

Eighty-Five

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NEWTON COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART

OCTOBER 4, 1971

Forman Offers An Alternative

On Thursday, September 23, in the East Lounge, SCOPE (Student Committee on Progressive Education), sponsored a "press conference," given by Ian Forman and Muriel Cohen, education editor and writers for the Boston "Herald Traveler." The discussion, attended by about ninety students, faculty and administrators, focused on alternative educational systems that have developed in the Boston area.

Both Mr. Forman and Mrs. Cohen stated that in many instances, an alternative to the present educational system developed as a result of a crisis situation. Lack of proper facilities or internal tension within a city school often results in an open-ended educational situation, as in

The English High School in Boston. This 'forced' open education is not always the case. Suburban communities have initiated pilot programs in open education as in Lincoln and Brookline.

At one point in the discussion, the fact that the high school was the target of progressive education was made. It was the opinion of several in the group that the elementary school should be the focal point of open education. However, this point was not pursued.

Throughout the discussion Mr. Forman stressed the necessity of active participation on the part of colleges in alternative educational systems. Students should be aware that education is a process of liberation.

Kennedy Addresses Harvard Forum

The Harvard Law School Forum presented Senator Edward Kennedy on September 27. Senator Kennedy, who got his BA from Harvard, presented a speech which was written for the largely student group which was there.

The Senator started out by trying to explain the reasons for what Kingman Brewster has called the "eerie tranquility" which has settled on our campuses. Why had the vanguard against such issues as pollution, Carswell, and the SST suddenly come to resemble the silent generation of the '50's? One of the reasons he put forth was youth's disappointment after seeing their efforts fail. Nixon had "ignored, insulted and incarcerated his youthful opposition," and people saw those who opposed him "arrested, prosecuted, and shot."

Another reason for this seeming quiet is a hardening of people's attitudes. After Cambodia, Laos seemed insignificant, but action during the Cambodian crisis

however, on how the fighting could be stopped.

Kennedy continually stressed the danger of remaining apathetic and silent. Our silence will "leave the marketplace to those who want us to hear only good news." Unless the 18-21 year olds use their vote, it is an empty right, and a hollow victory.

Too often our attention is diverted from the vital issues. The Kerner Commission presented alternatives to the violence of the riots of 1965-67, but by the time it presented its findings, the nation's attention had been diverted, and the Commission's warnings went unheeded. The Scranton Commission's report on Kent State and Jackson State was drowned out "by the Administration's Clara Bell." The tragedy at Attica could have been averted, or at least lessened, if a few suggested reforms had been implemented. Now nothing will get done; by the time the Prison Commission presents its findings, the nation's attention will have been diverted elsewhere.

According to Kennedy, Nixon was elected because young voters "sat on their hands after Chicago" and did not vote. They forgot that the state and local elections were as important as the primaries, and this is where their efforts should start.

There are 11.3 million potential votes in the 18-21 age group, and Kennedy urged the campus to join with the working and ghetto young to organize this group into an effective political force. He reminded the young that if they did not work, then they could not complain if the government failed them, because it is the responsibility of the voter to make his feelings known.

Kennedy urged the young to take off where the generation of the '60s had left off. "Rarely can we stand in history and say before the fact, 'this is the turning point.' This is one of those times -- whether we do or not is up to you."



Rally to Feature Presidential Hopefuls

Voters in the Boston area will have an opportunity to meet several presidential hopefuls at a rally to be held on October 8. The rally will be held at Government Center and its purpose is twofold: First, to register all potential voters and second, to give them a chance to meet and compare the candidates.

The fact that men like Bayh, Conyers, McGovern, McCloskey, Lowenstein, and Muskie would all agree to speak at this rally illustrates the importance and power of the new voters. There are 675,000 potential votes in the Boston area, and the candidates respect this powerful group. In addition to the speakers, many musical groups from the Boston area will perform, providing about five hours of entertainment.

Massachusetts has made it very easy to register. At the rally on Friday, people from the Boston area will be able to register to vote. Possibly there will be several speakers in Newton, and voters would have an opportunity to register before going on to the main rally at Government Center.

Students in the Boston area will be allowed to register, the only criterion being that they have lived in the area for six months prior to the election and that they intend to remain here (no time period has been specified.) No proof of residence will be required to register.

The importance of the youth vote can be appreciated by comparing it with past election results. The 18-24 age group has 675,000 potential voters. In the last presidential primary, 32,000 votes gave Rockefeller the Republican primary and 122,000 votes gave McCarthy the Democratic one.

Work must begin now, however, if this voting group wishes to have any influence. By the November federal elections, it will be too late. By choosing the delegates to presidential primaries (and perhaps contributing a few delegates), the youth of America can make its voice heard, not just outside the convention halls but inside, where it can become an effective political force.

Third World March

Reverend Jesse Jackson of Chicago's Operation Breadbasket will lead a list of speakers who will participate in the 10-mile "Third World Walk for Liberation" on Monday, October 11, 10:00 a.m. at Boston Common.

The event is sponsored jointly by Boston HAC and Young World Development of the American Freedom From Hunger Foundation. The walk will be a silent 10-mile demonstration to call attention to Third World oppression and underdevelopment.

Besides Jesse Jackson, other speakers will include Bishop Parilla-Bonilla -- outspoken on Vietnam and Puerto Rican independence, and Quamal Matitudin -- spokesman for the Bengla Desh Mission, Washington, D.C.

The purpose of the walk is

threefold: first, to demonstrate against oppression and exploitation of all Third World people; second, to sensitize participants to their own oppression; and third, to raise money for grass-roots Third World projects.

Money is raised when walkers enlist friends and relatives to sponsor them so much per mile walked. Sponsors are recruited prior to walk day. The more sponsors, the better.

Participants are encouraged to wear a black arm band in solidarity with the 10,000 Third World people who will die on October 11 of hunger. Walk registration cards will be available at most colleges before Walk Day.

For more information call 267-0760 after 2:00 p.m.

BC Bans HEIGHTS

Last year Boston College broke off any affiliation with the campus newspaper, "The Heights," after the paper had published a copy of the transcript of a Trustee meeting. The editors had obtained this transcript after bugging the meeting.

A summer of sporadic meeting accomplished very little, but the editors thought that they would be allowed to keep their offices at the college, even though they were no longer considered the official college newspaper. However, the Administration did not feel the same way, as it impounded all the newspaper's equipment and removed the furniture from the "Heights" office. Despite this, "The Heights" managed to print their first issue and distribute it to the students on schedule.

The two editors, Michael Berkey and Thomas Sheehan, were tried earlier this month for their part in bugging the Trustee meeting. After a plea of "nolo contendere" they were fined \$150 in court fees. Neither regrets the action which they took.

Both college president Joyce and student body president Anderson took advantage of orientation to air their views. Joyce said that many students shared his displeasure at the "Heights" and expressed willingness to set up another newspaper if the "Heights" would disband. Until they do, however, an official college newspaper could not be published.

Anderson expressed his opposition to the censorship of the Administration and felt that there was no legitimate reason for discrediting the "Heights."

Nothing can be done until one side concedes, and it does not look like either is willing to do so at this time.

Scholarships Announced

We are pleased to announce three Advanced-Study Fellowships programs for academic year 1972-73. The Advanced-Study Fellowships programs are open to (1) Black Americans, (2) Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans, and (3) American Indians, who are citizens of the United States.

Each fellowship award will support full-time graduate study for one year, beginning in either the summer session of 1972 (a twelve-month award), or the fall term of 1972 (a ten-month award).

Applicants must act quickly to meet the deadline. The deadline is January 14, 1972. Instructions and application forms can be secured from The Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd Street, New York, New York 10017.



"didn't earn anyone a ticket as a permanent spectator." Youth did accomplish some things, it helped keep a mediocre man off the Supreme Court, and made citizen lobbying a viable political tool.

Kennedy was critical of Nixon's plan for ending the Vietnam War saying that the only change is in the "color of the bodies as he (Nixon) widened down the war." It does no good, Kennedy thinks, to substitute Asian for American casualties; the fighting must stop. The Senator offered no solution,

EDITORIAL

Last week I attended the first senate meeting of the new school year. I've often tried to analyze just why I continue to frequent these assemblies, and the only explanation I can come up with, beyond basic curiosity, is that I like to feel I have a hand in the governance of myself and my community. Perhaps a lot of people feel this way.

However, previous commitment forced me to leave halfway through this particular meeting. As I went up to tell the secretary, I wondered idly whether or not this would affect the quorum of senators. I certainly wouldn't want the quorum to be lost just because of me. . . . I caught myself in mid-thought as the total insanity of the situation hit me. I suddenly didn't care if they lost their quorum -- in fact, I hoped they would, and that I would be instrumental in its happening! Maybe people would then start to realize what a useless, outmoded, and self-defeating body the Senate as such has become.

On every third or fourth Wednesday evening, students gather in the "union." These people include "senators" (of various capacities) and "students-exercising-their-right-to-the-open-vote" (whom I will proceed to refer to as the "open-voters"). "Open voters" are non-seat-holding students who are interested in dealing with diverse aspects of student life through presenting and studying amendments and voting on related proposals and the Student Body Constitution. "Senators," on the whole, are students whose various offices and/or positions (social committee, executive council, extra-curricular affairs committee, etc.) have senate seats tacked on to them, whether the students holding the positions are interested or not. (This generally excludes floor senators and others who are elected specifically to their seats.)

The student senate can only carry on business if there is a quorum of "senators" -- that is, three-fourths of those students holding senate seats must be present. It is hardly a rare occasion on which a quorum is not achieved. Last year a proposal was passed which contained a system for censuring and finally expelling "senators" who missed a set number of meetings, regardless of substitutes. But where is the overall benefit of merely reducing the number of senate seats?

A truly frightening hypothetical situation to imagine would be if 400 or 500 "open-votes" showed up for a senate meeting only to find that there was no quorum and therefore no meeting. I believe they would start to have grave doubts about the power and the privilege of the open vote. And I don't think the situation is terribly far-fetched.

To me, the need for alternatives to the senate is incredibly obvious and imminently necessary. I invite anyone to try to change my mind.

Kathy D. Hughes



Romance Opens Reeves Series

by Penny Collins

On Monday night, September 27, the David Reeves Lecture Series presented the first of its repertoire of cultural events. The New Shakespeare Company of San Francisco was asked to begin the season with a performance of *Romeo and Juliet* by William Shakespeare. Put on at the Country Day School, with Kevin Gardiner and Ariel Brenner heading up the cast, the performance drew a large attendance. The play was marked by its lack of scenery, a tribute to the virtuosity of the actors. The lighting, despite the scant resources of the Country Day School's gymnasium, was ingenious and helped to highlight the off-beat entrances and exits of the characters. There was great use made of the auditorium floor; the actors and actresses at times mingled with the audience. In particular was the party scene in the first act, during which both the minstrels and the players danced

down the center aisle, asking the audience on either side to join in the festivities. Such was the tone and emphasis of the play: audience involvement.

The New Shakespeare Company is a group of twenty-five actors and technicians who are totally committed to the belief that live theater has its role in altering the climate of the country. They have been in existence for five years, during this time performing at schools, parks, and theaters all over the country. Their motto is simply "Theater today -- Shakespeare today," and they have succeeded in living up to it, as evidenced by the play Monday night.

Boston is the first stop on their tour this season. Upon leaving Newton, they will perform at Boston College, and from there put on *Midsummer Night's Dream* at Boston Common.

Changing Times Change Marriage

by Judy Birmingham

Throughout the ages marriage has been incorporated into various societies in countless forms. As the symbols for marriage vary so do the roles inherent in the relationship. Western society, as characterized by male dominance and leadership, has forced men into aggressive provider roles and women into submissive, receptive roles. Roles cannot be dealt with abstractly, however. The catalyzing force which lodges people into predetermined jobs - roles is presumably one of intense personal commitment between two individuals.

The cultural implications of the marriage commitment have heretofore demanded that husband and wife bear children and that further the father provide all the material support for the spouse and offspring. The

male's primary function has been to accumulate material wealth with no regard for his creative drives. Likewise, the female's creative energies have been redirected into the confines of housekeeping and caring for her family.

The cultural and sociological forces behind the evolution of this phenomenon make it at least understandable, if not tolerable. The economy is based on massive production and consumption separating people and their creative inclinations from their work. Until the recent past, communication and media, as well as means for travel have been relatively primitive. Thus, people could expect to live out their entire lives in a familiar environment with family and friends close at hand. This has changed

drastically in the past two decades. Events and reactions are instantaneous via television. People have a greater exposure to many real-life situations, often to the point of sensory overload. Residency expectancy in any one place is no more than 4-5 years before new jobs, adventures, etc., take people elsewhere.

Pockets of stability are critical in the tumultuous life style into which we now find ourselves thrust. Alvin Toffler, author of *Future Shock*, mentions several alternatives for attaining this stability. One strong option for couples - families who are caught in a constant life upheaval is to build strong, resilient relationships which can transcend constant disruption in their life pattern.

It is not only social units such as couples or families that must deal with constant change. The individual is necessarily exposed to many possible living and learning activities. This means that a stable or strong relationship between individuals can no longer grow in a stationary, predictable environment. With metroliners, airplanes, and telephone it is feasible to pursue individual projects and maintain a mutually responsive interchange with a marriage partner while being geographically separated. In an era of McLuhanistic mobility and communication transfer it is ludicrous to expect one spouse to limit his - her career expectations to the inherent boundaries of the other's.

For instance, if a wife who is preparing to be a doctor has the opportunity to do her residency at an excellent hospital in St. Louis, there is no reason why she should forego that opportunity to work in a mediocre hospital in the small town where her husband is completing law school. Even in the

child rearing years arrangements can be made so that both partners are able to continue their careers while taking an active part in the development and care of their offspring.

One way in which women entering marriage can maintain their position as a totally equal partner in a commitment is to maintain their name. If a couple wants to use a common name as a symbol of the new life they are building together, they might choose a third alternative to either of their names. This could be a pleasing combination of their two surnames, or even the two names hyphenated. In any case the woman should consider carefully what she is doing when she surrenders her name for her husband's. Too often this is the submission of the greater part of her identity to his. If that is important for a particular female, then all well and good. Changing one's name to that of one's husband is merely a cultural phenomenon, however, and it should be a conscious decision. When two people marry, Massachusetts law, for instance, says that Mary Smith and John Jones are married and no more. It has traditionally been the woman who must take the initiative to change her name. However, one's name has no bearing on the legality of a marriage.

No longer can people depend on established social patterns and cultural mores to answer the needs of an increasingly kinetic culture. Individual life experiences are too richly varied to honestly expect people to fit comfortably into pre-established roles. The challenge for growth and self-exploration which will lead to full, meaningful commitment has never been more acute -- and the challenge is ours.

Environment Stagnates

Washington, D.C. -- America's environment continued to deteriorate during 1971 according to the National Wildlife Federation's third annual Environmental Quality Index to be published in the October-November issue of National Wildlife Magazine.

Air pollution remains the nation's most serious environmental problem. National standards required by Congress give some hope things may begin to improve as 1975 approaches, but the trend in air quality continues down. As in the past, automobiles, electrical generating plants and coal-burning industries are the main culprits.

The nation's water is still incredibly foul, but the bottom may have been reached. The 1971 EQ index shows no decline from the 1970 levels. More and better sewage treatment plants and industrial clean-ups were given credit for holding the line against further water degradation. Industry remains the largest water polluter, with 65 per cent. Municipal sewage accounts for 20 per cent and agriculture 15 per cent.

America continues to exploit mineral resources without sufficient regard for the future, so the Mineral EQ Index is down from 1970. Users are outrunning explorers and known reserves of many vital metals will not outlast the 20th century. Recycling, though beginning to spread, saves only a small fraction of the nation's minerals.

Man's growing population and its pollution has put additional stress on wildlife, and the Wildlife Index continued its downward trend in 1971. Loss of habitat is the major danger for wildlife, with chemical pollution of air, water and land a close second. Some 101 species are listed on the endangered species list.

Population concentration near the two coasts in tense, polluted cities has pushed the EQ Living Space Index down during 1971 and the trend appears to be headed further down. Until a sound national land use policy and public transportation systems become reality the EQ says living space problems are going to get worse.

Due to an 87 per cent harvest of allowable cut in the National Forests last year, the Timber EQ Index is up slightly over 1970. But the upward trend is shaky in the face of pressures for increased cutting and losses from burning and disease.

Soil quality, highest on the EQ Index, has slipped from 1970. Bulldozing, over-fertilization and erosion continue to destroy America's valuable soil resources.

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Seniors ---

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date is

October 5

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