

EAGLE EYE

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Lock Haven State College

Wednesday, May 5, 1971

ATTENTION, NOTTINGHAM STUDENTS: Please meet in Raub Hall lobby at 5:30 p.m. on Thursday, May 6, to make sure everyone has a ride to the picnic supper at the Browns.



About Tickets

Questions have been raised concerning the procedure of signing to receive tickets to hear General Maxwell Taylor speak this evening at 8:15 in Price Auditorium. According to Farley Latta, Director of Student Union Activities, this was done "just to keep track" of the tickets. Because of the great anticipated demand for tickets, an effort was made by the Assembly Committee to see that each student and faculty member has a chance to receive a ticket.

With a seating capacity of approximately 750, Price Auditorium can accommodate only about 1/3 of the total campus population and this is only if a restriction of one ticket per person be placed upon distribution. It has been noted that there remains approximately 290 tickets still available which seems to indicate somewhat of a lack of interest. Such an attitude does not do justice to a man of General Taylor's authority and importance. Tickets for the lecture will still be available in the Student Union today.

Anyone having questions for General Taylor is asked to write them on the note cards to be distributed by the ushers at the door or on slips of notebook paper. The questions should be given to an usher who will relay them to General Taylor. This is being done because Taylor is slightly hard of hearing and would be unable to hear questions from the floor.

Local Fellowship Is Established

The Lock Haven Branch of the American Association of University Women has established a local fellowship of \$200 to be given to a woman student at Lock Haven State College for the fall term. The candidate must be a junior or senior at the college in the fall, and have a home residence in Clinton County. The award will be made each year in which funds, gathered through the Annual Book Sale, and a candidate are available.

Selection of the local fellow will be made by the local branch in June. Application blanks are available from the members of the fellowship committee: Mrs. Kay Crisanti, Mrs. Ingrid Ketchum, and Mrs. Andrea Hauge, chm, R.D.I. Lock Haven. They should be returned by June 1.

Wrestler Slated To Attend LHS

LOCK HAVEN - Barry Waszkiewicz, 134 pound wrestler from Governor Mifflin High School, Shillington, has been accepted at Lock Haven State College and plans to enroll in the fall according to LHS head wrestling coach Dr. Ken Cox.

Waszkiewicz had a brilliant 1970-71 season at Governor Mifflin winning 21 bouts and losing only one. His high school coach, Harry Stiever, says of Barry, "He is one of the toughest competitors I've ever coached."

Commenting on Barry, Coach Cox dais, "Barry has the potential to become a great collegiate wrestler. He also is an excellent student and we know he will be with us for four years."

GENERAL MAXWELL U. TAYLOR will discuss "Prospects for a settlement in Viet Nam," Wednesday, May 5, Price, 8:15 p.m. Students and faculty may obtain tickets at PUB Reception Desk.

EDITORIAL

Student teachers in the fall will be participating in an experimental system in which the only rating a student teacher will receive is "credit" or "no credit". As explained by Dr. Irene Russell, a student must reach a "level of consistency" in order to receive credit for his student teaching. Unlike the Pass-Fail Option in which the student is bound by the specific 18-week limit of a semester to earn a P for the course, a student will teach until the stated level of consistency is reached which will be an individual matter. If, for instance, the student's teaching demonstrates knowledge in his subject and the ability to teach it effectively in four weeks, he will be free to complete the semester doing an independent study in a field related to his curriculum and interests. If, on the other hand, a teacher needs additional time in which to prove teaching ability, that time is extended to the student.

This system will eliminate the need for grades as they now exist. A student will be judged by the co-operative teachers and the college supervisor strictly on his *teaching competency*, not on an arbitrary grading scale as has been previously practiced.

Argument from student voices came at Monday night's faculty meeting in the form of resentment of not being consulted in this matter. The action will involve students and is of concern of students. Is it unreasonable to collect student opinion on a matter which will be practiced by students? Admittedly, any matter of this sort must ultimately be passed by the faculty and administration, but, previous to final action, consultation with students *should* and *must* be sought.

The point raised was the fact that grading of student teachers has been consistently high and the students depend upon this grade to raise their cumulative average. It should be remembered, however, that by the time a person reaches their student teaching semester, a great number of credits has already been amassed and one high grade averaged in with so many is going to have very little effect on an overall cum. Under the present system of calculating cumulative averages, it takes quite a few high grades to alter an overall average drastically. One grade cannot change the average of three years of work to any great extent.

Another point considered was job application. Would an employer hesitate in hiring a student who has merely received a "credit" grade from one college when he has a student from another college who has received an actual A or B from which to choose? According to Dr. Herbert Larson, Director of Placement, information given to employers by the placement office "does not include, ever, any academic records in a transcript record with grades on it." When an employer requests data on a student applying for a position, they receive recommendation from the two co-operative teachers and the college supervisor in a confidential reference form. Specific grades can be obtained *only* if the student personally wishes to send his transcript to the employer. The employer, in this case, must pay a fee of \$1.00 for each transcript received. According to Larson, the only information which can legally be given to an employer by the placement office is personal recommendations from the co-operative teachers and college supervisors.

All these points can validly work for the students' good if taken in proper perspective. The point at hand is the lack of communication between students and faculty members on this point. It should be agreed that what is important when grading a student who is planning to teach is his competency to *teach*, not to *obtain a grade*. The issue that is being disputed is the students' right to an opinion in a matter that concerns students. It might be appropriate to add that while the students present at the faculty meeting were treated quite rudely by some of the faculty members, the students were actually being treated as equals! Other faculty members quite often receive the same bad treatment (if that is any comfort). Regardless of who is being considered, rudeness is inappropriate and *anyone* has a right to be upset with such a situation.

The way an issue is handled, however, must not overshadow the merits of the proposal and, if viewed with calm logic, the non-graded student teaching program injustices to condemn a worthy program.

A final comment - if students are interested in abolition of a grading system, *per se*, in the classroom, isn't this same concern applicable to student teaching? **CONSISTENCY**, please! D.B.



Hear General Maxwell Taylor Tonight

LHS Has Resident Artist

LHS has a resident artist. During the month of May, Mr. Arnold Belkin will serve as artist in residence at Lock Haven State College. Raub Hall has been chosen as a permanent site for one of Mr. Belkin's large murals. His visit is being sponsored by the SCC Assembly Committee.

His one man show has appeared in some 15 cities in Mexico, the United States, and Canada. Mr.

Belkin's paintings were exhibited at the 1968 World's Fair in San Antonio, Texas. His art is now on display in Mexico City, Israel, New Delhi, Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Pittsburgh.

Presently, Mr. Belkin is an instructor at the Pratt Institute in New York. He has painted several large murals and theatre designs. The work on Raub Hall mural is expected to begin in a few days.

Spring Offensive Unnoticed On College Campuses

Midst the headlines of "spring offensives" by anti-war groups, the largest peace offensive of them all has gone largely unnoticed on college campuses across the country, the U.S. student head of the International Walk for Development charged today.

Mike McCoy, student at Antioch College at Columbia, Maryland, and U.S. Youth Chairman of the Walks, said that although more than a million high school and college students in more than 350 cities have signed on to Walk for Development on May 8-9, their plans have largely been ignored by the nation's press, including college papers. Yet the purpose of the Walks are closely related to the concerns of students everywhere!

The major objective of the Walks, which will be held in 39 other countries simultaneously with those in the U.S., is to focus worldwide attention on those measures necessary to enable every man to achieve a decent standard of living and his highest individual development, McCoy said.

Among issues on which International Walk Day is focusing:

- Reducing worldwide military expenditures, thereby permitting nations to use their resources for more constructive purposes;
- Assuring an adequate

income for every family and for every nation through an equitable distribution of work opportunities and world trade;

- Providing a minimally sound diet for the current world population;

- Harnessing the growth of the world's population;

- Learning to appreciate diversity of culture and values among the world's peoples;

- Reversing the degradation of the earth and its environment.

In addition to their educational objectives, the International Walks raise money for domestic and international self-help projects ranging from nutrition education among Dakota Indians to agricultural scholarships for South Korean youth. Worldwide the walks are sponsored by the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization, Youth World Development of the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation is the U.S. sponsor.

U.S. walkers have a goal of \$5 million this year. To meet this goal each walker enlists a sponsor (or sponsors) who agrees to pay him from 10¢ to \$10 for each mile walked. Generally the walk routes are from 20 to 30 miles in length.

Groups desiring to participate in the Walk for Development are urged to contact the International Walk for Development, 1717 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., (202) 382-6727.

The Honorable Hugh Scott
United States Senate
Capitol Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Scott:

I realize that you are concerned to hear as many of the opinions of your constituents as possible on our current national and international crises. For this reason, I wish to add one more voice to the many who have already written you.

First, let me state that I am first and foremost an American, loyal to death for what I believe to be the real American destiny and hope. I still believe sincerely in the future of America as a developing nation. My family has been in this land for eleven generations, which, of course, does not make me any more American than any other citizen. I mention this fact only to point out further that members of my family line have fought in every war this country has ever been involved in up to World War II, where I myself saw combat duty as a gunner in a medium tank in Germany. And I mention this fact to show that I do not oppose military defense of our country *per se*.

My profession is professor of philosophy at the Lock Haven State College, Lock Haven, Pa. My training has taught me to search always for reasonable definitions of terms, clarity of thought, and a balanced judgement between conflicting alternatives. I must confess, however, that the enormity of the problems—both internal and international—facing our nation today present as great a challenge as any philosopher can hope to confront.

Nevertheless, let me add the weight of my judgement and opinion to those who have already expressed their views. First, I am terribly concerned about the term "radical", especially as it is being bandied about by political gamesmen of all sorts today. It has occurred to me that the demands being made sincerely by large groups of Americans right now for a radical solution to the Indochina problem, for a radical solution to the other problems of national priorities, and for a radical solution to the problems in national social justice do not something (if studied and thought

about carefully) that can be re-expressed as perhaps the only (however necessarily justify the condemnation of such persons or groups as "radicals" (which, as you well know, is a pejorative term.) If it does, then I must be a "radical" (though I haven't the slightest idea what that means other than that I am somehow bad!)

It is my opinion, Senator sir, that everything we as a nation have done in Indochina, and indeed in many other parts of the world, has been radical, from the first sending of advisors to Vietnam to the bombing of North Vietnam and the invasions (or "incursions," if you prefer) into Cambodia and Laos. I call these actions radical in the sense that they were extreme measures taken to accomplish certain ends which the presidents involved felt had to be achieved. An enormous and growing number of American people today have become disenchanted with the theories and views of those presidents, their advisors, and their sundry party sympathizers and activists. Many of us no longer believe in the kind of radical action still being taken and being threatened in Indochina.

It is on my view somewhat pointless to keep repeating that we ought never to have become involved in the first place, since, true though that might be, it helps us not one whit. Hence, our attention must be directed toward the solutions—as President Nixon and many in Congress agree.

Where we seem to disagree most is on the question of radical solutions. And the reason the radical solutions being suggested right now by many "anti-war groups" seem unacceptable is that "we cannot trust the enemy." But surely enemies have never been able to trust one another; that is precisely why they remain enemies! Hence, the North Vietnamese as well as the Vietcong do not trust us so long as we are their enemies. So no one trusts anyone, and the "radical solutions" must be set aside for continued radical warfare and destruction of the once beautiful Vietnamese land and people.

I surely do not look for a simplistic solution to the so-called "Vietnamese problem"; I am quite convinced that whatever radical solution is called for cannot be stated in a single sen-

tence, slogan, or paragraph. And yet the slogans on the banners do express something (if studied and thought about carefully) that can be re-expressed as perhaps the only (however radical) viable alternative to the continued re-enforcement of international anarchy (which is the consequence of all warfare) and perhaps eventual holocaust on a scale we dare not contemplate.

After much agony of soul, I have found myself in strong opposition to the "Vietnamization Program." I do not believe in it for at least two reasons: (1) I have no more faith in the political wholesomeness of the South Vietnamese government than I have of the North Vietnamese government; (2) from all I have learned from veterans and observers and commentators and congressmen, I am not at all convinced either that the South Vietnamese people OR their American-trained troops really have serious confidence in their government (which comprises their military leaders and American advisors.)

I beseech you, Senator Scott, to consider very seriously and independently the plea being set before you: that you work in every way possible to you for the immediate disengagement of the United States from all forms of involvement in and support of the futile, unjustifiable, and (surely) unconstitutional war in Indochina. The catch-phrases "lasting peace," "just peace," "honorable settlement," etc. no longer hold the attention of many of us. How can we have an "honorable" settlement to a dishonorable action. And the sentiment is rapidly spreading across the country that (much to our dismay) we have dishonored ourselves and continue to do so in Indochina.

If you have read my letter this far, you are a patient man, and I thank you. I have been steadily moved from a somewhat conservative stand to a so-called moderate stand to what is now a more "radical" stand (according to the terminology of political branders, such as the Vice President.) I do not however, look on myself other than as an independent American.

Most sincerely yours,
John P. Irwin
Professor of Philosophy



To The Editor:

It appears as though there is some interest among a few students at Lock Haven to get something done. As most students should now be aware that on May 5th there is to be a series of speakers on poverty, war, racism, and repression. In addition to this there are students who are interested in ecology; so much so that they are willing to put forth time and effort to do something about it. In conjunction with Mrs. Renzelman; the students are going to set up a display at the A&P on Bellefonte Avenue May 7th and 8th, in which the ill effects of throw away bottles, phosphates and certain kinds of packaging. The idea is to inform shoppers that bottles and phosphates pollute the environment and that there are things one is able to do to lessen the effects of such products. For example, instead of buying throw away bottles, one should buy returnable bottles, and instead of buying soaps with a high phosphate content, one should buy soaps with a low phosphate content. Apparently, there is a small, slow trend away from apathy at Lock Haven but the continuance of it is up to those that will be here next year for many of the students now involved in the events to be presented may not be here next year.



May Day -
TODAY!

Baseball Team Starting Season In Fine Form

LOCK HAVEN—Off to its best start in several years, the surprising Lock Haven State College baseball team has a fine 5-2 record after two weeks of action.

Head Coach Tod Eberle is going with a very young team as only two seniors are listed on the 24-player roster.

Seeking a playoff berth in the first post-season Pennsylvania Conference championship playoffs in which the top four teams will participate, LHS faces three league opponents this week all on the road.

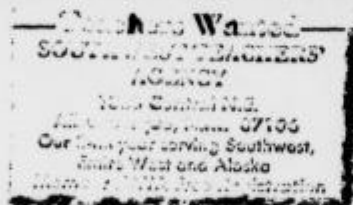
Yesterday, the Eagles hosted Bloomsburg for a twinbill. Tomorrow they will travel to Clarion for a big doubleheader and wind up the week with two games at Mansfield on Saturday.

Veteran pitcher Jim Sleicher and sophomore Frank Blazina, lead the mound with 2-0 records. Another sophomore, Rod Burrows has a 1-1 mark.

Senior Denny Rhule is the top batter with a lusty .500 average. Two freshman, Harry Doust and Rich Osborn, are hitting the ball at a fast clip. Shortstop Doust is at .416 and outfielder Osborn has a .400 average.

Sophomore Jeff Knarr, has a fine .368 mark and leads the team in triples with three and hits with seven.

The Eagles have already rapped out 12 triples in the seven games.



Long To Travel To Oklahoma City

LOCK HAVEN—Randy Long, former Altoona High School wrestler, and a member of Lock Haven State wrestling squad will go by plane to Oklahoma City tomorrow to compete in the Pan-American Games wrestling trials. The tourney will be held May 7 and 8.

Long, a sophomore at LHS, will wrestle in the 105.5 pound class. In April he won the 105.5 championship at the Pennsylvania U.S. Wrestling Federation Tournament held at Washington, Pa.

His toughest competition should come from Bob Orta of Nebraska; Stan Oppot of South Dakota State; and Dave Herrera of Glendale Junior College in Arizona.

LHS head mat coach Dr. Ken Cox feels that Long is "One of the finest 105.5 pound wrestlers in the nation."

If Long places in the top three, he will then qualify for the Pan-American Games to be held in Colombia, South America in July.

Peace Demonstrations Dispersed

by Bill Francis

"If the government doesn't stop the war, then we'll stop the government," was the cry of the May Day demonstrators. They had planned to halt the flow of traffic into the city of Washington, and thereby keep government workers from reporting to their jobs.

Police, however, had other plans. They began dispersing demonstrators as early as Sunday morning at West Potomac Park where the protesters had set up camp. This move was designed to create as much confusion as possible among the anti-war demonstrators so that the effects of the Monday morning effort to halt traffic would be reduced.

Some protesters became discouraged and went home. Most of them, however, were able to find places to stay at Georgetown University, George Washington University, and a few stayed with May Day sympathizers around the city. Police and Federal troops went on duty at 3 a.m. the next morning. The bulk of the traffic began entering the city around 6 a.m.

commonplace.

While some protesters were trying to block traffic with garbage cans, wood taken from construction sites, mailboxes, traffic signs and virtually everything they could get their hands on, others passed leaflets which apologized for the inconvenience or which explained the thinking behind the May Day movement.

There were a few scattered incidents between angry motorists and demonstrators, but for the most part, everyone remained non-violent. The traffic was effectively stalled at some points but was not completely halted, and most workers were able to get to their jobs on time or only a few minutes late. The most effective work stoppage came when most of the workers were at their jobs. They would lean out their windows and watch the protesters being dispersed by police, and their work still was not getting done.

Small amounts of tear gas was used to break up groups of demonstrators, and few citizens who were near areas escaped the annoying effects of the gas.

Some protesters had gas masks, but most of them wore handkerchiefs or gauze masks.

Police had been ordered to use their riot clubs below the waist, so there were few head injuries. By noon, most of the demonstrators were dispersed. Police expected them to halt the flow of traffic during the evening rush hour, but no incidents were reported. On Tuesday morning, it became evident that the back of the May Day movement had been broken, for only 50 of the 50,000 protesters attempted to halt traffic.

Seven thousand were arrested on various charges, most of them being of the "disturbing the peace" variety. Bail was set from \$150 to \$1000, but on Tuesday morning most of the demonstrators were released after paying the small sum of \$10, which covered court costs and fines.

Metropolitan police received a message from President Nixon commending the manner in which they performed their duties during the disturbances, and many were sure that disturbances planned for Wednesday would not take place.