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CONTENTS

ART
Student Expression ........................................ 38

DRAMA
Galileo .................................................. 48
Studio Theatre ........................................... 80

FEATURES
Greeks: Social Escapism or Influential Force? .............. 4
Student Protest ........................................... 14
Sex-Controversy ........................................... 22

HOMECOMING
......................................................... 38

THE CLOISTER

MORATORIUM ............................................. 16

MUSIC
Camelot .................................................. 10
Marching Band ........................................... 44

SPORTS
Girl's Hockey ........................................... 54
Coach Patton ............................................ 58
Football Highlights ................................... 62
Dad's Day ............................................... 69
Cross Country .......................................... 70

STUDENTS AND THE CAMPUS

Black Poetry ............................................ 8
The Cloister .............................................. 28
Building Projects ....................................... 30
Quonset Living .......................................... 32
Dorm Life ................................................. 34
College Costs ............................................ 46
Crises Line ............................................... 53
A Building is Not a Union .............................. 72

UN开朗
"The Wayward Child" ..................................... 24

DEPARTMENTS

Letter from the Editor ................................... 2
Letters to the Editor .................................... 6
Organizations and Organizers ......................... 6
A Day to Remember ................................... 60

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letter from the editor

This first issue of the UNI Quarterly is a significant change from the old yearbook—both in content and format.

Out of all of this came the realization that a change was needed—not just a change of yearbook format—a change of media. With the help of Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, our advisor, and the approval of the Board of Control of Student Publications, the UNI Quarterly was formed.

The change was made because of the dwindling number of yearbook sales. The yearbook was originally conceived of as a “memory book” for Normal School graduates. With an increase of school size and a change of school structure, the yearbook could no longer fulfill the original function. Students of the university did not want a “picture” book of people they did not know.

Efforts, like those made by the 1967 Old Gold and Uni ’69 editors, to change the yearbook into something that would appeal visually to the students failed. “Conventional” yearbooks fared no better, sales still dropped.

The UNI Quarterly is a news magazine designed to cover and interpret campus news and viewpoints. This has never been tried before. Other schools have published their yearbook with a magazine format. In reality, however, these were conventional yearbooks bound as magazines and issued as a single volume at the end of the year. The problem of outdated yearbooks was not solved.

The staff of the UNI Quarterly feels that this issue is an innovation in university journalism that is essential for campus communication and orientation. Topics of interest can be explored in depth, in a way that can not be done in the newspaper.

Issues are interpreted, instead of merely listed, as in past yearbooks. The photographs were selected for their merit visually as well as for subject matter.

The efforts of the staff and interested contributors have made this magazine possible. I would like to thank my staff, Mr. Fitzgerald, the members of the Board of Control, and the class of 66:40.

Maria Haberer
Executive Editor
Dear Editor:

I recently was informed by a notice sent to my parents' address that extra yearbooks (1969) sent to anyone should be returned. I would like to return my original. (not extra) I would like a refund in full. Postage even. Twice I have tried unsuccessfully to return it when on campus during weekends. No soul was to be found. Don't blame you. I wouldn't want to be associated with such an atrocity, either.

My reasons for returning it are:

1. My senior negative was not included. Some of my friends, who did not even graduate yet, had their senior negatives in, but mine got omitted. I spent enough money for lovely color prints and then you couldn't even include a reproduction of a negative. I had at least hoped I could be part of the display of washed-out, morgue-like senior negatives. But nope, I was left out.

2. The book lacks both artistic relevance AND decent journalism. According to the photos exhibited, UNI is a dried up cow pen and empty classrooms, with imported riots thrown in to give it life and a few mussed dorm beds to hint at sex appeal.

3. As a yearbook, period, it is poor. The editor evidently couldn't put out a good yearbook, so he tried to be "artsy." Fine. I have nothing against art. But it isn't even that. And the poetic quotes or whatever don't fit. They grate.

Thus, I desire a refund and you may give the mess to whichever misguided soul still desires a copy. Maybe there is a grad somewhere who was privileged enough to get his negative in and would like it for a memento. If you do not honor refunds, I'll keep the thing for laughs. It's rather coarse for toilet paper, but it might come in handy if we ever run out of coal. (I plan to be in the area. Let me know if I can dump it off then.)

Sincerely,

Marj Beasley
English teacher
Newspaper advisor
Poet
P.O'd 1969 grad and alumna

Letters Policy:
The UNI QUARTERLY welcomes letters to the editor from members of the university community. Letters should be typed, double spaced and should not exceed 200 words in length. Letters should be turned into the UNI QUARTERLY office at 116 University Union.
Probably the greatest and most traumatic adjustment a prospective college student must make is not scholastic, but social. The new and complex social environment he will face may determine the student's attitudes and activities far beyond his college days; something not always so apparent to the student in those first years on campus, but something that is of marked importance when the student must apply in society what he has studied scholastically.

Unfortunately, one of the most influential "helpers" in this social adjustment is instituted throughout our nation's college and university complexes as the fraternity and sorority, the "greek system." The greeks pretend to offer the student help in all forms of social problems, insights into college success as a whole, and of course, eternal brotherhood. While the idealistic intent may coincide somewhat with this offer, I feel it must be recognized that, in reality, the fraternity and sorority organizations are a malignant growth of pseudo-social escapism.

The greek systems play a varying role in the social atmosphere of the many universities across the nation, but the basic structure is the same. Greeks thrive on the naive, confused freshmen as a means of sustainment. Illuminating an image of social superiority, they entice new students by offering an easy "in," a short cut to social acceptability. This acceptability, however, is only among those students of previous years who, in their own confusion, did choose that easy "in." The result is a division of students: Those who make their own way in the campus society and the pseudo-social escapists.

The greek infrastructure seems to be dominated by a category of people who, not sure of the real values in a free society and not sure where real happiness may be found, have adopted their own system of values and their own constitution of happiness. The greek system is based on the resignation of its members, the suppression of their individual rights, and the imposition of rules and regulations made to order for each particular organization. Emphasis is placed on material things such as the well-dressed "stud", the shiny XKE parked out front, and the super-beautiful date. In short, it is the creation of a false image by use of false value criteria.

The strict regimentation attempts to suppress creativity in the individual so that the self-inflicted image of the upper-middle class, social conscious, well-bred young American may continue. This apprenticeship that less individual freedom leads to a greater degree of happiness for all may well be questioned by the aware individual. While it may be true for students in the elementary school, I doubt that it will suit the average college-age person or, at least, it shouldn't. But the limitation of freedom does insure a stronger positive image for the fraternity, and, perhaps for some, that image is more important than their personal freedom. The tragedy is that once a student accepts the superficial glamour of greek life, he must live with, and therefore become a part of the deeper, more subtle anonymity therein.

Such charges would do well with some documentation and I can think of none better than my own experience as a pledge of one of the top rated "stud fraternities" at Drake University. It began with Formal Rush Week, seven days of cut-throat, hard-sell competition between Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Phi Epsilon, and Alpha Tau Omega. During this week I became the victim of one of the fraternities' cardinal...
sins when I was given a pledge pin BEFORE official initiation. A real battle ensued, after which the charges were dropped by the interfraternity council, the president of which was a member of the guilty fraternity, and I found myself pledged ATO, but so confused I didn't really know what had taken place.

With official initiation the following week, however, things became more clear. First was a crash course in ATO history with an unquestioned worship given our Founding Father. Next was a brief but explicit review of what the ATO image was on campus and an equally explicit notice that the image WOULD continue. Finally came the criteria of behavior to be followed: I was to have a date both Friday and Saturday nights of every weekend, preferably with members of the two most honored sororities (never date an active, however, for that is not accepted among mere pledges), I was to attend certain parties, dress in a certain mood—never sloppy or out of context with time and place—and to be more consciously sociable with certain people on campus, and, baby, it ain't the Blacks.

I was, as it were, the victim of a brainwashing program designed to institute within me and my fellow pledge brothers a machine of thinking and acting only for the image of Alpha Tau Omega. Fortunately, I realized in time what was happening and refused activation that spring; it was their warning not to become too openly sociable with the Black students that saved my soul, for then, as now, my closest and warmest human contact comes from the Black people. I must admit that I did enjoy an easy "in"; however, the social structure I was "in" was a sick, misguided group of people, sadly missing the real living in life.

I think, then, that the greek system is comprised of individuals who are unable to find an identity or pattern of life suited to their resources and who seek and find refuge behind a fraternity or sorority image. I see it as a continuaue of man's acceptance of the epidemic of free people without free minds. I see within it little serious concern for social improvement, since it is a part, indeed a model of today's society which allows starvation and misery in ghettos, continuance and even encouragement of institutionalized racism, and, of course, the tragic Viet Nam conflict. I would encourage one to inquire how many Black students are invited to rush the local fraternities here, or if Sigma Alpha Epsilon took the trouble to know which rooms in Bender Hall were occupied by Black men before they issued those trite and impersonal invitations to "call or stop in anytime", or how many greeks were active in the STOP organization's October Moratorium efforts, or even truly concerned. I saw very few SAE jackets marred by the presence of an armband, the symbol of Moratorium support.

I think the answers to these questions may offer at least some proof as to the real state of the greek image here and across the nation's other universities. The issue must remain that a man can find real happiness only by being himself, by discriminating through his own eyes the values intrinsic to a meaningful existence henceforth, and by deciding upon the reality of things for himself, not for the image of "Tappa Kegga Day."
ORGANIZATIONS & ORGANIZERS

GOVERNMENT

BARTLETT HALL

BARTLETT HALL's activities this fall have been a popcorn party, sponsoring of a university square dance in connection with Homecoming activities, a trip to Ames for the Henry Mancini concert, a series of lectures by Detective Wadle of the Cedar Falls police department, an all night bowling party and selection of a Bartlett Dad of the Year.

BENDER HALL

BENDER HALL sponsors a "firing line" of speakers whose topics are educational areas. The hall sponsored a dance featuring "The Library", a recreational tournament and free movies. A Homecoming float, Halloween party and hootenanny are inter-dorm activities. The dorm also publishes a newsletter.

BENDER HALL

Above: Guys and their dates really hit the jug at cider drinking contest in the Union. The contest was part of the AWS Sadie Hawkins Days.

AWS

The present project of the ASSOCIATED WOMEN'S SERVICE (AWS) is a study of proposed changes in freshmen hours. New women students were initiated into the organization at a candle-lighting ceremony early this year. A style show was directed at providing new students with a guide for dress at various campus activities. Campus organizations held an activities carnival to provide interested students with information concerning their groups. Over 200 girls attended a program to "Make Your Spare Time A Share Time With Others." This was for those interested in voluntary community service.

A panel debated the role and purpose of the social regulations boards in the women's halls. Speaking at the "Social Reg Boards: Are They on Trial" were Sue Bröckett, Shirley Tatro, Phil Patton and Chris Chardulis. Ann Wharton was moderator. Discussion followed the panel presentation.

BAKER HALL

An eat-think-speak-out series has been sponsored by BAKER HALL. Tony Odgen, former campus coordinator of Moratorium activities, spoke at the first session. Other social activities held by the girls' dorm were mixers, get-acquainted dorm party, brunch and Halloween party.

MRA

MENS' RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION (MRA) has set up many all-campus sporting events. These have been recreational sport tournaments, football and basketball tournaments. The group is working with other groups on a program for College Bowl.

NOEHREN HALL

NOEHREN HALL has restructured its social regulations board. The board still has a main unit, but six wing units have been added. Appeals of the wing boards are made to the main board. This gives each girl a better representation on the board since at least one girl on the wing board will be from her own unit. The hall government is based on the unit representative system. The representative is elected and represents her unit in the hall's house council. It is the responsibility of the unit representative to inform her unit of the hall regulations and activities.

Noehren's activities this year have been sponsoring a movie, lecture by Cedar Falls policemen.
Greeks

Phi Sigma Epsilon

Phi Sigma Epsilon was established to promote a closer bond among men students at UNI so that they might enter into a more intimate fellowship with those dedicated to education and a better understanding of men. The service projects of the Phi Sigs are highlighted each semester with a trip to Traer, Iowa, to earn money for the Les Boerm Memorial Scholarship. The scholarship, which gives two $100 scholarships each semester to worthy students, was set up in the honor of Boerm, a brother of the fraternity men, who was killed in an auto accident in 1967. The social activities included a homecoming dinner and plans for their annual Rose Formal coming in the spring. They also participate actively in various intramurals on campus.

Alpha Phi

The high point of the Alpha Phi sorority was the pledging of Alpha Phi International Fraternity September 7. Besides the usual greek activities, such as formal rush, mixers, and homecoming activities, the organization also participated in such events as powder puff football games, Dad's Day breakfast, Secret Sis Week, visiting their sister house at Drake University and attending the Drake-UNI game, a mitten party with their Phi Sig brothers, and the planning of their Christmas party. As a social service, they visited the Lutheran Home and helped the Goodwill Industries, the latter of which earned them the Certificate of Achievement.

Alpha Delta Pi

The Alpha Delta Pi activities have included several mixers and get-togethers with the other greek organizations on campus. They have also sponsored a dance with the "Gripweeds Jam", a fall picnic for their members, and a Dad's Day Dinner. During the homecoming activities, they built a float with the Delta Chi's and held a homecoming tea after the game.

Alpha Chi Omega

Fall formal rush and pledging and activation of hold-over pledges started out the activities of the Alpha Chi Omega sorority, as it does with the other greek organizations on campus. They participated in such activities as Pumpkin Pal Week, a Founder's Day Tea for alums, a masquerade party on Halloween, and an overnight at Camp Wampaton. They also worked at the YWCA on Saturday mornings, presented games and tea on Dad's Day, and held a Christmas formal.

Sigma Sigma Sigma

The sisters of Gamma Omicron Chapter of Sigma Sigma Sigma have had an active fall. They held the traditional homecoming tea at the Judson House with visiting alumnae coming as far away as Texas. A special guest was Pam Holt, National Traveling Secretary for Tri Sigma. November 15 found the Sigmas with their favorite guys-their dads. After attending the Dad's Day football game, they went to the Cedar Falls Holiday Inn for dinner. Awards were given at this time for scholastic excellence. They celebrated the third birthday of their Chapter in early December. The Chapter was founded on December 3, 1966, and since then, a dinner has been held to honor that special day. A final fall activity was the planning of the annual Christmas party where gifts, made by each girl, were exchanged.

Interest Organizations

Judo Club

Not as self-defense, but as a sport the Judo Club practices the art of hand-to-hand combat every Tuesday and Thursday from 6:45 to 8:30. In October, November, and December the members participate in the AAU Invitational Meets, and the District Promotional Examinations and Judo Clinic at Waterloo. They also participate in the AAU Invitational Championships at Des Moines the 25th of January. The club is open to all male UNI students.

SCEC

The Student Council for Exceptional Children is a local chapter affiliated with the NEA and the Council for Exceptional Children composed of students and faculty interested in the education of exceptional children. They present speakers representing the various exceptionalities at their monthly meetings. On going projects include a bimonthly recreation program for multiply-handicapped children and a babysitting service available to parents of handicapped children. During the spring, the UNI and Drake chapters of the SCEC and the Iowa Association of Retarded Children will host a continued on page 74
We need black men
To
Help us start
this Great Revolution
To
Cut us loose
from the hangman's noose
To
Open the doors
for the poor black child
To
Give us the strength
we black women need
To
Build us a nation
where we can be free

Say, there negro
are you the one
who killed my child?
No, of course not you,
but you're the one who told the man
all about his freedom plan
to burn a segregated store where
black men could not stand.
Say, there negro
are you the one
who killed my child?
No, of course not you,
but you're the one who called the man
when my child was safely home
to let him know that you knew who
blew the empty safe.
Say, there negro
are you the one
who killed my child?
No, of course not you,
because you were the first to say
Oh, my God!
When you saw a nine-year-old boy lie dead.
Yes, he was killed by you.

Say, there negro
are you the one
who killed my child?
No, of course not you,
but you're the one who turned your head
when my child was killed.
And you're the one who complained
after a reward of only a five dollar bill.
Say, there negro
are you the one
who killed my child?
No, of course not you,
because you were the first to say
Oh, my God!
When you saw a nine-year-old boy lie dead.
Yes, he was killed by you.

Say, there negro
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No, of course not you,
because you were the first to say
Oh, my God!
When you saw a nine-year-old boy lie dead.
Yes, he was killed by you.

I'm alone
I possess thoughts depressing in the
image of my mind;
A goal
I reach for a goal, yet I fall short
Aspiration
Aspiration grows weak in failure
Only thoughts of survival
No weapons
just tools of
Life
I die my own death in a world
with many wars
No motivation, alone, tears form.
Destiny is the course, a purpose in life,
the burdens are many.

I go it alone
by James A. Farmer

The Soldier
by Luther Morehead

I am a lonely soldier
With no pride of my own;
But I'm forced to fight vividly,
For a cause to which I am prone.
The carrion atmosphere
With all its array
Would kill a loving mother
Who had sent her son away.
I've got no pride
I've got no cause
But only a hope
That I'll survive it all.
POETRY

A DREAM

The scene seems real where all things are possible;
Images focus dreams of fantasy;
Strength of Superman attributes OUR MAN FLINT, no task too great;
His life is on a thin red line, death is faced many times;
Brutal punishment at stake and no way to escape, there is the thought to
AWAKE

by James A. Farmer
The life and color of the early medieval period were enacted in the University of Northern Iowa Music Department production of the Alan J. Lerner and Frederick Loewe musical "Camelot" on November 20, 21, 23, 24 and 25.

The UNI production recreated the legendary tale of King Arthur, Guinevere, Lancelot and the Knights of the Round Table, in all its radiance and majestic galantry. Guinevere and Lancelot were deeply in love, and as a result of their relationship, the reign of King Arthur was eventually destroyed.

The performers, the stage settings, the lights and the costumes were like golden threads woven together to form a tapestry of the fabled past. The spellbinding musical score, including such songs as "Camelot," "Joys of Maidenhood," and "If Ever I Should Leave You," allowed the audience to enter the make-believe world of yesteryear.

The legend of King Arthur and his court was envisioned in the 15th century by Sir Thomas Malory in "Mort d' Arthur." Malory supposedly saw a tombstone engraved with "Here Lies King Arthur - the once and future king" and wrote his poem while imprin-

Pellinore (Paul Renaud) and Horrid.
The original production of "Camelot," appraised as the most lavish spectacle ever seen on Broadway, was first presented in 1960 with a cast that included Richard Burton as King Arthur, Julie Andrews as Guinevere, Robert Goulet as Lancelot. The musical ran on Broadway for 25 months and 873 performances. "Camelot" was finally made into a movie in 1967 with Richard Harris in the role of King Arthur, Vanessa Redgrave as Guinevere and Franco Nero as Lancelot.

Miss Jane Birkhead, professor of music, and Harold Holst, associate professor of music, directed the performance. Accompaniment was provided by pianist Jvone Maxwell, associate professor of music, and percussionist James Coffin, assistant professor of music.

Sets were designed by Lyle Fisher, theater director at Morningside College, and built by UNI students Bruce Bunger and John Hetzler.
John Hetzler as King Arthur gave a convincing performance. His rendition of “What do the Simple Folk Do?” was a work of excellence. Guinevere was played by Mary Anne Miller and Jennifer Rugg on alternating nights.

Sir Lancelot, as portrayed by David Alt, emerged as the knight-errant with a few faults, one of which was his interest in the king’s wife.

Kirk Orr portrayed the part of Mordred, King Arthur’s illegitimate son and made the personality of the part his own. Pellinore (Paul Renaud) was realistically portrayed. Horrid, played by himself, stole the show.

The cast included Bruce Bunger, as Merlin, Craig Stainbrook as Sir Dinadan, Bruce Fritz as Sir Lionel, Judy Drollinger as Nimue, and Mary Pat Renaud as Lady Anne.

Others were Dale Eldridge as Dap, John Miller as Clarlius, Ann Steinmetz as Lady Sybil, Connie Glover as Lady Jane, Mike Ehlers as Sir Sagramore, Bruce Charlesworth as Sir Colgreavace, and Mark Haack as Sir Castor.

John Robinson portrayed Sir Guiliam, Benita Davis played Lady Catherine, and Loren Rodewald was Bliant.

Others in the case were Stephen Savas as Tom of Warwick, Jo Ann Hebenstreit as Lady Julia, Becky Shup as Lady Lenore, Christine McGregor as Lady Elizabeth, Steve Riso as Sir Tristram, James Hay as Sir Gawaine, Ron Jung as Sir Percival, and Robert Herrman as Sir Ray. The pages, Paul and Chris Michaelides added a bit of authenticity to the plot.
I have been asked to say something about student protests. And within that assignment itself lies the reason why my comments will be suspect in some quarters. I am not at the moment a registered student at any university; I do not, therefore, have first-hand knowledge of how the present generation of young people feel about the way their country or their university is being run. But I am a faculty member at the University of Northern Iowa, and I hope I am not too far removed from students to sympathize with them and their ideals.

I like to think of myself as a

by Carl Childress,

PRO

by James R. Bandfield

The Constitution of our United States guarantees us, as free individuals, the right to freedom of speech. I believe that the protests of today serve as an excellent example of this right being exercised. Although we can, and often do, let other people know how we feel as individuals in regard to a policy or a subject, I wonder if we can always justify the holding of a protest or a demonstration.

People have been protesting against one thing or another ever since man began to communicate. During the last fifteen years, the people of our country have witnessed a continuous program of protests dealing with anything from civil rights to the price of milk. Whether or not these protests achieve the goals and objectives set forth by these groups can only be judged by the groups themselves and the reactions of the public. In many instances the protests were literally renounced by the public and gained little public respect for the group. Other demonstrations were acceptable by the public, did show the need for change, and did bring the results the group wanted to obtain.

I believe the end result of a demonstration depends entirely upon the suggestions or ideas expressed by the group and the manner in which the demonstration is carried out. Demonstrations and protests that demand too much and use violence as a means to gain these demands are going to be a thing of the past. I see a new direction for the demonstrations of the future.

I feel that the negative approach, that of only protesting against something, will begin to fade away. Groups will, instead, start to speak up and offer new ideas that will result in a change of direction by the Establishment.

We were not given the freedom of speech only to express our discontent; that would accomplish very little. Rather, we were granted this freedom to enable us to make changes in policies that we disapprove of or cannot condone, such as those which involve war, race, prejudices, and education. It is this right to freedom of speech that makes our country's government so different

“liberal.” I have supported all the “liberal” causes of the last few years: increased civil rights, withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam, return to truly representative democracy. (I even support the legalization of marijuana, although I have never smoked grass, nor do I intend to.) Yet, I suspect that I am, by student standards, quite a “conservative”: I think that faculty members sometimes do know what they are talking about; I think neatness is next to godliness; I believe in marriage; in fact, I support a whole host of middle-class moralities and value systems. In a word, by today's standards I am hopelessly old fashioned, in spite of liking the Beatles, Bob Dylan, and Hair.

Still, I admit my own conservatism without insisting that everyone agree with me. For I remem-
ber the protests of my own college years. We offered petitions to get better food in the cafeteria. We complained that the coach was leading the football team down to destruction—and he was, too. We protested that the girls had to be back to the dormitory too early: at my school, dorm doors were locked at 10:30 on weeknights, 12:00 on Saturdays. We simply did not concern ourselves with anything except self-interest issues. We weren't black, we weren't expected to die in a useless war, we weren't poor. (Certainly not poor, since tuition at my school was $1200 a year.)

I believe things have changed—for the better. Today, students march, as they sometimes did in the '50's. But today, students are altruistic: they march for all Americans, even for all mankind. And therein lies the strength of today's protests.

It is easy to trace the genealogy of present protests, from Hemingway's "lost generation" through Kerouac's "beat generation" to the "hippie" generation of today. But even that historical background is not sufficient to understand why students concern themselves with issues rather than fads. Nor do we even need examine that why. We need only look at the results of their protests; and in general, I believe most thinking Americans agree that major changes are being wrought upon our society because of student activism.

We are told, of course, that the "vast majority" of students are hard-working, quiet, decent, law-abiding, carefully-dressed, patriotic, (non-voting) citizens. But when has it ever been different? Even today, most people think first of themselves; it is much later that they worry about other people, if at all.

So let me admit right away that most students are not protesters; they are apathetic. But that is not the point. What matters is that an increasing number of students are taking time to protest injustice and inequality where they find it, in governmental policy or right on their own campus.

I have only limited space, and I cannot go into the specific issues that turn on today's "involved" student. I don't know that I would if I had three times the space I do have. I am only interested in finding out exactly how I feel about those protests.

And I must applaud them. I am, in fact, tempted to weep when I think of what my fellow students and I could have done years ago, when I think about the actions we could have taken that would have significantly eased the burden today's young activists face.

For I feel I am to blame for current, often adverse reaction faced by students. I represent that really silent group of college students of the '50's who did not one damn thing, engaged in not one damn protest, fought for not one damn cause that mattered.

When I read of a student expelled from high school because of long hair, when I see a student clubed because he is fighting...continued on page 79
The Viet Nam Moratorium began on campus with a torchlight procession. An eight foot black banner followed by a flag-draped coffin and 2500 students and faculty members marched through the campus in support of the Moratorium activities the following day.
At the Regents Complex, shouts of “join us, join us” were cheered as students looked from the dormitories. A silent prayer was offered, followed by a few verses of “We Shall Overcome.” The march proceeded to the bonfire northwest of 23rd and Hudson Road, with the marchers again shouting “join us.” At the bonfire, Reverend Charles Landis of the United Campus Christian Ministry, said, “This is an event of the spirit. This is the time for those of us who are against the war to dedicate ourselves anew to peace among men. In this cause we are one.”
"The strategy is not disruption... You don't change people's minds by breaking windows in Chicago, by getting mad at people or giving them the finger..."

Tony Ogden
“What does war do to people?”

A concert by the Magic Theatre set the mood for the start of the War Moratorium. The concert, held in University Hall, included “Hard Rock” music, with selections by the Cream, Traffic and the Beatles. The Magic Theatre show was accompanied by a light show that was projected to the screens behind them.

The Moratorium activities began with a march from the Campanile around the campus to the band practice field for a bonfire. Nearly 2500 demonstrators participated in the march.

A 9 a.m. teach-in at the University Hall students filled the floor and lined the stage to hear speakers take a stand against the war. Explaining the roster of speakers Tony Ogden, STOP organizer said, “I personally invited several conservatives in the area to speak, but they all declined.”

Mr. David Crownfield, professor of philosophy and religion, expressed the feelings of many people at the teach-in. “Communism, I believe, is a bad thing because of what it does to people. What does war do to people? War does the same things and more to people. The moral issue is human beings killing human beings. What we must do is get out. War is worse than communism. It destroys faster, it restricts freedom. Communism tries to sustain the human community—war does not.” When asked how America was to stop the spread of communism, Crownfield answered, “We don’t kill ideas by bombs, we kill ideas by proving our way is better.”

Other speakers were Dr. Nathan Talbott, Mr. Alvin Sunseri, Dr. Donald Whitnah, Dr. Iqbal Ahmad, Dr. Josef Fox, and Dr. John Elklor.

Dr. Talbot outlined MITLAMP, the military, industrial, techni-
cal, labor, academic, managerial and political aspects of the war. Dr. Whitnah spoke on MITLAMP but also discussed the beginning of the U.S. intervention in the Viet Nam war. The war, Whitnah stated, started when Nixon was vice-president in the late 1950's and inquired of the American people how they felt about American intervention against the French in Viet Nam.

Dr. Whitnah also told of an incident when President Eisenhower sent a letter to the President of South Viet Nam in 1954 pledging the support of the U.S. to the Viet Namese in any aggressive incident or battle they might encounter.

Dr. Ahmad spoke on India's reaction to the war and what measures could be taken to prevent further entanglements through regional pacts and agreements.

According to Dr. Fox, communism isn't everywhere nor is it also always evil, it is only one of the forms of society in which people can function and in some places it is better than others.

Fox stated that communism is an idea that grows when people under bad conditions see that things could be better and try a new system. Communism, according to Fox, can't be stopped militarily, it can only be stopped if conditions improve.

Dr. Eiklor outlined his predictions of the results of the War on American Society and the future of Viet Nam.

He stated that the growing feeling in this country is toward the right rather than the left. He expects a recession or depression and a following sharpening of political attitudes leaning toward the right. The new left and liberals will still have ideas, but the right will have the police, army, power and guns.

Following the teach-in, another march began atop the union and moved around the dormitories to gather support. The march ended at the university civil war cannons where the reading of Iowa War Dead took place.

STOP coordinator Tony Ogden, a hawk turned dove, stated that the moratorium had been accused of being anti-American. According to Ogden this belief is false. "We support our men in Viet Nam—that is why we're holding this moratorium. We're doing it for them."

Concluding the day long Moratorium was a campus-community dialogue, the first of its kind in Cedar Falls. A wide range of opinions were expressed by the participants.

One student professed the belief that the Moratorium was a "true test of democracy."

Ogden, referring to his stint in Viet Nam, said, "I went over there as a hawk and came back a dove. We are all for unity as long as the ends and aims are good and moral...However we don't believe the Viet Nam war is either good or moral."

A gum-chewing 32 year old who "loves the flag" stated that the United States should "stamp out communism" wherever it occurred.

Dick Simpson, a student facing prison on charges of draft evasion, felt, "If there is no war, if there is no conflict, there is no enemy."

Norman Ramsey, who has lectured at high schools across the nation, revealed, "I have yet to see any bulletin (in the schools) concerning alternatives to the service. Regarding the flag, I would suggest that we fly it at half mast until the war in Viet Nam is over."

The three-hour dialogue brought about many angles of discussion, but it seemed that one evoked the most unified action. James Dunbar, a Cedar Falls resident, received a standing ovation when he proclaimed, "I am reasonably sure that I do not speak for the community. I'm sick of apologies and kindness. Quit trying to instruct your elders. We have the most senseless slaughter since the Inquisition. You can stop being so kind to us. You can say, 'Hell, no, I won't go!' I cannot do anything about it, but you can."

The November Moratorium paralleled the activities of its predecessor, focusing special attention on the unification of local communities against the war.

Under the direction of newly-elected coordinator Sharon Griffin, STOP members distributed some 10,000 information packets to surrounding communities and canvassed businesses in the area the weekend before the anti-war events.

Letters were sent to students and faculty announcing a fast for peace beginning midnight, November 10, and ending Friday, November 14. The letters stated, "In the midst of America's plenty, what better way could there be to show disfavor with the war than to refrain from solid foods in protest, in effect, rejecting the materialism which has perverted our way of life."

Teach-ins in the Union and at churches in the community began the second Moratorium on Thursday. Following the campus teach-in, members of the theater department staged a guerilla theater anti-war program on top of the Union.

A huge crowd gathered at 23rd and College Street for a 3-mile march to Island Park in the afternoon. The group witnessed a burning of war toys at a bonfire and rally after the march.
We live in a sex conscious nation. Television fills the screen with advertisements of "mouthwash for lovers," toothpaste with "sex appeal," and bath oil for "the skin you love to touch." Magazines and books sell because the word "sex" is on the front cover. Movies rated "R" and "X" draw sell-out crowds composed of teenagers who sneak in, as well as "mature" adults.

Along with this increased sex consciousness is the question of sex education in public schools. Anaheim, California's Supt. Paul Cook stated, "If you ask our students, you'll discover that less than 10 per cent have any meaningful discussions with their parents about sex. What are the other 90 per cent to do? And there isn't one church in a hundred, that I know of, that's teaching an honest course in sex instruction. The number of girls who are not even told about menstruation is shocking beyond belief! We've had girls come into our school offices in hysterics, thinking they were bleeding to death. How can anybody say we shouldn't teach them about these things?"

In the past sex education was thought to be the parents' responsibility, however they and the church have failed to provide the minimum amount of information needed. Where do the children get most of their information? Traditionally, most students did not receive any formal instruction until junior or senior high school. Most girls were given some instruction in home economics class, usually in the ninth grade. Boys were not given any at this time since it was thought they did not have to know. In tenth or eleventh grade, biology classes provided some information, but it was usually only the physical aspects. Psychological and moral issues were not discussed unless the student questioned the teacher. The child rarely received his first sex instruction from his parents, the church or formalized classes. He received his information, which was no better than his own, from his peers. He may have also received some knowledge of sex in the back of a building or in a barn. All these methods of obtaining information are here today, however formalized classes in sex education are now becoming widespread.

In a study of sex education in eastern Iowa made in 1948, Roy Fitch concluded: 1) administrators and teachers realized a need for a program of sex education that would teach at least the basic fundamentals of sex, 2) students showed an interest in sex education, 3) only 50 per cent of the schools taught any knowledge of sex through formal instruction, and 4) of 16 groups of students tested, only 3 groups answered 50 per cent of the questions.

A Gallup Poll reported in June that 71 per cent of all adults questioned were in favor of sex education in the schools. Fifty-five per cent favored a discussion of birth control in class. Today more than half of the nation's schools have some sort of sex education in their curriculum, ranging from sketchy information given in health and physical education courses to those giving "Family Living" courses. "Family Living" courses may cover dating, petting, contraception, morality and prevailing attitudes on sex and personal relations. The main problem seems to be what should or should not be taught in a sex education course. Should only the physical aspects be taught or should psychological and moral issues be discussed also? Psychological issues would include emotional problems confronting adolescents and an understanding of their own sexual drive.

Dr. Mary Calderone, executive director of the Sex Information and Education Council said, "Sex never appears as a merely physiological phenomenon. It is one element of the total personality, radically conditioned by this totality and social environment within which the individual develops." The Rev. John Thomas, a Jesuit sociologist said, "Sex education cannot be taught in isolation from other values and behavior."

If a sex education course includes moral issues, the teacher or the school should not make moral decisions for the students. Pro and con on such issues as contraceptives and pre-marital sex can be taught without making any judgments as to what is "right" or what is "wrong." Students have to make their own moral decisions.

Many citizens would claim high school students are too young to decide their own moral code, or too young to decide wisely. There are others who would not want any sex education in the schools. The John Birch Society is one of the biggest opposers to sex education. The society stated in the January 1969 Bulletin, "... This whole scheme (of sex education) is, from beginning to end, in execution and in purpose, simply a part of the overall Communist design."

Another question arises. At what age should sex education be taught in schools? Some schools have started programs in the kindergarten grades. Again, what should be taught in the different grades and how should it be handled? These questions will have to be answered by the individual school. Is it possible to teach some aspects of sex too early? Yes, but is it better to be a little early than a little too late?
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Late in October of 1967 the idea of the establishment of a university-sponsored center for urban education was conceived. One year and eight months later—a considerable gestation period for any child—the University of Northern Iowa Center for Urban Education (UNI-CUE) was born. After a month's incubation at the Grant School Annex, the infant center was transferred to its present home at 119 Vine Street in Waterloo.

The idea was fathered by Ronald James, then a graduate student at Northern Iowa. James began his efforts by contacting Dr. Charles Quirk, instructor of history, and describing to him the program of a prototype establishment—the Center for Inner City Studies in Chicago. The center, a branch of Northeastern Illinois State College, had been reportedly well accepted due to its ghetto location and black leadership.

Distribution of copies of the center-related material led to a meeting of interested persons on November 7 of that year. Within a month a group had been selected and had arranged to tour the Chicago center. Discussion and suggestions followed their return.

Finally on January 10, 1968, a report from the group was made to President J. W. Maucker and Dean William C. Lang. It was entitled "Recommendations for Minority Group Education Program." Included in the report were recommendations regarding the contemporary university structure which later led to the establishment of the Committee on University Responsibility in Minority Group Education (COURIMGE). Under the section concerning proposals for new projects at UNI was the recommendation for the "establishment of a center for undergraduate studies in the area of minority group education located in the east side of Waterloo." "The proposals are offered with a strong conviction of urgency," concluded the memorandum's compilers.

Despite the suggestion for haste, things moved rather slowly from that date; and it was not until July 2, 1968 that the Faculty Senate approved the principle of establishing the center. Later that month the proposal was presented to the Board of Regents in a memorandum indicating that "the basic rationale for the center is its visibility as a symbol of the involvement of UNI in the educational aspects of the urban crisis and the added relevance gained from carrying on educational programs directly in the urban setting."

"Many believe that black people aren't interested in learning or bettering their positions. They don't realize that it's the construct of society that holds them where they are."

Henry Johnson
Director of UNI-CUE
Other delays, "principally the inability to secure staff," postponed the project further. A memorandum from President Maucker set the ball rolling again late in January of 1969. "It is now proposed to begin active staff recruitment, program planning, and rental and remodeling of a facility during the second semester of the 1968-69 academic year in order that active functioning can begin during the summer of 1969 and a full program be carried on during 1969-70," stated the memorandum.

Four functions were stated as the official emphasis points for the next two year period: 1) college counseling of minority group students from Waterloo, 2) tutorial services for minority group students, 3) orientation and sensitivity training in minority group problems, and 4) community courses. The next problem to be faced was the hiring of staff.

By this time COURIMGE had been created. Its membership list included university faculty, administration, and students and members of the Waterloo Comm-

unity. One of the subcommittees had been designated to find a director for the center. The man they were looking for would have to be one well established in the black community who would be willing and able to make a rigorous commitment to the center. Such a man was found in the person of Henry Johnson.

Johnson was then employed as a psychologist in the Waterloo school system. He was highly regarded by members of the black community as both a competent and dedicated man, and his contact with members of COURIMGE soon brought him their respect. Johnson agreed to head the center and was hired on a part-time basis in March of this year.

Preliminary meetings were held at Johnson’s home— with several citizens of East Waterloo joining Johnson and John Strother, the present assistant director of the center. Plans for the operation and location of UNI-CUE were discussed. Attempts were made at securing a storefront building in the area of the continued on page 78

by Kris Tasa

"Many children and adults need, most of all, tutors who will encourage them to try, to hope, to believe in their abilities. They are hungry for encouragement, for some reason to have confidence in themselves against the dead weight of the social and economic pressures which drives them to a defeatist attitude toward themselves."

"The UNI-CUE Tutorial Program" (an informational memorandum distributed to potential tutors)
Relaxing with a cup of coffee, Dick Führ listens to the free entertainment provided for visitors of the Cloister. Black light writing appears on the wall and adds much to the “atmosphere” of the room.

by Norma Van Dyke

“God loves the little people” is scrawled on one wall of the small room. On a low oblong wooden table in the middle of the room written in ink are the words, “It’s better to remain silent and appear a fool, than to speak and remove all doubt.” Two “freaks” sit in one corner silently playing chess as a third one just as silently watches each move. In another corner a professor sits and discusses the war, society, and the reality of a god with a group of students. From the small stage-like platform up front comes the sound of a guitar and singing as people sitting on the floor and at the small tables listen, often joining in on the singing themselves. Couples sit toward the back of the crowded room where they can relax and enjoy the atmosphere of the coffee house. This is the Cloister.

The Cloister Coffee House came into existence in the fall of ’67 when the United Campus Christian Ministry (UCCM) donated six hundred dollars and the basement of the Westminster House for a coffee house. The three primarily responsible for getting the project off the ground were Mary Pothoven, then Chairman of the student board and now a graduate of UNI, Dick Rackstraw, instructor of English, and Don Finnigan, art instructor and designer of the Cloister. With their work, it soon became a self-supporting organization designed to divide intellec-
tual and social outlet and an all-around good time for students, faculty, and community of UNI.

The current chairman of the board is Peg Cashman. She runs all the coffee house affairs. Mike Bennett, a senior majoring in philosophy and religion, was employed by the student board as manager. Receiving a small salary for his work, he orders supplies, pays bills, and supervises the whole operation. Tony Ogden, temporary program chairman, is in charge of the entertainment at the Cloister.

Reverand Chuck Landis, one of the advisors of the group, added that the board is constantly watching for volunteer help and free entertainment. "Most of the entertainment is from local groups, but occasionally, there are out-of-town groups who come to the Cloister; however, it is all completely volunteer­ly."

The Cloister is open three nights a week — Wednesday from eight to midnight and Friday and Saturday nights from eight to twelve-thirty. It is also available on a token rental basis to other campus groups who wish to use it at other times. Reservations must be made in advance at the UCCM house. The cost is $1.50 for a single meeting and $10 per semester for weekly meetings.

The fact that it was started out of a desire to promote communication among students and faculty on important concerns can be seen by looking at the list of guests at the Cloister who have discussed issues with students. Such men as Allen Ginsberg, Dr. Maucker, James Hearst, David Crownfield, Joe Fox, and John Knott have presented discussions at the coffee house. One of the highlights out of the last couple of years was the all-night opening of the Cloister on the occasion of the academic freedom vigil at Dr. Maucker's home. This helped promote the idea that the Cloister was thought of more as a place for conversation than for entertainment.

Some thought that the Cloister's usefulness might be a thing of the past with the opening of the university Union but, to the contrary, it appears to be a popular gathering place for students this fall as it has been any time of the past. The blacklights, candle-lit tables, and casualness of the room and the people who occupy it all seem to lend an atmosphere of being and belonging. It is the kind of atmosphere where differences of opinion and style are welcomed and encouraged. It is a place where one can relax and forget all his problems for awhile or where he can sit and discuss the problems and the possible solutions. "It's a kind of experiment or experience from which all of us involved have profited a great deal," said Rev. Landis. "We would hope it has made a positive contribution to the life of the university." Judging from the turnout each week at the Cloister, it seems to be fulfilling its job pretty well.

*Friends, talk and entertainment go well together and discussions started during Cloister hours often last well into the night.*

*The objects of art in the Cloister are all student-made. The most frequent visitors do add to the general decor.*
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The building projects started almost ten years ago, have finally begun to catch up with U.N.I.'s explosive growth rate. Just a few years ago dormitories were badly overcrowded, but the completion of the Regents Complex and Bender Hall have largely relieved the problem. The other half of the tower complex, Dancer Hall, will be completed sometime this November, according to Dr. Daryl Pendergraft, Executive Dean. "The building progress has been slowed down for one reason or other," Dr. Pendergraft said, "but with hope should be completed in November of 1969."

These dormitories, combined with the proposed married student housing should provide adequate and decent housing for nearly all those now in overcrowded dorms and the condemned "quonset huts". This married student housing, labeled prototype, was approved by the Board of Regents last September. The bids for the project were let October 31, and a few of the units are expected to be completed by the spring of 1970. The prototype units, which will be a grid of court yards surrounded by one and two story buildings, were started early in December and the entire 300 units should be ready for occupation by the fall of 1971. The project will be located south of the creek which crosses the southern portion of the campus.

Other projects which are now being constructed or are in the planning stage include the new physical education building, an educational center, a power plant addition, which will be located behind the new shops building west of campus, and the remodeling of the old laundry building into a psychology annex. The physical education building, which Dr. Pendergraft said, "is very badly needed", is a few
months behind schedule. "This is due to the heavy rains in the early part of the summer. Since the rains, the building is coming along normally," Dr. Fendergraft said. The new educational center, a six story tower with a two story side unit, will be located between the Men's Gymnasium and the Health Center. According to Mr. Wayne Whitmarsh, of the U.N.I. architect's office, the building will replace present offices in Gilchrist Hall and the Old Administration Office.

The on-campus laundry, which was phased out on October 1, will be converted into a psychology annex through a $76,000 allotment by the Regents. The building was built in 1936 and the estimated square footage cost will be $15.47, compared to $35 or $40 per foot for a new building of this type. The building will house classrooms and small animal research.

These various housing, educational, and physical plant additions should help U.N.I. to overcome most shortage of space and improve the efficiency of present space. Combined with never-ending landscaping, the campus is growing with an eye toward beauty and function.
Bargain or Burden?

A master plan for a new married student housing area which was approved by the State Board of Regents in September is not necessarily supported by a majority of residents in the present quonset hut housing of Sunset Village.

Money was appropriated in January for the construction of 300 of the probable 1000 units of housing on the southern portion of the campus. The administration hopes for 100 units to be constructed by the fall of 1970, and 300 completed by the fall of 1971.

The project will include one and two-story apartments built on a matrix scheme of quadrangles with garden courtyards. Each courtyard/housing cluster will be equipped with common laundry rooms, storage space, and indoor play and meeting rooms.

Proposed rates for the new housing is from $75 to $115 per month depending on how many bedrooms desired.

The present rent rate in Sunset Village is $30 per month furnished, $25 unfurnished. Each unit of the 100 duplexes contains a living room, kitchen, two bedrooms, and a bathroom with shower. Tenants pay for bottled gas and fuel oil, and electricity in excess of $2.50. The university provides a central oil heater and pays for water and garbage collection. The village has its own laundromat.

As the new units are completed, the quonset huts will be torn down. The main reason cited for this action by Carl DeChellis, director of housing, is that "the State Fire Marshall has condemned the quonsets for years as being unsafe but they had to be kept in use for we had no other housing for our married students."

For senior Mary Peisen, the disadvantages of quonset-hut living — lack of storage space, drafts in the wintertime, no sidewalks, and badly-needed paint jobs — cannot possibly outweigh the advantages.

"Because I'm divorced, I would not be able to better my life by going to college if it weren't for the low cost of housing," she says. "Utilities for me have never been more than $5, and we get our water free."

Mary jams household articles into a too-small closet, and she and the children sleep with heating pads on their beds in cold weather. She has her own washer, whose hose empties into the shower drain. Along with this is a small, portable dryer in one of the bedrooms.
Mary is majoring in elementary education. Her children are Derek, 5; Conan, 9; and Lori, 13.

Betsy Allen, a divorcee and graduate student with three teenagers at home, agrees that she wouldn't have been able to complete her education except for the low-cost living of the quonset huts.

The difference between what she pays for rent ($25) and what she would have to pay in the new housing ($115) buys her family groceries for a month.

Location is also an important factor. Because they can't afford a car, the Allens depend upon the proximity of their home to the campus and lab school, around which most of their activity is centered.

Thanks to their individualism, the family avoids claustrophobia. Holly, 19, a graduate of Hawkeye Technical Institute, is living away from home. Rick, a senior, keeps up on the latest recordings of his favorite singing groups, and has a special aptitude for art. Ninth-grade Bill, more reserved than his older brother, swims on the swim team and enjoys being by himself. Addie Jo, an exuberant seventh-grader, is never a stranger to anyone for long. She is an avid reader and also likes playing with the family cat, Pouncie.

Betsy, who already has a B.A. degree in psychology, is working toward a major in non-school counseling. Once a music major, she now directs a choir at the Wesley Foundation, where she also spends a good deal of time talking with students, young and old. One of her favorite methods of relaxation is reading psychology journals.

Like many other young married couples, moving to the new housing area would make a terrific financial difference to Don and Sarah Lanning. Luckily, they're both seniors and won't be affected personally. Besides that, they have no desire to leave their perky little quonset hut.

Married in September, the Lannings wasted no time in transforming the bleak hut into a comfortable home. Don panelled two walls in the living room and added corn meal to the point he used on the rest of the house. This covered cracks and gave walls a rough texture. Sarah's artistic touches in every room completed interior decorating.

The quonset huts may not be heaven on earth. From the outside they look just like what they once were—army barracks. No pretty picture windows, no white picket fences. No decorated patios or flower-lined pathways.

But the little hideaways in Sunset Village will be remembered. Not just because they're inexpensive. Not just because they're conveniently located. They will be remembered because, on the inside, they're HOME.
Life in the dorms can be such a rewarding experience to a college girl—especially on Friday and Saturday nights! To talk of the UNI campus being a "suitcase college" is utterly ridiculous because, with all the thrilling activities going on in the dorms on the weekends, no girl should want to leave. Ah yes, weekends are such great times. One comes stumbling home from a hard day of classes late Friday afternoon, and, after a short rest with no immediate worries to interrupt the weekend activities, she is all refreshed and ready to live it up that night—with her roommate and the few remaining girls in her unit.

It used to be that Friday night was the hustling night. The girls left in the unit would huddle around the community phone waiting for the stimulating ring and the invitation to one of several parties for that night and the following night. However, with the switch-over from hall phones to room phones, hustling night is now only a cherished memory.

Undaunted by this social adjustment, the scheming girls put their heads together and plan new entertainments for the evening. And when enough heads are put to-
together, something just has to come out of it.

A popcorn party is first on the agenda of the night's activities. Picking a home-ec major to do the popping, the lounge is soon filled with the aroma of freshly burnt popcorn. With lots of salt and enough melted butter stolen from the cafeteria, the popcorn is good enough to satisfy the chattering girls. As a matter-of-fact, by this time everybody is so involved in the stimulating conversations, no one notices the burnt kernels or the old maids.

Did someone mention stimulating conversations? Why, a girl can learn more in those Friday and Saturday night discussions than in any of the scheduled classes in the entire week. Discussions cover such areas as sex, boys, boys, sex...

To compensate for the lack of male companionship, the girls revert to drinking—coke, that is. Or if one is daring enough, she tries to get high by smoking (cigarettes, of course). A game soon evolves to see who can inhale the deepest and still come out without coughing, or, for those more experienced ladies, to see who can blow the best smoke rings.

As the night moves on, the group transfers from the lounge to the room with the best stereo record player and music can soon be heard roaring above the ceaseless chatter of the girls.

Every weekend there has to be the one girl who must be different and spoil the evening for everyone in the unit by going out on a date. But a girl soon learns where she stands in her unit on this scene. The first time she is warned with a little bit of toilet paper scattered about her section of the room and newspapers stuffed everywhere possible, but if she doesn't heed the warning and goes out again, she's immediately thrown into a nice cold shower, clothes and all, on her return that night.

Saturday night is the most popular night to go to the movies—in the basement of the girls' recreation room. What could be more exciting than watching "King Kong Returns" on a dilapidated color TV that only shows black and green? After the movie, everybody is too frightened to go into their own dark, empty rooms and go to bed, so they congregate in the lounge, eat pizza, and practice group singing as someone strums a guitar with the hopes of making it to the "big time" in the near future.

The highlight of the entire weekend comes at one o'clock as all the girls swarm around the lounge windows and watch the dates come in. The satisfaction of knowing that they are in a nice, warm, safe place away from the evils of the world is relived as they watch the couples part at the main lounge doors.

A weekend can last only so long, and soon Monday comes and classes must be attended. But there are always the memories of the past weekend and the hope that the coming weekend will not be the same.
The painting is one of the most exacting forms of expression. Selecting the proper subject, technique and medium is a problem that every student of art is faced with. Many try, and many fail, but there are those few who succeed in making their medium express their beliefs.

Student Expression
"A work of art is not work.

Working in art is not art.

Not working in art is work."

Top left: Jean Krapf
Top right: Joanna Ruhlman
Left: Kris Lindahl
Right: Keith Courtney
Exciting as it may be, Homecoming is nothing to lose your pants over. But that's just what happened to the South Dakota University Student Body President when the Panthers beat the SDU Coyotes 14-2. To the delight of Panther supporters, the SDU representative kept his end of the bargain and tossed his trousers to UNI Student Body President Bob Johnson.

Homecoming week began officially with the coronation of the 1969 Queen, Pam Olds, a junior from Des Moines. Following the coronation, Panther supporters were entertained by Ernie Terrell and the Heavyweights.

Festivities throughout the week set the mood for the Homecoming game. "The Trip," the homecoming variety show featured student talent in numbers ranging from a ballet to folk rock sounds and skits.

A Homecoming button dance had music by the Gripweeds Jam.

Homecoming wasn't just routine—dances, variety shows, and buttons. This year something a little bit racey was added—a bed racing contest featuring teams of four men carrying a girl on a bed. After charging down Ohio Street,
As the traditional victory flame burned, UNI'ans participated in a week of spirited homecoming festivities. "The Yellow Brick Road" of the Homecoming Odyssey officially began with the coronation of the queen, and was filled with such activities as the Ernie Terrell concert, the Variety Show, the "Gripweeds" button dance, a bed racing contest, float building, window painting, and a concert by the "Rotary Connection."

The highlight of the pre-game activities was the "Rotary Connection," featuring Queen Pam Olds, a junior from Des Moines, and her court. Attending Pam were Ann Steinmetz, Cresco; Janene Willers, Cedar Rapids; Mary Sievert, Alta; and Linda Medlang, Humboldt. The Queen and court were chosen from a list of candidates selected by dormitory residents in the spring and were honored at festivities throughout the week, including the traditional Queen's luncheon preceding the game.

Left: Cheerleader Sandy Buckner urges the Panthers on for those extra points. Right: No, it's not a remnant of the "Stagecoach" days, but a "team" effort of the Delta Upsilon and Alpha Psi Delta "Victory Express."
With this much time on their hands, the Panthers had to win.

SDU's Coyote did his best—but even the best mascot can't insure his team's victory.
the runners were ready to hit the sack.

Students spent the week preparing floats, bulletin boards and windows. In order to free students for more preparations, a cut-day was declared. As the band went marching through classrooms Friday morning, students came marching out to celebrate a successful Homecoming weekend.

The customary distribution of sack lunches behind the library enabled groups of friends to take it easy and socialize.

"The Rotary Connections" appeared as part of the Pop's Concert series and provided excellent entertainment for the weary float builders.

Later, the traditional bonfire and pep rally drew a large crowd of Panther enthusiasts.

Eager spectators lining 23rd Street grew restless waiting for the homecoming parade Saturday morning. The parade began in downtown Cedar Falls and continued to College Hill. Finally the bright-colored floats and costumed marchers came into view, accompanied by the brisk music of several marching bands. Reigning over the parade were the queen and her court on their mobile throne.

Outstanding floats were submitted for judging. First-place went to Gamma Delta, the Lutheran Students' Fraternity, for their entry "Somewhere Over the Rainbow."
Following the parade, the “Queen’s Luncheon” honored the homecoming royalty, members of the Homecoming committee, and the team.

The Queen and court presided over the football game, with the Half-time entertainment featuring the Panther Marching 100 and their salute to “An Odyssey.” Even SDU’s Coyote mascot got into the act as he dance to the tune of “By the Time I get to Phoenix” and others.

Following the game, many students entertained dates, parents and other guests at open houses in the dormitories. This afforded the visitors a chance to survey the dorm decorations and gave them a chance to get an inside view of college life while relaxing with students.

Climaxing the week of spirited activities was the postgame dance featuring The Rumbles and an “Open-House” in the Union with such diverse activities as dancing, free pool and chess.

Homecoming ends with cheering crowd and victorious Panthers.
THE PANTHER MARCHING BAND

by Kathi Willey

"It isn't all glitter" according to one member of the Panther Marching 100, but the hard work and determination displayed by the band was evident in the half-time performances presented at the UNI football games.

The marching band is open to all university students. It is not a closed organization and anyone can
try out. There are part tryouts for some instruments, as in the case of the brass instruments. Other instruments are not auditioned musically because they essentially play the same parts. Marching auditions are also held. Some people who are good marchers but cannot play well are used, if there is enough sound. The director, Mr. James Coffin, tries to have a number of extra students so that absences because of illness or other causes can be covered.

Two hour rehearsals were held three days a week. The season started with the first football game and ended with the last one.

Last year the group played for the Minnesota Vikings professional football team. Coffin said, "We like to attend a professional game every other year, and in between, follow the team." This year the band was invited to go to Milwaukee to present a half-time show for the Green Bay Packers, but it was a little too cold and a little too late, coming after the close of the marching season.

"We always enjoy following the team," Coffin said. The band followed the team to South Dakota State University. Mr. Coffin gave an account of the trip. They left early to play in a high school game in Rock Rapids, Iowa, before the UNI-SDU game. "It happened to be their Homecoming, so we marched in the parade. We then rehearsed and put on a show for their game. In exchange for UNI putting on a performance, they furnished the band with housing and food for that Friday night and Saturday morning. We got up the next morning and left for South Dakota State. We like to go to SDU because, truthfully, it is the only other school in our conference that has a decent marching band. Our bands are comparable. They do some things better than we do and we do some things better than they do. Also the head of the music department is a graduate of UNI and a former roommate of mine, so it is always fun to get up there and see who wins the battle of the bands. When we got there they were having what they called a Beef Day and the band had lunch in a big tent. The band rehearsed and then gave the show and after that were turned loose. From what I hear, they had a lot of fun."

This year the band was not able to play for the first home game, because they needed more practice. The band did perform at the remaining home games.

Coffin said that the weather had to be pretty bad for the band to miss a game. "They are all ready to go and it would be a let down not to play for a game. If it is pouring, they would not go out because marching is pretty rough on a wet field. Wooden instruments would also have to be left off. If it is really cold, and lubrication is used on the brass instruments, the cold doesn’t stop them."

"Tradition has to do with the spirit of the band which is very strong. They have a great pride in what they do. Each year produced new traditions and the biggest one is that the band is going to do a good job; be the best that we can be. The older students work on the younger ones to get them to have spirit," he said of his band.

One of the older traditions is the announcement of Homecoming Skip Day. When cut-day wasn’t an official day, the band would go storming through the halls, especially in the dorms. Now it is a cut and dried thing, every body expects it.

Coffin was asked to explain the difference between a high school band and a university band. He replied, "The perfection, the degree of it, we demand more, we ask more, they give more, it is tougher, but anybody that is dedicated can do it if they want to. Some of our students have never marched before because of the lack of football programs or marching bands in their high schools. There is a constant striving for perfection. The students are older, therefore, they should do a better job. I’m tougher than most high school directors because the students are older. We play more difficult music and do more difficult routines."

When Cathy Nielsen, a freshman music major, was asked how she liked the marching band, she said, "I’m very impressed because of all the pride. The students really respect Mr. Coffin. He communicates with the kids, he doesn’t try to act like a professor. He acts like he is on the same level as the kids. We really get fired up about the band. He works us really hard and with long rehearsals, but it is really worth it. He always says that we have done a good job. When we went to SDU, the coach said 14 points of the game were because of the band. We went over to the locker rooms after the game and the whole team came out and one of them yelled, 'You’ve got to be one of the greatest bands in the country.'"
Tuition at Iowa's state colleges "shall be forever free." Times have changed since this was written in the Code of Iowa in 1858.

"Forever" lasted only 66 years.

Since its repeal in 1924, the Board of Regents, recognizing that students should pay some cost of education since the students as well as the state benefit, implemented the principle of low tuition.

With the insufficient funds appropriated by the last legislature, tuition at UNI was increased 50 per cent, from $398 to $600 a year. In comparison, the national average increase estimate is 16.5 per cent, the highest increase ever recorded. The national average tuition rose from $369 to $430. These statistics were calculated by the Office of Industrial Research of the Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges.

With Iowa's whopping increase in tuition, students as well as parents are beginning to wonder what the ceiling limit is on the costs of education. There seems to be none. Many other state universities throughout the nation seem to have the same problem of a tight budget and low appropriations by the state legislature. They also have been forced to increase tuition.

In a report made by the Board of Regents, Iowa's tuition rates are among the highest in the Midwest for state universities. Tuition is as low as $341 at the University of Kansas, $370 at Missouri, $346 at Illinois, and $430 at Wisconsin. Indiana was the only state listed in the report that had tuition higher than Iowa — $650 at the University of Indiana and $700 at Purdue.

Society demands more and more college graduates. There is a stampeded to college campuses. This trend started as early as 1950. With each year more young people, in proportion to the college age population, are enrolled in college. In 1951 there were only 24 college students for every 100 college aged persons, but by 1966 there were nearly 47 college students for every 100.

The increase in enrollment causes increased costs for the institutions, which in turn ask the legislature for more money. As in the case of the last legislature, not enough funds were appropriated for the increased enrollment and other general operating costs. The Board of Regents was justified in increasing tuition. The Regents submitted a request of $240.4 million for the institutions under its jurisdiction, along with a "must" request of $204 million, which would just "keep even" with its current programs. However the legislature appropriated only $182 million, of which the state universities received $135.9 million. The $135.9 million appropriated for the state universities was a 14 per cent increase over the 1967-69 biennium. However with increasing enrollments, higher general operating costs and inflation, this was not enough.

The tuition increase will amount to approximately $22 million, which will fill the gap between the $182 million appropriated and the $204 million that was a "must." The tuition increase includes a surcharge, while the "real" tuition increase is only $30-$40. The surcharge fills the gap to keep present programs in operation. The Board of Regents is hoping that the legislature will appropriate more money in the future so the surcharge will not be needed.

In the past the Board of Regents has raised tuition only to insure a continued high quality of education, and then only to meet the present minimum standards. Last spring the Regents held to this principle. However, students are now paying approximately 30 per cent of the total university operations, as compared with 21 per cent before. Estimated total costs of attending UNI is $1890, which includes tuition, room, board, books, supplies, and personal expenses. The total cost can vary considerably, depending on how
much one spends on personal items.

The tuition increase has not decreased the enrollment at UNI as was expected, instead there has been an increase of 4½ per cent. The majority of cancellations from former students were for employment reasons but very few because of tuition increases.

Many students throughout the country may have found it hard to borrow money because of the tuition and of the tight money situation. The prime interest rate is currently 8½ per cent; however at the beginning of the school year, banks were only allowed to charge 7 per cent interest on student loans. Banks were reluctant to loan money to students. Congress has now increased the interest rate that banks may charge, thus making it possible for students to get loans more easily.

UNI students have been fortunate in receiving loans. The UNI Foundation has arranged with two Cedar Falls banks to expand their Federally Insured Student Loans. Under this program, the federal government subsidizes interest charges until the student begins repayment within a year of his graduation from the university. Students must first try to secure a loan through the Federally Insured Student Loan program before they are eligible for loans from one of the two Cedar Falls banks. Up to $10,000 will be deposited in each of the two banks and they will be able to use this money for a 10 year period without interest. In return, the banks have extended loans under the Federally Insured Student Loan program to an amount of five times as great as the sum deposited. A total borrowing capacity of $100,000 is possible.

Another loan available is the National Defense Education Act Loan. These are available to students that are on a continuous program and who meet certain standards of scholarship and financial need. Under-graduates may borrow up to $1000 a year, and if they are entering teaching, 10 percent of the loan is cancelled for each year of teaching with a maximum cancellation of 50 per cent.

More students have applied for loans this year. This is partly "because the loan programs are so attractive that a person is foolish not to borrow. It is interest free while in school. Several students borrowed from the Federally Insured Loan Program, not because they have to, but they feel their parents should not pay when it can be obtained interest free. They (the students) can pay it back when they leave school," stated Mr. Jensen, director of financial aids.

A number of scholarships are also available. Most of these are for students who are planning to teach and are awarded for one academic year. The university sent letters to all former students giving them an opportunity to apply for scholarships of $160. There were 385 of these available. Three or four thousand applications were expected, but only one thousand were received. "Of these one thousand," Mr. Jensen said, "it was a very difficult task to find students that were fully qualified. Quite a few students would like to have scholarships that are based on their academic record, but there are very few scholarships in that category. It would be very difficult to give one to someone with a high academic record when there are state funds involved. Every student in a sense has a scholarship here. It costs him less than it costs the state of Iowa."

Educational Opportunity Grants are given to those of exceptional need. A student may receive one for each year of college for a total of four years. The grant cannot exceed more than one-half of the student's need.

Many students cannot financially afford an education, yet they also cannot afford to be without it. Even with the increased costs of education, students will continue their educational goal.
"Happy is the country that has no need for heroes," was one of the ideas presented in the fall production of Bertolt Brecht's "Galileo," presented at UNI Oct. 29, 30, 32, and Nov. 1.

Brecht wrote Galileo while he was in exile from his home in Germany to escape Hitler. He understood the power that a national hero can have and how a hero's personality can lead an entire nation to destruction.

The play also expounded the ideas of misuse of scientific research, misuse of religion, civil disobedience and academic responsibility and freedom.

There is always the danger that historical figures when portrayed on stage may end up being ideological stick figures rather than having any dimensional human characterization. This was not the case in the production of Galileo under the direction of Dr. Stanley Wood. George Lauris' portrayal of Galileo was well done. The character reacted believably to all the situations he was confronted with. He submitted to the threats of torture by the Cardinal Inquisitor and renounced his theories publicly rather
“A man who doesn’t know the truth is just an idiot,’ but a man who knows the truth and calls it a lie is a criminal.”

than superhumanly and unrealistically persist shouting the truth. Yet we find him later working “underground” a believable way for a man to react who has confidence in his truth.

Other actors who gave believable performances were Timothy Joy, the lensmaker who could not read Latin and complained bitterly when others read in Latin to him, Chuck Bowman, who played the subtly sinister Cardinal Inquisitor and Dick Jennings who portrayed the Little Monk who was divided from the church because of his beliefs in science and Galileo.

The first two acts, while they were needed to introduce most of the cast of over 50 people and establish their roles, were uneventful and unemotional. Once the conflict between science and the church, between Galileo and the hierarchy, began the play had strong actions and ideas in it.

Miss Pamela Triggs, instructor of speech, designed the scenery which consisted of a ramp that made scene changes and viewing easier. There were also paintings on either side of the stage which added dimension to the ideas expressed in the dialogue.

Costumes were designed by Monabelle Hake and added color and realism to the play while not being too obtrusive or detracting attention from the acting and dialogue.

The play also utilized equipment from sources other than local. The Pope’s elaborate costumes were loaned to U.N.I. from the Lincoln Center in New York, while the music score by Hanns Eisler was from the original score, now in East Germany. “We brought it over from behind the curtain,” Dr. Wood said.
Galileo with Cardinals Bellarmine (Jim Cada) and Barberini (Bill Yates).
"My parents just don't understand me." "I'm so confused about my religion that I can't study." "My girl is pregnant and I don't know what to do." "I can't make myself go to classes; I just want to sleep all day."

Crises like this among college students may not be peculiar to the 1960's, but certainly they are occurring with increasing frequency. And in a time of changing values and expanding complexity in our society, it becomes more and more difficult to ignore such problems.

A number of agencies are working to help students cope with conflicts in social and moral choice such as university counseling services, religious counseling centers and faculty and student advisor programs. But sometimes the student is embarrassed about bringing his problem to one of these agencies and sometimes he doesn't have time to go through the bureaucratic red tape necessary. Sometimes, in fact, his situation is a practical one and he feels it isn't important enough to bring to the attention of professional counselors.

An attempt to help students begin to cope with their problems immediately and practically is a new telephone counseling service called Crisis Line. Anyone may dial the Crisis Line number daily between the hours of 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. to get advice or simply to unload the things that are bugging them.

The Crisis Line is the brain child of Jim Weber, a senior humanities major at UNI. Weber got the idea last April. "At this time," he explained, "there were several crises that were happening around me. I noticed that this type of thing wasn't isolated so I looked around, talked to people, and decided that it would be real useful." So, with the help of Rev. Chuck Landis as advisor, they started organizing that following May. They soon had a sizable number of professional as well as amateur helpers. Professional aid included one lawyer, a minister and a priest, three doctors, a family counselor, a psychologist, and the UNI counseling service. About fifteen people were found who could put up one to five people looking for a place to stay for a couple of days. Backed up by forty to forty-five other people who answered phones and helped however they could, the Crisis Line was a functioning service.

Weber says that the service averages two or three calls every night and usually more on Friday and Saturday nights. Calls come from people needing doctors, some who just want to talk, and a few with sexual problems. The Crisis Line works on the assumption that there is no set way to answer problems, that being sensitive and responsive to a person helps as much as professional help, although callers sometimes are referred on to one of the professional helpers. Weber explained, "We feel that young people can relate better to problems of other young people." With this in mind, the workers are given minimal on-the-spot training and are told to use their common sense and knowledge.

The Crisis Line service is located in the Bethany House at 2310 College Street, but Weber added, "Although we're housed in a UCCM building, we're not tied to any church or any authoritarian structure, such as UNI or the police." At this time Crisis Line hours are nine p.m. to five a.m. every day but plans are underway to go to a twenty-four hour a day schedule soon. In the plans also is an expansion of the service from one phone to two and the establishment of a bail fund and an emergency loan fund. The present phone number of the Crisis Line is 266-1913.
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DOWNTOWN CEDAR FALLS
"A building stands alone; cold, bare, empty. Then a miracle occurs; people go into this building and the bare and the empty is transformed into so much more. It is no longer just a building; it is also an organization and a program. Behind this program in the Union is an Activities Board—a group of people who strive to meet the challenges of the new generation. The Board plans events which strive to meet the needs of the community and attempts to complement the educational goals of the university." This is what Tom Miller, President of the Union Activities Board at UNI, says when speaking of the UNI Union.

The Union Activities Board (UAB) is the organization that plans and presents cultural, social, and recreational activities for all members of the university. The Union is the community center of the college for all the members of the college family—students, faculty, administration, alumni, and guests. It is not just a building; as Miller suggested, it is also an organization and a program. Together they represent a well-considered plan for the community life of the college.

The policy statement of the UAB says that the purpose of the UNI Union is to assist in the development of a broad social, recreational, cultural, and informal educational program. This can be done by using the facilities, services and the resources centered around the Union to serve the best interest of the students, faculty, staff, alumni, and friends of the university. Furthermore, the Union is to serve as an unifying source on the campus to enable various groups and individuals to work together for the enhancement of the broad educational goals of the University of Northern Iowa.

Another goal of the Union Board is to help people come to know themselves. It is their responsibility to promote interpersonal relations. As Miller explained, "A union and a union board in all of its processes encourages self-directed activity giving maximum opportunity for self-realization and for growth in individual social competency and group effectiveness."

The UAB is open to everybody—faculty and students—on a volunteer basis. Any student may apply to work in one of the eleven program areas. The Music area, under the direction of Linda Buscher, plans programs that appeal to a variety of musical tastes. Folk festivals, jazz sessions, talent shows, classical concerts, torchlight concerts, and a children's concert are types of musical programs made available. The committee also selects records for listening and dancing in the Union.

Margaret McClure heads the Art program which strives to add to the beauty of the Union and to expose students to many art objects and forms by bringing a variety of exhibits to the Union. A highlight of each semester is the Thieves Market which is a sale of student art work.

Heading the Forum committee is Marie Jenkins. The Forums area offers a wide range of program possibilities including film lectures, travel shows, and the "Coffee with the Prof" series. The coffee hours give students and professors a chance to discuss topics of mutual interest in an informal manner.

Both indoor and outdoor recreational activities are planned by the UAB Recreational area under the leadership of John Struck. Exhibitions, instruction,
and organized campus competition in bridge, chess, billiards, bowling, and table tennis are offered. A horseback ride, toboggan party, and the annual all-campus spring outing weekend have been UNI favorites on the outdoor scene. The Recreational area is also in charge of planning the Texas Spring Trip sponsored by the UAB.

Director Carolyn Arthur of the Dance and Entertainment committee sponsors a variety of activities that provide students with an opportunity to relax and have fun. Typical events are the homecoming dance, the winter formal, the Valentine dance, the spring formal, Coffee House entertainment, informal dances and parties. Members of this area assume the many tasks and experience all the enjoyment that goes into planning a successful social event. UAB Homecoming activities, Christmas festivities, car rallies, and computer dances are among the myriad of special projects and traditions presented by the Special Events area. This area is under the leadership of Linda Love. Members of the House and Hospitality area, under the direction of Nancy Houmes, are official hosts and hostesses for the UAB and for various events held within the Union. They recommend policy concerning house rules and the use of Union facilities. The major responsibility of this area is to do everything possible to keep the Union attractive and functional for members of the university community. The Film area sponsors films that are chosen to promote thought and discussion as well as to entertain. Screened on Friday evenings, the UAB film selections include top Hollywood, foreign, and independent films.

The primary function of the Personnel area is selection and training of students for participation in Union program work. The Personnel area, directed by Neal Kiewiet, conducts the application and interview periods, arranges for the orientation of new board members, maintains personnel records, conducts leadership training programs, evaluates personnel development and fills vacancies on committees during the year.

The Promotions area under the leadership of Pam Sorensen has the responsibility of advertising all of the events planned by the UAB. University and board communications are increased by the use of the press, posters, displays, radio, and television. Members publish brochures and pamphlets for the board and work closely with people of all of the other areas in promoting the Union program.

The Literary area, headed by Sue O'Hare, sponsors readings by students and faculty members, of both their own work and the work of other poets. This area presents book reviews, special literary-dramatic presentations, plans special events which integrate literature with other arts, and brings well-known authors to the campus.

Officiating over these members of the Union Activities Board are the officers, Tom Miller, President; Sharon Dreier, Vice-president; and Steve Thomas, Executive Secretary. Mrs. Scott Cawelti acts as the Program director, and assisting her and the other members of the UAB are two graduate students, Gary Jenks and Larry Bedard.

One of the highlights for the members of the UAB was a regional convention of the Association of College Unions held in Minneapolis October 30 and 31. Meeting with colleges and universities from Iowa, Illinois, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Canada, the UNI delegation exchanged ideas for improving the various Union activities. After the conference, Miller said, "If somebody has a good idea and can convince five other people of its worth in the area of extracurricular activities within the Union, it can be achieved through the Union. But we are not concerned with success; we must have the freedom to fail. Only through experimentation can new ways of expression and behaving come about."

Miller concluded with the statement, "A building is just a building, but not the Union. Within its walls there is a program students run which reaches all segments of the student body and faculty and university community. Think of the student Union as an extracurricular activity; it will provide one with many enjoyable and educational experiences. It can play an important role in one's total development as a well-rounded personality. The fun one will have and the friendships one will make will be cherished and remembered for a lifetime."
For one week in October UNI again becomes oblivious to the outside world.

Education is put off, Viet Nam seems light years away, and racism is only a definition in Webster's.

Yes, that is Homecoming of course, and this is an observation of that unexplainable yearly phenomena.

Perhaps the really unique thing about Homecoming is the kids get a chance to act like kids, and the Old Grads (ISNS, ISTC, SCI) can try to act like kids, too.

You know its Homecoming week when the Crusty old Grads appear on campus secretly hoping UNI is really still Iowa State Normal School.

All over the campus, signs and banners emphasize the Changing Mood for Homecoming week.
And you’ll find heart-warming examples of old Grad Class-Mates reunited for the first time since that magical night in the back seat of his '27 Chevy coupe.

There are signs of Homecoming all over, witness the Campus Beautification Project helped along by the vast majority of students.

All week long campus Big Brother types make a personal crusade to keep up the “School Spirit.”

Also worth mention are the Frat & Sorority Leonardos and Michelangelos painting their answer to the Sistene Chapel Ceiling on the windows of The Hill's Business Establishments.
The girls' field hockey team ended their season with class when they won the state hockey title in Ames November 1. UNI girls were declared champions after defeating four opposing teams in tournament play.

UNI won all three games in its division against Graceland (1-0), Luther (2-0), and Simpson (4-0), and then defeated the other division champion, Iowa Wesleyan, for the state championship. This was an ironic turning of the tables, since UNI previously suffered its only loss out of 10 games this season to Wesley. Their only tie was with Graceland.

The girls won the championship game in fine style, beating Iowa Wesleyan 2-1 and allowing them past the 50-yard line only once.

Outstanding players in the tournament included Carol Cordes, high-scorer with 7 out of 10 goals, and Judy Marten, who did the unusual by scoring 2 goals from the back line. Jan Meier scored the remaining goal.

The team's coach, Dr. Elinor Crawford, attributes much of the girls' success to spending more practice time then they did last year. "This permitted the possibility to develop individual skills and also to build endurance," she said. "Hockey is played in 35-minute halves with no time-outs and no substitutions; so a girl has to be in pretty good shape."

Dr. Crawford herself plays on the Northeast Iowa Hockey Team, composed of UNI physical education instructors and alumni, which competes with teams throughout the midwest.

Although intra-mural girls' field hockey was initiated several years ago, inter-collegiate hockey at UNI is only two years old. The team is open to girls who are sophomores or above with a grade average of at least 2.00.
Charles "Chuck" Patton, head wrestling coach at the University of Northern Iowa for the last five years, has been named the 1968-1969 College Division Coach of the Year by his fellow coaches.

While at UNI, Patton has seen his Panthers pass through both fat and lean years. His first team had a record of 2-8-1, the leanest record in the school's history. His first year was wrapped in a band aid—24 grapplers were on the injured list.

The grimness of that first year has all but vanished. In the last two years his teams have compiled a 1-8-2 overall record and finished third in the college division tournament with three qualifying place winners. Don Parker, a 177-pounder, won college division crowns in 1966-1967 and was a three-time North Central Conference champ. Parker is a graduate assistant at UNI this year. Last year Heavyweight Kent Osboe won the national title with a 28-2 record that included 15 pins. With the loss of only two regulars from last year, Patton has set his goal on winning the college division NCAA.

Coach Patton is basically a fundamentalist. He believes that matches are won on blood, guts, and shape, and to prove it has has his wrestlers run two miles within a time limit of 13 minutes before they can start wrestling. One of his favorite sayings in the wrestling room is "You gotta want it."

Patton, a native of Waterloo, is a graduate of UNI. While at UNI he compiled an outstanding collegiate record of 28-5-2 in dual competition. He was undefeated during the 1958-59 season, with a record of 10-0-2 and scoring 5 pins. In 1960-1961 he recorded a 10-2 mark. He received his MA at the University of Oregon and then coached high school wrestling. His first team won the state championship. Patton returned to UNI in 1964 as head wrestling and golf coach, succeeding his former coach, Bill Koll.

We congratulate Coach Patton on being College Division Coach of the Year and wish his '69-'70 Panther grapplers the best.
Bra-less Friday
A DAY TO REMEMBER

Bra-less Friday at UNI was not initiated in the same spirit as the mass demonstrations which had occurred during the summer in cities such as Chicago and San Francisco. The four coeds who originated the idea only wanted to get students together for something fun.

During the week of September 19 rumors of the "relief movement" spread across the campus, and the story was picked up by a few local newspapers. One of the radio stations even announced the event in news broadcasts.

In an effort to create more enthusiasm and participation, more than 2500 circulars were distributed in both men's and women's dormitories. Papers circulating in the men's dorms read: "Is your girl uptight and irritable? Throw support to Bra-less Friday. Signed, Paddy." Girls were encouraged to "bust out" and take part in the rally.

Male students strolled about the campus Friday eyeing passing coeds and mulling the question of the day: "Is she, or isn't she?" A few obviously were, and some just as obviously were not. There were a few instances, however, when even the most experienced girl watchers had difficulty in determining the shape of things.

Bra-less Friday was climaxed that evening with a relief rally at Prexy's Pond. More than 2500 people crowded around the pond at 10:00 to observe the action. Some climbed trees, and others scaled a chain-link fence for a better view. Musical entertainment had been planned, but when the guitarists didn't show up, the restless crowd began chanting: "Go. Go. Go."
Then: “Take it off.” Finally a self-appointed ring-leader gave three shrill blasts on a whistle and cried, “We came here for action. Let’s get a bra.” About five minutes later the first four bras hit the water with their owners still wearing them. Other girls tossed in bras they had apparently brought along. The mostly male crowd cheered as the first piece of lingerie hit the murky water. One fellow immersed himself, and before long a dozen people had been baptized in Prexy’s. As it started to get chilly, the crowd slowly dispersed. Bra-less Friday became history.

Although the whole affair has been condemned by many as a bust and a flop, few people realize the publicity that resulted from the event. The story was placed on the Associated Press national wire service, and reports show that it reached a majority of newspapers in Iowa as well as in cities as far away as Greeley, Colorado; Clearwater, Florida; and Buffalo, New York. Servicemen in Germany and Viet Nam read about Bra-less Friday in a newspaper called Stars and Stripes. The local story even appeared in a Singapore newspaper.

It is true that Bra-less Friday cannot be labelled as an uplifting academic experience, and many serious-minded individuals may argue that its supporters lack social adaptability. Regardless of anyone’s personal reaction, however, Bra-less Friday did prove to be a day to remember.

“IS YOUR GIRL UPTIGHT AND IRRITABLE?
THROW SUPPORT TO BRA-LESS FRIDAY”—
APPEARED IN WORLD-WIDE NEWS REPORTS.
Panther fans rise to the support of the team.

by Mike Dick

Northern Iowa crushed North Dakota University 40-10 to capture second place in the North Central Conference. The Panthers finished their conference season 4-2 to finish behind undefeated North Dakota State.

Defense has been the key to the Panther success throughout the season. An inconsistent UNI offense kept the defense in a hole much of the time, but the defense came through for Coach Stan Sheriff. A talented, veteran defensive line along with vastly improved defensive secondary made the big difference.

A young, inexperienced offense had trouble scoring at times during the season. They showed improvement and looked good at times, but lacked consistency. Most of the offensive unit should be back next year however, so they have received valuable experience working together.

Bottom left: Steve Milde, freshman, gathers the ball after kickoff and returns for UNI.

Bottom right: Things don't look so good from the SDU side after the UNI team scores the second touchdown.
If setting passing records could win football games, Northern Iowa would do a lot better against Northern Michigan than they have in the last two years.

Last year Phil Schooley set a record by completing 21 passes in a 24-13 defeat. This year Bill Raun took over the reins and established a new school record by completing 23 passes in 34 attempts.

Randy Ruisch, junior, was Raun's favorite target, grabbing 10 passes for 133 yards and one touchdown. Mike Reed got the Panther offense rolling in the first quarter as he picked up 35 yards during a drive from the 25 and caught a 13 yard pass from Raun for the score.

But two-time Little All-American Lonnie Holton, leading Wildcat rusher with 64 yards, kept Northern Michigan in the game by scoring two running touchdowns. John Hutton added their last touchdown late in the fourth quarter.

It was the fifth straight opening loss for the Panthers and every time it has been at the hands of Northern Michigan.

Central Michigan 28
Northern Iowa 10

In a game which was full of ball-handling mistakes in the form of fumbles and interceptions, the Cheppewas of Central Michigan were able to take advantage of Panther miscues enough times to beat UNI 28-10.

An enthusiastic crowd of approximately 6,000 people saw the Panthers take the opening kickoff and march 81 yards to score on a 25 yard field goal off the talented toe of sophomore center Gene Dietrich.

The Panthers had considerable trouble all night in their effort to protect their rookie punter, Mike Butler. Two Panther punts were blocked and the second time it cost UNI a touchdown.

Clarence Rivers did a super job returning kicks as he rolled up a total of 107 yards, 65 on kickoffs and 42 on punt returns.

Mike Reed, the speedy halfback from Cedar Rapids, was extremely impressive even in a loss as he racked up 61 yards on the ground and caught six passes for 113 yards, both of which led the Panthers.

UNI's lone touchdown came early in the fourth quarter when Panther quarterback Bill Raun hit Randy Ruisch with a 20 yard scoring strike.

Augustana 21
Northern Iowa 10

Quarterback Lee Brandt led the Augustana Vikings to a 21-10 victory over the University of Northern Iowa. Brandt was a thorn in the Panther's side all evening as he set a new Augustana rushing record by carrying the ball 12 times to gain 229 yards. He also completed 7 of 19 passes for 109 yards.

The Panthers were plagued by fumbles and interceptions for the third consecutive Saturday as their record fell to 0-3 for the season. It marked the first time in Stan Sheriff's coaching reign at UNI that he has lost to Augustana.

A touchdown pass from Bill Raun to Randy Ruisch in the first period was nullified because of a holding penalty. Mike Reed and Roger Jones were the mainstays in the Panther ground attack. Most of the passing yardage came with Ruisch and Larry Skartvedt on the receiving end of Raun's passes.

The Panther defense, headed by John Williams and Dan Goddard, was very impressive at times. The defense had its back to the wall much of the evening as a result of offensive mistakes. They held Augustana for four downs inside the UNI three yard line. Four pass interceptions and two lost fumbles took much of the sting out of the offense.

The Panther's strongest point had to be their kicking game. Freshman punter Mike Butler boomed out a 40 yard punting average. The punt and kickoff coverage was improved and the blocking for two fine punt returns by Clarence Rivers was excellent.
Northern Iowa 24
South Dakota State 14

Northern Iowa exploded for 17 points in the second quarter and held on to their lead the rest of the way to defeat South Dakota State 24-14 at Brookings, South Dakota. The victory snapped a seven game losing streak that tied a school record and evened UNI's conference record at 1-1.

An alert Panther defense set up two touchdowns and a field goal in the second quarter. John Williams, who earlier had recovered a fumble, intercepted a pass and ran it back to the SDS 26. Roger Jones scored from the one yard line seven plays later.

Dan Goddard then recovered a fumble on the SDS 35. UNI scored on a pass from Bill Raun to Larry Skartvedt. Jim Vokoun then intercepted a pass, and Gene Dietrich kicked a field goal to make it 17-0 at halftime.

The final Panther score came after Dick Bergstrom blocked a field goal try. Raun hit Skartvedt with a 66 yard pass to the one yard line. Mike Reed scored from there to ice the game.

Bill Raun had one of his best days in a UNI uniform but after the game he talked only about the performance of the team as a whole. He praised the way the team worked as a unit.

Northern Iowa 23
Drake 13

The University of Northern Iowa won its 300th inter-collegiate football game in a fashionable way by defeating the Drake Bulldogs 23-13. The UNI defense made the difference in handing Drake its first loss of the season.

The inspired Panther defense intercepted four passes, recovered two fumbles, and returned a punt 57 yards for a touchdown. In addition, they stopped Drake on the UNI ten yard line once and on the one yard line twice.

The aggressive Panther defense put a fierce rush on the Drake passes all day. Jim Rudd, Larry Green, Skip Bellock, Doug Walter, and Dan Goddard led the charge and made the Drake passes hurry his throws several times. Jim Luhring intercepted two passes and Bob Livingston and Jim Vokoun each got one. John Williams and Goddard led the defense in stopping the Drake rushing up the middle. The Bulldogs managed to get only 75 yards on the ground.
Jerry Roling started the UNI scoring by returning a punt 57 yards behind some crunching blocks. Larry Skartvedt scored on a 76 yard pass from Bill Raun. Mike Reed scored the final Panther touchdown on a five yard sprint around the end. Gene Dietrich also added a 21 yard field goal.

Northern Iowa 30
Morningside 7

Freshman quarterback Dave Hodam switched to halfback against Morningside, and it paid off for both him and the Panthers as UNI rolled over the Chiefs 30-7.

Hodam rushed for 169 yards on 29 carries and a touchdown in his first starting role. The touchdown came on a 79 yard gallop with only a minute remaining in the first quarter and gives Hodam the longest run of the season by a Panther.

Quarterback Bill Raun got the Panthers on the scoreboard in the first period as he climaxed an 81 yard drive with a one yard sneak. Raun had a good day as he hit on 13 of 30 passes for 170 yards. The first drive included passes of 18, 12, and 11 yards to split end Randy Ruisch.

A 51 yard march in only four plays accounted for the Panther's second touchdown with Roger Jones romping the last 29 yards to score. Linebacker Denny Meyer intercepted a Junck pass later in the second period, and four plays later Dave Hodam set sail on his 79 yard sprint. The final play of the half found Gene Dietrich kicking a 27 yard field goal, a score which had been set up by a 49 yard return of an interception by Jim Luhring.

The final score of the game came in the last quarter as freshman Jerry Roling slammed in from the one to cap a 45 yard drive.

Northern Iowa 14
South Dakota 2

The University of Northern Iowa defeated South Dakota University 14-2 to remain in contention for the North Central Conference championship. The Panthers extended their winning streak to four in a row and ran their conference record to 3-1 before approximately 8,000 Homecoming fans.
It was a defensive game with South Dakota getting only 186 yards against the fierce UNI defense. The game was scoreless in the second quarter when Clarence Rivers returned a punt 31 yards to ignite a Panther rally. Roger Jones plunged two yards for the score several plays later.

Mike Reed galloped 57 yards over tackle to score the final touchdown. The Panther offense consisted of a steady ground game and a weak, inconsistent passing game. Mike Reed led all rushers by getting 139 yards. He was followed by Roger Jones with 55 and Dave Hodam with 14 yards.

Quarterback Bill Raun suffered one of his worst passing days ever as he completed just 4 of 20 passes for 56 yards. He had one pass intercepted to stifle a UNI drive on the Coyote 11 yard line.

The offensive blocking of the Panthers against a big, rugged defensive line was superb. Larry Rater, Mike Flach, Gene Dietrich, Rick Hodam, Jim Klinger, and Frank Cooney opened up some big holes for the UNI runners.

The defense of UNI was again outstanding. They hit with viciousness and authority and had some good pursuit all over the field. John Williams made numerous tackles with assistance from Walter, Rudd, Green, Goddard, Meyer, and Filer. Dick Bergstrom played an outstanding game at his strong safety position. Vokoun, Luhring, and Livingston also turned in strong performances. In the last three games the Panther defense had limited their opponents to 22 points.

Mike Butler, the league’s leading punter, continued to perform admirably. He averaged 42 yards for seven kicks and kicked the ball 66 yards in the air following the safety. His punts have such long distance and tremendous height that his defenders have time to get downfield and cover the kicks very well.

North Dakota State 14
Northern Iowa 13

Little All-American Paul Hachett led the powerful Bison of North Dakota State to an impressive 41-13 victory over the University of Northern Iowa at Fargo, North Dakota.

The loss eliminated the Panther’s hopes for the North Central Conference championship and wrapped up the title for North Dakota State.

Trailing by 20-0, the Panthers came back in the second quarter to put a scare into the Bison. Aided by three NDSU fumbles, UNI put 13 points on the scoreboard be-
fore halftime. The first touchdown came when Roger Jones tallied from 10 yards out to cap a 60 yard drive in seven plays.

On the third play after Bob Livingston recovered a Bison fumble, Bill Raun launched a touchdown aerial to Mike Reed covering 22 yards. The ball caromed off a defender and into the alert receiver's hands.

But the second half was all North Dakota State. They scored 21 points while allowing UNI none and only 3 first downs.

For North Dakota State, ranked No. 1 among the small colleges in the nation, it was their 18th straight victory and 28th in a row at home. The loss snapped a four game Panther winning streak and evened the UNI record at 4-4. This was the most points scored against UNI since 1954.

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<th>Northern Iowa 40</th>
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<td>North Dakota 10</td>
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After a defensive first half, UNI erupted to score 30 points in the second half to break the game open. Northern Iowa led 10-7 at halftime. Gene Dietrich kicked a 31 yard field goal to break the scoring ice of the game. North Dakota scored next when a UNI pass was intercepted and returned for a touchdown. Roger Jones then scored for UNI on a 14 yard run to climax the first half scoring.

The second half was all UNI. The Sioux tied the score on a 48 yard field goal after a bad snap from center on a Panther punt attempt gave them excellent field position. The Panthers then scored the last 30 points of the game.

Mike Reed and Gary Weber scored touchdowns on short runs. Bill Raun threw touchdown passes to Dennis Kettner and Larry Skartvedt. A safety on a kickoff also added to NDU's miseries.

The Panther defense was again superb. Aside for the two mistakes by the UNI offense which North Dakota cashed in for points, the UNI defense shut out the Sioux. Doug Walter and John Williams also turned in strong performances. Walter recovered a fumble and linebacker Mike Filer intercepted a pass.

The UNI offense had troubles in the first half but jelled later in the game. Raun found his targets with his passes, and the running game began to click. Randy Ruisch, Skartvedt, and Kettner made some fine pass receptions of Raun and Weber passes. Roger Jones showed tremendous effort in ripping the Sioux for much hard-earned yardage.

Two records were set in this game. Bill Raun set a record for the most passing yardage in a single game. Larry Skartvedt also made the UNI record books for the longest touchdown pass ever, an 85 yard bomb from Raun.
DAD OF THE YEAR

Special halftime ceremonies at the UNI-Western Illinois game featured the presentation of Dad of the Year, James H. Hoel, a marketing representative for Standard Oil of Indiana.

Mr. Hoel, from Sheldon, Iowa, was the twenty-first father honored since the original Dad's Day celebration in 1949. His selection was based upon his son's achievements at UNI in and out of the classroom.

His son is senior James L. Hoel, an English major, who served as student body vice-president last year. Jim is currently the president of the Association of Honor Students and the former scholarship chairman of Baker Hall.

His outstanding work in the field of English won him the name of "Renaissance Man" at the Honors Convocation last spring, for which he received a monetary award. He was also awarded a faculty scholarship. Jim is shooting for a career in college teaching and plans to continue his schooling immediately upon graduation.

Mr. Hoel and his wife both attended UNI for two years. Their only daughter, Terry, is a freshman at the University of Iowa. Her liberal arts courses range from Greek to Judo.

Pointing to an outstanding quality of his father, Jim said, "He always leveled with me. I don't think you can say that about everybody, and not many people can say that about their father. He always shot pretty square."
"We are very happy with the progress that our young runners have made, and if they will stick together, we should have an excellent team within the next couple of years," said head cross country coach, Jack Jennett.

His forecast is based on the fact that this year's top seven runners were a junior, two sophomores and four freshmen. The team's balance and steady improvement helped to compensate for the lack of a returning letterman or an individual super-star.

The Panthers' inexperience and Loras' hills resulted in the team's first loss. Loras, paced by Will Chatham's record-setting victory, swept the top four places to win 16 to 42. Roger Villers, John Samore, Galen Green, Gordon Yuska, and Don McCullough filled the 5, 7, 9, 10, and 11 spots.

In a rare, mid-week meet, Luther overpowered UNI 20 to 37. Samore stuck with the leaders for several miles, but stomach cramps forced him into fourth place. Green and Al Gold followed closely in 5th and 7th.

The fourteen-team Les Duke Invitational at Grinnell provided Northern Iowa with a second-place finish behind undefeated Wartburg. Samore, Green, Villers, Gold, and Yuska rallied to total 69 points against the winner's 56.

A week later Wartburg extended its streak with a 22-35 dual meet victory. Green posted the fastest four-mile time of the season with 21:28; and six other Panthers squeezed in under 22:00. But Wartburg's four-man sweep clinched the meet.

In Grinnell's Freshman Invitational, UNI crammed five men into the top 12 for a one-point victory over Drake. Gold, Gary McCabe, Villers, Yuska, and Dan Martin upset Drake for the title.

Iowa State blanked the harriers 15 to 48 on their own territory. Green and Samore followed the Cyclones' early whirlwind pace, but could finish no better than 7th and 8th respectively.

South Dakota provided the varsity with its first victory in an 18-39 contest. Green's winning time of 26:45.8 was a record on the five-mile Beaver Hills course. Villers, Samore and Gold filled the next three positions for an undisputed win.

Mankato State, a new addition to the NCC, won the conference meet with 40 points. North Dakota and South Dakota State tied with 55 for second. Northern Iowa's fourth-place finish was highlighted by Green's 26:43 in 14th place. Villers, Gold, Samore, and Yuska rounded out the top five to score 98 points.
TWO CHEERS FOR STUDENTS NOW!

Not very many years ago - in the early and middle fifties - the nation's campuses were filled with young men and women who were known as "the silent generation." It was an appropriate label.

The world in which we lived then had its full share of outrage and injustice, but the students who swarmed in the university quadrangles seemed not to care. At least, they never raised their voices in protest. Racism was rampant in our society; Joe McCarthy was stalking the land; witch hunts were being conducted everywhere - in the universities, in government agencies, in Hollywood; the nuclear arms race was rapidly getting out of hand; the public school system was overcrowded with students and understaffed with teachers; and the population explosion throughout the world was raising the specter of mass starvation to come.

In the face of all this, the students remained serene and non-committal. Why sweat? The Great Golfer was in the White House, the bull market was setting weekly new highs, the tail-fins were getting bigger and better, and Doris Day and Rock Hudson were demonstrating nightly in the local drive-in how the good life should be lived.

In such a world, the students seemed to feel, the thing to do was to remain quiet and unobtrusive and to concentrate exclusively on the task of getting a secure job, a split-level house in the suburbs, and a two-car garage.

Those days are gone. A new generation of students now occupies our campuses. The old generation heard its death knell one October morning in 1957, when the radio blared forth the eerie "beep-beep" of Sputnik I. When, finally, the last voiceless member of the silent generation had vacated the campus, the new generation announced itself at Berkeley in California.

The world we live in today is really not much worse than the world we lived in fifteen years ago. In many respects, it is better. Since 1954, the G.N.P. has doubled, the Great Golfer has been transported to a celestial course where the sun always shines and the green is always smooth, and Chief Justice Warren has given us Brown vs. The Board of Education, Baker vs. Carr, and Reynolds vs. Sims.

But, in the eyes of our new generation of students, this is not enough. Like Oliver Twist and Sam Gompers, they want more. Not only more, they want something different. Precisely what they want is not always clear. But it is clear that they do not want what they have heretofore been getting. The new generation is a "protest generation."

Personally, I like the new generation better than I liked the silent generation of the McCarthy era. I find their protests often unmannerly and sometimes outrageous, and their demands frequently seem to me to be absurd. I deplore the fact that they seem to have an impatient disdain for the process of reason and are quick to resort to destruction and violence. But I am inclined to forgive them these sins because the real cause of these outrages seems to me to lie not in any wickedness in the students' hearts, but in the stupid and recalcitrant inflexibility of the Establishment.

The fact is that the evils against which the students protest are real. Racism and the war in Viet Nam are immoral; the military-industrial complex is destroying democracy; the uncontrolled march of technology is polluting the earth, the sky and the water; the so-called morality which survives from the Victorian era is neurotic and hypocritical; the university curriculum is outmoded and, to a large extent, irrelevant; many of our social institutions are unjust; many of the values which prevail in our society are barbarous; and many of the people over thirty are complacent, insensitive, narrow-minded, cowardly, and dull.

In a world where these things are true, protest - almost any protest - is a good thing. It would be better, of course, if the protest were mannerly, dignified, dispassionate, and rational. But better the protest we have - unmannerly, raucous, emotional, disruptive, violent - than no protest at all. We do not need another silent generation.

by Josef W. Fox
Protest: pro and con—

against the Vietnam war, when I see a young black reviled for seeking reparations to pay for centuries of white oppression—whenever such events come to my attention, I am pained, I feel guilty, I seek atonement for my own sins of omission in years past.

Protests, I believe, are caused by discontent. And I further believe that where there is discontent, there is some cause for it. (Although that sounds circular, I don't believe it is: even the fight against imagined injustice is caused by twisted imagination—and current affairs are to blame even for that.)

So, I support the principle of peaceful protest to make evils known. I do not think peaceful protests create unhealthy disunity at home; I do not think peaceful protests aid or comfort enemies abroad.

Protests are, like the words of this article, symbols; and symbols are, after all, at the base of most human actions.

Today, as never before, we have the power to remake the basic symbols of our country; we can go on to create better, more laudable symbols; we can, in effect, re-do our society and lead it toward fulfillment of those high ideals on which it was founded.

Now that a vocal minority of young people have tuned in and turned on, how that many older citizens like me are joining in as partial penance for our earlier shortcomings, now is no time to counsel caution. Now is simply not the time to cool it.

We most likely will never reach such a time. But we can try. And must.
Each Friday afternoon campus entertainers are presented at Noehren-at-Four. A dorm Halloween party was held. The scholarship committee has opened the Noehren library and arranged for midterm study snacks. Powderpuff Football, hall bulletin board contest and Dads’ Day activities were sponsored by the traditions committee. The social service committee is designed to provide a communications link with citizens of Cedar Falls and Waterloo.

**RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS**

**GAMMA DELTA**

GAMMA DELTA, the student association for Missouri Synod Lutherans, began this year with a picnic at Blackhawk Park. Their Homecoming Float won both first place and the President’s trophy. Their activities for November include a pledge program with a pledging and initiation ceremony. Future activities include Christmas caroling at nursing homes.

**PHI CHI DELTA**

A Saturday morning story hour at the Jesse Cosby Neighborhood Center in Waterloo is the service project of PHI CHI DELTA, Presbyterian service sorority. The organization began their year with rush parties and formal pledging. They have also had an overnight with other service sororities and a dinner with patronesses and their families.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE**

Members of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION will hear a lecture by William Henry Alton entitled “Have You Found Yourself?” at their December meeting. The group also participates in weekly testimony meetings each Thursday evening.

**THETA EPSILON**

THETA EPSILON is sponsoring a physically handicapped girl. They will also take disadvantaged children to the UNI Children’s Play in December. The group pledged fourteen new members who will be formally initiated later in the year. These girls will be responsible for a money-making project for the sorority. Meetings are held twice a month on Thursday nights at Judson House. Any girl, regardless of her denomination affiliation is welcome.

**SIGMA ETA CHI**

SIGMA ETA CHI, interdenominational service sorority promoting sisterhood, began the year with rush parties having the themes “Security is Sigma Eta Chi” and “Sisterhood Sigmate Style.” Thirty-two new members were pledged. This pledge class also worked on service and social projects and the climax of their pledgeship will be an activation dinner. An alumni tea was held after the Homecoming game. November activities included an overnight with two other service sororities as guests.

**ALTERSGATE COLLEGIATES**

To apply the techniques of the Bible to everyday life is the purpose of the ALTERSGATE COLLEGIATES. The group, sponsored by the Trinity Wesleyan Church, conducts a Sunday School class each Sunday morning at 9 a.m. in the Auditorium. The group also has special activities and attends interdenominational Christian conferences.

**LUTHERAN**

Participation in the Ecumenical Seminar is an activity of the LUTHERAN STUDENT CENTER. Topics covered by the seminar were basic Christianity clashing life styles, marriage and self discovery. Members also took part in an All-Iowa Lutheran Student Retreat at Story City. Theme of the retreat was the population explosion. The group had a film and discussion on LSD. A hayride, Halloween party, Thanksgiving banquet, Dads’ Day coffee hour and work day are other fall activities of the group. Vesper services are held each Wednesday evening and suppers each Sunday night.

**KAPPA PHI**

The aim of KAPPA PHI CLUB is for each member to become an active participant in the Christian community of the present and future. The group tries to fulfill their aim through a variation of activities. Activities and new pledges attended an overnight at the Wesley Foundation. Mrs. Dorothy Hedrick, national sponsor, also attended the overnight. Headstart will be included in future activities of the club.
ORGANIZATIONS & ORGANIZERS

continued from page 6

ASTRONOMY CLUB

Members of the UNI ASTRONOMY CLUB are not simply “star gazers,” they are concerned with many other aspects of astronomy. At their monthly meetings, held the second Wednesday of the month, they view such films as “Rocket Flight” and hold discussions on related topics. Field trips are taken to places of interest, as the observatory in Iowa City.

PEM CLUB

The PHYSICAL EDUCATION MAJORS' CLUB is open only to women who are majoring or minoring in physical education. They started off the year with a carnival with a special PEM information booth. New members were given a helping hand with the “Big Sis and Little Sis” program. The week of November 17th was “Get to Know Your Professor Week” with activities set up to promote better faculty-student relations.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS

INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY CLUB is designed to promote the professional development of its members as related to the industrial arts program. The club presents speakers on topics related to the interests of the organization. The members participate in the UNI Industrial Arts Fair and assist with the Prospective Teachers’ Day. A spring trip to a major industrial city is being planned.

SISEA

STUDENT IOWA STATE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION is a professional organization consisting of students who are preparing to teach. Meetings are held the second Tuesday of every month in which the members discuss teacher related topics. They also present speakers and hold panel discussions. The formal membership drive was held the week of September 29th; however, interested students should go to the SISEA Office Gilchrist 208.

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### ORGANIZATIONS & ORGANIZERS

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<th>SOCIOLICAL SOCIETY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any organized group about the social problems of today would be interested in the SOCIOLICAL SOCIETY. This organization meets once a month to discuss social issues such as drug abuse, homosexuality, and pre-marital sex. They also present films, speakers, and panel discussions. Informal meetings are held between times when announced.</td>
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<th>ACEI</th>
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<td>The UNI branch of the ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDHOOD EDUCATION INTERNATIONAL is concerned with future teachers. The members visit area schools, hold the publications sale at the Early Childhood Education Conference, and aid with Prospective Teachers' Day. The major overall project is the publication of a booklet of recipes which can be used for elementary children.</td>
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<th>ALPHA PHI OMEGA</th>
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<tr>
<td>Beta Epsilon Chapter of ALPHA PHI OMEGA National Service Fraternity has been busy with various campus and community activities. A drive for new members was begun by a smoker on Nov. 18. The major project of the fraternity this year has been a blood drive conducted in conjunction with Gamma Sigma Sigma. The drive took place the 16th of December.</td>
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<th>GAMMA SIGMA SIGMA</th>
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<tr>
<td>GAMMA SIGMA SIGMA (formerly Sigma Gamma Sigma) UNI branch is the first national chapter in Iowa. On October 8, nine new members were pledged. The girls of Gamma Sigma Sigma have been busy with service projects so far this year. Every Sunday afternoon they serve coffee at the Cedar Falls Lutheran Home, and on Mondays they take part in the Headstart babysitting program in the Cedar Falls and Waterloo centers. The major project of this fall has been the blood drive conducted December 16 with Alpha Phi Omega.</td>
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<th>D E CLUB</th>
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<td>The DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION CLUB has been involved in many activities in addition to their monthly meetings. Early in October they participated in the State DECA Delegate Assembly in Des Moines. At Thanksgiving the club sponsored a pancake supper at the Price Laboratory School. They are also planning various activities during the holidays. Over-all this organization has been planning visitsations to different high schools with distributive education programs.</td>
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<th>PHI BETA LAMBDA</th>
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<td>PHI BETA LAMBDA (Alpha Chapter) is the first chapter of this professional business fraternity in the United States. Speakers, films, and other programs are presented at their meetings which are held the second Tuesday of every month. In the spring they will host a two-day State Leadership Conference for the Future Business Leaders of America (a high school business club). Members of the local chapter also attend the State Phi Beta Lambda Conference and the winners attend the annual National Conference in Philadelphia.</td>
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<th>SPANISH CLUB</th>
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<td>Anyone interested in the Spanish language and culture should investigate the possibilities offered by the SPANISH CLUB. Interested people meet once a week informally to enjoy a variety of entertaining activities such as Spanish and Mexican dances, slides of Spain and Mexico, and good old-fashioned American games. Future plans include films, speakers, plays, and parties. A Committee on International Relations is preparing tapes and letters in Spanish to be exchanged with the English Club at the University of Bogata in Colombia.</td>
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<th>MARLINS</th>
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<td>MARLIN’S is a swimming club devoted to synchronized swimming. This year emphasis will be placed on creativity in swimming numbers and work on stunts and stroking performance. Interested students should contact Judy Martin for try-outs.</td>
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<th>GERMAN CLUB</th>
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<td>The GERMAN CLUB is open to all German speaking students, faculty, and individuals in the area. The club meets every Tuesday evening with special activities planned for every meeting. These activities include films, speakers and “Spassahend.” Annual events include a trip to the Amana colonies, the German play, the Oktoberfest and the Weinfest.</td>
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<td>I-CLUB</td>
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<td>Membership in the UNI I-CLUB is open to all men who earned a letter for participation in a sport. Activities for them include the selling of programs at football games, campus clean-up on Homecoming morning, and working in concessions at basketball and wrestling meets. They also provide I-Club plays night open to members and dates.</td>
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<th>PI GAMMA MU</th>
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<td>PI GAMMA MU, under the leadership of President John Bauer-camper, is an honor group for social science majors. Highlights of their fall activities have included a slide presentation and discussion by members of the UNI Social Science Seminar in Europe during the 1969 summer and a Fall Banquet and Initiation Ceremony December 3.</td>
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ORGANIZATIONS & ORGANIZERS

KAPPA DELTA PI

The purpose of the Psi Chapter of KAPPA DELTA PI is to encourage high professional, intellectual, and personal standards and to recognize outstanding contributions to education. To belong to this honor society in education, one must have a grade point that ranks in the upper twenty per cent of the students and must have completed at least six semester hours in education. This year a large initiation banquet was held December 3 with Dr. Oppleman explaining his new procedures for psychology of learning.

THETA THETA EPSILON

The Home Economics Honorary Fraternity, THETA THETA EPSILON, is a beginning organization with high goals and much enthusiasm to reach these goals. They started the 1969-70 year with numerous plans and activities. New officers were elected in September followed by initiation of new chapter members. In November, Theta members served as hostesses for students attending Prospective Teacher's Day at UNI. Tours of campus and of the home economics department were conducted with the morning being highlighted with a panel consisting of student teachers and other home economics majors. Tentative plans schedule February as the date they are initiated into the Honoray Professional Home Economics Fraternity, Phi Upsilon Omicron, by the University of Iowa chapter. On becoming a professional fraternity, members are planning professional projects and activities for the year, with focus directed toward better professionalism of their own department.

KAPPA MU EPSILON

The national mathematics honor society, KAPPA MU EPSILON, was organized to further interest and appreciation in mathematics and to give recognition to students in the field. Requirements for membership include being in the upper 35 per cent of the college class; having taken three college math courses, one of them being calculus; and having at least a B average in math. Candidates for initiation must write a paper on some phase of mathematics. The club provides such activities as a Christmas party, a spring picnic with the math faculty, and initiation of new members in January and May at the initiation banquets.

SIGMA ALPHA IOTA

SIGMA ALPHA IOTA is a women's music honorary. This year during homecoming week, they painted a window display on the hill, formed a clown band in the parade, and sang in a folk group for homecoming varieties. Other activities of the group include serving as volunteer music teachers for Head Start in Waterloo and Cedar Falls, ushering at all music events in the music building and Artist Series, selling Artist Series Tickets, and holding a donut-coffee sale every Wednesday morning from 8:30 to 1:00 in the music building.

TOMAHAWK

TOMAHAWK, whose members are chosen for academic achievement and service to the university, is a national honorary service fraternity. Last year the UNI chapter was named the top chapter by the Tomahawk National Convention. The activities of Tomahawk are concerned with both the university and the local community. This year they again sponsored a book exchange where students could buy and sell used textbooks and they built the Queen's float for the Homecoming parade. The color television sitting in the new student union is a donation by the organization. On the community level, Tomahawk will sponsor a Christmas party for the aged. It has also sponsored a foreign child again this year and donated clothes to a home for unwed mothers.

PHI MU ALPHA SINFINIA

PHI MU ALPHA SINFINIA, the music fraternity, started out the school year with their pledge activities. They received a new work of music from David Ward-Stienman, a contemporary composer from New York. This work, entitled "Grant Park," had its premiere performance in December. Plans are also underway for the 20th annual "Sinfonian Dimensions in Jazz" show held January 9 and 10, 1970. This year's featured soloist will be Mr. Phil Wilson, head of the Trombone Department at Berkeley, who is considered one of the country's greatest trombonists. Tickets will go on sale January 5 at the Union Box office. This year the music fraternity is also going to press a record. Orders will be taken at the show January 9 and 10.

SIGMA ALPHA ETA

The speech pathology and audiology honorary, SIGMA ALPHA ETA, strives to grow professionally by seeking learning experiences not offered in classes. This is accomplished by presenting guest speakers at the monthly meetings and by attending the American Speech and Hearing Association Convention in Chicago. Other activities include working with children in this problem area, such as giving a Christmas party for children in the speech clinic.

PURPLE ARROW

PURPLE ARROW, the women's honorary organization for freshmen and sophomores, started off the school year with a fall get-together picnic. November activities included sponsoring a "study hints buzz session" for freshmen units and houses and a fall initiation dinner, honoring those who became eligible for membership in Purple Arrow last spring.

SIGMA ALPHA ETA
UNI-CUE
continued from page 25
East Fourth Street business district; but there proved to be no suitable space available. The next possible location appeared to be the Grant School Annex.

In April Johnson presented a "Request for the Grant School Annex and Proposal for Cooperative Effort between the Waterloo School System and University of Northern Iowa:" "The annex is in the ideal location and accessible to people of the community. The annex is close to an elementary school which is classified as a problem school. This relationship to the school would lend itself to research and experimentation. Likewise, it would be available to those teachers of the 'problem' school."

The proposal explained that the university found it difficult to give its students the contact and experience necessary for adequate teacher training. Hopes for the use of the center staff as resource people for programs, preservice, and in-service training were also expressed. "It is the basic philosophy of the university and center staff that we should work in total effort in conjunction with the Waterloo schools in their efforts to provide a relevant education for their students，" stated the proposal.

Permission for the temporary use of the annex was granted, but it was understood that the annex would be unavailable for center purposes in the fall. While plans for the operation of the annex were being made, the search for a permanent location continued. In early May a large house at 119 Vine Street was located as a probable home for the center, and negotiations for its use were under-way. A two-year lease was obtained, but extension of this was impossible due to the house's location in an area slated for Urban Renewal removal.

On July 1, 1969 the UNI Center for Urban Education officially opened at the Grant Annex. After a month's existence it was closed for its transfer to 119 Vine.

At the opening of the new school year operations were stepped up. Tutors were recruited from UNI faculty and students, as well as the Waterloo community. An orientation session for prospective tutors was held October 3 and 4. Area persons concerned with minority group education joined the center staff in advising those present. Tutors also attended sensitivity sessions and toured East Waterloo to become acquainted with the location of the schools.

When applications for tutoring services were returned by the various Waterloo schools, tutors and tutees were matched according to...
ing to subject fields. Tutors were contacted and told to contact their tutees and their parents and teachers, if possible. Attempts were made at alleviating tutor-transportation problems through car pools and bussing; but it was mid-November before things began to take shape.

The center also became part of the university campus. University courses of the general education sequence were offered this fall to assist those who had been unable to take courses before due to family and transportation considerations. About 15 persons are now enrolled in each of the two courses—Fundamentals of Speech (taught by James Skaine) and Composition I (taught by Charles Wheeler). Enrollment, however, has been significantly limited by the cost of enrollment—a total of $214.

The course offerings and tutoring program are part of the overall talent search which is the prime function of UNI-CUE: "With the help of the various operating agencies and students from the area, disadvantaged and needy young people of promise will be identified, their educational needs analyzed, and every effort will be made to motivate and assist these young people to obtain further education."

The remodeling and equipping of the center has been taking place for several weeks. When completed the house at 119 Vine will contain a learning center divided between an activity room and a study lounge. "The activity room will serve the community students who desire to explore the center and incidentally get involved in a learning activity." It will contain educational games and materials, and will be supplied with art equipment. Some games will be built into the design of the room.

The lounge will contain a "walk-in walk-out library" to encourage browsing and reading during leisure hours. The atmosphere will deviate from standard library atmosphere in order to provide relaxed and inviting surroundings. Both lounges will be open during the course of the day and early evening and will be fully supervised.

Later development may include "the provision of laboratory practice in counseling and guidance, in remedial education, in education of the disadvantaged and perhaps in other fields; offering of in-service courses for teachers, particularly courses related to the education of the culturally disadvantaged."

As 1969 draws to a close, Ron Jame’s brain child of the 1967 has reached the toddler stage. UNI-CUE is on its feet now—a bit wobbley, perhaps, but on its feet all the same. Maturation will be a difficult and discouraging process, but with the help of its foster-father—Henry Johnson, its God-father—John Strother, and a host of willing relatives in the persons of several center assistants, there is little doubt that UNI will soon have a strong and healthy step-child.

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ACROSS FROM THE UNI CAMPUS
An exciting experience for student directors, actors, and audience, Studio Theatre has become a vital center of creativity on campus. Located in Sabin 4, it was begun in 1964 as a temporary project but gained such popularity with the college audience that it is now a permanent part of UNI culture.

Student labor has transformed the room from an old gymnasium into the little theatre it is today. The studio was completely remodeled this summer with a new blue stage curtain, blue slipcovers and carpet. A sound effects system is now being installed.

Studio Theatre gives the student director an opportunity to work in an actual workshop situation and to spot new acting talent. Each semester students in Professor Stanley Wood's directing class must choose a play, cast roles from student tryouts, and direct the play for audience presentation as a class project.

Less concerned with the technicality of performance than is the professional theatre, studio productions center more on the student-directed plays. Sam Shepard's Red Cross, a serious drama, was directed by Kendall Kew for the first billing November 9. Shepard gives this advice to audience viewers: “Relax, sit back, smoke a cigarette, drink an Orange Crush, but don’t be afraid if the Red Cross grips on you...”

Incentive Plan by Valdon Johnson quickly changed the mood with its satirical comedy. The play, directed by Wanda Greenley, deals with big business and how man’s incentive overcomes personal self. Mr. Johnson is an English instructor at UNI.

Neal Simon's Plaza Suite, directed by Mary Harter, ended the evening’s performance. This play has been produced as a film.

A collection of short plays entitled Collision Course comprised the second show November 16. Presenting eleven of the fourteen contemporary plays in the original New York production were student directors Andy Strohbehn, Larry Untiet, and Sharon Mich. Members of each director's repertory company acted out roles in several of the plays.

Studio Theatre's three fall performances included a number of director-actor relationship. Plays are experimental, encompassing a wide variety of new theatre forms.

First production in the final show was O Dad, Poor Dad, Mama's Hung You in the Closet and I'm Feeling So Sad by Arthur Kopit. Mike Pietz directed the play, which was recently made into a film starring Jonathon Winters.

In abrupt contrast with Kopit's comedy, Aleksei Arbuzov's The Promise is still a subject of controversy in the Soviet Union, where it was first produced in 1967. Directed by Steve Gilliam, the play deals with three people and their interrelationship from World War II to the present.
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