a style pantomimist, Marceau has been acknowledged without peer. His silent exercises and satires on everything from sculptors to matadors have been described as works of genius. Of his summation of the ages of man in the famous "Youth, Maturity, Old Age and Death," one critic said that "he accomplishes in less than two minutes what most novelists cannot do in volumes."

In 1947, Marceau created "BIP," the clown who in his striped pullover and battered, beflowered opera hat, has become his alter-ego even as Chaplin's Little Tramp became that star's personality. Bip's misadventures with everything from butterflies to lions who will not be tamed, on continental railway trains, or in dance-halls or restaurants, are

limitless and continually growing.

In 1949 Marceau formed his Compagnie de Mime Marcel Marceau - the only company of pantomimists in the world. The ensemble has played in the leading Paris theatres as La Comedie de Champs Elysees, the Theatre de la Renaissance, the Sarah Bernhardt, as well as other playhouses throughout the world.

Marceau made his initial television appearance in 1952 on the BBC and following this toured Europe and the Near East for the next three years. His first tour of the United States occurred in 1955-56-close on the heels of his North American debut at the Stratford (Ontario) Festival. After an opening engagement at the Phoenix Theatre in New York that brought him rave reviews, he moved to the larger Barrymore Theatre to accommodate the public demand. Throughout his first transcontinental tour which ended with a record-breaking return to New York at the City Center in the spring of 1956, this one-man phenomenon played to standing-room only crowds in San Francisco, Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and other major cities. His second tour in America in 1958 created an even greater demand for his early return. Since then, Marceau has been a regular visitor to the United States and Canada, appearing on the important concert series, at the leading colleges and universities and in the major theatres. He has also continued his annual tours to the far reaches of the world.



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# The "Morning After The Pill"

Washington, D.C. (CPS)—For thousands of college women, the "morning after pill" has been a simple solution to a possible pregnancy resulting from unprotected intercourse.

The pill, a synthetic estrogen called diethyl stilbestrol (DES), is ingested orally within 72 hours of intercourse and prevents implantation.

Last month, a Ralph Nader Research Group report condemned the unrestricted use of DES and called prescription of the drug as a postcoital contraceptive "reckless" and "irresponsible."

Claiming possible carcinogenic (cancer-inducing) effects, the report blasted college health centers, private physicians, pharmaceutical companies, and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

The eight-page report charged the FDA with "recalcitrance" for not issuing restrictions for the drug's use. The group also questioned the effectiveness of the drug. The FDA has never approved DES for use as a post-coital contraceptive.

Immediate reaction to the Nader report was overwhelmingly negative. "It's a bunch of garbage," said the head nurse at a college health center.

"It certainly is injudicious," allowed one college physician whose off-the-record comments were considerably harsher. He added, however, "concern over the use of DES is valid."

The crux of the controversy over the safety of DES use stems from the fact that it has been irrefutably linked to causing vaginal cancer in the offspring of women who used the drug decades ago to prevent miscarriages.

In the 1940's and 1950's DES was administered in massive doses to thousands of women who were threatened with miscarriage. This procedure became widespread yet it was

proved ineffective.

As early as 1953, an article in the American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology questioned the efficacy of DES in preventing miscarriage. Five years later, another article in the same journal concluded, "There is no statistical evidence for the value of (diethyl) stilbestrol therapy." Despite this information, physicians continued to prescribe DES for this purpose.

Two years ago, physicians at Massachusetts General Hospital, led by Dr. Arthur Herbst, found rare and often fatal vaginal cancer in the daughters of some women who had used DES to prevent miscarriage.

There are now over 100 documented cases of this kind and more are inevitable. DES has long been linked to cancer in laboratory animals, but the Herbst team was the first to establish a link in humans.

In the late 60's, a new use for DES and other synthetic estrogens was developed. It was found that in smaller dosages the drug acts as a post-coital contraceptive or "morning after pill."

A study of DES as a post-coital contraceptive published by Dr. Lucille K. Kuchera October 1971, seven months after the cancer-link discovery by Dr. Herbst was published, gained national attention.

Dr. Kuchera, who works with the University of Michigan Health Service, claimed that DES was 100 percent effective in preventing pregnancy in 1,000 women who were administered the drug within 72 hours of sexual contact. Many of the women were at the midpoint of their menstrual cycles, when the risk of conception is greatest.

Within a year of the Kuchera study, health centers around the country began to dispense the pill to women as a post-coital

contraceptive. The most noticeable side-effect of the drug has been the nausea it produces in some women.

In November, 1971, prompted by the DES/cancer link, congressional hearings were convened by Representative L.H. Fountain (D-N.C.). At these hearings, Dr. Herbst testified on his cancer research and several studies on the post-coital use of DES were submitted.

During the hearings Fountain asked FDA Commissioner Dr. Charles C. Edwards, "In view of the reported association between DES and vaginal cancer... is there a special urgency that the FDA require that all investigational work on this drug be strictly controlled?"

"Without any question," replied Edwards who added, "We are including in a forthcoming drug bulletin a statement that although the use of DES post-coitally is fairly widespread, the FDA regards this use as investigational and is currently reviewing data to determine the safety and efficacy for this use."

The FDA subsequently issued a "Drug Bulletin" warning physicians not to administer DES to prevent miscarriage, but Dr. Edwards' statement that the FDA had not determined the safety of DES for post-coital use was omitted.

No further action was taken by the FDA until the summer of 1972 when, under extreme pressure, the FDA banned the use of DES as a growth stimulant for cattle. Accompanying the ban was a statement claiming "no evidence" exists that DES has ever caused cancer in humans when appropriately used in low dosages.

Physicians and health centers prescribing DES as a contraceptive express confidence that it is effective in preventing pregnancy and is safe. As for the cancer link, some physicians simply say that since DES is used as a contraceptive, there will be no offspring in which cancer can develop.

The Nader report disagrees on both points. It points to testimony by Dr. Joseph Massey presented at the Fountain hearings which revealed that DES was only on an average 60 percent effective in preventing pregnancy. This testimony conflicts with Dr. Kuchera's claim of 100 percent effectiveness.

The Nader report also raises the possibility that DES may cause cancer not only in the offspring of the user, but also in the users themselves.

DES and other estrogens are already contraindicated for use when there is a family history or actual presence of genital or breast cancer. The exact relationship between estrogen balance in women and cancer is not understood at this time, but that there is a relationship seems certain.

According to Dr. Roy Hertz of Rockefeller University, a hormonal cancer expert, "Our inadequate knowledge concerning the relationship of estrogens to cancer in women is comparable with what was known about the association between lung cancer and cigarette smoking before extensive epidemiologic study delineated this overwhelmingly significant relationship."

The Center for Population Research of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is currently awarding contracts to university health centers to test natural estrogens as contraceptives in place of DES. Some cancer experts feel this is useless. They claim that all estrogens would, in equal dosages, have comparable carcinogenic risks.

Dr. Arnold Werner, an associate professor of psychiatry at the College of Human Medicine at Michigan State University and author of a nationally syndicated medical column, feels the use of DES is "an area where college health centers have finally responded to a real need. There seems to be no doubt it does prevent implantation."

Dr. Werner thinks charges linking DES to cancer in the user "lack evidence." He admitted DES could eventually be proven harmful "but this is also true of antibiotics or a variety of other forms of treatment." He cautions: "There is a risk involved. It is still somewhat experimental and certain procedures for its (DES) use should be followed."

It is these procedures that the Nader report feels have been ignored. They say since the drug is still in the experimental stages, it should not be administered indiscriminately.

In a letter to National Student Association President Tim Higgins, the Nader Research Group charges "College women are being used as guinea pigs, without even the most rudimentary observance of professional standards and informed consent."

The Health Research Group cited an investigation of the University of Michigan Health Service by the Advocates for Medical Information in Ann Arbor.

The investigation charged that out of 69 women who were given the "morning after pill": only five were warned of the cancer hazard to their offspring should they fail to abort; only three were asked their family medical histories despite contraindications against use of DES with a family history of genital or breast cancer; less than 25 percent were followed up to determine either side effects or failure to abort, and none of the women were warned of the possible cancer risk to themselves.

Dr. Robert E. Anderson, director of the University of Michigan Health Center, which treated most of the women in the study, rejected the criticisms in the Nader report. He replied, "Even today we would not say there is a cancer hazard to the women themselves."

He claimed that for the past several months Michigan students who have been given the pills have been required to sign the following statement:

"I have been informed that the use of DES as a morning-after pill is not a Federal Drug Administration-approved use of the drug, that it should not be taken if there is any chance of pregnancy from previous exposure this month since it might be carcinogenic years later in the offspring, and I have been advised that this is only an emergency type of therapy for unprotected intercourse."

Other doctors continue to prescribe DES without any safeguards. One Washington, D.C. physician was willing to prescribe the drug over the phone.

Planned Parenthood's National Medical Department does not "consider to be appropriate" the use of DES for contraception, yet office workers in their Washington office were willing to refer callers to doctors who would prescribe the drug.

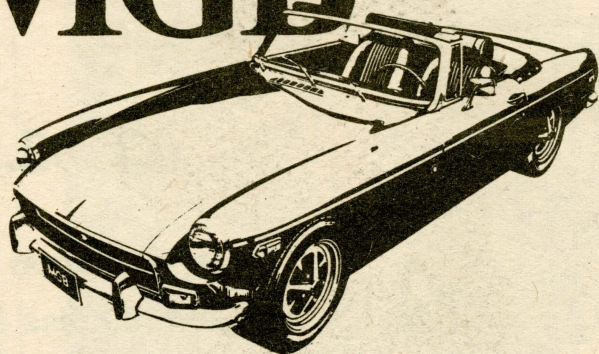
Dr. Philip L. Corfman, director of the Center for Population Research of the NIH, has urged the FDA to approve "morning after pills," but to standardize dosage and require a warning that an abortion should be obtained if the woman becomes pregnant.

The FDA's committee on Gynecology and Obstetrics meets January 26 to discuss the issue and a decision may be reached at that time.

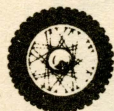
The official stand of the FDA is still "The agency has been weighing all benefit-to-risk data in an effort to reach a final decision." It was in November 1971 that Dr. Edwards talked of a "special urgency" in restricting investigational work with the drug. There is good reason for the Nader report to charge the agency with foot-dragging.

In addition to recommending quick FDA action, the Nader report chastizes drug manufacturers for winking an eye "at misuses of their products."

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# Relief Fund Needed For Bach Mai Hospital

(CPS)-- An Emergency Relief Fund has been set up for Bach Mai Hospital in north Vietnam, which was leveled by American B-52's in three raids on December 19 and 22.

Bach Mai Hospital was the largest and most important general teaching and research hospital in all of Vietnam. It had a bed capacity of 1150, making it comparable in role to Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston or the Stanford Medical Center in California.

The obliteration of Bach Mai was part of the saturation bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong ordered by President Nixon when the Paris Peace talks broke down in December.

The bombing killed 23 doctors and nurses, two children and an unknown number of patients. All of the medical equipment and supplies were destroyed, including 1500 quarts of blood plasma from the Bach

Mai transfusion center.

The immediate response of the United States government to the bombing of Bach Mai Hospital came from Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedham. Friedham said, "We have not struck any large 1000-bed civilian hospital. We have no information that indicated that at all."

However, Brigadier General (retired) Telford Taylor, former prosecutor at the Nuremberg war crimes trials, gave an eyewitness account of the destruction of Bach Mai.

Taylor, who was in Hanoi delivering Christmas letters to American prisoners of war, after visiting the hospital site, said in a dispatch to the New York Times, "...Viewed a few hours later, the hospital remains were a terrible scene, with rescue workers carrying patients piggy-back, cranes and

bulldozers and people using only their hands desperately clearing debris to reach victims said to be buried in the rubble, and the frantic hospital director running from one building to another."

The hospital complex covered an area of more than 34 acres and was clearly defined. It was a well-known landmark, readily visible from the ground or the air.

The Christmas destruction of Bach Mai was not an isolated attack on north Vietnamese medical facilities. It was reported on December 28, 1972 that no fewer than six medical installations were hit by United States bombs during the previous ten days.

The Quynh Lap Leprosarium, with over 2000 beds, was bombed 39 times in one month during the Johnson years. It was rebuilt in decentralized fashion for protection against future

bombings, but all of its 50 buildings were destroyed in seven air raids during April and May of 1972.

The Vietnamese Czechoslovakian Hospital in Haiphong was levelled during the Johnson administration. Its reconstruction was completed in February 1972. Some 60 days later, on April 16, 1972, it was bombed in the first of several attacks.

The enormity of the medical problems facing the north Vietnamese can be seen from the World Health Organization's estimate that a minimum of one doctor is needed for every 5000 persons in peacetime. Before the 1972 bombing escalation, the north Vietnamese had one doctor for nearly 7000 persons. Bach Mai, as the major teaching and research facility, will sorely be missed.

January 2, at a Washington, D.C. press conference, Telford Taylor and Ramsey Clark, among others, announced a nationwide drive to rebuild Bach Mai Hospital. In launching the campaign, Clark announced a goal of \$3 million.

The Bach Mai Hospital Emergency Relief Fund was initiated and is co-sponsored by Medical Aid for Indochina (MAI). MAI, which is located at 140 Sixth Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been operating for more than a year and has sent over \$100,000 worth of medical supplies and equipment to the victims of United States bombing in Indochina.

As of January 17, MAI has raised \$400,000 for the Bach Mai Fund.

On the night of the presidential inauguration, Leonard Bernstein gave a benefit concert at the National Cathedral in Washington and the producers of a large number of Broadway and off-Broadway theatres in New York have agreed to turn over their share of

inauguration night proceeds to the Relief Fund.

In unprecedented actions, the Palo Alto, California City Council, and the medical schools at Boston University, Harvard, and New York University have overwhelmingly voted to condemn the bombing and to raise money for Bach Mai.

Doctors Peter Wolff and Charles Magraw, the co-chairmen of MAI, have visited north Vietnam and feel "the Vietnamese always made a sharp distinction between the American people and the U.S. Administration." They hope through the Emergency Relief Fund "to undo some of the damage done during this infamous Christmas week."

## Baltimore Symphony Orchestra Appeared At Salisbury College

(Ken Willey) On Tuesday, January 13, The Baltimore Symphonie Orchestra appeared at Salisbury State College. They played four compositions under the direction of Sergiu Comissiona. With respect for the late Lyndon Baynes Johnson, the orchestra began their performance by playing the Star Spangled Banner after which they moved into their first piece.

This was a composition by Giuseppe Verdi, intitled Overture to I Vespri Siciliani. The work involved several different listening modes. It was quiet, loud, fast, slow, calming, strident. The climaxes were highlighted by the brassiness of the horns as opposed to the sweet tones of the violins. It progressed to a loud typical end full of horns, drums and strong rhythms.

Franz Alanzi, a German composer in the late sixteenth century, utilized the predominant musical modes of his day, employing the use of the woodwind quartet against an orchestral background. The quartet was composed of an aboe, bassoon, french horn and a flute. These four instrumentalists echoed, with a more ornamented form, what the orchestra played. The instruments in the quartet all have a mellow, quiet tone and so provided a good contrast to the strings and brass of the orchestra.

After a short intermission, the orchestra returned to play Beethoven's symphony No. 1 in C major. The piece was extremely well done and involved several different moods, textures and colors. The tempo changes from movement to movement heightened feelings produced by the work. The majestic brilliance of the horns was matched with the quick, light sounds of the violins and the playful notes from the woodwinds. This gave the piece its shape and airy, dancing feeling.

The last work was a symphonic poem by Richard Strauss, Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks. It was what its name inferred, full of pranks. Each phrase (prank) was different, moving from quiet to loud, calm

to excitement and consonant to disonant. The appeal of the piece was obvious by the audience's loud applause which could very well have been fit into the piece as another prank.

## Wilma Heide Spoke At Salisbury College

February 3, 1973-- Wilma Scott Heide, President of the National Organization for Women, who is an authority on "Women's Lib," spoke at Salisbury State College Monday night in Holloway Hall Auditorium at 8:00P.M.

The daughter of a railroad worker William Scott and former teacher Ada Long Scott was raised in what she considers a "liberal" household in not-so liberal southwestern Pennsylvania. "I always had a social consciousness and realized very young that I would have to leave my small town and find some people out there who thought as I did."

So, when it was decided that none of the four Scott children would attend college, Wilma Scott became a nurse, and worked her way through a BA and MA in sociology at the University of Pittsburgh. She's now well on her way towards a Ph.D. in sociology but she interrupted her doctoral studies and her job as a consultant to the American Institute for Research in Pittsburgh to assume her duties with NOW.

The one thing that NOW has not interrupted, or disrupted, she insists, is her family. She's been married since 1951 to Dr. Eugene Heide, dean of administration at Eastern Connecticut State College. "We call it an experimental marriage and renew our option every year." The Heides live in Vernon, Conn.--Halfway between the college and the airport!--with daughters Terry,

15 and Tammy, 12.

It was Dr. Heide who introduced his wife to NOW four years ago. "He was reading the paper one day and came across an article about NOW. In what has to be the gross understatement of the year, he said, "Wilma I think you might find this interesting." Mrs. Heide joined NOW "two seconds" later.

Dr. Heide supports his wife's activities, as do the children--they're all NOW members--but Mrs. Heide claims that I'd do it whether I had his support or not. Women have to learn that they don't need the blessing of men. And I don't think I could live with any man who was opposed to this movement. Oh, my husband has had to learn some things, he's gone through a process of resocialization. But he had the sensitivity, maturity and capacity to change. Feminists automatically look for these qualities in a man."

Problem: What do you call a feminist in the Age of Ms.? Try "President," says Mrs. Heide, 45 years of age. "It gets people used to the idea." Wilma Scott Heide smiles when she makes the suggestion. But she isn't laughing. A woman President--of the United States--would suit her just fine.

And while she's on the subject, integrating the Supreme Court--sexually--is high up there on her list of priorities.

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