

Van Vleck Leads Campus Drive For Legal Abortion, Population Control

By STEVE EARLY

As part of a general campaign against over-population and pollution, Associate Professor of Biology David Van Vleck is leading an on-campus drive to collect signatures for a petition calling for the legalization of abortion in Vermont.

The House Judiciary Committee of the state legislature is currently considering a reform measure that would liberalize Vermont's 124 year old abortion law. The present statute limits legal abortions to women whose lives would be endangered by continued pregnancy.

The proposed legislation would allow abortions in cases where pregnancy resulted from rape or incest, where the mental or physical health of the woman would be impaired, and where there was a good chance the child would be born with serious mental or physical deformities.

Dr. Van Vleck's petition, which will be circulated among



David Van Vleck

students and faculty this week, advocates more than mere reform of the present law.

It asks the Vermont legislature "to lead the way in our nation in regard to defending individual rights by legalizing abortion in our state so that any pregnant

woman, regardless of her economic or social status, can obtain an abortion if she so desires."

The petition links the absence of legalized abortion to the problems of overpopulation, environmental deterioration, and poverty. It states:

"We, the members of the Middlebury community, recognize that the future quality of life in the United States and the world is being threatened by the swift increase of population, pollution and consumption of limited natural resources.

"We realize that unchecked population growth will continue to nullify any attempts to solve most social, economic, and political problems, both nationally and internationally.

"We realize that unwanted pregnancies contribute not only to swift population growth but also to large numbers of illegal abortions with consequent loss of life and unnecessary tragedy

Abortion Reform

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to individual mothers and their families.

"Consequently, we petition the governor and the legislature of the state of Vermont to urge the federal government to give high priority to the control of growth of population and pollution in our nation."

Dr. Van Vleck hopes that the petition and his Winter Term lecture next Tuesday will arouse community interest in the crisis of the environment. His talk, "Population, Pollution, Poverty, and Fertility," will deal with the ecological role of legalized abortion and other population control measures.

Van Vleck believes that many conservationists, concerned about things like air and water pollution, fail to relate overpopulation to the problems of the total environment. He points out that while our present world population is growing, we are destroying the capacity of our soil, minerals, air and water to support even the number of people alive now.

Describing the current abortion reform proposal as "a very conservative bill," Van Vleck says that it will only discriminate against lower income people and aggravate their already considerable family problems.

These same low-income people also suffer from lack of information about birth control so a group of Middlebury townspeople, including Van Vleck and several doctors, is starting a local family - planning center in February. Affiliated with Porter Hospital, the center will provide information about contraception to those who can't afford private medical advice.

People using the services will be charged according to their ability to pay and these may include some Middlebury co-eds, who at present have to go to the Planned Parenthood Clinic in Burlington.

Under existing policy, the College physician Dr. George Barton will not prescribe birth control devices for any undergraduate women.

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The Vandals Took The Handle

WEATHERMAN!

BY ROBERT METZGER

The Weathermen are the anti-heroes of the New Left, as well as the classic villains of the Right. A sort of universal anathema, they represent all things bad to all people. They have aroused hatred and fear within both the Movement and the Establishment. Everybody from J. Edgar Hoover to Abbie Hoffman is down on them. Says Hoffman: "The Weathermen want to do hand-to-hand combat with pigs. So they pick the biggest and best known around, pick a random date for obscure reasons and an arena the way sportsmen would, and then go into battle. It might be termed Gandhian violence, for the element of purging guilt through bearing witness is quite apparent."

The mere mention of the name "Weathermen" draws an almost Pavlovian reaction from the general populace. Even those who consider themselves "radicals" often find it convenient to dismiss the Weathermen out of hand, much as Time magazine branded them "Custeristic" and left the analysis at that. However, there is a lot more to the Weathermen than clubs and helmets, for they represent a whole new dimension in the radical movement, a life-style so intense that it shatters traditional conceptions and challenges the validity of its own past. They believe that the Revolution has already begun, and that their task is to add to the depth of this revolution by creating a "white riot" in support of the Blacks and the oppressed peoples of the Third World, who are considered to be the leaders of this inevitable struggle. The position of white radicals is to support the rising of these oppressed peoples by conceding that the Revolution has started and that they must throw off their privileges and join in the fighting here in the mother country of Imperialism. Thus, the Weathermen see themselves as a kind of national liberation movement, on the order of the Viet Cong, the Palestinian liberation fighters (El-Fatah), the Black Panthers, and of course, the revolutionaries of yore — the Chinese Communists and the Cuban liberators.

"One, Two, Three, Many SDS's . . ."

The Weathermen style of operations was originated last April at Kent State University in Ohio, when a small group of SDS activists crashed through lines of both "jocks" and police in order to occupy a building in which a hearing was being conducted on disciplinary and student-power issues. The name "Weatherman" was coined at the SDS National Conference (NC) held last September in Chicago. The position paper of Revolutionary Youth Movement I (RYM I) began with a quotation from Dylan: "You don't need a weatherman to know which way the wind blows." RYM I was comprised of the then members of the SDS National Office (NO) which included Inter-organizational Secretary Bernadine Dohrn, SDS President and Columbia champion Mark Rudd, along with Bill Ayers, John Jacobs, and several others. The RYM I position paper was a 10,000 word masterpiece of leftist clichés and Maoist prose, totally impossible to endure.

In the eyes of the NO such

a massive statement of ideology was vitally necessary, for they saw the NC shaping up as a battle between themselves (allied with RYM II, another faction) and the Progressive-Labor (PL) faction. The PL element of SDS was the most purely Maoist faction of the various splinter groups. PL doctrine held that the Revolution had not yet begun, and thus

rewards and punishments to be viable revolutionaries. RYM I also held that although the older workers held little organizing potential, the younger workers and dispossessed and alienated youth were less bought-off and should thus be brought into the Movement in support of the Third World movements.

Reactionary Nationalism

RYM I hoped to crucify PL on its position regarding the Blacks, which was the Blacks were not a separate revolutionary force. Rather, the Blacks were merely doubly-suppressed workers, but in other than that respect were entitled to no special place in the coming struggle. Another major bone of contention was the PL position on "wars of national liberation," in particular the struggle in Viet Nam. Whereas the

tial revolutionary spirit. However, most PL'ers go to college themselves. PL branded the People's Park action as a "bourgeois grab for privilege," "stealing free parking space from the workers." If you did not agree with the entirety of the PL line, you were either "racist," "anti-communist," or merely "reactionary."

Expulsion: Where Is The Revolution?

The factionalism that plagued the National Convention was a direct result of the overall situation, for "politics without promise rapidly loses its coherence." What happened at Chicago dealt little with reality; rather, delegates chose to participate in an intense struggle to see which of the factions was "more Mao than thou." When the NO realized the dang-

incorporating less militant leftists were not only unanswered but also unasked. The issues that did arise, such as the position of Women in the Revolution ("Supine" — said one Black Panther, leaving the audience to guess whether he meant "prone" or was merely expressing a personal preference), the role of students, the role of workers, etc., were used as cannon fodder with which each side hoped to generate strength in the final ideological show down between the NO and PL.

Not all the delegates at the NC were allied into these two broad groups. There were a number of large splinter groups which subscribed to neither side, preferring to pass up Maoist theories which they felt bore little relation to the real world. Notably these factions included SDS groups from Boston, Brooklyn, Madison, S. F. State (Joe Hill Caucus), Berkeley, and Stanford. All had been involved in significant actions during the year and all except Stanford faced strong PL chapters in their area. They were in favor of dealing with PL on the basis of practice rather than its adherence to abstract principles.

But the NO and thus the Weathermen held the upper hand, since the nucleus of RYM I was geographically close to Chicago (in the Ohio and Michigan regions) and since the NO controlled convention security and printing equipment. They also had the Black Panthers, who were used in various manners of intimidation. The grim gathering, only slightly less democratic than the 1968 Democratic Convention, wore on slowly and degenerated to demonstrations in which each side would chant hoarsely at the other, usually standing on their chairs and valiantly waving the Red Book. As Chairman Mao warns, "there are those among us who would wave the Red Book to oppose the Red Book." The whole thing was a tragic theater of the comic absurd.

When the smoke had cleared, the NO had expelled PL from SDS, in much the way that Trotsky once expelled Stalin. When the NO realized that its own coalition was breaking apart and that it was out-voted anyway, it led a walkout of all those who opposed PL. After some deliberation, the NO "expelled" PL. Now there are really three SDS's. (RYM I and II, and PL) plus a variety of unaligned groups. All of these factions claim to be the real SDS.

Rising Up Angry

The seeming predominance of the Weathermen is more illusory than real, for they are in many ways a creation of the media, which feeds upon their

peculiar brand of "anarchy" with a vengeance. Not only does publicity help them sell newspapers, it helps the Weathermen spread their seed of Revolution. So it is that the Weathermen have been called "media guerrillas."

So far, none of their actions have been large. They have engaged as a group in two events, one in Chicago called the "Days of Rage" last October, the other in the Capital in conjunction with November's March On Washington. There have also been a number of isolated local

actions. They approached the Days of Rage with a developing philosophy of violence. Violence, especially violence to property, becomes to the Weathermen a necessary aspect of the struggle against a government of illegitimate authority. Choosing Chicago to be the site of the first action was an obvious decision, for the Weathermen planned to contrast their "white riot" with the police riot that occurred during the Democratic Convention. The Weathermen hoped to build a "Red Army" in Chicago, with which they would battle the pigs on their own, without support.

They got their battle, and finished up the Chicago action with 200 of their members arrested and numerous injured.



actions organized by Weathermen collectives in Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia, and New York.

Local actions have taken various forms. In New York, the Weathermen have been associated with a rash of bombings. In other cities, Weathermen concentrate on recruitment of dispossessed youth. For example, in Detroit a group of Weathermen entered an examination room in a community college, locked the doors, subdued the teacher, and then took two hostile male students out of action with karate blows. They have raided high schools in blue collar areas in attempts to stage massive "jailbreaks." One such raid occurred in Boston on Girl's Trade High School. Weathermen entered the school carrying NLF flags and looking for trouble. They usually find it. In one "jailbreak" attempt, a weatherman was burned in effigy; in another students mobilized and roughed up their would-be tempters.

But by their own definition the Weathermen have not completely failed. They see this phase of the Revolution as one in which their actions can be little but "exemplary." Their large actions have been motivated out of a spirit of demonstration rather than any kind of real hopes for sparking final battles.

Days of Rage

Chicago, scene of countless crimes past, was the scene of the Weatherman's first coordinated action. They approached

men do have such an almost legendary appeal to young aspiring radicals shows that they have accomplished something, for simply not to fear fighting is in itself winning.

"Cop Out, Drop Out, Move Out"

Comparisons between the Weathermen and John Brown are somewhat inevitable. Brown took the wrong action at the wrong time for the right cause. The attack on Harper's Ferry was a romantic mission, it was a just cause, but it failed nonetheless. So it is with the Weathermen.

One doesn't have to agree with what the Weathermen do, or with the collective life style, to agree with what they say. It is a surprisingly short hop from demonstrating about the war in Vietnam to finding that the malady of this country are indeed brutally extensive, requiring ac-

tion more vigorous than the carrying of placards.

The Weathermen have taken this line of logic to the extreme and have rejected society entirely in favor of a new way of life. Their life is one of stringent discipline, constant self-criticism (for there are always great dangers of psychodrama — Weathermen are often warned about the dangers of the "death trip," or "machismo trip") or the "violence trip.") As Abbie Hoffman would agree, theirs is a life of attrition and of bearing witness, and it is equally obvious that the Weathermen are quasi-religious in their struggle.

Perhaps in the final analysis what the Weathermen have done is to take the ultimate radical ego-trip answer to the

question that of necessity plagues the enlightened activist. There are three alternatives: cop out, drop out, or move out. The Weathermen are moving out in a big way, and even if they never march again they are entitled at least a small place in the folklore of the Movement.

Bibliography

Sources used in the preparation of this article include: **Ramparts**, September, 1969; **Esquire**, October, 1969; **Hard Times**, October 20 - 27, 1969; **Fire**, November 21, 1969; **North-eastern NEWS**, October 17, 1969; **CPS** dispatches, esp. December 9, 1969; by Rich Fitch; plus various issues of **New Left Notes** and other assorted pieces of literature put out by the various factions of SDS.

Van Vleck on the environmental crisis: population, pollution, poverty, posterity

By KAREN ABARBANEL

Every three years the population of the world increases by 210 million people, the present size of the United States. Twenty million children are born annually in India; eight million of these children will probably be of subhuman intelligence by the time they enter school as a result of rampant malnutrition. A lack of vital proteins caused by malnutrition will probably cause permanent brain damage in 300 million children in other nations, including the United States. Some experts estimate that two thirds of the world's 3.4 billion people are hungry and will starve when the entire population of the world doubles in 30 years.

Professor David Van Vleck utilized a wealth of scientific data in his lecture, "Population, Pollution, Poverty, Posterity," on Tuesday, Jan. 27. He examined the critical problem of "exploding world population," and its devastating symptoms: malnutrition, "starvation," poverty, urban deterioration, and "international tensions." Van Vleck emphasized the need for a scientific, impartial confrontation of this problem, and its immediate implications, particularly for the United States as the world's wealthiest industrial and agricultural nation. The main concerns he attempted to outline in his presentation were: the immediate need for population stabilization in the U. S., the difficulties involved in the process of stabilization and the "desperate need for universal legalization of abortion throughout the world."

Carrying Capacity Endangered By Overpopulation

Van Vleck outlined a few basic observations concerning the nature of population growth and its relationship to the ecological stability of our environment in his effort to establish the need for population control through legalized abortion. Ecologically, any area of ground can support a certain number of inhabitants at any given time; this number is referred to as "the carrying capacity" of that particular environment. If the population increases beyond the carrying capacity an unstable situation results, which can be corrected only when the death rate of the population exceeds its birth rate.

The implications of these observations for the future of the

world's human population were clearly traced by Professor Van Vleck in a series of questions concerning man's role in his environment: "Can man on his planet find himself in a situation where the carrying capacity will not support the population? And how about the United States? Can our rich, powerful nation find itself in a situation where our carrying capacity is unable to support our population? The answer to all these questions is probably yes, although difficult to prove at this time. However, it is safe to say that continuous growth of population, pollution and consumption of natural resources can lead only to increased poverty, and increased death rates as the carrying capacity is surpassed."

Population Stabilization Vital

In order to stabilize the world's population at this time, the average family would be required to limit itself to one child. If the population were to be stabilized within 30 to 40 years it would be necessary for every family to restrict itself to only two children. However, at present, "no nation is committed to stabilizing its own population." Even India, a country in which overpopulation has already reached terrible proportions, can only hope to decrease its birth rate from 40 to 25 percent by 1975. If this goal is accomplished India's population will be doubled every 40 years instead of every 30 years, not a significant decrease when viewed within the context of total world population escalation. If Mexico's present birth rate continues for another 30 years, that country will have a population equal to the number of people in mainland China today.

Yet these frightening statistics have not resulted in a voluntary

limitation of family size in any nation. "One-third of all adult humans are illiterate. (each year 30 million babies are born who will grow up to be illiterate) and do not understand the interrelationships between growth of population, poverty, pollution, and carrying capacity. . . So it is up to the leading educated nations such as the United States, to show the way by stabilizing our population."

No Control Program

The United States, however, although aware of the continuing threat of overpopulation, seems unwilling to undertake an organized program of population control for a variety of reasons. Population growth in the U. S., in contrast to most nations, is "primarily the result of wanted babies." The average American family has three children; four out of five children are from middle or upper income families. The number of American childbearers will double in the years between 1960 and 1990. Professor Van Vleck stated, "These signs indicate to me that America will not stabilize its population in the near future. My fear is that we shall not volunteer to stabilize our population until possibly our carrying capacity has been exceeded. My fear is that we shall not volunteer to stabilize our population until our quality of life has deteriorated beyond our worst fears."

Pollution and Overconsumption

The trends which led Professor Van Vleck to these conclusions are those of the continuing pollution of air and water, the overconsumption of our environment's natural resources and the demands other nations may soon make upon America's resources. "The United States is one of four major nations that

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The Campus

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Winter Session

I sleep until I get dirty.
Shower until I get tired . . .
Bruce Morgan

BOG Drug Conference Raises Many Questions

Understanding Drugs

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worse before it gets better. Today there are users among every class of people, in small towns and large and young and old. In fact, contrary to the common misconception, the lar-

gest number of drug users are in the over 25 age group, she said.

"Experimental drug use is not advisable," Mrs. Semple warned because people react very differently to each drug.

Scientific And Social Problems

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stricted circumstances with limitations regarding the person involved. He could not foresee any use for cannabis, but he did mention a possible danger where the exposure of a pregnant rat to the plant created abnormality.

Relevance of Rats

A question was raised about the relevance of rats to humans in the drug research. Dr. Lynch replied that he could not say what relevancy the rat had to the human, only that he was conducting experiments on the possible harm of cannabis.

Dr. Lynch spoke from a scientific viewpoint and did not concern himself with social problems. He aimed at explaining the scientific research with animals to find the possible dangers of marijuana.

The session moved into an

open discussion with a panel consisting of Dr. William D. Absever of the Student Health Center, Syracuse University; Dr. William Butynski, Executive Director of the Drug Rehabilitation Department, Vermont State Hospital in Waterbury, Vermont; Mr. James Germano, a former drug addict representing the Marathon House in Coventry, Rhode Island; Mr. Art Kleps, League for Spiritual Discovery.

The topics discussed were concerned with the social problems in drugs rather than the scientific realities. The panel considered possible treatments for a "bad trip" and Dr. Absever spoke of the 1012 group at Syracuse University where anyone could rely on a certain phone number 24 hours a day in case of a "bum trip."

College Responsibility In Drugs

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a 24-hour drug center to help those on bad trips. The idea was commended, but Mrs. Semple, who had run such a center in California, and Mrs. Jackson, of the National Institute of Mental Health both said such a center would only be effective if staffed by qualified personnel.

Dr. Steffenhagen brought up Project Dart, a three-year UVM study of drug users which concluded that the personality of

the marijuana user was no different than that of the non-user, before and after the use of the drug.

In a question and answer session, the subject of student paranoia over administration interest in individual drug users was discussed. Dean Wonnacott assured the audience that medical files were completely private, and that the administration policy was one of "hands off."

Environmental Crisis...

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produce agricultural surplus. To what ends will other nations go to force us to give them food when we have food and they do not? ... We live in a One-World situation. America could not remain a land of plenty in a world of poverty for very long."

Overconsumption of mineral deposits and of oceanic resources is also becoming an increasingly important problem throughout the world, especially in view of the fact that "ninety percent of the ocean is a biological desert." The pollution of irreplaceable natural resources is also a growing problem, especially through the destruction of soil, air and water-chemical resources. The growing danger of other forms of pollution, in-

cluding thermal, radioactive, oil, sewage, garbage and noise is very serious, too. "Each pollutant enters the environment and assumes a role in the complex web of life. We are too ignorant to understand the individual effects or even the total effect. The more pollutants we discharge into our life-sustaining environment the greater the chances that we contribute to the decrease of the carrying capacity. In a very real sense, we are playing Russian roulette with our environment and consequently with our own survival. Nature takes thousands of years to build up a productive environment; at present rates, man may destroy some aspects within a few decades. We are

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Grant For Science Apprenticeship

Dr. Charles W. Scaife, assistant professor of Chemistry, will serve as director of a scientific apprenticeship for five undergraduates this summer at Middlebury. The program will be funded by a \$7,370 grant from the National Science Foundation. The grant, which is one of 432 made to 260 colleges and universities throughout the country.

Under the terms of the Undergraduate Research Participation program, students engaged in summer research will be provided with weekly stipends. In addition, stipends will be available for three faculty members at Middlebury as well as funds for equipment, chemicals and publication costs.

The Lincoln Exchange

BY EDDY SEYMOUR

On Tuesday, January 7, twelve black students from Lincoln University arrived at Middlebury. Largely through the efforts of Arnold McKinney, Special Assistant to Dean O'Brien and Co-ordinator of Community Activities, these students came to Middlebury from a predominantly black campus to sample the life of a black student on a predominantly white campus. Most of them expected coldness or indifference on the part of Middlebury students and faculty. A few expected what was termed, "a nauseating congeniality," on the part of students in their overly solicitous efforts to be friendly.

One student, speaking of attitudes she anticipated finding in the faculty, mentioned the difference between the attitudes of the younger faculty members and their senior colleagues. She expected the younger faculty to be open and accepting of the black students, as having minds capable of relating to ideas, whereas senior faculty members would be more set in their thinking and thus, less receptive to the students' ideas concerning the subject matter; especially when these ideas might come from black experience. A couple of students reflected that they expected to be regarded as a novelty by both students and faculty. They also thought that

some of the faculty might expect too much from black students.

With regard to their findings since their arrival here, most of the students interviewed were somewhat surprised by the degree of friendliness and openness that they did find at Middlebury and thought that for the most part the actions of Middlebury students toward them were sincere. There was some comment, however, on the "black-happiness" of some students — the overly courteous, over-catering to them which some Lincoln students felt was caused by a naivete of Middlebury students to black experience. Yet the Lincoln students were quick to say that many of these same overly courteous students seemed to really want to know more about black experience.

Asked about the adjustments they felt were necessary to make in response to this change in their environment, many students mentioned the cold, some of them meaning not only the weather. Lincoln students noted the difficulty of breaking into the various cliques on the Middlebury campus. Once these barriers were overcome, however, the Lincoln students felt that there was a great deal of honesty among the students who did try to get to know them.

On the subject of Middlebury's over-all social life, Lincoln students were inclined to say that Middlebury's facilities or lack thereof were definitely not the problem. The social life of this college is what Middlebury students decide to make it.

Most of the Lincoln students agreed that Middlebury's own black students had been helpful to them, yet opinion on the nature of Middlebury blacks ranged from that of "real black students," i.e., students were proud of, and sure in their blackness, to the opinion that they were too well assimilated into their predominantly white environment. It was also pointed out that more might have been done to bring blacks and whites together on a social level.

The general consensus on winter term courses was that they had definite academic value. One Lincolner commented that in his particular course, discussions on black-white relations in class aired views that would not have come out in simple social mixing.

All the Lincoln students interviewed agreed that the exchange program itself was worthwhile. One student expressed its value as being a "change from being in the majority." It was valuable if only in the sense that he was "not used to looking for blacks."

The Drug Symposium: One View

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bers of the audience migrated to Proctor Lounge. The participating speakers included Dr. William D. Absever, a "straight" in charge of Student Health at Syracuse University and the founder of the Neo-American Church — Arthur Kleps. Ideas and positions with regard to drugs were severely challenged, as witnessed by one student's attack on Mr. Edward F. X. Lawlor, a representative from Smith, Klein and French Laboratories. It was suggested to Mr. Lawlor that the 'genesis' of the American Drug Culture could be traced to the pill for the "excedrin headache," the pill "to keep you going," the one to "sleep, sleep, sleep," and the general hypocritical attitudes of drug companies who were out to make a profit at the expense of the addicted public.

Arthur Kleps advocated that the heads of the country should be the heads of the government. With this proposition he rallied several followers, and the group broke down into even smaller, more intimate groups of students and speakers. Discussion lasted until almost midnight. Even after everyone left Proctor, talk continued at a small bull session in Gifford.

AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE

The following day I attended a session entitled "Society and Drugs," at which the possibilities of incorporating drugs into the American way of life were considered. Vermont State's Attorney Patrick J. Leahy was at hand to provide legal information and to explore the possibilities of legalizing drugs. Mr. Lawlor took the next step in saying that his company would be "more than foolish not to market drugs if they were legalized." And then came the consideration of their use. Art Kleps saw the use of drugs as a religion, and others expressed it as a

philosophy of life, until Gene Sapadin felt the need to distinguish between philosophy and theology.

Dr. Vincent de Paul Lynch, Chairman of the Department of Pharmacology, Pharmacology and Allied Sciences at St. John's University, lectured on research and medical information in a panel entitled "How to Feed and Care for Your Head." He had valuable medical information to offer; however, it wasn't until he found himself with a small group of students that the success of the communication aimed at by the symposium was felt. Dr. Lynch, one of our more conservative speakers joined a group of students, in a dorm, at which time he gave them medical hints and agreed to analyze and report on the contents of several drugs at hand.

A war of sorts raged between Arthur Kleps and Jim Germano, a former drug addict and now director of Marathon House in Coventry, Rhode Island. While Kleps advocated drugs, Germano made it clear that he had "graduated" from that "stage."

NEO-AMERICAN CHURCHMAN

I was fortunate, in working on the symposium, to have the opportunity to talk extensively, on a personal basis, with these two men. I met Kleps at a cocktail party that the Drug Symposium Committee held. Under the social circumstances I was intrigued by his informality, his long hair, and the pull-over he wore instead of a tie. He told me he was like the pope of the Neo-American Church. I laughed politely, but soon appreciated his sense of humor when in answer to my question about what he did he said "Well, when I'm out of jail, not involved in a court case or turned on, I attend symposiums." I dined with him the next day and learned fascinating tid-

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The Symposium

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bits about his life, his beliefs, and his church. His father is a Lutheran Minister, but he had never understood religion until he experienced drugs. Now he and his father still disagree on many issues but he is able to comprehend such concepts as God and the Trinity. Before his first experience with drugs, Art was a school psychiatrist. He stayed off drugs for two years but went back to them after meeting Tim Leary. Now he feels a part of the "persecuted religion." Although he claims that the Neo-American Church has no formal structure or rituals, it nevertheless has a catechism. He showed me a copy which he held on to securely, telling me that it was one of the last copies left, but that he was working on a revised, new edition which would soon come out. I asked to be allowed to skim it. He conceded, telling me to return it before he left. I was fascinated by the illustrations, especially one of a frog.

MARATHON MAN

Germano was of a completely different nature. He was blunt, opinionated, and had no inhibitions. He told us how he ran Marathon House, and what he thought of the symposium, as well as discussing many other ideas which he freely expressed and firmly backed up. He felt the only way a symposium of this nature could be successful was through free conversation. He explained that this process was used at Marathon. He told some of us to shut up on occasion when he was talking, yet he listened when something of value was said. A "reformer" of a slightly different nature was also in our group. Mike was part of an Encounter Group at Stonybrook University. He and Germano had been at opposing ends of the discussion, but as the argument continued, their ideas ran more of a parallel course. Germano's short hair and gray flannel suit (both of which he had worn especially for the occasion, since normally he spends his time in his "commune") contrasted more with Mike's long hair, beard and jeans when they were through than did their ideas and goals relating to drugs. This was especially clear to me when

Mike shook Germano's hand before leaving and I overheard him say, "I dig you a little more now, man."

LSD TRIP

We were finally off to Burlington to catch Mr. Germano's flight. We had talked and he had missed his plane, so we talked for two more hours over a cup of coffee at the airport. Mr. Germano took us on his first LSD trip through a precise and detailed narration of how his room became a cave, and how he watched a ketchup-like red substance ooze through the door. When he ran to the bathroom to wash his face he found what he expected to be water to be a collection of bugs and insects of all kinds crawling over his palms. I was in a trance as he continued, and was especially intrigued when he told us of a relapse he had at which time a huge snake appeared before him as he was walking down the sidewalk.

The eleven speakers had left by 9:00 a.m. Thursday. The "College Discussion" was held at 10:30. About twenty people showed up, including Dean Wonnacott, Dean Deletis and Mrs. Kelly. The large Bull Session that had been carefully planned to conclude the symposium at which faculty, administration, and students were expected was, in a sense, a failure. But only a failure in attendance. For those there, Mrs. Wonnacott's clarification of the college stand on drugs proved controversial and valuable in evaluating our position within our culture and on our campus in relation to drugs.

No capsuled conclusions resulted from the three day program. More questions were raised. The symposium only provided an opportunity for communication of reliable information and exchange of ideas. Those who participated hopefully saw an entire new phase of an old issue and are able now to evaluate the drug situation from a different, less ignorant, perspective.

Van Vleck

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destroying what we cannot re-create. And we cannot buy it back."

America: Leader In Population Control

Professor Van Vleck feels that the United States, "symbolic of power, wealth and technology," must lead the world towards a solution of these problems immediately, if our environment is to remain productive and if man himself is to survive.

Though the need for a solution of this nature is acknowledged by most nations, the world's population continues to increase each year. This is explained by the continued desire of couples throughout the world to have more than two children and by the lack of a "cheap easy-to-use effective contraceptive that can be used by the illiterate people of the world." Even in the United States, only 6 million people are on the pill which is the only 100 percent effective contraceptive.

Legalized Abortion Imperative

The magnitude of the problem of over-population has led several nations including Japan, Russia, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and most of Eastern Europe to legalize abortion.

Legal abortions performed in hospitals under sterile conditions can be completed in five minutes at a nominal cost of three dollars. The death rate of three dollars. The death rate under these conditions is minuscule when compared to that of the U. S. where illegal abortions outnumber legal abortions by approximately 125 to 1. These tragically unnecessary deaths must force Americans to re-evaluate their traditional views concerning the "morality" of legalized abortion.

"We all agree that we must be sensitive to the rights of the unborn embryo. However, we must be equally sensitive to the

plight of the unwanted child, born increasingly into a situation of starvation, malnutrition, poverty, joblessness, homelessness, helplessness and hopelessness.

The majority of the world's 800 million illiterate human beings are incapable of "premeditated contraception," a fact which clearly explains the twenty to thirty million abortions performed annually throughout the world. Most of these operations take place in unsterile, dangerous conditions. Yet Professor Van Vleck believes that "There is a universal need for legalized abortion until an ideal contraceptive is discovered, tested and accepted by the world. This process may take ten or twenty years during which our population and undesirable social implications will increase."

The failure of many nations to legalize abortion has also resulted in an increasingly obvious gap between wealth and poverty, another problem which mankind must confront and overcome if he is to survive in its present state. Professor Van Vleck emphasized the implications of this aspect of population control in the conclusion of his lecture:

"Under our present system it is much easier for a rich person to be sterilized than for a poor person. It is also much easier for a rich woman to have a legal or illegal abortion. The results of such discrimination are as expected: the rich have the number of children they want, the poor do not. The rich get richer and the poor get children. The child of a poor family has a right to be born wanted, and a poor parent has an equal right to want her child. Only when abortion is legalized and the cost of the operation is consequently decreased will the poor have access to this ultimate means of family limitation."

Social And Dining Units To Open Soon

By LINDA LAURSEN

The opening of the Social and Dining Units is scheduled for February 16, the first day of the Spring Term. The Units were originally scheduled to open in September, 1969.

The eating arrangements of the Units were decided last week by the Social and Dining Units Subcommittee Upperclass at Proctor.

Upperclass students presently eating in College facilities should eat at the societies. Freshmen should eat at Proctor.

Director of the Units, Dean Dale Deletis notes the change in the wording of the announcement of last Spring; the announcement then said, "will," it now reads "should."

Planning for a party to celebrate the opening of the Units is underway. Deletis says the party will be a "splash." Ideas for the party include dropping flowers and parachutists from a helicopter and a candlelight parade led by Mr. Deletis.

Next week there will be a full announcement of the structural policies of the 3 new units, which are informal groupings of both voting and dining members recruited in the membership drives of last year. It has been suggested that the Political Science Department advise in the setting up of a monarchy, an oligarchy and an anarchy.

Mr. Deletis thinks it would be interesting to see which government is most effective. Until the permanent governments are set up, a temporary government will organize activities in the Social and Dining Units for both the individual societies and the entire campus.

Membership of the three societies is balanced by class and sex. They are never devoted to special interests or groups.

A new German Center, made out of a faculty office, will be a part of the building, but separate from it in that it can only be reached from outside the building. The Maxcode Foundation has donated \$100,000 toward the amortization of the buildings for the center. Located in what was formerly Mr. Deletis' office, the Center will have both a library and a quiet study area for use by all students. Mr. Deletis says, "It will in no way take out any space that would otherwise have been used for students."

The three Social and Dining units are interconnected but have different kinds of decor. For instance, A has a blue rug, B an orange rug, C a black one. The three units contain 6 faculty offices, and faculty members will be encouraged to avail themselves of the dining facilities.

Mr. Deletis says, "Middlebury can benefit from a place

where students can get away from it all, where informal mixing among students of varied interests can take place. In addition, the campus has need of a greater integration of the academic and the social, a place and time when faculty and students can meet and converse, share ideas and come to understand better the problems of mutual concern."

Bush League

Continued from page 6

gan who, thanks to something he borrowed from the author, was able to stop shot after shot off the sticks of the frustrated Mob.

The defending champ, Delta Upsilon has lost many to the Alumni, but still has the horses to take it all. Remaining from last years squad are talented leader Tom Stasz, Jake Gilhooly, Bill Berry, Mark Yeager, and rugged Griff Strassenburgh. Goalie John Baker is improving every day, so with the appearance of Spider Mills and a little more teamwork, the crown could again return to its familiar home. Incidentally, for any of you hockey fans who think intramural hockey is merely boring clashes between spastics, come to the INDY-DU game on Feb. 6 and see for yourselves a classic contest between two very

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Windham College Head Speaks At Middlebury

By ERIC SAMP

The problems which have accompanied the rapid growth of Windham College in Putney, Vt. were the subject of discussion Monday night, led by Dr. Eugene Winslow, President of Windham. Dr. Winslow has been at Windham (founded 1951) since 1964 and has seen the college expand from 167 to 800 students.

The major concern of a growing college is attracting well-qualified students. Windham has made a practice of sending letters to all National Merit semifinalists and has had good results in attracting them; fifteen applications this year. Dr. Winslow claims a student body "as diversified as can be found anywhere," and states that Windham has "more than its share of hippies." One third of all students entering Windham are transfers, many of whom have flunked out of other colleges. Dr. Winslow termed this group of students as "quite a bunch."

Dr. Winslow then noted that speak at my Alma Mater."

because of its unusually large number of hippies Windham has a high proportion of drug users. In a recent random poll of students 51 percent admitted to having tried "marijuana cigarettes and 24 1-2 percent admitted to smoking these "cigarettes" more than twice a month. As a result the Winslow administration has learned to coexist with marijuana and LSD, but is concerned with the increase in the use of heroin. Recently, Dr. Winslow turned the names of four students who were dealing in heroin over to the state police.

As the discussion came to an end Dr. Winslow insisted on describing Windham's overseas program. There are presently 52 students studying in London and expansion of this program is planned. Dr. Winslow expressed the hope that Middlebury would institute a "comparable program." He thanked BOG for inviting him, commenting, "it is quite an honor to be invited to