

Friday, February 23, 1968

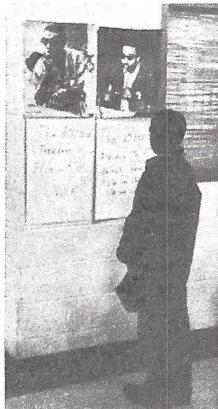
The Mac Weekly

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Black Problems Seen In Twin Cities Area, But Also Pride, Hope

by Mark Linder and Kathie Cooper

In order to write about the black man in the Twin Cities today we worked from two basic angles. One was to write about problems that continually face the black person and the other was to write this from a black point of view. We interviewed black people who are very familiar with the area and work with its people and problems. Most of the interviews were conducted with people who are familiar with the St. Paul scene. However, the problems and attitudes discussed are not restricted to just St. Paul or Minneapolis.



EMPLOYMENT

The black community today has many problems: bad houses, bad education, broken homes, and a lack of self respect. A decent job could solve a lot of these problems for most of the people involved. In the past there have been few job opportunities due to the discrimination and ignorance of the white community.

For a long period after the Civil War a lot of the skilled laborers were recently freed slaves. They were the best carpenters, plumbers, and bricklayers around. As discrimination grew in the South in the late 1880's and early 1900's (largely due to government activities) the black man decided to take his family and move north. To him the large northern cities meant better homes, better education, and better jobs.

Unknown to him the answer was not in the large cities. There, discrimination was worse. White people, especially the laborers, saw the black people as a threat to their jobs. The upper class whites in the cities saw the black people as nothing more than a potential problem to be ignored and hidden in separate areas of the city.

As it turned out employers did not want to hire blacks. The unions were closed to them, too. Time and again blacks would be rejected in favor of a white man with equal skills. Time and again unions would say no.

Recently the government has written laws to alleviate the situation by establishing fair employment commissions and laws. Yet today in the Twin Cities the problem still exists.

While the trained black man is getting more job opportunities he still faces closed unions particularly in the building trades. He also faces a severe underemployment. He is not hired for jobs equal to his abilities and skills. Many blacks with college training are porters, postal workers and waiters. To give an example of the scope of the problem, only in recent years were blacks hired as teachers in St. Paul schools.

Another problem is hiring for public relations sake. Many companies out of growing pressure to have blacks in their management are on big recruiting drives. While it is a good deal for many blacks, they are also aware that the motive is often public relations. Good examples of this are Kodak in New York and Target stores in the Twin Cities.

Another cause of the problem is lack of proper training. This is due to increased technology, lack of apprenticeship programs for blacks in the unions, and lack of good schooling. Once trained though, the problem of subtle discrimination enters again.

Community organizations such as the Twin Cities Industrialization Center, North Central Voters League and The Way are working at countering both problems. Barriers created by continual rejection and training the uneducated rural southern black migrant, face these organizations.

EDUCATION

We have established that unemployment is in some cases, but not all, due to insufficient education. The black man has been continually told by the white society that a good education is the key to opportunity.

Such propaganda has always given the black man an incentive towards a desired goal. But he has been consistently dymled by the same white community. He has been forced to attend segregated (defacto or otherwise) schools. The schools have not had equal monies, the second rate teachers, usually white, were hired to teach in them and to use second hand books.

In some areas black teachers were discouraged. Southern schools had lower pay scales for black teachers and many northern communities would not even consider hiring black teachers. Even now there are some school systems that have never had black people in the educational field any higher than teachers.

All of these factors meant bad schools and an absence of incentive for black children. Incentive was also affected if the parents were well educated and could not get a job in line with their education.

The first major breakthrough in this area was the Supreme Court decision of 1954 desegregating the schools. This is being done, but very slowly. Defacto segregation has set, however, in the north.

To offset this in St. Paul there has been some bussing of students to other schools. One of the elementary schools was even closed and the kids sent to other schools to offset the problem.

Another program working to counter the negative influences forced on black children is the Head Start program set up to prepare them for school. They are given many activities and experiences that most white children were expected to have when they started school.

Another aspect of the black person's education that has been seriously lacking in the present educational system is a fair appraisal of the black man in history. Most history text books minimize the contribution of the black man which affects the black view of himself and his heritage.

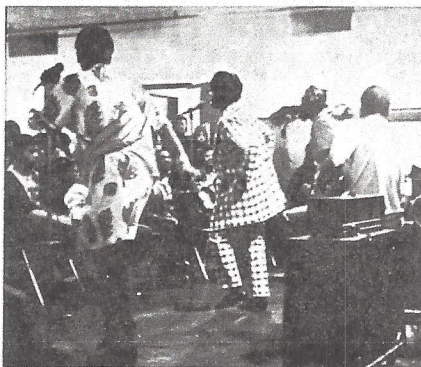
A great deal of emphasis is now being placed on adult education. This provides classes for adults who have not finished school and for those who have never had any education in any school.

A problem beginning to be tackled now is the hidden quota system at the university.

The Twin Cities Opportunities Industrialization Center, North Central Voters League and The Way all have programs that are contributing to solving these problems. The TCOIC and The Way have Afro-American history classes. The North Central Voters League has child development centers. The TCOIC holds adult education classes. The Motivational Tutorial Program in St. Paul also works with children.

HOUSING

As with employment and education, housing has been a continual problem for the black man. Discrimination has been prevalent for many years. Black people have been forced to live in ghettos, have been unable to live where they pleased whether they could afford it or not. In the past they could be discriminated against easily and in the open. The white home owner would just refuse sale and claim it was his right of property. Today discrimination still goes on, but not as openly. More subtle techniques are



Soul music performed by amateur groups was a part of Afro-American History Week at The Way.

being used. Blacks are often charged more, have to pay a higher down payment, or are forced to sign a contract of deeds. In signing a contract of deeds, the black man loses his house and all he puts into it if he misses one payment. Other even more subtle ways are collaboration of the real estate agent and home owner to soak the black person for all they can get, or getting permission from the neighbors to move in.

The black man is not dying to get into the white community, but wants the opportunity to exercise that decision himself. He wants to live.

The other aspect of the housing problem in the Twin Cities is the condition of the housing in the poorer areas. Only slightly more than half of the housing in the Summit University area could be considered in good condition. Much of it is rented from absentee landlords.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

In answer to the problems of employment, education, and housing faced by the black community and the poor of all races, a new type of community organization has been developed in the past five years. Some of these organizations are government financed and others privately. All strive to use methods different from those used by established old guard operations in an effort to get at the problems in greater depth.

Two of these organizations are North Central Voters League in St. Paul and The Way in Minneapolis.

North Central Voters League was started around four years ago, before the poverty program, by a group of frustrated men in the Summit University community. In 1965 it was funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity as a community action program and was funded again in 1967.

Their programs include employment opportunities, community organization, information and referral, and child development centers.

Employment opportunities section works to place people with jobs equal to their skills or to refer them to adult education or training classes. They screen each applicant and employer in order to guarantee a person the job when he goes to apply.

Community organization is helping to organize block groups, and special interest groups. The block groups work to improve their area and to participate eventually in political action. Special interest groups range from AFDC mothers to a junior high tutoring program.

Information and referral is to provide the people with their needs. The people in the

community are surveyed to determine needs and North Central then plans to attack them. People's problems are referred to the proper agency or section for solution.

Child development centers are for children aged 3-5 who have working parents. They are given preschool educational training, visits throughout the community and in the country, and a hot meal. This is very similar to Head Start.

The North Central Voters League has a staff of which 85% come from the community it serves. They also have been able to attract some top professionals. It does have a problem of staff shortages, however.

North Central has not been as successful as some had hoped, but it has been working hard in the community.

The Way was established following the riots in north Minneapolis during the summer of 1966. It is a privately funded non-profit corporation. The Way generally provides day care centers, Afro-American history, community organization, etc. It has been recently embroiled in much controversy. During the riots in Minneapolis last summer The Way was accused of starting it and continuing it when in actuality The Way played a significant part in holding down the riots. They have taken other controversial stands dealing with black problems such as the Ron Edwards case and the Lincoln junior high controversy.

The Way is definitely black oriented. Recently they participated in an Afro-American History Week with an all day open house which included soul food, soul music, displays of African Art, and a seminar led by Sir Playthell Benjamin, a major black historian.

ATTITUDES

We have tried to tell you above a little about the blacks in the St. Paul and Minneapolis community, or with a stretch of the imagination, any community in the country. Some people are doing a little, some are doing a lot. But, ask yourselves what is anybody really doing.

For years the black man has tried to make something of himself. There has been help, but there have been barriers. In front of the brick wall the black at one time would stand proud and find a way around it. Today the brick wall is still there, but nobody's going around it. The black man is still going to stand proud, only this time he's going to walk right through, with or without help.

The organizations above have been set up with good purposes. Most of the people involved are sincere. They talk a lot. Sometimes they do a lot. From the looks of things this talking hasn't gotten anybody too far. Is the time for talking past? The black man will decide. What has he decided? Read your papers from last summer and find the articles about Detroit, Newark, and even Minneapolis. While you're reading — think!

It's up to people like you on Macalester's campus to make up your minds what you are going to do and where you are going to stand on this issue. What you decide is up to you. Don't think the black man is waiting like a hungry dog for your answer. He doesn't really care anymore. He's going to get what he wants regardless of what you think. We're just asking you to make it easier on yourselves.

A lot has been done and there's plenty more to do. We've given you some background here, and we've given you an idea, no matter how small, of what has happened, what is still happening, and what will happen no more. We've given you something to work from and something to work with. Use it. The article is not pretty, but it wasn't planned that way. It may not have a great impact on you, but if you wait too long, the impact will come. Right where it hurts!

If you are a white man reading this article you may not understand and you may not feel it and you sure aren't safe. If you're a black man reading this you know and you know like nobody else does.

To paraphrase the words of Floyd McKissick — the white man won't be secure until the black man is.



The Dayton Avenue tutoring program offers help by volunteer college students to ghetto schoolchildren.

Birth Control Demands Illogical, Impractical

Recently, students from the six Minnesota state colleges asked (or demanded) that birth control information be made available through the college health services and that contraceptives be distributed to all students requesting them. Now it appears that this question may become an important issue on the Macalester campus. It has, at least, been raised in a similar motion from the Dupre Hall council.

One's first reaction may be to see this as a moral issue. By adopting such a plan the college would indeed be stating that the private lives of students should be governed by individual codes of morality. Macalester would, it seems, step out of the in loco parentis role and place the health center into that of an impersonal tool to help individuals control their own lives.

The ideas behind such an argument are good, parts of the proposed program are good, but there are flaws in the reasoning. Certainly there should be no objection to the distribution of birth control information. There have been campus seminars on the subject; there are magazine articles in the Weyerhaeuser stacks that provide the same facts more or less accurately. And the health center is the place for such a service.

Winton Health center does not, at present, however, take the place of private specialists in the Twin Cities. It is assumed that a student with severe allergies will go to an allergist, that one with severe acne will go to a dermatologist, that one with a bad earache will go to an eye, ear, nose, and throat man. Doctor Watson, as a general practitioner, is not expected to be able to deal with these cases, nor is a health center with limited facilities expected to be able to handle them.

By the same token, Winton Health center is not the place for the distribution of contraceptives. As long as there are questions about the safety of such methods as oral contraceptives and diaphragms, simple common sense should suggest that a woman go to a trained gynecologist with the examination and laboratory facilities to help her make the best decision possible.

In addition to being a questionable health procedure, the distribution of contraceptive devices would also be discriminatory. It is not to be assumed that all Macalester students are of this persuasion, either directly or indirectly. And yet, the health center is paid for by all students. There are complaints that the health center is football player oriented. Whether they are just or not, someone would have a good case by parallel reasoning if the Dupre Hall motion was adopted by the college.

If the health program of the college is ever reorganized to provide for total medical care of all students, the reasoning of the council might be valid. At present, their demands are outside the perimeter of the health center. A sensible alternative program might be, as mentioned, an information center. To this could be added a list of private doctors.

RMS

Earlier Political Maturity Demands Lower Voting Age

Representative Bill Frenzel of the Minnesota State House of Representatives has introduced a bill which, if passed into law, would lower the minimum voting age in Minnesota to 18. The proposal has been endorsed by Governor LeVander, and seems to have at least some support in both houses of the legislature.

Such a measure is long overdue. The reasons in support of a lower voting age are many; the reasons against, on the whole, seem to amount only to mistrust.

One of the most frequently-used reasons for a lower voting age is summed up by the phrase, "old enough to fight, old enough to vote." This has been dismissed by critics as a mere catchy phrase. But in reality it represents a potentially critical reality: young men are being sent to fight and die for a political system they have no power to influence. Whether or not the measure is decided through that political system, if he has the vote, he has some power, however small, to influence that decision, and thus the course of his immediate future.

A society which has always paid lip service, at least, to the principle of self-determination owes a person who is putting his life on the line for that system the chance to exercise all the influence he can upon events which could, in principle, decide the course of much of his life. And as long as society assumes he is mature enough to make that sacrifice, there is no basis for assuming that his contemporaries are any less mature.

Young people today are much more knowledgeable about government and current affairs than they have been at any other time in this nation's history. And, as can be seen by last year's election campaign, they are much more committed and willing to work within the system for the candidates they feel would be willing to work for their causes. It was young people who put Gene McCarthy over the top time after time last year, not those critics who dismiss them as not knowing or caring enough about our political system to be able to play an intelligent part.

Young people are an important role in the economy. More and more frequently we hear of manufacturers extolling the "great teenage market," a great portion of which is between the ages of 18 and 21. And, although many older voters have forgotten the fact, young people do pay taxes. The phrase "taxation without representation" probably carries too much emotional contact for reasonable discussion, but then again, if you think about it, maybe not.

One of the most prominent arguments against a lower voting age states that "as long as students are rioting on campuses, they don't have the maturity to vote." It is no more mature to commit a civil felony, yet the percentage of citizens over 21 committing felonies is larger than the percentage of people between 18 and 21 who are rioting on campuses. Another facet of the same argument is the fact that campus demonstrations for the most part are a result of that same commitment to issues which young people supposedly lack. It has even been suggested by those who hold that "you get what you earn" that it is up to those students who do not riot to discipline those who do. If this is the case, then we should expect all age groups to discipline their peers in order to qualify for the franchise.

Finally there is the much-discussed "generation gap." Those who decry campus violence should consider that what perhaps much of the current unrest might have been avoided by giving people of the 18-21 age group a meaningful voice in the institutions which affect their lives. Needless to say, one of these institutions is the government.

There are but a few of the reasons which support a lower voting age for Minnesota and, for that matter, the rest of the nation. The state legislature has an opportunity to take an important step forward in government affairs. Let's hope the rest of the body is as far-sighted as representative Frenzel.

WMJ

MAC WEEKLY

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White Adjustment, Prerequisite To Increased Inter-racial Dialog

by Barbara Phillips

The Expanding Education Opportunities Program was introduced to the campus by the Weekly under the grand label of "Project to Aid Disadvantaged." Unfortunately, the "liberals" quickly picked up the label. One sociology class busily hopped to work and came up with a proposal including an all-black dorm. Everybody seemed to know what WE want. On the other end, certain students questioned the "propriety" of an Afro-American Student Center. We have an International Center, but that's different (I guess).

Do you wonder how the students coming under the new program will adjust to Mac? Well, I wonder how YOU will adjust (you haven't adjusted to the ones here yet). The purpose of the program is not to make them just like you. The purpose is to help the development of themselves. They will not and

should not conform to you. We aren't you. When will you stop being afraid of everything that is different?

Do you realize that in many ways YOU are the disadvantaged? Do you realize, too? Your world seems so small. You seem to think that you live in America while the rest of us live in ghettos. Did you ever stop to think of yourselves as another group? All-black neighborhoods are ghettos. All-Jewish neighborhoods are ghettos. All-white neighborhoods are ghettos. Ooops! I mean NEIGHBORHOODS.

To those of you who applauded Dick Gregory, it's about time. BLAC has been trying to get the message over for a year. I hope you remember and tell your friends all of it and not just the part about The Pill.

BLAC is tired of hearing about how we shut you white folks out and about how we eat together. (We may now eat in restaurants, cafeterias, and lunch counters wherever we please, in case you haven't heard.) There has been more black-white dialogue on this campus since BLAC was formed

than ever before. Black students used to be members of an inter-racial organization. How many of YOU were members? Is it just this year that you decided you wanted to talk to US?

Let's face it. This campus needs a great deal of education. "You people" have got to pull yourselves up by your boot straps. Liberals Unite!!! Clean up your backyards, roommates, best friends, fellow Macites, pros. And do you dare to tackle your families?

Dalton Retracts Part of Review

Dear folks:
I wish to retract one small part of my review of Ernest in Love. The figure \$3000 was a misprint. A figure of \$2000 was the amount quoted to me for the approximate cost of last year's spring production, A Flea in Her Ear. I received this information from a member of the Flea cast, and have never actually checked it out, as I undoubtedly should have, but accepted it on faith.

So call me irresponsible.
Tracy Dalton

Validation Date Not Well Publicized

To the editor:
I became aware the afternoon of January 22 that I was one of 87 Macites who were being fined \$25 for not validating for Interim. Although I am not sure where the blame lies, I think that 87 is a phenomenally large number. I would suggest that none of these students would purposely ignore validation this long with the fine being \$5 a day after January 6. There seems to be a definite lack of communication. I know now that the validation schedule was printed in the Interim Term Catalog, but perhaps more announcements should be made. I would suggest that a notice also ought to be given to the Mac Weekly.

Cathy Ranum

C. C. Press Box

by John Kremer

Well, what can I say? They did it again. The Kirk Hall Constitution for the umpteenth plus one time failed to make it through CC. It seems that the constitution needs to have a provision in it providing specific judicial board separate from its legislative body. It now looks like most of the other dorm constitutions are also illegal because, as far as I know, no other dorm constitution at Macalester contains such a provision. It really is rather ridiculous, since who gives a damn about these dorm constitutions anyway?

CC is requesting a student activities budget of \$95,000 for next year. That comes to \$50 per student. The budget will include a few more activities than in previous years, such as debate and a revised program board.

Macalester will be sending three student delegates to the NSA Conference on the Legal Rights of Students. Mark Vaught, Kathy Cooper, and Stan Freeman — all members of the Joint Committee on the Rights and Freedoms of Students — will be attending the conference in order to get information and suggestions on work being done in that committee. A snow week will be attended to pay for their expenses while attending the conference.

The freshman class was appropriated \$625 to play for Snow Week. This year — unlike last year — Macalester will have a snow week, not only because we have snow this year, but also because of the willingness of the freshman class to take on this obligation.

Mark Linder will be looking into the parking situation on Grand Avenue. A request that the no park-

ing signs be taken down may be made of the city. Also, a demand for marked crosswalks could be given to the traffic commissioner at the same time.

The Administrative Functions Committee will begin "a full investigation of the operating status of the Student Publicity Services, especially in regard to payment of artists, and whether SPS is in fact a service organization."

Next time I hope to be able to report to the students of Macalester College, and especially to the young men of Kirk Hall, that the constitution has finally passed. The answer to whether or not my wish will come true will have to wait until the next CC meeting. Until then, you young men in Kirk Hall be good.

Cathy

Macalester Coed Sams Campus Social Life

Editor's note: This letter comes from a Mac coed who has asked to remain anonymous to make her letters too fast or not fast enough, too cold, too eager, too shy, too bold. Not to mention the fact that most of us are probably lesbians. We're sloppy dressers or clothes horses. We talk too much or we talk too little, we're too deep or too shallow, and generally dull. No wonder you never want to bother to get to know us.

To the editor:
Dear Macalester Men (assuming you do exist — if you don't, disregard this letter):

Macalester women do exist. I thought we tell you in case you hadn't noticed this yet. We realize that you consider us ugly, desperately anti-social, super-bookers who will marry the first guy we can get a good hold on. Let us tell you how we begin to see ourselves — about halfway through first semester freshman year.

We are ugly. Every last one: too fat, too skinny, too flat, too bumpy, too muscular, too flabby, too tall, too short. If our bodies are O.K., which they seldom are, our faces are ugly. Why should you date a bunch of dogs — we obviously wouldn't look good with you.

We are too intelligent. A girl to be attractive, has to deny what intelligence she has, no bookish, no good grades, because it's just not right to be as smart as the boys. So, these who are dumb are envied, only there aren't many really dumb girls here at Mac. Just a lot of girls who have learned to hate themselves because they are intelligent and are ashamed of that intelligence like some girls would be ashamed of sleeping around.

We are out to get a guy. It doesn't matter who or what he is or even if we really like him or not, the first guy we get near, we'll grab. We are a bunch of marriage-mongers who go into a panic every time we hear bells. We can't afford to date around — the first date could be the last. Since we are such creeps, we have to snatch the first man we can, since there will probably never be another. We're each an un sprung marriage trap.

We also have really rotten personalities. We are too sour, too sickly sweet, too casual, too serious, too fast or not fast enough, too cold, too eager, too shy, too bold. Not to mention the fact that most of us are probably lesbians. We're sloppy dressers or clothes horses. We talk too much or we talk too little, we're too deep or too shallow, and generally dull. No wonder you never want to bother to get to know us.

Yes, Macalester men, we really don't blame you for hating us like you do. We realize that we're completely to blame for the rotten social life here at Macalester. It's probably a plot of the Dean's office — to recruit the ugliest and creepiest girls the United States has to offer, just to thwart your sexuality.

We apologize for disappointing you so. We apologize for being so ugly — there's just no reason for us to try to be pretty. We apologize for raising the curve — there's nothing to do but book. We apologize for being so clumsy — we're desperate. We apologize for being such rotten creature — we have no experience in talking to guys. We apologize for being so dull — how can you be anything else while immersed in self-pity and revulsion. We hate ourselves as much, as, if not more than you hate us. So we'll make a deal with you.

If you can persuade the Admissions Office to start admitting some normal girls — the beautiful, charming, gracious companions every red-blooded American male dreams about — we promise to do our best to disappear from the face of the earth. Only don't hold your breath. We have been waiting for a hell of a long time for handsome charming men who'll treat us like fellow human beings, and Santa Claus still refuses to do anything about it. But we wish you good luck.

A Mac Coed.

Friday, February 21, 1969

The Mac Weekly

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Racism Stands at Heart of Urban Crisis

Crisis in Black And White

by Mike Johnston
Second in a series

There is no way a ghetto can just "happen." Nor are ghettos a thing which grew a few generations ago, merely surviving into the present. Ghettos are caused. They are still being created—and you can't get rid of them simply by cleaning them out and rebuilding them.

What causes a ghetto? There are figures on income, illegitimacy, education and any number of other social indicators which can point to the deficiency of life in the urban slum. But what they do not show is the fact that ghettos are caused by the same thing which causes a church bombing in Alabama or a segregated school in Mississippi: white racism.

The Kerner Report on Civil Disorders stated it thus: "What white Americans have never fully understood—but what the Negro can never forget—is that white society is deeply incriminated in the ghetto. White institutions created it, white institutions maintain it, and white society condones it."

Although the fact comes as a surprise to many, the term "white racism" does not refer to separate drinking fountains or the lunch counter at Woolworth's. It refers to a systematic effort on the part of whites who have deliberately used economic, social, and legal means to exploit black people. The results of these efforts are perpetuated by those who condone that exploitation—and this tolerance of injustice runs much deeper through American society than many are willing to admit.

Racism takes many different forms—and it exists in St. Paul, Minnesota, just as surely as it does in Birmingham, Alabama. A study of the Summit-University area made in 1966 by Augsburg College found that the black population of St. Paul, rather than spreading

over an increasing area, still continues to reach higher and higher concentration in an area bounded roughly by Selby, University, Lexington, and Western. The study laid the blame on increasing housing discrimination.

There are other faces of racism. Building codes exist in the city of St. Paul which theoretically should have prevented St. Paul's black community from ever becoming run-down. Under the law, if an owner lets his dwelling become run-down, he can be ordered to remedy the situation. Even more important, if a landlord lets his rental property, such as an apartment house, become substandard, his tenants can ideally act under the law to force him to maintain the building so that their living quarters are indeed livable. Yet when you ask Peter Moreno of the Ramsey County OEO about St. Paul's building code enforcement, he can only give a rueful laugh:

"You go down into Summit-University and look at some of the buildings and homes there and you wonder if such a thing as a building code really exists. You find a specific complaint and try to act on behalf of the tenants to get it corrected, and you wonder if such a thing as a building inspector even exists."

When you go down Selby Avenue, you have to agree.

These are but two examples of the racism which still exists in our society. It is a racism which has not only been condoned by Americans, but which for many years was public policy. Until the Supreme Court

decided in *Brown vs. School Board of Topeka*, in 1954, it was perfectly legal to maintain "separate but equal" facilities for the races—and no one need fool himself about those "equal" facilities. The 1954 decision marked the beginning of a legal revolution against racism.

That legal revolution has become a black civil revolution—and its roots are less definite.

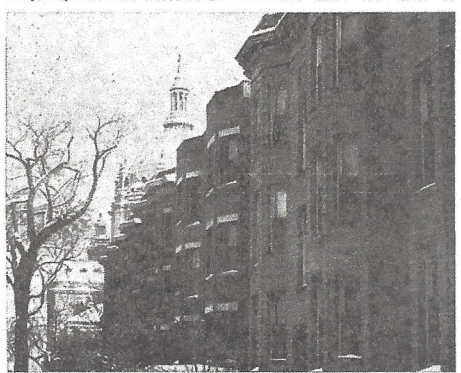
Historians could relate the beginnings of the black revolt to any of several events—the Montgomery bus strike of 1955-56, or even to Nat Turner's slave revolt in 1831.

Philadelphia, tripled in Chicago and Detroit and reached a population five times their previous number in Los Angeles. The figures are now much higher.

This unprecedented population boom placed severe strains on the social orders in the large cities. Entire neighborhoods changed from white to black almost overnight. Theodore H. White, in *The Making of the President, 1964*, did a great deal of research into the "transition neighborhoods" of some of the nation's largest cities. Real estate brokers and property owners, prac-

ticing a "policy of containment," drew boundaries within which the black neighborhoods were to be held. In New York, 96th street was to be the dividing line protecting Manhattan's East Side, yet today the black neighborhood stretches well into the Eighties. In Boston, White found, "they" were supposed to stop at Franklin Park, but "they" have outflanked the park completely and have closed in on

conditions from ever really changing. Automation began to eliminate those jobs the blacks had come north to take. A mushrooming population—spurred by an illegitimacy rate which rose by 78 percent in Minneapolis between 1950 and 1962, for example—made ghetto conditions more and more in-



A community of contrasts: a row of tenement appointments stands in the shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Blue Hill. Before blacks ever moved into Los Angeles in any significant number, insurance companies had already singled out an area which was supposed to contain the black community—a relatively unknown section of the city called Watts.

When the blacks settled into these areas they found housing discrimination that kept them there. They found employment discrimination which refused them the financial means to ever hope to leave the community in the first place. And they found the social prejudice which still keeps those

human. These facts of life made the ghettos explosive jungles—and while the Summit-University ghetto of St. Paul does not compare in magnitude to slum areas of New York, Cleveland, or other large cities, the same problems exist there, and they stem from the same cause—white racism.

The Kerner Report, with its attack on white racism, outsold *Valley of the Dolls*. Apparently someone is listening. What America will have to realize, though, is that you don't get rid of a ghetto merely by tearing it down and rebuilding the buildings.

NSA Offers Travel, Student Services

The National Student Travel Association will be sponsoring a variety of tours to Europe and the Near East this summer. The trips vary in length from 3 to 8 weeks, as well as in price.

NSTA is the branch of the National Student Exchange which specializes in international student exchanges, travel, and study programs for American students in-

terested in travel as an educational experience. It is a non-profit organization associated with similar student travel bureaus in thirty other countries.

The objectives of all NSA sponsored tours is to fit travel to student time and budgets. Besides the summer trips, NSTA has tours coordinated with Christmas and Spring vacations. One of the programs to be offered this summer is a three-week Eastern Europe and Russia Tour, of the USSR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, for \$540. Others include the French Study Tour, the 21-Day Israel Swing, and the Italian Art Seminar. Economy tours are also available.

In addition to tours, the Travel Association makes available such services as a low-cost car rental program and the well-known International Student Identity Card. The ID is available only through NSTA.

and entitles students to discounts in lodgings, restaurants, transportation, museums and galleries, theaters and cinemas, and stores in Europe and North America. Parenthetically, the Identity Card is free to all eligible tour participants—which includes Mac students.

The Student ID is on sale now in the ticket office in the Lower Union, for \$3. Information on all NSTA programs and services is available on Mondays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. in the Lower Union, and from Rosa Aguilar and Mike Rachlin. Further information on the International Student Affairs Club, travel in the U.S.A., and other NSTA offerings will be forthcoming in the Weekly.

Everett On Top

by Darryl Everett III

This week the editors of the Weekly dispatched their star reporter to pick up the bits and pieces of news on campus. With this assignment in mind Everett got right to work, on top of the news.

Destruction Hits 1365 Grand

On the night of Feb. 15, a troop of 150-200 beer-drinking, wine-consuming students pounced on the premises of Linder, Vaught and Everett. The Good Dean of Students was there to inspect the situation. The Bigelow girls stayed home and watched the tube, but the Turk girls were there in full force. Two crazy dames from Turk were after Mark-the-Sno-Queen's bed. At the peak of activity 80 people were sardined into the joint and the oxygen ran out. Two jocks almost got into a scrape at that point and someone took it out on the kitchen wall.

The folks downstairs were finally ready to go to sleep, so that sober radical, Mark Linder, ushered the troops out. Then G. Smith hit the scene at some fantastic hour. By 3:30 a.m. it was all over—121 beer cans, 27 beer bottles, 2 empty kegs, and 27 bottles of hard stuff and 18 bottles of \$.27 a fifth rot gut.

Only a Ph.D. Has a Point of View

The faculty was up to its usual politico maneuvers at its Feb. 13 meeting. The big issue seemed to be whether students should be admitted to faculty meetings and whether students may speak at faculty meetings. It seems that the faculty is seeking to keep their high level debates behind closed doors.

In the meanwhile, it is ludicrous that certain faculty members are in

trouble because they don't have Ph.D.'s or haven't published. Why a Ph.D. enables a prof to relate to me or anyone else has yet to be explained.

Institutionalized Nothing

Last Thursday I dropped by I.C. for the course on Institutionalized Racism. While some joker in the back was yelling about developing a perfect model of non-racism, someone else was talking about books and discussion groups. Nothing said about action, as usual.

Next week we'll try again and hopefully the people who had been accustomed to being told what to do will get with it.

Appointments

- Tom Hill — God
- Steve Arneson — Chairman, H.E.W.
- Don Schwartz — Ronald Reagan Award
- Bob Day — Garbage Man
- Mrs. Applebaum — yes!
- Deb Wulken — Blond Bomber
- Francis Kunkler — Hugh Hefner

Poetry Contest

All Macalester students are invited to enter the competition for the Annual Anthology of College Poetry. Each effort must be on a separate sheet and every manuscript must bear the following information: Name of author, home address, and college attended. Manuscripts must be submitted by Press, 3210 Selby Avenue, Los Angeles, California. Although more favorable consideration will be given to shorter works (the space factor), everything submitted will be given full evaluation. (This according to the sponsors of the contest.)

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PIZZA
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STOPI LOOKI MORE RECRUITING

Mon., Feb. 24, 9:00-4:00 p.m. First National Bank Dept.	Wed., Feb. 26, 9:00-4:00 p.m. First National Bank of Mpls.
Mon., Feb. 24, 9:00-4:00 p.m. State Farm Ins. Co.	Thurs., Feb. 27, 9:00-4:00 p.m. Union Tank Car Co.
Tues., Feb. 25, 9:00-4:00 p.m. Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.	Thurs., Feb. 27, 9:00-4:00 p.m. Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co.
Eues., Feb. 25, 9:00-4:00 p.m. First National Bank of St. Paul	Fri., Feb. 28, 9:00-4:00 p.m. The St. Paul Insurance Companies
Wed., Feb. 26, 9:00-4:00 p.m. Arthur Anderson & Co.	Mon., Tues., Wed. (Mar. 2, 4, 5) Peace Corps (Recruiting & Testing)
Wed., Feb. 26, 9:00-4:00 p.m. Young Women's Christian Assn.	Mon., Mar. 3, 1:00-4:00 p.m. Lipton Test Co.
Thurs. & Fri., Feb. 27 and 28— 1950 Grad is recruiting—Mr. Robert C. Amerson	United States Information Agency

(Don't forget to get those Resumes in—Sign-up sheets are in 214-Union)

Classifieds

"Up! Up! my friend,
and quit your books;
I fear you will grow dumber."

—William Wordsworth
And while you're at it, return said books to the library.

MISSING FROM THE STACKS:
Mongrelian, Georges; La vie quotidienne des comedienes au temps de Moliere; PN2632/M6 Saint Saens; Danse macabre; MS-785.11/s152d
Kozol; Death At An Early Age; LJC2803
Shaftel; Role Playing For Social Value; Decisions; LC1584/247

WANTED: Help us restore our home. Contact Mark Vaught, Mark Linder, or Darryl Everett.

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The Mac Weekly

Volume 57, Number 14

Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

February 12, 1971

The American right wing: alive and kicking

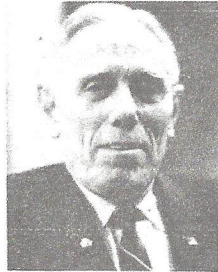
by Mike Johnston

The gymnasium of St. Agnes High School in St. Paul is a modern cinderblock structure with harsh arc lighting which makes your skin look blotchy as you first go in. There are basketball brackets on the walls, and, since this is a parochial school, a crucifix overlooking the basketball floor. For shooting free throws, probably.

It was here that the Minnesota Leadership Conference held one of its anti-pornography rallies the week before last. Several hundred braved ten-below weather to hear Rev. Morton Hill, a member of the President's Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, and to see "the film that shocked the U.S. Senate," as advertised by the rally's sponsors. In a way, it was just a gathering of Decent People; but it was also a melting pot for many of the resurgent right-wing groups in the Twin Cities.

The right wing in American politics is very much alive and kicking. The "silent majority" and its more vocal neighbors to starboard, moreover, now feel that momentum is moving their way, and that, in the words of one "Lifeline's" commentator, "a lot of things are gonna be put right in the next few years."

The faces at the St. Agnes meeting told a lot about the people who felt that enough rested upon their being there to show up on that fri-



Melodrama Middle-Americana: the weather was much too cold for tennis shoes, but the little old ladies turned out nonetheless. The rally audience, by and large, tended to be elderly, fairly well-dressed, and grim.

Lining the walls of the lobby as you enter are tables with literature from various groups, ranging from the Minnesota Taxpayer's Party to St. Stephen's Defenders of the Catholic Faith.

In this way the anti-pornography rally and Jerry Rubin Night have a lot in common: all causes, all groups are welcome so long as they speak the right code phrases, react the same way to the same general stimuli, and subscribe to the same general set of common enemies.

college students in the entire state.")

Though not without its camaraderie and certain self-contained hospitality, this was a crowd which generated tension, which gave you the feeling that these people were sure this was the only warm place on a very cold night in more ways than one.

And so it was a gathering of the Middle Class, the producers and shopkeepers, the couple who've seen two muggings in their neigh-

borhood in the past year, the little old ladies, the retired army officers, off-duty policemen, and a liberal sprinkling of nuns and priests.

They knew The Secret, they saw through the conspiracies and the treachery, they knew who was out to sell us out to our enemy who somehow never has to sleep, to pause to regroup, to worry about infidels in his own midst.

As I picked up my copy of the Taxpayer, a lady came up to me and earnestly asked me to sign a petition against the upcoming St. Paul production of Hair. Only the way she said it ("a petition against hair"), it sounded like an attempt to regulate grooming standards.

I must have appeared baffled, because she immediately explained to me, without a trace of condescension, that Hair was a Broadway musical that actually had nude actors on stage live. I didn't sign. She also directed my attention to another petition, that one "a petition against the kids. What they're doing, I mean. They burn down houses and rape women and we just gotta have more laws." I didn't sign that one, either; to have done so would have meant standing in line.

The rally itself eventually got down to business. We began by saying the Lord's Prayer (however, since we were in a Catholic School Gymnasium, it was the "Our

of the treachery and deception of the committee leadership.

Rev. Hill did well what any leader of a crusade must accomplish: he portrayed his movement as large, powerful, and effective, yet somehow in mortal danger from enemies both without and within. He was evidently well received.

The speech ended, there were questions--both friendly and hostile--the Kentucky Fried Chicken buckets were passed out for a donation, a little bit early this time because some of the audience had begun to make a break for the exits, and it was all over.

Throughout there was but one mood: no overt excitement or strong emotional outbursts. Just grim determination, a sense of having been disinherited, and a wistful longing for an America and an era which were simpler, easier to comprehend, and--hardest to bear of all--torn away by treachery and deceit.

For the right wing is indeed a viable force today, just as it has always been. Its own particular brand of the politics of paranoia--a quantity on which it holds no monopoly--is more seductive than ever. Its appeals arisened oversimplified, but that is the price to be paid for the popularization of A Cause.

It plays upon fear to be sure--both fear of its own power and fear of what it holds to be the consequences of its own failures. It offers a highly plausible, all-inclusive structure of thought and reaction, once you accept a few key assumptions. It has an awesome capability to generate hate, or to rationalize hate which already exists.

And perhaps most important: it flourishes in all kinds of communities, holds all kinds of financial resources, and can generate a longevity of individual commitment the likes of which the Left rarely ever sees. It is, briefly put, powerful.

I left with a vast assortment of emotions, not the least of which was disappointment at not being able to see the "shocking" movie. It had been shown earlier in the day at a similar gathering in Minneapolis--perhaps it had attracted more attention than the speech and had thus become a liability.

Mostly, though, I felt disappointment and wonder over the fact that Americanism, that hoary term, had taken on such a deep added dimension of bitterness. It's fine to love one's country, at least to an extent; but professing to love it while castigating so many of its people is a most mystifying tactic indeed.

"One of the chief reasons why the American right wing is so convinced that the government is riddled with traitors is the fact that so few have been found."

Chester, Hodgson, and Page: An American Melodrama

gid evening. They were solemn faces, grim faces, faces which bore witness, witnesses to the knowledge held within: that somehow in the space of a mere generation their beloved America had slipped, slipped badly from a day in which she had the rest of the world practically at her mercy; that there were evil forces at work, all the more evil for their elusiveness, and infinitely dangerous; that no one is immune from these forces but that we can all beat them by trying just a bit harder, giving just one more dollar when the envelopes come around, listening to just a few more speakers, and writing a lot more letters to a lot more public officials. And most important: by Standing Up and Being Counted.

I stop to pick up a copy of The Taxpayer, a tabloid published by the Minnesota "T" (Taxpayers) Party. This issue, among other things, includes a story on how welfare mothers are stealing taxpayers' money, how the Twin City Metropolitan Council is just one phase of a "dictator's dream," and how the Department of HEW conspired to foist the evil UNESCO education guidelines upon red-blooded Americans. (One of the main tools of this particular bit of wrongdoing was one "Arthur Flemming, who enjoys the dubious distinction of being President of Macalester College in Saint Paul, a Minnesota private college which is characterized, by people who know, as the main source of pot and other drug distribution for

borhood in the past year, the little old ladies, the retired army officers, off-duty policemen, and a liberal sprinkling of nuns and priests.

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Frayed end of your rope?

Have you tried to commit suicide lately? Well, if you failed you can stop being depressed. Someone is interested in you after all.

The American Institute of Family Relations is conducting a nationwide survey on the subject and wants to know what saved you. Was it religion? Professional counseling? A friend? A frayed rope?

Send a description of your experiences to:
The American Institute of Family Relations
5257 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90027

Winning entries will receive a year's supply of razor blades. Let's go, Macalester! With all our financial troubles, this is one thing we can all get together on that won't cost any money.

Bucklin and Gager: Circus in the Park

People interested in finding out what happens to people after they leave Macalester ought to drop by and hear Nate Bucklin and Ken Gager, who'll be playing tonight thru Sunday at the Park, 138 N. Snelling (Dayton & Snelling).

Bucklin and Gager, former Mac students, are members of the five-member Circus 13, a rock band which is featured at the unveiling of the Park. The Park was formerly a working man's bar called Park Rec; it is now hoped by the new ownership to be a haven for collegiate musical devotees.

Circus 13 will be appearing there tonight and Saturday from 9 to 1, and Sunday from 8 to 12.

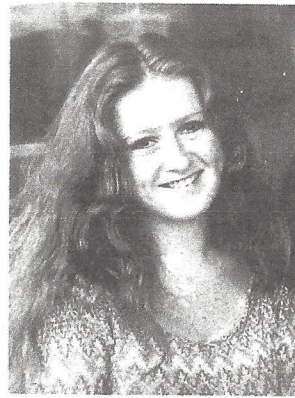
The Mac Weekly

MACALESTER COLLEGE,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101
VOLUME 58, NUMBER 18

john koerner



bonnie raitt



SOLD OUT !!!
a few \$3 tickets
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dave ray



willie and the 'bees



**"funky-ass music"
tonight**
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program board

EXCLUSIVE: Career study funding announced

by M. J. Hedstrom

EXCLUSIVE TO THE MAC WEEKLY: Funding of a \$9,800 research proposal from three Macalester faculty women was announced by the Region 5 (Chicago) Office of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The research grant will enable Dr. Dorothy Dodge, Dr. Patricia Kane, and Ms. Virginia Schubert to conduct an 18-month study of

undergraduate women's career aspirations. The preliminary work on the project is now in progress. The actual research will begin September 1.

The research program is 3-sided. The Newman Commission Report showed that colleges and universities tend to lower women's expectations and career aspirations. The research will study attitudes and goals of Macalester women, to determine if the statistics hold true for women here.

The three women will organize and sponsor a career week for Mac women, which will bring women from various professions to the campus during a one-week program. They will hold both large lecture and small group meetings with Mac students. The effects of a week on a sample group will be measured statistically.

The research will include a look at the impact of curriculum and of specific classes on women students.

"The project directors are delighted to have the opportunity to do a special program for Mac women, the first since they came to Macalester," said Kane.

"We welcome the opportunity to study women's attitudes," Schubert added. "When we're finished, we still won't know what women think, but we'll have a better idea of their goals."

Although senior women will not have an opportunity to participate in the program, their help can be especially helpful, the directors

said. Senior women students are at present lacking the job market. Any ideas or reactions they might have could be helpful in setting up the project and the research design, they said. Any senior women with suggestions are invited to come in and talk to Dodge, Kane, or Schubert, or drop a note in campus mail.

A final note: The Mac Weekly regrets that the pictures of Dr. Kane and Ms. Schubert were reversed in last week's issue on page 8.

The Mac Weekly

November 19, 1971
Volume 58, Number 10
Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Faculty, financial aid cuts rouse student wrath

Last April, the Macalester Board of Trustees voted to cut \$300,000 worth of Macalester faculty and \$100,000 worth of student financial aid. Over the summer, the President's Planning and Priorities Committee decided who exactly would get the ax. Now, in November, students are organizing to fight the cuts.

No one can be sure whom to credit with making the first move, but various reports all agree that some brave students confronted Dean Goodrich with the issue last week. They asked him to give them a list of the faculty members being cut, but the Dean refused. Goodrich told the Weekly later that he was simply "trying to respect the choice of faculty members not to have the finger pointed at them."

History Professor James Stewart agreed, saying that many faculty would rather have their status here remain private while they were looking for new jobs.

Stewart's feelings became known Monday during a meeting on Quality of Life in the Dorms, which 100 students had turned into a meeting on the Quality of Education at Macalester.

The Monday meeting turned into a long and somewhat stormy session. Students reiterated their demand to know who would be cut. They also questioned the way the cuts were made. Steve Burmeister, student member of the President's Planning and Priorities

Committee, said that all the Committee's summer meetings were held during the day, for three or four hours. He claimed this made it impossible for working students to attend.

The upshot of it all was that Dean Goodrich agreed to poll the faculty members involved in the cuts to find out if they would mind having their names be made public. Today, the first part of that list appears. Goodrich

wouldn't give the list to the Weekly yesterday because he hadn't finished talking to those involved. Instead, he offered the following carefully worded announcement, which after three administrative requests to do so, we here print verbatim.

Petition of Concern To the Macalester College Administration On the Dismissal of 20 Faculty Members And other important issues

We the undersigned, as representatives of the student body, petition the Macalester College administration to reconsider its decision to dismiss approximately 20 faculty members on the grounds that:

- 1) The dismissals are damaging to the academic success of the college and the student body in particular.
- 2) That all alternatives to this drastic action were not considered.
- 3) That the dismissal of certain faculty members in particular without regard to the goodwill, stabilizing and harmonious effect engendered by them upon the student body, especially where racial situations are of great importance, represents an act of colossal irresponsibility and paves the way for increased and unnecessary racial tension.

We further petition the administration to fully explain to the student body these cuts they have made and the effects it will have on classroom size and teaching work load, to eliminate all cuts that have been made in the financial aid program, and to meet with student representatives to map out solutions that will be beneficial to both the college and the student body.

Finally, we recommend that the college administration reassess its order of priorities in relationship to the academic and budgetary situations, and we demand the right of a voice in the decision making policies concerning the evaluation and firing of teachers, and other policies that directly affect the student body.

"Interested persons will be able to obtain from the Provost's office (M108) the names of individuals who have agreed to be included in a list of faculty members who as of this date are known not to be returning for 1972-73 or who will return on a reduced time basis. Part I of the list, available in the afternoon of Friday, 19 November 1971, involves full-time faculty except those serving as leave replacements. Part II, still being prepared, will include part-time faculty and leave replacements."

Students have prepared their own "announcement" in the form of a petition, which appears with this article.

Last year's budget cuts seem to be balanced by a recent Board of Trustees decision to restore \$400,000 to the budget for programs that were cut this year.

When asked last week where the money would go, Dean Goodrich hypothesized that it might be spent for tutorial programs or faculty travel expenses.

Robinson: Tuition will not be raised

President James Robinson has decided to "recommend to the Board of Trustees that tuition for next year not be increased." The recommendation was made in a memorandum to the Macalester College Community dated November 17.

Robinson gave three reasons for his decision. First, he feels that the college should hold down costs and improve services within the

present resources. He also feels that a tuition hike would be inconsistent with the Trustees' decision not to increase spending for the 1972-73 year. Finally, under President Nixon's Phase II plan, price increases will probably be limited to 2 and one half % and can take effect only if costs have increased. Robinson feels that a 2 and one half % increase would not be a significant enough sum to justify.

The Mac Weekly

Volume 56, Number 22

Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

May 19, 1970



We came to end the war

Mac students
lobby in D.C.

editorial

U.N. proposal
gains support

by Joan Henderson

Macalester students who lobbied in Washington recognized the need for direction and coordination of their activities. The MCPW (Minnesota Continuing Presence in Washington) provides a coordination and information service for students, parents, alumni, and concerned community members who desire to lobby in Washington or in their district offices.

"If you feel the system deserves another chance," said Bob Stumberg of MCPW, "then this can be an effective outlet for manpower and individual contributions."

The MCPW is being organized along highly structured lines similar to those adopted by Dartmouth College's Continued Presence in Washington. The organization consists of five committees all under the direction of a sixth central coordinating committee. The headquarters at Macalester (now located in the Program Board office in the Student Union) will be supplemented by a Washington bureau, hopefully located in an ADA office, that would be functionally similar.

BASICALLY, THE COMMITTEES are: staging, which offers training in lobbying procedures and arranges appointments, transportation and temporary housing; finance, which supervises the bank account and trustees account; plug-in, to establish radio contact and eventually WATS line communication with other institutions and the Washington headquarters; publicity, to attract potential lobbyists rather than recruiting them; and research.

The most active group at the present time is the research committee which is in the process of assembling extensive data for the use of lobbyists. Records of defense allocations, voting information, and detailed information on Congressional and other contacts would be available along with legal briefs, and pointers on lobbying, debating, and effective letter writing. The research committee will also compile data obtained through debriefing sessions with lobbyists in an effort to catch duplications and any inconsistencies in officials' statements.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONAL goals at the present time are the establishment of a board of advisors which would include community leaders and members of the college's administration. Stumberg emphasized his desire to provide for maximum efficiency by suiting people to committee positions by recognizing their majors, interests, and special capabilities.

One of the greatest outpourings of protest in recent memory followed President Nixon's April 30 announcement that he would send American ground troops into neutralist Cambodia to clear Vietcong and North Vietnamese sanctuaries. In the wake of that announcement—and the killing of four Kent State University students by National Guardsmen sent to quell disturbance on that campus—the country has witnessed massive demonstrations, widespread student strikes, and numerous forms of political activity, including Congressional lobbying, neighborhood leafletting, community teach-ins, a proposal for United Nations intervention, and even a boycott of Coca Cola and Phillip Morris.

Macalester has been active on all fronts. The stories on this and the next page describe the many routes being followed to protest the expansion of the "Vietnam War" into the "Indochina War."

IT IS PERHAPS THE limited historical perspective of youth that causes us to regard the current crisis as one of the gravest in our history. Certainly there have been other international crises in our own lifetime, crises with even greater potential for nuclear catastrophe than the present one. The Berlin Wall and the Cuban missile crisis come quickly to mind in this context.

But in both previous cases Americans were, rightly or wrongly, united with their government in protest against the trespasses of another nation. These were international crises. The crisis we face today is at least as much domestic as it is international. A groundswell of dissent among Americans has concentrated its force against a policy of the American government, at a time when our foreign adversaries are remaining strangely quiet.

We can only conclude that the reasons for this massive protest go far deeper than a mere disagreement over the military and diplomatic efficacy of the introduction of American combat troops into Cambodia. While the foremost fear of the dissenters is that the Cambodian move will frustrate America's ability to extricate herself from

the Vietnam war, still deeper than that lies a profound concern for the survival of America's most cherished institutions. Particularly, it is feared that the President's action will do irreparable damage to the constitutionally defined system of checks and balances that stands between the American people and the possibility of tyranny.

THE FOUNDERS OF OUR Republic did not intend—and the American people will not allow—one man to commit American lives to an endeavor in which the nation as a whole does not concur. The American people have let it be known, in countless ways, that they want out of Vietnam, as quickly as possible, with minimal loss of American lives.

What the President conceives to be the terms of "an honorable peace" are now irrelevant to the American people. The only honorable course is to pack up and leave.

What the President conceives to be the consequences of "a humiliating defeat" in Vietnam are now irrelevant to the American people. We are humiliated by our very presence there.

NO, RICHARD NIXON is our President, not our king. The President is the servant of the people, not their master. Only the American people, acting through their elected representatives, can decide when and against whom they will wage war. The dissenters are right to insist that this Constitutional division of power be adhered to.

The object of all the tumult is not to tear down the system, as might be claimed by some of the administration's supporters. Rather, the dissenters aim only to make the system work. They act from love of country, and not from disloyalty. They act from courage, and not from cowardice. They strive to preserve our American institutions, and not to destroy them.

Some of us went to Washington to talk to Congressmen and Senators and to participate in a massive antiwar protest. Some of us marched in St. Paul. Some of us talked to our fellow citizens to persuade them to join us in our struggle. Wherever we went we were driven by one powerful motivation.

We came to serve our country. We came to end the war.

by Joan Henderson

The Committee for United Nations Action in Indochina released to the press last Tuesday a proposal calling for United Nations intervention in Southeast Asia. The proposal was authored by students on the committee, Dean of the Faculty Murray Braden, and political science professors John Sigler and Charles Green.

"At this time a resolution of this sort makes it possible for the American people of all political leanings to get together in conversation about a constructive political solution to the war in Indochina," said Jim Powell, a member of the committee.

THE DOCUMENT contains four proposals which include the establishment of an international supervisory force to effect and maintain a cease-fire. It suggests that this UN force implement withdrawal of external forces by interposing between the disputants. The proposal also calls for an international conference to enact a political solution and a UN relief agency to solicit funds and volunteers to expedite recovery and development in the area.

The proposal has been signed by over 1000 members of the Macalester community including 78 faculty members. Support for it has snowballed since Tuesday. Endorsements have already come from the Minnesota chapter of the United Nations Association of the United States of America, and the Minnesota chapter of the National Council of Churches.

Representative Albert Quie (R-Minn.) introduced the legislation in Congress Wednesday and a meeting with Under Secretary of State Elliot Richardson has been arranged to solicit advice about further action.

THE IDEA OF A UN solution to the war in Indochina is not original. John Wenning, a Macalester student, cited in the press release "the 1963 North Vietnamese request to 14 members of the U.N. to use their influence to press for a U.N. settlement, Pope Paul's request for a U.N. solution in 1968 followed by Ambassador Arthur Goldberg's unsuccessful attempt to have the U.N. Security Council consider the conflict."

"We believe the time is right to take this kind of proposal back to the U.N. because the primary objectives of all concerned parties can best be attained in a political rather than military settlement," said Wenning.

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COLLEGE

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The Mac Weekly

Volume 57, Number 7

Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

November 13, 1970

Admissions to reflect finance crisis

by Pat Schneider

Will the present financial squeeze force Macalester to document November 3 which, while putting highest budget priority on meeting the financial needs of all new and continuing students, instructs the admit some students on the basis of wealth rather than merit?

The president's advisory council, after weeks of discussion, has concluded that to a limited extent it will.

The council approved a director of admissions and financial aid to consider financial need in choosing between equally qualified applicants, and to consider need "at the point in the admissions cycle where it becomes necessary to admit 'low need' students" in order to balance the budget.

This decision capped a debate which began September 23 when Dean Kenneth Goodrich presented a memorandum explaining that Macalester, instead of having a financial aid policy "consistent with the overall necessity of achieving a predetermined total income from student fees," had, in the past, "for reasons not exactly known," decided to give aid to whatever students were admitted regardless of the total amount involved.

Concluding that "strict adherence to this policy makes budget control impossible," and predicting that with current trends "the college cannot afford the policy," the memorandum recommended that means be found to keep financial aid below a pre-set amount and that there be a quota of students "for whom we base admission decisions on financial status."

Another memorandum from Goodrich October 19 dealt more thoroughly with the financial aid dilemma facing the college in making a 1971-72 budget. The paper stated that the college must estimate both the need of new students and the amount of money which will be available to handle that need, but that three special problems now exist: the general financial plight of the college; the end of endowment funding of EEO; the possible loss of Reader's Digest Merit Scholarships.

The paper said that if estimates are accurate and sufficient aid money can be found, then a "two-stage admissions process is probably the answer, in which new students are admitted without regard to need until some fraction of the new class is accounted for, after which need becomes a factor."

If enough money can't be found, the paper said, then policies must be made which will wisely use whatever funds exist: the work portion of the aid program could be expanded to include more on-campus jobs, or the role of loans in the aid package could be increased, although the latter might weaken the college's ability to compete for students.

It was also noted that the supply of loan funds will soon be totally depleted if loans occur at the same rate this year as last.

Finally, the paper said that if regular financial aid sources must cover both EEO expenses and a loss of Merit scholarships, the alternatives are cutting costs elsewhere, raising tuition, or finding "significant new sources of

aid." If such measures are insufficient, then the college must find "significantly more pay-their-own-way students."

Opposition to these reports came chiefly from Community Council president Decker Anstrom, who worked to maintain past policy insofar as was possible, and from a small group of students comprising the ad hoc committee on financial aid, who insisted repeatedly that cuts in the aid budget could not be made at any cost.

"Is this policy so important," Goodrich wondered, "that you're willing to follow it to the extinction of the college?"

William Gramenz, director of admissions and financial aid, felt that the policy of ignoring economic factors in admissions had been ideal in getting the type of student body desired, but said, "I think we're one of the few colleges with this ideal policy and it's a real question how long any college can maintain it."

Referring to the alternatives of more tuition increases, John Dozier, vice-president for financial affairs, said, "I think a college of our sort is in real danger of pricing itself out of the market."

This view was balanced by president Arthur Flemming's remark that "by not raising tuition, we may be jeopardizing the financial aid budget."

The basic text of the statement that was finally approved was an unofficial draft from the committee on admissions and financial aid. It was amended several times to make it more realistic, and it includes proposals to tap new sources of aid. There remains some question as to

whether it sidesteps the more dire possibilities outlined in Goodrich's paper.

Dean Goodrich had tried to give the discussion a factual basis by presenting statistical data on financial aid since 1964-65. Educational and general (E&G) expenses have increased from \$2,902,000 in 1964-65 to \$8,350,000 in 1970-71; and tuition income has increased from \$1,599,000 to \$4,188,000. This means that tuition in 1964-65 totaled 55.1% of overall E&G expenses, and 50.1% in 1970-71. (It paid only 41.7% in 1969-70, before the latest tuition hike).

Yet, while the percentage of unavailable tuition (money the college gives back to students as Macalester Scholarships, Grants-in-Aid, etc.) stayed about the same, 16.5% in 1964-65 and 15.9% in 1970-71, the portion of E&G expenses actually paid by tuition (available tuition) declined from 46% to 42.1% (it had declined to 36.6% in 1969-70). Interestingly, EEO scholarships are listed as available tuition.

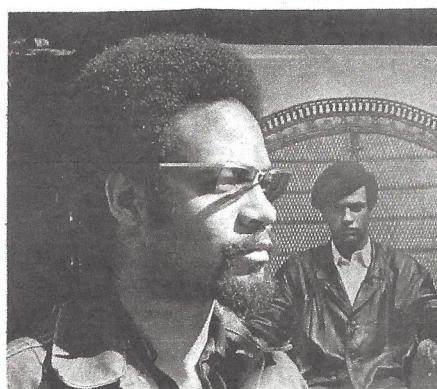
"Over the years," com-

mented Goodrich, "the college has plowed back into financial aid about the same percentage of income." From the latest increase, 36.1% was used as unavailable tuition.

The total income from tuition, room, and board increased from \$2,504,000 in 1964-65 to \$5,394,000 in 1970-71, and known financial aid, which includes aid from many non-Macalester sources such as National Merit Corporation, increased from \$778,073 to \$2,494,000. In other words, students and their families contributed 68.9% of tuition, room, and board income in 1964-65, but only 53.7% in 1970-71.

In comparing 1969-70 to this year, the data showed an increase in the median need for enrollees from \$1651 to \$1723. At the same time, median family income rose from \$10,734 to \$11,374, or 6%, which precisely reflects the jump in cost of living.

The median need this year of those who were offered aid yet didn't come to Macalester, \$1380, was less than that of enrollees, \$1723 (\$1631 for non-EEO, non-minority enrollees).



Panthers present case

The ideology and activities Bobby Seale; "Fred Hampton (BPP) will be the subject of Meets the Press." Donations the first event in the 1970-71 at the door will be 75¢, \$1, Macalester Black Co-Curricular Series. A group of Black Panther Party members from Oakland, Calif., are scheduled to appear during the two day event, today and tomorrow.

The program at Macalester will include these public events: "Revolutionary Dance" at 9 p.m. tomorrow in the Dining Commons, featuring songs by The Lumpen and music by The Frægdom Messengers, both BPP groups. Donations-\$1.50 and \$2-will be collected at the door.

"Revolutionary Film Festival"--tonight at 7:30 p.m. in the Student Union and tomorrow at 9 p.m. in Olin Hall Auditorium--including "Stagerlee," an interview with

College runs out of cash

The current year's budget will be re-submitted to the board of trustees Thursday. It will be unbalanced to the tune of \$809,000.

The deficit would be covered by further raids on the rapidly disappearing unrestricted endowment. Vice president John Dozier said yesterday the college would try to raise money to close the income/expense gap, but that new income estimates force the college to plan for a deficit.

Income estimates have been slashed by almost a million dollars from the budget submitted to the trustees last month. Expense items have been reduced by only \$165,000.

The new budget will be considered by the executive com-

mittee of the board at a closed luncheon meeting.

At an open student meeting yesterday Dozier said the college does not have enough money in the bank to meet the next month's worth of pay-rolls. He said the college has \$84,000 in the bank while it will have to pay out half a million.

Dozier would like to use \$1.2 million from the unrestricted endowment to pay bills between November 15 and January 31, 1971. After January 31 the second half of tuition money will tide the college over until June 1, 1971.

At June 1 the second "liquidity crisis" begins. Dozier estimated the college will

need \$800,000 cash then, if fund raising goes as predicted in the new budget.

Dozier blames part of the cash crisis on "inter-fund loans." He said the college has used cash on hand to pay for \$2.6 million of physical plant construction between 1963 and 1970. It made these expenditures in anticipation of receipts from the challenge campaign, a ten-year program in which DeWitt Wallace matched pledges to the college dollar-for-dollar. Some of these pledges remain unpaid.

The trustees' finance committee has decided against borrowing money from a bank. One of the conditions of a bank loan would give the bank (First National) veto power over proposed capital projects (buildings and the like.)

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CALLER

Beginning to think is
beginning to be undermined.

- Camus

MAC WEEKLY



Illustration by Bob Pepper Courtesy of Elektra Records

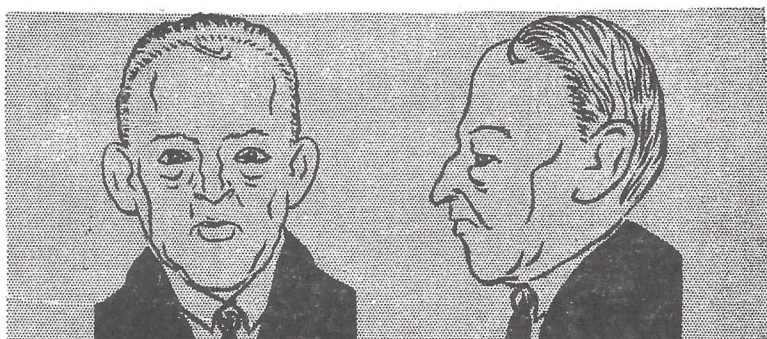
Articles

Real men want two things:
danger and playfulness.
That is why they want women,
for they are the most dangerous
playthings.

-Friedrich Nietzsche



OREGON'S MOST UNWANTED MAN ARTHUR FLEMMING



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ALL CITIZENS wanting to preserve their rights as set forth in the Constitution of the United States of America LOOK OUT FOR THIS MAN. He is EXTREMELY DANGEROUS even when unarmed
HEIGHT-Not big enough for the jobs he has landed at the expense of the TAXPAYERS
WEIGHT-Carries a lot of it as a STOOGES of the EXTREMIST LEFT, the NATIONAL COUNCIL of CHURCHES and the PROMOTERS of FLUORIDATION
ALIASES-"CRANBERRIES" FLEMMING "FLUORIDE" FLEMMING "ARTFUL ART" FLEMMING "DR." FLEMMING "DIRTY WORD" FLEMMING "HALLELUJAH" FLEMMING and "PHONEY" PHEMMING

DON'T LET PHEMMING & HIS PHLUORIDE PHONIES PHOOL YOU