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H C

HOLLINS
COLUMNS

OCTOBER, 1972



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FROM THE EDITOR



Last week I visited a migrant workers' camp located on a nearby mountain. (See *Monty Simmons' story in this issue.*) The fact that the camp is only a 15-minute drive from here brings the deplorable situation too close to ignore. The poverty, the illness, the malnourishment, the torn clothing, the teeth full of decays are the obvious facts of life for the migrant workers that one cannot help but notice while visiting there. But that such a situation is allowed to exist speaks some deeper words about our government, our society and ourselves.



What can our government possibly mean to these people whom the modern world has left behind? What difference will the intra-politi-

cal party squabbles in Roanoke make to them? What will such ideals as "freedom of speech" and "equal opportunities for all" ever mean to the little girl who kissed me when I left, if she never has a really good meal or never experiences the thrill of a new dress or the pride of printing her name for the first time?

What good are any of the noble ideals of our government if we of the affluent society permit humanity to reach such levels? What has our political system come to, and what have our citizens gained when two men spend more money competing for one political office than has been spent on human needs in Virginia in recent years?

Answers to these questions do not come easily, but the solution does not come in ignoring the problem. The other evening, for at least the 1000th time since I came to this college, I heard Hollins called an "ivory tower." Frankly, I am sick of hearing it. Hollins College, for all its aspects of unreality as compared to the "outside world," is a far cry from ivory-towerism.

There are those of us here who list "saving the world" among our life's ambitions, but who do nothing to help the environmental cause by bundling newspapers for recycling, who wouldn't think of volunteering their services to Planned Parenthood, who balk at even a small donation during a Chapel service.

Others of us, not quite so ambitious, desire only to work in our communities when we leave Hollins. But our anxiousness to work in local government is quite seen as external to our educational office, nor does it involve working on curriculum committees here.

There are some of us who simply wish to be known as good persons, but who can't find time to speak to a new student, somehow forget to clean up our messes in the bathroom, and shrug our shoulders if our chewing gum misses the waste can - after all the maid will clean it up.

A college education was never intended to be a four-year reprieve from life. What good are our intentions and dedication to ending the Vietnam War if we can't get along with our roommates? How far will we get on the road to helping the human situation if we ignore conditions in the migrant workers' camp?

The only ivory towers on the Hollins campus are the ones we, ourselves, have built.



BOOK REVIEWS



Author and political advisor for Senator George McGovern, Frederick G. Dutton dedicates his *Changing Sources of Power: American Politics in the 1970s*, now available in softcover, "To All the Young People Who Will Be Voting for the First Time in This Decade" (McGraw-Hill Paperbacks, \$2.95).

In the last four Democratic Presidential campaigns Dutton has held top national roles. His book presents a wide-ranging and detailed study of the new social and political forces conflicting with the nation's prevailing politics and public attitudes.

New York Times columnist James M. Naughton said in a recent article that George McGovern's candidacy epitomizes the book's theme that "the politics of the seventies offer one of those rare chances to rally a new following, or at least provoke a different configuration" of American politics.

According to Naughton, George McGovern's political platform complies with Dutton's philosophy that a reshaping of political power can be attained by appealing to the millions of young people.

The author contends that despite considerable efforts in recent years

to quiet the country, many changes lie ahead. The impact of new voters, the rising influence of black voters, and the effect of television are among the factors stirring a regeneration in American politics. "If the older America has more votes, money, experience, and guns at present," Dutton says, "the new elements have energy, growth, imagination, and time on their side."

Frederick Dutton is a political strategist as well as a California and Washington, D.C. lawyer. He has served as Secretary of the Cabinet for President John F. Kennedy, Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, Executive Director of the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Foundation, and a Regent of the University of California.



The most critical 15 of the 46 presidential elections held in the United

States from 1789 to 1968 are analyzed by 17 eminent historians in *The Coming to Power*, edited and with an Introduction by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. (McGraw-Hill in association with Chelsea House Publishers, \$12.50).

As Prof. Schlesinger notes, this book contains a selection of essays from the four-volume work *History of American Presidential Elections* (1971) - and "the choice was not easy." Such as it is, he adds, "it covers . . . the turbulent range of American political history from the young republic with its land area of 865,000 square miles and its population of four million to the great contemporary nation with its three and a half million square miles and its 200 million people. The selection also illustrates the permutations and vicissitudes of the presidential process and raises the crucial issues in our system of presidential choice."

The 550-page book offers an objective look at the feverish process which consumes this nation every four years; it will no doubt help numerous readers to generate more light than heat in the '72 stampede.



VICE VERSA

a regular column of comment
by exchange student Vic Fleming

I

We take you now to beautiful Hollins College, which is nestled among the mountains just outside Roanoke, Va. Here at Hollins, a thousand students, give or take a dozen, have returned to continue (and in some cases to start) their pursuit of an education in the liberal arts.

My transition this year (along with all the other male exchange students) from the summer life to academia has been, is and will be I'm sure much, much different this year than it has ever been in years past. The reason for this is quite obvious. The ratio of 60 to one is the basic constituent of a situation which is to be very new for us all.

I've noticed that the most commonly asked question of me, and I'm sure of other exchange students, is "Why did you want to come here?" After having spoken to most of the Davidson exchange students about this, I feel as though I can tell you exactly what some of the basic reasons are.

Without a doubt, the first reason generally given is, in Ted Ellett's words, "change of environment." For one reason or another, we all wanted to get away from Davidson for a year. In my case the reason for that desire was not dislike of Davidson. It was more of a "they're giving you a chance to go elsewhere - why not do it?" type of thing.

A natural followup to that is the answer to "why a women's college?" Many of us agree that it has

just been a long time since we went to school with girls. Others go even farther and say that they just would like the opportunity to get to know the opposite sex on a different basis. The opportunity to know a girl on something other than a dating basis offers a certain amount of intrigue to guys from an all-male school.

Another big reason is that there are certain courses here that are not at our home schools and that we would like to be able to take. In my case, I had heard a great deal about the fine English department here and I thought why not take some courses required for my major under some professors who are to me more than a name and a face (no offense whatever intended to the English department at Davidson).

For a last basic reason, I'd like to say that I am in truth very curious as to how the two schools are going to compare in academic rigorism (Thank you, Mr. Dictionary.). Of course there are certain obstacles to keeping one's mind on his courses here (like about nine hundred of them), but that is something that, to coin a phrase, "only time will tell."

And last but not least is the question—the resultant, ultimate question I should perhaps say - "Why HOLLINS?" Well, statistics will prove, at least from the Davidson point of view, that Hollins is the most popular school on the Eight College Exchange, and I can point out no other reason than its students for this phenomenon. In all probability, Hollins will continue to hold this place of esteem on the charts, as year after year the guys return to Davidson with outstanding reports of their "Junior Year Abroad" (pun intended!)

II

Eyes open. The mental alarm clock has gone off. The time is 7:30 or 12:00. And once again the male arises, washes his face, brushes his teeth, puts on some clothes, and embarks upon the task of going out into a world that is 98 percent women.

Having already explained why a guy would want to come to an all-female college, I should now like to attempt to do a little recruiting for my home institution, Davidson College. Although these words are geared toward those who think perhaps they are interested in either the Exchange Program or in transferring, I hope that the rest of you will not put the magazine down at this point.

Davidson College is a small liberal arts college nestled in the extreme northwest corner of North Carolina's Mecklenberg County in a town appropriately named Davidson. The school is marked by a sign which reads:

DAVIDSON COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1837 BY PRES-
BYTERIANS. NAMED FOR
GENERAL W. L. DAVIDSON.
WOODROW WILSON STUD-
IED HERE 1873-74.

Departments at Davidson? I'll tell you what I know. Davidson has an excellent history department, which is highlighted by a "trivia-conscious" professor named Chalmers Davidson. The English department is very good also and is highlighted by some young dynamic professors. The religion department is among

the best in the area; its main attraction is Dr. Thomas Clark, affectionately known as T-Bird, and a course of his is a must for ANY student. Both the math and the science departments are excellent, if you're inclined in that area of study. The political science department leaves something to be desired, as it does not seem to be able to hold onto the good young professors that it from time to time acquires. The psychology and philosophy departments are adequate from what I know of them, which is very little, not having taken courses from either.

The grading system? 90-100=A, 85-89=B+, 80-84=B, 75-79=C+, 70-74=C, 60-69=D, 0-59=too bad! Rigorous? Well, my personal opinion is that at Davidson, it is generally very hard to make an A (I've made one and that was in ROTC.), a satisfying task to make a B, and a relatively easy endeavor to make a C.

The curriculum? Davidson is on a 3-3-3 quarter or tri-mester system. Theoretically, classes, with the exception of seminars and the like, meet every day. I stress here the word theoretically, for most all professors have at least one day a week that they do not meet class (generally Wednesday or Friday). Classes are only 50 minutes long. Administrative philosophy is that a student will spend two hours outside class preparing for each hour in class. I recall propaganda that was sent to me before I went to Davidson which spoke of Davidson's 45 hour work week. Parental impression is what the administration looks for by asserting this. This should be clear to you if you think of what I have heretofore said. Three 50 minute classes

a day four days a week. The highest figure I can determine from that, using administrative philosophy of course, is thirty-six hours. And believe me, administrative philosophy is a farce!

As we all know, one cannot build an image of a college on its academia and curricula alone, so let me now take you on a tour of the area and touch on certain points of interest. The town of Davidson has a population of about 3000 people. The town is located within two miles of two large grocery stores, both of which are located in an adjoining town, Cornelius.

Moving north from campus about a half mile we find the ANCHOR GRILL, a hamburger and beer joint with a juke box and a pinball machine, better known among those of us who frequent it as CHARLIE'S, this name being in honor of the proprietor Charlie Alexander, an ex-policeman who is a very unique character in himself and a great guy to get to know. Charlie gives away a half case of beer each week to the person making the highest score on the pinball machine.

Moving another half mile north we have HATTIE'S, a short order and beer place where the food is bad, the local clientele often shady, the atmosphere dumpy and where one is likely to find a whole lot of Davidson students at any given time.

A little farther north, four miles or so, we have DEAL'S GRILL, a nice restaurant which is a favorite for late night eating. Another mile up the road is Mooresville, home of the bowling alley, a Hardee's hamburger place, and the WHAT-A-BURGER which by virtue (?) of its employees

has become a legend in its own time.

Now back to the town. Downtown Davidson is not without its attractions. On Main Street we have THE HUB, a combination newstand, soda fountain, and sandwich shop which is run by a very friendly guy named Ralph who has a tremendous knack for remembering names. A little farther down Main Street one finds the M&M SODA SHOP, a place similar to THE HUB, which is highlighted by a big orange drink that is out of sight and out of mind. Then there is the COFFEE CUP, a restaurant which, at last report, is still discriminatory in whom it serves, where one can sit and listen to various factions of the local population discuss the issues of the day.

In Charlotte, 20 miles away there is QUEENS COLLEGE, a small women's college - oops! sorry!

Thus, having ended our brief tour, I'll close by telling you some things which you may well already know. There are 1000 men at Davidson and, as of this year, more than 50 women. Hopeful prognostications are that there will be 500 women at Davidson by 1982, as we are going completely coeducational. The women I knew last year, when there were only 15 or so, really enjoyed their experience. I heard the other day from a Mary Baldwin junior who was there spring term last year, and she says she is going back after first term this year. So, for the time of your life, *don't wait, hesitate, or procrastinate - go there now before it's too late.*



AN RLA PROJECT TAKES CHEER,
COOKIES AND MILK TO THE
MOUNTAIN-TOP CAMP

THE MIGRANT WORKERS



The migrant workers' camp is pressed into the woods against the foot of Catawba Mountain in Roanoke County, far away from the orchards that the workers pick. The original buildings there - long, tar-papered shacks - were first built to house CCC workers during the Depression, and later used for German prisoners of war. But, the two cinder-block row houses that have been added since, today house most of the workers. One tar-paper building has been converted into a chapel; there are pews and an out-of-tune piano in it, but no pulpit or piano bench. The asphalt basketball court in front of one of the cinder-block buildings would require skillful dribbling to avoid the weeds that have grown up in it.

Editor's note: The following story concerns one of the Religious Life Association's (RLA) service projects: Saturday morning work and fun at a nearby migrant camp. RLA sponsors other service projects, some of which, like the work with NIPs (Neurologically Impaired Pre-Schoolers) and the chaplain's assistantship at the Veteran's Hospital, offer academic credit. One of the most popular service projects RLA sponsors is the Junior Girl Scout Troop (If you're interested in women's lib, this is the time to get them.) SALT - "Sisters All Learning Together" - is also an opportunity to work on a one-to-one basis with area teen-age girls. Volunteers are needed to visit the Juvenile Detention Home, the Roanoke jail and the Roanoke County Nursing Home. The SPCA needs volunteers for light administrative work, and the King-Kennedy Day Care Center needs teacher's aides.

RLA offers 11 ways for Hollins students to become involved in the community. The projects are not necessarily religious and usually not too time-consuming. See Carol Strauss, this year's service project chairman, or go by the Chapel Office if you are interested in helping.



Most of the workers are black. They come from Florida to pick apples during Virginia's season, and return to Florida to pick oranges when the frost hits here. Sometimes they send their children to school in both states, sometimes they wait until they return to Florida - usually two or three months into the school term - to enter them in school. Often the older ones are needed to help pick, and Virginia is careless about enforcing attendance rules.

Every Saturday during the fall a few Hollins girls go out to the camp with Hollins Chaplain Alvord Beardslee to play with the children. They take coloring books, story books, and cookies and milk. The project, sponsored by the Religious Life Association, is known statewide, because it is the only program of its kind in the state. This year, Mr. Beardslee hopes that a local church or school will open a classroom for the children to use on rainy Saturdays. The roof of the chapel at the camp leaks.

The road to the camp is dirt and rutted badly. Beer cans line the woods on either side of it. There is a little parking area above the chapel, and the children were waiting for us when we drove up. They gathered around, anxious to see the pictures Rita had taken of them the week before. Everyone wanted to see them all, especially the ones of himself. "That's not me! That's Henry!" one squealed, and another immediately called Henry to come and look. Rusty kept running back and forth to his mother to show her another picture, and she came smiling up to the group to look at them all herself.

We moved up to a little yard area and sat in a circle on the ground to play "Duck, Duck, Goose." Robin Lee was too young to understand the object of the game, but was delighted to run around the circle chasing Rusty until he caught her. The older children tried to explain the rules to the younger ones.

A young woman came out and sat on the rock wall to watch the children. Her baby son Jim was dressed in his finest clothes and she was pleased to show him off to all the "oohing" Hollins girls. He smiled and did not whimper once when being handed back and forth among us.

The little children began a game of "What Time Is It?" and the rest of us left in the chapel. Mr. Beardslee was playing with one finger and a young boy was coming through the woods. I traded pictures with Beardslee and began playing. Finally, on "Amazing Grace" he began to sing. "I'm used to singing," he said, but took the soprano anyway. "I'd like to sing that for our graduation," she said.



to play some boogey-woogey, but the piano keys kept sticking. After several verses of "Bringing in the Sheaves" done in mock-operatic voices, we took a break. Several of the older men were standing around the piano smoking and listening.

Singing and coloring were quickly put aside as cookies and milk appeared, and even without the piano, the rickety chapel was a very noisy place. It was hard to know whether it was typical childish behavior or anticipated hunger that prompted several of the children to stuff cookies in every pocket and run home with mouth and hands full as well.

A gift from some of the workers of a bushel of ripe apples picked the previous day marked departure time for the students as they reluctantly gathered crayons, and wished that the children could leave with them.

TUITION INCREASE CERTAIN NEXT FALL

"We're very cautious about approaching that \$4000 figure," states Dr. John Logan, president of Hollins, "but a tuition increase for next fall is inevitable."

"Increases in the minimum wage, a much-needed salary raise for faculty, implementation of curriculum reform, and increasing costs are all contributing to the need for more revenue. Unfortunately we are going to have to seek that revenue through a tuition increase."

Dr. Logan is now in the process of studying matters relating to the tuition hike, but feels that "it's far too early to site a specific figure."

Hollins was one of a small number of private colleges in the nation which was not forced to increase tuition last year.

DANGER NOTED IN HAIR SPRAY

Hair spray, used by women for the last 20 years, and now increasingly by men, may be responsible for lung abnormalities that have been seen in a number of individuals, a Food

and Drug Administration physician says.

Dr. John M. Gowdy of the FDA's cosmetics technology division said most of the individuals studied have no symptoms. A few have diminished lung capacity, shortness of breath and minor cough.

The shadows seen in chest X-rays suggest that lacquer from the spray collects in the lungs and results in a condition called thesaurosis or "storage disease."

Dr. Gowdy has found five cases of extensive lung infiltrate among heavy users of spray, bringing the total reported in the medical literature to 29.

In addition, he has screened 227 beauty operators in cooperation with the Montgomery County (Md.) Health Department. Lung abnormalities were found at a rate of 10 to 20 per cent greater than in the general population.

Borderline heart enlargement was seen in some. "One may speculate that the attempt to remove absorbed spray material imposes a strain on the heart which is relieved by storage of the material in the lung tissues," he said.

Dr. Gowdy said there are no restrictions on hair spray use because "we are faced with proving the existence of a condition which is asymptomatic."

Further, he added, the suspected material is chemically inert. There is no chemical test that will detect it.

But he recommended that hair spray users turn their heads or take other steps not to inhale it.

A PRIZE BEAUTY

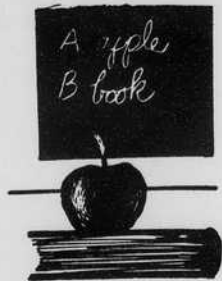
NEW SOURCE FOR COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP MONIES: a \$500 cash scholarship is being offered to the young woman judged to possess the most photogenic face. The award is offered by an anonymous donor who feels the existing beauty contests do not afford sufficient opportunity for the young woman whose main talent is merely being lovely. The state-by-state search is for women between the ages of 17 and 29 who may possibly not qualify as winner of the existing beauty title scholarships (State or City Miss America title, Miss Universe, etc.) for reasons of size, measurements, talent, marital status or personal modesty, but who still possess outstanding beauty and who could benefit from the cash award.

The rules include the completion of an entry form and that the contestant or those entering her submit a recent photograph for judging and a nominal entry fee. Application material and contest instructions may be secured by writing the Administrator, NATIONAL PHOTO SCHOLARSHIPS, Box 4335, Columbia, South Carolina 29240. Deadline for entries is December 1, 1972.

Editor's comment: No comment.



EDUCATION BOOM DECLINES



The smallest fall enrollment increase in 28 years for the Nation's schools and colleges, and a record \$90.5 billion in educational expenditures during the 1972-73 school year were predicted today by HEW's Office of Education.

Data supplied by the National Center for Educational Statistics for the annual back-to-school survey indicate a total enrollment in public and nonpublic schools that will increase over the fall of 1971 by only one-half of one percent. However, the Office of Education's statistical center foresees for total educational expenditures a jump of 6.3 percent from last year's \$85.1 billion.

Total enrollment will rise for the 28th consecutive year to a record 60.4 million persons, but this increase will occur mostly at the higher education level. Enrollment of degree-credit students in colleges and universities is expected to advance from 8.5 million at the beginning of the 1971 school year to 9 million this fall - a gain of six percent.

The back-to-school figures exclude undergraduate students enrolled in occupational or general studies programs which are not creditable toward a bachelor's degree. There were an estimated 750,000 of these nondegree credit students in institutions of higher education in the fall of 1971. Data also exclude persons attending other post-secondary activities, such as private trade, vocational, and business schools.

The instructional staff in colleges and universities is expected to rise by about 30,000 from an estimated 630,000 in the fall of 1971 to 660,000 in 1972. These estimates are based on the estimated enrollments combined with the long term trend in pupil-teacher ratios.

In the coming year, the number of students, teachers, and administrators combined will exceed 63 million - more than 30 percent of the 209 million people in the United States.

Projected for 1972-73 are these increases in the number of earned de-

grees conferred over the previous year: bachelor's and first professional - up 55,000 to 958,000; master's - up 18,000 to 256,000; doctorates - up 3,000 to 38,000.

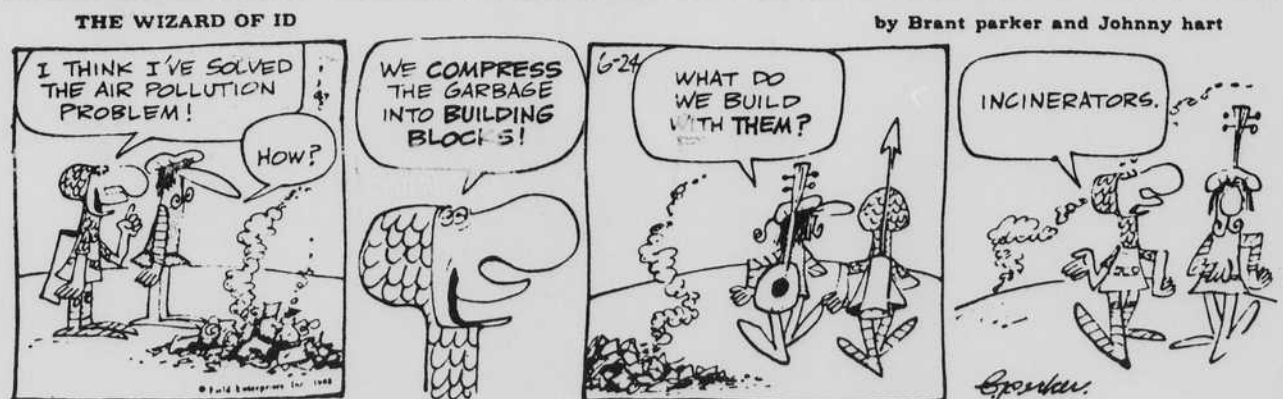
For persons who today are in the 16-17 age group, the current survey has these predictions: More than three-fourths, or about 78 percent will graduate from high school; 48 percent will enter a college or university; one-fourth will earn a bachelor's degree; 8 percent, a master's degree; and 1.5 percent, a doctorate.

MT. TRASHMORE

Mt. Trashmore, an 18-acre, 65-foot hill in Virginia Beach, Va., should be ready for recreational use next year. The hill, which includes all of the municipal wastes of Virginia Beach for the past five years and most of the household wastes of nearby Norfolk for two years, is built out of 400,000 tons of solid wastes and nearly 280,000 tons of dirt layers. Next goal is 200-acre tract of rolling terrain that will use up all of Virginia Beach's solid waste for the next 15 to 20 years.

CAN CALLIOPE

A little ingenuity by four student at Minneapolis' Macalester College may have produced the world's most unique recycling item. After finding that soda cans had begun to pile up in the lounges, the students collected 1,473 of the cans and built an instrument much like a calliope. Wind is pumped through the 36-soda can pipes to produce the organ-like sound. The calliope has its own wind-chest, conventional keys, and even a 148-soda can stool.



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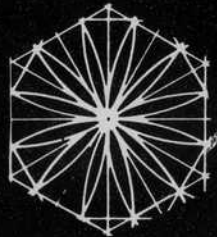
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