

The Catalyst

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Photo by Shoemaker

UNIDENTIFIED NEW COLLEGE STUDENT, in high spirits, engages in recent social gathering and receives a shower portion of the watered-down program at New College.

Making Human Beings Human Is Fundamental Concern

BY GLENDA CIMINO

-- PRESIDENT ELMENDORF

"President Elmendorf can see you now," the secretary politely informed me, and I was ushered into the small, deceptively tranquil office in the Administration Building.

President Elmendorf greeted me with a smile and a firm handshake. The president speaks thoughtfully with a quiet intensity and directness that captivates his listeners. His shy, boyish smile puts visitors at ease, but his blue-gray eyes reveal an underlying seriousness and capability. You feel, reassuringly, that this man knows what he is doing.

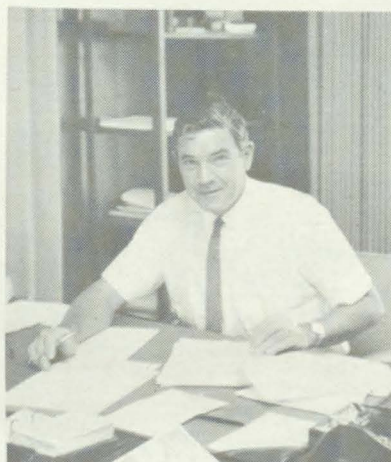
I was less sure about what I was doing. Floundering into the inter-

M P COMMITTEE GIVES VIEWS ON CAMPUS ISSUES

New College students will soon be asked to make some probably far-reaching decisions regarding the type of representative structures to be set up on campus. A glance at some of the committees which have existed in the past and duties of the present Multi-Purpose Committee may lend perspective to any total student decision about student government at New College.

The first committee which was set up to represent students was the Student-Faculty Committee. The committee functioned during the time when students were living at the Landmark Hotel. Due to some student discontent and an unwillingness of the Student-Faculty Committee to serve as a police body, a special group was set up to deal with disciplinary and house

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PRESIDENT ELMENDORF

view, I muttered something about not really knowing anything about him. "That's good," he replied with a mischievous grin. Not to be

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Paul Davis Appointed First College Veep Biggs To Direct Development

Mr. Paul Davis, whose appointment as Director of Resources and Planning was announced in August, and Donald P. Biggs, New College Development Officer for Southern Florida were appointed to the positions of Vice President and Director of Development of New College respectively by President John Elmendorf last Tuesday.

S F COMMITTEE SETS PLAN ACTION

The Student-Faculty Committee is now in the process of finalizing its suggestions for college and student government: the New College Council and the Student Executive Committee. For six months the Student-Faculty Committee, made up of Tim Dunsworth, Chuck Hamilton, Dan Jaecks, Anna Navarro, David Pini, Dr. John French, Dean Arthur Borden, and Dean Robert Norwine, have been working on the proposal.

Through consideration of the goals and realities of New College, active discussion among the student body, and numerous examples and suggestions from various established schools throughout the nation, a relatively final form is approaching completion. It is now up to the student body as a whole to make final revisions, and vote on it.

To help bring this about, there will be an open meeting of the Student-Faculty Committee on Tuesday, October 19 at 6:30 p. m. in the Music Room. This will be the last opportunity to discuss and offer revisions in the proposal before it is voted upon. It is therefore urged that all interested students attend.

After the meeting the Student-Faculty Committee will draw up the final form, submit it to Mr. Earl Helgeson for correct form and terminology, and mimeograph it. This final mimeographed form will be given to all students on Friday, October 22. An asterisk will mark any changes other than for clarification, and there will be an explanation of what the change is and the rationale behind it as needed.

Attached to the proposal will be a ballot on which students may indicate their acceptance or rejection of the plan. These ballots should be turned in to Chuck Hamilton's mailbox not later than 10:30 a. m. on Monday, October 25. At some later time on Monday, the results will be posted.

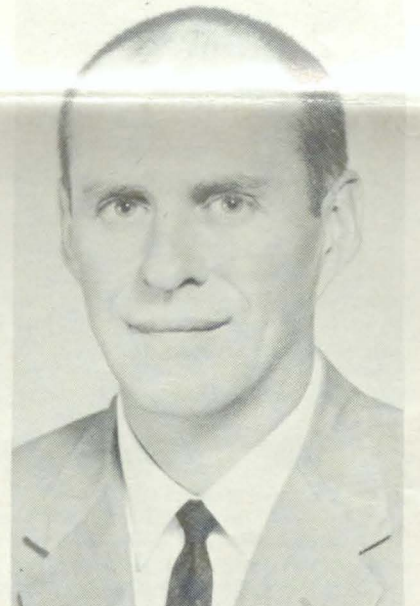
If the plan is rejected, a meeting of the whole student body will be called for Tuesday, October 26. At that time the Student-Faculty Committee will submit its formal resignation and the student body may discuss future action in the area of student government.

If the plan is accepted, the Student-Faculty Committee will act

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As he made public a program of organizational realignment to meet the college's growing responsibility to the public, Mr. Elmendorf said that Vice President Davis' responsibilities will be in overall direction of the college's program for development of resources, public relations, long-range institutional planning, and alumni affairs.

"New College in its first five years has begun to grow into an institution of considerable size and influence," said President Elmendorf. "We now have a greater responsibility than ever to serve our



VICE PRESIDENT DAVIS

students, our faculty and staff, our many good friends, and even those who may be influenced by New College in the future."

He said that as the college grows, its area of public responsibility increases considerably and that the organizational change should permit adapting to meet the constant growth that is planned for the college over the next decade.

Mr. Elmendorf said that Furman C. Arthur would continue as Director of Public Relations and Mrs. Edward Swift as a Development Officer. He said that other staff people would be added as needs arise to cover additional responsibilities in the areas of institutional support and alumni work.

The new vice president was formerly a development and public relations officer at Brown University. Prior to his association with Brown Mr. Davis had been a member of the editorial staff of

(continued on page four)

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

This week, *The Catalyst* has devoted a great deal of space and effort to a survey of the composition, duties and effectiveness of the Multi-Purpose Committee. Until a more permanent form of student government is organized, this group is the only voice of the student body to the faculty and administration, a fact which many students may not realize and certainly a situation which students have not utilized.

The Code of Consideration, or set of understandings by which students conduct themselves, is unfamiliar to many. The essence of the Code is that students bear the major responsibility for the maintenance of accepted social conduct on campus. Thus any student who finds someone abusing a section of the Code has a responsibility to warn the offender that his conduct is out of line, or to turn the matter over to the M-P Committee. Repeated flaunting of the Code may cause the committee to place an offender on social probation, and a subsequent offense by a student on probation may result in that person's expulsion, a matter handled by the faculty and administration.

Student enforcement of the Code in the past has been extremely lax, many students bypassing the committee entirely and reporting Code infringements directly to the administration. If we are to maintain control over our own discipline problems, the outlined method of Code enforcement must be adhered to by all students.

Probably the most important accomplishment of the present M-P Committee is that it has effectively handled most discipline problems which have been presented by students and has often handled such problems which were taken directly to administrators, particularly Dean Norwine. The administration is under no formal obligation to consult the committee on disciplinary affairs, yet the committee has worked out an understanding for handling such problems with the administration.

If the committee is to effectively function as an enforcement body, students must cooperate with it more completely. If we do not, the administration will be forced to move into the area of dictation and enforcement of its own rules of conduct. Such a move would destroy one of the salient features of New College student affairs, the privilege of structuring and governing our social situation.

* * *

One week from today, students will receive the final proposal for permanent student government organization. The proposal is not the product of hasty or casual labor. Instead, it reflects many months of intense concentration by persons who were striving for the best of student governments for New College.

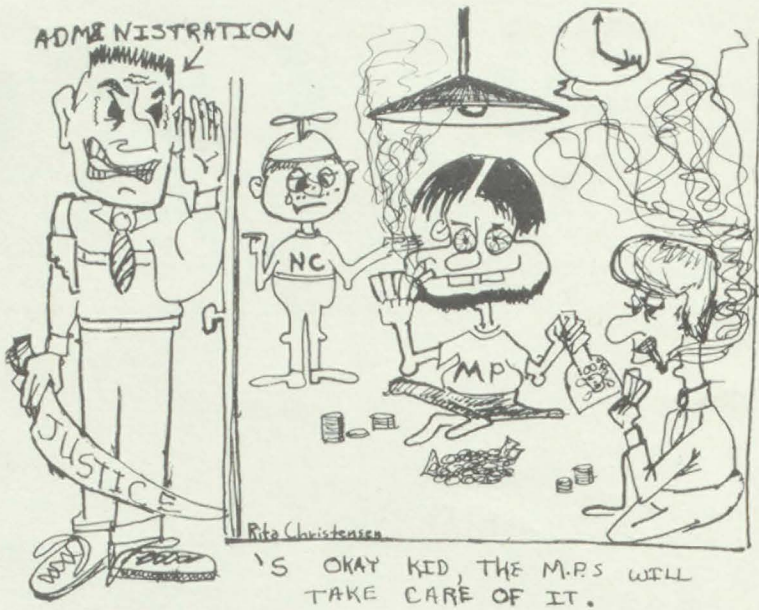
In the past, when dealing with questions concerning student government, we have demonstrated a propensity for irrational and petty arguments, unrealistically idealistic propositions, and a pervading inability for constructive activity. Now time has run out for inconclusive bickering. Events of the first few weeks of this term have proven this to the faculty and administration and some students. It is too late for anything but complete realization of this fact.

If we hope to retain any voice at all in the maintenance of our affairs, we must take decisive action and take it now. We should worry less about minor portions of the proposal with which we may be dissatisfied than about the institution of a structure in which we have played a formative role. The important thing for us and our ideals is the establishment of a permanent and working organization. If it does not completely satisfy us now, we will not have an opportunity to change it ever.

* * *

Gov't Meeting
Set Tuesday

An open meeting of the Student-Faculty Committee will be held Tuesday, October 19, at 6:30 pm in the Music Room. This will be the last opportunity for students to present their case for any change in any provision of the proposal for college structure before it is voted upon. Because of the notoriety of New College class meetings, the Student Faculty Committee pleads that those interested enough to attend the Tuesday meeting try, above all else, to concern themselves with basic issues, and not to allow the meeting to degenerate into a petty squabble.



Letters
to the
Editors

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We accept no responsibility for statements made.

To the Editor:

I experienced a tremendous sensation when I arrived at New a few short weeks ago. The beauty of the dormitory architecture and the court landscaping was entrancing during the bright afternoon hours when I arrived. However, the first experience was no match for the sight I witnessed when the evening hours approached, and the courts were bathed in soft warm light. The complex, when viewed from afar, was a patchwork of blue and gold, offset by the dim glow of lighted masonry. The main court, with the ground lights filtering up through the palm fronds, was a warm welcoming element necessary to the whole of the dorm area.

Now these lights are deadened. No longer do the palms blink in the rays which had once penetrated to the sky. Only one or two lights shine feebly where once the whole court had been alive with spots. Is it too much to ask, now that the dorms are so near completion, that we preserve this beauty which we once had no matter what the complications? Would we remain passive if our room lights went out every time it rained? Let us have this further beauty insured for, now that we have all seen it, we are perhaps each a little less within for its loss.

--Stephen Hall

Vice President Davis
Expresses Enthusiasm
For New Position

BY DAN HAGGARTY

Mr. Paul Davis, newly appointed vice president of New College, welcomed me into his office Tuesday, the day of his appointment.

After a few opening pleasantries, during which Mr. Davis completely put me at ease, we started to talk about the college. Though he has only been here a week, Mr. Davis "hearsay" knowledge of the school and its problems was quite impressive. Even more so, was the thick pile of papers, back records, which he was reading to help him understand New College more fully.

The new "Veep" said, "I think the idea of New College is tremendous. It accounts, in part, for my being here."

The other reason is his friend and boss, President John Elmendorf. They worked together for four years at Brown University.

"However," Mr. Davis pointed out, "there is no question that I was influenced very heavily by the attraction of the college itself. My whole concern at the college is to develop the support and interest that will enable the college to achieve its fullest possibilities in the shortest possible time."

The discussion then moved into a vital and still controversial area, that of communication. This is a point about which he is deeply concerned and on which he intends to work.

"I feel a very strong need for good communication. Any college or university can't help but benefit from an interflow of information not only in the departments, but between faculty, students, and administration."

Finally, Mr. Davis told me that he hoped to be able to meet and talk frequently to the students, simply because he's interested in them.

Mr. Davis, then, appears as a man who believes both in New College and in us, and as one who will do his best for both.

BULLETIN

Mr. Charles Harra, New College Comptroller, has announced that students who are employed by the college will receive their paychecks for the previous month's work at the end of the month.



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M-P COMMITTEE EVALUATES EFFECTIVENESS OF ACTIONS

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problems while living at the hotel.

During the "barn period" of the second term, there was a change in the membership of the Student-Faculty Committee, and two Praeceptorial Committees were organized to deal with housing and discipline problems while living on campus. In March, the Student-Faculty Committee resigned en masse, feeling that they were no longer an effective body, particularly in the establishment of housing regulations for the dormitories on the East Campus.

An Ad Hoc Committee was formed by students in the interim, which suggested the creation of the Multi-Purpose Committee and suggested that the Student-Faculty Committee be reactivated with the purpose of formulating a permanent student government proposal.

The M-P Committee's functions were to include all student problems, including discipline, and it was to represent student interests to the administration until a more permanent structure could be worked out. Thus the M-P Committee has always been an interim body, and it is understood that it will disband with the creation of a permanent student government.

In order that our new government may benefit from the old, The Catalyst has analyzed the M-P Committee from the viewpoint of three committee members and one non-member. John Cranor, chairman of the Committee, was the first interviewed.

FUNCTIONS STATED

Catalyst: John, what is the major concern of the M-P Committee?

Cranor: Since the committee is the only official student representative group, it protects student interests.

Catalyst: Have the faculty and administration utilized the committee?

Cranor: Yes, last year it was quite effective for disseminating information from the administration so that the administration did not sound like a directive issuing organ and so that the committee could serve as a sounding board for the students over issues.

Catalyst: Will the ultimate phase-out of the committee be the final government plan?

Cranor: Yes, and the functions of the M-P Committee will largely be assumed by the All-Student Committee in the plan.

Catalyst: Are some of the conflicts which you have encountered in the past still present?

Cranor: Some conflicts between students and a committee with any power will always be present. The committee at times has been caught in the middle.

Catalyst: What advisors function with the committee and in what capacities?

Cranor: Dean Norwine is the administrative link with the committee and since he is a non-voting member, he holds a strictly advisory role. He brings up points from the administration to be acted on by the committee. Mr. Miller is in much the same capacity as the faculty representative from humanities.

Catalyst: What would be the most expedient way for student problems to be handled by the committee?

Cranor: The student should first put the problem down in writing and submit it to the committee. Students may attend committee meetings but rarely do so even when the meetings have been regularly scheduled and announced as in the past.

Catalyst: Would you give a general appraisal of the committee's effectiveness?

Cranor: The committee's effectiveness depends on administrative cooperation, which has been very thoughtful in the past, yet they are under no obligation to consult students, which is a major fault of the system.

Catalyst: In what ways will the student activity fund be used?

Cranor: It is highly probable that the film fund will receive a large share. The Catalyst is due to receive a share, and there has been talk of a possible literary magazine. Many students have also asked for money for social events. Another, more impartial, committee should be set up for the specific purpose of administering funds.

Catalyst: Would you comment on the current moratorium plan for intervisitation?

Cranor: President Elmendorf wants the intervisitation-student responsibility issue settled by November

Catalyst: How would you characterize the present student situation on campus?

Cranor: The situation now is certainly not as chaotic as last year, but it is certainly not as settled as it should be.

Bruce Lamartine, another committee member, was next interviewed.

Catalyst: Would you outline the areas of concern of the M-P Committee?

Lamartine: It must handle large problems such as intervisitation. Minor housing problems are usually handled through Capt. Styles.

Catalyst: Would you evaluate the cooperation of the faculty and administration with the committee?

Lamartine: The faculty serves only in the advisory capacity. For example no curricular affairs have been handled by the committee, which is a weakness of the committee's set up. The faculty and administration haven't had too many

problems to take to students. Dean Norwine and Mr. Miller are quite influential on the committee. They point out practical aspects of many problems which committee members can't see. They see a greater campus cross-section than M-P Members.

REACTIVE COMMITTEE

Catalyst: Would you give your appraisal of the committee's effectiveness?

Lamartine: The committee has generally been reactive rather than initiative. It hasn't been able to perceive problems adequately, thus weakening committee decisions. It is too small to serve its stated functions, and this structure would not be effective with a larger student body, yet the creation of more committees may not be the answer.

Rick Kainz, a non-member of the committee, expressed some of his opinions.

Catalyst: What do you understand to be the M-P Committee's actions?

Kainz: It makes regulations concerning student money from the activity fund, and is the official line of communication between the students and faculty.

COMMUNICATION LINK

Catalyst: In your opinion, how does the committee handle these problems?

Kainz: To get at that you have to consider the primary problems they have to deal with--representing the student body and providing responsible leadership. I think they are, understandably under the circumstances, a little weak in this area because they are sometimes too far removed from the students. I am not saying that they misrepresent us, but perhaps they aren't in tune with the students' desires enough to fully and meaningfully represent us.

Catalyst: There has been some debate on the question of a rules moratorium. What is your reaction to this?

Kainz: This is the wrong time for open visitation. I don't think it would work.

Catalyst: What do you mean by "work"?

Kainz: By that I mean that we have inadequate self-discipline at this point. The prime purpose here is to get an education--not only pedantic learning but also social learning--to create mature, responsible people. That is part of the college's obligation.

Catalyst: How do you think the college can fulfill this obligation? Kainz: The prime difficulty in developing a sense of responsibility in the student body is that it must be done internally. But in most cases, the student is still in the process of finding himself, and hasn't yet instilled in himself a mature sense of responsibility. One of the purposes of the college is to cause this realization to be internalized. To initiate this process you have to start with external enforcement. On the rules in the past, enforcement has been haphazard to the point of being arbitrary. A natural reaction to this is to want to abolish all rules. But we shouldn't go into the moratorium regulation unless we know it's going to work, and I think it might later on.

Catalyst: What do you think would be a workable situation?

Kainz: Well naturally, we want a minimum of external guidance. But I think that it is first necessary to establish this getting to be hackneyed "sense of responsibility" among students, confirm the authority of the M-P Committee and let the first year students get their feet on the ground. Then we can decrease the restrictions with the knowledge that there will be no backfiring from student unrest or faculty skepticism.

A third member of the M-P Committee, Esther Lynn Barazzone, gave The Catalyst another perspective on the committee.

Catalyst: Would you comment on the status of the committee with regard to the faculty and administration?

Barazzone: The administration has been more cooperative with the committee than have the students, especially from Dean Norwine's office. The faculty has been disappointed that the students have not utilized the committee more effectively.

Catalyst: Would you comment on the committee's effectiveness?

Barazzone: We've handled a lot of petty administrative details, thus freeing the Student-Faculty Committee for long-range planning. Before the big Student-Faculty split into two committees, one for planning and one for daily detail, there was no chance to do anything really concrete. The most positive M-P accomplishment has been the establishment of a clear understanding in the process of discipline. Before, it was often confused on who was to act in disciplinary measures, and students and their representatives were often bypassed. In this respect, the committee has been reasonably effective.

Catalyst: Would you please comment on the currently proposed rules moratorium.

Barazzone: The committee decided not to initiate a moratorium. There seemed to be little point in initiating something for a month that seemed neither expedient nor desirable. It presents the possibility for administrative intervention (in the evaluation at the end of a month) and we wanted to prevent that, keeping this primarily a student question. The decision, however, was not unanimous.

Catalyst: Do you see the need for first year student representation on the committee?

Barazzone: Yes, and we are currently in the process of increasing the committee for the temporary period before the permanent plan is adopted.

Catalyst: What is your evaluation of the present situation on campus? Barazzone: If I knew what the situation was I could evaluate it.

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ON CAMPUS

With Lawrence Paulson

After you've seen Sarasota's attractions: Horn's Cars of Yesterday, the Sarasota Jungle Gardens, the Circus Hall of Fame, the Ringling Museums, don't leave without visiting the gulf coast's newest tourist sight. Conveniently located on U.S. 41 right in the heart of the scenic area, Florida's newest attraction, New Collegeland, is an unusual and delightful experience.

New Collegeland was founded five years ago by a group of dedicated men who felt that the general public should be given a greater understanding of the strange and legendary world of the undergraduate college student. They built a simulated college on over 100 acres of tranquil natural beauty adjoining Sarasota-Bradenton airport, as well as across the highway on Sarasota Bay. Today, their grand dream is a glorious reality, and now you too can catch surprising glimpses of a hitherto unknown civilization.

The entrance to New Collegeland is just a short distance off 41, right past the State Trooper's car. Entering the limits of the attraction itself, it's a short walk from the parking lot through the barbed wire fence to the first area where you will see, in a riot of gorgeous color, over 67 simulated bicycles and a blue Porsche. Don't forget to bring your camera. The beautifully landscaped walk, consisting of native Florida sand, leads you up the rustic wooden steps and into the court itself. The Court of Palms, as it is called, is unique in many ways. Each of the unusual light fixtures has a different number of bulbs installed, lending endless varieties to the scene. The palm trees themselves are lighted at night, and observant tourists have been known to catch as many as three turned on at one time. Green ferns, planted in rare Shell motor oil cans, creep over the balcony walls.

It should be noted that the architecture of these model dormitories is unlike any other in the country. This is purposely so, for these dormitories were created for the amusement of the architect and obviously could not be lived in by actual college students. Proceeding from the Court of Palms, the tourist will next come to the first residential court, where he will be oriented at the Reception Center. In front of the reception center is whimsically placed a whimsical fountain which plays whimsically and is whimsically lighted at night. It will be noted that the architect forgot to install Musak in the fountain, one of his few oversights. In the Reception Center, the visitor will join a tour which will cover all points of interest on the simulated campus. There will be a nominal fee for the tour. (It must be remembered that the fee is prorated over three years and therefore no more than any other Florida attraction.)

The tour will be all-inclusive, visiting dormitories with many different color schemes. The students you see are actually college students, mostly from Manatee Junior College, who are hired for de-

monstration purposes. You will see them engaging in actual student activities. Some actual student activities, anyway. After visiting the dorms, a bus will take visitors across the highway where they will see the more academic sights. Here are some of the highlights of a visit to New Collegeland:

See students intervisit. See students make rules for intervisitation. See students disregard rules for intervisitation. See intervisitation rules changed. See students turn purple. See intervisitation rules become ambiguous.

Visit residences of faculty members. See if you can guess which are the faculty and which are the students. (Daily prizes awarded.)

See students and faculty meet in the courts for stimulating dialogues in a restful atmosphere. (This phase of the attraction has not yet been developed.)

See if you can guess where the bathroom is going to be before you enter the next room.

In College Hall, see simulated students lounge over genuine antiques. Also, watch the progress of the construction of the dining patio, and attraction which will continue to be fascinating for many years to come.

See the college bulletin boards, housing the world's largest collection of absolute trivia.

See students meet to talk about student government. This script will be repeated every two weeks. Also, visitors are allowed to leave or come in at any time during the proceedings, as it makes very little difference.

See the hidden secrets of New Collegeland. Find out where the laundry room is. Learn the location of pencil sharpeners. Promise you won't tell anyone.

See armed guards patrol the grounds. Find out the purposes of the Multi-Purpose Committee.

Finally, thrill to the sight of the Duplicate Bridge team challenging the Flying Club to an exciting game of tennis ball bounce against a wall of the first court.

You'll never forget your visit to New Collegeland. Your friends won't believe it when you tell them about it, so take plenty of pictures. Souvenir portraits of Charles Ringling are available, and visitors are allowed to post their own notices on the bulletin boards, as long as they are meaningless. However, the hours during which the attraction will be open are not as yet clear to anyone.

Paul Davis Appointed

(continued from page one)

the Providence Journal-Bulletin.

Mr. Biggs, who had been working for New College primarily in the Miami area for the past eight months, is a former Director of Development for Wagner College and has served as President of World Radio News, Inc.

A graduate of Middlebury College, Mr. Davis earned his master's degree from Columbia. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and also won a Pulitzer Traveling Fellowship. He lives with his wife and two children on Corwood Drive in Sarasota.

Mr. Biggs for several years worked on the staff of Col. John "Shorty" Powers, the Voice of Mercury Control in the U. S. Manned Space Flight Program.

Paulson



Dr. Mayer Discusses U.S. Viet Nam Policies

Dr. George H. Mayer, visiting professor of history, is presently a member of the faculty of Purdue University. He was a Fulbright Professor in India in 1953-1954 and taught in Malaya in 1961. During both trips he traveled widely in Southeast Asia and he is cognizant of the area's peculiar problems.

The Catalyst: Professor Mayer, what is your reaction to the opposition so often heard today from college campuses to the United States role in Vietnam? Does it hurt the country?

Dr. Mayer: When a country's welfare is at stake, people are not tolerant of dissent. But since this is a peripheral war, people don't care enough to be excited. It's a case of "Let the sparrows twitter." If the chips were really down, I think there would be a lot of indignation. If the Russians or Chinese entered the war, people would be much less tolerant. There is no tolerance in a crisis, but this is no crisis. It could become a crisis. I don't think the country takes the war very seriously as long as there aren't too many American casualties. And the idea of monetary cost doesn't matter too much because people are used to deficit spending.

The Catalyst: Do you think Russia or China will enter the war?

Dr. Mayer: Our policy is predicated on the assumption that Russia and China will not function together. If one comes in the situation won't be critical as long as the other remains hostile to the first. If they were to join forces our position would be much more difficult. Our policy works because they are split.

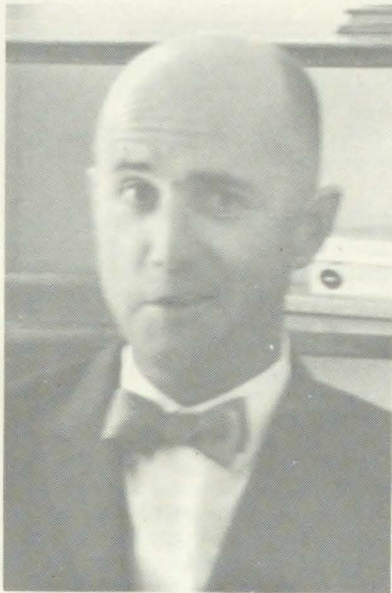
The Catalyst: What could end the split?

Dr. Mayer: A real change in the rules of limited war might do it. For example, if we were not winning by current tactics and began to bomb Hanoi. This war is fought by rules. If somebody changes the rules...

The Catalyst: What should be United States' objectives in the war?

Dr. Mayer: For better or for worse our policy has been one of containment since 1947. The only real alternative is all-out war. Containment is unpleasant because the United States must wait for the enemy to make the first move. We are on the defensive because we don't want additional territory or resources. So containment is defensive. We've always been committed to limited containment. We don't intervene everywhere. We pick our spots. Whether we can rub the guerrillas out in South Vietnam is largely conjectural. There is an open frontier to the North and West of Vietnam across which supplies and troops can be transported.

Unless we want to risk all-out war, then the most we can hope for is a cease-fire along a military line and no final settlement. This has been the characteristic type since World War II. Disputes in Korea and between the Israelis and Arabs have



DR. MAYER

ended in a de facto settlement with no peace. The prognosis for a better settlement is not good.

The Catalyst: Is South Vietnam vital for the defense of the United States?

Dr. Mayer: I doubt that the domino theory is an adequate answer to this question. Yet one has to ask himself where to make a stand if South Vietnam goes. In other words, where do you draw the line? Without more information it is hard to make an adequate judgment of Washington policy. I know nothing about how the Pentagon assesses the strategic and military importance of South East Asia. I suspect that South Vietnam is not vital in these terms. Washington protects it to pressure other allies.

The Catalyst: Ostensibly the United States has intervened at the request of the Vietnamese and our purpose is to make fair elections possible. Do you believe this is accurate?

Dr. Mayer: The last crowd that wanted us there was the Diem government and we tried our best to destroy it. The Catholics had a stake and wanted to fight. After them there were only dreamy-eyed Buddhist who had rather spin their prayer wheels than fight anyhow. I can't say that nobody wants us there, but the average peasant just wants peace and quiet. The idea of fair elections is exceedingly unlikely. Half the peasants don't even know what an election is, anyway. However, an election would be an easy way out of

Vietnam for the United States. If we wanted to leave and save face all we'd have to do is set up an election and not police it. If the Communists were polite, they might wait six months before moving in.

The Catalyst: Can the United States successfully carry out its object of maintaining military pressure and at the same time try to force negotiations?

Dr. Mayer: Unless we can stop supplies coming from the North it will be hard to pacify the countryside. It depends on how determined the North Vietnamese are. Our problem would be simplified if we could beat the North Vietnamese enough so that the South Vietnamese peasants were willing to report on guerrilla activity to United States forces. They might do more of this if we could protect them.

The average Vietnamese villager regards all government as enemies. He will acquiesce in the one that gives him the most protection.

The Catalyst: Should the United States negotiate on any terms the North Vietnamese set?

Dr. Mayer: The only negotiations that have a chance are those in which they agree to retreat north of the 16th parallel, removing men and supplies. No terms are meaningful that don't result in the end of infiltration from North Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

SEE STUDENT OPINION ON VIETNAM ON PAGE SIX

S F Committee

(continued from page one)

as the Supervisory Subcommittee and petitions for nomination will be in order and accepted until noon, October 29. The list of candidates will be posted as soon as possible afterwards. On Tuesday, November 2, the election will be held. With the posting of the results, the Student-Faculty Committee will cease functioning.

During this whole process the faculty and administration will be kept informed and they are invited to attend the open meeting on October 19. If the plan is accepted by the students, the proposal will be placed on the agenda of a faculty meeting (probably the meeting of November 3) for final approval. It will be remembered that the faculty unanimously accepted the proposal in principle last year. If the proposal is accepted by the faculty and administration, they will designate their own representatives to the New College Council.

Barry Art Supplies

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SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Flying Club Takes Off

The New College Flying Club, one of the newest organizations at New College, promises to be one of the most interesting. Membership in the club is still open. A number of aviators or would-be aviators among the student body have already signed up, and several faculty members have expressed enthusiastic approval and personal interest in the club.

Originator and chief planner of the club is Mike Hoke, first-year student from Charlotte, North Carolina. Flying is not just a passing interest with Mike. "Except for my mother, all of my family fly, and have for as long as I can remember." Mike himself is no novice. Though he is only seventeen years old, he has accumulated over 300 hours of flying time. He has flown motor planes as well as gliders, and he has to his credit three years of work experience in an airport near his home.

"We plan to get the club started as soon as possible," Mike stated. "Instead of having a set entry fee, we will sell shares at \$25.00 apiece. The more shares a person owns, the greater priority he will have in choosing the times he wants to fly. This money will be refunded on graduation or otherwise leaving the college. Should a person just decide to quit the club, he must sell his share to someone else. Approximately forty shares are available. There will also be a non-refundable membership fee of ten dollars. These fees are extremely low for flying clubs. At Yale, for instance, the initiation fee alone is \$400."

New College's first plane will be a Cessna 172 Skyhawk. This plane is a 4-seater with a maximum speed of 130 mph. The Skyhawk has a complete paint job, a necessity in a humid climate. It has more space and a more powerful engine than the Cessna 150, the standard 2-seater trainer. Costs and insurance will be covered by the individual's fee of \$3.75 an hour. Payments will be spaced so that beginning membership fees will be no greater than those of later members. "This is a good, safe airplane," Mike said with a smile. "You always know just about what's going to happen to it."

"You can get a private license in 35-40 hours of flying time. Twenty of these hours must be dual (with the instructor) and the rest solo. You can take anywhere from 2 months to the full three years here to learn, depending on how much time you can devote to flying. The total cost for getting a private license will be about \$250 for the New College student. The cheapest I've ever seen it anywhere else is \$600, and usually the cost is \$700 - \$750."

The club has openings for about 15 more members.

 **fred walden**

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ROVING REPORTER

What Are Student Views On Viet Nam Policy ?

In conjunction with the interview on Viet Nam with Dr. Mayer, the "roving reporter" sought out student opinions on the subject of our nation's policies in that Southeast Asian country. Many students felt that this was an overworked subject. They are perhaps correct on a nationwide level; however, the subject of national politics has certainly not been overworked on campus. We believe that there is much student interest in it.

There were three questions asked. Some of the more interesting and varying answers are printed following each.

(1) What is your reaction to vociferous opposition to US role in Viet Nam on the part of US citizens, notably college students? Does it hurt the country?

Gary Williams: Which country? In reference to the US, I don't think vociferous opposition hurts us at all, because the basis of democracy in our country is freedom of speech. All viewpoints should be expressed, although, obviously, not all can be heard.

Dave Rogg: If our country is a force for freedom and the well-being of mankind, than vociferous opposition to our policies can only open our minds. I don't believe propagandism alone can ever serve our cause; I find the only purpose for squelching "opposition" would be to make way for propaganda.

Steve Hendricks: I think most opposition, especially on college campuses, is extremely naive and oversimplified. However, I don't think it hurts the country.

Allan Jaworski: I'll just say that there is basically justification for opposition to the government's Viet Nam policy, but this certainly doesn't give anyone the right to do anything detrimental to our success in that campaign. I'm referring to activities that give the world a wrong view as to our solidarity.

Robin Glenn: Of course it hurts us, but that's beside the point, because there are more factors involved than having the love and affection of other nations.

Mike Cassell: My reaction is favorable. I don't think it hurts the country. So often, in times of war and such, the president can conjure up an aura of "God, motherhood, the flag, etc." and make any opposition seem unpatriotic.

Andy Ralph: I believe that this reaction is due to ignorance of the US role in world affairs and the significance of our commitment in SE Asia. This does make it hard to pursue the war and lowers morale on the front by creating bitterness about the people at home.

Julie Means: The right to "vociferously oppose" is important and, according to the servicemen in Viet Nam, it serves to unite them in an effort to prove to the Americans back home that we do belong there.

(2) Should our aim be to negotiate with the North Vietnamese at all costs?

Ted Shoemaker: No!!!

Gary Williams: Yes, I think we should achieve peace as soon as possible to minimize the danger to US citizens.

Andy Ralph: I do not believe

that the US should negotiate "at all costs." This policy consistently leads to setbacks, both in inheriting a poor physical position, in attempting to hold a line at the next clash, and in a lowering of prestige in world affairs for giving into the other side.

Margaret Spurrell: The question implies that if we negotiate with N. Viet Nam, we will have to concede entirely to their demands. In the present situation of tension and hostility this would perhaps be true. What must come into being before we can negotiate is a context in which the tension is reduced and sides can talk rationally. If the US commits itself to this type of policy--an escalation of common interests--negotiation at all costs will not be needed and negotiation with constructive ends may be achieved.

Mike Cassell: I wish you would have said "Viet Cong" instead of "N. Vietnamese", because I think we should negotiate with the VC.

Dave Rogg: Any negotiation could serve our peaceful purpose so long as no prior concessions have to be made.

Allan Jaworski: I don't see any benefit coming from half-way measures in Viet Nam. We could either throw all of our might into the battle or negotiate and get out as soon as possible.

(3) What should US objectives in the war be? How far should we go to obtain them?

Robin Glenn: Good grief!

Deane Root: Our objective should be to keep Communist government out of S Viet Nam and thereby prevent its spread into the rest of SE Asia, as we've pledged to defend it in the SEATO Alliance. It has now become a battle against Communist infiltration. I think we've gone about as far as we should, as far as troops and economic aid go. I think we have enough men over there now, and while we should continue to replace them with fresh troops, the total number should not be increased.

Andy Ralph: Our objective should

clef notes

BY KENJI ODA

As The Catalyst continues to improve from a production standpoint, it seeks also to widen its scope. This, as what is hoped to become a regular feature, is a column devoted to the fine and many times not-so-fine art of music.

Music certainly plays an important role in American society, especially among young people. Pop music is a booming business to those involved in producing it and a social god to the many teens who listen and dance to it: folk music, a very topical form of expression, is especially popular on college campuses; blues forms are being used in much of both pop and folk as a happy way of feeling depressed;

be to secure Viet Nam by stopping all VC activity if possible. The limit should be only that of all action remaining in the country, with all possible avoidance of bombing areas.

Julie Means: Our objective should be to see that the Vietnamese get the chance to choose their own form of government, whether it be communistic or democratic. In working towards that goal, we should stay in Viet Nam only as long as we're wanted.

Dave Rogg: The US objective should be to extricate herself from the position of aggressor after foreign military aggression is removed. I mean, we should never have gone to war against the Viet Cong, a faction of the South Vietnamese people. However, now that we have brought N. Viet Nam into the war, we must insure that S. Viet Nam is not left open to a N. Viet Nam takeover before we pull out. The choice of government should have been left entirely to the people of S. Viet Nam. Our country's power should have been exerted only toward their education.

Gary Williams: As for objectives in the war, I don't think we have any. We were sort of sucked into it in the first place. The arguments about the freedom-loving people peasants in Viet Nam seem to be unfounded since, after talking to servicemen who had been in Viet Nam, I get the impression that there is no real support for either side on the part of peasants, themselves. Therefore, as for intelligent objectives, we seem to have none.



etc. There are many more forms of musical expression than can be enumerated here, but there is something for everyone, and no-one is entirely detached from musical experience.

Therefore, everyone should find this column interesting, or so I seem to be saying. I certainly hope so, but I'm fairly certain that several readers will be disappointed. I say this because I am somewhat aware of the vast range "music" covers and, at the same time, of my personal limitations in this respect.

I like music; I get a kick out of it. At the same time, there are some music forms from which I get more of a kick than from others, and, consequently, which I know more about.

My personal interests lie currently in modern jazz and pop music, along with moderate liking for folk, modern concert music, and Negro blues. Of course, there can be individual pieces in any music form that I will appreciate, but the types of music listed are the classes of music which I enjoy as a form and not simply for an especially good individual representative of that form.

As a result, I would never dare write seriously about classical music forms of the music of Poland, simply because I'm not qualified. However, readers will find many of my articles dealing knowledgeably with modern jazz, for example. In general, my writing for this column will be quite subjective and highly personal, which is all the more reason that I write only about those things which I know something about. (There are ways to get around this: e.g., printing "guest articles" from people who do know something about the things I don't.)

What qualifies me to write a music column? It's hard to say. Of course, one can be cynical and say that I'm the only one who wanted the job (little joke, eh?), but I choose to take the question seriously.

I am an ardent jazz buff, and I wrote a jazz column for a year and a half for my high school paper. Both for personal and professional reasons, therefore, I made it a point to keep up with current jazz happenings and to learn something about music in general. In addition, I play an instrument (flute) and, having played in the school band for a year, am to a degree familiar with musical technique.

(continued on page eight)

Drabek to Head Drama

The appointment of Mrs. Patricia Drabek as Assistant Professor of Speech and Dramatics was announced by Humanities Dean Arthur R. Borden. She will be working with students interested in speech, dramatics and radio-TV studies.

At present the assistant professor of speech at Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, Mrs. Drabek founded and advised the Rollins Speakers Bureau, an honorary speech group which presents programs for organizations in the Rollins College community.

Professor Drabek has had wide radio and TV experience. She rewrote and rehearsed play segments for the television appearances of the theater group at Rollins.

While administrative assistant to the president of the Philip Lesly Company, a leading public relations firm in Chicago, she edited

movie, TV and radio scripts and wrote publicity material for the firm. She also was promotion manager on WILL-AM-FM TV, the University of Illinois broadcasting station.

Receiving her AB from Louisiana State University in speech, Mrs.

Drabek also minored in history and music. She received her MA, also in speech, from Bradley University and minored in political science.

While at the University of Illinois, Mrs. Drabek received her PhD in rhetoric and public address and took an MS in Radio-TV. Her doctoral thesis included a 100-page sample TV script, a re-creation of the Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858.

Professor Drabek is a member of American Women in Radio-TV, the Speech Association of America and the Association for Professional Broadcasting Education.

MEET OFFICER RITCHIE

'CAMPUS COP' IN ACTION

BY TOM MANTEUFFEL

It was one o'clock Sunday morning. The prowling car rolled to a stop as the police-band radio crackled, "Car two-five." Officer Bob Ritchie, 39, reached for the mike and acknowledged.

"A member of the MP committee called to report a disturbance at the college. Would you check it out?"

"Ten-four."

Minutes later Ritchie arrived at the scene. The "disturbance" turned out to be a good-natured waterfight involving garden hoses, balconies, and several drenched students. No damage was caused, and after a few warnings, relative calm returned.

Officer Ritchie, the campus civilian policeman obviously enjoys his work and contacts with the students. He spends only a few minutes on campus each night (although he is constantly available), yet he knows almost all students by name. He earns enough collectively from the college and the twenty other institutions on his beat to support a wife and three children.

Last week amid rumors of crack-downs, warnings and suspension of hours altogether, Officer Ritchie discussed his personal views toward his job.

"Sure I enjoy my job. Otherwise I wouldn't stay on. But you know it's a tricky thing sometimes. How do you know when to get tough and when to ease up?"

"I know what goes on in those rooms. It's my job to know. Last night there was a poker party in that room across the court. There was a little drinking. Not much. But now see if it happens again, I'll really have to knock on the door... You know it's really amazing what the kids themselves will tell me..."

"It's the damn few--the one per cent who say to hell with rules -- who will ruin it for the rest."

Asked about the future he says unequivocally, "I believe the college will eventually be forced to make intervisitation between 7:00 am and 9:00 pm with no drinking whatever. And it will be enforced."

At one point he seemed acutely aware of the pressures on his job. "It's like a tightrope. I'm perfectly willing to cooperate with

you students, but don't push me off... You see, I'm caught in the middle. The administration says they'll let the students make the rules. In the meantime I've got to use my own judgment. Where do you draw the line...?"

The question of whether to enforce and denigrate the individual or tolerate and risk moral compromise is one he repeatedly mentioned during the interview. To the students, who must ultimately decide the issue, the question is simply one of freedom. But to Officer Ritchie and his counterparts in the administration and student government, the question becomes one of values. In a life where popularity is the driving force, and identity consists of observing pressures to non-conform, how can one be taught that there are other ways to resolve feelings of frustration, futility and boredom. "Kids will be kids," Officer Ritchie shrugged his shoulders and laughed, "maybe that's their trouble."

Dr. Baughman Outlines Purpose Of NC Foundation

The New College Foundation, headed by Dr. George F. Baughman, was instituted last year to expand the New College endeavor to include as many working ideas and people as possible.

"The idea underlying the foundation," said Dr. Baughman, "indeed, our sole purpose in being, is how we can help to support and encourage New College. Many people have shown interest in joining us, but it will take time."

"Support," Dr. Baughman continued, "is many things. But there are two basic components: people and resources. The foundation gives interested parties a place to bring their ideas for the advancement of New College."

Besides the Foundation there are students, parents, Friends of New College, and the Women's Library Association.

The people behind the Foundation and Board Chairman Benton W. Powell (President of General Telephone), Treasurer Sumner Emerson (Senior partner in a New York law firm), and Secretary Mrs. Jane Steele.

Specifically, the board's purpose is to investigate the sources of involvement for people and undertakings in which the Foundation may become active.

The New College Board of Trustees, working closely with the Foundation, has set up endowments and off-campus properties. President Elmendorf is on the Foundation

Board and Dr. Baughman on the Board of Trustees, thereby creating an interaction of coordination and unity.

Stoddard To Teach Fine Arts Classes

Mr. Herbert Stoddard, member of the faculty of New College Fine Arts Institute, will hold art classes in the Barn from 10:00 am until 12:00 noon on Saturdays.

The class is open to all interested students. The first classes will be in basic drawing; later classes will be in painting. Individual instruction will be given according to the ability of the student.

There is no charge for the instruction, which is made available by

Making Human Beings Human

(continued from page one)

taken aback, I asked what were his actual responsibilities as a college president. "Oh, boy," he said, pausing briefly. When he spoke again, he seemed to be thinking out his reply carefully. "Well, -- I could speak in broad generalities, or I could go into great detail... I think that the first function of a college president is educational leadership and direction. It involves responsibility for developing a strong faculty, a good library and laboratory facilities, and for recruiting good students. And encouraging student-faculty cooperation."

"Is what you are doing here the same sort of thing you were doing at Brown University?" I asked naively.

"No. As Vice President of Brown I had nothing to do with education."

"What do you feel are some other major responsibilities of a college president?" I persevered. Really.

"Well, the president is responsible, in one way or another, for all aspects of the college. One thing that I feel is important is the president's responsibility in interpreting the institution to the community. The 'town and gown' problem is not a new one. Wherever there is a college and a community, there will be problems. If there were no problems, there would be no need for a president. No community is as young as students in college. Any community is at least a generation ahead -- or behind -- depending on how you look at it. There are excesses and normalities on the part of both students and community. Part of the problem is distortion of actual facts. If people don't like what's going on, I want them to tell me and not someone else. Maybe I can do something about it. Or maybe I would ask them, 'What would you do about it?'"

"Speaking comparatively, the student-community problem is at least as old as fourteenth century Paris of London. There are many surviving documents detailing in fine fashion the exploits of students. Francois Villon, for instance, made a reputation reporting on student escapades."

"Do you feel that there's been a change in atmosphere here since the arrival of the new class?"

"I am waiting to see how much

change there is. When the new class was undergoing orientation, before the old class returned, it was a lot quieter here. I have met the majority of the new class, formally, at least."

"Is there any change or project you'd especially like to see become a part of New College?"

"Well, almost anything that happens here is a change. I'd like to see a little more hard work on the part of the students. Last year I slightly detected some dilettantism."

When I pointed out the substantial improvement shown by the comparative scores on CCT tests given last September and again last August, Dr. Elmendorf replied, "Yes, but you all had pretty good backgrounds to begin with. Think how much you could have improved if you'd really worked, all year. I think that last year the students weren't aware early in the year of the reality of comprehensives. You should've been given the comprehensives at the end of the first month, just to show you what they were going to be like. Now, of course, that won't be necessary -- the first-year class has your second-year class to tell them about comps."

"As for a project I'd like to see begun... Well, I'd like to explore the possibilities of programs and relationships with Latin America. An exchange program would be a logical development for New College."

"You mentioned earlier, Dr. Elmendorf, that a president is responsible for many aspects of a college. Do you work closely with the New College Foundation?"

"No -- the Foundation is still in the preliminary stages."

As our interview concluded, the conversation turned to the changing nature of education. "Education is not what it used to be," the president commented. "Things are changing so rapidly that it is impracticable to teach people facts alone. You train them instead to learn how to keep learning, to find out information, to evaluate, judge, and weigh things properly. There have been many changes in teaching, morality, people's needs and wants, and the geometric progression of knowledge. You have to educate for change. Fifteen years from the day you graduate, half of what you learned will no longer be true, much less relevant. Five years after graduation, the average student forgets ninety percent of the material in his college courses."

I smiled weakly. President Elmendorf continued, "It used to be that people were educated for specific careers, and only women took the 'highly impractical' liberal arts education. For this reason many valuable changes in society are being instituted by women. More and more people are being trained for humanistic reasons now. Some people say, 'but what will you do when you graduate?' but the important thing is learning how to adapt, to keep your knowledge from becoming obsolete. We want to educate people to survive as human beings. In fact, I'd say our basic, fundamental concern might be -- making human beings human."

the college.

The Fine Arts Institute also has a collection of paintings which will soon be available for use in students' rooms. These paintings were done by the charter class of the Fine Arts Institute. There are 50 paintings in this collection, all of which are now on loan. The locations of eight of these are unknown. Any student having one of these eight paintings should contact Mrs. Heimert to sign the responsibility sheet.

Urban Renewal Debated Conservative v. Liberal

BY CHUCK HAMILTON

The purpose behind Federal Urban Renewal is indeed most noble: the giving of Federal moneys to municipalities so that they may pursue projects of slum clearance and city beautification.

The nobility of purpose, however, is not questioned. It is in the means applied that the Libertarian finds grounds on which to discuss Federal Urban Renewal in a meaningful way.

The fact is that Federal Urban Renewal does not eliminate slums. It not only takes an average of twelve years to complete a project, but one finds almost 94% of the new construction unavailable, by use or cost, to low-income families. The result is that the 1,000,000 people displaced by Federal Urban Renewal (60% are members of distinct minority groups who find housing especially difficult to obtain) must be relocated in housing considerably more expensive than their previous housing costs. In addition, as a report by the United States General Accounting Office on a Washington, D. C. project indicates, a large proportion of the families were relocated in homes even more substandard than the homes from which they were evicted! And of the more than 100,000 small businesses forced to leave their premises, 25% to 40% fail to relocate because of the extra time and money involved; they simply go out of business.

Most emphatically it cannot be said that the Federal Urban Renewal changes the outlook, attitudes, and, therefore, opportunities of these low-income persons for the better. The National Institute of Mental Health states that all studies show Federal Urban Renewal projects substantially aggravate the attitudinal problems of these people.

One of the most frightening aspects of Federal Urban Renewal is the fact that it can seize and resell (it does, incidentally, resell land to whom it pleases at a substantial, 70%, loss to the taxpayer and profit to the buyer) almost any piece of property it wants to. The United States Comptroller General, Joseph Campbell, said, "Under Urban Renewal criteria, very few areas of any city would not be eligible for total demolition." This certainly makes Federal Urban Renewal questionable constitutionally.

One final point must be made clear: lack of Federal Urban Renewal does not mean the lack of any urban improvements. Municipalities, private organizations, and businesses have done a great deal on their own. Witness Pomona, California; Waukegan, Illinois; Orlando, Florida; Salisbury, Maryland; and Spokane, Washington. In most cases the towns, businesses, and people can best determine, carry out, and finance their needs. Besides a very relevant ethical question, the fact is that accepting Federal money brings Federal Control. (United States Supreme Court, 1942, *Wickard vs. Filburn*. "It is hardly lack of due process for the government to regulate that which it subsidizes.") This necessarily results in Federal determination of needs, methods, etc.

Even this short paper throws, for the Libertarian, the gravest of doubts on that program called Federal Urban Renewal.

BY JOHN CRANOR

"It is the legitimate objective of government to do for the people that which they cannot do or are unable to do so well for themselves." Abraham Lincoln expressed, a hundred years ago, the essence of twentieth century American government. Since the 1930's, government has taken an increased interest in the social welfare of the people. The question of whether to fulfill this "legitimate" objective has been answered. The only question which might remain is: "Which government?" Since the local and state governments have been noticeably remiss in some aspects of providing this "objective," it has fallen to the federal government. In attempting to secure the future for an increasing number of citizens, the federal government has instituted such measures as Social Security, Medicare, GI bills, and deposit insurance. An eye to the future does not preclude looking at the present, however.

In an attempt to provide better health, safety, social, and person-

Film Flam

BY DAVID PINI

Since my mention last week of the "art form of the Twentieth century" several people have asked me what it referred to. It is easy

enough to see why one might never have associated art with movies. As the great French critic Louis Delluc observed in 1919, movies "...are the offspring of the machine and the 'human ideal' has had little to say in their upbringing. Movies became the 'Motion Picture Industry,' and the box office the measure of artistic worth. In the early twenties, however, the art of entertainment and the art of making money had the same masters, and among the greatest of these was Douglas Fairbanks. D. W. Griffith despaired of ever making an actor of him, but he soon became famous in roles which didn't need an actor. With his athletic prowess and vital personality, he became the laughing philosopher, expounding good living, freedom, and common sense in several comedies in modern settings. When the postwar period made this seem too much an anachronism, he turned to the simple and romantic past. His three swashbuckling masterpieces are *The Three Musketeers* (1921), *Robin Hood* (1922), which will be shown at 7:00 pm this Sunday in the Music Room, and the *Thief of Baghdad* (1924). Though he still can't act (notice how he will turn or cover his face to avoid expressing emotion), his perfection of motion made him perfect as a film star. Would that the non-actors of *Zombies of the Stratosphere* offered similar compensation. Part three will be shown just before *Robin Hood*.



al donations now, the federal government set up a program of matching funds to local communities wishing to improve slum areas -- urban renewal. It did so only after the people, through the inaction of state and local governments, demonstrated that they could not provide for improvement by themselves. Indication by the federal government that it was willing to assume part of this responsibility provided: (1) encouragement to local communities to help those people who have lived entire lives trapped in slum areas, and (2) the actual financial help required by many communities to support such an undertaking.

The principle of matching funds is a combination of the best of two worlds, so to speak. The local government is not acquitted of responsibility, but neither is that responsibility a financial burden. By agreeing to share the responsibilities for the welfare of the people, the federal government enables the local government to better discharge its special responsibilities to its citizens. In the final analysis, the people are the beneficiaries of a governmental cooperation which fulfills Lincoln's "legitimate objective."

CLEF NOTES

(continued from page six)

Most important, I feel I have a genuine liking for music, whatever form it may come in.

While much of my material will be commentary and personal reflection, there will also be record reviews, news of the music world, with some special emphasis on campus musical activities, perhaps some humor, and miscellany included among them. Once again, special interest in the field of jazz makes me most aware of what's happening in the jazz music world, but my background is, I feel, sufficient to speak, at least in general terms, about some of the other music forms.

Next week I hope to discuss jazz music polls, specifically those of Downbeat and Playboy. While I will be dealing specifically with jazz music polls, what I have to say can be extended to cover musical polls in general, so feel free to read next week's column whether you like jazz or not. If you eventually get to like "Clef Notes," great; if not, tough.

At any rate, I'm looking forward to writing it.

STAFF MEETINGS

There will be two meetings for all members of *The Catalyst* staff. The one tonight will be in the South Room at 6:15. The other will be in the barn Monday afternoon at 4:15. All current members or those interested in joining the staff please attend both meetings.

Shaggy around the ears?

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