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The fate of men and nations is determined by the values which govern their decisions.

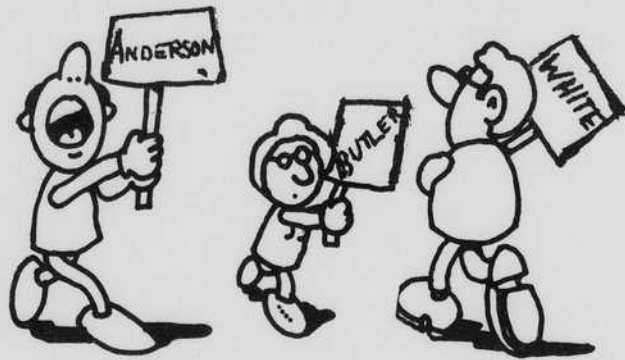
Let us choose to serve the common good.

The seven Articles of the Constitution of the United States and the twenty-six Amendments to the Constitution are intended to "form a more perfect union, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our Posterity." They set out the rights and freedoms, the duties and responsibilities of "all the people"; they establish a framework of government and judicial procedures within which the "general welfare" may be defined and developed.

185 years after the Constitution was signed into law the nation has become divided, disturbed and polarized into separate groups, rich and poor, black and white, old and young, honest and corrupt. The general welfare of all the people is an ideal lost in the self-seeking of those determined to take more while others must lose or give more.

Losing a basic value, Posterity is itself threatened. To reverse this destructive self-seeking trend, we, the people, can search for those whose actions demonstrate their dedication to the common good. Let us act to restore unity, tranquility, security, well-being and freedom throughout the land. Whatever is good for all people everywhere is good for each one.





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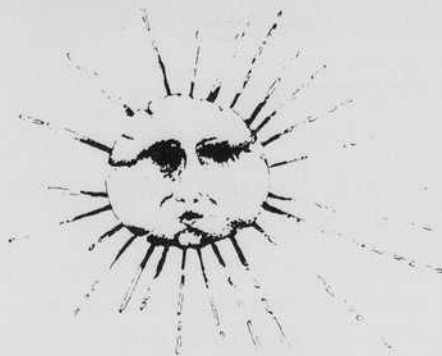
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COMMENT AND OPINION



"LET REASONABLE PEOPLE DECIDE REASONABLY FOR THEMSELVES... AND THE HELL WITH ANY KIND OF GENERAL IMPOSITION. THIS IS EXACTLY THE MEASURE BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP."

LEGISLATURE'S ROADSHOW SPIRIT CRITICIZED

I doubt that anyone considered the first meeting of the College Legislation to be an auspicious event. Rather, it was marked by the same faculty "roadshow performances" that have characterized former faculty meetings. For many student senators, the meeting was their first encounter with the delicate "balance of power" relationships among the administration, faculty, and students, and of course, among academic divisions. Obviously, the continued exercise of this balance of power philosophy will not create an atmosphere of community government, though it may succeed in disaffecting the entire student body.

I don't feel students are being overly idealistic in expecting mature and unselfish decisions to come

from the College Legislation. Such decisions in the future will be totally impossible unless the legislative members keep in mind that their purposes are for the common good and that individual identities must be to some degree suppressed.

If these individual stage performances continue, I'll be damned if we can call this "community government."

M. L. Flynn

SMOKE OBSCURES REAL ISSUE

We had recently our monthly meeting of the College Legislature. (Was it, by the way, the College Legislature or simply a very one sided and short-sighted faculty meeting?) The mediocrity of it was appalling.

It is even more appalling to bring together some sixty faculty members and a number of students to hear a few distressed souls discuss

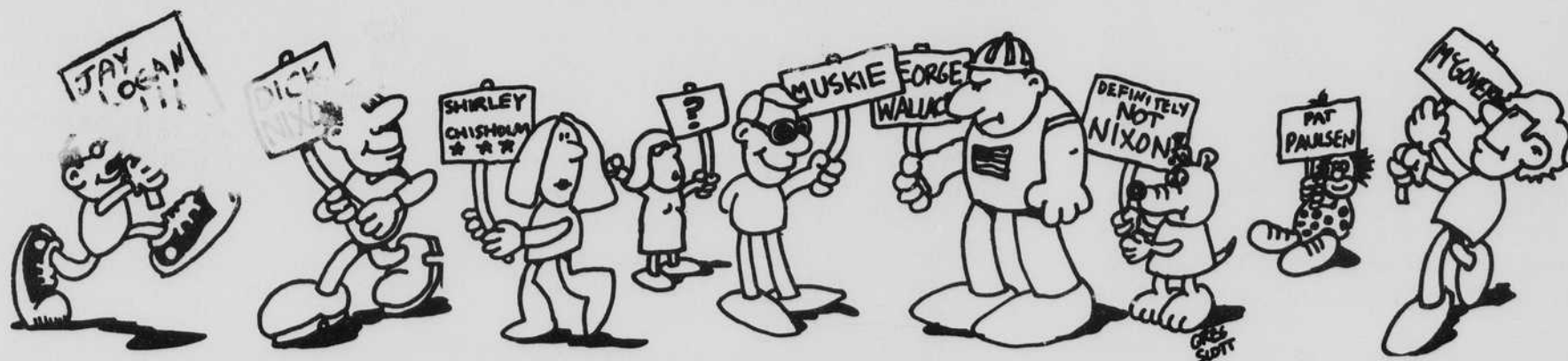
for almost two hours the advantages or disadvantages of smoking in class. I clearly understand the problem. Being a nonsmoker I see the validity of the objection raised by those people who cannot stand the smell of a cigarette. I am even willing to concede that smoking is a health hazard, and an anti-ecological action.

Is it, however, a reason to forbid smoking entirely in all classroom situations? I find the general veto of smoking outrageous. Smoking is clearly one of those minor matters which should be left to the good judgment of faculty and students together. I may one day be bothered by excessive smoking when I lecture, especially if I have a sore throat. On the other hand, a student one day may desperately need this cigarette to make her feel better. Let reasonable people decide reasonably for themselves in the context of their own classroom, and the hell with any kind of general imposition. This is exactly the measure between democracy and dictatorship.

May I add, along this line, that a dangerous trend seems to be developing at Hollins College. More and more the decision-making machinery is at work beyond and above the rights of individuals. More and more my desk is flooded with questionnaires and enquiries of all kind—and some of them based on indiscretion.

Believe me, brothers (and sisters!) this has an old smell ofquisition—or to say the least it is a good start towards an invasion of privacy. Why not bugging a few classrooms as well? After all, it would be in line with recent, and how disgraceful, political practices. Honestly, do you want Hollins College to become a Police state?

Jacques Bossiere



FROM THE EDITOR



THE MOODY CENTER AND OTHER MYTHS

Kattie, the student who gave me a grand tour of Hollins after I applied to attend here, filled me with green-and-gold dreams of Tinker Day, the excellent Hollins student-faculty relationship, and the soon-to-be-built Moody Center.

So I sit here, five years later. Tinker Day has passed and for the third year in a row I didn't climb the electric wire mountain. I am appalled at the behavior of the faculty members at the first college legislature meeting, and loudly wonder if they have any consideration at all for the students, and for the fact that the meeting was not intended to be a Faculty Follies rehearsal. But most of all, I am amazed at how the leaves on the hockey field manage to hide the Moody Center so completely.

I was told as a high school senior that the Moody Center would be finished by the end of my freshman year. It was going to replace Bote-tourt Hall and would house a new dining room, all kinds of student offices, a huge bookstore, many of the offices now in Main's basement, a Post Office to rival New York City's, a rathskeller, a gallery, and all kinds of other goodies.

In Dr. Logan's address to my freshman class, the Moody Center was spoken of in terms that made us think ground had been already broken.

Since then plans have gone up in the library several times, as have cost estimates. And the size of the building is scaled down with each passing year.

Encouraging signs are coming from the administration building, however, as are a new set of Moody

Center plans. I sincerely hope that these signs, like the Vietnam peace rumors before election, are not just more political tricks.

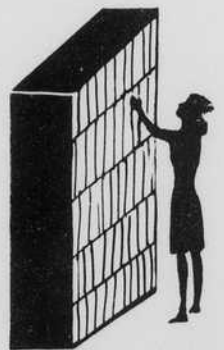
Then there was that little myth about the faculty-student relationship. The recently formed college legislature is supposed to be tangible evidence of that relationship, in which faculty and students are both respected for what they can offer the community, the make-up itself representing cooperation and

shared responsibility for the directions of the college.

The October meeting showed little in the way of cooperation and responsibility, especially from the faculty members. Inside jokes were the rule; the legislature was constantly addressed as 'you professors', with little acknowledgement of the one-third student membership; and in general so closely resembled last year's Faculty Follies that an outsider would have been unable to distinguish the two.

I mourn for the Sawyer-Gushee proposal as it comes before this auspicious body.

BOOK REVIEWS



Are we about to succumb to pollution, starvation, overcrowding? Not according to John Maddox, author of *The Doomsday Syndrome* (McGraw-Hill, \$6.95). What may become the most talked about, provocative, and original book to date on the subject of ecology and environmental pollution conveys a startling and fresh attitude towards the struggle for survival which faces mankind.

Despite the sounding of alarm by "a throng of sober people, scientists, philosophers and politicians," Maddox contends, the environment can and will be a safe and sane

one - if we devote our energies to solving our problems, rather than wasting them away by scaring people to death and convincing ourselves that the human race is doomed.

It is this "doomsday syndrome" that the author fights in well documented, vividly written chapter after chapter. One of England's leading scientists, he discusses with new evidence the resilience and self-cleansing properties of the atmosphere, the recent cyclamate scare, the potentialities of reconstructive surgery, and the continuing adequacy of food production.

"The environmentalists are fond of using the eloquent metaphor of spaceship earth but this is not the most important point to make about the way in which living things have managed to survive for 3,000 million years and, so far, to evolve," Mad-dox writes. "... in the metaphor of spaceship earth, mere housekeep-ing needs courage. The most serious worry about the doomsday syn-drome is that it will undermine our spirit."



A series of humorous attacks on Richard Nixon in the form of a new paperback book published this month by Paperback Library could prove to have substantial impact on the President's image during this election year.

The paperback, entitled *A Collection of Political Humor From National Lampoon*, includes articles with such titles as "Richard Nixon's Dream Supreme Court," "Is Nixon Dead?" and "The Wit, Wisdom and Warmth of John Mitchell," as told by Richard Nixon.

Perhaps the strongest statement against Nixon in the book is a feature titled "Would You Buy a Used War From This Man?" with a cartoon portrayal of the President posed as a used car dealer against a war backdrop. The cartoon is also the National Lampoon paperback's cover subject.

The sum total of the articles fosters questions, however humorously, about Nixon's basic ability to cope with the office of the Presidency.

In defense of their book, however, the editors of National Lampoon point out that though their political attacks seem one-sided, it's the party in office that bears the responsibilities for the country's directions and therefore which must bear the brunt of satirical commentary. They assure one and all that the next President, regardless of which party he is from will undoubtedly be hit as hard. The "ins" are always the target.

VICE VERSA

a regular column
of comment
by Vic Fleming

Here I sit. All alone. The only survivor of the recent Hollins College health kick. Let me explain.

Not so long ago legislation was passed at Hollins outlawing the smoking of cigarettes in classrooms. Quite an uproar was raised on campus by many of the women, most of them smokers. The men remained rather silent, but they adamantly disregarded the legislation. Before the formal protest could draw any results, more legislation was passed banning the smoking of anything anywhere on campus. The basis of the legislation was that smoking is not only dangerous to the health of the smoker but also annoying to the non-smoker, bad for the ecology, expensive, and just plain unnecessary. Once again protests from the women aroused. But the Boxwood delegation of men voted to boycott classes until the legislation was changed, and we remained in our house on the hill, smoking more than ever.

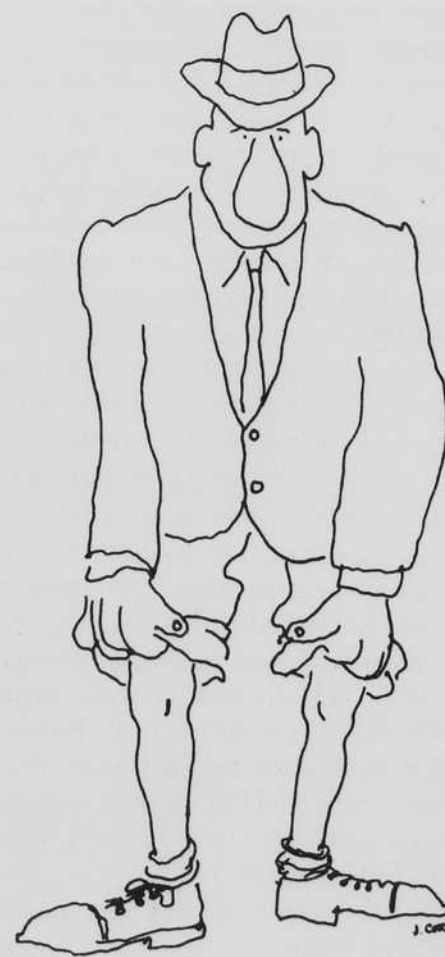
On the third day, a seeming heroine emerged from the ranks of the ecology group. Karen Green led the revolt, claiming that the blood and dead bodies were polluting the campus grounds. The morning of the third day was spent clearing the campus of fleshy debris, but Karen was not satisfied. She and her comrades demanded that a biodegradizer be rushed from Washington to Hollins. It arrived later in the day. All the bodies of the first two days plus the twelve girls who were strangled the third day were all run through the biodegradizer, then carried manually ("Vehicles create pollution," said Karen.) to various fields and hillsides to decompose back to their natural elements. We in Boxwood began putting bolts on the doors.

On the fourth day, 300 women tore down the dining hall in a protest, claiming that not only was there a waste of food and an indignant consumption of animals, but also that the cooking process was creat-

ing smoke and polluting the air.

During the first few days' commotion, Mr. Nash continued non-smokingly to discuss international relations and foreign policy, Rita Ennis continued to campaign for McGovern, Mary Watkins continued to sneak an occasional cigarette while practicing her long iron shots, Caroline Darby and Ruth McCleary continued to rush through breakfast (although no longer in the dining hall) and smoke a cigarette or two on their way to teach school, and the secret agents began catching smokers in giant recyclable glass bottles and running them right through the biodegradizer after which they carried the bodies to various hillsides and fields. The doors at Boxwood were bolted even tighter, and smoke continued to seep out through the upstairs windows.

However, the Holly Colly admini-



"Hire him. He's got great legs."

VICE VERSA

strative people were not to be ignored. Within only a few hours, the campus was crawling with secret agents. Their mission was to find the smokers and put them to death. Thirty-seven women were shot the first day. On the second day, a hundred women presented the leader of the special forces invasion with a petition demanding the removal of all firearms from campus. Their reasoning was that the guns created smoke and therefore the agents using the guns were in a sense smoking. This petition had to be honored, so all the guns were done away with on the morning of the second day. During the afternoon of day number two, twelve women were stabbed to death and six beaten to death at various places on campus.

On the fifth and sixth days, automobile and bicycle legislation went through, and concomitantly all automobiles and bicycles were carried through the biodegradizer and pushed to nearby fields and hillsides. On the sixth day also a regulation was passed which outlawed studying, citing that it was bad for the eyes. More females were wiped out, some dropped out of school and hitchhiked home, and from Boxwood the sound of turning pages and automobile motors could be heard as smoke continued to pour through all external openings.

We watched from Boxwood intently as the secret police made their way through the apartments on the seventh day, eliminating everyone who had not found some way to get the hell out. On that same day, other forces began to biodegrade the Hollins buildings as they tore them down (Too many agents had scraped their elbows and bumped their heads.).

Late on the seventh day, we heard a loud knocking on the back door. Somehow Lane Goodpasture and Page Murrell had escaped the ad-

vancing agents, and suddenly they were once again our best friends (or we theirs). We let them in. But, alas and alack! They had sold out to the agents and were working against us.

The smoke was so thick in Boxwood that it took several hours for the agents (wearing protective masks) to search out the house. They carried out Bill LaRosa in his lounge chair with a book in his lap. Gary Holloway never stopped rehearsing as he was dragged away. Teddy Ellet interrupted the paper he was writing on *Vanity Fair* and went along peacefully. They even found Chip behind the bookcase. And so it went. I assume now that all my colleagues are now nonpollutingly decaying on some nearby hillside or in some nearby field. I'm writing this from inside the chimney by the light of a flashlight. The agents are still looking for me, but I'll hold out as long as I can. Hopefully someone will find this article and use it for some good purpose. Cheez, a cigarette sure would taste good right now!



THE DATE DILEMMA

(a mock-serious account of problems facing the male in the female community, the underlying seriousness of which is not to be overlooked.)

As a male undergraduate exchange student at Hollins, I must admit to the discovery of certain difficulties in regard to the dating game which I have never before encountered, at least not at my "home" institution. And, although these problems are not particularly numerous, they are interesting and even funny. In their capacities for interest and humor, I feel that they are worth mentioning.

One of the most sickening things for one in my position to remember is that he is labeled "EXCHANGE STUDENT." Concomitant with this label, it seems, is assumed a perception of existing circumstances in regard to W&L, UVA, etc. Well, personally, my feelings toward gearing

my social life around the priorities of other schools consist of an eight-letter word which is a combination of two four-letter words, one of which you can't say on television. In other words, playing second fiddle to the possibility that someone from W&L might "ask me out for the same night" is out as far as I'm concerned.

Would you believe that I was advised against asking out a certain person for the reason that virtually all the people in her section of the dorm were dating guys in one fraternity at W&L. I laughed. Verbal discouragement. That's what it is.

And I ran across another means of verbal discouragement. I called a person for the first time after knowing her for six weeks. Whoever answered the phone may or may not have known who was calling. Certainly she did not know the reason for the call. I could have been calling to ask her out, or I could have been calling to get an assignment, or I could have been calling to say happy birthday, or whatever. That was irrelevant. The fact is that after going I presume to this person's room to see if she was there, the answerer returned with the message, "Her roommate said her BOYFRIEND came down." Etiquette? Maybe so. This brings to mind the people at Queens College in Charlotte who used to pull tricks like asking someone who was calling for one of their friends, "Is this Johnny?" Invariably when the answer came back "no," that person would say "oh" and then run for her life from the phone.

In conclusion about this prevalent "boyfriend syndrome," I'd like to say personally that when my role as an "EXCHANGE STUDENT" puts me second in line with "possibilities from other schools," then I cannot help but lose some degree of interest in the person involved. Hopefully, that doesn't tear anybody's feelings apart. It is not intended to, and, by all rights, it should not. Turnabout is fair play, so they say.

Perhaps the second main problem in the dating dilemma of one in my position is the "good friend complex." And this is something which does not pertain just to this sort of situation, but for some reason it seems much more important here than other places. This "complex" simply involves the differentiation

between those who are "friends and nothing more" and others.

It is very hard for a person to risk what has the appearances of a good friendship by asking a person to participate in certain activities on the dating circuit which might tend to jeopardize the fundamental qualities on which the friendship is based. Many times it is best that two persons of opposite sexes never know each other on more than a happenstance conversational basis (i.e., "hi, how are you, how was your weekend?"). The problem involved here is one of determining who should remain mere acquaintances and who should not.

In conclusion, I would like to mention an aspect of the dating game which seems to be rapidly working in the direction of a "change of image" for men at Hollins. I'll call this the "road trip syndrome." More than one member of the female collegiate community have expressed some degree of surprise at seeing some of us guys on other campuses during weekends. From this I have gotten the idea that other exchange students in the past must have had a reputation for being campus-lubbers. Well, most of us here now are definitely not that.

It is a little strange, however, asking someone here to go elsewhere on a weekend, mainly because the guy as well as the gal is accustomed to such arrangements involving intercampus communication. But think about it for a minute, and I think that you will agree with me that it is only a natural thing. I mean if you're the type person who goes where it's at, and you know it ain't gonna be at Hollins, then it just about gotta be natural to go other places, right? Right.

Well, once again I would like to assert that the nature of this column is mock-serious. I hope no one's toes have been stepped on. I am far from feeling as though I should complain about anything here at Hollins. But as the process of adjustment continues, I am more and more amazed at what actually goes on in the female world.

ABORTION AD CONVICTION UPHeld

Charlottesville, Va. (CPS)—In a recent four-two decision, the Virginia Supreme Court upheld the conviction of Jeff Bigelow, a member of the *Virginia Weekly* newspaper collective in Charlottesville, Virginia, for violating a Virginia statute prohibiting the advertisement of abortion referral services. The court suspended payment of \$350 of the original \$500 fine, provided Bigelow refrain from further violation of the law.

Bigelow was convicted early last year under the Virginia statute which states, "If any person, by publication, lecture, advertisement, or by the sale or circulation of any publication, or in any other manner, encourages or prompts the procuring of abortion or miscarriage, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Attorneys argues Bigelow's appeal on the grounds that publication of such services did not encourage abortion but merely offered information to women who had already decided to terminate their pregnancy. The six-judge panel dismissed Bigelow's challenge, explaining that such advertisements went beyond the bounds of information when they offered to make total arrangements to facilitate abortion.

Bigelow also based his appeal on the fact that the Virginia statute violated freedom of speech and press. Rejecting this argument, the majority decision stated, "We are not dealing here with the traditional

press role . . . but with a commercial advertisement" which the state government is empowered to regulate.

John Lowe, attorney for Bigelow, commented that the court decision "completely avoids the issue that the statute is unconstitutional on its face."

The law, a carry-over from the time when all abortions in Virginia were considered illegal, was challenged in a civil suit immediately after Bigelow's conviction. The editorial collective of the *Broadside*, the student newspaper of George Mason College in Fairfax, Virginia, and the editors of the *Bullet*, the students newspaper of Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, Virginia, brought the civil action and began to consistently violate the Virginia statute.

Bigelow however, one of the few men in a legal controversy which involved a majority of women, was the only person arrested under the law.

Attorneys for the George Mason and Mary Washington College newspapers dropped the civil suit when the Virginia General Assembly, bending to wide-spread student pressure, amended the statute to cover only illegal abortions.

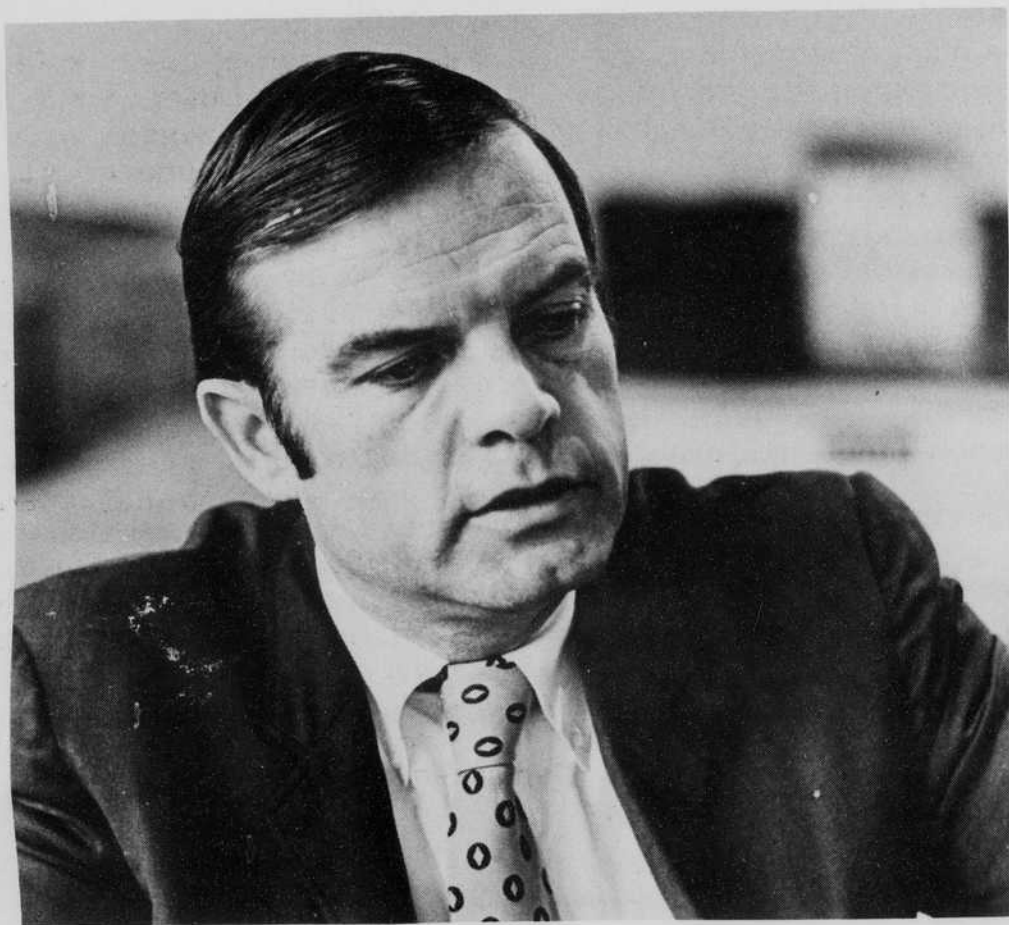
The controversy, generally assumed to be solved by the General Assembly's amendment, resumed at the loss of Bigelow's appeal. The Virginia chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union plans to appeal Bigelow's conviction to the United States Supreme Court in order to resolve an issue which has actively plagued Virginia student newspapers for three years.



THREE CANDIDATES IN A RACE
TO REPRESENT VIRGINIA'S
SIXTH DISTRICT DISCUSS
THE CAMPAIGN ISSUES

A RACE FOR CONGRESS

Editor's note: The following are excerpts from three interviews with Virginia's Sixth District (of which Hollins is a part) candidates for the U.S. House of Representatives. They are presented to aid those of you who are voting here and to offer some insight into Roanoke politics for those of you who are voting at home.



His campaign literature lists numerous background qualifications: elected to Roanoke City Council at age 29; two years later elected youngest mayor in Roanoke history; 1963-1971 Virginia House of Delegates where he was a member of the Counties, Cities and Towns Committee and Finance Committee among others; vice chairman of the Virginia Revenue Resources Study Commission. Civic activities listed include trusteeship and membership of the Executive Committee, Greater Roanoke Development Foundation and directorship of the Virginia Citizens Planning Association.

ERA: "MUST BE
SOME CLINKERS
IN IT"

A 1952 cum laude graduate of Washington and Lee University Law School, **Willis ("Wick") Anderson** is currently general counsel and Assistant Secretary of Shenandoah Life Insurance Company in Roanoke. He undertook his current race to represent Virginia's 6th District in the U.S. Congress with a philosophy he states he has held throughout his involvement in politics: "Everyone has something to contribute. If I have anything to offer, it is in the field of public service. I was active in school government from the time I was in high school. Intense involvement began when I returned from the service. And now I am running for a seat in the House of Representatives because I feel that policy-making positions I have held at both the local and state levels have equipped me for this office. The people of this area know by my previous involvement in government that their concerns are my concerns and that my elected positions have always been and will continue to be ones truly of public service."

Early in his campaign, Anderson, running as the Democratic candidate, encountered a "tough problem" in deciding what to do concerning support of the national ticket. The stand he took, by his own and his press secretary's admission, has caused many young people to ignore his campaign. "When it became apparent that Sen. McGovern was going to be the national Democratic candidate I studied all his positions intensively for almost two weeks. I considered all my options and decided that because of many of McGovern's policies and his general philosophy I was unable to endorse his candidacy. Especially in areas of defense policy and tax and welfare reform I differ with him so substantially that I could not, in good conscience, align my campaign with his.

"I have not ridiculed Mr. McGovern. I have simply focused my campaign on issues of interest to Virginia's Sixth Congressional District. I have submitted my candidacy on this basis. I have set forth my opinion on all issues that I have thought important to the voters here and hope that they will judge me on that basis. I feel that this has discharged my responsibility to the public and at the same time has allowed me to run for office on the Democratic ticket."

Of great value in informing voters of his

position has been Anderson's extensive use of campaign position papers. The statement which has drawn the most comment—both criticism and praise—is one containing proposals for tax reform. He has called the present Federal tax system "patently unfair" in some cases and has suggested changes which he claims could lighten the average citizens' tax burden while adding \$2.7 billion a year to Federal revenues.

Calling Federal tax reform "a matter of urgency in the effort to increase citizens' confidence in their government," Anderson offers the following proposals:

***Substitution of a \$150 credit for the present \$750 deduction for each member of a family.

***Elimination of the \$100 dividend exclusion.

***Reduction of the Oil Depletion Allowance to a lower rate.

***Elimination of the 'Mineral Exploitation and Drilling Costs' Deduction.

***Taxation of Foreign Profits of Foreign Subsidiaries of United States Corporations.

These and other economic ideas including a rejection of the concept of a guaranteed annual income dedication to opposition of an income tax increase and 'back-door' Congressional pay increases have become a hallmark of the Anderson campaign. "The people have made tax reform and other economic proposals major issues in this campaign and I intend to work hard for an equitable tax system.

"The most important element needed for a consistent tax system is simple fairness. Taxes should be in proportion to a particular taxpayer's ability to pay. Those less able to pay taxes should not be unduly burdened and those more able to pay should not be able to avoid paying their fair share."

In answer to questions concerning other issues, Anderson expressed some reservations concerning the Equal Rights Amendment. "Because it has already left Congress, I haven't spent a great deal of time researching the amendment. Though my first inclination was to favor it, I had second thoughts when the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs opposed it. I figured then that there must be some clinkers in it."

Concerning Federal support of private schools: "I favor some sort of government funding for private education, excluding those schools set up to reject applicants on the basis of race. A tax credit seems the best way to accomplish the goal."

On new campaign funding restrictions: "Under the new campaign act, we have found that the recordkeeping required is extremely burdensome. It has occupied our attention far more than it should have. I guess we will get accustomed to it, though. While its intentions are good, if anybody really is determined to get around the restrictions, there are still plenty of loopholes."



He has been called "a man largely responsible for establishing a viable two-party system in the Old Dominion."

In 1961, **Caldwell Butler** was elected one of five Republicans in the 100-member Virginia House of Delegates. From that time until 1971, when he retired from the State House as Minority Leader, Butler pushed for effective Republican voice in the policy decisions and law-making functions of Virginia and has been credited with hastening the downfall of 'Byrd-Democracy.'

A campaign brochure states: "He hopes to take to Congress his experience in the Virginia House of speaking with conviction, but without offense, in a manner calculated to hold the attention of all with his sharp humor. Butler has learned to do his legislative homework, to be relaxed in his job and to be indifferent to the personal political consequences."

That may be a great deal of campaign rhetoric, but as many Virginians of all parties will attest, Caldwell Butler serves his constituents well. He has been consistently known for "doing his homework" and giving swift answer and help to problems of his constituents.

Now in his race for United States Congress, Butler has allied himself firmly with the Nixon policies and ticket. As a former law partner of Governor Linwood Holton, and a friend of now-Justice Richard Poff, he suffers no lack of political allies in the state. Recently Vice-President Agnew spoke to a Roanoke rally in his behalf.

Butler calls "quality education" one of his major interests—"especially higher education because of the high concentration of quality

"I THINK THE NATIONAL PHILOSOPHY AND THE REPUBLICAN PHILOSOPHY ARE CLOSER THAN THEY HAVE BEEN IN MANY YEARS"

institutions of higher education in the Sixth District." He favors a tax-credit plan to aid parents of private school pupils.

He is "totally opposed" to operational quotas in political parties or elsewhere to insure proportional representation by population. Rather, he says, "Quotas can sometimes be very restricting. I think each person should have an equal opportunity to be judged on his own merits with everyone else, whether it be in applying for a job or to college, or in political participation, but I don't feel that this right has to be supported with statistical enforcement."

Concerning the marijuana issues, he frankly admits, "I wish I had more knowledge or experience in this issue. I have children of my own, aged 13 to 19, and I would hate to know how much they have been tempted or have experimented with marijuana. But until research proves conclusively to the contrary, I think we must continue to acknowledge its dangers. I would discourage its use. I just cannot go along with it when every law enforcement office you talk with has a new story about the horrors of its use."

His support of President Nixon is obvious. He feels that "in the area of foreign affairs, I think Richard Nixon has done the nation and the world a wonderful service. Under his administration we have taken great steps forward in learning to live with each other, and that is the basis of a friendly relationship with other nations of the world."

He terms McGovern's proposals in many ways "intellectually unstable."

His opponents come in for some criticism. Concerning Anderson, "In the Virginia House of Delegates, he was a drone. I was a leader." He calls White, "a doctrinaire liberal who doesn't reflect the views of the Sixth District."

Butler states, "I think the national philosophy and the Republican philosophy are closer than they have been in years. This extends to the Hollins campus, I think, where for the past few years, the students were noted for their rather liberal viewpoints. Now, I think I can say with certainty, that the majority of Hollins students support President Nixon and adhere fairly closely to Republican philosophies.

"Democrats have frankly become disillusioned with their candidate this year, and I think that their swing to Republicanism will form a new coalition in American government. The Democrats made these wild proposals and platform, and along with their candidate, now, they are stuck with them."

He acknowledges the problems of having two opponents, instead of one, but with confidence that he will still win a majority of votes. "Sometimes this literally becomes a three-ring circus."

It is pretty rare to find a politician this close to election time who will take more than a non-committal stand on a few issues. But **Roy White**, "Independent Democratic" candidate for Congress must be one of those rare ones, for in the sum of a 70-minute interview, he ran the gamut of every major and many minor issues facing the United States today, taking definite stands that he knew his opponents "could turn into some real fun and games" against him.

White persists in this campaign style at every appearance of taking unpopular stands without flinching because, as he says, "I have to. I have to believe in myself to keep going and if I said one thing in public just because it was the easy or advantageous thing to say, and believed another thing in my heart, I'd lose all faith in myself. I couldn't keep going."

Speaking in a headquarters office that looked like a poverty area compared to those of the other candidates, White detailed how he became involved in politics, "I was working in the Canal Zone and was one of very few Americans there who wasn't under the Hatch Act so I was pulled into being a delegate to the 1964 Democratic Convention. I was put on the Platform committee, and being very naive about the whole thing—not knowing that the platform had been written in the White House weeks before—I became really involved in the quarrels and issues, actually to the point of being excited by the whole thing. Coming out of the convention, though, I realized that I hadn't really made much of a difference, and began to look for ways in which I could. Politics fascinate me, but public service is my real interest. There's a big difference, you know. In politics you take things election by election; in public service you take it day by day."

Since 1964 White has served as a member of the Democratic National Committee, worked as Sixth District campaign manager for Robert Kennedy, and then Eugene McCarthy in 1968, served as a campaign chairman for Henry Howell in his nomination race for Governor of Virginia, testified before the McGovern Commission on Party Reform, and was a candidate for Congress in 1970 from this district.

Presently a professor at Virginia Western Community College, White is running for Congress for three main reasons: "I believed that the people who supported me in 1970 had a right to a candidate in 1972 they could believe in, and they didn't have that in Anderson or Butler. And then there are two major interests that sustain my involvement and will remain whether I win or lose: party reform and human rights."

On party reform: "We need to reform, rearrange and reconstruct our political parties if they are to remain viable as tools in the demo-

cratic process. Four reforms especially needed include:

***Organization of the parties nationally, instead of the present organization by states.

***Insistence on some other objectives than winning office or maintaining power. (Under our present system we have the same party accommodating Strom Thurmond and Jacob Javits; that shows how little purpose the party has. . . The national platform has become a national joke.)

***Requiring parties to propose and organize legislation. (This would help to abolish the power of the congressional chairmen and make each committee responsible for turning out the best possible piece of legislation in a specified time, and get rid of a great deal of Congressional power-boggling and ineptitude.)

***Make them dues-paying parties. (Even if its only 25c per person, the dedication and identification factors involved in paying dues would generate influence coming from the people through the parties.)

On human rights:

Reform of the justice system is urgently needed. The adversary system is a joke for it attempts to make equal what is inherently unequal; thus the Supreme Court is placed in the position of 'coddling' criminals in order to balance the State . . . Basic disrespect for law arises from situations such as we have now where 80 percent of the people in prisons have never been proven guilty; where the inhuman and inhumane conditions in prisons make rehabilitation impossible and actually contribute to more crime; where in a court if you're Black, poor and friendless you haven't got a chance; where laws are so unequally enforced that they become a scandal to the word 'justice' . . .

"Unfortunately, I'm not real confident that the ERA will pass. It's a shame, for there is no reason that we shouldn't be moving headlong into equality for all of our citizens . . .

"If we're going to save ourselves from the environment and save the environment from ourselves, we are going to have to rely on government subsidization. Otherwise, the most innocent—the stockholder and the worker—will pay the whole bill. We're all guilty of fowling up the world; we should all pay the costs . . .

"There is something about American society that requires a diversification of interest and life. In order to perpetuate this, I would be willing to extend government subsidization to small farmers, who are being choked out by the big business of agriculture . . .

On other issues: "Nixon has done a marvelous job of hiding and nullifying the Vietnam issue. You or I or the White House cook could



have negotiated our withdrawal from Vietnam by now, as well as accomplished what he has with Moscow and Peking. He's done a masterful job of convincing us that he's a diplomat. A public servant he's not—but he's probably the best politician in the country . . .

"Though I believe that the abortion issue is better left to the states, I would favor the New York-type legislation as the best guarantee of rights for everyone.

"There is so much distrust and suspicion of politicians. But if people don't carry confidence in their government and their institutions in their hearts, they can never make them work. If we expect lies, we will get them.

"I might be called a 'sex-mad, drug-crazed college professor' but I am sticking to my opinions. I believe in the system, I guess you could say. And that belief won't be tarnished by victory or by defeat. Sometimes we just have to fight losing causes in order to get the cause before the public. That in itself is worth it."

"IN POLITICS YOU TAKE THINGS ELECTION BY ELECTION: IN PUBLIC SERVICE YOU TAKE IT DAY BY DAY."

"SOMETIMES WE JUST HAVE TO FIGHT LOSING CAUSES"



CAROLINE DARBY

"THE BIGGEST
CAMPUS TRAFFIC
HAZARD IS THE
POSSIBILITY
OF A BICYCLE
COLLISION"



A BICYCLE BOOM

Young Gene Dixon was at Hollins the other night. His father bought Mr. Repass' bicycle shop last year and since that time, the elder Dixon has caused quite a revolution in vehicular transportation around Roanoke. It would be difficult to estimate the number of bicycles that Dixon has sold, but in some areas of Roanoke, it could be said that the two-wheelers are beginning to take over.

At first glance the little shop on Tazewell

Avenue looks just about the same as when Repass was the owner, until one notices the inevitable 'ten-speed' painted on one outside wall. (Repass hardly ever had a ten-speed in the shop.)

Now that Dixon has taken over there are so many ten-speeds and so many kinds of bikes that a novice bicyclist might become intimidated. But don't be. There is little snobbery among bicyclers!

Whether as a result of the ecology fad, the exercise bug, or a combination of triggering factors, Roanoke, along with the rest of this country, suddenly finds itself in the midst of a bicycle boom. Hollins is hardly an exception. Where only a few years ago a bicycle was a rarity, bicycle racks now stand full, "wheels" are now locked to nearly every small tree on front quad, and the biggest campus traffic hazard is the possibility of a bicycle collision.

The local bicycling craze has stemmed the organization of a very active group called the Roanoke Valley Bicycle Club. Earlier this fall, members took a camping/cycling trip to Jamestown which, we heard, was very successful. Several other trips are planned before December.*

One of the surprising factors in the bicycle boom is that it seems to have been initiated, not by kids, but by young and not-so-young adults. A few years ago, adults accounted for only five per cent of the United States bicycle market. Today their share has moved up to a whopping 65 per cent.

*For more information on these trips call Dixon's Bicycling Headquarters 344-5215.



Carvin's Cove, not too far from here, is another good place for bicycling.

The increased demand everywhere seems concentrated on European or English style bicycles: racer and utility models. Most of the racer-types are made up of low-price imported components assembled on a heavy American frame. At a distance they look exactly like genuine racers: low handlebars, high saddle, ten-speed, derailleur gears. They weigh about twice as much, however, and cost only one third. Occasionally (there are three or four of them at Hollins), you will see a genuine racer, weighing 18 to 20 pounds and costing from \$300 to \$400.

The utility models have mud guards, chain guard, a three speed hub, and a more sedate appearing arrangement of saddle and handlebars. They weigh more than the racer types—about 40 pounds—and the better ones cost about \$75 and up. Both types are equipped with caliper brakes.

The ten-speed racer appeals to those who want the finest and the fastest. But the derailleur system was designed for racing and can be a handicap in city traffic, since it is necessary to remove one hand from the handlebars to change gears. With the three-speed hub, gears are changed with a flick of the thumb.

There are also combinations of these two types, often called semi-racers.

Bicycling can be overrated as exercise. Swimming and jogging are better. Pedaling at 5 MPH is not much better than sitting in a rocking chair. Biking at 12 MPH should bring your pulse and breathing up to about the same level as walking at 4 MPH; and 16 MPH is about the equivalent of a very slow jog. All this, of course, on ground level.

For bicyclist who are beginning to tire of the mile-long circuit of Hollins' campus, or the traffic on Williamson Road, and do not want to wait for the bicycle club's Sunday outings, there are many places to go. A 15-mile long bike trail opened in Salem in September and is an ideal place. The road along the Roanoke River from Wasena to South Roanoke Park is another good trail. There have also been tales recently of adventuresome road-trippers bicycling to Lexington!

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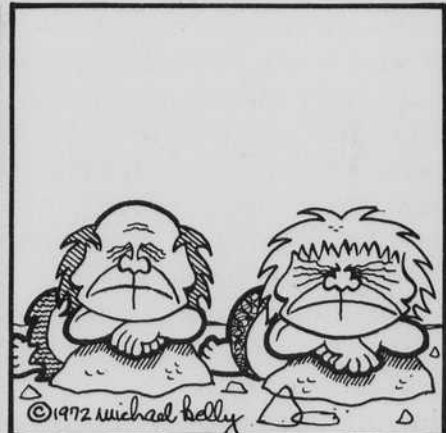
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RESIDENCY ISSUE LINKS VOTING, TUITION QUESTIONS

The change in voting age requirements has resulted in a great deal of controversy in university communities over such related issues as voter registration, city ward redistricting and tuition loss.

With the ratification of the 26th amendment of June 30, 1971, which grants full voting rights to U.S. citizens over the age of 18, the legality of residency for college students has come into question.

Over 33 states presently treat students seeking to register to vote in their college communities in the same manner as any other citizens. At the time of the Amendment's ratification, however, only six states recognized a student's college residence as his or her legal residence.

In the past year and a half, over a dozen court cases dealing with student residence criteria have been won on the grounds of violation of the federal constitution and the federal voting rights legislation. Several states still require that students reside where their parents live, despite numerous court cases and injunctions to change the law.

A recent U.S. District Court decision in Missouri enjoined county clerks from refusing to register students who reside in the campus communities and are qualified to vote. Three Central Missouri State University students filed a class action suit when they were refused registration on the grounds that they are not permanent residents of Warrenburg, the site of the university. They asked the court to declare that any student 18 years or older, who had satisfied the state's 30-day residency requirement, be permitted to register in time to vote. The case is expected to win.

Students seeking to register to vote in university communities in states where it is legal to do so have in some cases been inconvenienced

by voter registration officials. At Concordia College in Moorhead, Minnesota, a delegation of students, faculty, administrators and members of the League of Women Voters had to request the City Council to instruct the city clerk to set up voter registration booths in places convenient and accessible to students.

The city clerk, who later complied with the request, commented that "whenever we do outside registration without our own people, we have problems. We are now doing more than is required by law."

One of the Council members remarked: "If these kids can march downtown and block the bridges, they can get downtown to register."

A summary of legal arguments in student residency cases has been put out by "Common Cause," a public interest lobby. The summary cites that when new Congressional districts and state legislative districts are drawn up, using census population figures, local communities containing a university gain representation because of university population. This is because students are counted in the census at the address where they actually live—which at the time of the census is their school address.

Included in the summary is a report of the Senate committee on the Judiciary, which states: "Forcing young voters to undertake special burdens—obtaining absentee ballots, or traveling to one centralized location in each city, for example—in order to exercise their right to vote might well dissuade them from participation in the election. This result, and the election procedures that create it, are at least inconsistent with the purposes of the Voting

Rights Act which sought to encourage greater political participation on the part of the young; such segregation might even amount to a denial of their 14th Amendment right to equal protection of the law in their exercise of the franchise."

The summary concludes that "the only appropriate standard to determine residency for voting purposes" is whether the person is physically living in the community for the amount of time required by the state, and whether he or she has the intention of remaining for an appreciable length of time. This intention, moreover, must be "overwhelmingly to the contrary" before a person can be denied registration.

Because of new residency qualifications, in many areas students can now run in local elections and can have a large effect on local issues dealing with such student-related laws as local housing codes or liquor laws.

The legalities of out-of-state tuition charges may be affected by the adult status that attaches itself to college-age students who can now vote.

A survey recently conducted by Dr. Robert F. Carbone, dean of the school of education at the University of Maryland, disclosed that state colleges and universities stand to lose between \$250 and \$300 million in annual income if non-resident tuition is declared illegal.

The Colorado Supreme Court ruled October 2 that an emancipated minor or any person over 21 years of age can be denied state citizenship on the grounds that he or she is a full-time university student. Prior to the decision the universities in Colorado had presumed, under a now unconstitutional statute in the state tuition law, that all out-of-state

students were in the state primarily for educational reasons and did not intend to establish residency in Colorado.

A similar statute in New Mexico has also been declared unconstitutional.

According to the dean of admissions at Iowa State University, under the new voting-rights law an out-of-state student is technically a resident as soon as he or she is qualified to vote.

"If non-resident tuition is declared illegal," says Dr. Carbone, "it is likely that the institutional response will be to increase the fees of all students to cover lost income." If this is the case, the "low tuition principle" practices by many state universities and colleges, may no longer exist.

Other alternatives to compensate for the loss of out-of-state tuition charges include tax increases or reduction in the number of out-of-state students.

FDA SANCTIONS "POISON"

(CPS)—The next time you have a red candy bar, a can of cherry soda or a strawberry popsicle, you may be eating poison.

According to Food and Drug Administration scientists, a dye called Red # 2, found in virtually every artificially red-colored food, may cause cancer and birth defects.

Soviet scientists reported in 1970 that the dye caused birth defects and cancer in animals. FDA scientists obtained similar results from a reproduction test last summer, but FDA officials have delayed any action at all for almost a year.

The FDA has since introduced some minor restrictions on the use is any evidence of hazard to is any evidence of hazard to humans.

Although the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act requires scientific proof of safety for all color additives in food supply, there is no such objective scientific evidence that Red # 2 is safe for human consumption.



According to Sidney M. Wolfe, M.D., the safe dosage level would be 15 mg/kg of body weight daily. This level of the dye in food would allow a 110 lb. woman to drink about 2/3rds of a can of soda daily. A child would exceed the safe limit if he drank more than half a can of dyed soda.

PEACE AT LAST

(CPS)—A new England newspaper chose to take all those Pentagon body counts seriously around 1965, and started keeping a ledger.

Last month they were able to announce the end of the Vietnam war. According to the collected information dispensed by the Department of Defense, the U.S. has killed every man, woman and child in North Vietnam.

ONE FOR ANN

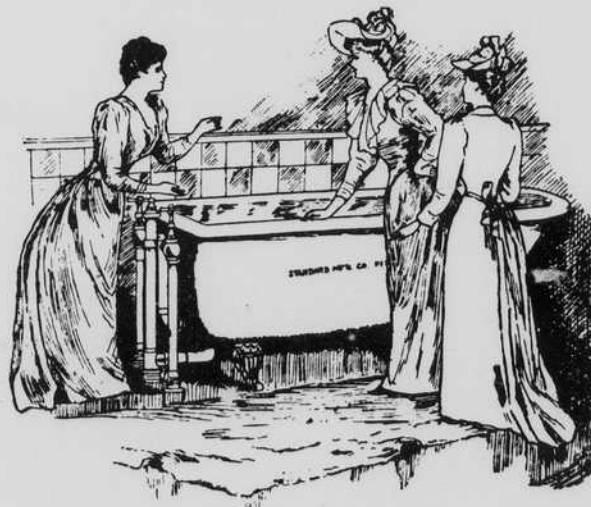
Editor's note: the following is an excerpt from a recent Ann Landers column—a tribute to the fact that some of her wisdom is still OK.

Dear Ann: I am a faithful follower and have learned a lot from your column. I have confidence in your advise and I believe everything you say. Recently you told a reader, "Any man can find a woman who will go to bed with him if he sets his standards low enough." Well, Ann, I have set my standards very low and I still can't find anybody. Will you please tell me where to look?—**DESPERATE IN NEW HAVEN**

Dear Yalee: I can't tell you where to look, but I'd like to tell you where to go . . .

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American Home 14 iss.	7.84	4.00	Football Digest	6.00	3.95	Playboy	10.00	8.50
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Art In America	16.50	14.50	Gold Digest 11 iss.	6.87	3.77	Progressive	8.00	4.00
Art News	14.00	7.50	Good Housekeeping* 14 iss.	5.97	2.97	Psychology Today	12.00	6.00
Atlantic Monthly 11 iss.	9.17	4.82	Guardian (National)	10.00	5.00	Radio Electronics	7.00	5.25
Atlas	10.00	5.00	Guns & Ammo	7.50	5.00	Ramparts	8.50	5.00
Baseball Digest	6.00	3.95	Harpers Bazaar*	7.00	3.50	Readers Digest	4.97	2.50
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