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SEATTLE Spectator UNIVERSITY

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Seattle, Washington

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

According to legend . . . the Worm Ouroboros ate its own tail, and thus was a symbol of a world that survives by endlessly devouring itself.



ECOLOGY AT S.U.: A dilapidated hulk of a truck lying amid trash within sight of Bellarmine illustrates the problem of an urban university.

Within blocks of the campus are numerous similar examples of urban blight and squalor. Seattle University has declared its intention to assist in

the well-being of its neighbors in the community; it must also turn its attention to the environment of the area, especially by setting a good example.

—photo by bob kegel

Pollution War:

Callahan Urges Support

by Marilyn Swartz

Like the little engine of storybook fame that kept saying "I think I can"—and did—some government officials believe there is a positive solution to pollution and other blights of modern environment.

ONE OF THEM is James Callahan, assistant director of Environmental Health Services of the Seattle-King County Health Department.

Callahan strongly urges that everyone from housewives to junior high school students take an active part in cleaning up his surroundings and keeping them that way.

"The American people are careless in their habits," Callahan said in an interview last week.

He believes occasional student clean-ups of afflicted areas as Lake Union are not that effective.

"What we're talking about is a change in the whole cultural pattern," Callahan said.

THROUGH THE WINDOWS of his ninth floor office in the Public Safety Building, Callahan pointed out a few of the things that make life less pleasant for Seattle residents.

Elliott Bay is being polluted by leaks from ships' oil tanks as well as from garbage carelessly tossed in, he declared. He added that this is unnecessary and could easily be prevented.

He gestured toward rows of cheap flophouses lining First and Second Avenues, thick gray smoke pouring from a chimney below, and soot-stained office buildings. Above the roar of passing traffic and the wail of sirens, he stated that the city noise level is rising by a decibel per year.

LAKE UNION is in terrible shape from a pollution standpoint," Callahan said. "There is no light four or five feet below the surface . . . nothing but sludge."

He noted there is a special problem with regard to houseboat owners whose floating residences often do not have proper plumbing. The cost of new plumbing may well be more than the houseboats themselves. A strong emotional attachment to the houseboat way of living makes it even tougher to persuade owners to give up their domiciles.

Some of the steps Callahan suggested to promote and maintain a better environment include installation of sanitary in preference to storm sewers, establishment of more sewage treatment plants, group financing of clean-up projects and passage of legislation to enforce sanitation laws.

"The best thing is routine clean-up," Callahan said. "People won't dirty a clean area. This is human psychology."

CALLAHAN deplored the sparse attendance at public hearings. He strongly urged students to come to the hearings and present their views on environmental problems or any other matters they feel should be discussed.

He advocates "putting the pressure" on public officials to work for improvements in every area of the environmental dilemma.

Callahan said Seattle is more advanced than other cities in environmental control. He hoped "Earth Day" activities will turn out to be more than just a passing fad.

If "every litter bit hurts," Seattleites are going to have to do more than offer a passing "ouch!"

Speakers, Petitions Head S.U. Earth Day

S.U.'s environmental teach-in for tomorrow's Earth Day observance will include an eight-speaker program in Pigott Auditorium and circulation of petitions directed to Mayor Wes Uhlman.

The petitions will seek tax incentives for environmental beautification.

THE PROGRAM in Pigott will feature half-hour talks by faculty and community spokesmen on environmental issues.

A concelebration Mass at 10:10 a.m. is planned in the Liberal Arts chapel in commemoration of Earth Day. If weather permits, Mass may be said outdoors.

TOMORROW'S program was organized by AWS president Eileen Morgan in cooperation with ASSU and the Political Union.

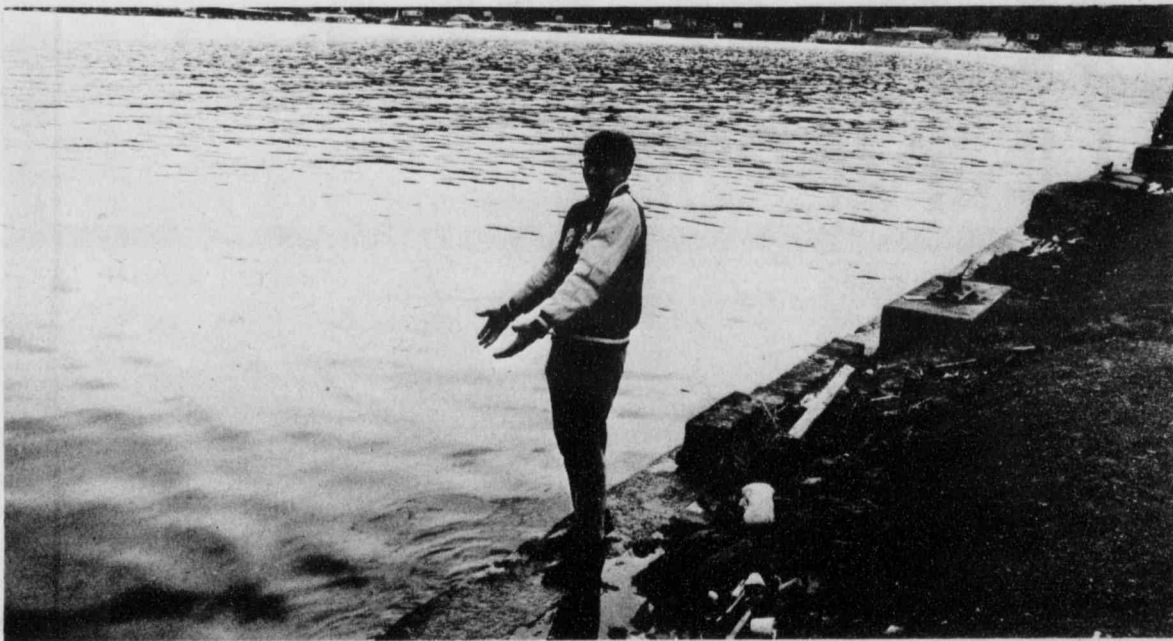
Seattle Central Community College students plan to improve their Broadway "environment" by sweeping the area with brooms after wrecking a car on the campus lawn today.

A Washington State professor is planning to employ genuine horsepower to transport him the five miles to class tomorrow.

On television, KCTS-TV, Channel 9 will devote most of the day's programming tomorrow to Earth Day activities across the nation.

KING-TV, Channel 5 will observe the week with special telecasts on the "Today" and "Telescope" shows.

S.U. Crew Loses Lakeside Dock; Sunday Sea Scouts 'Clean Up'



—photo by carol johnson

S.U. CREW member George Monostory gestures at the empty space where the crew's dock floated . . . up until Saturday,

when a "Clean Up Lake Union" campaign purloined it away.

The S.U. crew team is all for clean waters, but its members wish Seattle's Boy Scouts had been a little less conscientious in their efforts to clean up Lake Union Saturday.

The team arrived at the lake for Sunday morning practice to find their 50-foot landing dock missing.

The distressed rowers learned that the dock had been towed away during the much-publicized "clean-up" campaign.

A group of Sea Scouts, over-eager to dispose of "floating debris", cut the dock from its moorings at the abandoned

Washington Natural Gas plant. "It was no beauty, but it was not that bad, for crying out loud," lamented crew chief George Monostory.

The dock was valued at over \$300. At first, no one was sure who took it, or where it was taken.

"You're missing a 50-foot what?" asked King Lyson, coordinator of the clean-up for the Mayor's Youth Division, somewhat weakly.

Finally, Don Dilly, a Boy Scout executive, owned up.

"Yeah, I remember it going out. Gave the boys quite a time

pulling it loose. Had steel cables. You say it belonged to someone?"

The dock was finally located yesterday, piled in a jumble of snags, deadwood and other debris at the Army Corps of Engineers holding boom in Lake Washington. It may not be salvageable.

The loss hits the team squarely in its already tiny budget. Forced out of temporary quarters at U.W., and again from a local yacht club, the team has finally had to resort to storing its shells in the abandoned gas plant.

S.U. Wins MUN Bid

S.U. will be the host school for the Model United Nations' convention in 1972 to be held at the Seattle Center.

After a second ballot vote at the MUN Far West Convention, S.U. won over the University of Washington and the University of Colorado.

TWENTY-SIX members of S.U.'s Model United Nations traveled to the University of Oregon to participate in the annual convention held April 15-18.

The convention drew some 950 delegates from 90 schools. S.U. represented the Republic of China and Ivory Coast.

Walt Hubbard (Ivory Coast), S.U.'s delegate to the Third Committee and Paula Laschober (Rep. of China), a delegate to the Security Council, were elected Rapporteur of their respective committees. (The Rapporteur gives the report of his committee's work to the General Assembly.)

KATHY LOTZGESELL (Rep. of China) and Ken Stapleton (Ivory Coast) were delegation chairmen, while Tom Waldock represented S.U. on the Executive Committee which handled executive business, charter and by-laws, and selecting the host school for next year.

Students interested in joining MUN may contact Paula Laschober at the Foreign Language Department, ext. 478. Dr. Ben Cashman is club advisor.

\$500 For Spring Class:

Committee O.K.'s Rabbi Funds

The theology department's request for a \$500 budget supplement for next year to pay Rabbi Arthur Jacobovitz' spring quarter salary was approved last week by S.U.'s budget committee.

Fr. William Leoux, S.J., department chairman, had requested the additional money to enable him to reschedule Theology 478, "Survey of Jewish History," for next year.

Fr. LeRoux asked that the University notify the Rabbi of the budget committee's decision as soon as possible. As of last

week, the Rabbi had received no word from the University since he was informed that he would not be rehired next year due to budget cutbacks.

Friday's open forum discussion between the students to retain the Rabbi (Larry O'Connell and Donna Hubbard) and the Very Rev. Kenneth Baker, S.J., and Fr. LeRoux went ahead as planned although neither of the hoped-for faculty participants attended.

Fr. Roger Blanchette, of the theology department, attended "as an individual" and not as a representative of the department.

ASSU Committee Positions Open

Several appointed positions on University committees are open to interested students for the coming school year.

The available positions are Board of Admissions, one position; Bookstore Committee, one position; Academic Council, two positions; Election Board Coordinator, and Homecoming, three positions; general chairman, secretary chairman, and financial chairman.

There will be an open ASSU meeting next Thursday, April 29, at 2:15 p.m. in the Bellarmine Snack Bar, to answer students' questions.

Student Recruitment:

Admissions Review Committee Formed

by Sister Dolores Schafer

Improving public relations between students and the Admissions office of S.U. is the major goal of the recently established Admissions Review Committee of which Fr. Louis Gaffney, S.J., is chairman.

According to the Very Rev. Kenneth Baker, S.J., the purpose of the Admissions Review Committee is "to completely evaluate recruiting, admissions procedures, promotional literature, housing arrangements and other topics related to obtaining and retaining students."

COMMITTEE MEMBERS are Miss Mary Anne Bastasch, student; Mr. Cornelius Byron, regent; Fr. James Powers, S.J., faculty; Mrs. Edward Thenell, alumni; Dr. David Schroeder, administration; and Dr. Gary Zimmerman, faculty.

Related to recruiting is the image of S.U. Fr. Gaffney feels that S.U. has an excellent faculty and curriculum and has the accreditation necessary for a top university. "Often students and faculty do not realize the really strong points of S.U."

THE REVIEW Committee plans to evaluate present promotional literature including brochures, student handbooks and departmental descriptions. They will study the responsibility and chain of communication in dealing with this literature.

Another point on the outline involves the Admissions office. The committee feels the need

for a study of personnel and salaries. This will include the sharing of office management responsibility, job descriptions, personnel office and the hiring of personnel.

Fr. Gaffney is very concerned with the rate of personnel turnover. He stated the "attractive salaries are needed to keep skilled personnel and they are needed to give adequate student assistance."

INCLUDED in the study of the admissions office is the an-

alysis of the flow of paper and coordination with other offices, such as housing, financial aid, systems, registrar and academic departments.

Mrs. Audrey Corey of the Admissions Office has recently compiled all the forms and other types of communications necessary for the admission of one student.

The total amount of paper work in the department is momentous and includes such items as: admissions forms

office worksheets, recommendations, thank you notes, and transcripts.

THE COMMITTEE will also be reviewing vice presidential responsibility for the admissions office complex. This complex includes the office of Academic Vice President, vice president for student personnel, and vice president for University relations.

Thirty documents from various students, faculty and alumni, posing plans of action have been submitted to Fr. Gaffney.

SAGA Refunds Money for Fast

A one-day fast for peace is scheduled for Thursday, April 30, at Bellarmine and Campion dormitories and at the Chieftain.

SAGA food service has agreed to refund the monetary equivalent of meals missed by the dorm students. Off-campus students may also participate.

A "contribution can" will be placed in the Chieftain lounge. All donations will be sent to the Kontum Hospital fund in Seattle. This organization supports Vietnam's Mission Hospital, run by Dr. Patricia Smith, an S.U. grad.

Information concerning the fast is available from Bellarmine 411 or 312.

Fifty tickets to Credence Clearwater Revival concert May 2 will be sold today at reduced rates. Regularly priced at \$4.75 each, tickets can be purchased for \$3.75 from Joe Zavaglia, ASSU second vice president, between 2-4:30 p.m. today.



—photo by kerry webster

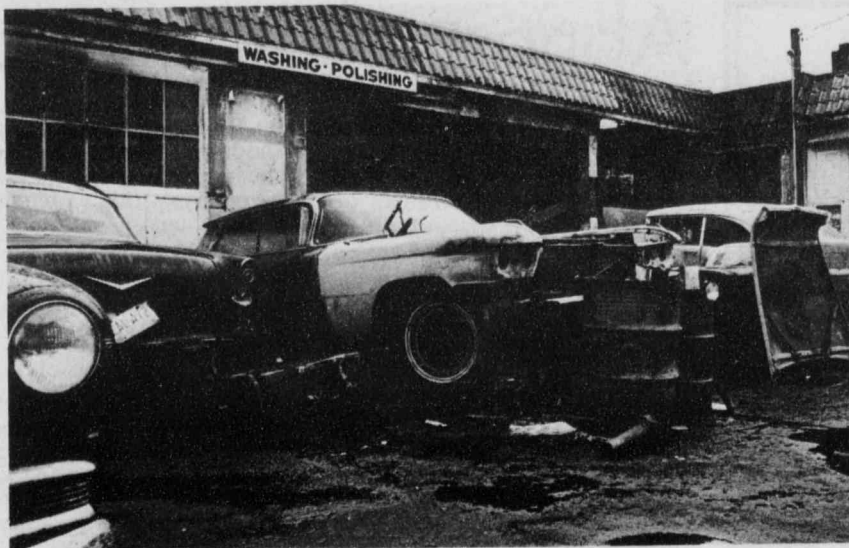
MARCHERS in the Vietnam Moratorium march in Seattle Saturday included a

few students from S.U. A Fast for Peace is planned for April 30.

The Spectator

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The Ecology of Seattle U.:



AUTOMOTIVE REFUSE



EAR ACHE

'Urban Decay' Blights S.U. Area

by Don Nelson
Asst. News Editor

Two S.U. graduate students have called upon the University to actively help in stimulating the upgrading of what they term an "area of urban decay" in the university community.

The recommendation came in a 50-page term paper prepared for a class in the Master of Business Administration program by Pierre Hostettler and Margaret Norton. The extensive work offers a detailed study of the characteristics of a ten-block area directly east of the University, and discusses the possibilities for improvement of the area.

The area, bounded by E. Union St. on the north, E. Jefferson St. on the south, 12th Ave. on the west, and 14th Ave. on the east, was characterized in the report as "a mix of business and residential, with most buildings suffering from a lack of maintenance."

The researchers complimented S.U.'s well-lighted, carefully landscaped campus as "an oasis in an otherwise dismal scene." They fear the target area described in the report "might become a corridor of decay left unattended by oversight" because it is not included in the Model Cities program, and no efforts to renovate the area are currently being planned.

The question the researchers posed for themselves was whether "this part of Seattle can be made more attractive, and what forces can be organized to upgrade the section."

"In a broader sense," they continued, "we are attempting to draw attention to the importance of continuing environmental study and action."

Pierre and Margaret conduct-

ed a survey to determine attitudes towards the area and its future. Questionnaires were sent to property owners in the area, S.U. student leaders and administrators, city officials, and personnel of the University of Washington Department of Community Development.

Also, interviews were conducted with some of the above mentioned people, as well as Mayor Wes Uhlman and Brian Cullerton, director of S.U.'s Urban Affairs Institute.

The pair also did some statistical research of their own. Through observation, they found that, in their estimation, 65% of the buildings in the area need paint and maintenance. In addition, 18% were found to be "dilapidated," while only 17% of the structures were termed in "good" condition.

They also found that 69% of

all the buildings in the area (and 99% of the one-family residences) are wood, although 72% of the commercial buildings are brick.

Fifty-five percent of the buildings are one-family dwellings, while 31.5% are commercial buildings. Seven buildings in the area are now vacant.

Perhaps the most obvious offender is the Seattle Transit bus barn at 14th and Jefferson, described as "dilapidated" by Pierre and Margaret. They were unable to elicit any response from the Seattle Transit System during their research.

The researchers did find that "the respondents (to the questionnaires) agreed the area is in a state of decay and that the problems can be solved if there is proper interest and motivation of local residents."

Of those who responded, 75%

felt the area could be improved in the long run. Half of the respondents indicated that they thought, once upgraded, the area would stay that way.

As to the function of S.U. in this upgrading process, Pierre and Margaret were definite in outlining what they felt is the University's commitment. "Since Seattle University is located in an area of urban decay," they said, "this institution has a responsibility to act as a catalyst in its own community to encourage forces to join together to upgrade this area."

They indicated that students, administrators, and influential alumni could all become involved in the clean-up effort.

Eighty percent of the respondents to the questionnaire felt that S.U. should take the initiative in getting people together to make the area "a Central Area

showcase."

Brian Cullerton indicated with in the report, that, although the University should have a role in any of the action taken to redevelop the section, such action cannot be done with the University's resources. Cullerton indicated that the University will cooperate in any community organization of the area.

Other recommendations in the report include the formation of a community council and the establishment of an environmentally oriented course in the MBA program.

The report urged that citizens begin to act now to overcome such stumbling blocks as rezoning the area and raising funds.

Pierre and Margaret are confident that, with student help, "the area can be shaped into a significant and orderly urban environment."

Noise Pollution: A Hazard Here

by Ed McCormick

If you think you have become hard of hearing lately, it may not be just your imagination. Temporary or permanent hearing loss is one of the very real effects of "noise pollution," a term used to describe the sounds of our environment.

S.U., situated as it is in an urban environment, is especially vulnerable to the dangers of noise. The eardrums of the average S.U. student are constantly assaulted by sirens, jets lawnmowers, trucks, buses, motorcycles, screeching cars, construction equipment, radios, TV sets and hi-fi's. It is no wonder

that many students take pills, especially Excedrin.

Although most people regard noise as more of a nuisance than anything else, many scientists believe that it constitutes a serious threat to man's health and well-being as well. Dr. Vern O. Knudsen, a respected U.C.L.A. physicist, even goes so far as to call it "a slow agent of death."

Another authority, Dr. Aram Glorig, director of the Callier Hearing and Speech Center in Dallas, Texas says that many noise exposures resulting in permanent hearing loss which "is due to destruction of certain inner-ear structures which cannot be replaced or repaired."

A NUMBER OF doctors be-

lieve that noise, by stimulating reactions of fear or rage, may actually cause high blood pressure and bring on ulcers, even if it does not make you deaf. Dr. Samuel Rosen, emeritus professor at Mount Sinai Hospital and School of Surgery in New York, describes the reaction to noise this way:

"Adrenalin is shot into the blood stream. Heart rate increases, blood vessels constrict. There are reactions in the intestines. The acute symptoms persist. Actually they outlast the noise. You may forgive the noise, but your body never will."

Noise does not need to be deafening even temporary, to be dangerous, according to Dr. Lee E. Farr, of California's Depart-

ment of Public Health.

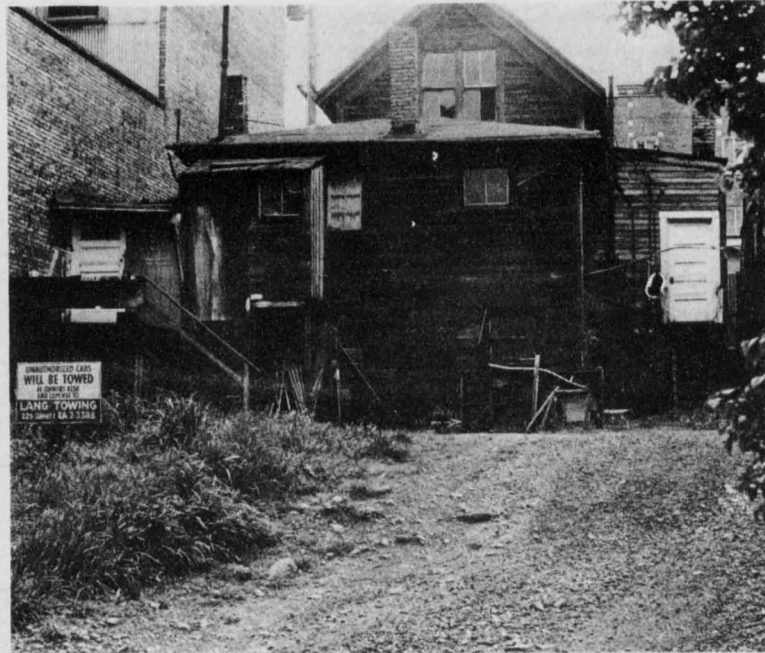
COURTS, IN a number of cases, have awarded damages to workers who claimed hearing loss because of their noisy jobs. Some psychiatrists and psychologists believe that in the unusually high noise levels—traffic, sirens, police whistles, noisy children, blaring television sets and transistor radios—in the slums, just one extra startle sound may often trigger violence. A "startle sound" is one that causes a physical reaction.

It has been suggested that the increasing use of tranquilizers and sleeping pills by Americans is due, in part at least, to the constant exposure to nerve-racking, sleep-destroying noise.

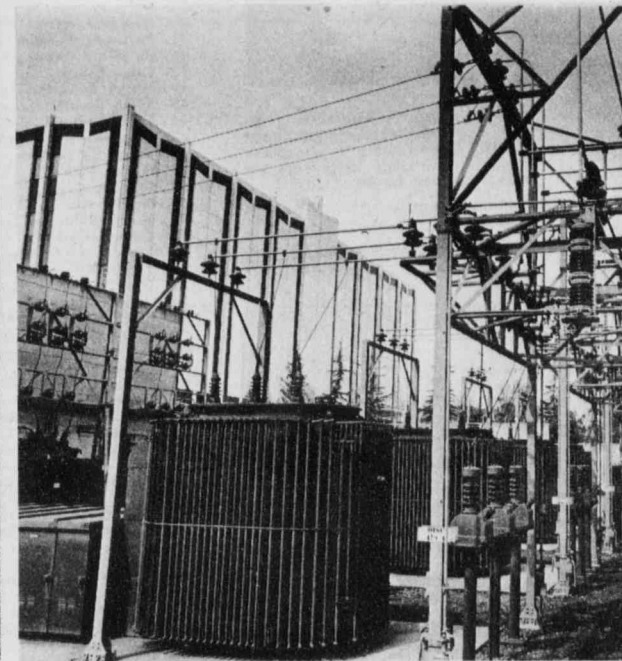
HARVEST TIME



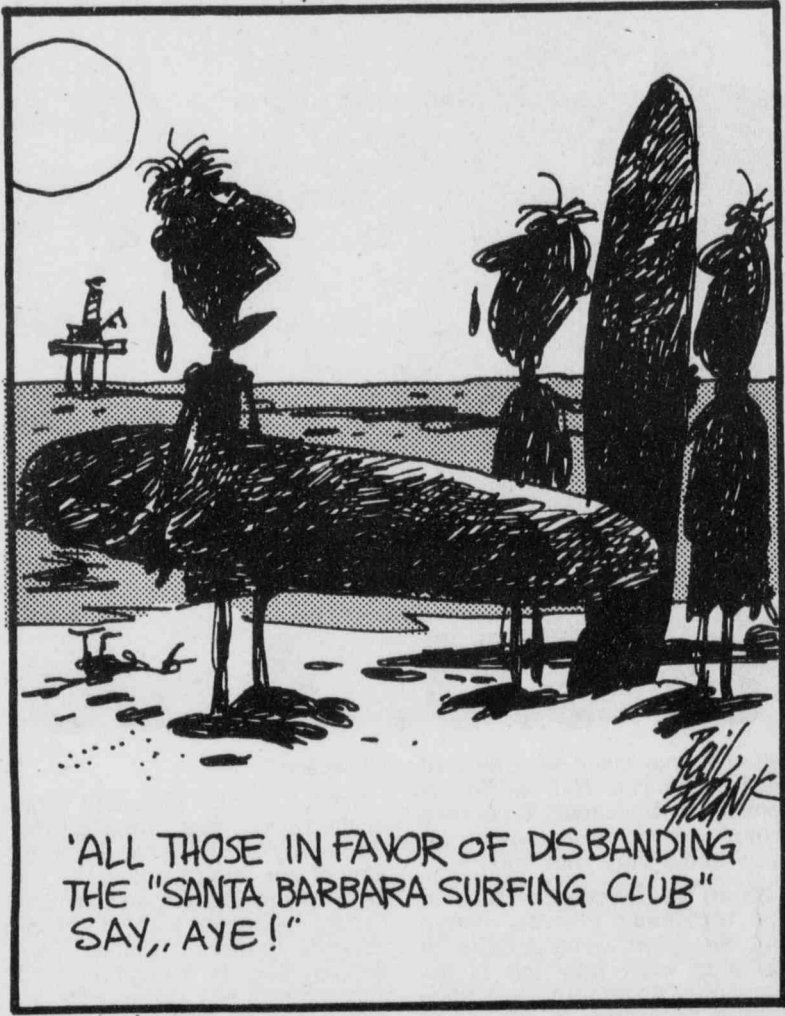
CRASH PAD



POWER NOT FLOWERS



—photos by don conrard and bob kegel



'ALL THOSE IN FAVOR OF DISBANDING THE "SANTA BARBARA SURFING CLUB" SAY,, AYE!'

by Tom Mitchell
Science Editor

Dr. George A. Santisteban, S.U. assistant professor of biology, is currently conducting a study on the effects of psycho-social stress induced in mice by overcrowded living conditions.

The experiment is being conducted in the basement of the Garrand Building, where the mice used in the study are kept in a "population cage." This type of cage consists of a series of small wire cages linked by tubes to form a continuous ring of cages.

in collaboration with Dr. James P. Henry of the University of Southern California, have induced in the mice classical hypertension (high blood pressure), and associated kidney and heart disease.

The mice which are affected adversely show symptoms of increased activity of the adrenal glands. The shape of the heart is changed, and the delicate structure of the blood vessels in the kidneys is slowly destroyed.

MICE WHICH are removed from contact with other mice at birth and raised to adulthood

in isolation are much less able to cope when placed in the population cage. They die more rapidly than those which grew up under the crowding in the cage.

Dr. Santisteban feels that great progress has been made in the study in the four years it has been underway at S.U. Although his work is concerned with only the biological ramifications of crowded living, he feels that sociologists may use the results from his and similar work in determining how life in ghetto apartments may affect those who live in them.

ACCORDING TO Dr. Santisteban, the mice in the cage cannot claim individual "territories." They are also forced to compete with each other for food and water.

He says: "There is quite a bit of evidence from several labs that shows that population density does affect the endocrine system." This leads to a reduction in the reproduction rate, and an increase in the disease rate of animals. These factors may tend to be a limit to population density.

The experiments, performed

Spectrum of Events

TODAY
Creative Writers' Club: 7:30 p.m. meeting in Xavier Hall Lounge.
I.K.'s: 7 p.m. meeting in Xavier.
Senior Class: Tonight as promised the Blue Banjo salutes the Senior Class. All invited. 9-12 p.m.
Spurs: 6:15 p.m. meeting in Bannon 501.
WEDNESDAY
A Phi O: Active meeting at 7 p.m. in Bellarmine Apts. Executive board meeting at 6 p.m. Wear grubbies.
Gamma Sigma Phi: 7 p.m. meeting in Bellarmine 232.
THURSDAY
M.U.N.: Election of officers, 11 a.m. in P 304. New members welcome.
FRIDAY
Spectator: 3 p.m. staff meeting in newsroom.
SUNDAY
Spanish Club: 10:30 a.m. mass in Spanish at the Bellarmine Chapel.

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78.	Clouds — Joni Mitchell		\$4.98
79.	Who Knows Where The Time Goes — Judy Collins		\$4.98
80.	Lee Michaels		\$4.98

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Education Role Outlined

by Ned Buchman

At present, universities are major contributors to the environmental crisis. Not only do their expanding plants destroy the natural environment with ecological disconcert, but they perform much of the specialized research which develops the technology that is threatening man's survival.

Universities court big business and industry for contributions and in return grant degrees to "technicians" whose compartmentalized thinking will never question the overall effect of their research on the planet on which they live.

However, universities have a unique opportunity and position in the struggle to save space-Earth. As centers of education they can become centers of ecological awareness and concern; as centers of research they can be directed to ecological problems; and as centers of awareness and knowledge, they can become centers of ecological activism.

Since ecological thinking requires an inter-disciplinary approach, the whole university can become involved. Physical science departments can investigate ecological interrelationships, and population; engineering departments can examine the problems of city planning, pollution, and mass transportation. Business departments can question our wasteful production-consumption economy and offer alternatives, political science departments can suggest environmental legislation and get individuals involved in the democratic processes; home economics departments can encourage a lessening of consumption of natural resources in the

home.

Communications departments can question current practices and advocate efficient use of media for environmental education, social science departments can stress man's relationship with his environment; medical schools probe the physiological effects of environmental mismanagement; history departments can examine the sources of the ecological crisis, the development of science, industry, technology, and earth-exploitation philosophy; humanities departments can stress deeper appreciation of the environment.

Not only academic facilities

can be utilized. Student government can bring ecology speakers to campus, support ecology-action groups. University administrations can encourage seminars and workshops on man and environment, faculty speakers for regional schools, community seminars, publications, study-groups.

The university is the only place in which technical skills and scientific knowledge can be combined with humane value systems. If our environmental problems are to be solved it will be in part through the efforts of our higher educational institutions.

Citizen Sacrifice Needed:

Industry Blamed for Blight

by Marsha Green
Feature Editor

The blame for the nation's blight is often laid at the doorstep of industry, but people fail to realize that if industry is forced to mend its ways, sacrifices on the part of individuals will be necessary.

It is the duty of the leaders of the country to point out these hard facts, according to Dr. Margaret Mary Davies, professor of economics at S.U.

"Being angry at industry is not advancing the cause of cleaning it up," she said.

SEEING A parallel between the current ecological crisis and being on a diet, Dr. Davies pointed out that Americans may have to get along with less clean clothes or less electricity if they attempt to solve the problems of environment.

"How many people are willing to forego their automobile and travel on the public transit or tax themselves for transit," she asked, "yet they complain about auto exhaust."

Dr. Davies saw the problem as a question of will and a value system. In the past the pro-

ductive society was measured by the amount of goods that could be acquired. Priorities must now be rearranged so that citizens see the harm in this idea.

"IF WE LEARN to care for things, our values may be better," she noted.

The economist's role in the ecological problem, she felt, is to show the consequences of each type of action taken.

"We must be prepared to do research . . . but there is no simple answer to ecology. The solutions may have second, third and fourth effects which may be equally as bad as the original problem."

THE FIRST STEP begins with the citizens. If they want industry to stop, they must be willing to stop polluting. She paraphrased Aquinas in saying, "On the last day, the planet will judge us, too." Man must learn a respect for the planet and realize how he is damaging God's creation.

The danger is too easy to make industry the scapegoat. "To force the mill to stop polluting is just the beginning. The battle is not won."

"Unless the leaders, both public and private, keep the problem before us, to stress its importance, it can pass," she concluded.

Ecology Problems, Courses Offered

by Kerry Webster
Executive Editor

Students interested in environmental and ecological problems are finding a growing number of such specialized courses offered at S.U.

One of the most extensive is the Civil Engineering de-

partment's graduate course called simply, "Air Pollution" (CE 532). While the emphasis of the course is on the scientific and engineering problems created by atmospheric waste discharge, students are also asked to consider legislative, administrative, and community re-

lations problems.

The economic effects of pollution and the cost-effectiveness of pollutant-removal systems are also probed.

OTHER RELEVANT courses offered by the department include two classes in sanitary engineering design, (CE 520, 521) with emphasis on safe disposal of chemical and biological wastes, and an advanced sanitation laboratory (CE 522).

Water receives special attention from the civil engineers. Two courses are offered in water resource development (CE 533, 534) and one in limnology. (CE 530).

In the two water resource courses, the engineers study hydrology, river morphology, flood control, water power, irrigation, and water supply.

The limnology course, taught on the graduate level, involves a special study of the nature of water and of natural waters as environments.

ON THE URBAN and social level, the Sociology department offers several courses of use to urban planners. One such course, "Population" (SC 363) offers analysis of population trends, problems and politics.

Another sociology course is "The Urban Community" (SC 280), a study of urban community structure and institutions, the process of urbanization, and aspects of American urban communities.

In a closely related field, the Political Science department offers "Urban Government in Metropolitan Areas" (PLS 214) and "Government in Social Welfare."

"Population" is also the title of a class offered by the biology department (B1 465), a study of ecology, population genetics, and evolution.

TWO RELEVANT courses are offered by the Home Economics department — "Advanced Nutrition," (HE 320), and "Experimental Foods" (HE 310). Both courses are geared to providing highest nutrition from available foods.

The liberal arts or non-science student who is looking for exposure to basic environmental studies may have a good bet in the Chemistry department's "Freshman Seminar" (CH 125, 126, 127).

The course is designed as an inter-disciplinary approach to science, with special concentration on relating scientific knowledge to daily life.

STUDENTS IN the small seminar-type class normally decide the direction the course will take. Last quarter, under Fr. Ernest Bertin, S.J., the five-member class tackled problems of pollution.

Students produced individual research on such subjects as thermal pollution, DDT, scrap metal recovery, and the population explosion.

The inter-disciplinary approach to ecological studies may gain even more favor at S.U., if the experimental Honors College program proposed by Dr. James Tallorico is accepted.

AS PART OF the Honors College, a separate branch of the University to take its place beside the other colleges, Dr. Tallorico proposes a School of Twentieth Century Studies.

According to proponents of the system, an interdisciplinary study of ecology, population and other "earth-related" problems would fit handily into the free-wheeling format of the proposed Honors College.

The Two Sides of a Contented Environmentalist



Public Utility Districts (PUDs) of Washington salute the environmentalists. Matter of fact, many of the most active environmentalists and conservationists are found among PUD employees . . . for most people recognize the need to protect the beauty and greatness of the Northwest.

But the man who just plain enjoys nature on a Sunday also wants a job on Monday. PUDs are proud to contribute to the growing Northwest economy by providing low-cost public power that keeps industry and jobs alive. At the same time, PUDs protect and develop our natural heritage through man-made lakes, parks, fish rearing ponds, and recreation areas, included as parts of PUD dams.

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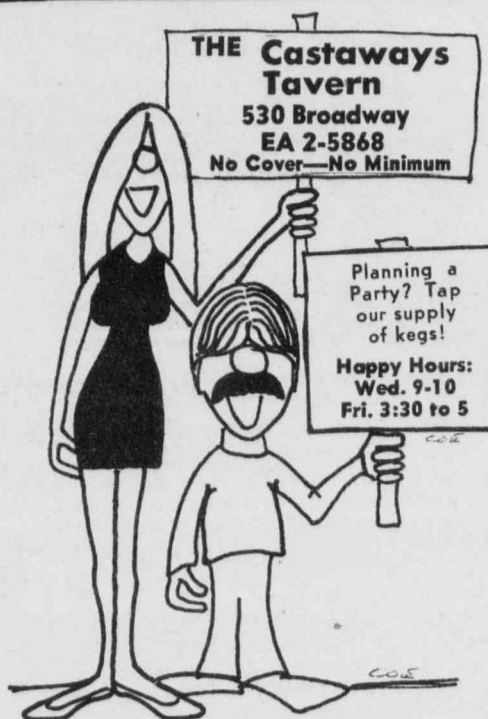
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"IT'S A RIOT"

World May End With Whimper?

by Ned Buchman

The same generation that worried about the possibility of nuclear holocaust is now realizing that the world might not end with a bang but a whimper.

The institutions we have created are destroying the livability of the whole world. Man has exerted an influence on his environment since the first caveman fashioned clubs with which to hunt and fire to cook his meals.

But, whereas once man's effect on the environment brought only isolated repercussions, we have suddenly become aware that our mass attack on the environment is an attack upon ourselves. This is the heart of the ecological crisis.

Ecology is the branch of biology which deals with the mutual relations between organisms and their environment. It is derived from the Greek *ekos*, meaning house.

It is thus a total systems approach and stresses many disciplinary lines. An idea of just how encompassing the field is (and how desperate our ecological crisis is) can be demonstrated by the wide variety of action topics undertaken recently by the University of Oregon's "Can Man Survive" class.

Projects included work in population problems; pollution problems; determination of quality, purpose, and potential of human life; litter; recycling of wastes; consumer protection; conservation and recreation; education; alienation, racism, apathy, uninvolvedness, and despair; economic problems; war mass transit; and media.

The current ecological crisis is the result of the separation of man from the soil and nature. Historically, industrialization (a uniquely Occidental phenomenon) followed the Enlightenment which, with its confidence in

man's rationality and in human progress, gave lip service to the brand of aggressive production consumption economics we have today.

Before this, Newton had demonstrated that the universe was composed of rational laws which were to be discovered and exploited; and the Reformation had eliminated religious influence from the realm of the mundane. A growing industrial society was thus quick to accept Darwin's maxim of "survival of the fittest."

The short-sightedness of the pragmatic view is just now be-

ing realized.

Stephen Vincent Benet adequately summed up the dilemma by saying: "We don't know where we're going, but we're on our way."

Ecology-minded thinkers must now re-examine our "short term profit motive" economy for a system that will take nature, including the physical and psychological state of man, into the total capital stock.

"We have met the enemy, and he is us." The real enemy is not the so-called "establishment" but the individual who consumes the establishment's

products.

A moral solution at the individual basis is necessary to curb the wasteful American who on an average consumes 50 tons of food, 28 tons of iron and steel, 1200 barrels of petroleum products, 1½ tons of fiber, and 4500 cubic feet of wool and paper in his 70-year lifetime.

Corollary to the individual's control of his consumption is control of his procreation. Present technology is unable to feed, shelter, clothe, and organize our present population. Future advances cannot be counted upon; and the environment's ability to

accept new technology is fast reaching its limit.

The survival of mankind thus depends on the realization that our finite environment earth is essentially a living organism.

If earth's life support system is to continue we must remember the words of Adlai Stevenson: "We travel together, passengers on a little spaceship, dependent on its vulnerable resources of air and soil; all committed for our safety to its security and peace; preserved from annihilation only by the care, the work, and the love we give our fragile craft."

Ecological Groups Are Many:

Eco-Experts Stress Citizen Help

by Art Reis
Sports Editor

Pollution in this country has hit its high peak in the last decade, with a major portion of the public blame being directed at big industry.

But is industry solely to blame for the increase in dirty air and impure drinking water?

ACCORDING to Marion Edey, ecologist at the Berkeley Ecology Center, individual citizens must examine their own actions also.

"It is not enough," she writes, "for people to want clean air and water. They must demand it with such intensity that they refuse to vote for a man who would deny it to them, no matter what else he has to offer."

"Until this happens," she concludes, "pollution will continue to get worse."

STRIKING a bit closer to

home, the April issue of 'Maidemoiselle' in an article titled "40 Ways to Depollute the Earth", gave several ways that the individual citizen can aid in the crusade against pollution.

They suggest that Americans don't use colored facial tissues as the dye tends to linger and soon pollutes the nation's waterways. The magazine asks also that we do not buy nonreturnable, unbiodegradable, nondecomposable containers since they are a major source of litter. Instead of DDT, the magazine offers as an alternative employing botanicals or poisons which have been extracted from plants.

OTHERS suggested are: (1) measure detergents carefully and use the minimum amounts needed; (2) don't leave water running as there is only so much; (3) try not to make unnecessary noise but fight instead between the hours of 11

p.m. and 7 a.m.; and (4) involve your community advocating the citizenship to do something constructive on the matters of conservation and pollution.

Mrs. Edey mentioned that conservationists are not concentrated in any special region or economic group so there are seldom enough in one district to dominate the election.

"We can overcome this by forming a national movement (eg. Friends of the Earth) which will concentrate its strength on a few key local elections," Mrs. Edey said.

THE SIERRA CLUB, one of the nation's leading conservation organizations, defines ecotactics as: "the science of arranging and maneuvering all available forces in action against enemies of the earth."

The ecological revolution is upon us, started long before today's ceremonies, and it is going to ask Americans several

vital questions.

It will ask Americans to stop dumping their wastes and garbage into the homes of America's wildlife. Can you imagine Chinese pheasants and silver salmon becoming extinct? Don't laugh, friend, it's really happening.

SOME of the conservation groups which students may be interested in joining are: The National Wildlife Federation, 1412 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; The Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, Calif. 94104; Friends of the Earth (FOE), 30 East 42nd St., New York, New York 10017; and the John Muir Institute for Environmental Studies, 451 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94133.

So, the next time someone asks you, "What's happening Man?," tell him 'pollution'.



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it's up to you

the phantom

To the Editor and Residents of Campion Tower:

By now, you should be aware something is amiss. If not, it will be evident once you use a restroom. Specifically, the metal cylinders on which a roll of toilet paper revolves has been removed from most of the johns. It is my contention that these toilet paper dispensers are the result of some insidious design to put people off using bathrooms. I can see an evil psychologist lurking somewhere in the shadow of its design.

I mean, who else could have thought of (1) armor plating a tissue roll dispenser (2) putting so much resistance on the roll of toilet paper that it ceased to rotate; instead, when you pull, you get one sheet—hardly enough to clean your ear; (Economy is all well and good, but this is a hell of a place to save money!) (3) that, when by a herculean effort, you get the roll revolving, it CLUNKS! So as to announce to the rest of the bathroom audience your present endeavors ("Gee, he's a 39-Clunker!").

Talk about inhibiting a person—and what a time to do it. No wonder we're so neurotic today, even our toilet paper fights back!

Let me assure those administrators, etc., in charge of promoting such inconvenient modes of saving money, I am not a thief. It's just you and I differ on what's best for mental hygiene. By the end of the quarter, all the cylinders will have been returned.

My point in initiating this small protest is to register a complaint, and garner support. Please reconsider your position on the use of these infernal contraptions. Without the cylinder they really are quite satisfactory.

Name withheld at request

my name?

To the Editor:

The petition to keep Rabbi Jacobovitz at S.U. bugs me. According to the Spectator, Tues., April 14, 1970, only 60 students have taken Th 478 and 479 since 1966.

It's beyond me to comprehend how the petitioners were able to get over 1000 signatures, with this type of enrollment. Furthermore, this petition was circulated over

the weekend when 75% of the students are gone.

Is my name on that petition?
Kathy White
Freshman

P.S.: Congratulations Fr. Baker Hayakawa God, the angels, and I bless you.

two tasks

To the Editor:

There seems to me to be confusion about a number of points in the letter by Carl Binder (Spectator, April 16) in reference to Rabbi Jacobovitz. I have serious reservations about the interpretation Mr. Binder places on the fact that a large number of students signed the petition concerning the Rabbi, and it seems to me that Mr. Binder's use of historical materials is inept. However, I would like to discuss his more substantial question as to why and how non or anti-Catholic subjects like communism are taught on a Catholic campus.

First of all, it seems to me that a University should be engaged in two tasks, the search for and communication of information, and the search for and communication of wisdom. In communicating information the University must teach about things that are historically important but in some degree erroneous, as communism or existentialism. That these things are taught about does not indicate per se that they are in themselves true or false. Information by itself, however, is unsatisfactory, for people naturally want to know what degree of truth is embodied in those phenomena they study. This implies that materials studied must be evaluated in terms of their truth and falsity. In the context of a school that makes public truth claims, as any Catholic school does by definition, there are public standards by which to make this evaluation. Here we come to the point hard for people in our times to accept.

If there is truth, then by definition some positions are more correct than others. If there is not truth, then the acquiring of information is pointless. If some position, such as Catholic Christianity, is more true than others, then in principle any position which contradicts this hypothetical truth is to that degree erroneous. If for

instance Catholic Christianity is true, communism is in large part either erroneous or inadequate. To hire a communist to teach communism would in principle be irresponsible, for, precisely because the communist is a communist, he does not understand at what point communism is erroneous; that is, he is incapable of criticizing communism in terms of wisdom. What follows is that in principle the most capable teacher of any subject is one who both has adequate information and is capable of showing what is incorrect in that subject in terms of established truth.

Since I do not have information on the concrete case concerning Rabbi Jacobovitz I am incapable of judging it, but I think we ought to be clear at least about what principles are involved.

Glenn Olsen
Honors Program

whereas

To the Editor:

Concerning the second "whereas" in the senate resolution on BYU—let us change a few words and re-read it.

"Whereas: it is the opinion of the BYU student senate that the Catholic religion, the theological basis of Seattle University, has espoused and does now practice a policy of sexual discrimination against all females attempting to become full members of that Church (priests) and that it is contrary to the basic principles of equality, upon which this nation was founded . . ."

Discrimination by sex is as unconstitutional as by race. Should not BYU demand severance of ties with S.U.?

Richard C. Wilkie

AWRK!

She has roses on her cheeks,
daisies in her eyes,

cucumbers in her ears—
Flower pots on her hips,

water in her mouth . . .

And a garden hose over
her neck—

Yet I love her

because she's fresh . . . AWRK!

—Vic Pineda

If our environment is to be saved, we have to do more than march, work on cleanup drives and listen to speakers. We have to modify our life style.

ONE GROUP which should do so is the campus "fashion plates." How many who were sickened by Life magazine's color picture of baby seals being clubbed to death and skinned (with their bloody carcasses left to rot) hesitated before buying seal-trimmed after-ski boots?

How many, without thinking, are wearing coats trimmed with fur? Most of the skins come from animals which were butchered solely for their fur. It's not a very pretty thought. Certainly the girls wearing furs would be repelled at the sight of a bloody skinning knife or skinned corpse.

WE ARE BARBARIANS. In ancient times, when people killed, they made use of the entire animal. They respected their catch and used it wisely. We waste. We slaughter and, after taking what our society values, leave the rest.

Some of the worst offenders are women in leopard skin coats. One overweight, overage woman actress justified her coat by saying it was better to kill animals than people. The thought was as simplistic as the audience which applauded her.

The same is true of feathers. Which of the young loves with fluff-trimmed formals realize what they are doing to the bird population? We doubt that their personal adornment, subject to change at Seventh Avenue's whim, is worth it.

THE SLAUGHTER of animals for food is barbaric. We applaud the development of soy bean protein substitutes which, through technology, can be made indistinguishable from meat.

Our technology, while creating pollution, has also created the synthetics which will prevent slaughter for clothing and, someday, food.

Pull Tabs Now Slide

Pull-tabs, once regarded simply as a leisure-age improvement over the can-opener, have become a conservationist nightmare.

Gary Curtis is 23, a little guy with a sheaf full of scale drawings and an idea for ending the pull-tab plague. Curtis and a friend at the College of Great Falls, Mont., have designed a quick-open soft drink can with a tab that slides into the lid, instead of being pulled off.

Curtis claims his tab can be produced competitively with the tabs, and he's come to Seattle to prove it.

Leaving school to promote his invention, Curtis has spent 7 months and dropped \$1000 on the project. He is nearly broke. His partner was drafted. Stopping at S.U., he speculated on his own future.

"I'll get a job here and write some more letters, I guess," he said.

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"the way to wealth is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words, industry and frugality; that is, waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both. Without industry and frugality nothing will do, and with them everything."

Benjamin Franklin



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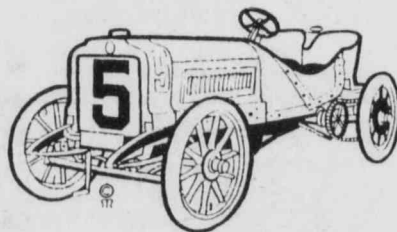
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Dean Emeritus Cites Overstaffed Faculty

by **Patty Hollinger**
Editor

The fact that S.U.'s faculty has doubled in size over the last 20 years, while its student enrollment has increased minimally, has lead Fr. James McGoldrick, S.J., Dean Emeritus of Education, to suggest the immediate dismissal of at least 50 faculty members.

Fr. McGoldrick said that in comparison with other universities its size, S.U. has an excess of about 100 faculty members.

CITING STATISTICS from "School & Society", Fr. McGoldrick said that while S.U.'s faculty has increased by 101 members since 1950 its student enrollment has increased only 464.

He compared S.U.'s statistics with those on the University of Puget Sound in Tacoma, which like S.U. is a small religiously affiliated university. UPS's faculty has doubled along with the student enrollment in the last 20 years.

Figures cited for S.U. during 1949-50 showed that there was

a total student enrollment of which 487 were part-time. The faculty at this time totaled 141, of which 138 were full time.

STATISTICS for S.U. during 1969-70 showed a total student enrollment of 3,468 of which 897 were part-time. Faculty membership was listed as 242, of which 221 were full-time.

For comparison, Fr. McGoldrick cited the figures UPS's which in 1949-50 has a total student enrollment of 1931 and a total faculty of 90, of which 72 were full-time.

By 1969-70 UPS had a total student enrollment of 3421 and its faculty totaled 180 of which 124 are full time.

FR. MCGOLDRICK said he has brought these figures to the attention of the University President since it pertained to the amendment of the University charter which is up this summer.

He also said that the faculty directory, which includes administrative personnel, totals 305.

Student Art on Display



BLACK ART: Cheryl Pietromonaco, Vivian Luna, and Ann Burke examine exhibits in the display room of the Lemieux Library during S.U.'s Black Arts show. The display continues through tomorrow.

—photo by carol johnson

newsbriefs

i. k.'s

Tickets will go on sale tomorrow in the Chieftain and both dorms for "Seattle University Day at Sea". It will be held as scheduled despite a momentary conflict of schedules.

The cruise to Victoria, B. C., sponsored by the Intercollegiate Knights, is May 9, the same day as a dance being sponsored by the Chieftain Rifles.

The two events will go on as scheduled, however, according to Joe Zavaglia, ASSU second vice president.

The steamship Princess Marguerite will leave Pier 64 at 8:30 a.m. and will arrive in Victoria by 12:30 p.m. Five hours of sightseeing are scheduled before the ship departs for Seattle at 5:30 p.m.

The tour is arranged in two packages: Package 1 offers the round trip ticket for \$7.50 per person. Package 2 includes the round trip ticket and a smorgasbord lunch for \$9.00 per person.

gammas

An informal social for prospective members of Gamma Sigma Phi, women's service organization, is planned for tomorrow night from 7 to 8:30 p.m. in the Bellarmine Snack Bar.

Gammas is open to all women students with a gpa of 2.25. Interested students who are unable to attend the social can pick up an application from the Gamma office in Bellarmine 232 or contact Kathy Dugaw, Campion 805.

cheerleaders

Final tryouts for varsity basketball cheerleaders are scheduled for May 1 from 3-5 p.m. in Pigott Auditorium, according to George Irwin, ASSU publicity director.

These will be the only cheerleader tryouts as the posts of freshman cheerleaders have been eliminated.

A special cheerleaders school, taught by ex-cheerers, will be offered today through Friday from 2-4 p.m. It will be also in Pigott.

All women students are eligible. Additional information is available from the ASSU office.

spurs

Spurs are sponsoring a spring clothing drive this week through Friday. Donations may include articles of clothing, blankets,

towels and related items.

All contributions will go directly to Francis House in Seattle. The House is a non-profit center established to assist those who are in financial and material need as well as those who are in need of companionship.

Receptacles for the donations will be in Bellarmine and Campion during the week.

guild

The S.U. Guild, an adult women's service organization, has made available memorial cards for persons wishing to make donations to the organization in the name of others.

Memorial cards may be sent in the donor's name to relatives or friends of the person memorialized. The Guild will also send an acknowledgment card to the donor. Donations and memorials may be arranged through Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, University secretary.

tryouts

Tryouts for an outdoor concert are scheduled for April 26 from 2-6 p.m. in Pigott Auditorium.

The concert will be later this quarter. For further information, contact Dave Nollette, ext. 597.

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vacation

Mary Alice Lee, S.U. registrar, left last Friday for a three-month sabbatical in Spain and Portugal.

After graduating from college, Miss Lee worked for the State department in Europe.

Miss Lee, who has been registrar for 13 years, will return August 1. Fr. James Royce, S.J., associate dean of Arts and Sciences, will be acting registrar in her absence.

Mrs. Sally Cantrell will be supervising the actual office.

Anyone wishing to announce his or her engagement in The Spectator's upcoming wedding issue should contact Marsha Green, ext. 597, by tomorrow.

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Miscellaneous

BIODEGRADABLE cleaners cut POLLUTION. Buy yourself or sell to others. AT 4-1224.

TONIGHT former S.U. Grad Che' Guevara checks I.D. at the Blue Banjo. ALL invited, 9-12, \$2.00.

Personals

RICK and Dawn tied the nuptial knot April 9, 1970.

WOULD you ask a duck to the Spring Dance?

Help Wanted

FREE Tickets to movie "Woodstock" for more information call Judy Pearson, MA 4-2500.

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