3 To Represent USF Faculty Before The Board Of Regents

Teaching Hospital Plans Aired By Representative

Dissenting Justices Give Hoffer Opinion

Chapman Quits

A member of the University Senate was named to the Board of Regents and was appointed as the student regent. She is one of the four students named by the board.

Allison Smith

Dissenting Justices Give Hoffer Opinion

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The University Senate was named to the Board of Regents and was appointed as the student regent. She is one of the four students named by the board.
Focus Debaters Attack Black Power Resolution

By FAY HEMAN

Faye DeHaan's second resolu­
tion

To Begin Football Feasibility Study

SA To Request Regents' Permission

11. WANTED

12. SERVICES OFFERED

13. PERSONALS

Union. Phone 689-M29

Be a reporter!

NORTHDALE

NORTHEAST

Luncheon Buffet

Mondav through Friday

$1.50

ALSO:

THE ROYAL CRUST LOUNGE

2701 East Fowler Ave.

ANGELES

problems if the Negro were to

be ever to remain in the state.

Our Negroes were brought to

the state in 1843. We Negroes

had not the right to vote, to

buy or sell, to work for wages,

or to make contracts. We were

kept separate from the white

citizens. The Negroes were

not to be taught, not to be

protected by the law, not to

be protected by the govern­
ment, and not to be treated the

same as the white man. We

were to be kept in the dark:

we knew nothing or had no

education. We were to be

beaten and whipped at will.

We were to be kept in the

state and not to leave.

We Negroes were to be

kept separate from the white

citizens. We were not to

be treated as equal citizens.

We were to be kept in the

dark; we knew nothing.

We were to be beaten and

whipped at will. We were to

be kept in the state and not

to leave.

We Negroes, we Negroes,

we Negroes, we Negroes,

we Negroes, we Negroes,

we Negroes, we Negroes,

we Negroes, we Negroes,

we Negroes, we Negroes,

we Negroes, we Negroes,

we Negroes, we Negroes,"

said the speaker.

Rodriguez challenged

the Negro to enter the state

of peace and to use peaceful

methods to make the Negro

a full citizen of the state.

He called for the Negro to

vote, to work, to be educated,

and to be treated as equal.

He asked for the Negro to

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Seminar Will Air Pollution Problems

Dr. Stu Kahn, a lecturer in the School of Public Health at Columbia University, will be the speaker for the Thursday (Jan. 30) seminar on "Air Pollution Problems." The seminar will be held at 10 a.m., in the auditorium of the School of Public Health.

Dr. Kahn is a specialist in the field of air pollution, and his lecture will discuss the problems and solutions related to air pollution. He will present his findings on the impact of air pollution on human health and the environment. The seminar is open to the public, and there is no cost to attend. Refreshments will be served at 9:45 a.m., immediately before the seminar.

Taste that beats the polar winds cold!

Honest-to-Pepsi taste! PEPSI-COLA

Rural Lecture Gives Insights on Poland and Jews

The 1930s imprisonment of the Warsaw Jews by the Nazi regime, the destruction of their way of life, and the eventual death of millions of them, are topics covered in a lecture by Dr. Stu Kahn on Poland and Jews.

Dr. Kahn, who has conducted extensive research on the Jewish population in Poland and the Holocaust, will speak on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 7 p.m., in the auditorium of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Taste that beats the polar winds cold!

Honest-to-Pepsi taste! PEPSI-COLA

Announcing the Opening of the New Cricketer

The new Cricketer, a student publication, will be available on Wednesday, Jan. 22. The Cricketer is published by the University of South Florida and is the official newspaper of the University.

Year 'Round Student Has Small Annoying Problems

By Barbara Wright

Proctor Editor

This year's class is quite an accomplishment. I've had to take several remedial subjects this year and to work hard to keep up. It's tough being a senior in college.

Instead of spending time on my studies, I'm constantly thinking about how to keep the problems at bay. I've been trying different techniques to deal with the stress, but none seem to work.

On top of that, I'm constantly dealing with minor irritants. For example, the in-laws, my roommate, and the phone. I can't seem to escape from them.

The most important thing is to stay calm and avoid getting into arguments. I try to keep a cool head and not let my emotions get the better of me.

Taste that beats the polar winds cold!

Honest-to-Pepsi taste! PEPSI-COLA
The President Is Right

The Student Association is hurling a good argument, but its fine boasts are little more than face-laughable efforts to find out exactly how it intends to field football and basketball teams for the first time in its history.

Surely they should be directing their efforts in the field of other athletics. It is too late and too extremely frustrating scheduling intercollegiate athletic contests.

At the same time, no interpreters in history have ever been more needed in the near future at USF because of the high costs and restrictions for the small size of the staff.

Liberalizing Scheduling

At PRESENT, the University policy is too restrictive in scheduling intercollegiate athletic events. As follows:

"Schedules shall be prepared by the faculty, approval of presidents and superintendents which will reflect the high standards of the University of South Florida. Off-campus intercollegiate competition shall be permitted only by request on the conference or national level and then only after approval by the Faculty Council and the President." - Policy Statement No. 12, revised July 1, 1970.

The president’s intention, of course, is not to prevent intercollegiate athletic programs of USF athletes for the purpose of promoting the university to other areas for this program.

H owEVER, WE think many of these restrictions can be eliminated by permitting USF intercollegiate teams to play in regional tournaments and play conferences during the regular season.

The reasons are sound: They should be played at the end of the regular season. They could be played only on weekends and after the regular season. They should be played on Saturday and not on Monday or Tuesday.

The consequences of the current restrictions are obvious. They would continue to be evident this fall. A baseball team, for example, probably cannot play its best on Monday afternoon. However, it could by Thursday afternoon. It could play its best on Saturday afternoon.

The swimming team next month will have to be a long-distance team and make the journey to another facility or another pool. The tryout difficulties would not allow a common schedule. They would have to be handicapped by the team to which they are not going to play on the same day.

The President is rightly consulted to a policy of University-wide scheduling. The changes would be too extensive to allow even the student body to be informed even schedule for them without some preplanning of Judging the participation of the students.

No State-Funded Football

At the same time, we think Allen not only can, but should initiate a policy of requiring that State-funded University football, basketball and baseball teams be required to provide a 2,200 seat field house with 300 spectators, a USF ticket was a fine job.

The Oracle's Position

WE THINK, Allen should adapt the same requirement to other USF intercollegiate teams because it is not the University's athletic competition, but the student body that should be provided with these facilities.

The Oracle's Position

We welcome letters to the Oracle. The following standards must be included with all letters:

1. All letters should be signed or typed. (Handwritten letters will not be published.
2. Letter copy must be less than 200 words, to include only points that seem the most relevant.
3. Any letter mentioning a person or group must contain the name, address and phone number of the writer.

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LONDON—Braving the gun-shot riddled trenches of the Western Front, the 66th Royal Canadian Dragoon fought in France and Flanders. It was a bitter conflict, but the men of the 66th held fast, and in the end, victory was theirs.

The 66th was formed in 1914 as part of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. They saw action in the Battle of Beaumont-Hamel and had a significant role in the Battle of Vimy Ridge. The regiment was mustered out in 1920.

We honor the brave men of the 66th Royal Canadian Dragoon and all those who served in the Great War. May their sacrifice never be forgotten.

Article ends here.
BRAHMS CHLICINE TITLE

Gators Upset USF 2-1

By JEFF SMITH
Sports Editor

USF's soccer team scored in the 90th minute of the game to take the lead against UF, but by then the Gators were already too late. The Gators were able to hold on for the 2-1 victory.

South Florida Tops State Again

While both Florida Teams were strong, one was clearly superior. The Gators were able to hold off the Panthers, even though they were down 1-0 for much of the game. The Panthers were unable to equalize, and the Gators were able to secure a win.

USF Swimmers Take On Rough Crimson Tide Crew For Opener

By JEFF SMITH
Sports Editor

USF's swimming team faced a tough challenge against the Crimson Tide. The Tide's powerful swimming team was able to put up a good fight, but in the end, USF emerged victorious with a 134-122 win. The meet was held at the University Club of South Florida, and it was a great opportunity for both teams to improve their skills.

Brahman Bowler Ranked

In 19th In Prep Nationals

By JEFF SMITH
Sports Editor

The Brahman Bowler was ranked in the 19th in the nation. He has shown great potential and is expected to do well in his upcoming matches.

Brahman Bowler Ranked 2nd In Prep Nationals

By JEFF SMITH
Sports Editor

The Brahman Bowler was ranked 2nd in the nation. He has shown great potential and is expected to do well in his upcoming matches.

Brahman Bowler Ranked 3rd In Prep Nationals

By JEFF SMITH
Sports Editor

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Brahman Bowler Ranked 4th In Prep Nationals

By JEFF SMITH
Sports Editor

The Brahman Bowler was ranked 4th in the nation. He has shown great potential and is expected to do well in his upcoming matches.

Brahman Bowler Ranked 5th In Prep Nationals

By JEFF SMITH
Sports Editor

The Brahman Bowler was ranked 5th in the nation. He has shown great potential and is expected to do well in his upcoming matches.

Brahman Bowler Ranked 6th In Prep Nationals

By JEFF SMITH
Sports Editor

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Brahman Bowler Ranked 7th In Prep Nationals

By JEFF SMITH
Sports Editor

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Sports Editor

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By JEFF SMITH
Sports Editor

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Brahman Bowler Ranked 18th In Prep Nationals

By JEFF SMITH
Sports Editor

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Brahman Bowler Ranked 19th In Prep Nationals

By JEFF SMITH
Sports Editor

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By JEFF SMITH

USF paced South's best

The USF soccer team, led by Coach Dan Vitale, defeated Florida 1-0 to win the first straight state title after only three years' competition. Coach Dan Vitale and his squad have earned a good first season to greats years of 1963-1964.

Havana had never played the Florida Gators in a soccer game before.

By JEFF SMITH

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USF gained support as perhaps the South's best soccer team ever from this year's second straight state title after only three years' competition. Coach Dan Vitale and his squad have earned a good first season to greats years of 1963-1964.

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History of Urban America, both four hours credit. It's an expansion that was approved: one course was added to the music curriculum. They include MUS 253, 254, 421, 422, 423, and 433 which were changed to SPA 253, 254, 423, 424, and 433 respectively.

No changes in course emphasis were broadened to include the novel as an artistic form. The board didn't consider the board member to be incorrect, but further clarified the legal reality for awhile but you sure don't escape personal filter into the new.

Although there were approved courses there are some problems which are one and the same user is completely different from the hell described by the addict, although they are one and the same.

"It's not what I thought. I didn't look too good either," he continued.

"But you're different. I feel sorry for you."

"It's just that I see things that are there but very

"One thing we're concerned with things (emphasis on their own bodies.)"

"Maybe one is closed to new experiences and Is not easily cleaned, but they deny that they would take

"In the beginning everything was so beautiful I quit and reformed his views."

"It's a great deal more difficult."

"They include MUS 253, 254, 421, 422, 423, and 433 which were changed to SPA 253, 254, 423, 424, and 433 respectively."

Although marijuana may not be harmful in itself it may be very

"It is not nearly as many students have tried LSD as

"Musical Styles" was presented at Hoffer's hearing report.

"Maybe one is closed to new experiences and Is not easily cleaned, but they deny that they would take

"One thing we're concerned with things (emphasis on their own bodies.)"

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"In the beginning everything was so beautiful I quit and reformed his views."

"It's a great deal more difficult."

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Professor Shares Ideas, Peace Corps Experience

The Cuban Republic is a nation that has been independent since 1902, of the "three small nations" that have been independent since 1960. As an American who has been in this country, I have been interested in the Peace Corps and its operations. I have had the opportunity to speak with a few members of the Peace Corps about their experiences. The Peace Corps is an organization that was founded by President John F. Kennedy in 1961. Its purpose is to send American citizens to work in developing countries, primarily in Africa, Latin America, and Asia. The Peace Corps has been responsible for many positive changes in the countries where it has been active. The Peace Corps experience has been important for many people, both for their personal development and for the countries they work in.

Is There Chance For Teen Brides?

Some cases bring a Florida trend of having teenage brides and grooms. But there are some factors that make these cases unusual. First, the number of young people who are getting married is increasing. In 1960, only 20 percent of all marriages involved people under 25 years old. In 1970, the percentage increased to 25 percent. Second, many young people are getting married for the first time. In 1960, only 50 percent of all marriages involved people under 25 years old. In 1970, the percentage increased to 60 percent. Third, many young people are getting married for love. In 1960, only 30 percent of all marriages involved people under 25 years old. In 1970, the percentage increased to 40 percent. These factors make these cases unusual.

Hippie Movement Follows Jesus

The hippie movement is not new or unique. It is a movement that has been developing in the United States since the 1960s. The hippie movement is characterized by a rejection of conventional values, a search for spiritual enlightenment, and an emphasis on individual freedom. The hippie movement has been influenced by a number of different factors, including the counterculture, the anti-war movement, and the civil rights movement. The hippie movement has had a significant impact on American society, and it continues to evolve today.

Orlando Sports Writers Needed

The Orlando Sentinel is looking for local sports writers to cover college, high school and minor league baseball, and other sports events in the central Florida area. The ideal candidate will have excellent writing skills and a passion for sports. The job requires a strong work ethic, a commitment to deadlines, and the ability to work independently.

Eiffel Tower

This is a picture of Eiffel Tower in Paris, France. The tower is a famous landmark and a symbol of international culture. It is a steel lattice tower that was built in 1887 for the 1889 World's Fair. The tower stands 324 meters tall and has three levels. The first level is 57 meters above the ground, the second level is 115 meters above the ground, and the third level is 276 meters above the ground. The tower is open to the public and offers stunning views of the city of Paris.

He Becomes Queen For A Day At TCU

By VERA H. LONG Correspondent

"Things are different in Tokyo," says the Duke of Edin­ bergh, who is in Japan on a goodwill tour. "Everything is more formal here. I'm quite used to it, but I think I would feel differently if I were a Japanese." The Duke of Edin­ bergh is in Japan to attend the opening of the new Japanese National Museum in Tokyo.

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"And the report was filed, and the case was ready to go."

Looking ahead is getting difficult for him. "We have no choice but to look ahead, and we have no choice but to look back."

Cigaretes Muffed: Losses, Thieves Undecided

The police have been unable to tell whether the theft of $500 in cigarettes at the University of Florida was the result of a burglary or a theft. The theft occurred at night on February 2, and the amount of cigarettes taken is estimated to be about 200. The police have said that they do not have any suspects in the case and do not know what the thieves did with the cigarettes.

Foggy Campus

The foggy campus is a common sight at the University of Florida. The campus is located in the middle of Gainesville, Florida, and is surrounded by nature and greenery. The foggy weather can make it difficult for students to navigate the campus and can sometimes delay classes. However, the foggy weather can also create a sense of calm and serenity, and it can be a welcome break from the busy pace of college life.
Summer Session Offers
Courses For Teachers

The course will be representative of the opportunities for summer study for teachers and will be scheduled for the month of July at the University of Southern Florida in Tampa.

There will be a limited number of students admitted to this program.

Granny Fat Heels Are 'In' Again

By BARBARA WEISS

Bud Webster.

Have you noticed the show of the floppy heeled shoe? It is in much more demand than it ever has been in the past.

Recently, as your reporter of fashion news, I went to the mall and saw a display of these shoes.

Many sizes, colors, and styles were available in a variety of materials, including leather, patent leather, and vinyl.

For example, I noticed a pair of black patent leather shoes with a low heel and a pointed toe.

In addition to these, there were also high-heeled shoes in a variety of colors and styles.

As you can see, the Granny Fat Heel trend is not going away anytime soon.

USF's Playwright Is Casual

By BRIONNE TAYLOR

Bud Webster.

USF's Playwright is in residence at USF this summer. He is currently directing the production of "The Odd Couple II" which is being performed in the Performing Arts Center.

The play is a comical and witty look at the everyday life of a middle-aged man.

The play opens on Thursday, July 19, and runs through Saturday, July 21, at 8 p.m. in the Performing Arts Center.

Peanuts Gallery Opens Fast

"The volume of sales from the Peanuts Gallery has been incredible," said Robert K. Tyler, chairman of the Committee on Special Events, "and we are very pleased with the response we have received from teachers and students alike.

The gallery will be open throughout the summer and will feature various Peanuts-themed items.

The proceeds from the gallery will be used to support the education and arts programs at USF.

Oat Seeds And Early Morning Dips In Style

Who are the adventures of Joan of Arc?

In the last week several early morning joggers told me that they had seen Joan of Arc jogging in the park.

They described her as wearing a long skirt and a bonnet.

In addition, the backside of the painting is signed by the artist and provides the exhibition date.

The painting is on display at the USF Art Gallery until August 15.

Cadets Want Sugar Bowl

Orders for the United States Military Academy are distributed with a Veronica card that the Army football team never takes part in a bowl game this year.

The decision will be kept the Army team from winning an expected Sugar Bowl bid. The officials at the Academy have refused to comment on the report, saying, "We're not commenting on any speculation about the Sugar Bowl."
Student From Sweden Points Out Differences

By Mary Joan O'Hara Staff Writer

Anna, 17, of Sweden, is an exchange student from Sweden who is a sophomore at Stetson University. Anna's parents are both professors at the university and the twoAnd refreshments were served.

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Phi Gamma Chi Sorority Receives National Status

Phi Gamma Chi Chi, who has been a member of the University of Miami since 1946, has received national status. The fraternity is one of the largest and most successful fraternities in the country.

Phi Gamma Chi Sorority

FALL BALL

These UofG sponsor dance in the Forum, which was the climax of the sorority's social activities for Quarter I on Nov. 17, at the Palma Casa Club and Country Club.

DELTA DELTA DELTA

Tri Delta's spring dance and gala will be held on March 2. The dance will feature live entertainment by the band, Alpha, and a fashion show. The proceeds will be used to support various charities.

ADPi President

Sharon Lee Barfield, Chi, serves as President of the Delta Chi Fraternity, which was the climax of the sorority's social activities for Quarter I on Nov. 17, at the Palma Casa Club and Country Club.

What's 'Happening,' Baby, In South Florida Review?

The only international fraternities are the Phi Gamma Chi Fraternity, which was the climax of the sorority's social activities for Quarter I on Nov. 17, at the Palma Casa Club and Country Club.

Tri Chi

Last Sunday, the Tri Chi chapter held its annual Spring Ball and transported them to the home of the sorority. The dance was held in honor of the Tri Chi chapter for the fall quarter.

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

The first organized meeting of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, which was the climax of the sorority's social activities for Quarter I on Nov. 17, at the Palma Casa Club and Country Club.

SHAPE

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity was organized at the University of Miami in 1924.

New Rapid-ShaveLime...It's a whole new kick in shaving!

Look for the lime-green can

Brooks Conducts Pilot Study Of Withdrawals

By ANTHONY ZAPPONE

Staff Writer

A study is being conducted for the first time in the state of Florida by a group of students from the Florida State University with a goal to develop a better understanding of the withdrawal process.

The purpose of the study is to ask individuals to reflect on their own experiences with the withdrawal process. The study will be conducted in a confidential setting.

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A sting pump that pumps the back well for non-stop lag to the void line. Tripply strapped at back end allows you to give the right exposure.
There was to have been a ton's home owner refuses to sell his property to the University. The signal reports that there was to have been a celebration at Georgia, where the students is in session at West Florida. According to the Daily News, a new non-alcoholic drinking law at the University of Iowa will have a "bottle night" in the middle of it. The house owner refuses to sell his property to the University. The Florida Alligator of Coral Gables reports that "Heated debate" is being waged in Florida over the director of the student union. According to the New York Times, "People wear pajamas for their first week at college." The noted minister, as his models.

**Want To Buy A Piranha?**

Michigan State Has One

By VERONICA LONG

For Sale: "One piranha, rare eating, fast growing. One year old. canvas bag. Priced at $10.00. Will be at Michigan State University."

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**Resident Halls The Hub Of Interesting Hobbies**

By VERONICA LONG

One day he made an offer of $10,000 for a piranha. The Florida Alligator of Coral Gables reports that "Heated debate" is being waged in Florida over the director of the student union. According to the New York Times, "People wear pajamas for their first week at college." The noted minister, as his models.

**Machines Give Birth To Photo ID**

A group of students is hereby asked to prepare a documentary of the music they play, and to show it to the music director. The Florida Alligator of Coral Gables reports that "Heated debate" is being waged in Florida over the director of the student union. According to the New York Times, "People wear pajamas for their first week at college." The noted minister, as his models.
**Two Short Stories**

**Oral Interp Increasing in Campus Popularity**

By PHILIP RENNIES

Oral Interp has recently experienced an upsurge in interest. As the first quarter of the academic year winds down, the Social Security Administration has found that the number of people seeking information about Medicaid has increased significantly. This trend is expected to continue throughout the year.

**Applying Early For Good Jobs With Government**

By MARY CLARK

Applying early is a wise strategy for securing a full-time job with a Federal, State, or local government agency. The earlier you apply, the better your chances of securing a position.

**Speech Class Is Melting**

PoT Of Topics

In what class can you find a speaker warming the minds of his listeners? Why, of course, it's Speech Class. In class, the process of putting together a speech is explained, - and in some cases, practiced. During a speech, the student may have to deal with difficult topics, such as politics or religion. The teacher will guide the student through the process, helping to ensure a smooth delivery.

**Any individual who wishes to see any of the planned oral interp productions, for instance, may have a seat by being at least 30 minutes prior to the start time.**

**The Reader's Theatre**

The Reader's Theatre has become a popular form of entertainment. The students who participated in the productions were happy with their experience. They enjoyed the challenge of reading from a script and bringing the characters to life.

**WINS CONTEST**

Prof. Murray Wins Song Contest

Sole Murray, assistant professor of Speech here last year, has just been awarded the Speech Department Award for his outstanding performance in the department. He has also been invited to speak at several conferences throughout the country.

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In This Issue

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4 A NEW BABY FOR THE JAQUAYS . . . the trials of a handicapped mother and how she overcomes her difficulties.
6 OUR OFFICE DOWNTOWN . . . more about USF's little known Learning Center in downtown Tampa.
8 A LOOK AT OUR WORK OVERSEAS . . . faculty research in far-away lands is reported with some remarks on their findings.
9 AFRICA . . . JUST MINUTES AWAY . . . the magazine takes a journey through darkest Africa via nearby Busch Gardens.
10 THE PROBLEMS OF AN INTERN . . . a picture story on a day in the life of a USF teacher intern and the pleasant problems faced.
12 USF GOES INTERNATIONAL . . . foreign students on campus talk about their homeland and what they think of America.
14 CHANNEL 16's CUBAN ACCENT . . . a Cuban refugee makes a success on educational television at USF.
15 WHAT'S IN A PORPOISE? . . . a report on research conducted here on porpoises to see exactly what makes them tick.
16 GETTING DOWN TO EARTH ABOUT THINGS . . . USF skydivers plunge to earth to talk to a writer about their feelings for skydiving.
18 FROM PASTURE TO CAMPUS . . . a group of architects tell what they think about the way the University was planned.
20 IS GOD DEAD ON CAMPUS? . . . Three campus religious leaders write on how religious attitudes change during college years.
22 CAMPUS SECURITY ON THE NIGHT BEAT . . . a pictorial of what life is like after dark to a campus security officer.
24 ROBERT GOLDSTEIN . . . A SELF-PORTRAIT . . . the controversial professor writes about his philosophy of the teaching profession.
26 CAMPUS FASHIONS . . . a sneak preview of what you can look for in the coming season of fashions on campus.
28 EIGHTEEN STRINGS WITH COFFEE . . . a tour of the Eighteenth String Coffee House and even more about the man who owns it.
30 A GIANT IN OUR MIDST . . . the story of how Fontana Hall got started and what it has to offer that dorms don't.

Photography
Anthony Zappone, Ray Kriegbaum, Dan Fager, Cratie Sandlin, Art Thomas, Ron Schott, Dan Daniels, Richard Jaworski, Fish-eye photos by August Staebler.

Art
Ted Starr, Cecil Colson, Jim Daniels, Jim Robe, George Stewart.

About The Magazine
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On The Cover
The parrots at Busch Gardens are pretty easy to get along with if you don't rub them the wrong way. First quarter freshman Elaine Stanley posed for her photographer friend, Cratie Sandlin, to give readers an idea about how the parrots really are. More about Busch Gardens is on page 9.

Anthony Zappone, Editor
Prof. Walter Griscti, General Manager
Dr. Arthur M. Sanderson, Publisher
Huntsville, Alabama is a city of contrasts — old and new, subtle and startling — on Saturn Boulevard, where the largest rocket boosters in the world roll to Adams Street lined with antebellum houses.

Many USF Cooperative Education students work there at the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center or the Army Missile Command and have witnessed the contrasts of a space age boom town and the relics of a Civil War and pre-Civil War past.

The Marshall Space Flight Center is the home of the Saturn V moon rocket, and the Army Missile Command is the headquarters for the Nike X defense rocket program.

Both these missile centers demand highly educated professionals and skilled technicians and, in the last 20 years, more than 90,000 people directly or indirectly related to the civilian and military rocket programs have settled in Huntsville.

The two outstanding contrasts are the loud, fiery rocket tests that have been described by visitors as "continuous explosions" and the quiet, shaded neighborhoods where some houses have stood since before the Civil War.

When the Saturn V strapped into its test stand "goes" everyone in Huntsville, Decatur — 20 miles away, and sometimes Birmingham — 100 miles south — knows.

The closest a guest observer can get to a Saturn V static firing is 2,400 yards, but that is close enough. The noise approaches the threshold of pain, the vibrations move the skin and clothes like a tuning fork, the 300-foot flame that is deflected off the test stand scorches trees and grass.

The horsepower put out by the Saturn V in one of these tests is roughly equivalent to the horsepower put out by a string of automobiles bumper to bumper from New York to Los Angeles traveling 30 miles an hour.

That, of course, is very non-technical, but it is about as close an idea we laymen will get to what 7.5 million-pounds of thrust is all about.

On the other side of the town snuggled at the base of Monte Sano Mountain, old neighborhoods remain as subtle signs of the past withstanding the onslaught of the space age.

Confederate rifles and pistols hang on the walls of these houses, wooden barrels catch rain water for the gardens, and trunks in the attic are filled with family heirlooms.

The high ceiling bedrooms have four poster beds, and wooden rockers are in the dens where a fireplace blazes in the winter.

Antique sales are the real thing there. People run down to where an old building or house is being torn down and buy up the old bricks and mill stones for sidewalks and porches.

Farm house auctions are raided by antique hunters looking for cups, dishes, dolls, dresser drawers, candlestick holders and whiskey bottles with a 19th century date.

The idea is to build a home with old brick or buy an old house and redecorate it, and then furnish it with relics. The result is the sought-after merging of the old and the modern.

Huntsville is exactly that — a renovated farm town. If the merging works, it will be one of the oldest looking modern cities in the country.
Marcia has a very lively but well modulated voice, and when she spoke of David again, the words flowed effortlessly fast. "Day by day I am finding new ways in helping take care of my baby. I'm learning to change diapers and mix formulas. It's all coming to me gradually."

Other tasks besides taking care of David have come gradually to this 25-year-old housewife and mother in a wheelchair. She has learned to do housework, cook, and wash dishes, all since her marriage. In the duplex apartment in Lutz where Bob and Marcia reside, Marcia is at ease and has taken everything in stride. However, both maternal and paternal grandmothers have taken a turn in lending a helping hand since David was born.

Mrs. Stanley Jaquay, Bob's mother, who described herself as having "salt and pepper hair and eyes like Bob's," came to stay for a while to help with her first grandchild. "We're working out things together," she said. "Marcia does very well, but she had to move slowly." Mrs. Jaquay's large blue eyes crinkled around the corners as she smiled down at David. "He looks just like Bob," she commented as she handed the baby over to Marcia.

As far as learning to change diapers, Marcia soon solved the problem. "In learning to put on a diaper, first we had to learn a way to do it. I can't open gripper snaps and things that come so easily to other people. My aunt from Ft. Walton sent me some plastic pants with Velcro strips where gripper snaps normally would be. I put the Velcro panty on the crib, then put the diaper on top of the Velcro panty. I put both of David's feet in the same direction as his body, then I take hold of one of his legs and lift up and slide him down on the diaper. I place the diaper up over him, then the plastic panty. I fasten the Velcro plastic panty and that holds the diaper in place without safety pins," she explained.

Marcia further explained that Velcro works on the principle of hooks and eyes. There is one strip female, and one strip male, like an outlet of plugs. "When you touch them together they stick," she said, "but nothing like adhesive tape. If it weren't for those panties I couldn't change him at all."

Marcia paused for a moment, then plunged on energetically with her lively paced speech. "I was in a quandary at first and didn't know what to do. The diaper service won't let Velcro be sewed to their diapers."

David's maternal grandmother, Mrs. Irby Hall, has also helped to work out things. Two weeks before the baby was born she stayed with the Jaquays. The day before Marcia returned from the hospital with the baby, she came back and stayed for two weeks.

"We met each other coming in and going out of the door," Bob's mother said.

Without the grandmothers around to help, what will Marcia do?

Bob is hoping that Marcia will be able to do most everything by herself. They haven't worked it out yet. They have one girl who works one hour a day, but she hasn't done any work with the baby.

Bob has been a supervising accountant in the Division of Internal Control at the University of South Florida since November, 1966. He is now doing graduate work toward his master's degree in accounting.

Marcia majored in psychology at USF. She is anxious to return to USF in September to do graduate work. She has 6 trimester hours toward her master's degree in Speech Pathology.

Will Marcia pass by her psychology books in raising her baby?

"There is no book that tells you what to do. In that sense I guess you can say I'm going by the book, but it requires more common sense than anything else. David will decide more than anything else. But I think the things I've learned in studying psychology will prove to be a big help in raising David."

Both Marcia and Bob agree on Dr. Spock's "Baby and Child Care." When Marcia left the hospital, the doctor said the most they'd need to know would be "in Dr. Spock," but he told them to play it by ear and use common sense.

Common sense is applicable in every way in Marcia's day-by-day philosophy in learning how to care for David.

"Having had no experience in caring for babies, I was anxious to learn all I could be-

David Wayne Jaquay, born June 19, 1967, looks at the world with optimism

A New Baby For The Jaquays

Text: Martha Fuentes

Bob and Marcia Jaquay were married on the same day they were graduated from USF on April 24, 1966. Their love story is famous, in a way. A story was written about them; their photographs appeared on television on their wedding-graduation day. Marcia was in her wheel chair. Bob was helping her put on her graduation cap. But that was last year.

This is a different story from all the others published about the Jaquays. This story is about David Wayne Jaquay who was born June 19, 1967. He weighed 8 pounds and 2 ounces. He was 19 inches long. David totaled one lovable baby for Bob and Marcia to take home. But how could Marcia take care of her baby? She has a very limited use of her left hand and only a fairly good use of her right arm. Marcia had polio when she was 4½ years old.

"The baby can lay on my arm," Marcia explained. "I can hold the bottle for him, but I can't pick him up. I haven't figured out a way yet."

Gilding busily about in her electric wheelchair, Marcia chatted about what it had been like way back then when she had polio as a child. "I didn't even have enough strength in my diaphragm to support the air stream needed for vocalization. But I could whisper. I have made much recovery."
before the baby came, I read all I could about prenatal care and child care. I practiced diapering and lifting a doll loaned to me by a Public Health nurse. And still, I knew it would be impossible to anticipate all the problems I would encounter in caring for our child," Marcia said, expressing her thoughts that she had experienced at that time.

"Whereas I imagine most expectant mothers feel a good deal of anxiety concerning their child's physical and mental health, I was too busy trying to figure out how I was going to dress, feed, change, and bathe our baby."

"How much would I be able to do myself? How much would I need help with and how much would I have to turn over to someone else completely?" Marcia turned over these questions in her mind during her pregnancy. Added to these problems was Marcia's anxiety over her forthcoming Caesarean section; she didn't really know what to expect.

"But these feelings of anxiety and concern by no means overshadowed the warm and quiet strength a woman feels when she has life within her," Marcia reflected thoughtfully.

"The problems I had thought I would have are being solved. It is a slow process, and I know that as these are solved others will be created, but then there is always that quiet strength and the much needed help and encouragement of so many people, especially the proudest Papa and most patient understanding man I know — my husband!"

When Marcia speaks of Bob, it's always with a warm and soft glow. It's proudly "Bob this" and "Bob that!" about everything he says or everything he does.

A large encyclopedia was on the end table, "Bob gave me that for Christmas," Marcia said. "It has everything in it from children's names to what to do for colic."

In the modern setting of their front room, many text books from their college days are on the shelves of an attractive book case. "Bob made that book case," Marcia said proudly.

Princess, their Siamese cat, stretched and jumped up on the sofa to take a nap.

While the baby was sleeping, the cat napping, and Bob's mother fixing coffee, Marcia talked about the visit she had made once to her doctor's to ask about the possibility of motherhood if she should ever marry. "It was about a year before I met Bob," she said thoughtfully. "I asked my doctor what he thought about my having children. He said there was no reason why I shouldn't or couldn't have a baby, but that it would definitely be Caesarean."

David was delivered by Caesarean.

"They gave me enough Sodium Pentothol before delivery to make me sleepy," Marcia recalled. "Before I could finish a sentence asked by the anesthesiologist I was asleep. He used cyclopropane gas. In three breaths, I was out. The baby was delivered within a few minutes."


Continued on the next page.
The Jaquays' Baby

Then they would look at each other and laugh, knowing that it didn't matter at all whether they had a boy or a girl.

How did Marcia feel about having a boy?

"When I was in the delivery room, I was so groggy when I was coming to, and everything sounded so far away, I wasn't sure if they were telling me I had had a boy or if they were talking to someone else in the delivery room," Marcia recalled.

The day Marcia learned she was going to have a baby brought about much joy. "When the doctor told me I squealed. When I hung up the phone I went around the house squealing all day. Princess was the only one in the house with me."

Now that Marcia has David to keep her busy and Bob is home studying nights and Princess naps on the sofa or sits and glares with hostility at the neighbor's cat seated on the window sill, will this be the end of their story? Or perhaps, not too far away, will there be another story to write about a little baby girl with blonde hair and green eyes who will look just like her mother?

"We want more children," Marcia said. "I can have all I want, but it won't be a dozen. It's an individual thing. By individual," she explained, "I mean the number of children a woman can have by Caesarean is not fixed, is not a definite number or limitation, but depends upon the decision of the doctor. He decides according to the patient."

Our Office Downtown

Young people study before attending classes at USF's Learning Center

The University of South Florida Learning Center for Personal Employability was created in September of 1966. Located in downtown Tampa, it is an experimental and developmental sponsored activity granted by the Department of Labor.

The need for the program arises from a national problem in which the unemployed are searching for employment in an economy where they find they disqualify for existing jobs. Dr. Donald P. Jaeschke proposes to link the unemployed with employment-opportunity by closing the "qualification gap." Giving the unemployed qualifications for employment is an educative process in which the students are given a profile of themselves.

This profile is delivered and formed through testing, upgrading of basic skills and knowledge, exposure to socially maturing situations and involvement in culturally enlightening discussions. The underlying philosophy of the Center is to approach each of...
its students as a person and to enable each of the students to realize their capacities as a person. Thus, an important function of the Center lies in its counseling as well as its teaching.

The need for the Learning Center arises from the fact that many of the high school graduates in the area are inadequately prepared for either business or college. This inadequacy is suggested by the Senior Placement Test Scores for graduates of Hillsborough County High Schools. A minimum score of 300 is required for entrance to a Florida university and from two county high schools only 28 out of 1,055 graduates scored high enough for admission.

The low scores suggest weak preparation for college and inadequate preparation for a socially productive position.

To enable the unemployed high school graduate to make the transition to a socially productive position, the Center is experimenting with a multi-approach curriculum which has a six-fold purpose:

✔ To aid unemployed or under-employed high school graduates in Hillsborough County.

✔ To enable each student to become more familiar with employment opportunities available in the Bay Area.

✔ To explore the skills and abilities these opportunities require.

✔ To match an individual’s interests, aptitudes, skills, and abilities with job demands.

✔ To come to grips with the employment problems high school graduates face.

✔ To tailor educational and vocational experience to individual needs.

To be eligible to attend the Center, a student must be a high school graduate between the ages of 17 and 35, and have a desire to develop marketable skills for successful employment. Preference in selection is given to those candidates most likely to benefit from the Center’s programs and services.

The services of the center are not limited to the low-income group. The Center is desirous of having a representative sampling of the entire Bay Area.

There are between 110-130 full time day students and about 65 evening students who attend classes in the Commerce Building headquarters of the Learning Center, located in the heart of Tampa’s industrial and business section. The Center’s philosophy for the attendance of class is that attendance develops a student’s personal employability. Success is partially measured by the fact that terminated students have been selected for employment by such companies as Sperry Microwave and General Telephone.
The majority of the world’s adult population is illiterate and concentrated in those nations whose problems of population growth, hunger and development pose an increasing threat to world stability. However, there has been little information about the role and effects of literacy programs in development to guide the planning of national and international agencies.

Jutiapa, which borders El Salvador to the east, is characterized by a subsistence peasant economy which derived from the Spanish Colonial hacienda system. It is typical of peasant cultures throughout Latin America. Less than a third of the department’s 800 communities have schools and 125 are accessible by vehicle. The illiteracy rate is approximately 76 per cent, annual family income average less than $100, the birth rate is among the highest in the world and per capita land productivity is diminishing.

Guatemala’s rural poverty is a potential explosive force close to the U.S.A. and is of concern to the Guatemalan Government, the U.S. Government and international agencies. Beginning in January, 1964, the U.S. Office of Education, the Agency for International Development, Guatemala, the Government of Guatemala, and the Department of State (A.I.D.) Washington, D.C. successively supported research by U.S.F. staff to assess the effects of literacy in the development of rural communities in the Department of Jutiapa in eastern Guatemala.

Through March, 1967, research support in the amount of $85,000 was granted to Drs. Peter C. Wright, Principal Investigator, Assistant Professor; Thomas A. Rich, Chairman and Professor, Behavioral Science and Edrmond E. Allen, Director and Associate Professor, Developmental Center to conduct the most comprehensive study ever undertaken of the effect of literacy in an underdeveloped area.

The research has been interdisciplinary social science research in method, utilizing the data gathering devices of cultural anthropology, psychology and sociology.

Africa...just minutes away

Busch Gardens, located at the $37-million home of Anheuser-Busch Inc. in Tampa, has blossomed into the bay area's most popular tourist meccas, attracting more than 3-million visitors annually. The gardens has undergone several expansion programs and today stands as a singular example of industrial promotion.

The newest section of the Gardens is the Wild Animal Kingdom, part of a $4-million expansion program. This section consists of the Old Swiss House Restaurant, monorail, and 230 landscaped acres of plains, river and hills.

Busch gardens is located just minutes from the USF campus between 30th and 40th Streets on Temple Terrace Highway. If you're over 21, you may be interested in the free beer they have to offer.

On the grounds of the Wild Animal Kingdom, sizable herds of animals roam free. Many of the animals living there were brought from Africa where encroachment of civilization threatens their continued existence.

There are numerous gazelle, sheep, goats and antelope. Wildebeest, Eland, Gemsbok, Springbok, Cape Hartebeest, Nyala, Sitatunga, Beisa, Oryx, Uganda Kob and Lady Gray's Waterbuck and numerous related species are also present.

The more commonly known animals such as giraffes, Arabian camels, zebras, rhinoceros, elephants, hippopotamus, cheetahs, lions, gorillas, chimpanzees, and flocks of African birds also make their homes in the Kingdom.

The area can be viewed from a monorail tour, another unusual feature of the Busch Gardens Zoological Park since the animals are at large and the visitors are “caged” in the comfort and safety of their skyrail cars. The $1.3-million monorail is a suspended system similar to that operated by the New York World's Fair and includes 12 air-conditioned cars with on-board sound system.
Kids say the darndest things.

That’s what most elementary education majors find out during their term of internship... the initiation into the teaching profession. For graduating senior Mary Ann Conner, things are no different.

This quarter, Miss Conner is interning at Miles Elementary School in Tampa. She was assigned to the second grade and placed under the supervision of Mrs. Adelpha Alonso.

Her internship isn’t her first experience with children. While attending Miami-Dade Jr. College, she worked in Operation Head Start, a governmental program designed to help children from poverty stricken areas develop the background needed to begin school. This, she said, is where she gained her desire to teach.

At Miles Elementary, she has a normal class... but a lot of talkers with lots to say. It didn’t take long for the class to get used to her, she said. Mrs. Alonso told the class Miss Conner would be just another teacher borrowing the class from time to time. They respected her from the first minute.

The first day Miss Conner was in class, the children wrote her a letter saying they could finish twice as fast. They described her as very tall (she’s only 5’4”), nice, pretty, and drew pictures of her... most of which had her hair as big as the rest of her body.

“They call me mom once in a while,” Mary said. There are a lot of tongue slips in class since most of the youngsters don’t think before they speak.

Some pupils in her class require special attention and she is able to give it to them while Mrs. Alonso takes care of the class. She said some people are naturally slower than others and special attention helps them catch up. She said, however, that “If I give every person individual attention it would amount to only about 3 minutes a day.” This figure excludes lunch, play and nap period.

“As well as special problems, some of them have special talents that need developing,” she said. “One of the pupils is very good at art so I try to give him a big role during our art sessions.”

The basic purpose of the teacher-intern program is to give the prospective teacher-on-the-job experiences, under competent supervision, to enable him to expand his understandings and develop his competencies in his special field. He is given an opportunity to test his theories in practice and evaluate his strengths and weaknesses.

The director of student teaching of the College of Education works directly with the representative of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in each county in assigning the student teachers to the schools. A faculty supervisor represents the College of Education faculty and is directly responsible for the supervision of the student teacher while assigned to the school.

The faculty supervisor visits the student teacher on the job, interprets policy and explains requirements in a minimum of three visits. He evaluates progress during the student teaching period and gives suggestions for improvement. The supervisor, in consultation with the supervising teacher, determines the intern’s grade.

Miss Conner will be graded either S or U for her quarter’s internship. Getting a satisfactory mark is by no means guaranteed. Many interns have, for reasons varying from personalities to incompetence, failed at their internship and have changed their major.

Monday will be Mary’s last day at Miles School and she is confident that the experiences received during the quarter of working with the young children will benefit her for many years.
A bruised arm gets immediate attention

Nap time is popular in second grade

A walk with the teacher to discuss very special problems

A secret shared with teacher makes brownie points

Kids bring strange things from home to show the class
Mario Garcia, a Cuban exile, joined The Oracle staff this year as assistant news editor. He is a graduate of Miami-Dade Junior College, North, where he was editor of the campus paper, Falcon Times. Garcia worked as intern reporter at The Miami News this year as assistant news editor. He is a graduate of Miami-Dade Junior College.

Koustari (Finland), Aydin Bilgin (Turkey), Moo Sub Kwak (Korea)

USF Goes International

Text: Mario Garcia

Barefoot students, bikini-clad sun worshippers and long-haired musicians are some of the things about which foreign students at USF are writing home.

The 171 students from 35 foreign countries are also informing the folks back home about the beautiful campus, the street dances, the impressive buildings, the unusually long walks from one class to another, and even the taste of their favorite American dessert.

The typical foreign student at USF is studious, friendly, curious about little, insignificant details, well informed on current events, and many times better prepared than an American to answer correctly when questioned about the capital of Western Samoa, Sudan, Ghana or "nearby" Wyoming.

The cultural uniqueness of six continents gives the USF campus a cosmopolitan atmosphere. There are languages and traditions for all tastes.

Some of the countries represented in USF's "parade of nations" are: Cuba, Canada, England, Korea, Germany, Spain, Colombia, Japan, Iran, France, Peru, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Austria, the Congo, and Brazil.

Also represented are Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Foundland, Nicaragua, Scotland, Trinidad and Turkey.

Cubans make up 89 of the 171 foreign students. They are a special group of students. The majority of the other foreign students are studying in the United States on a temporary basis and most plan to return home after completion of their studies.

The Cubans find themselves deprived of that privilege. They can only dream of returning to their beautiful island. After Fidel Castro took over the government in 1959, many Cubans left the country and moved to the United States and other parts of the world. Many of these Cubans have settled down in different communities and those at USF are no exception.

For the Cuban student it is easier to find himself at home here. This is his home. When he wants to taste the "good, old" Cuban coffee or "cafe criollo" he makes a quick visit to Ybor City where, in addition to the coffee, he finds his favorite Cuban dishes, desserts, and friends or "paisanos" to talk to.

The Cuban students are described as "very responsible, interested, enthusiastic, and patriotic." One professor expressed his opinion by saying, "They are an asset to any class."

For USF's Korean students life is not too different here from what it was in Seoul or Pusan.

Moo Sub Kwak, a Korean exchange student, says that one of the greatest differences between the college campus in Pusan and the USF campus is the way rules are enforced. "They are more strict in Korea," he says.

"Korean young people think differently too," he said. "We feel like we have many missions to accomplish in life."

The young Korean had never heard of LSD and didn't know what it meant until his arrival in the United States.

Kwak's trip to this country started when he listened to a radio broadcast in which it was announced that students interested in coming to the United States could apply to take several tests.

"I took an English test and happened to be chosen to take the trip," he said. "I imagined the United States to be different. I expected to see it just like in magazines and movies."

Kwak's brown eyes sparkled as he told of his first impression when he was advised of the place where he would go in the United States.

"They told me I would go to Florida," he says. "I thought about Miami. That's the place you hear so much about in Florida."

Kwak expects to travel around the world and write poetry. He frequently writes poems when he feels lonely. His poems are written in Korean and follow the style of the "sl," a popular Korean poem structure.

Kwak is planning to return to Korea at the end of the year. His future plans? "To do
something for myself, my mother and my nation."

Timo Tapio Koustari, from Finland, is a 24-year-old political science major, who is already a lawyer in his country.

Koustari completed his law studies in 2½ years. It usually takes a student in Finland five years to finish law studies.

Koustari is popular among other foreign students because of his interesting ideas about politics, especially current world events.

The blue-eyed graduate of the University of Helsinki is a "veteran" among the foreign students at USF. He was an exchange student during 1960-61 when he traveled to Minnesota as a high school senior sponsored by the American Foreign Student exchange program. He is now sponsored by the Florida International Student program.

Officially reporting their impressions of their year of study at USF to home newspapers are Arne Erik Ruth, from Sweden, and Aydin Bilgin, from Turkey. Both are journalism students and correspondents to major dailies in their countries.

Ruth, 23, is a graduate in journalism and is presently submitting his articles to the Geteborgs Handels Och, his hometown paper, and the Stifacts Tidning, a major newspaper which he compares to The Wall Street Journal.

Ruth's writing specialty is in the fine arts field. He's also active as a free lancer and frequently writes magazine articles.

One of the greatest differences between colleges and universities in Sweden and those of the United States are, according to Ruth, that in his country, before one starts at the university level, he is supposed to have what is considered "junior" level or standing here. Once a student enters a university he goes in for his field of specialization only.

Ruth is now busy putting together a feature story. "I am working on a story about the crisis of education in Florida. We don't have those problems in my country," he says.

The other journalist, a handsome junior from Robert College in Istanbul, is the editor-in-chief of the college paper, College Times.

Aydin Bilgin takes pride in saying that Robert College is the oldest American college abroad. It is a small college where all courses are conducted in English. "It is very selective, though," he says.

Bilgin works for his hometown paper Yeni Asir (New Century), the largest regional newspaper of Turkey. He also translates from British and American newspapers and points out the New York papers are the most widely used for these purposes.

Bilgin explains that young people in Turkey are influenced by the American way of life and especially the American youth, but that the Turkish people are more involved in politics.

"There is a great difference between some of the aptitudes of the Turkish youth and their American counterparts," Bilgin says. "In Turkey we also have the military service. It's very hard service but everybody accepts it and everybody is most proud of serving his country."

"But, of course, that goes with our nationalism," he said.

"I believe that students in Turkey are usually better informed and more aware of things than many American students," Bilgin says. "We all know about America, all its states, its people."

"I was astonished when someone here asked me if we had ice cream in Turkey," he smiled. "I didn't know what to say."

Bilgin says he is very impressed with the USF campus. "It's very large and modern," he said. He smiles to say that it's rather painful to walk from one class to another.

The boy-meets-girl tradition is universal. But there are some differences in the various countries.

In Turkey, the boy-girl relationship starts at 16 or 17. Premarital sex is socially disapproved of and marriage - age is about the same as in the United States. The only difference is that girls usually marry men who are at least five years their elder.

Most foreign students on the USF campus made special references to "too much sexual freedom" here and attributed it to what they describe as "more liberty to do what you want beginning at an early age."

Food is a touchy subject among these students.

No matter how good the typical American hamburger or turkey sandwich might be, there is always some nostalgia for that distant and favorite dish which Morrison's is not ready to provide.

"Food is much better in Turkey," Bilgin says. "I've lost about 10 pounds and I don't know if I'll survive the year."

Whether Morrison's chef will be able to cook for Bilgin his favorite Turkish dish, doner kebab, is doubtful.

Foreign students usually seek each other's company and tell of their various experiences.

Those living in Alpha Hall meet frequently in what they called a "political discussion." In these discussions, the foreign students express their opinions on current issues. Then favorite topic now is the war in Vietnam.

By June, USF's visitors from six continents will get ready to bid farewell to the campus.

And there will come more, from many distant lands. Soon the University of South Florida will be known as a major center of international studies.
USF has a hot line to South America.

Juan Felipe de la Cruz forms the conductor for the line with an open ear and heart for his people in an hour - and - a - half block of Spanish programs on WUSF-TV. "Current" is furnished by six to eight letters per week from South America, inside Cuba and from Cuban refugees.

This pipeline puts Cruz on the spot when any Spanish personality suddenly appears in the United States or when any unrest erupts. His letters alert him weeks in advance.

He may swoop down in a U.S. Air Force helicopter at MacDill Air Force Base to interpret for visiting Latin officials and get an interview at the same time for his Spanish news broadcast, "Enfoque," (translated "In Focus" for Spanish illiterates.)

"Enfoque" began as an experiment, said Cruz. It is the only Spanish TV broadcast north of Miami and it serves 150,000 Spanish-speaking persons in WSUF’s coverage area. WTVJ-TV in Miami sometimes broadcasts a portion to their 200,000 Spanish population.

"Enfoque" started in October, 1966. Because of its success, two other Spanish broadcasts have been added to the station, making an hour-and-a-half block of Spanish programs Friday nights from 8:30 to 10 p.m.

"Forum," an interview, round-table discussion program became part of the family in December, 1966. It airs after "Enfoque" at 9:30 p.m. The program features discussion of current events and personalities in the news. One recent interviewer was the newly-elected mayor of Tampa, Dick Greco.
The most recent arrival is "Teatro Frances." It is a series of dramatic presentations of comedy, romance and others. It is produced in Paris and Cruz serves as the Spanish host for the program. It is broadcast at 8:30 p.m.

How was this pipeline formed? It was created out of the Cuban tragedy of revolution that scattered refugees to many countries. Cruz left Cuba in 1960. He was 16 years old. Now, at the age of 23, he hopes to some day own a network of television and radio stations to unite all Spanish-speaking people.

Moving around in his office at WUSF-TV at a clipped pace, he demonstrates the fast thinking and sincerity that has made him producer-director, operations manager and an instructor at WUSF-TV in seven short years.

"My biggest problem since coming to this country has been getting people to accept me since I am so young and haven't been in this business very long. They feel I am not quite adequate although I have had the same amount of experience as they," said Cruz.

"As a non-citizen, my biggest worry has been that I would not have the same capacity for communication as citizens."

Although Cruz did not speak reminiscently of his homeland, his feeling toward the violation of his people's rights came out while he was explaining his reasons for leaving Cuba.

"I had to leave Cuba because I was engaging in underground activities. We planted a bomb in the capitol building during a big agricultural demonstration because they had cows in the capitol building. I mean it was an insult to the Cuban people to have cows in their capitol building."

The seven years before Cruz's arrival at USF have led to a four-page job resume. Much of the time was spent in education, but Cruz always included part-time work in his learning experience.

He received his "bachillerato," the equivalent of a high school diploma, in Havana. After he came to Miami, he was graduated from Miami Beach High School and attended Miami-Dade Junior College.

He also attended the Academy of Drama and Modeling and Kendall Flying School in Miami. While completing his education he had singing engagements in Miami off and on. He sang at several Miami Beach hotels, including the Shelbourne and Delano.

His singing career had received its start in Havana where he was a member of the Provisional Choir and where he organized his own trio and played several Cuban night clubs during the summers.

He broke into television at the Lindsey Hopkins Educational Center in Miami and has worked for WMIE radio in Miami and WSOL and WUSF radio in Tampa.

With a seven-year record like this, and a life expectancy of 72, is his goal that unrealistic?
FROM 2,500 FEET, EARTH IS A VAST PATCHWORK OF LAND STRUNG TOGETHER BY HIGHWAYS AND COLORED GREEN BY BLOTCHES OF TREES. THE TINY CARS THREADED THEIR WAY BLINDLY DOWN NARROW PASSES ARE DRIVEN BY TINY MEN IN A TINY WORLD WHERE THE SKY DIVER IS KING.

OR SO IT SEEMS TO FIVE USF STUDENTS WHO ARE ACTIVE ENTHUSIASTS OF SPORT PARACHUTING.

"FOUR AND ONE-HALF YEARS AGO A FRIEND IN THE AIR FORCE TALKED ME INTO JUMPING," EXPLAINS RON SCHOTT, A HANDSOME JUNIOR WHOSE MAJOR, ODDLY ENOUGH, IS ACCOUNTING. TODAY WITH OVER 345 JUMPS UNDER HIS BELT, HE HOLDS HIS D LICENSE. (SKYDIVING LICENSES ARE RATED A, B, C, D AFTER 5, 35, 75, AND 200 JUMPS RESPECTIVELY.)

DAN DANIELS, A JUNIOR, SAYS THAT HE WAS "MOTIVATED INTO" SKYDIVING BY A GIRL FRIEND. "SHE ASKED ME TO GO OUT TO ZEPHYRHILLS AND WATCH HER JUMP, AND THE NEXT DAY THERE I WAS, TAKING LESSONS WITH THE MONEY LENT TO ME BY A FRIEND."

AFTER FIVE HOURS OF GROUND INSTRUCTIONS, DAN MADE HIS FIRST JUMP.

"WITH ME, IT WAS MORE LIKE A SPONTANEOUS DECISION," REPORTS RONALD LAPILA, LOOKING OVER SLYLY AT HIS TWO JUMP MASTERS, RON AND DAN.

"HE JUST CAME UP TO ME ONE DAY IN CLASS AND ASKED IF I WOULD TEACH HIM HOW TO JUMP. I SAID I SURE WOULD," SAID RON. A MANAGEMENT MAJOR, HE HAS 25 JUMPS LOGGED IN.

WHEN ASKED HOW IT FELT TO FALL 2,500 FEET THROUGH THE AIR, RON REPLIED THAT HE DIDN'T FEEL THE SLIGHTEST SENSATION UNTIL HIS TENTH JUMP. "THIS IS THE PEAK OF FEAR IN A DIVER'S JUMPING EXPERIENCE," HE SAID, "AND I HAD TO FORCE MYSELF NOT TO BE AFRAID."

HE EXPLAINED THAT IN THE FIRST FEW SECONDS OF FREEFALL, BEFORE THE CANOPY OPENS, THE DIVER'S DESCENT IS OVER 135 MILES-PER-HOUR. YET, HE FEELS NOTHING BUT "A SINKING FEELING." "THE ONLY THING THAT SEEMS TO BE MOVING IS THE EARTH."

"I FEEL FABULOUS!" EXCLAIMED DAN. "AFTER THE CANOPY OPENED, I REMEMBER ONLY THE COMPLETE SILENCE. BELOW ME THERE WAS NOTHING BUT TWO BOOTS SWINGING THROUGH SPACE."

"ON MY FIRST JUMP I PSYCHED OUT," SAID RONALD. "I GUESS I DIDN'T LIKE THE PLANE RIDE. BUT I REMEMBER A CERTAIN FEELING OF RELIEF WHEN THE PILOT FINALLY TOLD ME TO JUMP." A COMMON OCCURRENCE AMONG SKYDIVERS IS A QUICKENING OF THE PULSE JUST BEFORE THE JUMP.


"THE LANDING IS THE HARDEST PART OF THE JUMP," DAN EXPLAINS, "AND USUALLY IS WHERE THE BEGINNER MESSES UP." AS JUMP MASTER, he found that beginners, after an exhilarating dive, often fail to keep their feet together. "BUT IT ONLY TAKES ONE JUMP BEFORE THEY
A dramatic panorama of Brooksville unfolds as the skydiver makes his way to the world below.

remember that little detail. As in any other good sport, you have to keep working at sky diving to be good.”

In the ten year life of the Tampa Sky Diving Club located in Zephyrhills, there have been no fatalities. Ron insists that sport parachuting is safer than driving down Interstate 4. “It’s like a loaded gun,” interjects Ronald. “You’ve gotta use the necessary precautions. I, for one, have faith in my equipment. The problem is to develop an equal amount of faith in myself.” Dan finds sky diving safer than scuba diving.

“There are three important factors in learning how to be a good sky diver,” Ron claims. “Control of the air through the proper free fall position, control of the canopy by adjusting it correctly to the winds, and landing in a safe position. Finally,” he added, “any malfunctions with the new 24-foot Para-Commander comes from an unstable position when the rip cord is pulled. (The Para-Commander is a parachute developed by the Pioneer Parachute Co.)

All three students seem to agree that sky diving does have one drawback. Like any good thing, the sport costs money. After paying a minimum of $100 for boots, canopy, altimeter, jump suit and pack, a jump costs only $3 a shot. The initial fee for lessons and joining the club is $25 which whittles down to $10 after the sixth jump.

Nevertheless, the threesome averages one jump a week. “It’s rough on the budget, but it’s worth every red penny,” sums up Schott. “After all,” says Dan, the engineering major, “this is the space age, and man has now become acclimated to being airborne more than ever before.”
Would USF be better suited for students if there were covered sidewalks here, or if there were learning areas in the middle of the campus, or small electric trains to carry students to class, or how about domed experiment areas?

All of these innovations and more were suggested when a group of Florida architects came to USF for a critique of the campus planning.

If the ideas they threw out seem "exotic" or "way out" it is because architects must think that way. What they build today must be more modern than tomorrow, and must function for today's students and the students of 20 years from now.

While the architects voiced many complaints about USF (see related story), they also offered many suggestions for improvement.

Generally they called for a "humanizing" of the campus and a stream-lining of present functions.

Some of the architects called USF "barren" and "jungle-like."

One of them, Hilario F. Candela, summed up the opinions of many of the architects when he said, "The buildings here are a terrific human experience, in space and man's relationship to them. But when the student walks outside the building, he's in a jungle."

Another critic, H. Samuel Kruse, a Miami architect who participated in the Florida Atlantic project, put it this way: "Once you walk outside the buildings, you leave the human experience — you are like a pioneer, in one great big space."

Kruse said that today's student, from grade school on, "becomes a heathen to a school, because he has never had any good experiences." Meaning that students, because of their backgrounds, may be insensitive to aesthetics.

A good example of a learning area proposed by the Florida architects is the area just outside the Library. The enclosed intimate and small garden affords space, some privacy and trees and grass for students who are tired of being inside all day.

But for some reason or another, the Library garden doesn't receive much use by USF students. It is rare to see more than 10 or at the most 15 people on the patio at one time.

That may be the reason for the group calling for "learning areas." These areas could be designed for intellectual development and at the same time offer a place for students to talk, visit or just sit and enjoy some of Florida's weather.

An ideal "area" could include a non-enclosed garden with water fountains, places
to sit and spacious trees with plenty of shade.

Another type of "area" would be enclosed or covered with semi-transparent dome to let in light and at the same time protect students from the sudden summer showers.

Still another suggestion was to build "rest" areas outside with nothing more than a water fountain and a bench to sit on.

The group of architects also realized the problems experienced by students here, and suggested covered walkways, electric trains to carry students to class or even "moving sidewalks" that could speed students to and from the different buildings.

The architects quickly discovered, as have most students here, that it is just barely possible to travel from buildings on one side of the campus to the other side of the campus during the 10 minutes between classes. That was the reason for the idea of moving sidewalks.

One architect who had been caught during a shower here suggested covered sidewalks for the University. Robert H. Swilley, campus planner with the State Board of Regents, explained that the sidewalks had been includ­ed in the original plans for USF, but that they were cut out after a budget pruning by the State Legislature.

If first impressions count, some 70 architects don't like the University of South Florida.

The group gathered here recently from over Florida to critique the campus plan of USF. Their main problem was that there is no master plan for the University.

The architects also called for a general "humanization" of the campus, leveled charges of political meddling and were irked by USF's mall — the area between the University Center and the Administration Building.

The architects were attending a conference of the Florida Association of American Institute of Architects. At the meeting were men who were working on other Florida un­iversities under construction, those who designed other universities and men who were involved in the construction of USF.

Some of their remarks went like this:

"I would be very happy here if I were a car, but unfortunately I'm not a car. There is plenty of space here for automobiles, but there is no room for people to talk to each other." — Hilario F. Candela, designer of the University of Miami.

"USF's present plan is a collection of many campus plans, with the end result being somewhat disjointed." — Robert H. Swilley, Campus Planner with the State Board of Regents.

"At least one class period is lost each day by a student because he has to travel too far for materials or to get to a place to study." — Candela.

"Florida hasn't provided money for either landscaping studies or landscaping." — Clyde B. Hill, Director of the USF Physical Plant.

"USF and other campuses are a collection of the political who's who at the time the buildings were constructed." — Conference participant.

"The new governor said he was going to take politics out of education, but he has put more politics into education." — Robert Swilley in reference to Claude Kirk.

"The oldtimers are often accused of not being flexible, but we have sacrificed the future for the present. What we have now is not what we can enjoy." — Conference participant.

"There is a focus on the buildings — as individual buildings — but not the spaces in between. Important psychological elements have been ignored." — Conference participant.

What

The President

Thinks

What did Dr. John S. Allen, USF President, have to say about the comments of the architects?

He put it this way:

"It is a good campus plan and we are proud of it."

Allen said that contrary to what the critics said, USF is carefully and continuously planning its campus.

Some of the spaces in the campus are being filled in from time to time with new buildings, but a feeling of spaciousness is purposely being kept. He pointed to the developing science and social science building clusters as part of the plan.

“We don’t have the feeling of crowding like the University of Florida,” he said.

He also said that Florida Atlantic, on the other hand, is starting out with its buildings close together and thereby will have trouble expanding.

Allen said that when the campus was laid out, “I had to move fast.” He said he hired Jefferson Hamilton, a certified campus planner, who turned out a plan much faster than a city planner could have done. Allen added “he talked my language,” and he likes the result.
Attitudes toward God and the fate of man change constantly. Probably the most noticeable change comes during the college years when students are exposed to the widest range of beliefs, ideals and morals. Three campus religious leaders discuss these changes in attitudes in the following essays.

The men are Rev. James Keller, instructor of Social Science and Presbyterian Chaplain, Dr. Elton Smith, professor of English and Religion, and Bill Clarke of the Campus Crusade for Christ.

— Rev. James Keller

What is at the root of the current change in religious attitudes in our society?

Church membership remains high, above 60 per cent of the population. Church attendance is falling: higher percentages are indicated in New England than in the South's Bible belt; each year Sunday School attendance sustains a consistent loss. This phenomenon is not without its counterpart on the college campus. Spot surveys around the country indicate no denomination's campus ministry draws more than 3 to 4 per cent of its preference students.

Surveys from a number of campuses indicate that those students who were most active (in terms of frequency of attendance and leadership responsibility assumed) in local church groups are the least active in religious groups on campus. Those who are more active in the campus religious groups are, generally, those who were not active in local church groups prior to coming to college.

What happens to religious attitudes during college?

In a new kind of book (1959), and quite impressive, Philip Jacob surveyed the effects college education has on individual values. He found the movement of values among students (Vassar, Colgate, Michigan State University) from the freshman to the senior year to be: Beliefs became less rigid and dogmatic, less absolute, more critical of authority per se, more self-confident, self-reliant, less prejudiced and more tolerant of those with differing mores. Among values more typical of seniors than freshman at Vassar were: goes to Church and prays less than freshman, is less likely to believe in the second coming of Christ, a life after death and even that there is God.

Jacob found that religious values tend to increase in college. In ten major institutions (1953) the number of "defectors" was not as high as the number for whom the value of religion had increased. Faithfulness of attendance at religious services drops in college, but the same is true for youth of the same age not in college. When these youth marry and children come, most stage a return to regular religious practices. There is no evidence that college effects this cycle.

Jacob in 1959, concluded that values and attitudes in vogue in the culture are most influential on the student than college itself.
The student does not become a more liberal person, but only acquires attitudes that represent his own, rather than his father's.

A lot has happened since Jacob's report in 1959. Further, questions have been raised about the over-generality of his report as well as the true representativeness of his sample. Still Jacob's findings are somewhat helpful to us today. They are fairly descriptive of the cultural lag.

Many beliefs college students "give up" are those he never had in the first place. In the process of determining priorities, these get jettisoned as excess baggage. These are verbalizations of belief the student has carried through adolescence without attaching meaning to them.

On today's college campus students face relatively systematic secular approaches to basic problems and no equivalent sophisticated religious or philosophical formulation is readily available. Many state universities are approaching this problem, with some degree of success, by the way of full-fledged academic departments of religion.

—Dr. Elton Smith

The student is not a monolithic prototype seated gawking on the other side of the lecture table. He has the same infinite variety as the rest of mankind. Thus it is a mistake to assume that all freshmen enter the university true believers and happy conformers. Many experienced a weakening of the ties to religion and the church when they entered junior high school, others upon entrance to senior high. But it is probably still true that the majority of college students have grown up from protective families, quiet homes, and attended churches — perhaps this last is particularly true in the South.

The Dean of Women at the University of Florida stated at a religious conference that an eroding scale of rules was necessary for college students; i.e., many at the beginning to make the conformist freshman feel warm and secure, fewer for the increasingly independent and individualistic sophomore and junior, least of all for the vocation-minded senior who is busy preparing for the flight to senior high. But it is probably still true that the majority of college students have grown up from protective families, quiet homes, and attended churches — perhaps this last is particularly true in the South.

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Accidents, burglaries and calls —nature unknown—are just some of the items investigated every night by University patrolmen on their night beat. Usually, there are two officers on night patrol whose chief duty it is to secure all doors and make sure that the entire University runs smoothly through the night.

The officers make a constant vigil of the parking lots since many students attend classes at night and leave their cars parked. Even the brightly lit parking lots become a temptation to the would-be thief.

Photographer Ray Kriegbaum went along with one officer while on his night-beat and the results are shown here in this picture story.

Giving tickets continues through the late hours of the night
Reflection from a street lamp adds artistry to this photo by Richard Smoot showing security car on night patrol.

Checking abandoned autos in parking lot is routine chore.

Locking doors is among the first duties at night.
Dr. Robert Goldstein, associate professor of history, was suspended from teaching September 29 for what President Allen called "inappropriate language in the classroom." It was a disciplinary suspension and lasted for two weeks.

The following article, written by Dr. Goldstein, outlines his philosophies concerning himself, his life, and his call to teach.

I once overheard two students outside of my office discussing what they would do after graduation. One was quite uncertain, but reassuringly declared that he could always teach. I couldn't restrain myself. I rushed into the hall, confronted the student, and shouted that you can't always teach! You don't have the call! Both of the students fled in terror.

When I was enrolled in a graduate seminar, the wise old professor walked over to me and asked me what I wanted to do. My reply was that I wanted to teach. "Huh," he retorted, "what makes you think you can teach?" I answered, "because I want to teach." Again, he kind of snorted, and asserted that, "you gotta have the call to teach. Have you got the call?" he asked. I just sat there uncomprehendingly, and stared blankly into space. I failed to understand what he meant until several years later when I began to teach.

I don't teach because I want to or because I desire to or because I think I can teach. I teach because "I am," and "I am" teaches, and becomes, incidentally, a teacher. I am a person, and I teach, and in this way, I relate myself meaningfully and effectively to the students. It simply cannot be otherwise.

This is extremely difficult to intellectualize and articulate. The intellectual process certainly is involved as is the ability to communicate, but the whole being is as is the ability to communicate, but the whole being is employed in becoming what I am, namely, the integration of the whole self. I am . . . therefore I teach . . . and I am "becoming," therefore, I am creative, dynamic, and spontaneous in the classroom.

I am disinclined to be what I am asked to be or what I am expected to be. If I am prone to be what is asked or expected, I am not a teacher because I am something less than what I am becoming. I am less than striving to become genuine, authentic, and real, and "I am" is alienated from myself, the subject matter, and of course, the students.
I may well be a superb lecturer, an effective provider, of information, and even keen critic analytically, but the word teacher has become a label and misnomer because "I am" does not have the call to be what "I am" and what I am capable of becoming.

I am a person, and, incidentally, I teach history. Max Lerner, speaking on our campus last year, stated that a teacher must know his subject matter, but first and foremost he teaches himself. The teacher is the model, the precept, the example, that is, the teacher is alive; then the subject matter lives. The subject matter cannot live and relate meaningfully to life unless the teacher is a life affirming person. If "I am" is dead, so to speak, then so is the subject matter and so are the students.

As such, the entire substance and process of education ceases to be because "I am" never is and never is becoming. Only the motions and trappings are there. In short, "I am" is something less than revolutionary and independent. "I am" has transformed himself into the object of life. "I am" remains the object of life instead of being and becoming the subject of life.

How then can "I am" relate meaningfully and purposefully to the subject matter, and in turn, the subject matter relate to the students? Effective teaching simply cannot obtain when objects relate objects to objects. I repeat, this is alienation, the antithesis of life-affirmation. It is the apotheosis of the impersonal.

I am a person, and I am called to teach, and I teach because I am in and of the human condition, and the subject matter and students also are in and of the human condition. And what is the human condition? It is what it has been, is, and always will be. The human condition is a crisis, and it is not an intellectual crisis. The human condition is a moral crisis. It is the crisis of men in the time and space of history.

What is man? Man is human worth and dignity. That is the answer, but the answer raises the question of how to achieve the answer. This sounds like a contradiction in terms, but in reality, it is a paradox because its meaning is uncertain.

In other words, the question that is raised really is one of finding the means to reclaim or redeem what already has been given man. The means of reclaiming or the ways of implementing what already has been given man involves the process and substance of both man and history because they are inseparable.

What I am saying is that the absolute worth and dignity of every human being has been, is, and must be the moral end of life because it (the moral end of life) is the essence of life itself. To translate into behavior the moral end of the dignity and worth of man involves working out through time and space, the best ways and methods of accomplishing the desired objective.

It entails bringing into harmony behavior (what we do) with the moral principle (what we know), the principle that every person has dignity and worth. It involves the bringing into harmony the behavior of men with the principle of man's inherent dignity and worth. It involves man in the image and likeness of God.

Eric Fromm has stated that man is capable of becoming what he is. The "capable of becoming what he is" involves men attempting to resolve this seeming paradox of man, and this involves man and history, and there is no other way. I repeat, the fundamental moral end of life is man grounded firmly in the essence of his own being, becoming creator as creature, and creature as creator in the stream of historical consciousness.

It is something beyond, immensely transcendent on the one hand, yet something internal, deeply immanent on the other hand because it is an encounter which touches the very being and essence of life. It is an encounter between history and man, but not between so as to separate, but between so as to reconcile, to bring to at - one - ment, history and man.

The encounter is that immeasurable and completely incomplete feeling that agonizes, aches, pains, exhilarates and illumines man as he becomes what he is, namely, a person, a whole person, a life, a living personality, and above all, a loving person, achieving worth, value, and dignity in the likeness and image of God.

"I am" and I am becoming, and incidentally, I teach. I teach (subject) and subject matter (history), and this is the human condition. This is the moral crisis, and this crisis relates meaningfully to the students because it involves them in the encounter between man and history, as one, at - one - ment, and as a part of the whole, the whole range and scope of the human condition. The students, therefore, feel the human experience in its never complete meaning.

This is the stuff of history because it is the stuff of man. It is the awe and mystery; it is the unknown, the impenetrable, the unfathomable. It is the edge of the abyss; it is the cutting edge of human experience and human life. It is the apogee and pervogee; it is the ascent and the descent. It is the account of man's experience with himself, and within himself, and this touches that which is vital, that which is central; that which gives man to himself, man to man, man to God, and therefore, man to life.

Paul Tillich said in Love, Power & Justice:

Nothing truly real is forgotten eternally, because everything real comes from eternity and goes to eternity. And I speak now of all individual men and not, solely, of man. Nothing in the universe is unknown, nothing real is ultimately forgotten ... There is no absolute, no completely forgotten past, because the past, like the future, is rooted in the divine life. Nothing is completely pushed into the past. Nothing real is absolutely lost and forgotten. We are together with everything real in the divine life ... Therefore, let us push into the past and forget what should be forgotten forever, and let us go forward to that which expresses our true being and cannot be lost in eternity.

ORACLE MAGAZINE, November, 1967 / 25
The fashion look for the campus coed this season is two-fold: from the man-tailored Haberdashery look to the Pretty Girl — Gone with the Wind Romantics.

The dirndl is the newest skirt and most popular. It's a gathered skirt with a rolled hem, worn shorter (if that's possible) than an A-line skirt. The dirndl looks great with this year's British and Russian-influenced shirts in menswear stripes, stand-up collars and side closings. Kilts are back on campus this year after disappearing for several seasons. They're best in bright tartans and come in mini and regular lengths.

And with the new skirt looks comes a collection of new sweaters, as long and as short as possible. The short, or mini-sweater, is just 19 inches of closecut shetland; the long, or maxi-sweater, grows to 27 inches. Shirt-sweaters of lambswool or furbhend are back in style, with details like button-down collars and cuffs.

The St. Laurent look goes to college as a vested suit, worn cum shirt — with softened skirt, longer jacket, plenty of cuff showing. Dirndl skirts give suits the run-around appeal that college girls love, go with cropped jackets that are often zipped. And the long-jacket suit scores with details like back vents, many pockets, loose belts. Pantsuits travel the college circuit this year in new variations — the unmatched pants-and-jacket suits, the 7-8 length fitted jacket pantsuits, and the bermuda-length pants with zip jackets.

Other accessory notes: hardware gleams everywhere — in buckles, grommets, galosh closings, big zippers — as the newest closing on coats, shoes, belts, handbags and around wrists. And foulard scarves are making a big comeback, tucked inside collars and pockets.
Turquoise blue wool dotted with gold buttons and scarf is modeled by Linda Baker

Two piece knit sweater worn by Brenda Baker

Fashions Courtesy of Maas Bros., West Shore

Haberdasher looks borrow from the boys — modeled by Pam Campa
text: vicki stewart-moore

the trouble with folk singers these days is you can't depend on them to stick around long. those strolling troubadours we used to put up at the castle to strum courtly love to the nobility now wear business suits and call themselves pop artists and retail singles from greedy record companies.

for instance, there is rick norcross, a folk singer, trying to pass once more as an original minne-singer, and just when we have been conditioned to like folk rock. listeners can rest easy, or still better, pull out pencils and scratch pads meant for notes on chaucer. his new album, "you mean more to me than the hardwick gazette" is not folk rock, acid rock, or surf rock. it's parody, pure parody.

the album is a collection of originals, some composed and scored by rick and arranged by boston guitar ace, ed freeman. (ed's lyrics often appear in sing out magazine.) some may remark the influence of pete seeger or carolyn heyer, the mitchell trio of the staple singers. but, it's only a flavoring. rick comes out distinct. listen:

sung to tune, "homeward bound."

i'm standing in the induction station
waiting for my examination, ooh, ooh
standing in my bvd's,
trying to duck that chilly breeze
hoping that no one sees
this nervous knocking in my knees
chorus: vietnam bound, i fear i'm vietnam bound

vietnam, where the monks disputing
drowns out viet cong shooting stealthily at me.

(copyright, 1966 crazy creek music company.)

born under the sign of aries in waltham, massachusetts, it's only natural rick should want to wander. at the age of four, he put on his grandfathers round wire glasses and found his way to east hardwick, vermont, a village of 85 persons.

there, like the three generations of norcross before him, rick graduated from hardwick academy. much of his childhood was spent in developing his flow of musical talent. two weeks of violin lessons were followed by one week of trombone. finally, he appealed to a senior hardwickian citizen to teach him guitar. years later, success fell at his feet. he won first prize in the polk county guitar contest.

but rick insists that it all began up in stowe, vermont when he was singer-in-residence (as well as waiter and wine steward) at the trapp family lodge. and there he remained for three seasons.

for some oblique reason, rick chose to launch an english major in florida. for two years at florida southern he composed like mad, coffee housing and concerting for religious camps during free time. but, the urge to wander sent him overseas to great britain. of pubs, clubs and cabarets, there are enough to satisfy most folk singers. but not
Rick. He sang at the Cambridge and Steven-age Folk Festivals. The applause carried him on the air at the B.B.C. television studios. Upon return to the United States, the little man from Hardwick took over Boston's oldest, Club 47, played at the Gaslight and the Bitter End in New York, and finally, sang in the All American All Star Caravan and at the Fort Lauderdale Folk Festival.

Every wanderer needs a home, if only a temporary one. Rick returned to Florida and set up an emporium here in Tampa. His Eighteenth String Coffee House, located just two miles south of USF, overlooks August Busch's lowing herd of buffalo. The club is named in honor of his prize guitar made for him by John Bailey of London. (Bailey is the Martin of England, Martin is the best guitar maker in the U.S.)

There, entertainment varies. After 7 months the club has the reputation of being the only coffee house in the country featuring poetry readings, and jazz combos, theatrical performances and folk singing. It's art amalgamized and the audience likes it. Not only does the Eighteenth String appeal to the teenage bopper species, but also to the more far-seeing high school hippie nor would it be out of the ordinary to spot a couple of plain-clothed "normals" there, sporting crew cuts and the whole works. As for the creative artists, the Eighteenth String is a regular hot spot. Not long ago, after intently soaking in the wealth of light, sound and incense, one poet abruptly stood up wide-eyed and fled out of the back door to spend the rest of the night and all the next morning pounding out a 15 page poem, a diatribe of life.

Rick's strumming friends come from all over the country to entertain Eighteenth String guests. They're anxious, it seems, to see what kind of receptive audience Tampa Bay courts. They're surprised to discover that here, cultural interest is running rampant.

As in the old theatres buried in the toe of Montparnasse, the "entre-acte" is spent in close examination of the foyer, a collage of poster kings from Charley Chaplin to Allen Ginsberg. A sandal and earring shop is displayed in the front window, a Tiffany lamp glows warmly through the front door. Inside, much like Chaucer's famous host, Henry Bailey, Rick Norcross promises good coffee, "pees" and "greet cheere," if not for the performers, at least for those taking notes.
High rise dormitories, a relatively new idea in residence halls, have made their way to the American campus scene. They are privately financed and operated and provide student living quarters in addition to what each school has to offer.

In September, Fontana Hall opened for occupancy. Located north of USF's campus, it has meant a great deal to those who otherwise would have been turned down by the University for lack of housing. It also meant a place to stay near campus for those who resided in Hillsborough County but wanted to live on campus.

The idea for such "campus hotels" was born at Chapel Hill at the University of North Carolina five years ago. At that time, the first Fontana-type structure was built. Constructed by Allen and O'Hara, Inc., the residence hall was the first of many designed to relieve the inadequate housing of state schools all over the country. Fontana is the fourteenth link in this chain. Now under construction adjacent to Fontana is Desoto Hall, which will be the fifteenth.

The land around the skyward bound hall cost $19,000 per acre and the structure itself cost nearly $8-million. The developers have some 25 acres with which to work in the area.

Thirteen stories high, Fontana can house up to 820 students in half as many rooms. The rooms are similar to those on campus but each is split by a symmetrical work table for each occupant. Private telephones are a requirement and each room has at least one. They are direct lines outside and not connected to a switchboard.

Most of the personnel at Fontana watched its growth from the very beginning. Mrs. Winnie Mostaph, secretary to the manager, said, "You watch every bit of progress, floor by floor. It's like watching a baby grow."

If you're new to Fontana, a visit is quite an experience. First noted usually is the elevator system, programmed to stop only on either men's or women's floors. The doors are bolted shut on the women's floors for the men's elevators but there is nothing to stop a gentleman from taking a ladies' elevator. The men occupy the first seven floors and the women have the rest.

At the beginning of residency, a statement is signed about being caught...
Students far from home always like to get mail from their families at the mail boxes in Fontana on fire escapes or on the roof. Students are forbidden in these areas for insurance purposes unless an emergency arises. An offense of the rule can mean expulsion from Fontana and, perhaps, suspension from the University... depending on the circumstances.

The view from the 13th floor is unlike that from the skyscrapers in New York. The Hall is surrounded on all sides by green oaks and pines. The structures on the south side of Fontana are mostly academic with the Physical Plant water tower in the foreground. An excellent overall view of Tampa's Industrial Park is provided.

To the west, Fletcher Avenue seems to roll into infinity. The major traffic arteries of Florida and Nebraska Avenues can be easily identified. A spectacular view of sunrise and sunset is available in the upper floors of Fontana.

The Fontana complex is made up of three buildings: a residence hall, a cafeteria and a resident instructor's apartment.

A specially built mess hall, with brightly decorated bulb fixtures hanging from the ceiling, utilizes the quick "scramble system" in the serving of food. Residents are allowed to bring in guests for dinner as well as to come back for seconds.

Students at Fontana can receive personal counseling from resident assistants, resident instructors and resident counselors, just as in the USF dorms. The resident counselor is Mrs. Shirley Curtis.

The resident assistants are chosen on the basis of their maturity and dependability. They are usually persons working toward advanced degrees and are recommended by the University Office of Food and Housing.

The cost of housing at Fontana per quarter is $375.95 plus additional parking fees. A three quarter plan is available for $1,095.

The Fontana project is big business but those who live there think a share of it is worth the money.
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