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University of Northern Iowa

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COMMUNES

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UNI Quarterly is published by the University of Northern Iowa
Before I start in with my bitching, preaching, and raising hell, I'd like to ask a few short, simple questions. You will not be graded; you need not sign your name; just write in the one best answer to each of the following questions.

1. Wednesday, March 10, at UNI can best be remembered as
   A. the day a herd of Australopithecus Africanus took over Dean Voldseth's office
   B. the day of Student Senate elections
   C. the day the infamous giant jack rabbit of Cresco, Iowa, attacked a little ole lady outside the Union and was beaten off with a cane

2. The candidate who won Presidency of the Student Senate elections this year was
   A. Sharon Gilbert ("mother," supervisor of the Union Coffee House)
   B. Fidel Castro
   C. Keith Stamp

3. The above candidate was a member of which party?
   A. Communist China Party
   B. ROC
   C. Better Housekeepers of America for the Prevention of Violence to Women

Get the picture or need I clarify it a step further? Well, let's do take a closer look at those Student Senate elections. What was that? Elections? . . . Ah yes, the elections. I do vaguely remember something about elections — of course that was the day after they supposedly took place. The coming of the day was kept so quiet, many people didn't even know they were taking place at all. Maybe that explains why out of 9,232 eligible voters only about 2000 exercised that right to choose their student government leaders. I mean, it couldn't be apathy, now could it?

And speaking of choosing government leaders, why look at the choices we got! There were the two candidates for Union Policy Board who all the time they were running for the office honestly thought that they were running for Union Activities Board. And there's the girl who was asked to run for student senator who wasn't even going to be around UNI after next November—just don't tell anybody, they said, and nobody will know the difference. Then how about the candidates who didn't even know that they were running for an office until they saw their names on the ballot when they went to vote?!

What do you do in situations such as these? Do you not vote? Or maybe you vote for NON Party. But in doing that, you are actually voting yourself out of a government representation altogether. Not enough newspaper coverage? Not enough speakouts and campaigning? Apathy? Now, it couldn't be apathy; just look at the bake sales in the union; they have no trouble in getting good products and, thusly, a good turnout. Hey, maybe that's the solution to the whole problem of student government elections. Why not give those cookies and brownies away at the polls in the next elections?

Yep, it's happened again — another Spring, another Student Senate election.

Norma Van Dyke
Executive Editor
WRITE ON

To the Editor:

Well, the election has come and gone, so I think it’s safe to tell you of our little plot to subvert the elections. So let’s start at the beginning.

A little over two weeks before the elections, I was sitting in the Union with a group of other people discussing the sad state of affairs in Student Government. We came to the conclusion that there wasn’t much happening and that there wasn’t much point in even getting into the politics of the whole thing since the student body (i.e. those you would be serving) don’t really give a damn and are just as happy with an alligator as with a student for President. Note: there was one deserter; that was a girl who was running for Student Senate who, other than that slight lapse, is a dear friend of mine.

I then raised the question, “If you ran a complete slate of nothingness, would the student body vote for it, and if so, would it win?” After much discussion, we decided to give the whole thing a try. We felt that this would be good for two reasons. If No One Necessary Party made enough accusations about the incumbent government, about the current candidates, and other parties, then it would provide a natural starting place for any candidate to prove the need for student government. This opportunity was never used, to my knowledge. The other possibility was that if we said enough shit about the student body, there might be a reaction against us in the form of a large voter turn-out. I don’t think this happened either. But, there was a third possibility we hadn’t really counted on. That the student body would be so apathetic, so immune to anything connected to student elections that there would be absolutely no reaction at all. If you were watching, you noticed that, once again, there were about 2000 votes cast out of 9,232 eligible voters.

Which is not to say that the whole thing was for naught, because it wasn’t. Fortunately, the same people that are ignoring the voices of 7000 people saying they don’t want a government, namely those already into student government, in their haste to cover us up and silence us and pretend we didn’t exist, made enough technical errors that if Conlee ever gets around to setting up the Student Supreme Court, we should have a real jim-dandy case for nullifying the last election and calling a new one. Also in the works for future entertainment are a few constitutional amendments, proposed by us through the real Student Senators, that would make it impossible for us to do what we did and also prevent future minority control of student affairs.

Which raises the question “Do Myk Sweet, Sue Wagoner, Dave Sparks, Sharon Cook, and anyone else who helped us really believe that there should be no student government?” The answer is yes and no. Yes, we believe there should be no student government if an overwhelming majority of the student body doesn’t want one or doesn’t care. This apparently is the case. No, we personally do not believe this is a good state of affairs. I myself think we should have a s.g. to help deal with the administration and legislature in the students behalf. I think any university without one is a little weird. And if this, in fact, is not the case, then why have not additional issues been published?

Well, that about covers it, I think. If you, or anyone else, can think of anything else, then ask me via the Northern Iowan editorial page. One more thing, if we do get them to hold the elections again, may the best man—or concept—win.

Peace,

Myk Sweet

To the UNI Quarterly staff, wherever you may be:

When the traditional hard-cover OLD GOLD was replaced by the magazine format of the UNI Quarterly, I was very impressed that traditional UNI could actually be so progressive.

I was just as impressed with the series of four magazines which were the product of last year’s staff. The black and orange edition put out this year continued to impress me. Now, from this height of euphoria, why am I allowed to drop so dully to the ground? Why has the Quarterly ceased to be published? I assume this because three-quarters of the year has passed and to my knowledge, only one magazine has been on sale.

And if this, in fact, is not the case, then why have not additional issues been published?

UNI Quarterly staff, if you are indeed alive and well, I hope you are living well with my money.

Respectfully submitted,

Jean Bliss
Behind the Scenes

UAB Presents The Carpenters

Singing their popular hits, "Close to You," "We've Only Just Begun," and "For All We Know," The Carpenters presented a relaxing night in concert to the UNI community. Sponsored by the UAB, the concert was held in the Men's Gym on February 4:
An iron gate was erected at the mouth of the cave soon after it was discovered. Side passageways yet to be explored of large tunnels and there are a lot of caverns. Coldwater Cave, located near Cresco, Iowa, was discovered in the Fall of 1967. The cave has well over six miles of tunnels and and there are a lot of side passageways yet to be explored. An iron gate was erected at the mouth of the cave soon after it was discovered.

Cave Discoverer Speaks at UNI

On February 15, 1971, the Department of Earth Science in their Geology Seminar program, brought Mr. David Jagnow, a graduate student at the University of Iowa, to the U.N.I. campus. Mr. Jagnow was a co-discovers of what promises to be the biggest cave complex in the mid-west. His talk on "Coldwater Cave" was highlighted by the presentation of a series of slides that was made in the underground caverns. Coldwater Cave, located near Cresco, Iowa, was discovered in the Fall of 1967. The cave has well over six miles of large tunnels and there are a lot of side passageways yet to be explored. An iron gate was erected at the mouth of the cave soon after it was discovered.

Mr. Jagnow is a member of the Iowa Grotto, a cave exploring group, and is working closely with the Conservation Commission to save the cave from exploitation. Jagnow is working on his M.S. at Iowa City in Geology and presents talks on "Coldwater Cave" about twice a week to groups around the state.

Northern Iowan Sponsors Drive

From February 19 to March 26 a clothing drive was sponsored by the Northern Iowan for the Indians of the Rosebud Reservation in Rosebud, South Dakota, where three Indians died this winter because of inadequate clothing. At first the drive received a tremendous response as people brought food and clothing by the boxful and armload to the Northern Iowan office, where the staff folded and boxed the clothing by type. Boxes soon were stacked to the ceiling and news of the drive was escalated when the February 26 issues of the Des Moines Register and Waterloo Courier carried the story of the drive, which had by then expanded to include furniture and bedding items. Said Jim Ogden, Northern Iowan news editor, "We've been in contact with the reservation, and they tell us there is a real need for these items. The employment situation is real tough up there. A lot of the Indians have lost their jobs and their furniture is being repossessed."

February 27 was community collection day as donations were picked up by truck throughout the Cedar Falls-Waterloo area from residents who had phoned in. The donations were taken to Rosebud by truck by members of the staff over Spring Break.

Electronic Concert Presented

A concert of electronic music was presented Sunday, December 6 in the UNI Music Hall. A demonstration of how the art form worked preceded the performance. The first half of the concert was a demonstration of and lecture on an electronic synthesizer by Jack Graham, instructor in music at UNI. "An electronic synthesizer is an instrument that creates a lot of the weird sounds and sound effects that you hear on TV," said Graham, "but you don't know where they come from. I will demonstrate several of these sounds and show how they are produced."

After the intermission the program resumed with the performance of several pieces of electronic music and performance on the flute by Dr. Jerrold Pritchard, UNI assistant professor of music. This concert was free and open to the public as are the many faculty music recitals. Concerts such as this one and the recitals offer many hours of enjoyable and worthwhile entertainment.

Goodell: On Dissent

Former U.S. Senator Charles Goodell spoke February 9 in the Men's Gym, being the fourth speaker on the Controversial Speaker's Program. Goodell urged responsible dissent when he spoke on the "Price of Dissent." A question-answer period followed his speech.

Goodell, a Republican, has served two years in the Senate with nine years experience in the U.S. House of Representatives. While in the Senate, Goodell sponsored and co-sponsored bills concerned with such topics as conservation, consumer protection, defense education, poverty, and transportation.

Goodell was defeated last fall in his bid for a full term by Conservative Party candidate James Buckley. His campaign was also undercut by the White House when both President Nixon and Vice President Agnew failed to support him in his bid for election. Said Goodell on the present presidential political situation, "The question liberal Republicans have got to face is whether we are going to work within the party or whether to challenge Nixon. We want to see the GOP moving in the direction we want. Whether that means replacing Nixon or having Nixon himself do it doesn't much matter but I think if someone is to seriously consider a challenge (for the nomination), it will have to be by this summer at the latest." Presently Goodell is one of the leaders seeking to end our involvement in the Indochina War.
1ST NATIONAL BANK

THE BANK THAT'S IN BUSINESS TO BE BOthered

302 MAIN STREET
CEDAR FALLS

2202 COLLEGE STREET
266-8682

MEMBER OF F.I.D.C.
A collection of rare Shakespearian materials from the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C., was on display for two weeks at the University of Northern Iowa Library beginning Tuesday, February 2. The exhibit included a First Folio extract of Shakespeare's play "The Merchant of Venice," published in 1623, seven years after his death. The Folio is probably the most closely studied printed work in existence, according to Thomas J. Remington, UNI assistant professor of English, who was in charge of the exhibit. Only 23 copies of the First Folio are known to exist. A copy in fine condition sold for $70,000 at a London auction in 1933. The Folger Library has 79 of the First Folios.

Also included in the exhibit was a quarto of the play "King Lear," printed in 1619 but dated 1608, plus a number of facsimile items relevant to Shakespeare and the Renaissance drama. Exterior and interior views of the Folger Library were also on display. The Folger Shakespeare Library is a research institution dedicated to the advancement of literary and historical scholarship and administered by the trustees of Amherst College.

The exhibit, sponsored by the UNI English department in cooperation with the UNI library, was open to the community both on and off the campus.

Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.
MACBETH.

M A C B E T H.
With the original voices of William LOVELL
And surroundning by Mr. ANNE, and Mr. LION BY.
Dana, King of Roland, Mr. A. FICKIN
Maldon, Mr. C. KEMBLE, Doctorus, Mrs. EVERTON
Malcolm, Mr. J. I. M R E,
Rosencrantz, Mr. W. WOODGTON, Macduff, Mr. PALMER
Leon, Mr. A. WHITFIELD, Shylock, Mr. BOURNE
Furion, Mr. T. MARK, Antonio, Mr. MADDocks
Cyprians, Mr. CALLIFIELD, Macduff, Mr. BANKS
Lady Macduff, Mrs. J. D. DUN N
Douglas, Mrs. 7 D S W E L
Hecatone, Mr. BARNETT

A man of KINNAR, Mr. HUNT, Mr. SANT
GOLDSMITH, Mr. BARNETT
Mr. Kelly. Violette, Mr. Presswood, Mr. Zonge
Mr. Cusack and Mr. D'un, Mr. H. H., Mr. Cusack, Mr. TAYLOR
Mr. Cusack, Mr. D'un, Mr. Zonge, Mr. Zonge

C I T I Z E N.
Held: Mr. S U E T T
Young Philip, Mr. BAN N I S T E R, Jr.
Bp. Rider, Mr. J. HOLLINGS WORTH, Mr. E. F. A M B E R
Beauclerk, Mr. TRUMAN
Dane, Mr. MADDocks
Susanna, Mr. BANKS
Mitch, Mr. FA R R E N

Eugene W. Wood
Director of Libraries, University of Northern Iowa

Folk singer Buffy Sainte-Marie appeared in concert at the University of Northern Iowa Men's Gymnasium the evening of December 7 through the sponsoring of the Union Activities Board. Miss Sainte-Marie, a song-writer, has written such songs as "Until It's Time for You to Go," "The Circle Game," and "Little Wheel Spin and Spin." Her songs have been done by great names in pop, rock, folk, country, and jazz.

She says, "I don't write for any reason except that there's a song in my mind. I don't know where songs come from but they end up in my dreams and at my fingertips like stray dogs and wild blueberries. They appear naked on my lips like kisses and that's the feeling with which I offer them to you."

It might be remembered that a few years ago Miss Sainte-Marie campaigned and protested against whites playing the parts of Indians in television and movies. While she was here she was interviewed by KWWL-TV and excerpts of the interview appeared on the evening news the week of her concert date at UNI. She talked about the plight of the American Indian and was angry at people who capitalized on the fact that they were part Indian. Emphatically she said that these people who bragged that they were part Indian should contribute that percentage of their income to the advancement of the Indian. She was happy at first to see people wearing beads and articles made by Indians since it was helping tribes but now she says large companies are capitalizing on this and making money when the Indians need it so desperately. Because of UNI, Miss Sainte-Marie should be able to do quite a lot for the cause since UAB lost $4,000 on her concert.
Communes: a way of coming together

A sociological development of only recent years for the western world is the sporadic flowering of "hippie communes," which is becoming an even more precipitous event in America.
The communes, primarily initiated by the urban hippie, are, in a way, surprising: that is, they nurture the psychology, philosophy, and religion ostensibly contrary to the central core of western thought, and really being more compatible with the ideas promulgated by much of the eastern societies. For instance, implicit in the communal style is a sense of integration, being at one with yourself and everything that comprises your ambient environment. It is a way of desireless life, ego-less life that springs from the pages of the Rig-Vedas, from the teachings of Buddha and Allan Watts, and is called atman rather than God, although atman even includes the image of the Christian God. It is not an attitude of America, say, whose people are imbued with notions of desires, self-assertion, the will, differentiations, and segregation in a social and cosmic context; and, because of it, make Freudian psychology a disquieting truth. Communes, theoretically, are a way of getting back to it, back to the life we were born with as a biological organism true to its sense of attachment to its surroundings: back to our fusion impulses which were destroyed a long, long time ago by a land spinning in a vortex of technological advancement. Naturally, you needn’t live in a commune to experience what can be simply experienced alone, but communes are significant as the major and most obvious bastions of this relatively new wave of feeling to the western world. They offer easier opportunities for observance and study. Lately, too, sociologists have taken quick advantage of the new phenomenon sitting on their back doorsteps and have sashayed around the country with pencil in hand to document the ways and means of communal living. One such sociologist completing a book on communes is a professor here at the University of Northern Iowa, Ron Roberts.

Ron Roberts (to insert a little biographical data) spent his birth and adolescent days in the Quad Cities. From puberty through high school he resided in Lucas, Iowa, and, following his graduation from high school, he enrolled at Graceland College. Two years were spent there at Graceland before he went to Drake University in Des Moines and procured his bachelor’s degree in sociology. After that a year was used doing social work. Ron then traversed down to Louisiana and Louisiana State University where he finished with his M.A. Memphis State University came next, but he wasn’t a student now, in the abused sense of that word, and, instead, taught sociology. Two years elapsed before he decided to return to Louisiana State for two more years under a special lectureship. Finally, he ended up here at UNI.

Ron first received inspiration to begin such a book on communes (the title of the book is The New Communes: Coming Together in America and the publisher is Prentis Hall) while doing his doctoral dissertation on religious utopia groups. Communes were growing in size and number with incessant rapidity at the time so he decided the opportunity was ripe to fathom the nature of this occurrence, and its matrix, and its future. But before the writing had to come the research, and
...the living of a primitive life in harmony with revealed Divine Law."

the research, in this particular area, called for the visitation of as many major communes in the United States and Canada as feasible by Ron and his family, a task involving months of travel from coast to coast. On these various sojourns back and forth across the land, the experiences ranged from the banal to the exciting, from the pleasurable to the repulsive, but, anyway, they kept inconsistent enough to be stimulatory and always a shade different in character.

Morningstar, a commune in Sonoma County, California, just north of San Francisco, was one of the larger and more successful communes visited by Ron, and one in which a considerable amount of attention was devoted to in his book. Morningstar originated in the spring of 1966 when a man by the name of Lou Gottlieb, a one time Limelighter who did Coca Cola commercials, declared his thirty acre Morningstar property "open land." Being close to San Francisco and Haight Ashbury, which was undergoing its peremptory demise at the time, several hundred hippies swarmed onto Morningstar and onto an anticipated sanctuary away from the straight world they were unable to sanely exist within. Unfortunately, though, in the preliminary stages of development Morningstar was the target of law officials and neighboring individuals because of the frequent use of drugs in the commune and the unrestrained style of living there exemplified by people defecating on the ground uninhibited by the appearance of anyone else. The raids, busts, and legal attacks were somewhat too much of a hassle for a lot of the people, and ultimately many left to leave the populace in 1970 at only thirty residents spread over the same expansive area. Gottlieb, too, to avoid further legal confrontations, deeded the land to God.

Another interesting feature of the Morningstar Commune concerns the new religious view the people have adopted
which was created by Lou Gottlieb and Bill Wheeler of the Wheeler Ranch, another commune in the area. It is called the "Morningstar Faith" or the "Open Land Movement" and calls for the living of a primitive life in harmony with revealed Divine Law. It is a faith which has as its backbone an ecological emphasis and proposes a synthesis of the technologically sophisticated life style with a voluntary return to the ancient tested ways. The faith consists of "Four Missions of Planetary Purity," called "Open Earth," "Open Air," "Open Fire," and "Open Water." There exists, as of now, another Morningstar, Morningstar East, in the arid land of New Mexico. This commune was set up by ex-habitants of the original Morningstar and 45-50 people presently populate it.

At the Wheeler Ranch, a commune of 350 acres, Ron, himself, was victimized in a small way by the straight world's wrath when a local farmer let the air out of two of his tires on his unattended car near the commune. Luckily, though, it was only the tires touched, for one of the hip communalists told him that on one other occasion this same farmer had riddled a car full of 30-06 shells, and another time he took the emergency brake off a car and pushed it down a ravine. The Wheeler Ranch is owned by Bill Wheeler who has an art studio there for his private use only. He opened the land approximately one year after Morningstar's birth. There are several hundred inhabitants on Wheeler Ranch, usually, but it is a fluctuating figure, especially during the summer months when people on vacation from jobs and schools come to and from the Ranch in an unremitting fashion. The steady people keep several well tended gardens throughout the land, which are mothered by dozens of communalists who hoe, weed, and generally care for the food crops.

A more curious commune found in America exists, or rather existed, in southern California, a few miles north of Los Angeles, called the Hog Farm. This started in 1967 when a local farmer promised to loan his land to some hippies if they would in turn promise to take care of his pigs for him. These societal dropouts quickly envisioned the swine as the symbol of the rejection of bourgeois society, and began worshipping and emulating this unlikely or likely, depending on the type of underwear you wear, specimen. Their emulation took the form of "garbage runs" made on the nearby villages where refuse thrown out by grocery stores and restaurants was diligently picked over. Soon, because of their extreme abnormality, many of the Hog Farmers were forced to vacate the area and take to busses painted over with wild, psychedelic patterns. Many others migrated into northern New Mexico.

One of the multitude of communes alive in Taos County in northern New Mexico is New buffalo. New Buffalo, unlike other communes, operates with almost stringent rules and regulations to curb some of the behavior of its inhabitants — such as the regulation of the amount of people who can live there. Also, the Buffalos are a
The faith consists of

"Four Missions of

Planetary Purity"

"Open Earth,"

"Open Air,"

"Open Fire,"

"Open Water."

more disciplined group than their California counterparts. This is related to the land not being quite as fertile as would be wished, which has put harsh demands on them in the raising of food. Yet, there has to be some semblance of discipline, for in the area New Buffalo rests it is surprising that they and other nearby communes even survive alongside the reactionary political climate that blisters around them.

In the midwest one sees the development of communal living also, albeit not in
of many of the young people, who otherwise would have no way to escape the clutches of the straight world. If the communes get a stronger and stronger foothold, they may be the platform for a gradual transformation of the psychological makeup of the western societies in a bucketful of decades ahead. Ron’s reservations come into the picture in the area of political consciousness. He thinks if they had the political awareness and the urge to participate in politics they could put to better use the numbers of like-thinking people they have compressed in such small land space. Otherwise, they may be too easily manipulated in future years by any outside authority. From his observances, anyway, Ron considers communes to be an established feature of America now, and a feature which can’t help but send some waves of warmth throughout a land that’s been frozen to the gills for too long.

exactly the same way one sees it on the west coast. For example, there is Head in the Minneapolis area, and its “crafts-arts branch,” the Georgeville Trading Post. The campus ministry of many protestant denominations have been another source of communal organizers in the midwest region with their focus on reinteresting students in organized religion.

On the east coast, the “switchboard” for communal communication is the Heathcote School of Living in Freeland, Maryland. It is here that many institutes in learning are offered, such as “Grass Roots Survival,” “Changing to a Decentralized Society,” “Sexuality, Roles, and Family in Community.” It is also here that The Green Revolution is published which contains news of communalists along with advice on chicken raising, weaving, ecological problems, and the building of primitive shelters. Further up the coast into the New England states there exists the problem of readily accessible land, but, despite this obstacle and also extremely rough winters, a dozen rural hip communes still have managed to stay open in Massachusetts.

Generally, Ron believes, in the aftermath of his visits to these communes, the flocking of youth to the communal style of life is an affirmative response which may help to salvage the already atrophied souls
Hi Al, didn't you know? The old gang all dropped out or flunked out. Uni won't be the same with them.

Johnny's in the marines serving Uncle Sam.

DIE!! You commie, gook pig! If we don't stop you here we'll be fighting you in Cedar Falls.

Psst... kids acid, pot, hash, speed, opium, etc.

"Leo caught a ride to Boulder Colo. An' last I heard he was selling drugs."

He ascended.
"America, Clean It or Loose It"

by Ginger Ogden
On December 3, a tall, slender, and intense young man spoke in the UNI Auditorium to an over­flowing house of students, professors, and concerned members of the community. This gregarious man with uncompromising values in an age of laissez-faire was Ralph Nader, and he spoke about "Environmental Hazards—Man Made and Man Remedied." Mr. Nader pointed out that this did not mean only air, land, and water pollution but also tenements with lead-based paint peeling off, unsafely-designed products, flammable fabrics, and so forth. Gary, Indiana was cited as an example of a city where the mines and factories are near slums or poor, minority classes, while the executives of the factories live in the suburbs or other side of town, away from the factories and the pollution caused by them. Pollution is just a "form of violence on poor people," said Nader, and it comes from "common elements in corporate structure." The example of carbon monoxide and radiation chemicals were called "silent in their violent impact," with which Nader added that "we must rely on our minds to develop institutions of power to break the apathetic non-action of factories." Nader also mentioned the fire hazards of rivers, specifically the Cleveland River and the river into Buffalo, which caught on fire last year. About the mercury epidemic, he said, "We have the remarkable ability to discover things forty years too late." He added that "in 1967 we discovered hunger," while it was a graduate student who discovered the high mercury content of fish in Lake Erie, not Dow or other big companies.

Nader felt that the factories would "pooh-pooh" these environmental hazards in the next few months though, another example of "institutional irresponsibility" where companies can smog whole cities and spend no time in jail while a man gets locked up for three years for tampering with a phonebooth's coin box in California. Weak sanctions are not just on industries. One sees the double standards in the focus given to hippies and the fact that out West a person still gets ten years for horse stealing—especially if he's an Indian. Companies destroy so much everyday, said Nader. We get angry at people who degrade the flag and the same ones who criticize that are the ones doing the polluting. Pollution is not the price of progress, he said. The cost of stopping it is much lower than cleaning it up.

Nader really fumed when he quoted that General Motors made 2.77 million dollars an hour last year but refused to spend the 10% of the cost used for the advertising slogan "GM Mark of Excellence" from 1967 to 1969 to develop a new non-polluting engine. Industrial pollution also causes eyesores such as the "company town," dominated by one plant with one specific kind of pollutant. Nader cited the paper and pulp mills of Maine and Union Carbide plant in Alloy, Virginia, where he said soot is "pouring out from holes in roofs, crevices, eaves... wherever it can get out!" Executives of Union Carbide plants also do not want to raise their families near their "beloved plants."

Nader hypothesized about the double standard—if a landlord of a rooming house throws the garbage off the roof into the street because he doesn't want to hire a garbage collector and is then confronted by officials, he may threaten to move, putting four people out of housing and letting the city lose taxes. This is not such a big threat, though, so he doesn't get away with it. As Nader said, "The real problem with that landlord—he wasn't doing it on a big enough scale." However, industries can do it—for seven years the Federal Government has been trying to get a water pollution survey but companies have been blocking it on the basis that "it is a commercial trade secret." Nader said this blocking technique has also been used in the pesticide area, which is just another example of "dominance over the legal system by corporate functions."

"Citizen Power," said Nader, is the answer to the environmental hazards problem. First is a need for full-time professional people working for the public interest. Next there needs to be a new kind of citizenship on the job. Where is the employee's allegiance? If allegiance is to the factory, then individual conscience goes down the drain. Allegiance to the fellow man MUST be over that to the factory, which Nader called the "supreme act of citizenship." The ethic of blowing the whistle must become widespread, he emphasized.
Also needed in the "Citizen Power" movement is action in the community: developing new concepts in citizen impact, new strategy, developing coalitions to get things changed, collecting and investigating needs and then the progress when something is done—ask questions and then research! Nader added that student power should be linked with leaders and professors for more impact. Try to develop a professional "action arm," such as the one in Oregon for dues and donations of $3.00 a year. Nader said concerned persons in Iowa could write to Donald Ross, 1025 15th St. NW, Washington, D.C. Nader was emphatic that one remembers Earth Day is everyday. "Polluters don't just pollute on April 22," ended Nader, with which the audience cheered and gave him a standing ovation.

For the second hour Nader answered questions from the crowd. One question dealt with the polluting cement factory in Mason City, Iowa, and the number of people that would be unemployed if it were shut down. Nader quickly said that a plan of action and communication with people concerned about the closing of the factory were necessary, then other issues must be found in connection with it to gain support. An example was if a polluting business or industry didn't pay their taxes or let the property or factory run down. Nader advised looking into the Walsh-Healy Act if the company sells to the Federal Government since this act requires certain standards to be met by such companies. Nader agreed that all pioneering in relation to getting companies and industries to make changes are difficult, but one must persevere if one wants to develop a "quality of life." Just getting a legal stand is a big step forward.

Concern, Inc. in Washington, D.C. was cited as an example of an organization started by housewives, while using the law to fight pollution is what Congressman Henry Royce did with the 1899 Water Pollution Act, but Nader said one should write to H. R. Gross who will get to know Royce, and Royce can "show him some important things to be a watchdog over." Nader went on to say that we will have a catastrophic problem if we let this pollution continue for one more generation since new contaminants each year become worse. Our life expectancy is leveling off. The U.S. male expectancy is exceeded by 35 countries and U.S. female expectancy is exceeded by 20 countries.

A student brought up the problem of the Corvair, with which Nader eagerly commented that in roll-over tests the Corvair is the "only American car that can be rolled over on flat pavement, which illus-

trates that the corvair is as unique as we thought it to be." Nader told about a man who filed a $125,000 law suit against GM because of brain damage resulting from carbon monoxide leakage in his Corvair. The man collected but with the stipulation that the files of the case be turned over to GM for destruction.

When asked to comment on the Consumer Protection Act that was defeated December 2, 1970, because of a dead-lock (7-7), Nader said, "The House Rules Committee is a tyranny of its own." The bill was defeated because Representative Boling refused to come back from the West Indies, which reflects again the level of irresponsibility displayed by some people supposedly representing us. On Hickle's dismissal, Nader said, "He was the one person in President Nixon's cabinet that showed potential to grow; no real tiger, but compared to the lambs in the administra-tion, Nader said, "if you think we can eliminate population problems by laws, start looking into prohibition. The greatest 'cop-out' is saying you can't stop population until you clean up pollution."

When asked to comment on Spiro Agnew's politics, Nader answered that Agnew didn't swear to help elect Republican officials during his administration. Agnew also took Federal Aides with him on his trips in violation of Federal law, but, since both parties do it, nothing is done, which again points up that when it's done really big, it's not enforced.

Industry is responsible for many serious problems involving the chain of life. The eggs of falcons and other birds are breaking prematurely because of chemicals and they are dying, to which Nader quipped, "Talk about patriotism—these companies are wiping out the bald eagle!" Oil slicks are a problem getting much publicity these days and the Navy is one of the biggest polluters around, said Nader. Presently, Alaska is most environmental minded, while Michigan is "trustee of the environment." In conclusion, Nader said that the basic change in our society has to be in terms of commitment. Only 5-10% commitment will turn the tide on most any issue. Of course, organizations manpower, and money are also necessities in the war against pollution. Nader's own approach along this line is to ask lawyers to con-ttribute 10% of their income for the cause. Nader is a fighter. He fights from within the system to save society from itself. His slogan may well be—America, clean it or lose it.
Country Men

The pussy willows show again
Along the boughs the furry rout
And prove to watchful country men
The change they sensed has come about
With one eye cocked upon the sun,
The other on their thawing hills,
They recognize the race begun
Between time and their fanning mills.

As if to snatch the day ahead
The spring comes on them leap by leap.
They drag the harrow from the shed,
The plow is roused from rusty sleep.
The horse resumes his halter rope,
The tractor shouts its fretful words,
While these men entertain no hope
Not voiced by lines of singing birds.

Faster and faster roll the days,
The weeks slide down their shining tracks--
They move about in country ways
And hold the year against their backs.

James Hearst
A Country Man

UNI falls short in about a thousand categories: in curriculum offered, in facilities available, in entertainment provided, and maybe even in its ability to entice the best and most qualified of faculty members. I'm not saying these are that damaging of drawbacks, but, none the less, they are hindrances, purely and simply hindrances that arise out of this university's grand attempts to become a university and not forever remain a college -- a tenacious image to lose despite the change in names.

This is the pessimistic side, now, after probably spurring a major evacuation of UNI, I'll step in and redeem the school. The redemption comes in the form of one man, one solitary man who sits like a pearl in the muck (poor choice of words maybe, but expedient). And the peculiar thing about this pearl is that he's not a sudden phenomenon either, not a new messiah who's come rushing in from nowhere to save all of the pathetic souls of UNI. He's been here all along, all the way back from 1940, as a matter of fact; just sitting here through a weary amount of years like a beautiful old lama that is so utterly beautiful, most people, bustling along in their humdrum way, never even knew of his existence. This pearl I'm directing your attention to is James Hearst: our own and Iowa's nationally noted poet, Iowa's soulmate, a writer of five books of poetry, and instructor here at the University of Northern Iowa.

James Hearst is a man (and I know this has been said about a lot of men before, but in this case it's unprejudicially true) that everyone should experience in a lifetime. He's a cool, beat, old Robert Frostian type of a character with a pick-out-in-a-crowd face, Mexican brown with appealing lines that descend across his cheeks, and always a terribly disarming smile, and eyes wide with interest that are so dandily curious about you they almost serve as enlighteners of your own worth. This is really, if one were to go about uprooting characteristics out of people, the greatest inimical quality of the man -- he takes time, which he can little afford because of his busy schedule, to become personally concerned with you, with your life, with what you have to say. He's intimidateless, completely open. He'll discuss an illimitable rash of subjects, required they have something to do with life. And he won't desert you minus any personal opinion of his own either; for he loves to appraise things, loves to understand, and then, once gaining the understanding, quietly and unobtrusively shares his thoughts in a colloquial philosophical elegance.

His life history, too, runs like a concomitant affair with his personality. He was born on a farm three and one-half miles southwest of Cedar Falls in the year 1900. Since then his surroundings have changed little. He grew up there on the farm, went to school at one of those one room country school houses you always hear so much about, which he walked two miles to and from every day, and, while doing these things, also developed an acute appreciation of the simple splendor of the Iowa countryside. It was in eighth grade that he accidently discovered a way to relate the beauty of the ambient countryside, and, in turn, create some beauty of his own. At this time, an eighth grade instructor asked James to convert a group of stories to another form of literary expression — namely poetry. His companionship with poetry has never since been broken.
It was along in his 19th year that James came to experience another accident, but, unfortunately, of a different gender. This one involved physical injury when one day he dove into too shallow of water and suffered a broken neck, a disaster which has permanently confined him to a wheelchair.

After high school James went to Iowa State Teachers College, our sublime UNI now, but stayed for only a short while before going back to his farm and back to his poetry. I must interject here, to add to the esteem of the man, that James, as of yet, has not received a degree from any university. In 1924 his poetry began to sneak out into the outside world through the aid of a godsend of an aunt who personally picked up some of her nephew’s poems and sent them to a magazine, which automatically put them in print. From then on a multitude of his poems were published in sundry publications around the country, continually adding to the expanding national notoriety of a man who was still bouncing along on top of a tractor over the plowed black dirt of Iowa. Finally, his writing becoming better and better, he produced an exquisitely poignant little book of poems called Country Men. It appeared in print in 1936. Along in 1941 one afternoon, his prestige as one of the more eloquent of poets in America quite assured, James was hailed from his tractor by one of those sinister agent provocators from Iowa State Teachers College. The agent provocator somehow enticed James to split his duties between not only farming and writing poetry but also teaching college students. So off he went to ISTC as a poet-in-residence. Of course he was a superb teacher from the beginning. In talking to dozens of students he has had or been affiliated with in one way or the other, there has been nothing but the most exclamatory of acclamations for the man and his teaching. James, though, isn’t quite so sure. “Teaching has always been a puzzle to me,” he says, “because I can usually say everything I want to say in about the beginning 15 minutes of the first class. So somehow I’ve got to find a way to spread those 15 minutes to cover an entire semester.” He does it somehow and does it beautifully.

James continued sharing his duties between farming, writing, and teaching until 1951 when he decided to retire from farming and devote himself more exclusively to teaching and, naturally, poetry. From that time on he has also been poet-in-residence for short intervals at the University of Iowa and the University of Guanajuato in Mexico. Included, too, in his occupational thrills was a five year stint in Aspen, Colorado, from 1964-1969 as head of the poetry workshop there.

When I had the opportunity to meet with Mr. Hearst we also devoted some of our discussion to the modern scene in poetry. In this area James is almost a pure optimist. He feels that poetry everywhere is entering a renaissance of development, catapulted by a wave of talented young artists who, as he says, are becoming more and more knowledgeable of the techniques of poetry and how best to put this knowledge to use. The growing intimacy of the work of these artists is another encouraging factor, believes Mr. Hearst, that will further strengthen the quality of the poetry written. He pointed out that one emerging characteristic of the modern poems being published is their shortness: their conveying of a particular subject in as terse and compressed a manner as possible. As for the best of the new batch or semi-new batch of poets, he considers Allen Ginsberg, Gary Snyder, and Gwendolyn Brooks to be worthy of special merit. He further talked about, in relation to many people including poets, the heightened sense of appeal the eastern religions seem to be having in our western societies. He thought it was basically a healthy tendency, as long as individuals kept in mind that the introduction of a type of thought indigenous to another world would have to be moderated somewhat in order to have a real and truthful meaning in our world.

As I started out saying, it’s a little hard to comprehend that UNI (and I hate to be sticking knives in UNI because, I realize, in many cases it doesn’t deserve it) has had mildly sitting in its midst for over thirty years such a beauty of a soul as James Hearst. This tireless, beat, old Robert Frostian soul who radiates his personality through a wealth of gentle poetry — some of it rated among the best America has ever seen. Maybe we should sit around in a huge circle and praise all mighty Allah for his generosity of spirit on bestowing us Cedar Fallians with this golden creature of such immeasurable worth. Or better than that, maybe we should just go up and tell James Hearst thank you for being a golden creature of such immeasurable worth.
a man is in a room empty except for a chair
near a window,
the only window.
he sits in this chair
nearly an hour
eyes closed
using a power
he knows to bring
realization;
he has uttered no sound
during this time
completely removed
from all external phenomena.
a door opens
a deaf mute enters,
man in chair has not moved,
the mute reclines,
closes his eyes,
suddenly he is aware of
a feeling in the room,
the man in the chair
is greeting him,
he replies
$50,000 worth of life insurance
give an
old friend
an old
friend

invite the blue nun for dinner
its perfectly
logical to
want to
you'll find something
to talk about

a man is riding a horse
toward a farmhouse,
as the gate is reached
a shot rings out,
the house fades
the horse disappears
Good Ol' Free University

By Dennis Bexell
Ain't much to do anymore. You get out of high school and about the only alternatives that come and lick you in the face are: a job, college, or the service. That's about it for the choices (who cares about freedom of choice when no one gives you any choices to make); except unless, of course, someone would desire the repugnant status of a bum or a hippie.

Anyway, if you were to decide on one salient feature of those three alternatives which, in a way, tie them together in a similar category it would have to be that of the function each perform — socialization. All of them must make you into something palatable to society's taste, something (and I say that thing with an emphasis) that will serve as further lubrication for the churning of the societal drive shaft, something becoming an anomaly and fusing to the massive whole; for without the whole there's separation, and, as everything-things knows, divided we fall.

Now I'm going to insert a not quite totally unrelated question: where does education fit in here? Upon my asking naturally something who either has a job, goes to college, or sits in the service will raise his averted head, and, with perfect enunciation, pontificate the glories of his field and the fantastic amount of knowledge accrued in it. I have no argument. The bastard very well could be right, and probably, especially so in the case of his usage of the word knowledge.

Knowledge . . . knowledge . . . knowledge. I shall never dispute the knowledge that these three areas provide knowledge. But here's my reaction to knowledge: let's pull down our pants and shit on it. I have no compassion for knowledge whatsoever. I contend that education is a transformation of soul, is apocalyptic, and is joyful. I further contend that knowledge carries just the opposite of these qualities. It is dry, static, and lifeless. It is not the formation of a human life, it is the ruination. Now I ask you, how could sitting in a Man and Society 1 class, stomaching the annually memorized definitions of conglomerate, aggregate, and amalgamate groups be ecstatic and revelatory? Classes like this extirpate whatever creative urge a person may yet have remaining; that is, if it already hasn't been butchered in the public schools. Only from the lips of the petals of emotion itself does true intelligence come and, frankly, few societies, through whatever means, have been able to even adequately cultivate the flower in order to bring forth these delicious petals, let alone anything else. Christ, I'm getting sick just writing about the institutions of education in America; what a stupendous joke.

Well, now I arrive at the subject of the article, free universities. Free universities come along like a clandestine child down the alleyways of America. They make little noise, probably due to the lack of voices, but they're around, none the less, and for a limited few who know about them and understand their redeeming values, they've offered some decent educative opportunities (something the regular, accredited universities and colleges will never, as set up now, come close to matching). And to give these thoughts further attention I'll narrow my sights down to the free university which presently operates, albeit somewhat amorously, on, in, and around the University of Northern Iowa.

In the New Free University of Cedar Falls' fall (kind of repetitive, isn't it) catalogue, there are seven discussion groups listed. Their titles and teacher-sharers are: Cross-Kultural Exchange, Tony Ogden; Human Relations, Al Woods; Art, Dave Sessions; Tarot Cards, Gary Hoff; New Left Philosophy, Dave Crownfield; Dark Art, John Shouse; University in Society, Steve Conway. Most of them are still meeting, but, unfortunately, others have petered out for I don't know what reasons. The ones that continue to gather, though, have shown a favorable response, and also, a favorable turnout. Up to twenty or more people sit in on some. The attending number is hoped to increase in future months as is hoped the amount of listed groups will with more Cedar Falls community people and University students beginning to recognize the free university's existence.

A group which has been making considerable headway since the free university's origin is the one on human relations whose teacher-sharer is Al Woods (he's the one who looks like a girl). What is done in this group is implicit in its title — human being relating. All people do is come and hash over difficulties they may have in relating or, if difficulties are not present, share a particular insight into how best to relate. Naturally, too, the group's biggest asset in delving into its subject matter is just getting people together with little holds barred and inhibitions relaxed to talk and be fully with one another. As was mentioned Al is the teacher-sharer and the initiator of much of the discussion, but he anticipates that as his group progresses the role he occupies now will gradually fade and no longer be necessary.

Another group making encouraging advances is the one on art, taught and shared by Dave Sessions. Sessions had begun his group talking about the art forms and their earmarks of similarity, trying to discover the whys and reasons for their loss of categories. Now he has evolved from mere discussion on the topic to having people purely feel objects around them, and, by doing this, participate in the dissipation of divisions of art themselves. For Sessions and his group members this is an attempt to show how all arts have become emotive forms of expression and not representational ones, and thus are all in a sense fused by that one element, feeling. And, again, that's what is done, feeling.

Above and beyond everything a free university is to supply, that of freedom is unarguably the greatest. With the Cedar Falls Free University it is no different. The people affiliated with it set not a single blockade in the path of anything. They're aware that freedom has to be a necessary prerequisite in order to even begin the preliminary steps on the road to true education; and they're aware that freedom has been chopped into only a semblance of the real thing within the public education system, and the accredited universities and colleges. Furthermore, this just doesn't mean the pygmy freedom of granting a person the privilege to write on any topic for a thesis he wishes. It means this kind of freedom: freedom from repression, freedom from fear, and freedom from moral punishment (morality kills). Yes, I know it's a little bit too late to be talking about that type of freedom in relation to a university student age bracket, but you've got to start somewhere. Maybe someday people from birth onwards will grow physically and mentally under such an arrangement. That'd be beautiful.

It would be an inaccurate report if it wasn't stated that this free university isn't lacking in some respects. So I'll state that this free university is lacking in some respects. But, anyway, what it lacks isn't due to the present participants' wrongdoing. It's more a problem created by the inability of the surrounding community to respond positively to something which could benefit them all. There are still more discussion groups needed and more curious individuals to attend them. Isn't it fatuous in a way that with the University of Northern Iowa having an enrollment of ten thousand that only a mere seven teacher-sharers have so far stepped forth and offered their services? Free universities and free schools period are a must and have been a must for centuries. At least at this late date in time it should be understood.
Walk westward through Baker Hall, go down a spiral stairway, turn left, and you will find the Day Care Center and active preschool children from two to five years old. The Day Care Center was started by the Married Student Housing Council in July of 1970 and remains as the center’s advisory board. Mrs. Dale (Gailyn) Swomley is the full-time director and emphasized that it is a day care center and not a pre-school.

The center is open from 7:30 to 5 daily throughout the semester and also during the summer. About twenty to twenty-five children stay a major part of the day (9 a.m. - 3 p.m.) while some come just a few days a week. Forty-five children are presently enrolled this semester with the fee for students of 25¢ per hour and 50¢ per hour for faculty children. Before a child comes to the Day Care Center, an intake sheet must be filled out, a physical examination is required, and medical consent and history is given. The intake sheet includes facts about the child’s physical regime, play activities, personality and emotional development, and who has the authority to pick the child up.
Since there is such a wide variance in interests and abilities in children from two to five, an unstructured and very flexible program of free play is encouraged. Mrs. Swomley said that many of the activities are spur-of-the-moment ideas; although, they try to have art activities and games as well, but with the range in ages, activities have to be more individual than with older youngsters.

The Day Care Center occupies one large room in Baker's basement, which serves as the play and activities room and cots are set up there for the children's afternoon naps. A smaller room down the hall is used for painting activities. The space for the center was donated by the University and even though people may have a hard time finding the Day Care Center, Mrs. Swomley said one big advantage of the location is that the children can't go too far.

Asked what kinds of changes she would like to see come about this semester, Mrs. Swomley said, "Better communication between the education department and the Day Care Center. I think we have something to offer." Mrs. Swomley encourages interested students to come to the Day Care Center. "They may get an idea where they are going and that the education courses are valuable," she added. Volunteers are welcome to observe, take part, and maybe get an idea if this is what kind of field they want.
Students majoring in emotional maladjustment, ones from the speech and hearing departments, and music majors are encouraged to come. "The more volunteers we get, the better," said Mrs. Swomley. Students could try out teaching theories or concepts on the children and would be on their own with no supervisor. People from Creative Dramatics have come in as well as those in the professional block classes. Sometimes about ten children are "borrowed" by Lower Elementary or Early Childhood Education majors and taken to the Industrial Arts building for art projects, which the children really enjoy. Said Mrs. Swomley, "I welcome this. I love it; I think it's great for the kids. We'd like to see it more."

The Day Care Center is licensed to handle forty children at a time in the room and averages twenty to twenty-five in the heaviest periods of the day. Lunchtime is a hectic time around the center and children bringing their lunches have their share of hard to open thermoses. A hot lunch program went into effect February 8, in which lunches are brought over from the Union. The main problem, though, is that it's expensive, so Mrs. Swomley would like to get equipment and start a lunch program in Baker for the children, since the Day Care Center is making money now with the work-study girls, paid by the University instead of Married Student Housing.
The equipment and toys presently a part of the Day Care Center were donated by faculty and interested people, while the cots were purchased out of the budget. What the center would like to have now are large riding toys, a jumping horse, and exercise-type toys. Presently they have a tumbling mat, which the children really like. In warm weather they can play outside on the playground equipment south of Baker Hall, where accidents sometimes happen because the slide is so tall. About accidents, Mrs. Swomley remarked, "Really, we've had fewer than I thought we would. Illness is a bigger problem."

When children first come to the Day Care Center, the biggest problem they encounter is how to fit into the large group. The two-year-olds adapt better than the older ones said Mrs. Swomley. Since some four to five-year-olds may be leaving Mom and Dad for the first time, there may also be the problem of the child withdrawing. To cope with this, the workers introduce the child to others and the child usually is "one of the group" within a week.

The center is getting on its feet financially now and earlier in the year received $400 from OCS, since well over half of the children belong to off-campus students. The two other staff members of the Day Care Center are Nancy Espeland and Pam Smith. Dale Swomley and Janell Vittengl are student assistants, while Rose Mary Haskovec and Sheri Ogle are work-study helpers. The Day Care Center welcomes all visitors and volunteers. Helping at the center can be enriching and rewarding for both the child and the volunteer.
EMCEC

And yet a Part of Many;
One Contributing to the Whole,
Essential to its Completeness.
A lot can happen in one year. The opening of the Ethnic Minority Cultural and Educational Center (EMCEC) last February is example of that. It was about a year ago that the chain of events, now commonly referred to as "the trials," shook the UNI campus. What began as an effort by the Afro-American Society to force a decision on their demand for an ethnic minorities cultural center later grew to an attack on the whole disciplinary system at the university.

The Afro-American Society had for some time been working on the concept of a Minority Group Center, working in committees and in various ways bringing the idea before the general university community. Institutions have a way of losing track of some things and sometimes progress is dreadfully slow. So it was with progress on the cultural house. Finally on Monday, March 16, representatives of the Afro-American Society visited President Mauker to discuss the possibility of developing a cultural center on this campus. At that time, President Mauker felt he could not commit himself to any specific proposals, as the representatives of the Afro-American Society were demanding of him. The members of the Society felt that their discussion with President Mauker was running in circles. Nine of them felt this so strongly that they decided to remain in the President's house until he would commit himself to a decision of some kind. The following day, with the nine still remaining in the house, some of their supporters joined with them shortly before noon. Word soon spread about what was happening, attracting many interested observers and representatives of the mass media. Thus evolved the disciplinary trials in the Spring of 1970, which were to cause much political talk and action at UNI.
In the summer and fall following the incident at President Maucker's house not much noticeable action took place concerning the minority center. Things seemed to be at a standstill. However, plans were being made for its opening, and the house which was to become the new cultural center was renovated to suit its new purpose. After many months of planning and preparation the Cultural Center finally opened.

According to Reginald B. Hayes, director of the center, reaction to it has been "fantastic." He further stated that people have come with an honest approach. Hayes explained further that they intend to have a different exhibit every two months with the exhibits being on the American Indian and Mexican Americans as well. During this time, a general theme such as Leadership, which was the theme for the first exhibit, will be used. As the center grows, more ethnic groups, as the Chinese and Spanish Americans, will be involved.

Further changes for EMCEC include connecting the garage adjacent to the center to the house. This will have an atmosphere similar to that of the Keyhole in the Union. It will have more of a social setting while the house is mainly for educational purposes. The purpose of the addition is for inter-collegiate activities where members of college organizations, community, and the Cultural Center can meet for discussions and symposiums. A state-wide symposium is being planned now, Hayes stated.

Further plans for the center is a newsroom in the basement and a newsletter which will be established at a later date. Also, more meeting room space is being planned. Hayes commented that these rooms will be used as a place where they can 'work with campus organizations in order to try to integrate the flow of campus interest. And also to try to involve more students in order to share concerns.' Further events involve an ethnic on-campus workshop, educational films, and a "soul food" lunch.

People visiting the center seemed greatly in favor of its progress. Several stated that it is a fine thing for the campus and that it was actually needed. All seemed optimistic about the growth of the center. With the passing of another year this growing optimism may well be satisfied.
Viewpoint: Minority Center Brings "Expressions of Surprise"

By Sue Collier

Opening week, Sunday, February 21 - Sunday, February 28, of the Ethnic Minority Cultural and Educational Center (EMCEC) was very successful.

More than five hundred people including President Komerick and the mayor of Cedar Falls came in to observe the different displays in the center. Most of them expressed and left with a different feeling toward the center. I think what impressed most of the people is that they didn’t expect the Center to be as much of an educational center as it is.

As a hostess to the Center opening day, I could see expressions of surprise about it. The incident that surprised me more than any other was when an older man from Hondourous was viewing the portraits painted by sister Betty Hooper, a UNI art major. Included on the bottom of one of the portraits was sister Hooper’s name, status, age, and other information. The man honestly and frankly asked, “Why do you call her sister? Is she a nun? Or everyone’s sister?” Explaining, I told him that “sister” was a word or term that we, as Black people, use to bring us a feeling of being closer and more together. He was very interested and thanked me sincerely. He expressed that he had definitely learned a lot of interesting things from the Center, including what the words sister and brother meant when stated before a name. Another display that also aroused the interest of the people who attended the Center was that of the African sculptures.
The end of opening day was highlighted by our guest speaker, Mr. Rudolph Windsor, who spoke on the "Ancient Blacks in the Middle East, Manifesting their Relationship to the Current Arab-Israeli Crisis." The turnout of people wasn't as expected, but Mr. Windsor made his talk valuable to the people who did attend. Mr. Windsor is the director of the Afro-Israelite Cultural Center in Philadelphia and has written one book, "From Babylon to Timbuktu," which deals with the ancient Black civilization in Asia and Africa, including the Afro-Israeli. Mr. Windsor has the EMCEC's thanks for a fantastic speech.

From Monday, February 22-25, a seminar, "Black Expressions in Music," was conducted by John Heath. The seminar was a great success, and a number of students attended.

Wednesday, February 24, Mrs. Betty H. Neals, a poet who is currently teaching in New Jersey, recited some of her poetry that was related to and reflected today's world, street scenes in Newark, Aretha Franklin, and children. EMCEC also expressed our thanks to Mrs. Neals for relating to the students that attended.

To end opening week, "The Last Poets" was presented in concert on campus. The poets chanted, yelled, and screamed their poetic lyrics to an audience of about 1,000.
people. Having the opportunity to interview one member of the group, I asked the question, "What are the intentions of the group to relate to an audience?" He answered, "In the poems written, it is attempted to wake up America to the true faults of our society by approaching the situation from a different angle.—poems". The Poets were thoroughly enjoyed and it is hoped they will be on campus again soon.

Most of the Black students have worked diligently at the Center along with our directors, Mr. Reginald Hayes and Mr. Benedict O. Harris. As stated by Mr. Hayes, "The Center isn't completed, but by fall, all furniture and other accessories will be added and will add to the Center's appearance greatly." The Center has also schedule a tentative schedule of events to take place for the remaining of the school year.

The Center is open from 8-10 Tuesday through Saturday. For those people who haven't visited the Center, you are invited to drop by anytime to view it. The displays of Black people in the display room will be changed monthly to add to the Center's appeal. So if you haven't attended the Center there is a lot to be gained. Again our thanks to the people who made it possible.
A DAY IN

THE DEATH OF —
"A Day In the Death of Joe Egg," presented by the Department of Speech, was a play dealing with the problems of a young couple with a 10 year old spastic daughter, Josephine (Joe). Brian, the husband played by Richard Jennings, is an unhappy teacher who describes his teaching experience as "not exactly 'Goodby, Mr. Chips.'" In dictatorial moments he shouts, "Eyes front, hands on head!" to his class. Shelia, his sympathetic wife played by Susan Jennings, takes part in an amateur theatre group for relaxation.

This play was in the Studio Theatre, where the audience is close to the stage and the action. Some may have thought too close when Brian popped out shouting, "Enough! I said enough!" The audience was treated like naughty, misbehaving school kids, and they nearly burst trying to contain their laughter while Brian gave the serious-type lecture.

When the curtain finally opens, one sees a cluttered, homely, sitting room in England and learns that Joe, who is just back from the nursery, has been having fits because the day nursery ran out of anti-convulsant serum. Joe is a hopeless little figure in a wheelchair that hardly moves except when having fits, yet Brian talks to her like she's normal and when she doesn't answer, says something like, "What's the matter? Cat got your tongue?" The audience doesn't know whether to laugh or cry, or leave.

Later one finds that Brian treats Joe like this all the time — sort of a defense mechanism. Shelia talks directly to the audience and says, "I don't know which is the greater cripple." Much of the dialogue in this play is directed to the audience and is rather a play within a play, since Shelia and Brian decide to tell the audience all about Joe and the theories as to why Joe was the way she was.

Shelia felt it was because she was promiscuous and Brian thought the doctor botched it. It is learned that Shelia was in labor for five days with Joe, and when Joe was taken to the doctor later, she was there for weeks. At that time, Shelia was told that Joe was a spastic — epileptic, or just a vegetable. Brian's reaction was, "Try to think of something worse."

Shelia consulted the Vicar, acted out by Brian, who had done for some unfortunate children "the laying on of the hands bit." Jennings as the Vicar had a choice line as to God's reaction to his laying on service — "God may be affronted. He's only human you know."

"Oh, that's silly, of course he's not!" Brian, though, won't let the Vicar try to help Joe, because the children he did help weren't as bad as Joe. So from then on Shelia and Brian invented a personality for Joe and knew what Joe would think about even God for instance — "She sees Him sort of as an eccentric Englishman."

Soon one realizes that Shelia just plays these games because Brian enjoys them, but she still believes. She says Brian has lost interest, but adds, "I think where there's life there's hope, don't you?" Shelia then tells what Joe could be and do if she were not this way, since the doctor said Joe's brain was undamaged but had "bad connections." Then there is a blackout and in a dreamlike sequence with the lights flashing on and off rapidly, Joe is seen jumping rope on stage and talking. This is really a relief to members of the audience who didn't know whether Joe was really a "Joe" or not, because of such convincing acting by Sal Gordon.

The opening of the second act brings on Pam (Cheri Waldorf) and Freddy (Charles Whetzel) as an upper-class, trying-to-be-helpful-couple bringing Shelia home from acting rehearsal. Brian bursts in on them shooting cap guns from behind a Wild Bill Hickok poster and wearing old paint-splattered clothes. He mentions to the guests his paintings on the walls and the one of Joe he called "The Thalidomide Kid," picturing Joe in a cowboy hat with guns in the wheelchair.
Pam and Freddy can't stand the way Brian and Shelia joke about Joe, and Pam goes into near hysteria when Shelia says she'll bring Joe down to meet them, but before Shelia can, Brian stops her and then tells them all about his afternoon alone with Joe and how he put a cushion over her face and strangled her. Freddy and Pam gasp, the audience gasps, then Brian says it's all been a lie and didn't Shelia feel a little bit of relief? Shelia says no, then goes to get Joe. By this time, Pam is getting frantic, because she 'can't stand anything NPA' (not physically attractive) since Joe isn't 'PLU' (people like us).

Next Brian's mother Grace (Sara Moser) comes to visit. With all of the problems of a young couple in the situation of Shelia and Brian, the last thing they needed was an interfering mother-in-law and a meddling mother respectively. Grace is a real sweetie, saying things like, 'Oh, wouldn't she (Joe) have been lovely if she'd been running about?' Things really start happening now. Joe's medicine bottle is empty and Shelia starts suspecting something since that kind of medicine is very thick, but the bottle is rinsed clean. Brian gives his explanation; Pam wants to get out of there and Shelia wants to call a doctor. When alone with Joe, Brian takes her and puts her outside. It's snowing and everyone is frantic, especially when Brian carries Joe back in and tells them he tried to kill her. Joe looks lifeless, but she does live. Afterwards, Brian tells Shelia he's leaving her, Joe, and his ambition.

Everything has been moving so fast that one wonders if Joe's death would not have been good, because her life was tearing Brian and Shelia up and driving
them apart. The audience sees some hope when Shelia says she'll find a residential home to leave Joe in for a month so she and Brian can go on a vacation, but it's shattered when Brian finally leaves, and only pitiful Joe in the wheelchair is left on stage as the curtain closes.

The play was fast-paced and enjoyable and also one to make a person think and feel. The actors were fantastic and so convincing in their roles. Richard Jennings gave a brilliant super-performance in the roles of Brian, the doctor, and the Vicar.

A play like "Joe Egg" stays with a person for a long, long time, both the happy hysteria and the sad hopelessness. Is it moral to keep a vegetable alive? Would it have been better if Brian had killed Joe? Isn't euthanasia warranted? Or is life just "eyes front, hands on head?"
CrossCountry Team
Places 9th in NCAA

* Denotes letters won
Bottom Row - Gary McCabe, Mike Hanson, Dave Anderson, Jerry Burum, Bill Dworschack, Don Martin.
Middle Row - Gordy Yuska, Chuck Schultz*, Dennis Schultz*, Lowell Tesch*, Roger Villers*, Galen Green**.
Top Row - Jack Jennett (Head Coach), Rich Twedt*, Alan Gold, John Sacmore**, Don McCullough, Rich Kerper (student manager), Don McKinney (graduate assistant coach).
Man-for-man the finest team in Northern Iowa, Jack Jennett’s Panthers concluded the 1970 season with a ninth place finish in the NCAA College Division Cross Country Championships in Wheaton, Illinois.

The success of the year was certainly not without its problems. Competitively, UNI dropped two narrow 26-29 decisions to Wartburg and Loras, yet still managed to split a six-meet schedule and finish an equal third in the conference meet. Physically, senior John Socmore and freshman Dennis Schultz were plagued with stomach ulcers and a stone bruise, respectively, which slowed them much of the fall campaign.

The highlight of the season was undoubtedly the performances of Rich Twedt. The Des Moines freshman slashed all school records (while Socmore and junior Galen Green also beat the marks in finishing behind Twedt) and culminated a banner year winning All-American honors at Wheaton.

The outlook for 1971 is bright as only Sacmore departs. Twedt, Green, Schultz, and three other letterwinners return, including fast-improving Lowell Tesch, Chuck Schultz, and Roger Villers.
Coach Hogeland's Team

Excedrin Headache No. 71?

By Brian Thies
1970-71 was a record year for basketball at the University of Northern Iowa. Although only one-fifth of UNI’s “Super Soph” cage team lived up to preseason billings, sophomore Bill McCoy did it in record fashion, as he set three new Panther scoring marks.

As the UNI record books were rewritten, the 1970-71 chapter went down in history as the first losing team in 12 years, as they set a new mark for losses with a 6-20 overall mark. While the Panthers finished in the conference cellar for the first time in history, sharp shooter McCoy topped the league in both scoring average and free throw shooting. Both figures were new records.

The 6-3 guard from Iowa Falls finished atop the loop with a 24.6 average, almost four points ahead of runner-up Lee Colburn of South Dakota State. Colburn was also just a sophomore.

McCoy eclipsed the league free throw record by connecting on 125 shots in 14 NCC games to crack the old mark of 116 set by North Dakota’s Phil Jackson in 1966-67. Most amazing, however, among McCoy’s scoring feats, was his single season point production of 550, which erased former All-Conference Panther star Jerry Waugh’s record of 515 set in 1967-68. The “super soph” also managed to put his name on the record for the most free throws in a season (19) and the season record for free throws. He hit 212 in 26 games to better Waugh’s 1967-68 record of 141.

The rest of the record barrage was done by the other four-fifths of the team. Among the new team marks were: most free throws in a season, 167 (old record 517 in 1968-69); most losses in a season, 20 (old record 15 set in 1953-54); most points allowed in a season, 2,248 (old record 1,838 in 1963-64); and the highest defensive average for one season, 86.5 (old record 80.7 in 1967-68).

Despite their unenviable record assault, coach Zeke Hogeland never lost faith in his youthful cagers. As the season neared its conclusion in late February, Hogeland was already looking ahead to next season. "We’re young and we made a lot of mistakes this season, but we’ll get better,” he insisted. "This is a young team with a bright future.”

Hogeland had good reason for optimism, as five starters will return next year. The only players he will lose will be senior co-captains Pete Wessels and Duane Jensen.

Besides the potent scoring punch of McCoy, Hogeland will have back next year some other people who can consistently hit the hoop. Brian Bestul, Darrel Timion, and Randy Bielke, all sophomores, will be back after averaging in double figures. Junior guard Dave Harskamp will also return to provide a valuable playmaker and floor general. The key for a brighter future will probably lie in the ability of the players to play more as a team, especially on defense. 1970-71 should have provided a valuable lesson on what not to do.
It was a long and very often frustrating season, as the Panthers finished with a 4-10 conference record. Their season opener at Cedar Falls against Bemidji State was an indication of the type of season they experienced.

After trailing through three-quarters of the game, the Panthers fought back from a 10 point deficit to tie the game at 63 all with less than three minutes left. Sophomore forward Randy Bielke then came through with a crucial tip-in to put UNI ahead 65-63. Their lead was short-lived, however, as the Beavers countered with 2 buckets and two free throws in the final 42 seconds to hand the Panthers their first loss 69-65.

Northern Iowa dropped two more games to Southern Illinois and Nebraska before they finally got back on the winning track with a close win over Wayne State 70-66 at home. Led by Bill McCoy’s 23 points and the clutch leadership of seniors Pete Wessels and Duane Jensen, the Panthers held off a late rally by the Wildcats to win their first game.

After a fourth-place finish in a Christmas holiday tourney in Missouri, UNI returned to Cedar Falls to snap a six game losing streak by downing South Dakota University 100-92. Once again McCoy led the way for UNI with 28 points, followed by Brian Bestul’s 20 and Dave Harskamp’s 18.

In the game, McCoy shot his way into the Panther record books by becoming only the 29th player in UNI history to hit the 500 point mark. His 28 point effort upped his total to 517 after only one and one-half years of varsity competition.

A weekend road trip to North Dakota cost the Panthers two losses. UNI temporarily regained the victory touch as they downed Augustana 81-72 before losing the second game of a weekend double-header 86-78 to South Dakota State. The Coyotes’ stars, John Massa and Lee Colburn, were too much for the Panthers as they combined for over 50 of their team’s points.

The second half of UNI’s cage season provided most of the ink used in rewriting the Panther cage annals. The Panthers had the dubious distinction of becoming the most prolific losers in UNI’s history as they dropped a 106-88 contest to South Dakota State in Brookings, S.D.

Once again, the major damage was done by the hot shooting of John Massa, who pumped in 30 points for the Coyotes.
The loss dropped the Panthers to 4-16, erasing the old mark of 4-15 set in 1953-54.

Despite the Panthers’ plunge, McCoy continued his surge towards the league’s scoring title. By mid-season he had a firm grip on the scoring lead with a 24.6 average.

While McCoy was individually breezing along ahead of the NCC’s scorers, North Dakota State’s Bison were leading in team standings as they reeled off 10 wins in 12 games. Statistically, the Bison led the loop in 3 of the 5 team categories, leading in team offense, field goal percentage, and rebounding.

As the second half of the basketball season began, the Panthers found themselves playing host to two of the league’s top teams in a weekend doubleheader at Cedar Falls. The weekend’s results were encouraging, despite only a split in the two games.

Northern Iowa came within two seconds of upsetting frontrunning North Dakota State on Friday night 73-71, before dumping third place North Dakota University 91-74 on Saturday. Their great effort against stiff competition prompted optimistic speculation that the team had finally jelled into a five man playing unit. Especially improved were the Panthers ball handling and defensive play as a team.

The Panthers continued to improve in their late season games as they whipped conference foe Morningside 78-65 at home. The win over the Chiefs gave UNI its longest winning streak of the year (2 straight).

Northern Iowa hit the road again as they headed for Vermillion to battle fifth place South Dakota University. Although UNI dropped the game 108-92, McCoy set a new UNI single season scoring record as he drilled in 22 points.

The game was close until midway through the second half when four of the Panthers’ starters fouled out, setting the stage for a 21 point explosion by the Coyotes to put the game out of reach.

McCoy’s 22 points gave him a career total of 533, enough to top former Panther star Jerry Waugh’s single season mark of 515. McCoy’s 8 free throws was good for another record. They brought his season total to 118, two more than the old conference record of 116 held by Phil Jackson.

The Panthers finished their season by dropping a close game to Mankato State.
Grappling Panthers
Secure Outstanding Record

A lethal blend of youth, experience, and fine coaching fueled the Panthers to a season highlighted by improvement and excitement from beginning to end.

1970-71 was the year of the Panther in the North Central Conference. UNI’s wrestling forces put a steel grip on conference opponents, as they rolled over NCC foes without a loss enroute to an outstanding 11-3 dual meet record.

Their strengths were many. UNI’s All-American trio of Clint Young, Bob Boeck, and Mike McCready supplied a powerful nucleus around which coach Chuck Patten built a solid wrestling machine. Together they blistered conference victims for 142 points, while yielding only 38.

The Panthers often went to extremes to win. The extremes were 118 pound sophomore Dave Nicol and All-American heavyweight Mike McCready. Those extremes usually provided a happy beginning and end to Panther wrestling meets. Nicol capped an outstanding year with two stunning upsets and a 12-2 record. The former Cedar Falls prep ended Mankato State’s Gary Franke’s 32 straight dual winning streak and three days later pinned Michigan State’s NCAA national 118 pound champ, Greg Johnson. Heavyweight Mike McCready blazed a trail of fallen foes in champion form with a perfect 14-0 mark.
The Panthers’ success story didn’t stop there. In between “N&M” there were others. There were two All-Americans, 158 pound Clint Young and Bob Bueck at 177, Jan Meador-126, Mark Sothmann-134, Dave Pike-142, Mike Meador-150, and a couple of “fantastic freshmen,” Mike Ott-167, and Randy Omvig-190.

Youth and inexperience were visible in UNI’s early meets, but that same youth’s aggressive desire and talent dominated opponents in the Panthers’ late season blitz. After dropping their home opener in December to nationally ranked Navy, the Panthers never lost again in Cedar Falls. The team mounted a post-Christmas charge that saw them win 11 out of their final 13 dual meets.

Outstanding among the Panthers’ victories was a 28-11 win over previously undefeated North Dakota State, who many expected to be top contenders for the NCC crown. UNI traveled to Fargo, N. D. in January to battle the Bison in a weekend road trip. When they were done, they had shackled North Dakota State with their first loss.

Besides the big physical victory, the NDS meet provided the Panthers with a psychological lift that carried them to six more impressive wins against one defeat. The victory road continued with:

**UNI 28 — South Dakota State 5**

In the process of winning their fourth straight dual meet 28-5, the Panthers proved that the name of the game was aggression. Typical of the Panthers’ aggressive ways was the fact that UNI got the initial takedown in the opening period of every match except two. One of those resulted in UNI’s only loss, while the other ended in a loss.

Even in defeat the Panthers were exciting. Sophomore Dave Pike did everything in his 142 pound match except win. Pike’s opponent Keith Engles entered the match with an impressive 10-2 record. Pike came within seconds of upsetting Engles as he scored a reversal in the last 10 seconds and had Engles on his back at the final horn. Engles used a riding advantage for a 13-10 decision.

The other half of the Engel brothers, 158 pound Mike, was the only other Jackrabbit to escape the Panther barrage. He and UNI All-American Clint Young wrestled to a 1-1 draw. Young came within 2 seconds of gaining enough riding time to nip Engles.

After Young’s draw at 158, it was all UNI from there on as they swept through the final four matches with three lopsided decisions and a fall. Freshman 190 pounder Randy Omvig demonstrated his “hunger” as he mauled Luther Onken 11-2 before heavyweight Mike McCready finished the Panther assault by pinning the Jacks’ Cal Ludeman in 4:25 of their match.

**UNI 22 — Mankato State 13**

The Northern Iowa victory express rolled on.

Northern Iowa got their eighth wrestling victory of the season, as they downed the Indians of Mankato St. 22-13 at Mankato in a meet coach Chuck Patten termed “one of UNI’s most important meets and a key to the conference race.”

Dave Nicol propelled the Panthers into the lead with a spectacular performance at 118 pounds. Besides avenging last year’s loss to Mankato’s Gary Franke, Nicol also snapped Franke’s 32 consecutive dual meet win streak. Jon Meador followed Nicol with another fine effort at 126 with a 6-1 decision to boost UNI’s lead to 6-0, and from there the Panthers
were never headed. Dave Pike recorded the Panthers' only fall as he nailed the Indians' Bolyard in 4:06.

"Very pleased" was just one of the favorable comments Patten used to describe the Panthers' victory.

"It really puts us in the driver's seat for the approaching conference meet," said Patten. "The other schools will have to fight it out amongst themselves before they get to us. Our team has come a long way, and now we think we have a good shot at the conference title."

The battle was really won in the lower weights for UNI as Nicol, Moeller, and Pike all came through with big wins to stake the Panthers to a 11-3 advantage. From there Clint Young erupted for one of his best efforts of the season with a 13-3 romp over Tom Gillis of Mankato.

"Clint wrestled real aggressively," said Patten. "He probably performed as well tonight as he has all year."

UNI 11 -- Michigan State 21

A fired-up Panther wrestling squad went after the Spartans of Michigan State at Lansing and had them down 8-0 before the Spartans rallied to defeat the Panthers 21-11.

For the second time within three days, Dave Nicol came up with a superb performance at 118 to put UNI into the lead. After trailing throughout the first period and part of the second, Nicol reversed Michigan State's NCAA national champion Greg Johnson and slapped a cradle hold on him for a fall. Earlier in the week, Nicol had snapped Mankato State's Gary Franke's 32 straight dual meet win string.

Following Nicol's upset fall, Jon Moeller outclassed his opponent at 126, 13-4, to run UNI's lead to 8-0. From there, however, the Spartans took command, winning the next seven matches. Northern Iowa's All-American Mike McCready avoided the Panthers' eighth loss and preserved his undefeated record by decisioning Michigan State's Lewis 5-4.

The margin of defeat in many of UNI's losses was narrow, and performancewise Panther coach Chuck Patten said, "I thought we wrestled well. Youth and inexperience may have hurt us some, but as a whole I was pleased."
substitute role at 142. Another freshman, Dave Balvanz of Cedar Rapids, was inserted into the 158-pound match as a last minute replacement for the injured All-American Clint Young. Balvanz put up a tough battle before dropping a 3-1 decision to the Gophers' Jay West.

UNI grabbed an early lead against Minnesota as Nicol won by forfeit at 118. Jon Moeller reeled off his seventh of the year by thrashing Steve Wessman 10-2 at 126 to increase UNI's lead to 8-0.

Trailing 15-11 going into the final matches, the Panthers proved they could come from behind and win in the clutch. While a vocal home crowd provided the inspiration, Randy Omvig and Mike McCready supplied the muscle as both won convincingly to clinch a 17-15 victory for Northern Iowa.

UNI 34 - South Dakota University 6

After a close win over Minnesota, the Panthers came back Saturday night to bury the Coyotes of South Dakota, for their eleventh dual victory of the season.

Northern Iowa lost only two matches in a meet which featured three falls, including a 48 second blitz by freshman Mike Ott, two forfeits, and an overall convincing wrestling exhibition.

For the second time in two days, Dave Nicol won by forfeit. Scrappy Jon Moeller followed with the first Panther fall at 126. A couple of other youngsters, Dave Pike and Mark Fox, continued the Panther charge. Pike won by a lopsided 14-5 score, while Fox won his second straight match, 5-4 to even his season record at 2-2.

UNI didn't taste defeat until South Dakota's John Cukie decisioned Dave Balvanz 6-2 at 158. Cuckie finished second to Northern Iowa's Clint Young in last year's conference meet. The Panthers dropped their second and final match of the night at 177, where Bob Boeck narrowly lost 4-3.

It was all UNI from there on, as Mike Ott flattened Eric Fiech in 48 seconds for the meet's fastest fall. Randy Omvig followed with another quick fall at 190 to stretch UNI's lead to 31-6 before Big Mac' Mike McCready iced the victory with a 12-2 breeze past Frank Bakalars. McCready, the Panthers' All-American heavyweight and defending conference champ, finished the regular season with a 14-0.
Inexperience Hampers Gymnasts in '70-'71 Season

"Disappointment and hard work" is about all UNI head gymnastics coach Garf Stych has to say about the outgoing '70-'71 season. "We have a hard working bunch of guys, but their inexperience sets them back," adds Stych.

The inexperience that Coach Stych talks of is that in which there are only three seniors on the thirteen-man squad. There's little to draw from in the prep ranks in Iowa so recruitment is merely impossible. The squad's inexperience spreads insofar that Coach Stych has recruited several members of his present squad from his beginning gymnastics classes a year before.

Heading into their last dual meet against St. Cloud and the NCC Meet before competing in the NCAA tournaments, the Panthers found themselves with a 3-8 record. The tougher-than-usual schedule has Stych convinced that even if his squad did improve, the record may not show it.

The Panthers are led by co-captains Jeff Connor, Dennis Holland, and Steve Lamansky, who form the nucleus of Stych's biggest squad ever.

Jeff Connor, a junior from Council Bluffs, gave Coach Stych his biggest smiles for the season. Jeff set a school record with 41.40 all-around points against Nebraska. In the same contest, UNI set a record 125.70 team points but still lost to the powerful Cornhuskers. Jeff's 9.40 score on vaulting was also good enough for another school mark. In the 1969-70 season, Connor led the Panthers to a second place finishing in the Conference. Although he has met bitter setbacks, Connor should be very strong for the post-season competition as well as the 1971-72 season.

Dennis Holland, a strong performer on the high bar, was one of the three seniors on the roster. Dennis, a native of Inwood, Iowa, has been a steady performer throughout the season in the vaulting competition as well as the high bar.

Steve Lamansky, a senior from Bettendorf, rounded out the co-captains. Steve's specialty was his strong performance in floor exercise competition.

Francis Madsen was the third senior on the squad from Audubon, Iowa. Francis liked the side-horse.
Besides Connor, some of the underclassmen who should provide a good squad for next season include:

Todd Evans, a junior from Princeton, Iowa, gives the Panthers excellent depth in floor exercise and rings. Todd could be a strong performer for the Panthers next season.

Don Niewoehner, a junior from Waverly, has great potential according to Stych. Coach Stych says Niewoehner is possibly the best sidehorse man to come out of UNI and has glimpses of national potential. Don is also a strong performer on the parallel bars.

"He could be the star of the future on the rings," tells Stych of freshman Steve Zeiser of Cedar Rapids. Steve set a school record this year in the rings with a score of 7.70 against Nebraska. Steve should provide Coach Stych with a strong performance on the rings for the next few seasons.

Sophomore Roger Dreivis, also from Waverly, was the number two all-around man behind Connor, with strength in the rings and horizontal bar. Roger should be very strong for the next two seasons as experience will sharpen his strength.

Rounding out the roster were Kirk Vandeput, a sophomore from Ames, on the parallel bars; Bob Hauer, a sophomore from Waucoma, on the sidehorse; Sophomore Mark Bolson, a native of Decorah, on the horizontal bar. Also on the horizontal bar was sophomore Javier Febles from Cedar Falls. Finally, freshman Dave Witwer, from Cedar Rapids, performed on the sidehorse.

Throughout the entire season, head Coach Garf Stych had preached about style and form. "Style and form are worth half of the possible points," says Stych, "That's why I try to show these guys how important it is."

Garf Stych, a native of Cedar Rapids and a graduate of the University of Iowa, came to UNI in 1966. In that year he started gymnastics competition at UNI. Although he can show only a 12-32 record from 1966-1970, Stych has worked hard with his squad to bring them up to a competitive level. With each new squad becoming stronger and stronger, it looks like Stych's building years at UNI are coming to an end, with, perhaps, the '71-'72 season showing just how strong the University of Northern Iowa Gymnastics team can be.
By Steve Gibbons

Record-Breaking Panthers
Swim Outstanding Season

Truly this was the best season the UNI swimming team has had in its short five year history. They compiled a 14-4 dual competition record and placed second in the conference swim meet. In the process they set nine school records and five pool records.

The Panthers opened the season at home with a big win over Loras. In the process of winning 61-45 there were several record breaking performances. Records were set in the 400 freestyle relay and the 400 medley relay, with Wayne Melsha and Tim Sullivan setting records in the 200 freestyle and the 160 individual medley, respectively.

The next day the Panthers travelled to Grinnell for the Grinnell Relays. And travel they did, as they defeated Grinnell, Coe, and Loras. The score was UNI-58, Grinnell-52, Coe-14, and Loras-0. In winning they again broke the school record in the 400 freestyle relay and Tim Sullivan broke his day old record in the 160 individual medley.

The following week UNI rolled to an impressive 79-24 dual meet victory over Luther College. The win put the Panthers season record at 5-0. There were fine performances by Chuck Webb in the 1000 freestyle and Eric Hyde in the 60 freestyle.
In their first meet following Christmas vacation, the tankers showed they had not lost their touch by defeating Southwest Minnesota State College 68-25. The Panthers won behind strong performances by Bob Honeywell in the 200 yard butterfly and Wayne Melsha in the 500 yard freestyle.

In hosting Platteville State of Wisconsin, the Panthers ran their season record to 7-0 by winning 80-33. They put on quite a show as they broke two pool records and three school records. School records were set in the 400 medley relay, the 500 freestyle, and the 200 breaststroke. Wayne Melsha set the record in the 500 freestyle and Mike Webb in the 200 breaststroke.

The following week the UNI tankers extended their record to 8-0 by romping over St. Cloud State 86-27. In winning the Panthers set four records and tied another. The 400 yard medley relay team tied their own record time, which they had set the previous week. Bob Honeywell shattered the 200 butterfly record, Larry Lampkin broke the 200 backstroke record, and the record in the 400 yard freestyle relay again fell. Coach Henry felt this was "the best effort in my five years here. It was a truly great effort."

After winning easily in their first eight meets, the Panthers ran into trouble in their biggest dual meet of the year — Mankato State. Mankato handed UNI a 71-41 defeat. The big winners for UNI were Larry Lampkin and Wayne Melsha.

Following their loss to Mankato, UNI came back to defeat Wayne State 74-38 and the University of South Dakota 84-21 in a double dual meet held at Wayne State. Coach Henry was "pleased with the way we came back after being beaten by Mankato. I am glad to be 10-1."

The next weekend UNI ran into their toughest weekend of the season as they won one and lost two. The Panthers lost a close one to Stout State by a score of 65-47. It was a fine meet in which Stout State managed to just edge the Panthers in several events for the winning margin.

The following day the Panthers travelled to Minneapolis where they split a double dual. They defeated St. Thomas 63-84 and lost to Hameline 85-21. The split put Northern Iowa's record at 11-3. School records were set by Wayne Melsha in the 1000 yard freestyle and Larry Lampkin in the 200 yard backstroke.

In their final home meet of the season the Panthers rolled over Cornell 67-44. The
"This season is by far the best at UNI," said Eric Hyde, senior co-captain of the swimming team.

Win put their record at 12-3 and extended their home winning streak to eleven. The Panthers set a new record in the 400 medley relay, with Larry Lampkin setting a new record in the 200 backstroke and Fred Rose breaking the record in the 200 yard breaststroke.

In their final meet before conference, the Panthers placed second in the Luther Invitational. They lost to Eau Claire and beat Coe and Luther. This put their record at 14-4 for the season. Wayne Melsha, who won the 1000 and 500 yard freestyle events, was voted the outstanding swimmer of the meet by the coaches.

Several of the outstanding swimmers for UNI this season were Fred Rose, who is expected to carry a majority of the load next season; Wayne Melsha, who has been the workhorse of the team for the past two years; Tim Sullivan, who is expected to help the team a great deal next year; Bob Honeywell, who did a fine job as a freshman and is expected to do a better job next year; Roy Fielding, who became eligible second semester and is expected to be tough next season; and Larry Lampkin, who became the first swimmer from UNI to qualify for the College Nationals. UNI will be losing two seniors. They have both been with the team for four years — the team's growing years. They are Chuck Webb and co-captain Eric Hyde. The team will really miss these two young men. Henry says, "Chuck will be missed in the distance events, and Eric will really be missed for his leadership qualities; he has really helped mold this team."

Other strong performers for the swim team this year were: Jerry Backstrom, Scott Blair, Don Crane, Tom Eaton, Jack Fritts, Richard LaRue, Marvin "Moose" Miller, and Doug Rod. With the addition of some high school recruits, the Panthers should be really tough again next year.

No matter how good next year's team is, they will have to go a long way to be better than this year's team. They finished the season with a 14-4 record, finished second in the conference meet, set nine new school records, and five new pool records.
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A University of Northern Iowa science exhibit was held February 4 through February 9 in Waterloo’s Crossroads Shopping Center. According to Dr. Clifford McCollum, dean of the College of Natural Sciences at UNI, there was no central theme for the exhibit. “We felt a specific theme would be too restrictive,” McCollum said. “We wanted to give a survey of some of the major activities of each of our six departments—biology, chemistry, earth science, industrial arts, mathematics, and physics. Teacher education as it relates to each field and research in each area are a part of the displays,” McCollum continued. “Posters, slides, photographs, and other visual aids, prepared with the cooperation of the UNI Educational Media Center, will help tell the story.”

Many of the displays involved active demonstrations during the evening hours, weekends and during the day Saturday and Sunday. At these times UNI faculty were present to explain their displays and answer questions. At other times during the exhibit UNI students were with the exhibits, which were designed to be self-explanatory.

The department of physics displayed a hologram, which is a film negative produced by a special process, and which, when placed in light from a laser, forms a true, three-dimensional image of the subject. From the earth science department a planetarium was set up with a schedule for seeing various phases of sun, moon, planets, and stars. Exhibits from the UNI museum were also displayed. The six-day event was sponsored by the UNI College of Natural Sciences and the Crossroads Merchants Association.

Along with the Natural Science exhibit a poll was conducted by the UNI student chapter of the Soil Conservation Society of America in which 445 people expressed their opinion on environmental problems in Black Hawk County. Ninety-five per cent of those polled believed that Black Hawk County has a water pollution problem and 93 per cent felt that an air pollution problem also exists, while 72 per cent thought that tax breaks should be given to industries which install pollution control devices.

The greatest positive response was made concerning a question about wildlife in which 98 per cent of the people agreed that an effort should be made to save types of wildlife which are near extinction. When asked about the controversial supersonic transport plane, only 15 per cent of the people felt that the convenience of the SST was worth the possible environmental destruction and dollar cost.

Local residents not only appeared concerned about environmental problems and issues but were also willing to do something about them. Seventy-nine per cent would agree to pay more in taxes if the money were to be used for pollution control and other environmental programs. In looking at the results of the poll, Bernard Clausen, associate professor of biology at UNI, said, “We feel that those who filled out the ballots were a cross section of the people who were at the shopping center and the results are an indication of the sentiments of the population.”

In 1961 Dr. Wilson received his Ph.D. from Purdue University in Entomology. He joined the staff of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu in 1962 as an acarologist where he spent eight years doing research on mites and ticks. Wilson later described one new species of tick from New Guinea in a paper published in the Journal of Parasitology. He came to UNI in the fall of 1969 where he teaches Invertebrate Zoology and Parasitology.
American Dance Troupe at UNI

A dance group which has received numerous curtain calls in cities all over the world appeared at the UNI Auditorium February 25-26 as the fourth attraction on the 1970-71 UNI Artists Series Program. The group was the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre, a company of 15 racially mixed dancers. The troupe is directed by Ailey, an actor and retired dancer, who pioneered in bringing modern techniques to Broadway.

The February 8 issue of Time, in reviewing a performance by the company, said, "The young dancers conveyed through their performances the message that black is not only beautiful but sad and proud and much else besides." On round-the-world tours since the group was founded in New York City in 1958, the Ailey troupe has presented the legacy of the American Negro through the medium of modern dance — joyous, dramatic, and vital — and with his music. "The cultural heritage of the American Negro is one of America's richest treasures," said Ailey. "From his roots as a slave, the American Negro — sometimes sorrowing, sometimes jubilant, but always hopeful — has created a legacy of music and dance which has touched, illuminated, and influenced the most remote preserves of world civilization."

The group has also traveled and performed in Europe, Asia, Australia, and Africa. Jazz, blues, and spirituals are all combined with dance to "fuse the stylized discipline of classic ballet with the passionate expressiveness of modern," according to Time. While touring the globe, the company received almost countless curtain calls and tickets were always much in demand. On a Russian tour last fall, Ailey said the opening night Moscow audience gave his group "perhaps the warmest reception it had ever received."

Greek Translator Lectures

Poet-scholar-translator Kirnon Friar, noted for his translation of literary works by the late Greek writer, Nikos Kazantzakis, author of the novel Zorba the Greek, gave a lecture February 4 at UNI entitled "Three Aspects of the American Myth." The lecture dealt with plays by Tennessee Williams, Arthur Miller, and William Inge.

Darwin's Mistake

Three monkeys sat in a cocoanut tree
Discussing things as they're said to be
Said one to the others, "Now listen, you two,
There's a certain rumor that can't be true,
That man descended from our noble race.
That very idea is a disgrace.

No Monkey ever deserted his wife
Starved her babies or ruined her life,
And another thing you will never see
A monk build a fence around a cocoanut tree
And let the cocoanuts go to waste,
Forbidding all other monks to taste.

If I put a fence around this tree,
Starvation would force you to steal from me.
Here's another thing a monk won't do,
Go out at night and get on a stew,
And use a gun or club or knife.
To take some other monkey's life.
Yes, man descended, the onery cuss —
But, brother, he didn't descend from us.

— Anonymous

UNI's Winter Convocation

"Christianity: Fact or Fiction?" was the topic for discussion at UNI's Winter Convocation Monday, February 15. The speaker was Dr. John Warwick Montgomery, an internationally-known theologian who is presently professor and chairman of the division of church history at Trinity Evangelical Divinity School in Deerfield, Illinois. Dr. Harold Bernhard, UNI professor of religion, presided at the convocation.

On Monday afternoon students had an opportunity to speak informally to Dr. Montgomery in the Georgian Room of the Commons and that evening in the UNI Auditorium. Montgomery and Dr. Josef Fox engaged in a dialogue on the topic "Christianity: Fact or Fiction?" On Tuesday, February 16, a speakout was held in the Hemisphere Lounge where interested persons were given a chance to take the microphone and express their views on Dr. Montgomery's topic.

Montgomery is an ordained Lutheran minister who has written a number of books including The "Is God Dead" Controversy and he contributes regularly to Christianity Today and other theological journals.
Some students sponsor parties in their dorms for children, such as the one given for children from the Midtown Center in Waterloo by Merrill House of Bender Hall and Cabaret House of Campbell Hall. The third floor lounge of Bender was filled with students and excited youngsters who enjoyed refreshments as they anxiously awaited Santa's arrival. He did arrive on schedule with a large sock over his shoulder filled with packages for the children. Santa was jolly and also moonlighting because he was in actuality Carl DeChellis, Director of Housing. The party in Bender is just one example of Christmas in the dorms. Lights could be seen decorating many dorm windows and, inside, student labor paid off with beautiful Christmasy bulletin boards, lovely trees, and doors wrapped in brightly colored paper to look like giant Christmas packages.

Tree Lighting

Around Christmas time the appearance and manner of the UNI campus changes. Decorations and trees are in the dorms, Union, and library, and of course there is the annual Christmas Tree Lighting, which took place at the southwest corner outside the Union this year. People huddled together on the Union steps and the catwalk to Sabin Hall while the Men's Glee Club and spectators sang Christmas songs as the tree was lit and swayed in the fierce evening wind. After the lighting, everyone went into the Union for free hot chocolate and cookies and where they had a choice of singing carols or seeing two free movies in University Hall. The evening, sponsored by UAB, buzzed with Christmas well-wishers and nostalgic carols throughout the Union.

Project — Toys!!

Something new and in the giving spirit of Christmas was done by the Industrial Arts and Technology Club. The 20-25 members of this club mass produced approximately 100 toys December 8, 9, and 10 and they were given to the Waterloo Day Care Center at a Christmas Party for the children there. There were four kinds of toys produced, all which were brightly painted in one or a combination of the primary colors. The toy trucks were very cute and sturdy and the clock with numbers made of masonite could be used to teach children how to tell time. Said Chuck Moore, president of the club, "We really like the idea of it being educational." Also a ring toss toy was made and a tool box which contained various shaped blocks that were made out of scrap material left from these projects.

Barnes Builders of Waterloo donated the lumber for the toy-making project and the club members were very excited about it. Moore said, "We've got a lot of guys really interested in it." This mass produc-
These are the faces of the old. They are the faces of your grandparents and of my grandparents; of your parents and of my parents; of you and of me. They are sad, tired, lonely faces. Society has judged them and unjustly found them guilty of uselessness. Youth has found them to be outdated and has set them quietly aside. Like Baby James Taylor, they've seen fire and they've seen rain, but their sunny days have ended, and now they have arrived at the lonely days when they cannot find a friend.
Time it was,
And what a time it was,
It was . . .
A time of innocents
A time of confidences.
Long ago
It must be,
I have a photograph,
Preserve your memories,
They're all that's left you.
Can you imagine us
years from today,
Sharing a parkbench quietly.
How terribly strange to
be seventy.
Memory brushes the same years,
Silently sharing the same fears...