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Hollins Columns (1971 Feb 17)

Hollins College

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Counselors respond to drug statement

By E. O. Feuchtenberger

The last paragraph of the Administration's statement on drug policy of February 9 states "no report involving personalities is made to the Administration except in the rare case in which the Counselor feels that there is imminent danger that a person may do physical harm to himself or to others." To define "the rare case," the four counselors of the college have given the following statements.

Alvord M. Beardslee, chaplain: "As a minister and as a college counselor I consider confidential communication to me to be privileged. I appreciate the scrupulous respect always shown me in this regard by the Administration. Note in the Dean's statement of February 9 the words "rare," "imminent" and "physical harm." Spiritual, moral, emotional, social harms, we inflict on ourselves and others every day, in what strikes me as an increasingly suicidal society. I must use whatever means I consider best to protect people, but I'm ready to share the bur-

den of secrecy with those in need who want to change."

Dr. Evelyn C. Wade, college psychiatrist: "I could not make any statement unless I knew the details of the case involved. Any case I could cite now would be purely hypothetical."

Dr. J. C. Zillhardt, college physician: "As you know, the information that passes between a patient and physician is strictly confidential. The drug cases that have occurred to date have been handled without consulting outside advice. If there was any occasion to reach out for other assistance, it is difficult to define that point at which help would be necessary without the particular circumstances of the case."

Charles H. Holland, psychological counselor: "As a Clinical Psychologist in this state, I am licensed by the State Board of Medical Examiners of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Since the year 1966, Clinical Psychologists in Virginia have been protected under Statute p8289.1 regarding privileged com-

munication. This is the same statute protecting physicians and all practitioners of any branch of the healing arts. My interpretation of this statute is that communication between a practitioner of the healing arts and an individual is privileged unless deemed otherwise by a judge of a court of record. In short, such communication is privileged only up to a point, under Virginia law.

The American Psychological Association, on the other hand, an organization of which I am a member, also has something to say on the matter of confidentiality. My interpretation of this statement puts it in conflict somewhat with the law of Virginia. I thereby feel that it may be helpful if I make my position on the question of privileged communication as clear as possible. It is a position drawn more from the APA statement than from the Virginia law.

I consider all communications directed towards me as a Clinical Psychologist by an individual to be

privileged unless I consider the physical life of the individual or others to be put in jeopardy. In such a situation, I may decide as a Clinical Psychologist to disclose an otherwise privileged communication in the interest of the individual, but only to those by profession dedicated to acting on behalf of the individual needing aid and only after discussing the matter openly with the individual concerned.

In short, communication with me as a Clinical Psychologist is privileged unless as a Clinical Psychologist I judge such confidentiality to be physically harmful to the individual, with his full knowledge,

and to one dedicated to helping him.

I do feel that it is important to point out that it seems to me that the question of privileged communication is one which can be answered only by the individual practitioner of the healing arts, not wholly by the law, and that as such, it should be openly discussed with him by the individual.

I hope that any one wishing to do so, will feel free to discuss this matter with me further. I have tried to be as clear as possible but often in a matter of personal/professional ethics, clarity is difficult. My complete statement, citing the statutes mentioned, will be posted on my office door immediately."

Committee explains student scholarships

By Kathy Heavey

Because of the "economic slowdown" in the country, many private colleges are undergoing financial difficulties. "There has to be a new method of financing private colleges," commented Dean John Wheeler, chairman of the scholarship committee. "The government should recognize that private colleges carry much of the burden of financial aid."

Many students in private colleges who have had no need in the past for financial aid are now applying for scholarships and loans. As a result, 24% of Hollins students received financial aid last year; this year the figure has risen to 36%.

There is no such thing as a "scholarship" at Hollins. Instead, financial aid consists of a "three-way package" of a loan, a grant, and a campus job. The scholarship committee works independently of the admissions committee so that anyone admitted to Hollins is eligible for financial aid if she needs it. Ability does not determine the financial aid award. "Any student who shows academic promise and demonstrates need" is eligible for a scholarship, according to Helen Goodsell, director of student aid and career planning.

Confidential Statement

Every student who applies for financial aid must fill out the Parent's Confidential Statement (PCS). This form, which must be submitted to the scholarship committee every year for renewal of a student's funds, reveals the family's financial status. The detailed information from the PCS is compiled by computer, but the scholarship committee analyzes each student's case before offering financial aid.

Because of the present degree of inflation in the United States and spreading unemployment, many middle-income families with several children are applying for financial aid. Thus, the PCS has changed its formula as to what amount each family contributes to education. For example, a family with an income of \$12,000 can now receive a much larger financial aid package than it would have five years ago, Mrs. Goodsell said.

According to Mrs. Goodsell, renewal of financial aid each year is based on need and satisfactory achievement when asked for a definition of "satisfactory" achievement, Mrs. Goodsell replied, "achievement sufficient for earning the degree."

Most students who receive a grant and a loan also have a campus job, although to date 50% of the jobs are held by non-scholarship students. There have been enough campus jobs in the past to meet the demand, but Dean Wheeler revealed, "Now we are trying desperately to make enough

jobs." First semester freshmen are not allowed to hold a campus job, he explained, because "we want nothing to interfere with their adjusting to the academic enterprise." Mrs. Goodsell added that first-semester freshmen receive a larger scholarship loan for this time period.

Scholarship Committee

The scholarship committee, which is headed by Dean Wheeler also includes Mrs. Goodsell; David Holmes, associate dean for student academic affairs; Ann Splitstone, director of admissions; and Baylies Willey, associate dean for student life. There are also three faculty members who serve for two-year revolving terms. At present, these are: Claude Thompson, associate professor of mathematics; Jeanette Rider, assistant professor of English; and John Diercks, professor of music. The purpose of the scholarship committee is to examine the data from the PCS,

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

Short term needs change

Short term needs to be re-evaluated according to Ruth Frazier, the program's coordinator. She has compiled a three page list of suggestions "in hope that they will both facilitate and enhance the interim period for both students and faculty." The proposal will be discussed at a meeting of the short term committee, February 19.

Most of the suggestions involve procedural aspects of short term. "The present format is both inefficient and cumbersome," stated Mrs. Frazier. "Registration was an absolute horror."

The major thrust of the list advocates the publishing of a detailed short term brochure, listing topics, campus activities, and available conferences and trips offered by other institutions.

Other proposals include scheduling a registration day for topics, encouraging faculty to limit the size of topic enrollment, and allowing freshmen to pursue topics off campus.

Faculty members of the short term committee are Barbara Hargrove, assistant professor of sociology, Ruth Frazier, past president of the committee, Marjorie T. Berkeley, associate professor of physical education, Roberto R. Hopkins, assistant professor of Spanish, Thomas L. Brooks, assistant professor of economics, Margaret L. Eldridge, registrar, and E. Keith Hege, assistant professor of physics.

Sophomore Amy Koch and juniors Kitty Hutcheson and Andrea Krochalis are student representatives.

HOLLINS COLUMNS

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HOLLINS COLLEGE, VIRGINIA

February 17, 1971

Millett addresses group

By Lynn Martenstein

Kate Millett, spokeswoman of the Women's Liberation movement and author of *Sexual Politics*, spoke at Queens College, Charlotte, North Carolina, on February 9. Her talk was part of a two-day conference sponsored by the Queens College Symposium. Other speakers included Elizabeth Koontz, Director of the Woman's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. Among the audience were seniors Kathy O'Keefe and Lucy Correll.

Effective Speaker

Lucy commented that Kate Millett's presentation was "low-keyed, geared to the audience." Kathy added, "She was not emotional for effect, but there was an intensity that left no doubt as to the nature and strength of her belief." Kathy continued, "As in all such talks, Kate is perceptive of the group. She perceives where the audience is and communicates to that point."

Kate Millett's address, entitled "The Sexual Revolution," was described as being basic and theoretical. She stressed the fact that sex roles were the results of the cultural environment. These roles are learned; they are not inherent.

Equality

The ultimate goal is not a world controlled by women, but rather a society void of any power structure. This would allow men

and women the freedom to pursue their own interests and activities equally.

Kate Millett did not deny the biological differences between the male and female. She did, however, recognize the cultural differences in laws, job opportunities, wages, income tax structure, and the marriage contract. She stressed the importance of constant confrontation. Kathy explained, "To ignore the oppression, is to acquiesce to the system thus perpetuating the system. What Kate Millett is trying to say, is that we must confront the oppression at every possible level."

Non-violence

Lucy said that a keynote of the discussion was non-violence. She added that "her manner of presentation lent itself to what she said. Her soft-spokenness was a manifestation of her pacifist and humanitarian ideals."

Kate Millett is a graduate of

the University of Minnesota, magna cum laude. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, she is a visiting lecturer at Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania.



Kate Millett
By Kathy Culpepper

Mr. Carter reveals economic measures

(Editor's Note: William J. Carter, Business Manager and Associate Treasurer, released the following statement February 15.)

I am going to approach the question of the change in the work schedule of maids in what may appear to be a roundabout way.

Private colleges and universities are in financial trouble, as you well know. Columbia, Johns Hopkins, even Princeton, are cutting budgets, freezing salaries and even cutting faculty to trim mounting deficits. These universities can run sizeable deficits for several years because they have tremendous endowments and reserves. Hollins is not in this enviable position, and it is our responsibility to do everything we can to avoid deficits here.

Steps to cut costs started several years ago. A financial study of the dairy farm indicated that it was losing money, and for this reason we got out of the farming business. This eliminated five jobs. The college laundry was operating at a loss. We closed this operation converted to a rental linen arrangement and saved money.

Eight jobs were eliminated here. Within the past several years we have taken other steps to trim our staff. We eliminated a supervisory position on the housekeeping staff by transferring an employee to the switchboard. To cover the cost of raising the wages of all employees to \$1.60 per hour, in 1969 we instituted self-bussing of dishes, thus eliminating three positions in the dining room. Some of the people affected by these economies were black; most were white. Whenever possible we have retained and transferred employees to other areas of our operation where vacancies existed. We have also assisted people in finding other jobs.

Other steps taken, which I will mention very briefly, include eliminating free faculty breakfasts and raising the rent on faculty houses and apartments by approximately 10% each year for the past three years. The students themselves suggested the elimination of maid and janitor service in the Hollins apartments. At the same time, Mrs. Willey has not

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

On Monday, February 15, the Free University sponsored the simulation game "Bal Di Cer" (Balanced Diet Certificates) to dramatize the problems of feeding the world's population. Each participant acted as a food co-ordinator with the responsibility of feeding 150 million people. Failure to acquire the needed Bal Di Cer certificates resulted in mass starvation.

The game served as an introduction to the 25 mile Hike for Hunger, which is set for April 17.

On February 23, the Free University will present "The Feminine Psyche," now in the process of being planned.

EDITORIAL

Drug Policy

On February 9 the Administration released a statement about the policy concerning drugs. This statement differs in several ways from the statement dated June 22, 1970.

The June statement says that the "administration's attitude" must be made clear and that the "main factor that determines our position is the law". The statement also says that the Administration "prepared to take serious and disciplinary action up to and including dismissal" against any student found to be involved in the illegal use or distribution of drugs. Students are urged to uphold the law in this statement.

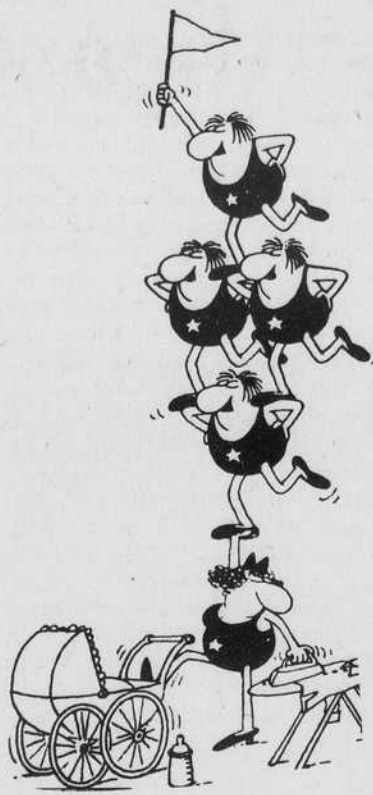
The February 9 statement discusses the college policy and the "manner in which the college shall support that policy". This statement specifies that "the use of illegal drugs upon this campus or the provision by sale or by gift or aid in the procuring of such drugs shall in the first instance be punishable as a minimum, by automatic suspension from the College for the remainder of the term in which the student is enrolled. A second offense shall result in suspension with ineligibility to return." The statement also includes the sentence "The college is concerned to see that the laws of both the nation and the Commonwealth are enforced."

The February statement also says that "For the purpose of implementing this policy the Administration shall make no distinction between illegal drugs and legal drugs illegally procured." It is the distinctions made here by law in most states that leads us to ask that the Administration clarify the procedure through which distinctions among violations are made in implementing the college drug policy. It is an oversimplification to state the college policy as "The use or provision by sale or by gift or aid in procuring of such drugs of illegal drugs or of legal drugs illegally procured by Hollins students shall not be tolerated. Violations of this shall result in the infliction upon the offender of punishment up to and including expulsion."

It is disturbing that the "Violations of these policies off this campus and outside this immediate community shall be punished as the situation demands with punishment extending to and including expulsion." This policy does not permit a line to be drawn where the area of private decision by the student begins. It serves to increase the extent to which the college may become involved in the private behavior of its students.

The formation of the Administration-Faculty-Student Committee should occur immediately. The February statement says only that such a Committee shall shortly be recommended and that it "shall make recommendations to the President in cases involving violations of the regulations on drugs." The lack of procedural definition in cases of violations of the drug regulations in these statements demands that the nature of such a Committee, the extent of its powers and functions, the manner of its operation and a clearer statement of policy guidelines be explained by such a group as soon as possible. Until that time, students are left unsure of their day to day handling of drug issues.

Hopefully this group will not restrict its recommendations to the President or deal solely with cases of violations.



From Paris Match (C.P.S.)

Carter relates job slow-down

(Continued from page 1, col. 3) replaced two full-time head residents who resigned or retired and in their place has hired student staff.

If you lump all of these savings together, they amount to thousands of dollars per year. Since we managed to avoid a deficit by the perilously thin margin of .08%, we would have been substantially in the red last year without these savings. Despite all these economies, we face a deficit budget for 1971-72 and it appears certain that the Trustees Saturday will have to increase fees for next year.

There have been economy measures in the academic areas as well. Over the past three years the President and the Dean have had to take the unpleasant steps to reduce the faculty from 85 full-time equivalents to 80 by not replacing faculty who have left, while increasing the enrollment slightly.

With the need to economize pressing everywhere upon us, we looked at our current operation. Mrs. Willey and the Buildings Supervisory staff agreed that Saturday dormitory cleaning is a luxury we can do without. After a review of our summer operation, we concluded that our contract cleaner Mr. Clark, and his crew give all dormitories a thorough cleaning. The maids are unable to do a good part of the heavy work involved, it seemed unrealistic to cut back on Mr. Clark's services. The only way to save money was to eliminate the duplicated work and let the maids revert to their pre-1964 schedule of working from August 15 to June 15.

At a January meeting with the 20 maids, we announced that, effective February 1, their hourly rate would go up from \$1.60 to \$1.64. At the same time we announced the new work schedule which is much like that for the 58 dining room, snack bar, and laundromat employees. Two of the maids will be retained throughout the summer. We offered to help the other 18 find summer work at nearby motels and restaurants, and Mrs. Whitman is now talking individually with each maid to see which ones would like this help. We know from past experience that some prefer to be at home in the summers.

Let me assure you that the college does consider the personal impact of its decision on individuals involved, but we must continue to trim expenditures so that the money can go where it is most needed—into the academic program.

Feedback

Freya reacts

To the Editor:

We, the members of Freya, wish to express our intense disappointment at the lack of sensitivity to the depth of the needs and problems of this community in the statement of the new college drug policy dated February 9, 1971.

First, we object to the method in which the statement was prepared. Student leaders were neither consulted nor informed of the development of this statement. On an issue this vital to the community as a whole, the failure to consult students reflects a serious communications breakdown and may result in a lower trust level. We feel that the content and ramifications of the policy should have been more carefully considered.

Second, the unnecessarily harsh tone of the statement reflects a rigidity inappropriate to an increased academic community. The consequence of this approach will be an atmosphere of increased hostility, alienation, and suspicion within the student community.

Third, the content of the statement does the following:

1. Increases the range of the college's legal responsibility beyond obligations to the state and federal law.

2. Fails to define terms such as "some recent events", "illegally procured drugs", "amphetamines", as well as a student's responsibility to enforce this policy.

Currently the Hollins College Infirmary dispenses mild amphetamines and other drugs through nurses and student aids without Dr. Zillhardt's prescription.

3. Increases the college's responsibility for the personal affairs of Hollins students.

4. The closing paragraph gives a confusing picture of the relationship between the Administration and the counseling services available to people who are involved with drugs. This leads to a situation in which there is great doubt that students will continue to use these needed services.

These factors will make it difficult for the student body to respect or accept it as a responsibility policy statement. We feel that the proposed student faculty committee is of vital importance to the community, and that an open discussion of these matters is in order.

Sincerely,
The Members of Freya

Speaking out

Editors Note: This letter was received after our last issue first semester and, hence, publication was delayed until this time.

To the Editor:

One generalization that we can reliably make is the proposition that the mathematician does not generalize without being able to prove the validity of his sweeping assertion. For this reason I am particularly concerned about the campus atmosphere allegedly being laden with accusations. Considering the three groups (the administration, the faculty, and the student body), it is all too often that one hears criticism by any member of one against all members belonging to either of the other two. "The Administration does not provide leadership." "The instructors do not teach." "The students do not learn."

I have already stated my ex-

periences to the contrary—as far as students are concerned—in the last (December) faculty meeting. I will admit that I worked only with mathematics majors this term. I know, however, from my advising, as well as from other contacts, that thoughtful and interested students exist. Many of them deliberately choose a difficult route to their goals even though some easier paths are available.

Furthermore, I find criticisms among faculty colleagues particularly annoying. First, I personally cannot judge someone else's performance in the classroom unless I am part of that course. Hence, my evaluation is ill-founded and, at best, based on rumor. But even if I could, on crystal ball gazing, attempt a judgment, I consider it hardly my province. This is the responsibility of the administrator, and I do not envy him for it. For any one faculty member to pass judgement on another is, in my eyes, professionally unethical.

However, I do feel that the critics and the criticized should face their problems together. It may well be that lack of communication is the key. Then they might see matters quite differently, as they come to understand each other. In some cases, changes of attitudes may result.

Finally, a word about "making courses exciting." Studying is hard work, VERY hard work. Under this assumption, and ONLY under this assumption, it miraculously may happen (and very frequently does) that it is also "exciting." Somehow, these two concepts become one. This is similar to the fact that the brilliance of light can be found only in close proximity of the deepest shade.

Herta T. Freitag
Professor of Mathematics
December 9, 1970

Women unite

To the Editor:

We are interested in forming a communications network among the women of Virginia. We feel that as women we share common grievances, and that it would be beneficial for us to meet together to share our experiences and discuss means for solving our problems arising from woman's unequal status. We would like to have a gathering of women interested in working with other women in Virginia on these matters sometime in February in Charlottesville, Va. If this idea appeals to you, please contact us immediately at the following name and address:

Glenna Booth
Box 3125, University Station
Charlottesville, Va. 22903

Thank you,
Glenna Booth

The next MILL MOUNTAIN REVIEW is an ecology issue. Among the contributors are: Kay Boyle, George Garrett, R.H.W. Dillard, Denise Leverator, Frank McCullough, and William J. Smith.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals needs volunteer workers on Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

Interested students should contact Shirley Henn, reference librarian and president of the SPCA.

HOLLINS COLUMNS

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Citizens view Southeast Asian conflict



(Editor's note: These comments were made February 10 at a panel discussion entitled "Complicity With Murder." Because of space limitations, a complete account of the discussion could not be included.)

"Society can proceed no further if men are expected to live on two distinct planes of morality—that is as decent moral human beings in their private lives, and as manipulators of power and greed acting deceitfully and without compunction in their external affairs."

—Kay Boyle, writer-in-residence

"The first aim of education should not be to prepare young people for careers, but to enable them to develop respect for life."

—Mary Phlegar Smith, dean of the college emeritus (quoting Norman Cousins)

"We have to break the kind of structural deadlock that is haunting us even in the educational system. Notice the appalling similarities between the corporate structure and the federal structure. . . . This similarity does not end with the government structure; it extends itself to the academic area. Look at the all too familiar structure of the Board of Trustees sitting behind the administrators and faculty, telling us what to do. . . . Why SHOULD we have a trustee system?"

—Jong Oh Ra, assistant professor of politics.

"I don't think we can throw away our whole (governmental) system. . . . Listen to people like Harriman who have said that Vietnamization is immoral. Back up the people in Congress who are doing something about it."

—William J. Smith, professor of English

Political Struggle

(Editor's note: The following article is adapted from information published by the Student and Youth Conference on a People's Peace and the Liberation News Service.)

A proposed treaty of peace between American and Vietnamese students was read and circulated at Hollins on Wednesday, February 10.

The proposals are the result of communication between students from Hanoi and Saigon, and representatives of the U.S. National Students Association. They climax a series of political actions beginning in September, 1970.

Madame Nguyen Thi Binh of the Provisional Revolutionary Government put forward the initial eight-point proposal for peace in Vietnam. The cornerstone of the PRG proposal was acceptance by the U. S. of the principle of total military withdrawal by a reasonable and specified date.

The PRG peace initiative included institution of a provisional coalition for the purpose of "enabling the South Vietnamese people to decide for themselves the political regime of South Vietnam through really free and democratic elections."

Following Madame Binh's proposal, the editor of Saigon's largest daily newspaper and a member of the South Vietnamese National Assembly, Ngo Cong Duc, demanded immediate withdrawal of all U. S. troops, an end to U. S. support of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem regime and the creation of a provisional coalition government.

In his announcement, Duc stat-

ed, "At the present time the Nguyen Van Thieu government severely represses all opposition movements. Several hundred war victims are being held in jails; several hundred students were taken to military training camps; the president of the Student Union of Saigon-Hue is in prison."

Over 1000 national and regional organizations are now in open political struggle against the Thieu-Ky-Khiem government, according to the Student and Youth Conference on a People's Peace.

Academic procession

By Kathy Greib

Looking ahead to the campaign for peace this spring, a few ideas come to mind which I think we ought to consider as a community. It seems clear that as long as the war in Vietnam continues, the protestation will continue, in a variety of forms which reflect the priorities of many different kinds of people.

What did we learn last spring? How can we profit from our failures and successes? I offer a few suggestions for our consideration now.

In the first place, we're resisting a powerful machine. The Pentagon, the FBI, the Justice Department, and the President have vast political and financial resources. We have power mainly by combining our efforts—we have the numbers. An active "vocal minority" can effect a lot of change, but only after consolidation. Conclusion: we must learn to be tolerant of minor differences (in style, in tone, in procedure) among ourselves in order to successfully resist our common threat.

Secondly, we must use to the fullest extent whatever financial and political power we have. Persistence is power. When enough people express their views so that they can be heard, the deadweight "silent majority" slowly changes its mind. It already has. However slowly this occurs, we must work for it—by writing letters to editors and to Congress, by public speaking on street corners and in high schools, by petitions and by demonstrations. All these must be continued.

While political resources have

already been used to some extent, we have for the most part neglected the economic power that we have. We know that boycotts work—we as consumers have more control than we think we do. Many of us should refuse to cooperate with "government subsidized "big-business". Standard Oil of New Jersey acted quickly to improve their "youth image" as a result of a boycott threat. We should refuse to pay the 10% telephone war tax. We should deduct as much as possible from federal tax forms by way of charitable contributions—like to peace groups.

Thirdly, we need to educate. This is perhaps our greatest need. We have to know what we are doing and how our actions appear to others. We have to educate ourselves in order to educate others in the way of peace. And again, the establishment has most of the power by way of precedent and organization. We need to be constantly vocal, consistently active in order to advance our cause.

Lastly, we need to know that we will not give in. We believe in democracy as a form of government and we will not allow a powerful administration to wrest the power from the people for its own ends. We will continue to resist repression and violence as long as necessary. There's a whole lot to do—let's get it together for peace.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom suggests:

If you want to stop the escalation of the war into Laos, please send a 15 word Public Opinion Message immediately to:

President Richard Nixon
White House
Washington, D. C.

or to your local senator or congressman. Cost is approximately 97 cents, and can be charged to your telephone bill.

Say something like this:
LAOS INVASION EXPANDS WAR. IS ILLEGAL AND DANGEROUS. BELIES NIXON'S WITHDRAWAL PROMISES. PROVOKES CHINA.

Choose your own words. Include your address.

Student Peace Proposal

Editor's Note: A delegation of American College students recently visited North Vietnamese students to draw up a peace treaty directly between the American and Vietnamese people, since the governments are unable to reach a peaceful agreement

Be it known that the American and Vietnamese peoples are not enemies. The war is carried out in the names of the people of the United States and South Vietnam but without our consent. It destroys the land and people of Vietnam. It drains America of its resources, its youth, and its honor.

We hereby agree to end the war on the following terms, so that both peoples can live under the joy of independence and can devote themselves to building a society based on human equality and respect for the earth.

1. The Americans agree to immediate and total withdrawal from Vietnam and to publicly set the date by which all American forces will be removed.

The Vietnamese pledge that as soon as the U. S. Government publicly sets a date for total withdrawal:

2. They will enter discussions to secure the release of all American prisoners, including pilots who were captured while bombing North Vietnam.

3. There will be an immediate cease fire between U. S. forces and those led by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

4. They will enter discussions of the procedures to guarantee the safety of all withdrawing troops.

5. The Americans pledge to end the imposition of Thieu-Ky-Khiem on the people of South Vietnam in order to insure their right to self-determination. All political prisoners can then be released.

6. The Vietnamese pledge to form a provisional coalition government to organize democratic elections. All parties agree to respect the results of elections in which all South Vietnamese can participate freely without the presence of any foreign troops.

7. The South Vietnamese pledge to enter discussions of procedures to guarantee the safety and political freedom of those South Vietnamese who have collaborated with the U. S. or with the U. S. supported regime.

8. The Americans and Vietnamese agree to respect the independence, peace and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia in accord with the 1954 and 1962 Geneva conventions and not to interfere in the internal affairs of these two countries.

9. Upon these points of agreement we pledge to end the war and resolve all other questions in the spirit of self-determination and mutual respect for the independence and political freedom of the people of Vietnam and the United States.

By ratifying the agreement we pledge to take whatever actions are appropriate to implement the terms of this joint Treaty and to insure its acceptance by the government of the United States.

One reason Piedmont's so easy to take:

Our fleet is all jet-powered—great new propjets and 737 fanjets! Another reason is our Youth Fare—that lets you reserve a seat, save about 20%, and travel anytime. Also, our Weekend-Plus Plan—that stretches your fun and your funds. So see your travel agent, or call Piedmont.



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What's On

ON CAMPUS

Wednesday 17

4:30 Psi Chi and Psychology: Dr. John Basmajian, "Muscles Alive — Developing Conscious Control," in Babcock. Dr. Basmajian, professor of anatomy and physical medicine at Emory University, is also chief of the neurophysiology laboratory at the Georgia Mental Health Institute.

7:00 Chapel: "Academic Village."

Thursday 18

4:30 Chemistry Department: Thomas Krakauer, in Babcock.
8:00 Cinema Society Films: "Wild Horses of Fire" and "Shadows of Our Forgotten Ancestors," in Bradley.

Friday 19

Piano Recital: Martha Anne Verbit in the Little Theater.

Sunday 21

7:30 Founder's Day Chapel: George Gordh.

Monday 22 Founder's Day Convocation

1:30 Senior Walk—led by Peggy Elderidge, registrar, the senior class will walk to the graveyard and place wreaths on the graves of the college's founders. Mrs. Elderidge was elected by the class to lead them.

8:30 Phi Beta Kappa Lecturer, Dr. William C. Greenough, "New Towns and Old Cities," in the Little Theater. Dr. Greenough, an economist is the author of several books on that subject.

Tuesday 23

4:30 Grapheon: Medieval and Renaissance Poetry Reading—an experimental reading including music from the period.

OTHER SCHOOLS

February 16-20

8:15 "The Rivals," Squires Theater, V.P.I., Blacksburg.

Trustee dies in Roanoke

Charles Francis Cocke, 84, a member and former president of the Board of Trustees of Hollins, died February 3 at his home in Roanoke.

A trustee from 1929 until his death, he served as president of the board from 1938 to 1968.

Cocke was president of the First National Exchange Bank from 1938 to 1956, and board chairman from 1956 to 1964. He also served as president of the American Bankers Association in 1951-52, and president of the Virginia Bankers Association in 1948-49.

He received his B.A. degree and studied law at the University of Virginia until 1910, when he was admitted to the bar. He was for many years the senior partner in the firm of Cocke, Hazelgrove and Shackelford.

Cocke held several public service positions. Among them were president of the Virginia State Library Board, president of the Roanoke Memorial Hospital Association, and trustee of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts.

His paternal grandfather, Charles L. Cocke, was the founder and long-time president of Hollins College.

Funeral services were held February 5 at DuPont Chapel, with burial in the Cocke family cemetery at Hollins.

Wednesday 17

8:00 Concert: Pomponio and Zarate, master guitarists, Lee Chapel, W & L, Lexington.

Saturday 20

8:00 Dance Board Concert: "Poco," in the Doremus Gym, W & L, Lexington.

EXHIBITS

Through April 4

"Move"—work of area college art instructors, Genesis Gallery of the Unitarian Church, McVitty Rd. and Mount Vernon Drive.

ETV CHANNEL 15

Wednesday 17

8:30 The Great American Dream Machine—commentaries on life in the U.S.

Thursday 18

6:30 "What's New"—an original musical play for children based on the Roman fable, "Androcles and the Lion."

8:00 Washington Week in Review.

8:30 NET Playhouse of the '30's: the Re-discovered Film.

Friday 19

7:00 The Turned on Crisis—vignettes by residents of a rehabilitation center for ex-drug addicts.

Sunday 21

9:00 Masterpiece Theater: The First Churchills.

Monday 22

7:00 The Turned on Crisis: "Why Can't You Hear through the Noise in Your Ear?"

9:00 Black Journal—award winning monthly journal by and about blacks.

Tuesday 23

9:00 The Advocates — Debate: "Should Defense Spending Be Increased?"

THE NATIONAL POETRY PRESS

Announces its SPRING COMPETITION

Closing date for the submission of manuscripts by college juniors and seniors is April 10. There is no limitation as to form or theme. Shorter works are preferred. Manuscripts should be sent to: The Office of the Press, National Poetry Press, 310 Selby Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90034.

Administrators discuss grants

(Continued from page 1, col. 5) analyze each student's case, and to determine how much aid a student will be given, and how it will be divided in terms of a grant and a loan.

The money for scholarships comes from a pot of "endowments, current budget funds, industries and organizations, and outside-contributed scholarships."

Approximately 21% of financial aid budget is federal funds used for NEDA loans and the college work-study program and educational opportunity grants; this figure is expected to rise next year. According to Dean Wheeler, the amount of funds that went into financial aid last year was \$366,463.

A special problem in the area of financial aid is the independent student who wishes to support herself through college. The rule in this case is that the student must be 21 years old and she must have been supporting herself for one year and not have claimed as an income-tax deduction by her parents.

"Right now, with our limited amount of funds, we're doing more than the average small college," observed Dean Wheeler. "But it is doubtful that we can continue to meet needs as we have done."

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Miss Verbit to present concert of Scriaban

By Pat Anderson

This Friday night, Martha Anne Verbit, a graduate of Hollins, will return to campus for a piano concert of rarely-performed works by the Russian composer Alexander Scriabin. The 8:15 p.m. recital will be in the Little Theater.

Her program centers around three Scriabin sonatas representative of the composer's early, middle, and late periods. The seldom-performed First Sonata shows the influence of Chopin on the young Scriabin; the Fifth Sonata, dated 1907, is the most popular of the composer's ten sonatas; and the Eight Sonata, never played publicly by Scriabin, is thought of as his most complex work. "Preludes, Op. 11," "Two Poems, Op. 32," and "Two Dances, Op. 73" will also be performed by Miss Verbit.

"Scriabin is my favorite composer of piano works because I identify with his peculiar brand of late 19th century romanticism and early 20th century modernism," the pianist said.

A month from now Miss Verbit will make her professional debut as a pianist at New York's Lincoln Center. Her European debut will follow in April at London's Wigmore Hall.

While an undergraduate at Hollins, Martha Anne Verbit studied with Donald Bolger, Anne McClenney and John Diercks. Further studies were with Armand Basile at the Eastman School, Roy McAlister, Richard Case, and Bela Nagy at Boston University where she received her Master's Degree. She now studies with Martin Canin at the Julliard School in New York City.



Photo by: Christian Steiner, Martha Anne Verbit



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