

# THE IBIS

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THE LINDENWOOD COLLEGES

NOVEMBER 10, 1969



Percy Green, at a lecture at Lindenwood College on October 29, diagrams "White Racist Control." (Photo by Hyde)

## Subcommittee to study 'open dorms'

The President's Council met on November 3rd to discuss seven items. Four had to be postponed after the open dorm issue was raised. The proposal, which had been drafted and passed by the Student Association of Lindenwood College I, was presented to the Council and was followed by a second open dorm proposal from Lindenwood College II.

The open dorm policy for LC I, as presented by Patty Uren, President of the Student Association and member of the Council, would allow male guests to visit in women's rooms during the following hours: on Tuesday, 7:00-10:00 p.m.; on Wednesday, 1:00-5:00 p.m.; on Friday, 9:00-1:00 p.m.; on Saturday, 1:00-5:00 p.m. and 9:00-1:00 a.m.; and on Sunday, 1:00-8:00 p.m. There are also guidelines stipu-

lated in the Student Association proposal which would hold the women responsible for signing their male guests in and out of the dorms, and for upholding quiet hours when guests were in their rooms.

Because the Student Council felt that the policy had received adequate discussion at their meetings, the proposal ended with a request that the President's Council accept the student body decision regarding open dorms. Patty stated that, "Our dorm life is a responsibility which we must take upon ourselves and we should have the right to make such a decision."

Tom Greer, Community Manager of LC II, then proposed a similar plan for opening the men's dorms. This suggested that female guests be allowed access to the dorm rooms of Ayres Hall and Ayres Hall Annex during the following hours: on Tuesday, 1:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.; on Wednesday, 1:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.; on Friday, 1:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.; on Saturday, 1:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.; and on Sunday, 1:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. In Ayres, 100% of the 59 men questioned were in favor of their open dorm policy.

The men's proposal specified that their Judicial Board would deal with any violations of the rules. These would include having women in men's rooms without signing them in or when open

dorm hours were not in effect. Miss Uren was then asked what action the women's governing bodies would take in regard to breaches of their regulations. She explained that infractions would be handled by the Women's All-Campus Judicial Board.

In the discussion that followed, various objections to the proposals were raised. Patsy Holloway, Chairman of the Social Council, spoke for those students who were opposed to the open dorm policy. She stated that there were two basic reasons for opposition: invasion of privacy and the inconvenience of sharing bathrooms and hallways. She emphasized that her objections were pragmatic rather than moral. Dean Quehl said that he had concrete evidence of opposition (among male students) to open dorms. He explained that several men had privately voiced to him their opposition to the policy.

Some fears were expressed that the college would lose tuition revenue and parental support at the inception of open dorms. Dr. Brown commented: "At least twenty women resident students would withdraw if this policy is put into operation."

Dean Barnett stressed that the Council should consider LC as an individual case, and should not be overly influenced by the

(Cont. on page 6)

## LC 'Programmer' of racism says Green

Percy Green, chairman of Action, a civil rights organization, spoke at Lindenwood Wednesday, October 29. His discussion, "Identifying the Enemy," was co-sponsored by the Psychology Department and the Student Association. The capacity audience was primarily composed of students, though a few members of the faculty and administration were present.

Mr. Green began by making the point that 'the enemy' is equally dangerous for all people, not just blacks. In discussing this enemy, he pointed out the necessity for questioning the operation of the system, and he concluded that "... it operates on money and guns." He warned the audience about propaganda handed out by the power structure: "... the system is an

enemy of the people."

His second point was that we are living in a capitalistic society and this means that "it has no value for human life." In capitalism there is "exploitation and confusion, otherwise it could not exist. The system capitalizes on the misfortunes of others." The people who succeed in this system are selfish and materialistic, he explained, and the others exist only as robots.

To illustrate this, he drew a simple diagram of "White Racist Control." A circle was divided into six sections which were identified as: "white industry, religion, law, politics, education, and communications."

Green believes that these controls work largely through white communications and

media which propagate the materialistic system. "If those in power can sell the evils of materialism to the people," he stated, "they can sell anything else." By utilizing the police department and other campaigns for "Law and Order" they secure their power. "When

(cont. on page 7)

## Greer to stress "co-operation" as community manager

On October 29, Thomas L. Greer was elected to fill the post of Community Manager left open by the resignation of Val Sampson. He is a sophomore transfer from Holy Cross and a resident of Alexandria, Va.

Greer feels that the biggest problem facing the Community Manager is the unique nature of his job, which involves him, as a student, in an administrative position. "I feel my first responsibility is to represent, objectively, the general opinions and ideals of the students, even if it entails sacrificing things which are of personal interest to me." However, he recognizes the duality of his role. "... at the same time I feel a commitment to lead in many situations."

The new Community Manager believes that the representative area of his job is aided by the various committees involved in the government of Lindenwood II. "The Ways and Means Committee is now in the process of getting together, and this will be very important in community development."

Although elected to a pseudo-administrative post at Lindenwood II, Greer plans to work with the President of the Student

Association at the women's college wherever possible. He intends to increase the atmosphere of cooperation on campus, both by specific projects aimed at common goals and by example. "... As I have already seen, there are many immediate activities or initiatives for activity which involve both colleges. In these matters I hope and anticipate that Patty Uren and I can work together."

Greer agrees with Dean Quehl on the importance of good relations between the two of them. He stresses the need for communication between them as the

basic requisite for the effective joint performance of their offices. He emphasizes that without the personal confidence that they could work together in a relationship which went beyond formality, he would not have

petitioned for the job. At the same time he feels that they must remain individuals, each expressing the ideas of his own constituency, and respecting the other's point of view. "In this respect, Dean Quehl and I are very aware of our responsibility, both to ourselves and to the community."

## 'Leaves' editor attends conference

LC I's Chris Kleinholz editor of the yearbook for both colleges for the year 1969-70, has returned from the Associated Collegiate Press Convention held in Miami, Florida, October 30 through Nov. 1, with new perspectives on her job.

Miss Kleinholz felt discouraged at the formal meetings because most of the discussions revolved about issues of larger universities. Questions such as consistency and style, common to all yearbooks, were already answered in her mind. Seeking answers to specific queries relating to small colleges, in particular Lindenwood, she went in search of individual guidance.

Mr. Larry Pirnie, the roving ambassador for the American Yearbook Publishing Company

was able to answer Chris' questions about creative advertising, good copy, lay-out proportions, and other procedures. Together they formulated a concept of chronological continuity in the yearbook, and discussed the contrasting of formal senior photographs with candid shots.

Later in the convention, Chris met the advisor of the yearbook of a college in East New Orleans. "He showed me how to obtain pertinent copy for a chronological book and how to get a feeling for the immediacy of what I was recording."

"With the ambitions and capabilities of my staff, I feel we can try this approach and come out with a yearbook that we can all be proud of."



Greer discusses new job with Dean Quehl. (Photo by Hyde)

# Donovan appealing in surprise folk concert

by JOHN WITTHAUS

Donovan's concert in St. Louis at the Kiel Auditorium Opera House last Oct. 26 successfully showcased his talents. It was a disappointment, however, in terms of Donovan's recent move towards rock. Mr. Leitch presented, throughout the concert, portions of his philosophy of life; between songs he denounced the use of alcohol, drugs and cigarettes. In short, he conducted himself in a manner befitting the original flower child. Donovan also expressed his interest in certain mystical and mythical phenomena, notably Atlantis. The city of Atlantis may not rise, he said, but the spirit is with us. This spirit, according to Donovan, is made up of optimism, appreciation of beauty, and the type of humanism that makes people want to

live in peace.

Stylistically, the concert was very gratifying; Mr. Leitch has a remarkably pleasant voice which he is able to project with ease. This, coupled with his quite distinctive natural vibrato and almost tender accompaniment, produced an effect which penetrated the depths of the audience, spreading a genuine feeling of gentleness and happiness. His choppy method of guitar strumming, as demonstrated in the first few bars of his recording of "Season of the Witch", complimented his voice well. Finally, he executed his concert with professional grace.

The Donovan concert was a great surprise in terms of presentation. The popularity of the rumor that the Jeff Beck Band was to perform as a backup

for Donovan indicated the general attitude of the public toward the concert, i.e., the audience expected to witness an expression of rock music. They were, if not disappointed, at least surprised to find Donovan accompanying himself on an acoustic guitar.

Perhaps the biggest mistake Donovan made was to attempt to involve a St. Louis audience in his concert; the reaction to his effort at group participation was, at best, mediocre.

The unexpected folk format of the concert was surprising, yet appealing, to the audience. They left with a feeling of enjoyment, thus proving that Donovan's talent comes through in any musical mode in which he chooses to work. According to one student, "It wasn't what I expected, but I enjoyed what I heard."

# Unity important for student government

When asked the theoretical reason for the Student Association of Lindenwood I, Patty Uren, its President, replied, "It is necessary to have some kind of organized student government which will act as a vehicle to the administration."

Through the elected representatives each dorm and the day students have an equal voice in policy decisions of the Lindenwood College I government. Their main function is to know the opinions of the students on campus so that these issues may be brought before Student Council for discussion.

As most previous decisions made by the Student Council have ultimately come before President's Council for approval, Patty feels that a questionable precedent has been set. She does not want to assume that everything has to be taken to the administration for approval. "We should be able to handle some of this ourselves. Things involving dormitory living and our entire social living should be our decision. We should be able to govern ourselves." She stated, "Some students often feel that the Student Association is an arm of the administration - we get caught from both sides. We want to represent what the



Photo by Hyde

students want, but they (the students) don't always support us."

There is no set definition of student powers or the kind of issues which can be acted upon by the Student Association. "Progressive steps have been made in areas of dress code, hours, and judicial board reforms, but that is where the power stops," Patty remarked.

Patty is hopeful that the students of Lindenwood College I will realize that only when they get together can the student council's power increase to any significant extent.

# A Portrait of Involvement

Interested in political anthropology, a specialization that views man as a political animal in his cultural environment, Janet Francois admits with a laugh, "I'll probably end up in politics."

In her second year as chairman of the Association of Black Collegians, Janet initiated the Black Arts Festival, while coping with campus changes and an increase in ABC membership, all with a sense of freshness and innovation.

As a program assistant this past summer with Upward Bound, a Black self-improvement study program, she always found time to approach the students honestly and fully.

By serving on the President's

Council, as a member of Student Senate, as vice-president of Irwin Hall, and as the National Student Co-ordinator, she has demonstrated her desire to interact with the campus.

This summer, Janet became associated with BAG. "This gave me the first opportunity to participate with professional artists dedicated to the Black community. I was involved in film making and acting. The most exciting time ever was seeing a crew of kids from Wellston coming down to take creative dance and art."

Janet says simply, "Thrust into this situation, I plan to make the best of it."



Photo by Hyde

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# The market place intellect

by AGNES SIBLEY

There is not much to be said in favor of the old saw, "College is a preparation for life." Obviously, college is life itself, with all the exhilaration, frustration, delight and anxiety of the real thing. And yet, wherever one is, habits are established and ways of looking at experience are confirmed or rejected. It seems to me that college life is different from what Bacon called the life of the market place.

The college campus is, or should be, a place where there is a ferment of ideas, where eccentricity is not only tolerated but cherished, where there is good humor, courtesy, curiosity, and even a certain, modest amount of joy. For we are all engaged in a noble pursuit, and even the drudgery involved — students have to write papers, faculty has to mark them; we all have to get up in cold, wintry dawns — even the drudgery is tempered by a sense of slowly widening horizons as we learn more and more. But if students feel that buying an LC sweatshirt (or drugs or cigarettes or alcohol)

is more important than investing money in books, theatre tickets, records or lectures, they still belong to the market place and are spoiling the quality of this brief time when they can wholeheartedly pursue intellectual and spiritual values. Now there is a chance to try Socrates' advice about examining one's life or to undertake the discipline suggested in the "Gita". Later, reading "Jung's the Undiscovered Self" might possibly be wedged in between taking the children to the dentist and attending a meeting of the school board. Now, in college, such a book can be savored at leisure. Now the habits of concentration can be established, and the joy of study can be so incorporated into life that it will never thereafter entirely lose its hold. Later, the world will push itself forward, with its soapflakes and raincoats, its electric can-openers and gadgets that all cry, "Buy me". But now, in college, this world should be held at arm's length.

When some books were at

last displayed in the shop windows on the terrace level of Roemer, I felt that someone had concern for the intellectual community that we are. I wish that the sign there, "Books and Things," had the first word in large letters and the second in very small ones, to indicate college priorities. I am not addressing these remarks to the staff of the bookstore, who are simply meeting demands in an efficient and cooperative way. They welcome suggestions, and I understand they are thinking of the possibility of a student-faculty committee that would help in the selection of "books and things". . . Such a committee would be excellent — for if faculty members would order more books for the open shelves and students would ask for more books, good magazines, newspapers and records, perhaps eventually there would not be room for all those things on hangers. Emerson wrote, "Things are in the saddle. And ride mankind" — but should this state of affairs not be altered on a college campus? I am not saying that people should not buy nail polish (though it is hard to forget James Thurber's description of a woman whose hands made him think she had just been cleaning a rabbit), but are such things as nail polish of real importance in the intellectual community?

There are aspects of our environment here that could be used more sensibly, in keeping with the nature of a college. How many students take time to browse in the library, doing the "unrequired adventuring among books" that Irwin Edman says is necessary to "keep the values of civilization fresh and growing among us"? How many, I wonder, read in a year as many as ten books that are not required for courses. Recently I rejoiced to see two of my students on their way to the St. Louis art museum, but wondered what the other 26 were doing with their free Saturday. Were at least half of them rushing to Northwest Plaza to buy still more things?

We could do more to encourage creative and scholarly work among us. There are two ex-

cellent painters in our Art Department; their works, in time, might well become world famous. Yet how many of the faculty and administration have bought their paintings, and how many students take the trouble to go to the Painters Gallery on Euclid Avenue when their works are exhibited there? We should make it our business to know what is being done by people in our midst. At least one student at Lindenwood has written a novel. Several faculty members are writing scholarly books, the others would do so if more time were available in their teaching schedules. If the budget makes this greater leisure for writing impossible at present, at least it would be helpful if the annual Faculty Lecture could be reinstated. For several years this lectureship did much to encourage the intellectual pursuits of the teaching staff.

A college, if it is successful, makes us aware of more important values than those set forth in most television programs and in advertising. College changes the Medium. If a student leaves Lindenwood with the same desire for possessions that he had when he came, we, the faculty, have failed. Fortunately, many students today are less concerned about possessions than their elders are. But the power of the Medium is strong, in and out of college. Its appalling strength is described effectively in an essay that a colleague showed me recently — "A Sad Heart at the Supermarket" by Randall Jarrell. In that essay the artist is seen as nearly helpless, at the mercy of mass culture. After speaking of a certain poet and a composer who still care more for their creative work than for money, Jarrell laments,

But how many more learn not to care, love what they endured! It is a whole so comprehensive that any alternative seems impossible, any opposition irrelevant; in the end a man says in a small voice, "I accept the Medium." The Enemy of the People winds up as the People — but where there is no Enemy, the people perish.

It seems to me that another small voice can, instead of symbolizing defeat, stand for the conscience that will not allow the college-trained person to stop protesting against wrong values. Recently in a program on community affairs on KCLC the need for a new highway around St. Charles was discussed. The station has a splendid system whereby listeners can telephone questions in, to be answered there and then by the speakers. But on this occasion a sad aspect of both the speeches about the highway and the ensuing discussion was the absence of protest. Everyone apparently took for granted that all highways are good — that, not only must traffic be speeded up, but farmers are naturally eager to sell their land to industrial companies which would need the highway. Must everything give way to increasing automobile

traffic? What about beauty and privacy and solitude? Is "industry" the magic word at which we all bow down in reverence? Do we raise no protest when humane values are pushed aside in favor of more and more profit? As a college community, I think we should at least bring up such questions.

I am reminded also of the speaker who, some years ago, addressed a Lindenwood convocation and made the astonishing statement, "I know what all of you students are most interested in — and that is The Gross National Product." I could hardly believe my ears. If only some student had put up her hand and said, "I beg your pardon, but its not ture. We care more about Shakespeare and calculus and love and justice and making a peaceful world." It would have been a sign that one person, at least, knew what college was all about.



Jack Thorpe, the college's cafeteria manager, takes time from business to see how his 'reputation' is holding up. Photo by Hyde

## Rebuttal 'Blow breakfast and you're a bad guy'

Just in case the students at Lindenwood don't know who is running their Food Service, it is the ARA Service Inc, sometimes better known as ARA Slater School and College Food Service. Your manager is Mr. Jack Thorpe, and your assistant Manager is Mr. Jim Ernesten. So much for the introductions.

Now lets get down to business. We are a service company here for just that, to serve you. But you must let us do it in our own way and we know you will like it. We know we can't please everybody on campus but we are going to try. The Food Service is a very different and complicated business, and it takes real professionals to run it. Threetimes a day, seven days a week, we lay our reputation on the line. The things that can happen you would not believe. We are, in some respects, like airline pilots who must always have an alternate plan. We must always

expect a cook to get sick, the wrong produce to be shipped, a produce to be unavailable, equipment to break down, unexpected people to show up, and other itmes just too numerous to mention. But however many problems we may have, your problems come first. That's service.

There is an old saying in the food business, "You are only as good as your last meal." Feed a thousand beautiful meals, blow breakfast and you're a bad guy. Please have confidence in us. We know when a meal is not so good, but you'll find we come back strong.

We hope to be on your campus for a long time and we hope to become more and more a part of it. We have done it at other schools and can and will do it here.

See you in the dining room.  
Jack Thorpe  
Jim Ernesten

## Eddowes' position potentially effective

The new position of Community Ombudsman has been established as a source of communication between students and administration. Dr. Edward Eddowes, Chairman of the Psychology Department, has been appointed to fill the position and sees his job here as that of "a friend to the students." If a student has a problem with administrative red tape or has an idea which he wants to present to the administration, he can take it to Dr. Eddowes to discuss it and get an idea of administrative reaction. Dr.

Eddowes admits that he can only discuss the problem with the student and help him formulate his theory in relation to

the obstacles he may encounter. His relationship to the administration is an informative one, attempting to relate the interests of the students to those of the administration.

Dr. Eddowes feels that he is useful as an outlet for students who are frustrated with administrative processes. In working with both groups he is able to assist in establishing an understanding between them. "For anything to be accomplished, one participant has to begin to understand the position of the other."

Discussing the effectiveness of the Ombudsman so far, he said that he has had little official contact with students.

"This may be good if it means the students are not having any problems. But, on the other hand, it may mean that students are uninformed about the meaning of the Ombudsman or they do not know about it at all."

Dr. Eddowes, in discussing his position, made the suggestion that "the position of the Ombudsman should be an elected office. There is a problem with suspicion on the part of students toward appointed officials. If he is elected, he will then have a wider base of support and students will not look on him as just another member of the administration."

# 'Open dorms' closed?

At first glance, the Open Dorm proposal offered by the Student Association to the President's Council, appears widely accepted and reasonable. The student vote indicates a clear majority in favor of the measure. As a debated issue of consequence, it appears likely the electorate was well informed. Appearances, however, can be deceiving.

Open dorms is undeniably a glamorous concept; it bears all the ornamentation of sophistication and in contrast to other administrative policy lends recognition to student power. Yet, several essential questions have not been fully considered or answered. What of those students who regard this measure as an invasion of their privacy? What happens when one roommate wants a date in the room and the other wants to study or simply go to bed early? What will the limitations be regarding the hours of open dorms or days? True, these are largely points of personal resolution in a semi-democracy at Lindenwood and the majority should prevail. Still, there are far reaching implications inextricably woven into the immediate issue. These colleges are financed for the most part by gifts and donations, from alumnae, many of whom are oriented in the more conventional forms of dormitory living. In other words, men aren't

allowed in the residential section of women's dorms and vice-versa. A serious question is posed when attempting to reconcile the viewpoint of a substantial contributor to what may be loosely termed a more liberal concept in dormitory visitation. Further, it is vital to remember that the faculty and Board of Trustees are an

unknown quantity regarding the matter but one which must have equal voice.

The heart of the problem is the question of student power at Lindenwood. Is it fiction or does student authority to resolve issues of this type truly exist? First, recognize that any authority students enjoy is granted them by the Administration; not a very popular concept today, but a fact of life nonetheless. Authority can be democratic on a shared basis but should never become autonomous for students, faculty, or administration. Solutions to problems are properly within the purview of all three in open-discussion, within the purview of none behind closed doors. Too, it is an established fact that democracy can be a reluctant animal but the alternative is autocracy, at best, anarchy at worst.

The purpose of the action taken by the President's Council was to establish a study group to examine not only the

immediate proposal but also its future ramifications as well.

The response by students however has been to regard the move as a delaying tactic to effectively "pigeon hole" the measure. The spirit in which the issue will be examined shall reveal much and could either

support the student reaction or contradict it. The facts lean toward contradiction at this juncture. The Study Group is

composed of four students and three administrators; a reporting deadline of three weeks has been set. Such definitive action with a student majority can scarcely be termed unreasonable or unfair.

We find ourselves in agreement with the President's Council, albeit only so far as their present mood of examination extends to the deadline for the Study Group. Clearly, it is a positive rather than negative attitude in the context of issue resolution and what part the students will play in that resolution.

## New will in St. Charles

In its second issue, the Ibis began what may be best described as a prodigious task, the examination of student-police relations in St. Charles. In doing so we denied a heretofore sacrosanct, privileged practice among the community and indeed the law enforcement agencies. Active criticism of Lindenwood and all its environs from without has mythological precedent in St. Charles. A reversal of roles was, and is, not totally acceptable to various officials in the surrounding city.

Nonetheless, The Ibis felt compelled to examine the issue not in the microcosm of campus life but as a dues-paying member of the community. Additionally, we stated the local media has failed in its responsibility to inform the community of this issue and its implications.

The response by the community, or more specifically its leaders, has been interesting to watch. Reports of anger have reached us from the offices of the Mayor, the Chief of Police, the County Sheriff, et al. A portion of this reaction was due in some measure, at least, to the posed photography accompany-

ing the editorial and a regretably misleading headline on our major news story. More importantly, changes in attitude are being recorded, however subtle.

On one hand, at least one member of the city council has opened the doors to that part of the power structure in St. Charles most capable of implementing needed changes. The Prosecuting Attorney, Police Chief, and County Sheriff have all agreed to personal interviews and this avenue of communication is currently being explored by the Editors. While each of these sources seeks largely to defend its actions, they acknowledge the current problems as symptomatic of a possible malignancy. Still, there will remain, however vocal, a faction of St. Charles and Lindenwood residents opposed to the assumption of such a role by a college newspaper heretofore prolific in introspection rather than community-wide involvement.

It must be understood we will respect the right of those to dissent from such activity by The Lindenwood Colleges but remind them that a community closed to rational dialogue is one closed to freedom.

## OMBUDSMAN: A proposal

The office of Community Ombudsman is one whose conception the Ibis heartily applauds. To have an institution to which students can turn when the red-tape of bureaucracy weighs too heavily on them, or when they are unsure which administrative channels should be taken, seems, self-evidently, a good idea. However there are two flaws in this otherwise fine concept.

In the first place, the question of appointment versus election must be answered. We feel that, to do the job effectively, the Ombudsman should be an elective office. Dr. Eddowes, who is currently filling the office, agrees. Obviously not everyone is qualified to be Ombudsman, but we feel the choice can adequately be left to the students. The major advantage of an election would be to give the students of Lindenwood increased confidence that the office was indeed, as it is intended, their servant and not, as Dr. Eddowes puts it, "just another member of the administration."

Secondly we wonder why the Women's College has no parallel office or does not share in the one currently available. It is doubtful that female students do not feel the same occasional frustration with bureaucracy that the male students experience. Further it is difficult to see how the Ombudsman can

successfully help on matters which touch both colleges, if he does not hold a brief with both, or does not have a counterpart to him on the other campus. Accordingly we urge the Community Manager and the President of the Student Association to take the matter up with their constituents. The Ibis offers two proposals for this:

1) The election of a Lindenwood Colleges Ombudsman to serve the whole campus.

2) The election of an Ombudsman for each college, to work individually and together as the need arises.

### STATEMENT OF RETRACTION

Two errors of omission in the October 13 issue of The Ibis have been brought to the Editor's attention.

The photographs dramatizing the editorial entitled "Ill Will in St. Charles," were posed.

The lead news story on page one mistakenly implies that forty-five students were taken into custody. In fact, only four were.

The Editor regrets the errors and thanks those interested parties for bringing them to his attention.

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It is the policy of The Ibis to print letters written to the editor. All letters must be signed but names will be withheld upon request. If several letters are written concerning the same subject the best will be chosen. The Ibis reserves the right to edit all letters.

# November 6th: a novice experiment

Film production is one subject area which has become increasingly popular on the Lindenwood campus. This year the Communication Arts Department has purchased new equipment and scheduled a film workshop for the Spring Semester to overcome some of the handicaps which hampered past students who wished to undertake film projects. Last year's young film-makers developed a story line and scenario, bought film, rented equipment, and started shooting, usually with little or no previous experience. Their films mirror this inexperience, but some have come out surprisingly well, under the circumstances.

Louis Comici's "Nov. 6th.", which students were given a chance to see last week in Young Auditorium, stands out as an example of these films. It is

difficult to give a summary of the story line because there is no real plot to the film. Its major theme concerns the adventures of a boy, who is "high" on some mystery drug, on November 6th. With the help of almost every editing trick known to the film industry, Comici attempts to create on the screen what the boy is feeling. He cross cuts between a Cadillac car lot and the slums of St. Louis to show the boy's awareness of social injustice and also includes various dream-like sequences to depict the hallucinatory effect of the drug. The key to this technique is to employ it sparingly. In "Nov. 6th." it was overused and instead of being drawn into the boy's state of mind, the audience was kept at a distance from him by having their attention focused on the technique

rather than on the subject. One began to anticipate the next trick to be used and not the development of the story.

The most encouraging aspect of the film was the combination of shots and the soundtrack. The music accompanying the film was well chosen, and added a subtlety which was superior to any dialogue which could have been used. The handling of the camera was good, with some unique camera angles appearing, and a fine balance between straight and trick shots. Comici has the ability to call shots which work; further, he can wed these shots to sound effects and retain an overall harmony. This talent is something many professionals aspire to.

In making "Nov. 6th." Comici made mistakes which are common to most novices. The lack of cohesive story line, the

## People on the move A poet. . . . Wis.

Mike Segalla, Special Assistant to the Editor of the Ibis, returned yesterday from a four-day journalism conference at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, where he was invited to give a short talk on "Organization and Management of a Campus Newspaper". The conference, attempting to "broaden the understanding of the role of a college newspaper in its relationship with the community", drew 450 students from all over the country. "The end of the conference came too soon," said Mike, whose closing comment was, "Damn, do they have some wild parties!"

A lecture by Dr. Howard A. Barnett, Dean of Lindenwood College, will be published in an M.H.C. paperback. The article, "The Sounds of Poetry: Linguistic Dimensions", explains techniques for the appreciation of the natural rhythms and intonations in the language of poetry. The paperback will appear in December.

Barbara Seift, a sophomore from Michigan, was chosen editor of the Griffin, Lindenwood's literary publication. The Griffin will begin work early this year in anticipation of publishing at least two single author pamphlets besides the annual school anthology.

over reliance on editing tricks, and the fear of throwing away footage during the editing process, all detract from the film. But this is the time for these mistakes; only by experiment can one learn about this most complex art form. Certainly

there is ample evidence of talent in the film, indeed all of the film makers at Lindenwood show great potential. When the new equipment comes in and they gain experience with it, better and better films can be expected.

## Letters

to

## the Editor

Dear Sir:

It seemed the Ibis staff could use some advice in regards to the material they print or do not print. What a great opportunity you have for Public Relations - surely not all the kids are unhappy and in conflict - why not mention some of the others. The horse Tonka was the only success mentioned in the last issue. Aren't there any successful people doing interesting and satisfying things on campus? Someone ought to pay attention to Karen Smith's cartoon and plea for "things to do." The kids need activities for relaxation and release of pressures and please let us subscribers hear about the good side as well as the seedy. Lindenwood's image has taken a great fall in the last few years and it's heartbreaking to see so many young people flounder without direction - the Federal Government is spending a fortune on the culturally deprived and Lindenwood is receiving a big chunk - the faculty and school is benefitting but how about the students? Whose helping them to learn good manners and good grooming. Give us some stories about attractive disciplined youngsters also. Please.

(Anon.)

Dear Sir:

Although the article on the dance-art program was well covered, there is one other aspect which bears recognition. We start from scratch. Everything that is pre-learned and already known is thrown out leaving "nothing". "Nothing" is our starting point. We begin to "feel", when all other preconceived ideas are forgotten and our minds are clear and unclouded. In this way we achieve a totally new experience. Since feeling is spontaneous we have little time to capture the natural, instinctive feeling of creativity. I find it so refreshing to start with nothing to produce something entirely new.

As for art combined with dance; how can they be separated? Painting an object without first feeling it through dance is like writing a book on a subject that has not been experienced or lived before-hand.

Adrienne Moore

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The Black Woman has for years watched her man be subjected to pain and abuse. For years she has had to watch her children raised in poverty and subjected to prejudiced hate against them. Through all her suffering the Black Woman still maintains her Pride, she is still able to Love her Black Man. The Black Woman is a symbol of strength, courage, warmth, understanding, and compassion. She has watched the Black Man in the vicious whirlpool of White Racism which has tried to strip him of his human rights. Everywhere he turned there seemed to be no hope of overcoming this obstacle. The Black Woman was there, like the Rock of Gibraltar, strong and steady giving him the Faith and desire to "keep on pushing." Through all her years of suffering the Black Woman has had the strength, courage, and the Love that her Black Man needs to carry on. Through the support of the Black Woman, the Black Man has been able to stand and say that he is a human being created in God's

own image and doesn't have to settle for second best regardless of anyone's opinion.

To Love a Black Man is a greater challenge for an outsider, that is, for someone who is Non-Black. It takes much more than what the so-called "Ultra-Liberals" are putting down. To be true to another, one must truly be true to one's self, that takes more than trying to prove to everyone else how liberal you are. It takes the strength to withstand the pressure of society, criticism, and the fact of ostracism from your

own group. It takes more than sneaking and hiding, slipping and sliding, you've got to stand up and be willing, no matter what, to claim this Black Man is yours. This means taking him home to "Mommy" and introducing him to her so called elite friends.

No matter how hard outsiders try to seduce the Black Man, he always comes back to his Black Woman sooner or later - because in the depth of her strength, courage, warmth, compassion and understanding of pain, others can never qualify.

## Black Voices

## To Love a Black Man

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Trying to explain some delicate points, Percy Green talks with students. Photo by Hyde

# Action - A Black Response

## A special report

Adrenalin surged into the veins of the Lindenwood Colleges last Wednesday night, with the appearance of Percy Green, Chairman of Action, the leading civil rights organization in St.

Louis. Mr. Green, whose name is always associated with the Black movement in the city, granted the Ibis a special interview at Action's headquarters within the city of St. Louis.

Action, in its embryonic stage, felt that it had to define itself before being defined by the "enemy", as Mr. Green puts it. Then, the name stood for 'Action Committee to Improve Opportunities for Negroes'. The group has since outgrown these beginnings and shifted its focus "to educating

people to the point where they can see the exact attitudes of the white establishment, not only towards Black people, but also towards whites." Action strives toward this goal, incident by incident, taking a stand wherever people are misused or abused in the city.

In respect to Action's aims, Mr. Green does not see St. Louis Police Department, with whom he has been doing much business recently as worse than other sections of society. The position espoused by them "is no different from that of the universities, employers, the judiciary or the news media." He further explained that racism and inhumanity are so our social structure that "people don't realize the cancer of the mind that has been perpetrated on them by the white control."

Mr. Green demonstrated this "cancer" with the example of Action's demands concerning the construction of the Gateway Arch. The problem revolved around the fact that no Blacks were hired among the rank and file of the project. The government was, seemingly, "hung-up" on the timing of the project and did not rectify this situation, even after it had been brought to their attention. Since the money for the construction came from tax-payers "all we ask for is the return of some of this federal money, into the pocket of not only the white community, but also the Black community within the city."

One of St. Louis' major so-

cial events is also an Action target. According to Green, the Veiled Prophet tradition is a personal affront to the Black man; it is a symbol of white supremacy and, knowing how the world is affected by symbolism, it is very important for Action

to remove it. "Black children have stood for years on the sidewalks thinking that maybe one day..."

The Veiled Prophet Parade has begun to change in response to Action's program against it. It has shifted its time from evening to morning and is no longer specifically related to the Veiled Prophet Ball. There is also a concerted effort being made to get more dignitaries to ride in the parade and, at last, it is open to bands from Black schools. However, Mr. Green recognizes that this is, in part, an attempt to "out-manuever and save face."

Action sees itself as something like the other player in a chess game. "Every time the enemy makes a move, we are right there to watch. If he happens to move in the right direction, OK. But if he missteps we are there to block him." This is where the organization serves its people. "When Black people begin to make meaningful demands the first thing the enemy wants to do is to sabotage and subvert them. It's like giving a child a shiny penny to keep him happy, this is sabotage. We are here to educate the public that a penny is still a penny."

## Open dorms not a unilateral decision by students

At the President's Council meeting on Nov. 3 a student government decision on open dorms was presented. The Administration raised objections to the way in which this decision had been reached and proposed instead further study of the subject by a committee made up of students and faculty.

The strongest administration objection to such a student-determined policy is that one faction of an organized campus should not make arbitrary decisions on a unilateral basis, when these policies have ramifications which would be felt over the whole community. Dean Barnett believes that "the students having made this decision through a vote, and, in a sense, offered to take on the responsibility for it, have implied that they are the only ones involved. This isn't really true. The administration has a responsibility not only to the student body but also to the entire constituency of the college."

Because of the impressive majority in favor of the open dorm policy, the representatives urged that immediate action be taken. After lengthy consideration, the administrators declined, pending further investigation. This led to the charge that a delay tactic was being employed. In response Dean Barnett contends "It was not a tactic. We simply talked it out and we didn't see how we could move as a council toward a decision without taking it back in some form." Dean Thomas explained further, "Major policy changes which effect both the present

and future of the Lindenwood Colleges will come about not as an immediate decision after one President's Council meeting, but after careful study on the part of students, faculty, and administration."

The suggestion that a study be made was based on several administration arguments. They generally agreed that students had not considered in depth all facets of their proposal before voting, and that some of its implications had not been thoroughly considered. It was also pointed out that no alternatives were given at the time of the poll. According to Dean Barnett, "We have not acted in such a way that there is recourse, or that we may not even end up with open dormitories. We are asking rather that further study be made and some opportunity be given for us and others to see the possibility for other types of privacy."

The subcommittee will not study only the question of open dorms but will concern itself with the wider issue of individual privacy. Dean Thomas feels that there is a real need for "private visitation privileges at Lindenwood," but points out that these do not have to take place in dormitory rooms. President Brown states that there is much unused space on this campus which could provide the required environment. "The committee established was not asked just to investigate, it was asked particularly to look into the options available on this campus to provide the kinds of privacy, and the opportunity for being 'together and alone' that

students feel to be a very real need."

The committee will consider impacts of such moves on student life. Detailed research into this phenomena will be carried out to minimize any damage to the psychological structure of the college. President Brown stipulates that this material must be carefully chosen; "We need not to go to Berkeley or NYU in the hope of getting something that will be helpful. But we certainly can go to places like Beloit, Cornell, or Coe, and we can see what has happened at institutions like Hobart and William Smith which have a relationship very much like Lindenwood IL."

Another aspect with which the committee will concern itself, is the acceptance of any policy by those on the outside. President Brown emphasizes that "whatever decision we reach, if we reach it deliberately and consciously, after

discussion involving all elements of this college community, will get support across the board... I think if we had plunged into it... we would have had to spend a lot of time explaining and defending the policy." He indicated that one role which the committee would perform would be that of educators, working to demonstrate the final decision's rationality.

The timing of that decision

was considered very important. President Brown pointed out that the college had an almost contractual obligation to fulfill with parents who had sent their offspring to Lindenwood when no open dorm policy was in effect. This "ought to be recognized for at least a term of a year, so that if a change of this fundamental nature is made, they could if they chose to, transfer their allegiance to another institution."

## Subcommittee. . .

(cont. from page 1)

effects of open dorms on other campuses. He asked that all possible alternatives be considered and analyzed before the President's Council or the Student Association adopted this policy. Some discussion ensued on the possibility of opening only certain dorms or certain floors. The majority of the Council members, however, agreed that this would eliminate an individual's freedom of choice in the selection of rooms.

Morality was an extremely important issue to many of the Council members. Dean Quehl asked, "Will the Lindenwood Colleges as an institution condone sexual intercourse in the dormitory rooms?" He went on to say that he was not passing judgment on the morality of sexual intercourse among college students, but that he did feel that Lindenwood, as an institution, had certain principles to uphold. Dr. Brown mentioned

that pregnancy and abortion were the primary problems of student life on this campus. He believed that awareness and consideration of this would help the Council in its final decision.

The Council felt that different problems faced the two colleges in their approach to the issue of privacy. Concerning the need for such privacy, Mike Donovan said: "In your own room with a phonograph and friend you can create your own environment, and in turn have the privacy and intimacy that is necessary for all people."

While little adverse reaction was foreseen from the parents of male students, such tolerance was not expected of the women's parents. Nonetheless, they did find it impossible to approve even the male students' plan.

Because the Council members were unwilling to make a decision, Dr. Brown created a subcommittee to study the prob-

lem and make a final decision. Appointed were Patty Uren, Tom Greer, Patsy Holloway, and Mike Donovan as the student representatives to the subcommittee, and Deans Thomas, Barnett, and Quehl to represent the administration. He suggested that they inspect the campus for existing facilities that could be used by students. To aid the committee, Dr. Brown suggested that officials from colleges with open dorm policies be invited to LC for a discussion of the problems involved, and that experts in the field of behavioral science be asked to explain the psychological ramifications.

At the end of the meeting, the student leaders urged that the subcommittee reach a decision before the March deadline suggested by Dr. Brown. They also voiced their discontent with the "tabling" of the proposals, noting that they had not, as yet, been allowed to participate in decision-making.

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## Conclusion

## Adolescence of mankind

by Phil Enoch

TV, film, posters, stories of sudden death, fables of Hiroshima: we are surrounded by themes of violence from the day we are born. It is not just nature and technology that seem out of control, it is ourselves.

Why, if we were to measure violence by quantity, then this is indeed an age of terror. Our weapons are more powerful than ever before; there are more people to kill and more get killed. But attitudes to violence change very little. War reports from Vietnam gloat over the horrors in much the same tone of voice as Icelandic sagas of the twelfth century; official communiques count the dead as if the generals were engaged in grouse shooting.

"But haven't you noticed, I'm sure you have..." that this sort of thing is very typical of human beings. Ever since the beginning of history; Hitler tried to exterminate the Jews in gas chambers, and Eighteenth century Americans tried to exterminate witches and heretics by burning them at the stake... (Sixteenth Century Englishmen were more successful however.) In the modern civilized states, the insane may be subjected to brain surgery and electric shocks on the comfortable theory that it MIGHT do good, and that in any case the suffering victim could hardly be any worse off than he is already; by the same principle Vesalius and Leonardo da Vinci advanced the understanding of human anatomy by dissecting bodies of condemned criminals while they were still alive. (Now critics will persuade you that this accusation is unjustified; the criminals dissected were fully dead and they limited their experiments in vivisection to dogs. But my point is that torture, lingering execution and wanton cruelty, were considered to be a normal part of judicial processes.) When Stokely

Carmichael urges his fellow Negroes to kill their white oppressors he is only repeating Machiavelli's blunt advice: "If you have an enemy kill him."

Why do we want to kill... one thing for sure is that it is not a matter of instinct. Fighting between animals of the same species is usually a game, a sort of ritual exercise which allows one individual to dominate the other without either getting seriously hurt. There are human equivalents such as boxing, playing football and dueling... but in addition we kill one another. Only on very rare occasions do animals behave like cannibals or murderers. Predators kill members of other species, not their own.

Why does man? It is probably our dependence on verbal communication; we use words in such a way that we come to think that men who behave in different ways are members of different species. In the non-human world whole species function as a unity. Wolves do NOT kill other wolves because ALL wolves behave in the same language. The complication in our own case is that if a human victim is to be safe the attacker and the attacked must not only BEHAVE the same language they must speak the same language, they must also be familiar with the same code of cultural symbols. And even then each individual can make his own decision about what constitutes "the same language." I am writing this in English, and you are reading it in English, and you can understand what I am saying... but this act of understanding or the act of listening is an act of submission on your part. You are admitting that we are animals of the same kind and that I have the right to hold the stage. But this is a free choice... If you want to get rid of my momentary domination you don't even

have to put down the paper... you just have to say to yourself, "I can't stand this guy, he doesn't think like me and he doesn't say what I think, he doesn't act the way I want him to act... he's not one of my kind." Then skim the rest of the article just so you can pretend to yourself you finished it.

But you see, then I am out of your control... and that thing becomes a source of fear... it is true of persons and objects. If Mr. X and I cannot communicate, then he is out of my control and I begin to treat him as a wild animal rather than a fellow human being. He becomes a brute. His presence then generates anxiety, but his lack of humanity releases me from all moral restraint and the triggered responses which might have kept me from violence from my own kind no longer apply... so now I may kill him.

There are hundreds of examples to illustrate this principle. In the eighteenth century when reason became exalted, madness was horrifying, and the crazy were herded into dungeons and caged like wild beasts. When British colonists first reached Tasmania, they exterminated the Tasmanians like they were vermin, claiming as justification that the original Tasmanian was not really a human being at all. Hitler said as much about the Jews.

Now all of us are shocked by such attitudes, but our own behavior is hardly any better considering the way we shut away our criminals, lunatics and the senile... declaring them abnormal. But once this abnormality has been established by our society, violence can become unrestrained. True, we do not go so far as to exterminate them... but a police cell can be an awful place... and can we distinguish between "punishment" and "treatment"?

We are merely compelling the unorthodox to conform to the orthodox way... to my way... that way... I can control...

As I take a look at the young generation, moralists, politicians, high courts and journalists all seem to be teaming up against their ideas... What with pot and purple hearts, and long hair, and beards, and LSD and mini-skirts and Love-ins and student strikes, and political demonstrations, along with the general confusion of rich sexy police court sensations of all kinds, the image of the American youth is that of a swingin' pervert. They are talked about like a fifth column and the old react with consternation... should they reek a vengeance or offer appeasement in the form of votes at eighteen? But is it the "hell-bent-destruction" attitude of the youth that is odd, or the reaction of the old? We have been growing more conforming, not less... the classic evils of urban living are still disease, drunkenness and prostitution. Police statistics do point to the rising incidents of crime, but isn't this a measure of police effectiveness more than a measure of the moral state of our nation? It takes a policeman to make a criminal. You don't become a criminal by breaking the law, but by being found out. So maybe what we have to consider is not why the youth is so disorderly, but why parents imagine that the young

are so disorderly. It is because the old allow themselves to feel separated from the young. It is attitude. It is our attitude too, that makes us see an enemy. He doesn't talk right. He doesn't dress right... he has different moral values... he's an enemy and we can now haul out the guns... so be it... the Negro problem, the Italian immigrant, the Jew and the youth have the very same idea as the old have except in the opposite way of thinking. There is no difference. Its merely attitude.

If the youth want freedom as they claim, then their attitudes need examining; for they will grow old only to perpetuate the same attitudes their parents now exhibit. Up until now the old are responding to simple visual signals. The young go quite consciously out of their way to look unconventional, then the old respond by believing that the young really bare unconventional... the truth is that the young of today are so conventional it is actually appalling. What are they up to...? what are young people getting at? Hell, they don't know. They are just standing around waiting for someone to say "no"... so they can protest... They are so rigid that we hardly need police force. And so on the outside they appear to be wild. Just the opposite. It represents however, a really basic and potentially healthy attack on American class values.

Dateline Asia

## PEACE

by 1/Lt. Adrian J. Gordon

It seems strange to be in a peaceful land almost a thousand miles from the war. When you walk outside you still carry your arm away from your body so that you won't hit your wrist on the Smith & Wesson .38 special that isn't hanging at your side any more. There are no monsoons here on Okinawa and, in the eight days I have been here it has only rained once. There is less free time and more work but that is so much the better because it takes your mind off home and loved ones for a while and helps to relieve the loneliness.

The island is one of the most beautiful places you could ever hope to see and, most important, the people are happy. The sound of young girls laughing is certainly one of the most wonderful sounds in the world, second only to hearing my own wife's laughter at home. In Vietnam I never heard the sound of laughter and I had nearly forgotten what a truly wonderful thing it is. What may be surprising is that I don't think that the reason for it is the difference between war and peace but rather the difference between the Okinawan people and the Vietnamese people. After meeting the Okinawans you cannot help but feel that even in 1945, as they watched American Marines march across this tiny dot of land in the last great battle of World War II, these people were dreaming of tomorrow and the brighter future that awaited them and they knew what it was to be happy.

It looks as if the war is about over for this outfit and

I can't really say that I am unhappy about that. The next few months hold a lot of promise for us and I have an idea you may hear a great deal from me about a lot of places in the future.

In Vietnam we have heard about your moratorium day and, as might be expected, reaction to it ran all the way from all for it to all against it. For myself I can only say that those of you who participated in it with a sincere belief in America and a feeling that there are more important things for America to do, have my strongest support. I would only ask that you not become frustrated if your dreams are slow to turn to reality. A great man said "Some people see things as they are and ask why, I see things as they never were and ask, why not." We have much to do to make the American Dream a reality and I do not see it as an easy or rapid road. At the same time I have seen war and death and what I have seen has convinced me that the road toward making the dream and the reality one must be a peaceful road. If it is not then we will fail in what we must do. Other ways may look more effective in the short run but if

you truly desire to make America what she promises to be then do not turn it into a senseless battle ground like Vietnam.

Now, until we are together again through these letters, I will close with a word which my father and my own people have used to say goodbye for many ages: Shalom, peace.

## Percy Green's enemy—the economic elite

(cont. from page 1)

you rebel, they will stomp on you. The blacks verbalized it a long time ago, but it took Chicago to prove it to Whitey."

After identifying the enemy as the economically powerful elite, he went on to say that it is these men who have the power to appoint Cardinals and other high institutional officials, and they are the ones who enjoy the fruits of capitalism. "If they think the people are losing confidence, they'll take one of their own and throw him to the wolves for you to think that the rest of those gangsters are honest."

He elaborated on this: "After those persons have been racists all of their lives, what makes us think that their Civil Rights laws will make that (racism) any different? After Congress passes all those 'Mickey Mouse' laws they begin to program the people through the news media."

Mr. Green continued to tie together the segments of the

diagram in order to give a more complete picture of the elitist structure. "I'm more of a human being than your Cardinal is... even his Pope. These cats are constantly talking about democracy. How much democracy do you have in the church?"

Green stated that it is the white people who are the most violent in society and they are in the process of proving it every day. "Now, when black people start talking about self-defense, you say don't get violent, hold peaceful demonstrations. All we have to show for non-violence is a dead Martin Luther King and a dead Malcolm X. The name of the game is revolution. And with revolution, as Brother Malcolm always pointed out, is bloodshed."

Mr. Green, using Lindenwood as an example, attempted to expose institutional corruption. "How do you think Lindenwood gets its money? We're dealing right now with control. What

kinds of people are these donors, these 'Fat Cats?' I'm saying that they're racists."

He went on to discuss motives and illustrated his points through a theoretical situation in which a college president abandons his political principles in favor of receiving a large donation from a 'fat cat' industrialist.

Green summarized: "Well, the hell with these laws. At the time these laws were made, black people weren't even human beings. And your church stood right there and accepted it. So don't give me your 'Law and Order.' So we die, so what? We're dying anyway. And for those who only have principle then should die for that.

You've either got to accept it or refuse it. If you're not doing anything to solve the problem... you're part of the problem. We can't deal with your conscience, because we've waited 400 years already."



The Cast

A Photographic Essay  
by Stephen Hyde  
Ibis Contrib. Editor

# ORPHEUS DESCENDING

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by

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NOV. 20, 21, 22



Charles Moore (Val Xavier) and Nancy Griffin (Carol Cuttrere)

*Directed by*  
*Phil Enoch*



Director Phil Enoch



David L. Dwiggins (Pee Wee Binnings) and Bert Brown (David Cuttrere)